The Port Elgin Times.

Patronize Times' Advertisers. Build Up Your Own Community.

48TH YEAR—NO. 2 PORT ELGIN, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY. JAN., 10, 1917 $1.50 PER YEAR $2.00 PER YEAR TO UNITED STATES

CONDENSED ADVERTISING

WANTED—Girl or boy for typewriting in office. W. Burgess, Port Elgin.

FOUND—Wrist purse in S. S. No. 4 after box social. Information at Times office.

WANTED—A couple of gentlemen boarders. Information at Times office.

FURS AND HIDES WANTED—We are buying any quantity of furs and hides Bring us your furs. Write or 'phone B. ZELKIND, Port Elgin, Ont.

CEDARVALE SHORTHORNS for sale. Present offering, two roan bulls 12 mos. old, and one solid red bull calf 7 mos. These young bulls are real good individuals and are in good condition, also one grade cow well gone in calf, a good milker, and a pair of steer calves. We will be pleased to have you come and see our cattle, whether you buy or not. John Scott, Port Elgin, R. R. No. 1. Bruce phone.

Money to Lend

Private money to lend on mortgage at from 5 to 6 per cent. W. Burgess. 1-4tc

DENTAL

W. P. POWER, D. D. S., Dentist, office over South End Store. Hours 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

J. A. CHAPMAN, Official Issuer, of marriage licenses, Port Elgin, Ont. Office in Muir Block.

R. C. CRAWFORD, Official Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Office at Drug Store, Port Elgin.

LEGAL

W. BURGESS, LL.B. Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public &c., &c. Office, Hutton's Block. Private and other funds to loan.

MEDICAL

DR. F. H. WELLS, Office and residence, old Sinclair property, one door west of Bank Hamilton.

W. J. CHAMBERS, M. D., L. R. C. P., L. M., Edinburgh. Office and residence "Lakeview Hall" opposite South End park Port Elgin.

DR. W. S. LAIRD, Oculist, Specialty in Nose and Throat diseases. Guarantees all his fitting of glasses. Office hours Wednesday afternoons. Next to Metropolitan Bank.

SOCIETIES

PORT ELGIN LODGE No. 434 G.R.C., A.F. & A.M. Regular communications in the Masonic Hall, Thursday on or before full moon, at 8 p. m. Visiting brethern cordially welcomed. George Chapman, W. M.; Cyril Currier Sec'y.

DENOVO LODGE, No. 170, I. O. O. F., of Ontario, meets at 8 o'clock, p.m., every Monday in their hall in the Commercial Block. James Scott, N.G.; T. Rankin, Rec.-Sec.; D. Geddes, Perm. Sec.

COURT PORT ELGIN 587 I.O.F. meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in Hilker's block. C R. W. H. Bothrill; R. S., J. T. Sparrow; F. S M., D. McLaren.

Training for Business

For 35 years the NORTHERN BUSINESS COLLEGE, Owen Sound, has been a leader among the institutions specializing in training for commercial pursuits. The courses of study embrace every subject of use in conducting business. Actual practice is given in required duties.

Special courses for young ladies who wish to qualify for office positions during the war.

Winter Term begins January 2nd., but students may enter any time. Write for Catalogue.

C. A. FLEMING, F. C. A., Principal

Bargains ?

In millinery and millinery trimmings. No extra charge for trimming hats.

For Fancy Needlework

Crochet cottons, wools, slipper soles, fancy and plain ribbons for work bags. Dainty handkerchiefs for Christmas trade. Also all kinds of novelty and plain stamped goods in newest designs.

MISS M. BAKER
Arlington Block

Winter Term Jan. from 2

Central Business College
Stratford, Ontario

We have Commercial, Shorthand and Telegraphy Departments. The courses are thorough, up-to-date and practical. The instructors are experienced and we place graduates in positions. We are receiving scores of applications for trained help we can not supply. Write at once for particulars.

D. A. McLACHLAN, PRINCIPAL

Returns From the Front

Sergt. Stewart Stout was a caller at The Times office Thursday, Stewart is home from France and after doing his bit in the trenches. He has a scar four inches long on his left cheek and a bad wound in his head. He looks well, and despite what he has come through is anxious to go back to the fight, but apparently the authorities think he has done enough, and he gets his discharge on the 22nd of January. Stewart left Port Elgin to take a situation in the civil service, in the Dept. of Interior, Ottawa, several years ago. When the war broke out he enlisted with the Eighth Canadian Mounted Rifles. After over a year of training he finally landed in the front line trenches, serving for three months when he was wounded by a rifle grenade. Sergt. Stout will take up his former duties at Ottawa after he has had a rest. He says that the spirit of the allied soldiers is splendid. They live and fight as one man, are happy and anxious to be into the fight. While Stewart is glad he is home again he regrets that his wounds have rendered him unfit for farther service.

COMING EVENTS

10c. per line first insertion.
5c. per line second time
No notice less than 25c

WOMEN'S INSTITUTE—Meeting on Saturday, Jan. 13th at 3 p. m. Mrs. Lowry will give a report of the Convention in Toronto.

HOCKEY MATCH—Southampton vs. Port Elgin. At Victoria rink, Port Elgin, on Wednesday Jan. 10th. Puck faced at 8 o'clock sharp. Skating after the game. Admission 15 cents.

RED CROSS BOX SOCIAL—Under the auspices of S. S. No. 5 Red Cross workers, Friday Jan. 26th in the school. A great program has been arranged of music, instrumental and vocal, readings, etc.," also a play entitled, 'From Punkin Ridge'. The Comforter will be drawn for during the evening. Admission 10 cents. Ladies with boxes free.

MYSTIC TEA—Under auspices of Red Cross at S. S. No. 14 Bruce, at the home of Mr. Neil McGillivray, 12th con. of Bruce, on Thursday Jan. 18th. Good program of music, songs, etc. Something new. You'll enjoy the evening. Tea served from 7 to 8.30. Tickets will be drawn for the silver meat fork and for the can of honey.

THE WOMEN'S MISSION CIRCLE of the North Bruce Baptist church will hold a house social at the home of D. M. Cameron 13th con. Bruce, Goderich Road, on Friday evening Jan. 19th, a good program will be provided and an autograph quilt will be for sale. Silver Collection.

TOM MARKS AND HIS KILTIES-With a splendid Company, will appear in the Town Hall Port Elgin one night only, Friday January 12th, presenting the finest of all comedies "Are You a Mason" and Vandeville numbers. Prices 25, 35 50 cents. Seats on sale at Crawfords drug store. 25% of proceeds go to Red Cross.

Patriotic Money

Families on the Patriotic Fund will receive their allowances from Treasurer Struthers The Times office on Saturday Jan. 13th at 2.30 sharp.

Annual Meeting

Annual meeting of the North Bruce and Saugeen Agricultural Society will be held in the Library, Port Elgin on Saturday, January 20th 1917, at 2 o'clock. A full attendance of the members is requested. Alex Lamont President, F. W. Elliott Secy.

Boy Wanted

Apply to R. C. Crawford, Druggist, Port Elgin.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

All creditors and others who have claims against the estate of Allan McKinnon, late of the Township of Saugeen in the County of Bruce, Farmer, deceased, who died on the 4th of December 1916 are hereby notified to send by post registered or to deliver, a verified statement of their claims to W. Burgess, Port Elgin, Solicitor for Catherine McKinnon John Alpin McKinnon and Archibald Arthur McKinnon, the executors of the last Will and Testament of the said late Allan McKinnon on or before the 27th day of January 1917. After the said date, the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased having regard only to claims of which they shall then have received notice and will not be answerable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person of whose claim they have not then received notice.

Dated at Port Elgin this 4th day of January 1917.

W. Burgess,
Solicitor for the Executors.
2-3c

Hogs and dressed fowl bought at all times. Highest price. We sell beef by quarter or half quarter. You can't beat our prices. The more we sell the cheaper you get it, so keep me busy. I like work. L. Hamilton.

Real Estate — Auctioneering Life Insurance

WE have opened an office in Port Elgin, and will deal in real estate. Property bought and sold.

Auctioneering — The old-time attention given to all farmers contemplating a sale.

Life Insurance—We are agent for the New York Life Co.

D. O. Cavin | Port Elgin

PTE. JAMES SALEMAN

The Times prints this week the first of its photographs of soldiers in this district who are in training in England or in France. The plan was outlined in last week's issue, and several families have taken advantage of it already.

Pte. James Saleman of Port Elgin enlisted with the 160th battalion. He is 19 years of age, and was employed with the Stevens-Hepner Co. He is the eldest son of Mrs. Amy Saleman, who with her two young sons and little daughter, live here.

News in General

Mr. J. W. Elliott of Toronto, was home with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Elliott, for a few days.

Mr. Otto Klein, Walkerton, is improving after a very serious attack of la grippe.

Mr. and Mrs. McVinnie of Aberdour, spent the Christmas holidays with the latter's sister Mrs. W. C. Thompson, of 12th con. Sullivan.—Chesley Enterprise.

Mr. J. Durward of the Kincardine Monumental works, was in town on Friday, after spending a holiday with friends at Aberdour.

W. Cumming a former Port Elgin young man, is visiting here just now. He has a half section at Demaine, Sask. where he is doing well and improving his holdings yearly.

Capt. Cliff Schell, now at the Canadian Military School in England, remembers The Times with New Year greetings. Cliff is connected with the 201st battalion.

Pte. Harry Gilbert of the 166th battalion, has been transferred to the 160th where he will have the association of the Port Elgin lads and his brother Maurice.

Manager Stafford, of Saugeen Electric Light Co., has men engaged installing a 150 horse power boiler at the plant. This will take care of any break-downs or floods at the dam

Mr. John Clark, of Havre, Montana; writing under date of Dec 27th. says. "Find enclosed order for $2 for Times for 1917. We are having very cold weather here. It was 40 below zero this morning. Best wishes to all old friends."

Good Roads Douglas was elected by acclamation as Reeve of Hepworth. If it were not for Dennis Izzard of Port Elgin this old Elderslie boy would likely land the Wardenship.—Chesley Enterprise.

At the school meeting of S. S. No. 1 Saugeen, Arran and Elderslie held last week Mr. John Grant retired after several years of valuable service. The new trustee is Mr. Robert Quigley. The board now consists of Messrs. John Scott, S. A. Fleming and R. Quigley.

Frequently canvassers visit this district in the interest of daily papers, and publications of all sorts. Remember this. The Times will send for any paper for you, and protect you from any loss. Besides you have someone to complain to and make things right if not satisfactory. We also save you the cost of money order and stamps.

Bruce Township gave $2232 for Patriotic purposes in 1916. This includes the bonuses given to the recruits amounting to $847. This left $1000 to British Red Cross and $385 to the local Red Cross. The township taxes $35,659.00 were all received by Collector Kippen before the end of the year.

This is renewal time, and The Times appreciates the loyalty which is being shown to the home paper. There are many people who have subscribed for The Times since it was first published. Mr W. J. Lancaster, of Saugeen, is another who has been on the lists for 48 years.

Administration Notice

Pursuant to Statute all creditors and others having claims against the estate of Catherine Hopper late of the Village of Port Elgin in the County of Bruce, Widow, deceased, who died on the 2nd of February 1913 are hereby notified to send by post prepaid and registered or to deliver a duly verified statement of their claims to W. Burgess Port Elgin, Solicitor for Mrs. Margaret Jane Forrester and Mrs. Rose Ann Barber, the administratrices of the property of the said late Catherine Hopper, on or before the 27th day of January 1917. After the said date the said administratrices will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased having regard only to claims of which they shall then have received notice and will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person of whose claim they have not then received notice.

Dated at Port Elgin this 8th day of January 1917.

W. Burgess,
Solicitor for the Administratrices.
2-3c

Bobby Tells of Somme Fight

Gunner Bobby Stephenson who was shell-shocked in the great Somme battle in September, and who is recuperating, in England, in writing home to his parents here says he is gaining rapidly and now weighs 210 pounds. Bobby is a six-footer and with his increased weight must be a big chap now. He says:

"I was in the Somme battle for two months, and let me say it was real war. You didn't know what minute your turn was coming. I was lucky to get out as well as I did. Talk about artillery. The morning we went after Thiepval there were seven thousand guns opened up. Talk about a noise and a hell-hole and our guns, being field artillery they were in front of all the others. We fired our gun 4,000 times during the attack. Although it only took the infantry an hour to take the place we had to make the preparation. We were firing at 1,800 yards and within an hour after we lengthened to 3,500 yards. There were two tanks up in front of our guns all night. They went over next day.

There were guns of all sizes from the small whizz-bang up to the fifteen inch, and perhaps they didn't pound the Germans. I saw some awful sights. The infantry fellows were coming back wounded, and we asked them how things were going. They said they went through everything. They got the Huns on the run and chased them right into our curtain fire. Owing to the eagerness of our boys many of them were killed and wounded because they chased the Germans so far and thus got into range of our curtain fire which was meant to catch the Huns as they retreated. Believe me, the Canadian lads can show them all how to fight. I saw one shell kill 22 horses, one mule and a couple of soldiers. You can't imagine the force of one of these big shells. Well I must ring off now. Remember me to all the boys."

Anything to Get a Dollar

Subscribers informed us last week that canvassers for London daily papers had assured them that The Times was raising its price to three dollars. The facts are as every one of our readers know, that The Times has advanced only fifty cents in 48 years. The limit of any small-town Weekly in Ontario is the $1.50 rate. If its business cannot be properly conducted on that rate, then it will be a case of close up shop. We have never had large competitors take so much notice of us before, and we believe it is a deliberate plan on the part of the canvassers to harm The Times in order to sell their dailies. If the management of these concerns will countenance such deception, is not any home better off without such papers? We thank our friends for reporting the deception to us so promptly.

What It Feels Like to be In the Front Line Trenches

The Times next week will publish a letter from Frank Geddes on the "Work of the Front Line Fighter." Our readers will remember the vivid description of a big fight by Pte. Ralph Geddes when he was wounded. Next week's letter is equally well written. Watch for it.

AUCTION SALE

D. C. Cavin has received instructions from Samuel Schwass, Lot 31, Elora road, half a mile south of Burgoyne, to sell by public auction on Thursday *January 11th.*, at 1 o'clock the following: CATTLE—Cow due to calf February 13th; cow due to calf March 10th; 8 year old heifer calf at foot; 3 yr. old heifer: due May 10th; 2 year old heifer due August 11th; 2 year old heifer due January 10th; 2 year old heifer, due to calf January 28th; cow calf at foot; cow supposed to calve in July; farrow cow. This is a splendid lot of cows for beef or milk. Parties wanting cows should not miss this chance. YOUNG CATTLE—Heifer rising 2 years; 5 calves rising 1 year; calf, 5 month's old. Small calves cash. HORSES—Mare 10 years old; Percheron mare rising 5 years mare rising 4 years. A set of team harness and a plough will also be offered. TERMS—Ten dollars and under cash, over that amount, 10 months credit on approved joint notes, six per cent per annum off for cash on credit amounts.

TOWN TOPICS

County Council meets on Tuesday 23rd

Division Court is being held here today.

Judge Klein was a visitor in town on Thursday.

Mr. Robert Irving, of Galt, was visiting with Mr. W. Baker last week.

Mr. J. Ross McGillivray of Welby, Sask., is visiting friends here.

Dr. Scanlan is laid up with a lame foot, having stepped on a rusty nail.

Pte. Van, of Southampton, is reported as seriously ill in France.

Mr. W. Goodall, of Shaunavon, is visiting friends here.

Miss Dorothy Wells has returned to her studies at Faculty, at Toronto, after a holiday at home.

Miss Elsie R. Smythe, R. N. has returned to Cleveland, after spending the holidays with her parents here.

Miss Hilda Thede is home from Central Business College at Stratford for a couple of weeks.

The first hockey match of this season takes place to night, the old rivals, Southampton coming down to Port.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Winch, of Galicia, Alberta, are visiting Mr. Johnston Winch.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Crowe have returned after a visit with their daughters in Guelph and Glencoe.

Postmaster Nicol and his family left Regina last week to spend the winter at Signal Mountain, Tennessee.

Owing to the very busy week of Secretary Wismer The Times is not able to give report of the meetings of the Board of Agriculture held last week.

Hundreds of people were in town Saturday, the meetings of the Women's Institute and Board of Agriculture being the special attraction.

Charlie Dennis and "Wibby" Wankel are great lads to find things, and return to The Times office. Last week the mittens and handkerchiefs found got to their rightful owners.

Mr. J. A. Chapman noted to the editor last week that he had been a resident of Port Elgin for 45 years, and that in his renewal for The Times it was his 44th payment.

Many friends were glad to see Mr. Jacob Stauch in town last week. "Jake" has been laid up with a broken hip for the past three months. He can walk fairly well and is improving.

The exchange sale held at Auctioneer Cavin's office was quite well attended. There were quite a number of articles offered, and everything sold out. The scheme is proving a good one for the people to buy and sell.

The tugs which laid up for the season here reported by Lightkeeper Lowry are the John Logie, R. H. Dobson, Douglas M. and Charlie Jones. Lights closed on the 16th of December, when navigation also closed.

The attendances during the week of prayer were very encouraging. Good meetings were held in the Mennonite, Baptist. Evangelical and Methodist churches. Prayer was also observed in the Presbyterian church each night except Friday.

The following officers of A. O. U. W. for 1917 were elected at regular meeting December 22nd. M. W., T. B. McBride; Foreman, Ed. Fisher; Financier, Jos. A. Thomson; Treasurer, J. J. George; Recorder, T. B. McBride; Overseer, Blair Robertson; Auditors, E. Roy Bayles and A. F. George.

A report was current in Port Elgin on Saturday that the Grand Trunk would cut off the noon train giving only one out in the morning and one in at night, owing to lack of engines and train crews. The Times called up Mr. Cameron, G. T. R. agent, who said he had heard nothing official, and believed that the cutting off of trains only applied where towns were served by two roads.

The Saugeen Electric Light Co. through their manager, Mr. Stafford, very kindly installed and will furnish light free of charge for the Red Cross tea rooms. Mr. Kennedy contributed the bulbs. Manager Stafford says: "Burn all the light needed for Patriotic purposes. After that burn them out." Then don't forget the tea rooms are open every Saturday afternoon from 3 to 7 p. m.

TOM MARKS AND HIS KILTIE BAND WHICH WILL BE IN
Port Elgin, Friday January 12th

Fire Chief Chapman Gets Fine Pair of Gloves

On Friday night the firemen met for roll-call and general business Chief Chapman presided, and after providing for W. Sparks to take the vacancy caused by removal of J. W. Dougherty he pointed out that the year had passed without a fire or a dollar lost. He warned the men to ever remember that they were firemen and to respond promptly.

Chief Chapman said prevention was the great thing these days. Every citizen should see that he left no refuse or trifled with fire.

Following are the firemen: Hook and Ladder—Capt. J. W. Pattison, Lt. Wm. Falconer, Geo. McMurray, W. J. Campbell, W. Sparks, O. Currier, J. W. Falconer, O. Gilbert. Hose Reel 1—N. Eidt, Capt and deputy chief: J. J. George, S. Langford, Geo. Goar, R. Smith, Ed. Fisher, Sol Schrank, Wm. Hartley. Hose Reel 2—G. McLaren, Captain, J. J. Busby, A. McCullough, J. H. Kennedy, H. Strathy, W. McFadden, A. Eaton, F. R. Barber.

Secretary Falconer then read an address setting forth the good services of chief Chapman, and the fact that of the loss of $22,000,000 worth of property and 260 lives in Canada, Port Elgin had been fortunate in having shared in no way in the above, and was thankful.

N. Eidt made the presentation of the gloves and Mr. Chapman briefly thanked the men.

In the past twelve years this is the third pair of gloves Chief Chapman has been presented with.

Chesley defeated the plan to have a light and power commission.

Morris Kalbfleisch, of Detroit has been spending a few days here.

Geo. Goar went to Galt to engage in munition works for the winter.

Mrs. R. C. Crawford and Jack, are visiting in Hamilton.

Misses Lena, Gladys and Della McFadden were home from Toronto for New Year's.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Jamieson and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McKinney were holidaying at Galt a few days last week.

BUYERS' GUIDE

RATES—Contracts for 500 lines or over in a year 3c a line; regular weekly users of liners, 5c per line casual users of liners 8c per line Black type, count two lines for one.

Lots of good dairy butter at North End Store.

Try us for Bush rubbers, we have what you want N. End Store.

Beautiful booklets and postcards at W. H. Rowlands, jeweler. Prices low.

Try Keobke for your next grocery or fruit order

A complete stock of flour at right prices. N. End store.

Choice sweet oranges from 20c to 60c per doz, at McMurrays.

Our bulk tea trade is increasing. Try our 25c japan or 35c black. The South End Store.

Home grown onions, 4 lbs for 25c. N. End store.

150 lbs of home made candy at McMurrays.

Dainty wrist watches at Rowlands, the Jeweler.

Special men's 35c heavy grey wool socks for 25c; 40c socks for 30c at Barber's.

Horse blankets, a complete range. North End Store.

Ladies, men's, girls, and boys sweaters, and sweater coats, $300 worth of sweater coats now on hand. F.R.Barber

Fine large Spanish onions, 8c lb. at North End Store.

Did you see those beautiful pearl and diamond rings at Rowlands' jewelry store. We invite you to look round our store. No trouble to show goods.

Fish, Fish. Lake trout and white fish on hand. 100 lb. kegs $10, in small lots 12½c lb. No 1 quality. North End store.

If in need of shoes, fine or heavy, it will pay you to go to F. R. Barber's

Rubbers! Rubbers! for men and boys. Best qualities in fine and heavy bush rubbers lowest prices at Barber's.

Oysters make a nice change. You get the fine big meaty fellows at Eaton's.

Neilson's chocolates—once used always used—you get them at Keobke's

Stanfield underwear in both red and blue label at Barber's.

Get our price on sugar and rolled oats at the South End Store.

Good, wholesome rice, 6 lbs. for 25c. North End Store.

Still a few ladies', misses' and children's jackets to go at clearing prices at South End.

Keobke sells Neilson's soldier chocolate Send a bar to your soldier boy the front

Men's work shoes—A splendid stock of work shoes for wet weather. North End Store.

Furs. We are showing the largest and most up-to-date lines in town. South End Store.

Try us for cured meats Coleman's, Ham, Bacon, Backs and Rolls. Quality guaranteed. North End Store.

Wheat, buckwheat, oats and barley mixed. North End store.

THE NIGHT THAT WILSON WON

(By Mary Mortimer Maxwell.)

London Daily Express Special Correspondent, under Chicago date writes as follows to the Express:

"Vote for Schmitz!" This is the legend which has adorned a motor car in which I have been touring the various polling places to-day. Also, I ate oyster stew for luncheon in a restaurant called "The Berlin," in the windows of which I was informed that within I should find the best German cooking.

No! I haven't been working for Schmitz, who is running for some city office in Chicago and whose name is found on the same ballot paper as that of Charles E. Hughes, the Republican candidate for President of the United States. I have merely been out in the enemy country—among the Germans, and the way to get into that country, I found, was to go with the Republicans on their rounds, for in the enemy country they were voting the Republican ticket.

WITH THE ENEMY.

In the State of Illinois the women have voted to-day for the President of their choice. This is one of the reasons I came to Chicago for this important day, the other reason being that I wanted to get into the enemy country and obtain some idea of the German vote, and why it was going, as prophesied, for Charles Evans Hughes, a Welsh Baptist American. During the past week I have been in several hyphenated cities of the Middle West. In one of these cities I had a queer experience. My hostess told me that she had telephoned to the various newspapers in the town to say I was her guest, and that these newspapers were to send reporters to interview me, one of them, she added, laughing, being "an out-and-out pro-German paper." That morning a delightful young woman called and handed me the card of her paper.

"Are you the pro-German who was to be set on to me?" I asked.

"Yes," answered the young woman. "My paper's supporting Hughes."

In the midst of our interview another young woman was shown in, and the first reporter, who seemed to be a friend of the second one, said by way of introduction:

"You'll like her, I know. Her paper is pro-Ally."

"Yes," said the second young woman, "my prayer is supporting Wilson!"

HUGHES—AND WHY.

The little incident led me to investigate, and during subsequent days of search and inquiry I have found little reason to doubt the assertions of these two charming American girls who earn their living by interviewing the various "celebrities" who visit their town.

Down in one of the voting precincts, I have just been talking with a man who would, I suppose, be called a Republican "Ward Boss." He seemed a kindly, decent sort of man of the common people. I asked him why he was so strong for Hughes and so bitter against Wilson. Said he: "Wilson didn't take care of the Catholics down in Mexico, and he insulted one of their leading prelates. I'm a Catholic, and I feel it."

"Are you Irish?" I asked. "No. My father and mother were born in Germany, but I was born in Virginia."

"Tell me," I said confidentially, "how you, an American of German descent, felt when the Lusitania was sunk?"

"Glad of it! The Germans are fools that they don't sink more ships like it. Very kind of Bernstorff, I say, to warn the Americans off; and if they went, it was their own lookout."

"Do you want Germany to win?" I asked. "I want to see a draw and nobody win," was his answer.

I went on to another precinct and asked another leader why he was working for Hughes.

"Because," said he, "Wilson has sold us to Great Britain. He's the tool of the British."

"What about his notes to Germany and doing nothing else in that line?" I asked. "I wasn't talking about Germany!" was the answer.

In Chicago, as I have said, the women are voting to-day, and I wish that every English anti-Suffragist could see them vote. Husbands and wives are going to the poll together, the husbands standing aside, hat in hand, while their wives go into the little polling booths to mark their ballots.

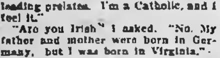
"MOTHER" AT THE POLL.

Charming-looking women have come to the poll accompanied by their little sons or daughters, and the children have stood at the door or been taken in charge by one of the city officials, while "mummy" voted. Women have brought their babies in perambulators, and husbands have minded the perambulators while wives polled. I held a baby in my arms for one poor woman who went in and voted. "How did you vote?" I asked her when she returned and relieved me of the fascinating baby.

"For Wilson," she said. "Why?" I asked. "He kept us out of war! It's terrible over there where the war is!"

"Yes," I answered, sadly. "It's terrible over there. I come from there." Then we talked, and she explained that though she did not want her own country to join in the war, she was for the Allies, because Germany had sunk merchant ships with innocent babes in them. She voted for Wilson, she said, not only because he kept her country out of war, but because Hughes was supported by the Germans, and the Kaiser wanted Hughes to win.

DRS. SOPER & WHITE



SPECIALISTS

Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin, Kidney, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases.

Call or send history for free advice. Medicine furnished in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Consultation Free.

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

25 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

Please Mention This Paper.

A CANADIAN SOLDIER SAYS

"Tell my friends, if they want to help me, to send some Zam-Buk. The boys here say it is very good, and it is much in demand." This is an extract from a letter received from Pte. J. R. Smith of "The Princess Pats" in France.

There is certainly nothing so good as Zam-Buk for the accidents and ailments incidental to a soldier's life. It is splendid for all kinds of sores, blisters, burns and cuts, and it is equally good for frost bites, chilblains, cold cracks and chapped hands. Nothing ends pain and heals so quickly, and being antiseptic, an application of Zam-Buk to a wound as soon as sustained, will prevent all danger of blood-poisoning.

If you want to send your soldier friend something he is sure to appreciate—put a box or two of Zam-Buk in your next parcel.

All druggists, or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto. 50c. box, 3 for $1.25.

ZAM-BUK

The Shorter Term.

The burglar had just begun his term and was assigned to work in the broom factory. Near him was an oldish man who studied him intently and seemed to be awaiting an opportunity to say something. It came while the overseer was at the ice-water tank.

"How long are you in for?" he whispered.

"Twelve years," replied the newcomer.

The veteran looked around nervously and thrust a letter into the burglar's hand.

"I'm in for life," he said. "Mail this when you get out."—Johnson's Smoke Rings.

Minard's Liniment for sale Everywhere.

INVISIBLE WRITING.

A Novel Experiment On Ordinary Paper.

Invisible writing smacks of hidden treasure and exciting adventures; it has a fascination that appeals to almost every one. Even if you see no way in which to make use of it you enjoy experimenting with it.

Here is a way that is not commonly known: Soak a sheet of ordinary writing paper in a basin of clean water until it is thoroughly wet. Then get a piece of glass and, after washing it clean, place the wet sheet of writing paper on it, smoothing out all wrinkles and being careful to see that the paper firmly adheres to the glass. Get a sheet of dry writing paper and place it on the wet sheet. If you have followed directions carefully you have a piece of clean glass with a sheet of wet writing paper firmly adhering to it, over which you have spread a dry sheet of writing paper.

Write on the dry paper with a well sharpened lead pencil, using considerable pressure. After you have finished remove the top sheet of paper and you will find an exact copy of your writing on the wet paper. Place this wet sheet in a cool place to dry. You will be surprised to find that the writing has entirely disappeared after the sheet has been exposed to the air a few minutes. You can be sure that no one, unless he knows the secret, can read what you have written. To make the writing visible soak the paper for a few moments in a basin of clean water.—Youth's Companion.

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE

Owing to faulty action of the kidneys and liver, the blood becomes filled with disease germs that imperil health.

The first warnings are back-ache, dizziness, headache and lack of energy. Act quickly if you would avoid the terrible ravages of chronic kidney complaint. Get Dr. Hamilton's Pills to-day; they cure kidney and liver troubles for all time to come. No medicine relieves so promptly, cures so thoroughly. For good blood, clear complexion, healthy appetite, use the grand health bringing medicine Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Get a 25c box to-day.

Two Visiting Cards

In 1844 when M. de Lagrene was sent under Louis Philippe as Minister extraordinary to China the courtesy of the ambassador greatly impressed the Chinese statesmen, particularly their "doyen." After the negotiations had been completed and M. de Lagrene was ready to embark a delegation brought him a great roll of paper. The ambassador seeing this parcel at once thought this was a present, knowing Chinese methods, but to his surprise they started to unroll the cylinder, which extended to about 50 meters of paper, over 162 feet. Then he learned that it was the visiting card of the "doyen." In returning his modest little bristol board the humiliated ambassador added a few words, which read, "The ambassador of France regrets that he is able to offer only these simple words to your excellence."—Exchange.

DOING THEIR BIT.

Loyal Women's Record Knitting for Soldiers.

Mrs. J. D. McCulah, con. 16, Bosanquet, has been keeping track of the knitting done by some of our older women, for the boys at the front, and the following is a record of the names of some of them with the work they have accomplished:

Up to the end of August, 1916, Mrs. Nerton Bardiner, Brockville, over 79 years of age has knit 56 pairs socks, 29 helmets, 15 pairs wristlets, 3 long mufflers and 1 cholera band.

Mrs. Mary Ward, 1 Chester St., London, 87 years of age, has knit nearly 100 pairs of socks up to the present.

Mrs. M. C. Reynolds, of Goderich, though totally blind and in her eightieth year has knit more than 125 pairs of socks in the last 12 months, averaging 3 pairs a week.

Mrs. E. Larkin, 158 Clarence Street, London, has knitted more than 24 pairs of socks since a year ago last October. Along with the socks Mrs. Larkin sends messages of good cheer to "Our Boys in Khaki."

Mrs. Tomlinson, Brantford, has finished her 90th pair and is now finishing the century number.

Mrs. James Aiken, Sarnia, 84 years of age, has just finished 34 pairs and expects to keep on at the good work till the end of the war.

Mrs. Elizabeth Fraser, Middlesex Co., has knitted 80 pairs, and is still at it.

Mrs. Mary O'Neil, Kerwood, another lady over eighty, is practising her skilful hand of fingers at flying the needles.

Another lady Mrs. J. T. Emigh, Blyth, now deceased, had knit 125 pairs.

An Ingersoll lady, Miss Baikie, an invalid, confined to the house for twelve years, and to her own room for five years, has knit more than 300 pairs in the last year and eight months. Who can beat her?

Miss Ellen Dier, a former resident of Forest, now of Springdale, Conn., has knit over 66 pairs besides mittens and wristlets.

WINTER WEATHER HARD ON LITTLE ONES

Our Canadian winters are extremely hard on the health of little ones. The weather is often so severe that the mother cannot take her little one out for an airing. The consequence is that baby is confined to overheated, badly ventilated rooms; takes colds and becomes cross and peevish. Baby's Own Tablets should be given to keep the little one healthy. They regulate the stomach and bowels and prevent or cure colds. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

UNIVERSAL TONGUE.

American Indians Had a Language All Could Know.

"The problem of a universal language, the need of which has been realized in this war," says a Cambridge professor, "was really solved centuries ago by the savage inhabitants of the Western world.

Should an Indian from northern Alaska go to Patagonia, he could by means of this universal language converse with his southern brethren almost as easily as he could with his neighbors at home, that would also be the case if he visited Central America or met the tribesmen of Western prairies and mountains.

When this language was invented no one knows, but every Indian learns it in addition to his own. Recently two chiefs of different tribes met in the Geographical Society rooms in Washington and held a conversation that lasted nearly three hours, and yet neither one knew a word of the other's language.

This universal language is, of course, made up of signs. For example, if an Indian is passing through a strange country and sees other Indians at a distance, he makes the "peace sign"; that is, he holds up his blanket by two corners so that it covers his whole figure. The same thought is expressed by extending the hands, palms outward, slightly inclined from the face.

Then there are the abstract signs by which these "savages" can express their thoughts with regard to the Great Spirit, heaven, good, evil, life and death, sickness, health, riches and poverty. Life is expressed by drawing an imaginary thread from the mouth, and death by chopping this thread off.

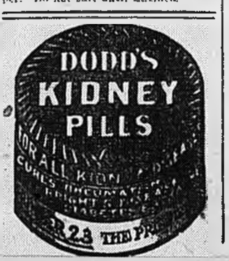
Another sign for death is to hold the tips of the fingers of one hand against the palm of the other, and let them gradually slip downward, and at last drop beneath the palm.

Most white people think that the Indian word of greeting, "How," is merely the abbrevation of the question, "How are you?" But that is not so. The word is really "aou," which means "brother" or "friend." So when he comes up and growls out his seemingly inquisitive "How," he is not asking after your health, but telling you that he is a friend.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Secret of "Chips."

The secret of delicious crisp Saratoga chips is first to slice them as thin as paper, letting them drop into a pan of cold water. Take them from the water and lay them on a cloth to drain; then drop them into boiling fat. When they are a golden brown, skim them from the fat and drain them on a piece of brown paper. Do not salt until finished.



Knee Joint Stiff Three Years

CURED BY NERVILINE

"Anyone would marvel at my recovery, writes Mr. Leonard Lotham, a young man well known about Chatham." I had inherited a rheumatic tendency through my mother's family, and in my early days suffered frightfully. About three days ago the pain and stiffness settled in my left knee joint. I was lame and walked with a very distinct limp. Nerviline was brought to my notice and I rubbed it into the stiff joint four or five times a day. It dispelled every vestige of pain, reduced the swelling, took out the stiffness and gave me the full use of my limb again. I don't believe there is a pain-relieving remedy, not a single liniment that can compare with Nerviline. I hope every person with pains, with sore back, with lameness, with lumbago, with neuralgia—I do hope they will try out Nerviline, which I am convinced will quickly and permanently cure them."

If Nerviline wasn't a wonderful painless remedy, if Nerviline didn't quickly relieve, if Nerviline wasn't known to be a grand cure for all rheumatic conditions, it wouldn't have been so largely used as a family remedy for the past forty years. No better, stronger, or more soothing liniment made. 25c. per bottle; sold by any dealer, anywhere.

FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.

The jack pines planted in Nebraska's sand hills by the government forest service some 10 years ago are now more than 15 feet in height.

Wireless waves have been utilized to light and extinguish gas lamps in Germany.

More than 12,000 students are taking courses in agriculture in the colleges of the United States.

An English artist sketches submarine scenes by descending with a diver's helmet and using waterproof paper and crayons.

About 25 words of five letters each can be sent by the Morse signals in a minute, about 60 a minute by the Hughes' system and about 350 by the Wheatstone system.

The forthcoming revised edition of the United States pharmacopoeia will make use of the metric system of weights and measures exclusively.

All Austrian and Hungarian newspapers now arrive in Switzerland without their advertisement sections, which are said to have been removed by order of the censors.

Some hen or hens laid a couple of eggs in the nest of a dove in the pigeon loft of Jacob Solnes, of Pittsfield, and the dove hatched them.

Mrs. M. L. Young shot a large hawk at her home in Weybridge, Vt., while it was on the wing. it measured five feet and five inches from tip to tip.

An Egyptian nobleman's tomb built 4,500 years ago, and preserved in its entirety, has been placed on exhibition in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City.

When the old depot Maranacook, Me., was torn down the workingmen found in the ruins about $6 in small coins. The discovery of the money influenced a great many to become volunteer wreckers.

Thirty-six thousand pounds of cascara bark were cut in the Siuslaw National Forest in Oregon during the latter half of last year. The product possesses medicinal properties.

Russia leads the world in the production of flax fibre and Argentina of its seed.

Production of copper in the United States is more than 25 times what it was in 1880.

It is said that a single drop of nicotine will kill a rabbit in three and one-half minutes.

The color of magenta is named for a battle which was fought in the year of its discovery.

In early Italian playing cards cups took the place of hearts, swords of spades and coins of diamonds.

With care, there is timber enough in the United States to last 444 years, according to a government expert.

The peak of Teneriffe, in the Canary Islands, throws a shadow stretching across the sea for a distance of 50 miles.

New Style Life Belt.

A new style of life preserver, recently patented, and described in the December Popular Mechanics Magazine, is designed to keep the wearer in an upright position in the water under all circumstances. It consists of an ordinary cork lifebelt to which is attached a combination breast piece and chin rest. These, like the belt, are made of cork, in sections, covered and hinged together by canvas. The chin piece is so attached to the upper part of the breast that it serves as a headrest and at the same time allows the wearer to bend forward or backward.

No More Corns

Cure Guaranteed

Never known to fail; acts without pain in 24 hours. Is soothing, healing; takes the sting right out. No remedy so quick, safe and sure as Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Sold everywhere—25c per bottle.

Some Inkstand.

A man who kept a roadhouse in Rhode Island was called upon to testify in a suit as to the number of cubic yards that were handled in some filling work near his place. He showed very little knowledge of the matter, and his ideas of cubic yards was so indefinite that it seemed doubtful whether he knew what the term meant. In order to make his meaning clear, the judge said:

"Listen, witness! Assume this inkstand to be three feet across the top this way and three feet that way and three feet in height, what should you call it?"

"Well, your honor," said the witness, without hesitation, "I should say it was some inkstand."—Public Health Journal.

Odd and Interesting Facts.

A Danish nerve specialist places convalescent patients on top of a piano so that they may be benefitted by its vibrations as it is played.

Russian engineers soon will begin experiments that will cover three years to ascertain if sugar beets can be raised profitably in Siberia.

A machine has been developed for spreading fine rock dust on the passageways of bituminous mines to prevent explosions of coal dust.

A Yorkshire (England) farmer, employing eight women on his holding of 600 acres, says they "will only work when the weather is fine."

A new cafe and observation car has large windows at the tables so that diners may get a broad view of the passing landscape while dining.

A French aviator has placed a pneumatic buffer in front of the seat of his aeroplane to lessen the shock should he strike the ground heavily.

For stringing beads quickly an ingenious German has patented a crank operated machine which feeds them on the point of a threaded needle.

Sanitary advantages as well as safety for their contents are asserted for new steel poultry shipping crates, which can be folded flat when empty.

Spain prohibits the importation of cottonseed oil unless previously rendered unfit for human consumption.

A WOMAN'S MESSAGE TO WOMEN

If you are troubled with weak, tired feelings, headache, backache, bearing down sensations, bladder weakness, constipation, catarrhal conditions, pain in the sides regularly or irregularly, bloating or unnatural enlargements, sense of falling or misplacement of internal organs, nervousness, desire to cry, palpitation, hot flashes, dark rings under the eyes, or a loss of interest in life, I invite you to write and ask for my simple method of home treatment with ten days' trial entirely free and postpaid, also references to Canadian ladies who gladly tell how they have regained health, strength and happiness by this method. Write to-day. Address, Mrs. M. Summers, Box 8, Windsor, Ontario.

The Cat and the Owl.

"Metaphysics," said a clergyman, "is a subject that always make one think of the cat and the owl.

"A cat, you know, once set forth in quest of happiness. She wandered up, she wandered down. She questioned this animal and she questioned that. Finally, wrapped in meditation in a tree, she perceived an owl.

"'Owl,' said the cat, 'tell me, most wise bird, where happiness is to be found.'

"'In meditation,' the owl replied. 'Meditation alone is the true secret of happiness.'

"'But,' said the cat, 'on what subject am I to meditate?'

"'On the subject,' the owl answered, 'which has occupied the race of owls since the beginning of time, namely, which came first, the owl or the egg, for, while the owl comes from the egg, so also does the egg come from the owl.'"

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Showed Her the Door.

Thomas had been a carpenter, but owing to the dullness in trade he engaged as a footman in the "big house" in the village.

On the day of his engagement his mistress, having a lady visitor in the drawing room, rang the bell for the footman.

"You will show this lady the front door, Thomas," she said.

"Yes, mem," replied Thomas, and, bowing to the lady, he requested her to follow him. On coming to the door Thomas opened it, and the lady was about to pass out when Thomas tapped her on the shoulder, and remarked:

"This is the door, mem: gold pitch pine in't, framed, two and a half inches thick, with raised moldings; wud cost about two pound ten, mem."—London Tit-Bits.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Have used MINARD'S LINIMENT for Croup; found nothing equal to it; sure cure.

CHAS. E. SHARP.

Hawkshaw, N. B., Sept. 1st, 1905.

Still a Complaint.

A kind-hearted old gentleman heard a small boy crying lustily in the street outside, and went out to inquire the cause of his grief.

"M-mother g-gave me t-two c-cents, and I've l-o-o-s-t 'em!"

"Well, never mind; here are two cents," and the good man turned back into his yard.

But as the boy broke into fresh sobs, louder and harder than ever, the old gentleman returned an inquired:

"Well, well, what are you crying about now?"

"If I h-hadn't l-lost my t-two p-pennies, I'd h-have four n-now," was the reply.—Life.

Reporter Was Right.

The editor was pretty mad.

"Are you the chump who wrote up that recruiting ball?" he said to the quaking reporter. "Oh, you are? Well, look here. Among the prettiest girls in the room was Colonel Oldnut.' Nice rubbish, that is. The colonel's a man, I suppose, isn't he?"

"He may be," said the reporter, brazenly, "but that is where he was."—New York Times.

Many a man has come back in spite of the fact that he has burned his bridges behind him.

ISSUE NO. 2, 1917

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—GIRLS TO WORK ON knit underwear—seamers and finished stitchers preferred. We also teach learners, any girl with good knowledge of plain sewing; good wages; ideal factory conditions. Zimmerman Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Aberdeen and Garth streets, Hamilton, Ont.

WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL SERvant for small family; highest wages; comfortable home. Address, Mrs. John Moy, 25 Homewood Avenue, Hamilton, Ont.

WANTED—HELP FOR WOOLLEN mill spinners, and weavers. We also have several openings for inexperienced help, where energy and ability will bring promotion. We will engage several female apprentices to learn weaving. Splendid opportunity to learn trade which always offers steady employment at high wages. Special inducements to family workers. Write stating experience, if any, age, etc. to Slingsby Mfg., Company, Ltd., Brantford, Ont.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN

2 POTTER CYLINDER PRESSES—A half sheet Double Demy and a half sheet Double Royal size. Make us an offer for them. Well suited for a Country Printing Office. Address, Times Printing Company, Hamilton, Ont.

PRINTING.

CARDS PRINTED. YOUR NAME. As many as wanted at rate of 50 for 15c. post paid. Low Price. Good work. J. Layton Cain, Woodstock, Ontario.

Their New Act.

What became of the Flipflap Brothers?"

"The ones that had the English comedy troupe?"

"The same. They were really brothers, were they not?"

"They were. But the act wasn't going so well."

"And now?"

"Well, they split up. Two of them are Japanese acrobats and one is doing well as a Russian dancer."

"They took advantage of the current crazes, eh?"

"Just so. Another is a Hawaiian artist on the ukelele, and the rest of them have formed a Guatemalan marimba band."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A SUGGESTIVE COINCIDENCE

An interesting fact has developed in connection with the Patriotic Fund. It has been found that, broadly speaking, the sums granted from the Fund, as supplementary to the separation allowance and assigned pay, bring the total income of families on the Fund, in each province, to a parity with the cost of living as estimated by the Dominion Government's Labor Bureau. This result goes to confirm the substantial accuracy of the Labor Bureau's estimates, and also indicates that the administrators of the Patriotic Fund in each province are keeping their grants reasonably close to the actual wants of the people dependent on it.

Naturally, the cost of living increases as we move westward, and therefore the grants from the Fund increase also. For illustration, the average grant in Prince Edward Island is about $10 per month, while in British Columbia it is nearly $20. The average over the Dominion is about $16. It is estimated that the degree of comfort ensured by the Patriotic Fund is practically the same in each Province, notwithstanding the difference in the average grants.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

An Efficient Restorer.

It could hardly have been caused by age—the man had been bald-headed, very bald-headed, for years. There had been a time when some of the innumerable preparations calculated to prevent the falling out of hair had been tried, but his hair had ceased to fall only when not even a fringe remained.

But the man was contented. He wore a wig—not a small, tight-fitting one, but a large, bushy one. But one day on the street, as a wind caught away the man's hat, his wig was snatched, too. Bareheaded, indeed the owner made a futile grab, then waited while a small boy gave chase.

"Sonny," said the man, as he gratefully rewarded the boy, "you're the quickest hair restorer I have ever found."—The Christian Herald.

"We should all learn to forgive and forget," said the Wise Guy. "But it's hard to do two things at once," replied the Simple Mug.

Are You Intoxicated?

The question is not as impertinent as it sounds. You may be a real teetotaler and yet be "intoxicated"—that is, poisoned by the gases that come from imperfect digestion. The products of food putrefaction are taken up by the blood and often poison the entire system. Cut out meats and starchy foods for a while. Eat Shredded Wheat with milk or cream for breakfast; eat it with stewed fruits and green vegetables for dinner or supper. It will cure auto-intoxication and make a new man of you. All the meat of the whole wheat in a digestible form. A perfect meal at lowest cost. Made in Canada

RUSSIAN AND TEUTON BOTH MADE GAINS

Ally Forces Took Several Villages in Wallachia, Roumania.

LOST IN LOBRUDIA

That Province Now Practically Cleared by Mackensen.

London Cable.—The Teutonic allies have gained another considerable success in the capture, in Northern Dobrudja of the towns of Matchin and Jijila, on the eastern bank of the Danube, opposite the important town of Braila, and forcing the Russians to a point just south of the Danube where the river bends and separates Dobrudja from Bessarabia. Dobrudja is now practically clear of the Russo-Roumanians.

In Moldavia and Northern Wallachia the invaders are keeping up their gains both northward and eastward from the Transylvanian Alps region. At several points in the centre of the lines in Northern Wallachia, however, the Russians and Roumanians are tenaciously fighting to hold them back, and according to Petrograd, in the region southwest of Focsani and near the River Rimnik the Teutonic allies were defeated, the defenders taking several villages and capturing six officers, 206 men, five cannon and eight machine guns.

RUSSIANS TAKE BACK TRENCHES

"On the Moldavian frontier the enemy twice assumed the offensive on the sector extending from the village of Kotumba to as far as the valley of the River Suloba, and south beyond that point, but everywhere was repulsed. In this region we regained a portion of the trenches lost by us yesterday on one of the heights.

"On the Roumanian front the Roumanians are conducting attacks north of the Kazino River, eight versts east of the Hungarian frontier. The enemy in the morning attacked the Roumanians east of Sopchan, on the upper reaches of the River Suchitza, but was beaten back and pursued by cavalry.

"The enemy withdrew in a westerly direction. During the day he resumed his attacks with superior forces and pressed back the Roumanians to the former position.

"Under cover of a drum-fire bombardment with shells containing asphyxiating gas, the enemy in close formation attacked along the railway southwest of Focsani, a portion of one of our regiments. Being met with our well directed fire the enemy hastily retired to his trenches and did not attempt a further attack.

"One of our rifle regiments took by assault the village of Gollanka, southwest of the River Rimnik, and captured six officers, two surgeons, 206 men, five cannon and eight machine guns. The villages of Klovenu and Makaleni, southeast of the village of Gollanka were also captured. The enemy detachments which were occupying these villages were thrust back southward.

"In the Dobrudja the enemy throughout the day made a number of attacks in the region of Matchin. He was repulsed and hastily retired."

GERMAN VIEW OF THE REPLY

Enemy Papers Furious Over Ally Rejection.

Nothing to Expiate—Fight to a Finish.

Berlin Wireless—The German impression of the Entente's reply to the peace proposals of the Central powers was reflected to-day in a statement made to the semi-official Overseas News Agency by Dr. Hammann, who until the turn of the year was Director of the Intelligence Department of the Foreign Office. This comment was not based on the official text of the Entente's note, as thus far only the version supplied by the Havas News Agency from Paris has been received here.

Dr. Hammann, who collaborated in the important work of the Foreign Office last month, said that consideration by Germany and her allies of a peace offer dated back as far as October. At that time the intention was entertained of making an honest and sincere attempt to prevent further useless bloodshed.

Being asked as to the general impression created by the Entente reply, he said:

"If I am to express the opinion in a few words, it is this: 'Instead of taking place around a peace table, the Entente's deliberations took place in a judge's chair. Apparently the Entente forgot nothing that could possibly influence neutrals against us.'"

To-day's newspaper editorials on the Allies' reply to Germany reflected the bitterness of the writers.

"None ought to be surprised at the action of the Entente nations in rejecting peace proposals," said The Lokal Anzeiger, "but it is surprising that ten men should have signed such a document, without any foundation, a frivolous, lying document constituting the last kernel of untruth.

"It may be the people of Germany will find hope of peace between the lines. However, we consider it the sharpest refusal. It is impossible for the Entente to say plainer that peace is not wanted and negotiations are not desired—and this without laying any weight upon or knowing our conditions. We now can see that the world is full of devils. Let everyone in Germany do his utmost so that they will not succeed."

NOTHING TO EXPIATE.

London Cable — A despatch to Reuter's from Amsterdam says the Vienna newspaper comment on the Entente Allies' reply to Germany's peace proposal describes it as arrogant, and declares that the presumptuous demands for expiation, reparation and guarantees must be rejected, because the Central powers have nothing to expiate and nothing to guarantee. They add that "the blood which is still to flow will be on the head of the Entente."

"The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger considers that nobody will be shocked, because the Entente's refusal was anticipated.

"But," he adds, "every one will be surprised and shocked at the shallowness, levity for the refusal, and it is difficult to explain how ten serious men were able to affix their signatures to the document without blushing. Our answer can only be given on the battlefield."

The Vossische Zeitung says:

"All possibility of further negotiations has disappeared under this scornful reply. There is only one rejoinder, namely, warfare, until the cold steel of our arms has brought the fever temperature of our enemies down to somewhat near normal."

The Cologne Gazette's Berlin correspondent considers that no way is left open for further negotiations, and adds:

"It is not yet decided what the Government will do, but it is not improbable that Germany will again precisely define the German view direct to the neutrals."

FIGHT UNTIL ENTENTE SUES

German Press On Allies' Reply to Peace Offer.

Say Only Answer is With the Sword.

Berlin Wireless, via London.—The reply of the Entente to the peace proposals of the central powers is discussed at great length this morning by the newspapers, which base their remarks on the unofficial press version of the note, as received here from French sources. The newspapers are unanimous in saying the answer of the Entente is only what was to be expected, in view of the utterances of statesmen of the hostile nations.

The opinion is expressed that the note was addressed less to the central powers than to the people of the Entente countries and to neutrals; hence the strong declamatory language, calculated, according to the German opinion, further to inflame previous against the Teutonic allies. In particular, it is declared the section devoted to Belgium is intended expressly for the American people.

In general, the answer is regarded as the stiffest and most brusque possible, and couched in insulting and calumniating terms never before seen in any international document. All the newspapers agree that the only answer the central powers can give is with the sword, that the war must be continued until the Allies themselves ask for peace.

Only a few newspapers see even a faint hope that peace still may be attainable within a reasonable time. Curiously enough, the super-nationalist pan-German Taegliche Rundschau maintains a feeble show of optimism, saying: "The thought of peace is not quenched by this rejection." But even this utterance is qualified by the explanation that peace can come only through failure of the Entente plans of conquest and the crushing of Germany.

The Tageblatt also believes the idea of peace retains its vitality, saying: "Even though the attempt be made to bury it under a thousand arguments, peace will continue to rise up mightier than ever after every failure to achieve expected victory."

The Socialist newspaper Vorwaerts, which has been the leading peace organ of Germany for many months, still holds that the policy of attempting to find new means of terminating the war must continue, but that the defence of the country must go on without flagging. It contends that the responsibility for continuance of the war rests with the Entente.

DEMANDS ON GREECE.

Government Claims to Be Trying to Settle.

London Cable—Reuter's Athens correspondent cables the following semi-official note referring to the recent demands of the Entente Allies on the Greek Government for reparation for the losses suffered as a result of the recent clash between the Greek and Entente troops at Athens.

"The Government is considering the latest note presented by the Allied powers. Despite its desire to give another proof of its sincerity towards the Entente, certain currents of public opinion make its task difficult. The Government appears to wish to proceed rapidly with its decisions regarding the note, and to endeavor to combine the safeguarding of the vital interests of the country with maintenance of the traditional friendship between Greece and the Entente, and hopes the latter will assist its efforts."

Many a man has come back in spite of the fact that he has burned his bridges behind him.

THE MOHMANDS MAKE TROUBLE

Indian Frontier Tribe Has Been Acting Ugly,

But Are Punished, and Death Fence Placed.

Peshawar, Northwest Frontier Province, India Cable— (Correspondence of the Associated Press)—The Mohmands, a nominally independent and ever-turbulent tribe, whose country borders on administered British territory in this region, having made themselves generally objectionable during the past few months, have come in for considerable attention at the hands of the British recently. The latest phase of the punishment being meted out to-day, when thousands of troops engaged in a drive, which resulted in the rounding up for internment of 400 Mohmands, who were scattered about in villages just inside the provincial domains.

The Mohmands have always been among the most troublesome of the tribesmen living in the independent territory between the northwest frontier province and Afghanistan. A year ago they made raids and committed murders in the Peshawar district. As a penalty they were forbidden to enter the province to trade. Angered by this they began to threaten war, and several fights actually did take place.

At this time there was a large number of Mohmands living in British territory. After the declaration of hostilities by their brothers at home, most of those Government guests were sent across the border. Sir George Roos-Keppel, chief commissioner for the northwest frontier provinces, then put up along the Mohmand border a line of barbed wire entanglements, intersected with strongly guarded blockhouses. The Government of India at the same time imported a number of airplanes, the first ever seen in this part of the world, and manned them with experienced aviators, fresh from the western theatre of war.

For a time these new methods of warfare puzzled and worried the Mohmands, and they kept to their hills, but recently they became more bold, and, under cover of night, succeeded in cutting the barbed wire at one or two places, and committing some small thefts. Then it was that Sir George Roos-Keppel played his trump card, by ordering the installation of a live wire, which has been strung along the whole Mohmand frontier, a distance of about seventeen miles. The fact that this wire carried 4,500 volts, and meant instant death to anyone touching it, has become known to the tribesmen, and at present they are contenting themselves with holding pow-wows in the mountains and making threats.

TOOK 582,723 FOES IN YEAR

Total Captures by Allies During 1916.

Italy Doing Her Share of the Struggle.

On the French Front in France, Cable— During the course of last year, according to authoritative figures, 78,500 Germans were captured on the French front by the French and 40,800 by the British, while in Serbia and Macedonia the Entente allies took 11,173 Bulgarians and Turks prisoner.

During the same period the Italians made prisoners of 32,250 Austrians, while the Russians captured more than 400,000 Germans and Austrians. The total number of prisoners taken by the allies in 1916 was 582,723.

2,179 ITALIAN SHELL FACTORIES.

Rome Cable—From thirty to forty-three Austrian divisions are kept engaged along the Italian front, says an official communication issued to-day. The statement adds that since Italy entered the war she has conquered 1,200 square miles of territory, shortening her war front from 500 to 375 miles, with an aggregate of 1,875 miles of entrenched lines.

War material is being manufactured by 2,170 factories, employing 469,000 workers, including nearly 72,000 women.

The Austrian prisoners now number 85,000, the statement asserts.

NORSE COAL EMBARGO.

Papers Claim Country is Acting Correctly.

London Cable—A Copenhagen despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that most of the Norwegian papers have attacked the British Minister at Christiania in connection with the embargo on coal proclaimed by Great Britain.

The Norske Intelligenssedler reports that the Norwegian reply has been handed the British representative, and leaves no doubt that Norway is loyally maintaining the export prohibitions regarding fish and other goods. The Gazette says there is a great quantity of coal in Norway and no prospect of a shortage.

Berlin, Jan. 4, via Sayville.— The Overseas News Agency says that in future delivery of coal to Norway will be permitted by the British only in case Norwegian ships carry coal to Italy and France at fixed freight rates.

ALLIES FOIL TEUTON PLANS

Dutch Papers On Effect of Entente Note.

Scheme to Divide Them Falls Flat.

London Cable—Commenting on the Entente's reply to the German peace proposal, the Telegraaf, according to a Reuter Amsterdam despatch, says:

"Germany's manoeuvre to divide her enemies has completely failed. The Entente's note bears witness to unanimity and solidarity only possible on the basis of the holiest belief in the justice of their cause. The entire neutral world, with President Wilson at its head, must now admit that it is impossible for the Entente to enter into negotiations with Germany while she refuses to unconditionally repair the injustice of her invasion of Belgium."

The Tijd says. "The German calculation that public opinion in the neutral states would turn in favor of the central powers as a result of the German overtures appears likely to prove false owing to the clever tactics of the allies. The contention of the German press, however, that the Entente does not want peace is incorrect. It is impossible to express an opinion of German peace conditions which nobody knows. The burden of responsibility has shifted; it is now Germany's duty to disclose her conditions."

QUIT SALONIKI.

London Daily Mail Says Force There Useless.

London Cable—The London Daily Mail, in a long editorial this morning condemning the Saloniki expedition, and, in effect demanding its recall, declares that the expedition was notoriously planned by civilians in defiance of military traditions.

"It was too late and too weak to save Serbia," the editorial says. "It has been unable to assist Roumania, and cannot harm the invaders there, because no modern army can traverse the roadless mountains between Saloniki and Roumania."

The Daily Mail contends that if the troops diverted to Saloniki had been on the western front in 1916 they might well have turned the scale there, and that Roumania then would never have been invaded.

"The expedition," continued the newspaper, "is a continual strain on resources—men, shipping and munitions. By keeping the Balkan force too large for defence and too weak for attack we seem to be playing the enemy's game. A much smaller force would suffice to hold Saloniki, if that is desirable . . . German reserves are not infinite, but they are large enough to render it dangerous for us to waste a single man. Throughout 1916 Saloniki has been such a burden as Gallipoli in 1915. Our soldiers and the Allied soldiers did not commit this folly, and they would be delighted if it were undone, as far as any mistake can be undone."

SHIPS SUNK BY U-BOATS.

London Cable—Lloyd's announces that the Norwegian steamer Britannic, 2,289 tons, has been torpedoed. Her crew was landed. The shipping agency also announces that the following have been sunk: The British steamers Bay Craig and Holly Branch; the Norwegian steamers, Ellik and Erica; the French sailing ship Aconcagua, and the Swedish steamer Crossbridge.

HAIG NAMES CANADIANS

Many Serving With the Imperial Forces

Get Honorable Mention for Their Work.

London Cable.—The following Canadians serving with the Imperial forces are mentioned in General Haig's despatches for distinguished gallantry service since the big offensive began: Capt. E. C. Baker, Royal Engineers, killed in September, adopted son and nephew of E. Adams, Ottawa; Lieut.-Col. G. S. Cartwright, Engineers, son of Rev. Conway Cartwright, formerly of Kingston, now of Vancouver; Major H. W. Clinch Pashers, formerly of the Canadian Militia; Major F. H. Courtney, Garrison Artillery, formerly with the Canadian Militia; Major A. C. H. Dean, Garrison Artillery, killed in November, previously with the Canadian Militia and Grand Trunk Railway; Lieut.-Col. E. F. Duffus, C.M.G., formerly of the Canadian Militia, also mentioned last year; Lieut. H. C. Evans, D.S.O., Flying Corps, formerly of the Alberta Dragoons; Brevet Lieut.-Col. G. R. Frith, D. S. O., Engineers, formerly of the Canadian Militia, also mentioned in June; Lieut.-Col. R. J. Hayter, D.S.O., Cheshires, formerly with the Canadian local forces; Lieut. Hugh Ince, Field Artillery, killed in November, formerly of Kingston Military College; Major H. H. Johnston, Artillery, killed in September, aide at Quebec Tercentenary; Lieut.-Col. A. Joly De Lotbiniere, C. B. Engineers, of the well-known Canadian soldier family; Captain Andrew Jukes, D. S. O. Indian army, formerly of Vancouver; Temp. Major-Gen. H. P. Leader, C. B., Indian Army, formerly of the Canadian Militia, also mentioned last year.

Lieut.-Col. W. B. Leslie, C.M.G., Engineers, belonging to Kingston; Chaplain W. B. MacKie, Artillery, formerly Canadian Militia; Capt. R. C. Manning, Engineers, formerly of Canadian Mounted Troops, wounded in Dardanelles, September, 1915, also mentioned last year; Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. C. Reid, Army Service, formerly Canadian Militia, mentioned in General Munro's despatches in July; Lieut. G. S. Ridout, Engineers, formerly of Kingston, also mentioned a year ago; Lieut. Colin Simpson, Artillery, killed in September, formerly of Toronto; Brigadier W. F. Sweny, Royal Fusiliers, formerly of Canadian Militia, wounded in May and mentioned in June; Temp. Major-Gen. H. C. Uniacke, Artillery, and Capt. E. W. P. Uniacke, D. S. O., both well-known Canadians; Brevet Col. G. C. Vanstraubenzee, Artillery, C. E. G., formerly Canadian Militia, mentioned last year; Lieut. J. L. Wilkinson, Engineers, formerly of the Canadian Dragoons, died of wounds; Major A. M. Grenfell, D. S. O., Yeomanry, well-known Canadian financier; Lieut. Col. J. O. Coop, Divisional Chaplain, vicar of St. Catharines, Liverpool, whose brother is serving with the Canadians, missing since autumn.

Lieut. H. S. Wingard, South Wales Borderers, killed, was formerly a journalist in Canada. He came with the first contingent. Capt. R. W. Faber, Northumberlands, killed, was formerly in the Alberta Dragoons. Lieut. John Logan, Royal Scots, wounded in Dardanelles, came from Canada to join.

TO VIOLATE SWITZERLAND

France Fears Germany Plans a New Raid

In Effort to Turn Italian and French Lines.

(By Fred B. Pitney)

Paris Cable— France fears a dash by the German armies across neutral Switzerland, in a desperate attempt to turn the French and Italian lines, and relieve the pressure of the allied forces on the two fronts.

For months the possibility of an invasion of Swiss territory has been talked of in Paris as a possibility. To-day, in the opinion of an influential section of the French press, it has become a probability.

Germany has called to the colors another class of recruits which will reinforce her active armies by more than half a million men. With her military forces now at their maximum she is preparing for her supreme effort of the war.

Of one thing France is certain: that under Field Marshal von Hindenburg Germany is mustering all her resources for the decisive stroke and, if the past is to be a guide for the future, she will deal this blow with the same lightning-like speed with which she launched her legions across neutral Belgium in the opening campaign of 1914.

This view is expressed in La Victoire this morning by Gustave Herve, the famous French publicist, who devotes his leading article to the subject.

Britain must take over a still greater portion of the line now held by the French. M. Herve declares in order to free a sufficient body of French troops to permit the formation of an "army of manoeuvre"—a mobile force which will be ready to reinforce any part of the west front line menaced by the German attack.

M. Herve also points out that Germany has mobilized the classes of 1919, giving her six hundred thousand additional men, while her civil mobilization will liberate a force variously estimated at from 500,000 to 2,000,000. This force, while it will be used chiefly for service at the rear, will free a corresponding number of younger troops for the purpose of the first line.

"At what point will they strike?" M. Herve asks. "Hindenburg's pet objective in Russia," the article continues, "but a grand offensive on that front is out of the question until April owing to weather conditions."

STILL FOR PEACE.

Vorwaerts Wants Wilson to Work On Entente.

Berlin Cable—The Vorwaerts, returning to the discussion of the situation created by the rejection of the peace offer, argues that so long as neither side is able to gain a decisive victory the only way out is through peace by compromise and understanding, and it remains the task of the neutrals to find a suitable moment for this.

The Vorwaerts further says:

"Now that President Wilson has enlisted his own and his country's authority in behalf of peace he cannot abandon his efforts as hopeless, and he has the best prospects for realizing his purpose within a reasonable time if he knows how to avail himself of the growing peace sentiments of the European peoples. If he is willing to exert pressure, this he must direct against the allies, not the Central powers, and it would be a meritorious act if he could convince the Entente that even the most peaceful part of the German people cannot accept them as judges.

"Hatred, revenge and greed of conquest are not fitted to establish a new international legal status upon which the temple of peace may rest securely, and the entire German people reject the Entente powers in the office of judge arrogated by them."

A hypocrite is a man who remembers the Sabbath day and lets the other six take care of themselves.

GERMANS WILL STATE TERMS FOR A PEACE

Will Make Conditions Definitely Known to U. S. President.

RAPS BERNSTORFF

Senator Lodge Attacks Hun Ambassador for His Course.

Amsterdam Cable.—The Frankfurter Zeitung publishes the report of a speech delivered by former Hungarian Premier, Count Julius Andrassy, on New Year's day. The Count says: "If the Allies reject our offer of peace only because, as they assert, our offer is not honorably meant, and is only a manoeuvre of war, and if they say they cannot enter negotiations before they know the conditions, they can learn them from President Wilson, to whom they will be communicated. Peace does not appear immediately near; therefore, we must battle further for peace with all our strength and make it impossible for our enemies to prevent steps in the direction of peace." From Andrassy's speech it appears as if some sort of communication of the alleged terms will now be made to Wilson. The Frankfurter Zeitung says the Allies' refusal arises apparently from the fatal error of supposing the present position is only temporary and does not correspond with the actual relative strength of the belligerents. It concludes by saying: "Nothing remains for Germany but to break open the door of peace with the sword end."

TIMED TO AID GERMANY.

Washington Cable.—After another debate on Senator Hitchcock's resolution to have the Senate endorse President Wilson's peace note, during which Senator Lodge attacked the German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, for having made a public statement approving, the Senate to-day again deferred action and will take up the question again to-morrow.

Senator Lodge's open mention of the German envoy's name, which the Senator said he knew was contrary to unwritten rules of Senate proceedings, was the sensation of a speech in which the Senator declared that although he accepted in full faith President Wilson's statement that the note was in no way suggested by our associated with the peace proposals of the German Allies, nevertheless, he believed such statements as the German Ambassador's had added to the opinion that the note was timed and designed to aid Germany in making the peace terms she desires.

On the ground that the Senate as the only legislative body in the world having a voice in international relations should move slowly and not take any action which might afterwards become of aid to one set of belligerents, Senator Lodge led the opposition to the resolution in which he was supported by other Republicans, among them Senator Gallinger, the Republican leader, and Senator Borah.

Senator Hitchcock led the fight for his resolution in which he was supported by Senator Smith, of Georgia, in the contention that an endorsement of the President was no more than an act in the interest of humanity.

While the Senate resumes the debate to-morrow it will also have before it a substitute resolution by Senator Gallinger, which merely would say: That the Senate of the United States, in the interests of humanity and civilization, expresses the sincere hope that peace between the warring nations of Europe may be consummated at an early date."

The Hitchcock resolution would say: "That the Senate approves and strongly endorses the action taken by the President in sending the diplomatic notes of Dec. 18, to the nations now engaged in war suggesting and recommending that these nations state the terms upon which peace might be discussed."

Senator Lodge will continue his arguments to-morrow.

MAKES APOLOGY.

Col. Bruce Explains His Course to Col. Armour.

London Cable—We learn that Col. Herbert A. Bruce, author of the Baptie report has sent to Surgeon-Colonel Donald Armour a letter of explanation, apparently intended as an apology, concerning his (Bruce's) criticism of Armour's work. Colonel Bruce reported that an operation had been wrongly performed by Armour, whereas the operation indicated had never been performed. The Baptie Commission investigated the matter fully, and found Col. Bruce's allegations entirely wrong.

Col. Bruce's letter to Armour states that he, Bruce, was misled by a subordinate officer, who did not follow orders.

Colonel Armour, speaking to the Canadian Associated Press to-night, said: "As a Canadian practising in London and in close touch with the medical services since the beginning of the war, I am prepared to say that the Baptie report is just what one with such experience as mine would have expected. General Jones' work has been past all praise, considering the circumstances, and for Dr. Bruce, without any military experience, or knowledge of military organization or military surgery, to issue a partisan report is disgraceful."

Don't burn the candle at both ends. You'll find the game isn't worth the candle.

Clearing out
: Furs :

We have on hand a few hundred dollars in furs—Muffs, Stoles, Capperines, Gauntlets, Children's sets, Throws and Muffs, also a few of Ladies' Caps.

Before February 1st. we are going to sell this stock at some price We. do not figure profit, in some cases will not even ask cost price.

Come in and see. These goods are not shop worn, but they must go now.

Trade taken same as cash.

N. McGillivray
North End Store

BANK OF HAMILTON
ESTABLISHED 1872

TIME FLIES

Small amounts, deposited regularly in the Bank of Hamilton quickly accumulate and form a substantial bank account. Start a Saving Account now. Amount of One Dollar and upward received.

Capital Authorized $5,000,000
Capital Paid-up - $3,000,000
Surplus - - - - - $3,475,000

PORT ELGIN BRANCH
R. J. RANNEY, Manager

Send The Times to
The boys at the front

Winter
Garments

We have a number of warm winter garments we are anxious to dispose of and will close out the following lines at very REASONBLE PRICES.

- **Men's Saskatchewan and curl cloth coats**
- **Men's sheep lined smocks in heavy duck and courderoys.**
- **Men's fur and fur-lined coats at less than cost.**
- **Men's courderoy and heavy tweed pants.**
- **All lines of ladies' coats and mantles.**
- **Also a few Saskatchewan robes**

The prices will be very low.

South End Store
N. McGillivray & Co.

The Port Elgin Times
MEMBER OF THE CANADIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION (INC.)

E. Roy Sayles, Editor and Proprietor

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Suppose all our residents will consider going into chicken raising next year, eggs being so valuable. Well, we shall begin early with our slogan. "Don't let your hens worry your neighbors."

* * *

In Collingwood, The Bulletin says people take no interest in the schools except occasionally when a boy or girl has a quarrel with the teacher, and the wrathy parent starts out to "get even". Collingwood has no monopoly of the disposition indicated.

* * *

Hydro electric by-laws made a clean sweep all through Ontario at the recent elections. This is the people's proposition. They own this great public utility, and every municipality should see that its council puts itself in the way of sharing in the benefits.

* * *

The Telescope had much to do with the carrying of the Hydro by-law at Walkerton. Mr. Eedy the new editor and proprietor of The Telescope, has brought to Walkerton not only newspaper ability and experience, but also interest and knowledge concerning public questions locally and nationally.

* * *

After every election there comes an agitation to change the time from Christmas and New Year's to the fall. The western provinces have the better plac. They hold their elections about December 1st But what's the use agitating? Why not go ahead and change the date?

* * *

Port Elgin should consider itself very fortunate. There were no fires in the town during 1916 and as a result no losses. The cost to the town for the volunteer firemen was but $62 50. The services of the men who respond at any hour to the hurry call are greatly appreciated by the citizens generally and The Times joins with every citizen in extending its thanks.

* * *

Occasionally one hears a sermon or a remark that the war has brought and is bringing spiritual blessings and also material blessings, but when one ponders over the losses brought about by the war doubt ensues. Think for a moment of more than five million dead, more than thirteen million maimed! Place this illimitable sea of human sorrow over against all the gains that can be enumerated, and these gains look very small.

* * *

A million women are doing men's tasks in England. They are doing the heavy work such as blacksmiths strikers, tool fettling and operating power hammers, loading trucks, working in timber yards, in motor garages, and heavy iron factories. What will be the effect of the women's work on the employment of men after the war? One thing certain, women will compete, and will win, against men in many lines of work.

* * *

The Owen Sound Sun in referring to the fact that ministers' salaries have not kept pace with the high cost of everything says ministers' salaries, like nearly everthing else, must be raised; but admits that the official raising at a church meeting, is likely to be easier than the subsequent and more substantial raising, by individual canvass. To the average man, ten cents to the church looks bigger than a dollar spent on his own pleasure. And yet many people thought the British Empire's piety would save it from war.

* * *

Mr. Ferguson the Minister of Lands and Mines, announces that the Ontario government has laid aside a million dollars to assist returned soldiers to go on the land. A scheme is to be laid out whereby they will be trained in a government school and then assisted in stocking their farms, the money to be paid back by the soldiers. It will be interesting to know just how much will be left of the million to go into stock after a training school and a staff has been in operation. The best experience a returned soldier can get, if he wants to go on land, is for the government to provide him a place for awhile with some of Ontario's successful farmers. He'll get in six months there more practical and useful experience than he can get in a training school, and best of all, he'll more likely want to stay on the land.

Oleomargarine

Last week the Board of Agriculture for Waterloo county sent a resolution to the Dominion government asking that Oleomargarine be prohibited from Canada as in the past few years. The resolution claims that the farmer is not responsible for the exorbitant price of butter, but the creameries are. Here of course, the argument enters.

The past six months there has developed a desire that oleomargarine should be allowed into Canada, the high price of butter being out of the reach of the working man and his family.

When oleomargarine was banished from sale in Canada it was caused through the fact that dishonest dealers were deceiving the people by selling it for butter and taking the butter price.

Since the war there has been a gradual demand for its return here, and now that butter is so expensive it looks as if the plea of the common people would likely be heard by the government despite the opposition of the dairy organizations. If oleomargarine is allowed sale here, the government should also fix the price and regulate the sale of it.

An interesting article concerning oleomargarine, written by John C. Kirkwood, who, by the way, was a prominent official of The London (England) Daily Mail, and as a resident of the old city, knows something of how oleo is manufactured, has been read by the Editor. He says that for more than thirty years Oleo has been used in America, and for a much longer period in England. In the United States the people use a half a billion pounds a year, while in Canada it is prohibited because of certain dairy organizations.

In itself margarine or oleomargarine is a harmless thing. It is not a fraud, nor bad, but on the other hand is a perfectly legitimate, wholesome, palatable, cleanly and nutritious article of food; and even its honest enemies are compelled to admit that in itself it is the practical equal of butter fat food, equally palatable, and that it can be made and sold for about half the price of butter.

Statements have often been made that oleomargarine is less digestible and less nutritious than butter, but such assertions do not rest upon any solid scientific knowledge. Oleomargarine digests a little more slowly than does butter, but this is of little significance, and its nutritious value in comparison with that of butter is 100 to 103—practically identical. Any prejudice concerning the use of margarine as a butter equivalent is due to sentiment, or to suspicion due to lack of knowledge; it is not due to the taste, appearance or smell of margarine, since, in regard to these things margarine and butter are practically identical and cannot readily be distinguished one from the other.

Oleomargarine is a fat food whose ingredients in other forms every family consumes more or less abundantly—in the form of roast beef, or pork, or bacon, or pastry, in which shortening enters; and in the form of milk, butter, cream or cheese; also it is the practical equivalent of butter, closely resembling it in all particulars.

In Great Britain margarine is made of nuts and milk and sells for 15 and 20 cents a pound. From the above it will be seen that oleo is a clean, wholesome, healthful food, and it can be bought for from 20 to 27 cents a pound, and unless the situation, from a living standpoint, gets easier for the working man the government will be compelled, despite the [illegible] of some of the big interests, to take down the barriers against margarine.

Women on School Boards

Two women were elected at the head of the polls at Sault Ste. Marie last week. There are many places in Ontario where women are serving to good advantage on school boards. And why shouldn't they? Our public and high schools would be cleaner, there would be more of the beautiful in flowers and garden, and what's more important, there would, if women had a hand in running things, be better educational facilities provided. Are there not more women with higher educational training in our province than there are men?

We believe that no woman would aspire to a place on a school board, without she felt she had a fair education herself On the other hand men will sometimes takes place on a school board whether they are proficient in the three R's or not.

SCOTT'S EMULSION
OF PUREST COD LIVER OIL

usually stops a stubborn cough or chest cold when ordinary specifics fail.

It helps strengthen the lungs and throat—adds energy to the blood—and gives the system the force to help resist disease.

Use SCOTT'S
Refuse Substitutes

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont. 16-6

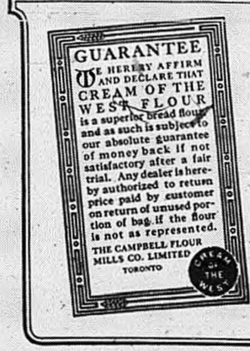
1917 And Now To Work

In Saw we have
Improved Racer, Victor Gold Coin, Leader, Volunteer, Oriole Saws for heavy or light work.
Prices $2.50 to 4.50

Axes, Famous Bedford Smart's, and Keen Kutter. All guaranteed, also other makes. **$1 to 1.50**

Axe handles, we have the best stock of handles this year, we have ever had. Call and inspect, the old reliable Miller hand-made Elm always on hand.

McLaren's Hardware



Cream of the West Flour
The hard wheat flour that is guaranteed for bread

GUARANTEE
WE HEREBY AFFIRM AND DECLARE THAT CREAM OF THE WEST FLOUR is a superior bread flour and as such is subject to our absolute guarantee of money back if not satisfactory after a fair trial. Any dealer is hereby authorized to return price paid by customer on return of unused portion of bag, if the flour is not as represented.
THE CAMPBELL FLOUR MILLS CO. LIMITED
TORONTO

So high in quality that we can safely guarantee it

Try a Sack!

115

THE
CAMPBELL FLOUR
MILLS COMPANY
LIMITED TORONTO

☞ **"Cream of the West Flour and other Flours manufactured by the Campbell Flour Mills Co. Ltd. are sold by N. McGillivray, Port Elgin, and other good grocers."**

Protection

Incorporated in 1832, the Bank of Nova Scotia has a record of over four score years of service. During that period the strength of the Bank has increased until to-day its total assets are well over $100,000,000 while its Reserve Fund stands at $12,000,000, or over 184 per cent. of its paid-up capital. The strength and success of this Bank afford the highest protection to depositors.

We invite Savings Accounts both large and small. 42

The Bank of Nova Scotia

PAID-UP CAPITAL - $ 6,500,000
RESERVE FUND - - 12,000,000
TOTAL RESOURCES over 100,000,000

PORT ELGIN BRANCH
C. Currier, Manager

If you have not already got your

Hockey Skates

Buy them from us. We carry the most complete line of Hockey and Spring Skates, Ankle supports, Shin pads, Sticks, Pucks, Straps, etc also snow shoes and Sleigh.

Thomson's Hardware Store

Good : Company

A good clock is good company. Not only ist it useful, but it is a pleasant thing to have, especially one of our home clocks with a soft musical tone announcing the hour.

Let us show you one of our fine line of clocks

Rowlands
The Jeweller

Local Elections

Reeve Willoughby won from A. Weir by a majority of 100 in Brant.

In Greenock DennisPhelan's majority was 78.

Reeve Cass' majority over Fortune was 40.

In Culross Councillor Case beat out Reeve Kuntz by a majority of 34.

Tara gave Mr. Whitworth, the new reeve a majority of 7 over Grant. The councillors are Dr. Thomas F. Walker, John Hamilton, T. Dolphin.

Arran township had a great upheaval in municipal elections. There were four contesting for the reeveship which was won by Joseph Johnston of Elsinore by a majority of 126. The councillors are; W. Brunton, F. J. Scarrow, C. A. Thomas, F. George The returns as to abolition of Statute Labour show 178 for, 330 against.

SCHOOL REPORTS

The following is the report for the month of November and December, of No. 5 Saugeen, based upon examinations class work, department and attendance

Jr. 4—Good—John Jeffrey, Belle McVinnie.

Sr. 3—Good—Howard Nelson. Satisfactory, Archie McDonald Fair, Nellie Schildroth

Jr. 3—Good—Rosie Karcher, Mabel McVinnie. Satisfactory, Florence Bell.

Sr. 2—Good—Donelda Jeffrey. Robert McCulloch Satisfactory, Sadie McCulloch, John McEwing Fair, Annie Schildroth.

Jr. 2—Excellent—Mary Bell, Richie Karcher, Clarence Schildroth.

Sr. 1—Good—Elma Karcher. Fair, Archie McDermid .

Primary—Excellent—Isabelle Bell. David Jeffrey Satisfactory—Goldwin McCulloch. Fair, Archie McCulloch.

A. E Cairns, teacher

The following is a report of S S No. 11 Bruce, for November and December, based on the daily work and weekly exams

Sr 4—Ella Kaake, M, Dunlop (equal), Florence Bell. Maggie Kaake.

Jr. 4—Willie Scott, Charlotte Dunlop, Bert scott,

Jr 3 A—Peter Stafford, Grace Thomas, Howard White.

B—Clarke White, Bessie Currie.

Sr 2—Ethel Kaake, Alma Dunlop, Arthur Stafford.

Jr. 2—Stella Scott, Elihu Luttrell.

Sr. 1—Walter White, Pansy Gibbons Harris Gibbons

Jr 1—Milton Scott, Willie Kaake, Johnnie Stafford, Carl Luttrell, Hugh McGillivray, Zelta Atkinson, Willie Christie.

Primer—Sam Christie, Catherine Thomas.

Bertha Moulton, teacher.

Many of the youths who enlisted in Canadian battalions, have been rejected in England, and are returning home. Boys under 18 are too young for the war purpose.

OBITUARY

On December 20, 1916, a well known residents of Port Elgin passed away in the person of Jesse Shier. He was born in Brock Township Ont., October 30, 1838, being one of a family of fourteen, of whom two brothers and two sisters still survive Nicholas of Kirkton and Wm. of Sunderland, and Mrs. Johnston of Thessalon and Mrs. Barber of Uxbridge.

In 1863 he came to Arran Township. For a number of years, he engaged in farming in the village of Arkwright, where he was Councillor and School Trustee. Later he moved to Port Elgin and engaged in the grain business for over seventeen years. In recent years on account of ill-health he lived a more retired life. Mr. Shier was a member of the Port Elgin School Board for several years. Being of a reserved disposition he did not take an active part in public affairs. He was a staunch Conservative and a prominent member of the Methodist church. He was also a charter member of Court of Eden No. 60 C. O. F. and at the time of his death the second oldest Orangeman in Port Elgin.

He leaves to mourn his loss a widow a son and one daughter, S. A. Shier, of Clark Bros and Hughes Undertakers, Winnipeg, and Miss Mantie Victoria Shier, of the Toronto Public School Staff. His youngest son Lorne predeceased him about four years.

To Mrs. Shier and family the sympathy of many friends throughout this section of the province will be extended in their hour of bereavement.

Auction Sale of 24 cows at McLean's hotel. Underwood, on Friday Jan. 19th Jas. Ferguson, Prop., R. C. Pearce, Auct

Mr. C. R. Johnson, of Underwood writes; "As time passes so does our subscription to The Times expire, and consequently we renew by sending you a postal note for one dollar and fifty cents. As in former years we still admire the purity that you still have in your paper. Nothing to injuriously affect the morals of your reader, and so much to instruct your readers.

Southampton liquor cases which, it is understood, include some prominent citizens, were postponed to January 16th.

Going out of business, everything must be sold in January, big sale now on. H. Katz.

Thank Mr. Chapman

We desire to thank Mr. J. A. Chapman, J. P., for his efforts to have our fines reduced, as when he had made inquiries without being asked to do so, and obtained the true facts of the cases (which were not brought out at trial, which was our fault) he at once took the legal steps to have the fines reduced to $25 each. This we have confidence will be done, as the matter was left entirely in his hands by the authorities. Again thanking Mr. Chapman for his just and fair action in our behalf.

Signed by Defendants in the Case.

CARD OF THANKS

Mrs. Fidlar desires to thank a number of men and women who have been so kind to her the past few weeks in assisting her at her sale and removal.

Bruce Tp. Women Work for Red Cross

The Red Cross workers of S. S. No. 9 Bruce, received from all sources the sum of $4[illegible].56 since Nov. 4th, 1915. Of this sum $[illegible] was received from the township council. The shipments were as follows:—13 doz. bandages, 62 flannel shirts, 136 pairs of socks, 35 sheets, 6695 mouth wipes, 63 surgical shirts, 956 hospital handkerchiefs. 150 towels, 66 wash cloths, 8 night shirts, 116 pillow slips, 87 pillows, 17 pair surgical socks, 20 pair pyjamas, 86 soldiers' handkerchiefs, 4 bed patch-covers, 4 quilts, 6 boxes of Zam-buk salve. Cash on hand $91.08. Officers—Mrs. Jas. McKinnon Pres; Mrs. Thos. Wrightson, Vice-Pres; Mrs. Geo. Fullerton, Treas; Miss Laura Nelson, Sec'y.

National Service Cards

Reports from the postoffice show that the National Service cards were filled out by most males and promptly returned to the Postoffice.

There were occasional instances in which some of the older men thought conscription should be in force, and that the National registration was not of much use.

After the Town Went Dry

Some of the chaps in the big works of the Stevens-Hepner Co. do more than make brushes and brooms. The following is a little song written by one of the boys as to how his friend felt after the 16th of September. This bit of verse goes well to the tune "When You Wore a Tulip":

I met Bill on the main street of dear old Port Elgin town,
The sun had just gone down, I saw Bill wore a frown.
I said, "what is the matter Bill, come in and I will buy".
He said, "Oh don't you know the town's gone dry."
The shock it almost killed me the town was always wet,
Those drinks we had together, Bill and I, we can't forget.

Chorus:—
When Bill would buy a bottle, a great big black bottle, of Seagram's "83",
I'd take a swallow, then you'd hear Bill holler, "Just pass that along to me".
Then Bill would whistle the Bonnie Hieland Thistle as homeward bound we went,
We'll get no more whiskey, to make us feel frisky, we'll have to drink two per cent.

Another year Passed

You should have your watch properly cleaned and adjusted.

We are experts in all watch movements.

Bring your watch to us.

J. J. BUSBY,
The Quick Repair House

Colds !

You can get good remedies for coughs and colds here.

White pine and tar, 25c per bottle

Linseed, Licorice, Chlorodyne, 25c and 50c bot.

Cascara Bromide Quinine, Box 25 cents

Emulsion Cod Liver Oil, 50c and $1.

Tasteless Cod Liver Oil preparation 50c and $1

R. C. Crawford
Drugs and Kodaks—C. P. R. ticket agent

Sunlight Soap

The inducements offered with common soaps cannot make up for the purity of Sunlight Soap. It costs US more to make pure soap. But it costs YOU less to use it, for Sunlight pays for itself in the clothes it saves. It does not wear and rub the fabrics as common soaps do.

all Grocers.

$5,000 guarantee of purity with every cake of Sunlight Soap

SKUNK

TRAPPERS—Get "More Money"

for Skunk, Fox, Muskrat, Raccoon, Mink, White Weasel, Beaver Fisher, Bear, Marten and other Fur Bearers collected in your section. SHIP YOUR FURS DIRECT to "SHUBERT" the largest house in the World dealing exclusively in [illegible] AMERICAN RAW FURS a reliable—responsible—safe Fur House with an unblemished reputation existing for "more than a third of a century," a long successful record of sending Fur Shippers prompt, SATISFACTORY AND PROFITABLE returns. Write for "The Shubert Shipper," the only reliable, accurate market report and price list published.

Write for it—NOW—it's FREE

A. B. SHUBERT, Inc. 25-27 WEST AUSTIN AVE. Dept C[illegible] CHICAGO, U.S.A.

TO INVESTORS

THOSE WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME, HAVE FUNDS REQUIRING INVESTMENT MAY PURCHASE AT PAR

DOMINION OF CANADA DEBENTURE STOCK

IN SUMS OF $500, OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF

Principal repayable 1st October, 1919.

Interest payable half-yearly, 1st April and 1st October by cheque (free of exchange at any chartered Bank in Canada) at the rate of [illegible] per cent per annum from the date of purchase.

Holders of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash, in payment of any allotment made under any future war loan issue in Canada other than an issue of Treasury Bills or other like short date security.

Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.

A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp.

For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA
OCTOBER 7th, 1916.

Good-bye, Mother, Don't Worry!

Good-bye—trusting in God to bring him home to her safely—if that be His will.

Good-bye—trusting in you and me to see his Mother through while he, her natural support and defender, is somewhere in France, facing shot and shell for God, for right, and for native land.

In the name of Christendom, men and women, what sacrifice is this! What consecration to duty! What response to the call of the Motherland! What clarion challenge to the world to "Watch Canada!"

He goes—joy of his Mother's heart—idol of all her dreams from the day she bore him—hope, and bulwark of her declining years.

He goes—and, Heaven bless his belief in us, his people, he goes, leaving his most beloved possession to our care and protection.

He trusts us. Who will fail him? What man or woman, rich with the possession of the memory of a Mother, will fail his Mother as a reward for her sacrifice?

This trust of our soldiers is a holy legacy.

Give to the Mothers of our soldiers in the name of your mother—as your testimonial to Canadian Motherhood. Give to the Canadian Patriotic Fund. $6,000,000 must be raised in Ontario for this Fund for 1917.

Mothers, wives, and children of Canadian soldiers shall never say that their own people neglected them after their men went forward to suffer and to die.

Every case helped by the Patriotic Fund is carefully investigated. Only where assistance is really needed is assistance given. Everything humanly possible is done to avoid waste and prevent imposition.

Give as Your Own Heart Prompts You to the Patriotic Fund

Ontario is being asked to assure the Canadian Patriotic Fund that it can depend on having six million dollars in 1917 for the families of Ontario's soldiers.

Four million of these dollars must be secured from individual subscriptions. If there is no Branch of the Fund in your town or county send your subscription direct to the Head Office, Canadian Patriotic Fund, Victoria street, Ottawa.

12

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON II January 14, 1917

John the Baptist and Jesus.—John 1: 19-34.

COMMENTARY.—I. John the Baptist's testimony concerning himself (vs. 19-28). 19. The record—The witness or testimony. John—He is called John the Baptist because of his mission as the forerunner of Jesus. An important part of his work was to preach repentance and to baptize. His title, the Baptist, distinguishes him from the apostle John. He was the son of Zacharias and Elizabeth, and a relative of Jesus (Luke 1: 35, 36). Sent priests and Levites from Jerusalem—The report of the preaching of John the Baptist had become widespread, and when it reached Jerusalem, the Jews, who constituted the religious authority in Palestine, were aroused and curious to know whether the Messiah had come. Priests, who performed the religious rites about the temple, and Levites, whose duties there were secular, were sent out to make inquiry of John the Baptist and report the findings of the Jewish leaders. Who art thou—The records do not show whether this delegation was hostile to Jesus or was seeking honestly for the truth. The preaching of John the Baptist was in severe denunciation of the sins of the leaders of the Jews, and it is not unlikely that those who asked him, "Who art thou?" were prepared to bring him to account before the Sanhedrin if they could make out a case against him. His answer, however, gave them no basis for an accusation. 20-22. He told them frankly and positively that he was not the Messiah. He had no disposition to pass himself off for what he was not in reality. Pursuing their investigation further they asked him if he was Elijah or "that prophet" who was foretold in Deut. 18;15, and he answered in the negative. Having ascertained nothing from their questioning thus far, they asked him plainly who he was. They must have been struck with his rugged, manly and fearless bearing. He was a child of the wilderness, clad in coarse garments and feeding upon the simple food that the desert afforded. He was bold from a consciousness that he was fulfilling the mission to which God had called him.

23. I am the voice...... in the wilderness—John the Baptist was not in doubt as to his mission. His conviction was clear, and he had the necessary faith and courage to do the work assigned him and to give a clear and definite answer to his questioners. He called himself the "voice" because he was bearing a divinely-inspired message to the world. He was fulfilling the prophecy uttered hundreds of years before (Isa. 40: 3-5). Make straight the way of the Lord—John the Baptist was the forerunner, or herald, of the coming Christ. He was six months older than Jesus, and commenced his mission of preaching and baptizing six months before Jesus began his public ministry. In ancient times it was the custom to prepare the road in advance of the approach of a king or other high official. Mountains were graded down and valleys were filled up, that a good road might accommodate and please the approaching dignitary. John was preaching righteousness, and the truths he uttered cut straight across many of the practices of the Jewish leaders, and uncovered their hypocrisy. Esaias—The Greek form of the Hebrew Isaiah. 24. Pharisees—The Pharisees were the most powerful sect of the Jews. They arose originally as a reform movement in the nation, and were known as separatists. They were orthodox, holding tenaciously to the teachings of Moses. However, they had become corrupt and were no longer true to their name. They were almost the embodiment of pride and arrogancy. They were professedly religious, but at heart they were wicked.

25 Why baptizest thou then—Baptism was practised among the Jews in the case of proselytes who were received into the pale of Judaism, but John was baptizing Jews as if they were not already people of God. Since John the Baptist had declared that he was neither the Christ nor a prophet, those who were sent to question him wondered upon what authority he was administering this rite. "As he had just before applied to himself a prediction that they all considered as belonging to the forerunner of Christ, they might have understood why he did it; but they were blind, and manifested, as all sinners do, a remarkable slowness in understanding the plainest cases in religion."—Barnes. 26. I baptize with water—The Baptist does not answer the question of the Pharisees directly. He had given them an answer to their inquiry by declaring that he was the forerunner of Christ; but he tells them that baptism with water was a symbol of the true baptism that was later to be administered (Matt. 3, 11). There standeth one among you—Jesus Himself was somewhere in the assembly that had gathered to hear the wilderness preacher, but He did not manifest Himself until the next day. He was undistinguished in the crowd. 27. Coming after me—John's ministry began half a year before that of Jesus, is preferred before me—Although John was the greatest prophet up to this time, yet he took no honor to himself. His was a great ministry, but he realized his littleness compared with him whose herald he was. Whose shoe's latchet I am not worthy to unloose — This is a most striking comparison. It was the duty of the lowest servant to remove the sandals from his master's feet; but John the Baptist felt that Jesus was so exalted in his nature that he was not worthy to perform even this lowest service. 28. Bethabara—The exact location of this place is not known. This much is certain, that it was on the east bank of the Jordan, somewhere between the Sea of Galilee and the Dead Sea. It was probably within ten or twelve miles from where the river flows into the latter sea.

II. His introduction of Christ (vs. 29-31.) 29. the next day—The day after the deputation of Jews from Jerusalem visited John the Baptist. seeth Jesus coming unto him—John knew who Jesus was, for his baptism had already taken place. behold the Lamb of God—John did not introduce Jesus as a king to rule Israel in splendor, but as a sacrifice to die for the sins of the world. To the Jewish mind, the idea of a lamb was familiar. They knew the prophecy of Isaiah, which shows the Messiah as a lamb brought to the slaughter They knew of the Passover feast, at which a lamb was slain and eaten commemorating the deliverance of the Israelites from Egyptian bondage, and they were familiar with the daily sacrifices at the temple. which taketh away the sin of the world—Provision is thus made for the removal of sin from the heart and life of every believer in Jesus. These words of John the Baptist are a declaration of the fact and efficacy of the atonement that was to be made. The atonement makes possible the destruction of sin (1 John 3:8). 30. this is he—This was the Christ of whom John had spoken the day before. he was before me—John the Baptist had lived only about thirty years, but Jesus had always existed. 31. I knew him not—Although John was related to Jesus, he may not have been personally acquainted with him. Whether he was or not, it is certain that he did not know him in his exalted nature, office and mission until his appearing at Jordan for baptism. should be made manifest—The twofold mission of John the Baptist was to preach repentance, and to point out the Messiah. to Israel—To the Jews.

III. His testimony concerning the descent of the Spirit (vs. 32-34). 32. bore record—Was a witness. I saw the Spirit descending—This took place at the baptism of Jesus some time before this (Matt. 3:13-17; Mark 1: 9-11; Luke 3:21, 22). 33. the same unto me—There was no uncertainty in John's testimony. He knew that God had sent him to baptize with water, and he knew that he was divinely instructed how to recognize Jesus when he came. baptizeth with the Holy Ghost—John's baptism was outward; the baptism of the Holy Spirit is inward, and is purifying in its effect. It gives victory over sin, and imparts spiritual power. 34. this is the Son of God—At Christ's baptism this declaration was made from heaven (Matt. 3:17). John here bears testimony to this great fact.

Questions.—By whom and for what purpose were priests and Levites sent to John the Baptist? What answers did John give to the questions? What was the two-fold mission of John the Baptist? What was John's estimate of himself in comparison with Jesus? Give reasons why Jesus is called the Lamb of God. How did John recognize the Christ? What is it to be baptized with the Holy Ghost? What great witness was given that Jesus was the Son of God?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Witness-bearing.

I. Concerning John's office and work.

II. Concerning Christ and his power.

I. Concerning John's office and work. Witness-bearing is a fundamental idea in Christianity. It marks a distinct place for human instrumentality in the promotion of Christ's kingdom. The claim by John the Baptist was very remarkable. He affirmed himself to be the fulfilment of prophecy. To him was given to utter by human lips, the thoughts of the divine mind. He was therefore a divinely appointed herald. His only ambition was to occupy his own place and to work out his own mission in life. He did not aspire to a place for which God had not designed him. He felt that the work he had to perform entirely concealed the importance of his own personality. He lost himself in his office and in his message. He knew who he was as well as who he was not. It was not for him to be thinking of himself and what he might possibly be, but of his work, to fulfil his mission, to bear his testimony. He was willing to say something about himself only that he might introduce the great subject of his mission, the coming Messiah. He could not have given a better account of himself. He was a herald with a divine message, and he had a voice to publish it. His position was unique. He had strong individuality and transparent honesty. His ministry was such as to deserve and demand inquiry. He partook so much of the majesty of the coming King, that it was natural to suspect that he might be the King himself. His work and its results would naturally come formally before the Sanhedrin. Their deputation was the result of their professional dealing with the matter. In John they recognized a natural leader, a man who met the traditional conception of what the Messiah was to be. From varying motives the Jews turned anxiously toward every person of distinction and influence who arose among the people. The query put to John by the leaders of the Jewish church at Jerusalem was natural and proper. It gave evidence of the interest which John's mission was exciting in the land. It gave him an opportunity of both declaring himself and of witnessing to his Master. His first duty was to give an unequivocal answer to their inquiry, which, according to the letter of the law, they were justified in making.

II. Concerning Christ and His power. John refused the honor the Jews were ready to give him. His honor consisted in the proclamation of his Master's glory. He not only declared the Messiahship, but he declared distinctly who was the Christ. He stood as a great, powerful, popular man, swaying a nation, and yet at the very crisis of victory he obliterated himself in favor of another. He exemplified the grandeur of self mastery. He possessed the best qualifications for a witness to Christ, humility and courage. In the voice of John could be heard the need of the world and the will of God. Its first notes were stern and terrible as he came in contact with hypocrisy, infidelity and the vices of the age. Toward the closing of his ministry his voice grew more tender and mellow as he uttered the words, the climax of his ministry, "Behold the Lamb of God." John pointed to Jesus as a person standing among them whom they knew not, though they professed to be waiting for his manifestation. In taking on man's nature Christ so covered his glory with the veil of His flesh that He could not be known from other men without divine revelation and evidences from God. John referred to divine inspiration as the source of his knowledge. John's sermon was effectual for soul winning. He was summoning men in God's name to a higher life of righteousness and faith. He bade men get ready for Christ's coming and for the work of grace which He was to accomplish. To behold the Lamb of God, embraced the transference of the trust and affections of the whole heart to the object on which it looked, a look which drew after it the entire desire of the soul. The herald and forerunner of Christ perfectly comprehended his own relation to his Master and felt it a dignity to occupy a position of inferiority in respect to Him. Christ was to be offered as the world's sacrifice that all might be saved.—T.R.A.

SUNDAY AT HOME

THE SHADOWS.

In the shadows,
Deep and darkening,
God's eye watcheth
O'er his own;

Through the shadows,
To us hearkening,
God's voice speaketh
From his throne;

Speaketh, saying,
"I will never
Leave my loved ones
Alone."

Trust in Him, when
Storm-clouds lower,
When the noonday
Sun is bright;

Hear Him Saying,
"I am leading,
Ever leading
To the light."

YOUR FATHER KNOWETH.

Consider the ravens, for they neither sow nor reap. Consider the lilies, how they grow; they toil not, they spin not. Seek not ye what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink, neither be ye of doubtful mind. Your Father knoweth that ye have need of these things.

Having food and raiment let us be therewith content. They that will be rich fall into temptation and a snare, and into many foolish and hurtful lusts, which drown men in destruction and perdition. For the love of money is the root of all evil; which while some covet after, they have erred from the faith, and pierced themselves through with many sorrows.

The cares of this world and the deceitfulness of riches, and the lusts of other things entering in, choke the word, and it becometh unfruitful.

THE GOSPEL SHIP.

A ship is a wonderful thing; she is compactly built; economy of space has been wonderfully studied out. The captain and crew are close together. The quarter deck join the main deck. On board ship is order—every man to his station, every rope in its place.

On board ship is control; vigilance is there; there is no drift, no confusion; if you see a ship acting strangely, you say the crew are drunk or dead. On board ship there must be obedience, prompt, efficient, intelligent. On board ship the men look into a large heaven; they are not bounded by factory walls or even mountains; the whole expanse of heaven is theirs. They sail on a wide sea, they look till they touch heaven. That is called the horizon. They are often buried in a large grave, and the stormy petrel sings the solitary requiem. How small is the God of the landsman; how large is the God of the seaman. On board ship we learn self-surrender, self-command, self-discipline. The eye of the sailor is trained to long-distance exercise. Apply these things to the gospel ship, and what have we? We have the commander near. He wants no sleep; He is never weary. His smile is life. His kiss is in the light, His gladness in the wind, His voice is in the storm. He blends the rainbow, blanches the foam, makes the sea to reflect His glory. He moulds the stars, forms their curves, controls their course. May I speak to Him and He to me? May I study, acquire, appropriate? May I commune as friend with friend? Yes. "He declareth unto men his thought." On board ship there are novel scenes every day. Every day is fresh and new; so in the presence of the Master every smile is fresh, full of beauty and power. The reason is He is ever full, He makes no discoveries, is never surprised, never at a loss. The hour, and the man, and the place, and the wind and weather are set with wonderful precision.

The gospel ship is not a stranger to ports of call. What strange ship is this in the bay? The royal standard flies at the main, the dove of peace is blazoned on the burgee at the fore. What salutation is that I hear? What invitation? What welcome! O joy! The gospel ship has long been sailing.

Bound for Canaan's peaceful shore;
All who wish to sail to glory.
Come and welcome, rich and poor.

H. T. Miller.

His Own Dog.

Wilkinson was near the exploding point when his neighbor met him in the street.

"That man Potter," he burst out, "has more cheek than anybody I ever met."

"Why, what has he done?" asked the neighbor.

"He came over to my house last night and borrowed a gun to kill a dog that kept him awake at night."

"Well, what of that?"

"What of that!" shouted Wilkinson, "It was my dog."—New York Times.

Flowers are sent to do God's work in unrevealed paths and to diffuse influence by channels that we hardly expect.—Henry Ward Beecher.

FARM AND GARDEN

BERRY PATCH IN FALL AND WINTER.

In regard to adaptation to soils, blackberries and raspberries are nearly as cosmopolitan as strawberries. But the best results with raspberries are obtained in deep, moderately sandy loams, or clay loams containing an abundance of humus; blackberries are often at their best when the soil is slightly heavier. The soil should not be too wet, as this condition is apt to increase the amount of winter injury.

There is no particular brand of fertilizer best adapted to either raspberries or blackberries, under all conditions. The kind of plant food needed must be governed by the kind already in the soil, and also on the physical condition of the soil. In some soils there is a lack of nitrogen; in others a lack of potash, or phosphoric acid; and in many there is a deficiency in humus, which not only supplies plant food, but is a great help in holding moisture. For supplying humus, stable manure and cover crops are available. In making applications of nitrogenous fertilizers care must be used, or the resulting growth will not mature, and cause severe winter injury. It would appear desirable in some cases to avoid the use of stable manure, and use instead commercial fertilizers. Where needed, wood ashes, muriate of potash, acid phosphate, etc., are valuable. The best way to ascertain what is needed, and the amount, is to leave check rows for comparison.

PREPARATION OF LAND.

Unlike strawberries, raspberries and blackberries occupy the soil for a number of years. It is therefore important that the preparation be very thorough. Where the land is too wet, it should be underdrained. If for one or two years preceding hoed crops have been used, there will be fewer weeds to fight. The land should be well plowed and thoroughly fitted to receive the plants.

Plant mainly only those kinds that appear to succeed in the immediate locality, testing newer ones in a small way. The varieties best suited for one set of conditions may be failures elsewhere.

Red raspberries are usually propagated by transplanting the numerous suckers which come up freely around the original hills. Black raspberries are increased by rooting the tips of the nearly mature canes in late August or early Septembre. The ends of the canes are covered lightly with earth, and by late fall a large mass of of fibrous roots will be formed with a well developed crown. Varieties of purple raspberries are hybrids, produced by crossing red and black raspberries, and some of them may be propagated either by using suckers or by rooting the tips of the canes. Blackberries do not sucker as freely as the red raspberries. These suckers have but few fibrous roots, and as a rule do not make such good plants as those started from cuttings of the blackberry roots.

The roots may be dug in the fall, cut into two or three-inch lengths, stratified over winter and sown in nursery rows in the spring, and most excellent plants are usually secured after a season's growth. Only strong, healthy plants should be selected, and it is frequently an advantage to select these from a young plantation rather than from an old bed of plants, which may have deteriorated in vigor and may be infested with various insects and diseases.

Blackberries and red raspberries may be set either in the fall or in the early spring. When set in late October or early November, the rows should be plowed up, too, making a back furrow along each row of plants, which will afford a great protection against winter injury. The earth should be removed from the hills as soon as the ground is in working order in early spring. Such plants, as a rule, begin growth earlier than those set in the spring. They should be set as deep, or slightly deeper, than they where in the original beds. Black raspberry plants, and the purple kind roots from the cane tips, should be set in the spring instead of the fall, not covering the crown too deeply, and spreading the roots in a circle about the centre of the crown. It is an advantage to set the plants in the bottom of a shallow furrow, filling in as the plants develop. Under these conditions they withstand drought better, and the cane are not so easily blown over by the wind.

The distance apart of rows and of plants depends on the system of cultivation, the varieties, the natural richness of the ground and the location. In general, the plants should not be crowded. Red raspberries may be set closer than black raspberries, and blackberries should be set the farthest apart. These distances may vary from 3 by 6 feet to 4 by 8 feet, depending on conditions.

SUBSEQUENT PATCH TREATMENT

The ground should be kept well cultivated and the plants hoed as occasion requires. In young plantations, if the plants have been set properly, cultivation may be given both ways, thus reducing the expense of keeping down the weeds. The cultivation should be shallow, as the roots lie near the surface. On heavy clay soils it may sometimes be desirable in some seasons to plow early in the spring, following with the cultivator till fruiting time. During the picking of the fruit there is little opportunity to cultivate, but the ground should be thoroughly stirred as soon as the harvest is over. If desirable a cover crop may be sown in late August or early September.

During the first two years it is not always necessary to give the land solely to the berry plants. Potatoes, cabbages, strawberries, etc., are often grown with advantage between the rows so that a considerable income from this source may be obtained before the berry plants fully occupy the ground.

Summer pruning is not generally practiced with red raspberries, but may often be done with advantage to black raspberries and blackberries. It consists in pinching or cutting off the tender ends or tips of the new shoots at a height that may vary from 18 inches to 24 or even 30, the blackberries usually being pinched somewhat lower than the black raspberries. The result of this pruning is the formation of rather low, stocky plants, with numerous lateral branches which will not require a trellis. As the young plants do not all develop at the same time it is necessary to go over the plantation several times in order to pinch the growth at the proper height.

The canes growing one summer, bear fruit the next season and then die, while new canes develop each year for the succeeding year's crop. Frequently the canes which have fruited are allowed to remain until the following spring before removal, but better results are usually secured by cutting them out and burning as soon as the berry crop is harvested. By this method the insects and fungus diseases frequently infesting these canes may be destroyed and the young canes have more room to develop. Each spring the plants should be gone over, cutting off the weak ends of the canes and thinning out some of the smaller ones where the growth is too dense. From three to five canes per hill are usually preferable to a larger number.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS.

Brood sows as often suffer from over-feeding as from under-feeding. An abundance of fat is the worst enemy of the litter. Sows that are to raise pigs should be taken away from the rest of the hogs and be fed a different ration. These excellent rations are: (1). One part high-grade tankage, 12 parts corn; (2). skim milk or buttermilk and corn; using three parts of the milk to one part corn. (3). wheat and shorts. Whichever one of these rations is used, a rack containing alfalfa should be so placed that the sows have free access to hay at all times. In addition, the sow should be supplied with minerals. It is a good plan to dump the wood and coal ashes in the lot where the sows run. A mixture composed of a basket of charcoal or fine coal, 5 pounds of salt, 3 pounds of air-slaked lime, and 2 pounds of sulphur will give good returns, if kept easily available.

Some dairies of 20 cows will often produce as much milk as others of 40 cows. There is something wrong with the 40 cow dairy.

ARMY SUPERSTITIONS.

Tommy Atkins Has Many, and Sticks to Them.

Of all the superstitions in the British army—and they are many—the most popular has to do with the jar that contains the ration of rum. German bullets, the men have it, swerve instinctively towards the nearest rum jar. A few stray shots have helped to strengthen the superstition, and the conviction holds firm that the man who carries the rum jar runs a double risk of being hit.

Mascots and talismans hold an important place in the soldier's life. One man used to carry in his pack a rosary that he had picked up in one of the streets of Ypres. One day his leg was fractured in two places by a large piece of a trench mortar bomb, but in spite of his suffering he refused to be taken down to the dressing station until his rosary had been produced. "If I don't take it with me," he said, "I'd get hit again on the way down." Nearly every man at the front has a mascot of some sort—a rosary, a black cat, a German button, a lucky elephant, or a weird sign—which is supposed to keep him safe.

Their superstitions, too, are many in number. One man is convinced that he will be killed on a Friday; another man would rather waste a dry—and therefore valuable—match than light three cigarettes; another will think himself lucky if he can see a cow as he marches up to the trenches; a fourth will face any danger, volunteer for any patrol, go through the worst attack without a qualm, simply because he has "got a feeling that he will come through it all unhurt." And he generally does. —Tit-Bits.

Separate collar and cuff sets are extensively used at the present time. Illustration is a set in white broadcloth, black silk stitching and satin buttons serving as trimming.

Not Her Fault.

Doris was rather backward in her studies. One day when her father was inquiring into her standing at school she admitted that she was lowest in her class.

"Why, Doris, I'm ashamed of you!" her mother exclaimed. "Why don't you study harder and try to get away from the foot of the class?"

"It isn't my fault," Doris replied in tones of injured innocence. "The little girl who has always been at the foot has left school."—Exchange.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS

WHOLESALE MEATS.

Beef, forequarters, cwt.	$12 50	$13 50
Do., hindquarters	14 00	15 00
Carcases, choice	13 00	15 00
Do., common	10 00	12 50
Veals, common	9 00	11 00
Do., medium	13 00	14 00
Do., prime	17 00	18 00
Heavy hogs	11 50	12 50
Shop hogs	15 00	16 00
Abattoir hogs	15 50	16 00
Mutton, heavy	10 00	12 00
Do., light	14 00	16 00
Lambs, spring, lb	19	21

SUGAR MARKET.

Local wholesale quotations on Canadian refined sugar, Toronto delivery, in effect after December 20—

St. Lawrence granulated	100 lbs.	$7 [illegible]
St. Lawrence Beaver	100 lbs.	7 45
Lantic granulated	100 lbs.	[illegible]
Blue Star granulated	100 lbs	[illegible]
Redpath's granulated	100 lbs.	[illegible]
Royal Acadia granulated	100 lbs.	7 45
No. 1 yellow, all refiners	100 lbs.	7 15
Dark yellow	100 lbs.	6 95

10-lb. bags, 15 cents over granulated bags.
20-lb. bags 10 cents over granulated bags.
2 and 15-lb. cartons, 30 cents over granulated, 100-lb. bags

WINNIPEG QUOTATIONS.

Futures—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. close
Wheat—					
May	1 84	1 85¼	1 83	1 84	1 79¾
July	1 80⅝	1 80⅞	1 79¾	1 79⅞	
Oats—					
May	0 59⅞	0 59⅜	0 59⅞	0 58⅞	0 56⅝
Flax—					
May	2 69	2 70¾	2 69	2 70¾	2 67

LIVE STOCK

Export cattle, choice	9 00	9 50
Butcher cattle, choice	8 50	8 60
Do, do, medium	7 00	8 00
Do. do. common	6 25	7 00
Butcher cows, choice	7 25	7 60
Do, do, medium	5 50	6 50
Do. do. canners	4 10	4 30
Do. bulls	5 00	7 90
Feeding steers	6 25	6 75
Stockers, choice	5 50	6 00
Do. light	4 50	5 25
Milkers, choice, each	60 00	80 00
Springers	60 00	80 00
Sheep, ewes	9 00	9 75
Bucks and culls	3 00	8 25
Lambs	8 00	13 75
Hogs, fed and watered	12 25	
Calves	5 00	12 50

OTHER MARKETS.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis, Jan. 2—Wheat—May, $1.86 1-2 to $1.86 3-4; July, $1.77⅞. Cash, No. 1 hard, $1.90 3-4; No. 1 Northern, $1.85 7-8 to $1.88 3-8; No. 2 Northern, $1.80 3-4 to $1.87 1-8. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 89 3-4c to 90 1-4c. Oats—No. 3 white, 52 1-2c to 53c. Flour—Fancy patents, $9.40. Other grades unchanged. Bran—$26 to $28.50.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth, Jan. 2—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.88 3-8; No. 1 Northern, $1.85 3-8; No. 2 Northern, $1.79 3-8 to $1.80 5-8; May, $1.83 5-8.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts 21,000.
Market weak.

Native beef cattle	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stockers and feeders	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cows and heifers	[illegible]	10 00
Calves	9 00	[illegible]

Hogs, receipts 67,000.
Market slow, 5 to 10c lower.

Light	9 48	10 10
Mixed	9 70	10 25
Heavy	9 85	10 30
Pigs	7 50	9 10
Bulk of sales	9 85	10 25

Sheep, receipts 16,000.
Market strong.

Wethers	9 15	10 25
Lambs, native	11 25	13 00

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, Jan. 2—Cattle, receipts 50; steady.

Veals, receipts 50; active, $4.50 to $15.25; hogs, receipts 1,600; steady; heavy $10.50 to $10.85; yorkers $10.25 to $10.85; light yorkers $9.75 to $10.25; pigs $9.50 to $9.75; roughs $9.30 to $9.60; stags $7.50 to $8.25.

Sheep and lambs, receipts 1,600; active; lambs $9.50 to $12.15; yearlings $7 to $12; wethers $7.5 to $10.00; ewes $4.50 to $9.00; mixed sheep $9.25 to $9.50.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

No. 1 Manitoba, old, 18s 1d.

No. 2 Manitoba, old, 17s 10½d.

No. 3 Manitoba, old, 17s 4d.

New, 17s 1d.

No. 1 Nor. Duluth, 17s 8d.

No. 2 hard winter, 17s 4d.

Corn, spot, firm; American mixed, new, 14s 1d.

Flour, winter patents, 47s.

Hops, in London (Pacific coast), £4 15s to £5 15s.

Hams, short, cut, 14 to 16 pounds, 93s.

Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 pounds, 88s.

Clear bellies, 14 to 16 pounds, 127s.

Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 pounds, 99s.

Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 pounds, 98s.

Short clear backs, 16 to 20 pounds, 95s.

Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 pounds, 93s.

Lard, prime western, in tierces, new, 92s; old, 95s.

Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new, 120s; colored, 132s.

Tallow, Australian, in London 54s 9d.

Turpentine spirits 54s.

Rosin, common, 25s 9d.

Petroleum, refined, 1s 1¾d.

Linseed oil, 54s 6d.

Cotton seed oil, hull refined, spot, 49s 9d.

Odd and Interesting Facts.

An Englishman has invented a device to enable aviators in flight to pick up messages from the ground by dropping a grapnel at the end of a line.

A submarine tender built for the Brazilian navy can admit an underwater boat into its hull and carry it or subject it to extreme water pressure to test it.

So sensitive is electrical apparatus invented by a French scientist that it will detect the presence of one part of bichromate of potash in 200,000,000 parts of water.

A newspaper in a Brazilian town, 2,000 miles from the mouth of the Amazon gets all its telegraphic news by wireless.

His Part.

Nearly every member of a Tulsa man's family performs on some kind of an instrument.

An old Iowa neighbor, who was visiting at his home, remarked that it must be a source of great pleasure to him. The father made no reply.

"Really," continued the Iowa man, "it is remarkable. Your youngest son is a cornetist, both your daughters are pianists and your wife is a violinist. Now, what are you?"

"I," replied the old man, "I am a pessimist!"—Life.

AN EVIL HERITAGE

During all the peregrinations to all sorts of parts of London, which were a necessary part of the winding up of affairs, he had carefully avoided Laurel Road. He felt strong enough to make a new start in life, neither did he bear his Uncle James any grudge for the good fortune that had fallen in his lap, but he did not feel quite strong enough for a personal interview. It was two days before the one fixed for his departure, that, while returning in a hansom from the office of an attorney in the Northwest, he grazed another hansom in whose occupant he recognized Capt. Herrincourt. Instinctively he leaped back in order not to be seen, but scarcely had the other hansom passed, than he bent forward again and looked about him. So deep had he been in his thoughts that he only now became aware of being in Laurel Road. At sight of the familiar surroundings and of the well-known Number Thirty-one close ahead, a sudden impulse moved him. Was it not both cowardly and despicable of him to leave England without acknowledging his debt to Marian? Was it not his clear duty to express his gratitude as best he could? At that moment it seemed to him so, and, besides, his uncle had just left the house, which made the occasion favorable; so, without taking more time for reflection, Bernard called to his driver to stop.

In the drawing room, where, as Jemima informed him, the ladies were sitting, he found the Misses Honoria and Valeria busily engaged with estimates; or, to speak more correctly, it was Miss Valeria who was busy at the table with paper and pencil, while Miss Honoria's share of activity was confined to listening and acquiescing, but he did not find the person he was looking for. Miss Valeria believed Marian was in the garden, she explained, while somewhat guiltily pushing aside a litter of papers. To the garden, therefore, Bernard betook himself, very much to the relief of both ladies, who were painfully puzzled as to how to receive him, and had been vainly endeavoring to let their greetings be blended with a delicate shade of half-suppressed condolence. It had not been a success, as they both knew for neither of them was a good hand at acting. Of course they were sorry for him, but of course also it was quite impossible not to rejoice at the good fortune which had befallen their brother-in-law, and of which several good-sized crumbs could not fail to come their way.

It was not difficult to find Marian in the garden, considering that the bushes to hide behind were not many, and the paths to wander on fewer still. She was sitting on the bench under the laburnum-tree with a strip of embroidery beside her, and her hands lying idle in her lap. Neither in her attitude nor mien was there anything which betrayed the exultation of the new-made heiress. The fact was that she had taken refuge here from the conversation of her aunts, and from those eternal estimates of the new life that was to be entered upon so soon.

Bernard, after stepping out of the house, stood still for a minute, looking at her unobserved. So this was the new Marian, the woman whom he had failed to recognize until his eyes had been torn open, whom he longed and yet dreaded to see. And, truly, this was a different Marian from the one he had known, or at so at least it seemed to Bernard in the excitement of the moment. Her brown head was uncovered, and one of the last sun rays darting over the brick wall, had powdered the soft hair with gold. The curve of what he could see of the cheek, the delicate line of neck and shoulders struck him as they had never struck him before. Had he been blind till now? By the side of the Dry River, when he had seen her kneeling between the two mules with hands clasped in prayer, it had for the first time occurred to him that his cousin was more than merely pretty; to-day he knew that when he said this to himself he had not been mistaken.

He was still standing thus, when Marian half turning her head, caught sight of him. Her first impulse was to rise quickly.

"Bernard," she said, and a happy smile lit up her face and made it beautiful.

She came forward a few steps, forgetful of everything except the joy of seeing him. But in the same minute the memory of all that had been come over her with a rush, and she stood still with burning cheeks, looking at him doubtfully, and asking herself how much he knew.

Fatigue from Poisoned Blood

Sluggish action of the liver, kidneys and bowels leave impurities in the blood which render it poisonous. Poisoned blood is the cause of tired, languid feelings, as well as of headache, backache and bodily pains and aches.

By awakening the action of these filtering and excretory organs, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills thoroughly cleanse the system, purify the blood and cure such ailments as indigestion, biliousness, kidney derangements and constipation. 25 cts.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

Bernard was too intently busy gazing into the serious face before him to think of speaking immediately. When a few more moments had passed in silence, Marian, disturbed by his eyes, turned and sat down again on the bench beside her, and even made a feint of taking up her embroidery. The movement roused Bernard.

"Marian," he said, coming up to her, "you are wondering at me, and it is only natural you should. I know I must look like a fool. I know feel it, I don't know what to say. I came in here with the intention of thanking you, but now that I am here it has come over me that anything I could try to say would really be ridiculous. After all I can't say anything except 'Thank you,' can I? And 'Thank you' is a thing one says when a person hands you a plate or passes you the sugar."

"But I haven't even handed you a plate," said Marian, with a rather uncertain attempt at jocularity, and smiling as well as she could. "So you needn't trouble about the 'Thank you.'"

"Let us have no fencing, Marian," and her eyes dropped before his serious gaze; "we both know what we are talking about. I am leaving England the day after to-morrow, and the chances are that we shall never meet again. Let us lose no time. You have run a great risk for the sake of preserving to me my fortune and my name, and I am here to thank you to-day, if I can. That you should have failed in your object cannot lighten my debt towards you by one grain."

"Then you know," said Marian, almost crying with vexation. "I never meant you to know. Who told you? Not Miss McCrie?"

"Yes, it was Miss McCrie."

Marian started to her feet with blue eyes that flashed fire.

"I shall never forgive her that, I who trusted her so! It is the most horrid thing she could have done—to betray one in that way; surely she has not——"

Here Marian broke off abruptly with a frightened glance at Bernard and stood crumpling up her embroidery between her fingers. Some of the particulars of that last interview under the nutmeg trees were stirring again in her memory, and she felt the blood tingling in her cheeks. Surely it was not possible that that false friend had been as false as that? No, no, she would not, could not believe it; and yet there was about Bernard's look something that she did not know how to account for.

"I hate Miss McCrie," she said between her teeth.

"And I esteem her highly," said Bernard, smiling a little. "She is the first person who has ever spoken the plain truth to me—while I was Bernard Herrincott, that is to say; now that I am Bernard Ingram, I shall be treated to plenty of the unvarnished article, no doubt."

Marian's anger had vanished already, chased away by another feeling.

"Oh, Bernard," she said, on impulse, "if only it had been possible! I was so happy when I thought I had done it. And it was so easy to do," she added, confusedly, in hopes of yet saving the situation. "You must not talk as if I had done anything great; and really and truly, there was nothing at all particular about it; I would have done it for anybody. I really would—I mean, of course, for anybody. I really would—I mean, of course, for anybody whom I cared for in the very least—for Miss McCrie for instance or—for father."

Bernard made no reply, and Marian continued to crumple up her embroidery into a ball, in order not to have to meet his eyes. He was thinking of the cowslip meadow, and of the girl who preferred not to disturb her mind unnecessarily by dwelling on the question as to whether she had ever cared for him or not. There could be no doubt, certainly, that there were several very different sorts of women.

"Answer me one question," he said after a moment—"when you were doing this thing, which you tell me was so easy to do, did it by any chance occur to you that you were giving me your father's fortune, and therefore your own?"

"Yes, it occurred to me, but ——"

"And did that make no difference?"

"Difference? Yes, of course it made a difference—in fact it made just the difference that was needed. If it had been anybody else's money that was in question, I might perhaps not have had the courage to do anything; but this way I felt as though I had a sort of right. Don't you see," she went on eagerly, "the whole thing was really quite simple—you needed the money because you were used to it, and father and I could do very well without it. I am sure that he won't even know what to do with it now. It would have been far better for him if he had never got it. It was partly that I was thinking of when I—I did the thing."

Again Bernard made no answer, and in face of his silence her courage failed her for any more of these pitiful attempts at disguising the truth.

"Are you really going away the day after to-morrow?" she asked in a low voice.

"Yes, I am really going away."

Marian appeared to be struggling with herself.

"And is she not going with you?" she asked hurriedly. "Can she let you go alone?"

"Apparently she can. I am going, and, please God, I shall not see English shores again until I am a good dozen years older than I am. Don't you remember how I used to listen to Uncle James' stories about his campaigns, and how I used to long to wear a uniform? Well, I am going to have my wish after all—I am going to be a soldier. Good-bye, Marian; think of me as kindly as you can. Or, perhaps, I ought to say Miss Herrincott," he added, trying to speak lightly, in hopes of making this difficult moment more easy, for the whiteness of her face alarmed him. "Now that you are a full-blown heiress, I suppose you expect to be treated with respect."

"Good-bye, Bernard," she said in a whisper, for fear of the tears that were very near.

"I hope you will be as lucky as I am unlucky; it's the best thing I can wish you, and the most likely thing, too, as matters stand. You will have the cream of everything to pick and choose from; the cream of eligible husbands, too, amongst other things. Wait till you are installed at Thornton and you will see. Let me hear soon that you have made a proper choice."

It was a laudable attempt at taking the sharpest edge off the situation, but it failed lamentably. She only grew paler by another shade, and Bernard saw that her lips were working. Snatching up her hands he pressed them between his own until they ached.

"It is no use," he said in another voice. "This cannot be our parting. I know everything, Marian—everything; do you understand? It is madness of me to say it, but I cannot bear that there should be the shadow of a veil between us. You must forget me, Marian. I was not joking now when I spoke of eligible husbands. In a few weeks' time there will be dozens of men at your feet; make the best and truest of them your husband, and forget that you ever had an unlucky cousin called Bernard. I am not worthy of such love as yours."

He spoke in breathless haste, and, having said the last word, flung away her hands, and, turning abruptly, left her standing alone upon the gravel path.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

It had been one of the first days of June that Bernard parted from Marian, in the back garden of 31 Laurel Road. When another June came round again with its roses and its thunderstorms, its pleasant evenings and its unpleasant caterpillars, the view which spread itself daily before Marian's eyes was vastly improved; stretches of smooth lawn instead of smoky chimneys, and giant beeches in place of the one poor, meagre laburnum, which had formed the pride of the enclosure. After waiting what he considered to be a decent interval, the captain had taken formal possession of Thornton. But he did so neither joyously nor light-heartedly. This strange fortune which had met him on the threshold of his old age, perplexed and embarrassed almost more than it rejoiced him. If it had been anybody's money except Bernard's he would not have minded it, but the thought that his nephew, for whom he had always had a true fondness, was a loser by his gain, made him feel uncomfortable, do what he would. There was one obvious solution to the difficulty which of course would have made everything straight again, but this was unfeasible, as he soon convinced himself.

"It would be far the simplest if you two could get up a liking for each other," he had observed to Marian one day when the idea first occurred to him. "Don't you think you could manage it? He has always been more of a brother to you, I know, but perhaps if you get used to the thing you might get to like him in a different way. Hey, Marian?"

"No," said Marian, smiling a little wearily, "I don't think I shall ever like him in a different way."

"Of course he is what people call 'a wretched match,' but that doesn't matter, considering that you're a first-class one. Upon my word there's a great deal in the idea; it's only the newness that startles you. At any rate, there can be no harm in my writing Bernard and throwing out a suggestion."

"You shall not do that!" Marian had answered so vehemently that the captain stood still in his pacing of the room and stared in amazement at his daughter. "Do you hear, father?" she had added, coming close up to him, "whatever you do, you must not write that letter to Bernard. I shall never be his wife."

The poor captain left the room crestfallen, without another word. It was the first time in her life that Marian had openly rebelled, and, to his astonishment, he felt that he had no choice but to strike his colors on the spot.

"He is too small a catch for her, that is evident," he reflected within himself; "she has got her head full of all those titled fellows. And yet I never took Marian to be that kind of girl. Dear, dear, to be sure, I suppose there must be something, after all, in what they call the corruption of wealth. I'm blest if I don't feel some of it myself." By which the captain meant that, despite the feeling of mental discomfort that there was such a thing as physical comfort, to the charms of which he by no means felt superior. After all, it was quite a different thing to be able to indulge in your second and even third glass of port wine without feeling shy at the thought of your wine merchant's bill, and a valet could not help being a much superior article even to Jemima. With every day did the captain become more distinctly aware of his deep appreciation of the comfort of life. That he also had a certain leaning towards its Epicurean side, was to be surmised from his increasing corpulence, his reddening complexion and duller eye—changes in his appearance which the first half year had brought about, and which Marian watched with growing apprehension. Neither did she like his new habit of falling asleep after dinner—a weakness he never used to indulge in in former days.

THE HOUSE FOR GIFTS

When in Hamilton do not fail to visit Junor's, the House for Gifts. See our display of China, Art Pottery, Cut Glass and Antique Furniture, Pictures, etc. You will be made welcome.

ROBERT JUNOR

62 KING ST. E. SOUTH SIDE

Hamilton, Ont.

MADE IN CANADA
MAGIC BAKING POWDER
READ THE LABEL
CONTAINS NO ALUM

In the appearance of the Misses Honoria and Valeria this same half year had likewise brought alterations, to the delight of the one, but to the gentle grief of the other, for Thornton was evidently not the place for doing a banting cure, as Miss Valeria gleefully observed. She had not been three months under her brother-in-law's roof—which, of course, she never meant to quit again if she could help it—before, in the postscript of a letter addressed to an intimate friend, she bashfully but joyfully confided to her the fact that the waistbands of all her gowns had been let out by half an inch. "But there is no hope for poor Honoria," she added. "This first-rate cream and these new-laid eggs are so delightfully nourishing and at the same time so irresistible. The dear creature is growing stouter every day. By this time she has given up struggling and has resigned herself to her fate. The only one among us who has not even grown plump is Marian. I have been looking out for the country roses [illegible] her cheeks, but she is paler and [illegible] even that she was in London."

(To be continued.)

A SICKLY WIFE NO FIT MATE FOR ANY MAN

GIRLS AND WOMEN SHOULD LOOK WELL TO THEIR HEALTH AND STRENGTH.

Never before was physical health and vigor so highly esteemed and so eagerly sought for as to-day.

No man finds happiness in a sickly wife, and the woman who wishes to enjoy the pleasures of life should spare no effort to maintain perfect health.

Is your daughter growing up strong and ruddy? Has she strength to drink in greedily all the pleasures that youth so zealously seeks—or is she compelled to use the street car instead of enjoying the delightful exercise of walking—does she after the ball arise refreshed and vigorous, or is she exhausted, indifferent, and perhaps irritable?

When strength and vigor can be so easily maintained by Ferrozone, when the glow of health is so quickly brought to the cheeks and elasticity to the step, it is plainly a mother's duty to see that Ferrozone is on hand to assist her daughter back to health.

Upon the wake of Ferrozone quickly follows a stream of rich, nourishing blood which imparts that power and surplus energy so earnestly desired by those in ill-health.

Stop and think what this means for your daughter—certainly a great deal, and it can be accomplished by Ferrozone.

Every growing girl and young woman derives enormous benefit in many ways from this nutritive, vitalizing [illegible]

It is [illegible] suited for young women and is an guarantee of health and regularity as long as it is used.

Ferrozone is free from alcohol and perfectly safe to use. Prepared in the form of a chocolate-coated tablet and sold in 50c boxes, or six for $2.50, at all dealers, or direct from The Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Ont.

Using Up Magazines.

Have an old magazine handy on the kitchen serving table upon which to place hot or soiled dishes from the stove. As the top leaf becomes soiled it is torn off and burned. Because of the weight of the magazine it is often possible to tear off a leaf with one hand while the other hand is engaged. This is easier than scraping black and grease rings from the table or having the white oilcloth scarred by stains and burns. When the youngsters want to paste pictures into their scrap books give them an old magazine to work on. As fast as a leaf becomes gummy it may be torn off and thrown away, and a clean one is always waiting. This saves the table from becoming sticky and smeared with paste.

Caramel Rice Pudding.

Two egg yolks, salt, [illegible] cupfuls milk, two cupfuls cooked rice, one cupful dark brown sugar, one teaspoonful vanilla. Beat the egg yolks, add salt, milk, rice, brown sugar and vanilla. Mix well, turn into a buttered pudding dish and bake about 20 minutes in a moderate oven. Serve cold with whipped cream or fruit sauce.

Patrolling in No Man's Land

Patrolling plays a prominent part in trench warfare. The sporting instinct peculiar to nearly every Briton causes him to undertake this dangerous work with unbounded enthusiasm. Indeed so seriously do some divisions apply themselves to it that they would be grievously offended if one spoke of the ground separating their own trenches and the hostile ones as No Man's Land. They regard it as their own particular territory.

Owing to the proximity of the opposing trenches patrolling can only be carried out at night and when very dark great difficulty is experienced in preserving a right sense of direction. The trenches twist and turn so deceptively that when certain landmarks are invisible it is very easy to lose one's bearings. On such occasions it is well-nigh impossible to distinguish the enemy's lines from their own.

Information of a certain nature being required about the enemy's trench an officer volunteers to scout the position.

It is pitch dark and drizzling when he sets out on his dangerous mission. Unable to see a foot in front of him he moves forward with caution, but even so he has not progressed twenty yards before he comes a cropper in a deep shell hole. Aware that such a disaster in hearing of the enemy trenches will bring about his undoing, he determines to crawl the intervening space.

Going down on all fours he creeps cautiously along, frequently skirting shell holes which he is now able to locate with his hands. Though he has endeavored to keep in the right direction, after a time he begins to wonder whether he has not lost his bearings and decides to consult his compass. He is saved the trouble, however, by a Verey light, rocketing some distance down the line, which shows the faint outline of a trench about fifty yards ahead.

Again he crawls forward, every sense on the alert, till he reaches the wire entanglement protecting the line. Then taking cover in a large shell hole he determines to familiarize himself with his surroundings as well as he can in the dark.

Not a sound comes from the trench and the fleeting glimpse which the flicker of a far-away flare gives him shows no movement either. If only he can get through the wire unseen he believes he can crawl unheard up to the parapet.

Desperate though the undertaking is, he grips his revolver and crawls to the wire. With difficulty he wriggles under the outer strand and creeps forward inch by inch. With every movement forward his hopes rise higher. Then his quick ear detects a movement in the trench, followed immediately b ya gruff challenge:

"Halt! Hands up!"

The wire prevents him lifting his arms, but to use his tongue, he pronounces the word "Damn!"—as only a Briton can—with such extraordinary gusto that it probably saves his life.

With natural exasperation he forces his way through the remaining wire and enters his own trench.

"One should always—er—creep under one's own wire when—er—returning from a patrol," he remarks, naively to his men; "it's—er—good practice."

The German is sending up very few star-shells and the interpretation of this is that he has a working party in front of his parapet. Accordingly a patrol, composed of a sergeant and four men, is sent out to inquire into the matter, and harry any Germans who can be discovered.

Though clouds obscure the moon there is sufficient light for an object to be dimly made out thirty or forty yards away. The patrol, moving in the shape of a V, with the sergeant in front forming the apex, proceeds about one hundred yards towards the enemy's trench, when they halt and lie down. Here they remain for some little time staring into the gloom and listening.

They move stealthily forward for another 50 yards, then lie down. They are now about half way between the opposing lines and it is no longer wise to proceed in an upright position.

They consequently crawl on all fours, stopping to listen every few yards. At last a low murmur of voices comes from the direction of the enemy trench.

They move forward more quickly now, though as noiselessly as possible and straining their eyes into the darkness they soon make out the dim outline of shadowy forms. At that moment, however, one of the men on the flank wriggles up to the sergeant and informs him that he can hear sounds of movement on the left.

Holding their breaths they listen intently. Slight though the sounds are, they can all hear them. In a flash they realize that it is an enemy patrol out to protect the working party. A signal from the sergeant causes them to line up facing the direction from which the sounds come. Each one of the patrol carries bombs. They are ready and eager to encounter their oncoming quarry.

The sounds, slight at first, grow appreciably louder. From the enemy trench come the monotonous thuds of picks. Now and then a bullet "phits" past them.

Then suddenly the man next to the sergeant gives a spasmodic shudder, and his body twists as though in agony.

The sergeant lays a hand on the [illegible] form.

"Stick it, lad," he implores, in a hoarse whisper. "For Heaven's sake stick it."

The least sound now may reveal their presence.

The man buries his teeth in the [illegible] cloth of his sleeve, and for a moment makes a snuffling sound like a terrier with his head far down a rabbit hole. Then he is silent. He has not stopped a bullet, but a cough.

The sounds of the approaching patrol become louder, and at last the little party lying in ambush can discern crawling shapes looming larger as they slowly approach.

HAIR GOODS
—FOR—
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

Mailed at lowest possible prices, consistent with high-grade work.

Our Natural Wavy 3-Strand Switches at $5.00 $7.00 and $9.00 in all shades are leaders with us. Just send on your sample, or write for anything in our line.

GENTLEMEN'S TOUPEES at $25.00 and $35.00, that defy detection when worn.

MINTZ'S HAIR GOODS EMPORIUM
62 KING STREET WEST
Hamilton, Ont.
(Formerly Mdme. I. Mintz).

Things now happen quickly. The sergeant springs to his feet, followed on the instant by his men. They hurl their bombs. Guttural shouts of dismay are drowned by the boom of the bursting bombs. The sergeant and his men dash forward with the bayonet. The Boches, taken wholly unawares, turn and run. One trips and falls. The sergeant and another man spring on and seize him before he can regain his feet. Excited shouts come from the enemy trench. Flares flash skywards. In a few moments machine guns will be busy.

"Now 'op it like 'ell!" shouts the sergeant.—London Mail.

Bradstreet's Trade Review

TORONTO.—Price changes continue to come into effect with unceasing regularity. Drygoods wholesalers report a steady upward movement of prices; their business is practically at a standstill now. One representative firm reported an increase in the annual turnover amounting to close to three-quarters of a million, and another wholesaler stated that this year was the first in eighteen months in which an increase had not been noted over the corresponding period twelve months before. The holiday trade in hardware was stated to be very satisfactory. Bank clearings continue to give a favorable impression of the commercial situation, and payments are fairly satisfactory.

MONTREAL.—Wholesalers, jobbers and retailers are recovering from one of the busiest Christmas season that has been experienced. Textile mills are very busy. Demand for cured meats and all lines of provisions has been marked. Hardware and groceries are experiencing a moderate movement. The sugar situation is quiet, and an easier feeling is predominant.

OTTAWA.—In summing up the results of the business ending last week, retailers are practically unanimous in reporting very satisfactory conditions. Most wholesale and retail firms are able to announce increases on the total year's business. The money situation continues to be fairly good.

HAMILTON.—A large proportion of this city's business men are satisfied with trade in year that is just closing, and in view of the liberal orders for spring delivery they are looking to the future with confidence, at the same time realizing that changed conditions are bound to result sooner or later. An attitude of caution is generally noticed, and large surpluses which were piled up this year being relied upon to tide over any temporary reverses which may easily result from a sudden break in values consequent upon the end of hostilities. Building in the last year was easily more extensive than for 1915, but it was to quite an extent to provide for the handling of war business. Labor is busily employed, and little or no distress is being felt in spite of the high prices for staple commodities. Drygoods, housefurnishings, boots and shoes and fancy lines were particularly active prior to the holiday.

A TALK ON RHEUMATISM

Telling How to Actually Cure This Painful Malady.

This article is for the man or woman who suffers from rheumatism who wants to be cured, not merely relieved—but actually cured. The most the rheumatic sufferer can hope for in rubbing something on the tender, aching joint, is a little relief. No lotion or liniment ever did or can make a cure. The rheumatic poison is rooted in the blood. Therefore rheumatism can only be cured when this poisonous acid is driven out of the blood. Any doctor will tell you this is true. If you want something that will go right to the root of the trouble in the blood, take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They make new, rich blood, which drives out the poisonous acid and cures rheumatism to stay cured. The truth of these statements has been proved in thousands of cases throughout Canada, and the following cure is a striking instance. Mrs. F. M. Simpson, R. R. No. 1, Blenheim, Ont., says: "For a long time I was confined to my bed, and actually crippled with rheumatism. The trouble first located in my ankle—which was much swollen. I thought it might be a sprain, but the doctor said it was rheumatism and advised me to go to bed so that the trouble would not be aggravated. I did as directed, but instead of getting better, it spread first to my right knee, then to my left knee, and then to my arms. The limbs were much swollen, and if I moved them caused me considerable pain. I seemed to get weak in other respects, and fell off in weight from 156 to 110 pounds. I had no appetite and seemed to lose interest in everything. One day, while reading a paper, I came across the case of a rheumatic sufferer cured by using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I decided to try them and sent for three boxes. By the time these were gone I had certainly begun to improve, and with help was able to get up. Continuing the use of the pills I was first able to go about with the use of a crutch, which, after I discarded for a cane, and then through the use of the pills I was able to throw aside the cane as well, and go about as briskly as I had ever done. I feel that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been a blessing to me, and I strongly recommend them to other similar sufferers."

You can procure these pills through any dealer in medicine or get them by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

It's a poor rule that won't work both ways. The people who never worry themselves sometimes worry us.

Bagains In Hockey Shoes

Here is your opportunity for bargains in hockey shoes, right up-to-date.

Men's formerly	$3.60	now	$2.85
Women's	" 3.00	"	2.25
Boy's	" 3.00	"	2.25

Full line of the unexcelled Lifebuoy Bush Rubbers at reasonable prices.

Falconer Bros.

The Home of Good Groceries

For This Week Only

Here's chance you won't get anywhere else

1915 Prices in 1917

Best grade Sockeye salmon for 25c

Tomatoes at 15c per can

Corn and Peas 12½c

50 cent quality tea (the old 40 cent quality) at present at 40c lb

Extra heavy military flannel old 45c quality, for this week only 45c yard

Some ladies' mantles carried over from last season at half price.

Watch For Further Bargains

Roppel Bros.

Rural phone. Underwood

EVERYBODY'S RUBBERS Are Here

Get your rubbers here,--get a pair now You are going to need rubbers this winter, for we are likely to have an unusual amount of wet weather, at least that is the prediction of some.

Rubbers for all the family, every quality, width and size.

All Prices

JAS. GEORGE & SON

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Winter Tours

SPECIAL FARES now in effect to resorts in Florida, Georgia, North and South Carolina, Louisiana and other Southern States, and to Bermuda and the West Indies.

Return limit May 31st. 1917

Liberal Stop-overs Allowed

Tickets now on Sale at all G. T. R. ticket offices.

J. S. Cameron, Agent, Port Elgin. Both telephones.

New Issue of the Telephone Book.

¶ Copy for the next Telephone Directory closes on the above date!

¶ Order your telephone *now*, so that your name will be in the new issue!

¶ Report changes required to our Local Manager *to-day*.

The Bell Telephone Co. of Canada.

UNDERWOOD NEWS

Mr. and Mrs McDonald of Maple Creek are home from the west on their wedding trip, and are guests at Mr. Jas. Dobson's.

The first meeting of the Township Council took place in the hall on Monday, Jan. 8th, members all present. The following comprise the board for 1917; Jas. Johnson, Reeve. Peter Dobson, Dep. Reeve, N. McNeil, G. Baker, J. McKenzie Councillors, J. G. McKay, clerk.

Mr. Jno. Coleman is able to be out again after his recent illness.

Mr. J. Forsythe, Sask., is visiting at Mr. Alex McIntyre's.

The Underwood Red Cross Society held their regular meeting in the Workman's Hall on Friday Jan. 5th, about 100 ladies being present. An invitation had been extended to the Centre Bruce Red Cross Workers to be present, and about 25 from that branch availed themselves of the opportunity to be present. During the afternoon a splendid and instructive address was given by Miss Powell, of Whitby, who has been touring in the interests of the Women's Institute. Light refreshments were served at the close of the meeting.

Mr. Chester Gibson, who has been critically ill with pneumonia, is now slowly improving.

The annual meeting of the Presbyterian church is to be held on Monday, Jan. 15, in the church.

The many friends of Mr. Lyman Knake will be glad to learn that he is able to be around again after a severe illness

Mrs. Fred Gottschalk, 2nd of Bruce is improving very nicely.

BORN—In Bruce Tp. on December 28th, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm Berndt, a son.

Mr. and Mrs. D. McIntosh and family and Mr. and Mrs A. Nelson and family, of Tiverton, spent New Year's with Mr. Thos. Nelson, 12th of Bruce.

A few good cutters left at a bargain price, Thede & Brill

Highest price paid for all kinds of hides at The Hardware.

BURGOYNE AND DISTRICT

Mr. John Shanks has returned home

Mrs. D. Stewart and Mr Robt Stewart returned from Guelph, Wednesday. Mr Stewart had operations on both sides and it will be sometime before he regains normal strength.

Miss M J. Esplen has returned from a visit in Muskoka.

Mrs Watt, Sr. and Miss Watt have been visiting at the Manse, Mrs W. J. Watt was visiting her people at Listowel

Mr. Alex McDiarmid and Mr. Lavell Crawford left for Toronto last week where they intend to work in a munition factory.

Mrs. Hilborn has returned from St. Catharines. where she had been for some time assisting in her brother's store.

The C. E. Wednesday night meetings have been postponed for a while and the Literary society will meet weekly instead.

Mrs. J. J. McKinnon, of Toronto, is visiting her relatives here.

Mrs. Chas. Donaldson, of Chippewa Hill, sister of Mrs. Alex McCannel, is very ill at present.

Bearing in mind the recent casualties among our young men who enlisted in defence of the empire, and others in the danger zone at the front, many of our young people, were not present at the "Leap Year Ball" as reported by some one in the Burgoyne district budget of last week.

TURNER'S

The congregations of North Bruce and St. Andrew's church on Tuesday extended a call to the Rev. P. N. Currie of Blackstock, Ont. If the call is accepted Mr. Currie will be here the beginning of February.

Messrs. Wm. [illegible] and George [illegible] shipped some nice cattle to Hamilton on Friday.

It's hoped that the Grand Trunk will make some improvements to the station and yards here, as they need it badly. As considerable cream is shipped now a days there should be a right place to load it and not have to lift the can over your head to get it in the car. Another new siding with a neat little freight shed is what is needed to fill the bill.

Rev. Mr. Thynne of Palmerston is to preach in St. Andrew's on Sunday.

A number from here attended the board of Agricultural meeting in Port Elgin on Saturday and came home well satisfied with the discussion. The board certainly know how to cater to the tastes of the farmers when they have Murphies and Beans on the bill of fare.

To enable the farmers to secure larger returns for his labour, greater convenience and comfort, such as he should have is the aim of The Farmers Weekly Sun, the most helpful farm paper published in Ontario. You can do your part by becoming a subscriber. The Sun is essentially the paper of the Ontario farmer. He will find its market report invaluable.

Going out of business, everything must be sold in January, big sale now on. H. Katz.

In Aid of Belgians

Mr. Howell of Toronto, on behalf of the Christian Men's Federation of Canada, gave two very fine addresses, one in the Methodist church in the morning and the other in the Presbyterian church Sunday evening. The money contributed goes to the aid of Belgian women and children in England, of whom there are a million being cared for.

$222 was secured at the Presbyterian Church, $112 at Dunblane church, and $129 at the Methodist. On Monday additional amounts were secured bringing the total up to $500 for Port Elgin alone.

Council Meetings

All councils met on Monday at 11 o'clock The Saugeen council was opened by Rev. Mr. Watt invoking Divine blessing. There were a number of township men present at the opening.

Reeve Christie in his inaugural address thanked the ratepayers for their co-operation in 1916, and he would try and merit that same support in 1917. He suggested to Mr. Watt and to the men present that early in the year, probably in May, a mass meeting of the township and townspeople should be held, led by the clergy for the purpose of prayer, for the success of the allies in the war and a speedy peace. In concluding his remarks he invited the ratepayers to visit the council meetings and also to notify himself or his council when work was needed done.

Ex-Warden McCannel spoke briefly on the good work rendered by the reeve and council. Others speaking were John Cook, Alex Lamont John Scott, Adam Cairns, Clerk Elliott, Councillors, Atkinson, Webster, Greathead, Chappel and E. R. Saylor.

At the conclusion Reeve Christie asked those present to be his guests at luncheon at the Queen's.

There were no formalities at Port Elgin council Monday night, Reeve Izzard and all the members were on the job promptly at 7.30. Among other things the council meets Tuesday 16th to appoint an assessor. Walter Brown will get $1.50 per trip for snowploughing. Mr. J. H. Wismer asked the council to reconsider the matter of charging him 50% extra for water service, because of non residence. He was willing to pay extra, but thought 50% too much. The council meet Mr. Wismer again.

Women's Meeting

The Women's Institute on Saturday afternoon was quite well attended. The speaker was Miss Powell, of Whitby, who gave a very interesting address, pleading for deeper interest in the education of young Canadians. Patriotic work was also touched upon.

Miss Webb sang very sweetly, Miss Avis accompanying. The thanks of the ladies were tendered to Miss Powell by Mrs. McTavish and Mrs. Wismer.

THE MARKETS

	Jan. 10 1917	Jan. 10 1917
Butter	37c	27c
Eggs	45c	35c
Hogs	12.00	8.50
Potatoes	1.90 bag	1.00 bag

Master Arthur Barber is seriously ill.

Wm. Blakely, of Nanton, Alberta, is visiting Mr. Strothers in town, and relatives in Underwood. It is eleven years since he was here. Many old friend are glad to see him.

Assessor Wanted

Applications for the position of Assessor for the village of Port Elgin, for 1917, at a salary of $60 will be received by the clerk up to 8 o'clock p. m., January 16th, 1917. D. Geddes, Clerk.

Bargains in Meat

You haven,t heard that often But it's true. Eaton, the butcher is offering special cut prices on large pieces of all meats quarters, half-quarters. The best and choicest at our shop. We put the cut in meat.

NORTH BRUCE

A number from here attended the meetings of the Board of Agriculture held in Underwood and Port Elgin on Friday and Saturday of last week.

Mr. Rushton who was in town on Saturday is steadily gaining and has the use of his limbs, with the exception of the left arm, which in time may become strong.

The Methodist Sunday school has closed for the winter months.

Miss Laura Agar is visiting in Tiverton.

Mr. Rooch is very busy with his hay prices. Looks as if some hay can be spared from Bruce township.

Mr. Percy Schell is visiting friends here, on last leave before going overseas.

The ladies aid will meet this Wednesday at the home of Mrs. W. Jones.

Miss Lucy McCulloch is in Southampton assisting at the McVittie hospital.

BIG CLEARING SALE

Ladies' Raincoats
Ladies' Mantles
Men's Raincoats

Special Sale. These goods must go regardless of price Come early.

B. Hilker

From 10 to 25 per cent off

You can make money fast by Buying clothes here now

Men's Suits and Overcoats	Boys' Suits and Overcoats
As low as the prices are now on this clothing, the quality of the clothes is the best argument as to why you should buy them.	Mothers—selections are good, sizes, patterns and models are all numerous. This weather demands warm clothing.

10 per cent off for Cash on Boy's Sweater coats.
10 " " " on Men's and Boy's rubbers, and rubber boots
10 per cent off for Cash on men's heavy boots.

On some of these lines our prices are lower than the makers are now asking.

Special—10 dozen Men's heavy woollen socks, good 35c value now 23c pair 100 pounds best Scotch fingering yarn worth $2 to $2.25 for $1.60 per pound.

This is your opportunity to save money our opportunity to make friends. We are making the best of our opportunity, are you making the best of yours? Your choice will soon be gone, you can't afford to wait too long.

F. R. BARBER

MEN'S AND BOYS' COMPLETF OUTFITTERS

Groceries

In groceries this week, goods that are hard to get. We have lots of them at prices that are low and reasonable.

Currants at 20 and 25c

Raisins at 15c and 18c

Prunes large and fresh, Clear syrup, Clover honey, Corn flakes, Shredded wheat, and Krumples, **all at the old prices.**

Wheatine, Rolled wheat and oats.

Choicest dairy butter in prints or rolls. New laid eggs by dozen or by crate. Come in and get a supply.

D. Geddes & Co.

Short Courses in Agriculture and Domestic Science at Underwood

Agriculture—January 9th. to February 2nd.
Domestic Science—January 22nd. to Feb. 2nd.

Agricultural Course—Jan. 9, to Feb. 2nd.—Subjects:—Stock judging, feeding and breeding; soils and fertilizer poultry; dairying; seed testing; cement construction, Some of the best authorities in Ontario have been secured as special lectures on certain days. Hours arranged to permit boys to do chores at home in morning and evenings.

No tuition or text books

Domestic Science—Jan. 22, to Feb. 2nd. Second Annual Course in Bruce County. Demonstration lectures on Food Values and Cooking. Morning classes for girls afternoon classes for girls and ladies. Miss D. J. Ross, Norwich, demonstrator.

Free, excepting 25c, per member to defray expenses.

For folder with full particulars of both courses, entry form, etc. write

N. C. MacKay,
Department of Agriculture, Walkerton

J. W. PATTISON

FUNERAL DIRECTOR
AND EMBALMER

Residence on Premises

Rural Phone 22.

Advertise it in The Times.

Horseshoeing
Blacksmithing

Horseshoeing properly done All blacksmithing and implement repairing promptly looked after. Your patronage solicited.

N. EIDT Pt. Elgin

The Port Elgin Times.

Patronize Times' Advertisers. Build Up Your Own Community.

48TH YEAR—NO. 3 PORT ELGIN, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY, JAN., 17, 1917 $1.50 PER YEAR $2.00 PER YEAR TO UNITED STATES

CONDENSED ADVERTISING

WANTED—Girl or boy for typewriting in office. W. Burgess, Port Elgin.

FOR SALE—A quantity of seed oats for sale, apply to J. Drummond, Tiverton. Phone No. [illegible]

WANTED—Girl for Bell Telephone office. One who lives in town. Apply W. H. Rowlands.

LOST—Bar pin with cameo setting, on Monday. Finder please leave at Times office.

FOR SALE—Good young milch cow milking now, first calf, price $65. Apply Times office.

FURS AND HIDES WANTED—We are buying any quantity of furs and hides. Bring us your furs. Write or 'phone B. ZELKIND, Port Elgin, Ont.

CEDARVALE SHORTHORNS for sale. Present offering, two roan bulls 12 mos. old, and one solid red Bull calf 7 mos. These young bulls are real good individuals and are in good condition, also one grade cow well gone in calf, a good milker, and a pair of steer calves. We will be pleased to have you come and see our cattle, whether you buy or not. John Scott, Port Elgin, R. R. No. 1. Bruce phone.

DENTAL

W. P. POWER, D. D. S., Dentist, office over South End Store. Hours 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

J. A. CHAPMAN, Official Issuer of marriage licenses, Port Elgin, Ont. Office in Muir Block.

R. C. CRAWFORD, Official Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Office at Drug Store, Port Elgin

LEGAL

W. BURGESS, LL.B., Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public &c., &c. Office, Hutton's Block. Private and other funds to loan.

MEDICAL

DR. F. H. WELLS, Office and residence, old Sinclair property, one door west of Bank Hamilton.

W. J. CHAMBERS, M. D., L. R. C. P., L. M., Edinburgh. Office and residence "Lakeview Hall" opposite South End park Port Elgin.

DR. W. S. LAIRD, Oculist, Specialty in Nose and Throat diseases. Guarantees all his fitting of glasses. Office hours Wednesday afternoons. Next to Metropolitan Bank

SOCIETIES

PORT ELGIN LODGE No. [illegible] G.R.C., A.F. & A.M. Regular communications in the Masonic Hall, Thursday on or before full moon, at 8 p.m. Visiting brethren cordially welcomed. George Chapman, W. M.; Cyril Currier Sec'y.

DENOVO LODGE, No. [illegible], I.O.O.F., of Ontario, meets at 8 o'clock, p.m., every Monday in their hall in the Commercial Block. James Scott, N.G.; T. Rankin, Rec.-Sec.; D. Geddes, Fin.-Sec.

COURT PORT ELGIN 287 I.O.F. meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in [illegible] Block. C. R. W. D. Batrill; R. S., J. T. Sparrow; F. S. H. D. McLaren.

Training for Business

For 35 years the NORTHERN BUSINESS COLLEGE, Owen Sound, has been a leader among the institutions specializing in training for commercial pursuits. The courses of study embrace every subject of use in conducting business. Actual practice is given in required details.

Special courses for young ladies who wish to qualify for office positions during the war.

Winter Term begins January 2nd., but students may enter any time. Write for Catalogue.

C. A. FLEMING, F. C. A., Principal

Bargains ?

In millinery and millinery trimmings. No extra charge for trimming hats.

For Fancy Needlework

Crochet cottons, wools, slipper soles, fancy and plain ribbons for work bags. Dainty handkerchiefs for Christmas trade. Also all kinds of novelty and plain stamped goods in newest designs.

MISS M. BAKER
Arlington Block

Central Business College
Stratford, Ontario

Ontario's Best Business College

Students may enter our classes at any time. Commence your courses now and be qualified for a position by Midsummer. During July and August of last year we received calls for Over 200 Office Assistants we could not supply. Our graduates are in demand. Write at once for our free catalogue.

D. A. McLACHLAN, PRINCIPAL

Every Farmer Should Visit It

Every one connected with the farm should be in Port Elgin on Friday, January 19th, to see the better farming special train, which will visit Port Elgin that day from 10.30 a. m., to 5.30 p. m., and in the evening there will be a meeting in the town hall.

Not only the men, but the girls and women, should visit the train. The two cars will be comfortably heated, and there will be many exhibits to be seen, and a lot of valuable information to be given out by experts

Trustees and teachers of all public and high schools, are asked to allow the pupils the privilege of visiting the train, and also urge the boys and girls to attend the evening meeting.

In the evening there will be moving pictures, and capable men to address and make the program most enjoyable and educative.

Everybody is urged to make the gathering together of the people of this section a success, on Friday, January 19th, forenoon, afternoon and evening All free. All welcome.

The train is run under the auspices of the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

COMING EVENTS

10c. per line first insertion.
5c. per line second time
No notice less than 25c

WATCH—For the date of the Carnival.

RED CROSS BOX SOCIAL—Under the auspices of S.S. No. 5 Red Cross workers, Friday Jan. 26th in the school. A great program has been arranged of music, instrumental and vocal, readings, etc., also a play entitled, 'From Punkin Ridge'. The Comforter will be drawn for during the evening. Admission 10 cents. Ladies with boxes free.

MYSTIC TEA—Under auspices of Red Cross at S. S. No. 14 Bruce, at the home of Mr. Neil McGillivray, 12th con. of Bruce, on Thursday Jan. 18th. Good program of music, songs, etc. Something new. You'll enjoy the evening. Tea served from 7 to 8.30. Tickets will be drawn for the silver meat fork and for the can of honey.

THE WOMEN'S MISSION CIRCLE of the North Bruce Baptist church will hold a house social at the home of D. M. Cameron 12th con. Bruce, Goderich Road, on Friday evening Jan. 19th, a good program will be provided and an autograph quilt will be for sale. Silver Collection.

LADIES' AID—Of Presbyterian church will give an entertainment in the school room of the church on January 25th, Burns' anniversary. A concert will be given, after which light refreshments will be served. Admission 25c and 15 cents. All are invited, the proceeds going to Red Cross work.

Money to Lend

Private money to lend on mortgage at from 5 to 6 per cent. W. Burgess. 1 4tc

Nothing New

It's nothing new for Hamilton to sell chunks, half quarters, or whole quarters at low prices. We have always done this. We favor the working man and will continue to sell meat at reduced prices. L. Hamilton.

Important Notice

The patrons, and all others interested are asked to attend the annual meeting of the Underwood Cheese & Butter Co., on Tuesday January 30th at 2 p. m. in township hall, Underwood. Business of importance. All come.

Auction sale of ladies', men's and children's clothing, from 2 to 4 and 8 to 10 p. m. at Katz' store, Saturday Jan. 13. D. C. Cavin auctioneer.

West Simcoe went Conservative by 631 majority.

Autos Painted

Wm. Bray has secured the shop above the Ford gargage, and is ready to properly paint all automobiles. Also, anyone desiring painting of any description, please notify us. Prices very reasonable. Let us give you a figure. W. Bray, Port Elgin. 3-8tc

Tenders Wanted

Tenders will be received by the trustees of S. S. No. 5, Saugeen, for the erection of a brick woodshed up to February 1st. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Plans and specifications can be seen at the residence of the secretary.

James McEwing Secretary, S. S. No. 5.

Bargains in Meat

You haven,t heard that often But it's true. Eaton, the butcher is offering special cut prices on large pieces of all meats, quarters, half-quarters. The best and choicest at our shop. We put the eat in meat.

J. W. PATTISON
FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER
Residence on Premises
Rural Phone 22.

TOWN TOPICS

Mr. Donald McFayden is very ill.

Ten below zero here on Thursday.

Jim McKenzie is home from Toronto for a few holidays.

Mrs. A. F. George, who was seriously ill last week, is improving.

Phone Arthur Gilbert if you want your old papers taken for Red Cross.

The Presbyterians hold their annual meeting Thursday night.

Geo. Chapman was appointed assessor at the usual salary of $60.

Many friends will be glad to know that Master Arthur Barber is recovering.

Miss Mantie Shier has returned to her duties on the teaching staff of Toronto public schools.

Has anyone seen The Times robin? Sol. Schrank reported one two weeks ago, but it lacked a certain color of eye.

Mr. S. A. Shier, of Winnipeg, who was called home on account of the death of his father, has returned to Winnipeg.

Morris Kalbfleisch, has returned home to Detroit where has been working the past four years, after visiting old friends here.

Miss Catherine Chambers will leave in a couple of weeks to take up training as a nurse in the Sick Children's Hospital at Toronto.

Rev. D. McLennan children's aid secretary, was in town Friday looking up the welfare of a ward now with a resident of Saugeen.

Treasurer Struthers paid out $285 as patriotic relief on Saturday. This is the smallest sum in quite awhile, there being some removals and reductions.

Tom Marks' show Friday night was a good one. There was lots of fun, and the specialties were good. The hall was packed about $107 being taken in, local Red Cross receiving 25% or $26.50.

The officers of the L. O. L. lodge are: W. M., Morley Robertson; Deputy, N. Eidt; secry, W. C. McFadden; chaplain, Joseph Collard; committee, D. Park, Bert Collard.

Although a very cold day, there were many men attended the sale at Samuel Schwass'. Some good stock were put under the hammer and brought good prices. D. C. Cavin was auctioneer. Cows went for $93 and $94 and calves sold well.

Miss Olive Brooks, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Brooks, of Waldville, Sask., formerly of Port Elgin, was married at Shaunavon, Sask., on Dec. 16, to Mr. Mansell G. Binkley. The young people will reside in Shaunavon. Many friends here join in congratulations.

Mrs. Samuel Harvey passed away at Windsor last week. She is the mother of Mrs. W. J. McCullough, of Port Elgin. The funeral was at Kincardine on Friday. Many friends will extend sympathy to the bereaved.

An interested reader tells The Times the feature of printing pictures of the soldiers of this district, is a good one and everyone is interested. He mentioned that in connection with Pte. Saleman's article we should have added, he was a grandson of our esteemed citizen, Mr. James Whetstone. This is the kind of interest The Times appreciates.

Friday night the junior team plays hockey against Southampton. There are good lot of young lads coming along in town, and as it is well for the development of the boys that they should have organizations for good clean sport, the men and women should attend some of the contests in which the boys engage, and encourage clean athletics.

The Times wants the reports of all church meetings. The ministers and officers are invited to make public through The Times their church progress. By the financial statements printed and in process of printing it is gratifying to see that despite large patriotic gifts the church has not been neglected. A good giver to the church is generally liberal all round.

Mr. Alex Vandrick, sends a paper from Saskatoon describing a few incidents of the rushes made to get to the government dispensaries, which were closed for good on December 30, at 5 o'clock. In the article a description of the run a fat man made to one of the dispensaries but missed the closing of the door by a second. It says this man weighed 235 lbs, but as Alex only weighs 230, it could not have been him.

Following are the officers of the Port Elgin Masonic lodge for 1917: Geo. E. Chapman, W. M.; Jas. H. Cottrill, I. P. M.; Thos. B. McBride, S. W.; Alex Brunton, J. W.; Jas. A. Chapman, Chaplain; R. M. Lowry, Treasurer; C. Currier, Secretary; J. W. Reany, S. D. H. Pollock, J. D; A. G. Miller, I. G; Wm George, Dir of Cer; A. F. George, Sr. Steward; Bismark Hilker, Jr. Steward; Archie McIntyre, Tyler; Trustees, Wm. George and August Smith; Auditors, S. H. Langford and A. G. Miller.

Readers of The Times who noted during 1913 the inauguration in Winnipeg of the Free Trade League for Canada will be interested to note that the League has secured as its general secretary, Mr. W. R. Wood, an old Port Elgin boy and a graduate of our high school. After serving as Presbyterian minister in Dunbarton and Claremont, Ontario, Mr. Wood moved to Manitoba in 1913 and in 1915 was elected a member of the Legislature of that province. In December last the Free Trade League secured his services to take charge of their office in Winnipeg. The League is the concrete expression of the growing sentiment of the West in opposition to high tariff.

Frank Geddes Tells What the Fighting's Like in the Trenches

"Another trip to the trenches has just been completed, so you can understand my lack of correspondence when I explain that a trip occupies half a month, and I just now realize how long that time can be. I wish I knew just how much censorship will allow, so that I might know just what to tell you.

We are back in the same billets we came to just after I wrote last, large huts housing almost our whole company in one as our battalion is very small at present. We are in a very pretty location at the foot of a hill on the side and top of which is a shelled town containing a large ruined church. I think I mentioned it before They say it was destroyed in 1870 and again in this war The huts are in a pretty grove of the finest beech trees I ever saw and it was like home to go outside the door and pick up beech nuts. There is no road very near, so we are very quiet. Imagine huts about the mouth of the mill creek, and the firing line about the lake and you will get an idea of it. Of course it is hardly that secluded, but there are so few signs of war here that that will illustrate it to you. We have a battalion canteen, and a G. M. I. A. canteen, so can live fairly high, when we get paid our 10 francs, ($2.00) or 20 francs as the case may be. In the trenches, we go fairly well, bread, cheese bacon, tea being our regular issue with occasionally butter, cigarettes and pickles. We usually ate them all in one meal after coming off 12 hours duty, then slept, and went on duty again, but back here we have all we can eat, Porridge, rice, cocoa, even tinned beans are luxuries which we buy ourselves, and cook on fires of pieces of sand bags and grease, made in a small tin. Of our time up the line, a part is done in the very front line, then a part in support then a third part in the front line again. In the front line it is surprisingly quiet to all appearances, in fact, I've been under heavier shell fire, in the supposed comparative safety of the support. I was detailed with the rest of the platoon for outpost duty, where we were in rather isolated parts, about forty yards from Fritz. We were on day duty, going up part of the way overland before dawn, and coming down after dark, rather a funny feeling when you get up over the parapet for the first time and a flare lights things up. The first time I went overland one of these burst, and a machine gun opened in the vicinity simultaneously. Lightning was slow compared to the way I fell down on my "tummy" with my face to the mud, but one very soon gets used to that and learns to stand absolutely still when a flare goes up. We could see the smoke from his fire, and could imagine a stout German arranging the sausages in a very orderly fashion over the fire, also we could hear the sound of pumps working clearing his trenches of water and occasionally a discreet cough.

December 19th, hadn't time to finish this last part, owing to an orgy of cleaning buttons, in short, everything and anything. Rather a joke, when the only result is about a day's comparative brightness, and then we are worse than ever when we go in again. Since then we have been in again, the only thing of interest being the blowing up of one of our own mines which was rather novel to the most of us. We were warned of it, I was on sentry, when suddenly some distance away a sheet of flame and smoke went up followed by swish of the shells, and the bang and red flash of the exploding shells, the crack and flash of hand grenades, and the rattle of rifles and machine guns made one realize what poor attempts those of the Toronto Exhibition, etc. to portray modern warfare are, compared to a little trench raid. It wasn't on our front and we were'nt in it, but Fritzie opposite got his wind up and kept the lines as light as day for about half an hour with star shells. I since heard that the battalion that pulled it off got as many German prisoners alone as they had total casualties. But enough of that, you get it in the papers every day.

Do you remember young Bickle who summered in Southampton? I met him in the front line the other day. We both recognized each other at the same moment, he is in the Cyclists, doing Engineer work. I also meet all kinds of 92nd chaps who are reinforcing a Highland batt. in our brigade.

We are back in reserve for a few days and I wish you could see our home. It is an immense cave fully fifty feet underground and it houses the whole company.

After coming down the stairs, one comes into a central cave with small ones opening off, cut in the solid rock.

That is where I am writing this with several braziers around, and candles set in the ledges of rock, but it is comparatively warm and absolutely dry, and well ventilated. It is in a ruined town I mentioned before. I was on gas-guard there one moonlight night, and what a queer sight it was. According to what we are told, the German's occupied this territory in the first dash of the war, then the French with great effort and heavy loss drove them back to their present position, shelling their own towns in the course of events.

You would recognize the district as familiar if I could mention it. In this town, which is a large one, there is scarcely a wall standing. Can you imagine a town ten times as big as ours with every building looking like the steel works after the fire, only worse?

Wherever you can trace a street among the rubble, it is crossed and tangled with our wire, while our trenches make little streets of our own. Only blackened stumps of trees standing where you imagine have been splendid lawns, and a few poles torn in half, representing all that is left of a probably very modern telephone equipment. One building on my beat had been some important place. In the moonlight could be seen tiled floors, decorated walls and standing on the side of the trench one could distinguish the remains of stone walls, a large ruined gateway where a driveway had been and a fountain. The only way into it now is an insignificant little trench which takes one to the back door.

All around one can pick up rusty French rifles, bayonets and clips of cartridges, while occasionally a little cross with "Ici repose un soldat Francais" marks the grave of one who has died for "la Patrie".

I thought I realized the destruction and wastage of war before, but that gave me a new and more vivid idea of it

We are only a short distance from the front line, but even at that, a light railway runs very close to us, bringing up rations, ammunition, etc. upon big trucks.

I see Roy Thomson very often, look him up when we come out for a rest He is in the best of health and looks fit for anything.

Do not worry about me. It is quite unnecessary I can assure you, for I've already explained how quiet the line is here, outside of the fact that I'm not looking for any V. C. The man who looks for one is usually rewarded with a plain wooden one—Inscribed.

I hear a stretcher bearer from our platoon has been recommended for the D. S. M. A man exposed himself one day in the post we occupied by night and of course a sniper got him. A periscope is provided for day observation and its only at night one need look over.

This young chap got up the communication trench all right but the mud was too deep to carry the man down it, so he put him on his back, and went overland in broad day light. Fritz was very decent and didn't fire, but he didn't know that before he started. It's a thing that might have won the V. C. in any other war, but is scarcely noticed in this.

We came out from the front line, mud from head to toe unshaved for two weeks, and unwashed for almost as long. The man who said we eat a peck of dirt before we die had a very small gift of imagination, but still a chap has the feeling that he is doing a man's work, and that's the main thing.

There are times about the tenth hour of rainy, twelve hour's night shift (I never realized how long a night could be) when one wishes the war, the Kaiser, and a few more, were in a warmer climate (and not the South Sea Islands either). Then you are relieved, the walk down the trench warms you up, get into your dug-out, cramped like sardines, but sheltered nevertheless. Some energetic one may start a brazier, another goes half a mile or so for some water, then some cocoa, porridge or coffee, and in an hour everyone is talking laughing or singing as though they were any where but 100 yards from the front line of the western front. Rations come up in the meantime accompanied by the precious mail, and then hot tea and bacon (we are lucky in this line in that respect).

You can't realize when you write a letter in what funny positions it will be read. Then everyone is pretty well tired, and we all stretch out, lying on the same side to economize space (pity the man who has to turn over) and we have six hours sleep if we are lucky.

It is a revelation, one can only realize it by coming here, how much Canadian boys can stand without becoming downhearted, and how quickly they can recover their spirits when that does happen. One has only to think when he has one of these spells, what he would think of himself were he still in Canada with no good reason, and it makes one ready to go through anything. Now this is already too long. If they let up on the cleanliness fad, I may be able to write oftener.

RALPH GEDDES DOUGLAS DARLING FRANK GEDDES- ROY THOMSON
Four stalwart soldiers from Port Elgin. All in the front line, except Ralph Geddes, who is in England recovering from wounds.

BUYERS' GUIDE

RATES—Contracts for 100 lines or over in a year 3c a line; regular weekly users of liners, 5c per line casual users of liners 8c per line. Black type, count two lines for one.

Bargains this week at Barber's.

Lots of good dairy butter at North End store.

Bargains in men's and boy's suits this week at Barber's.

Try us for Bush rubbers, we have what you want. N. End Store.

Suits made to measure, special values at Barber's.

Try Koebke for your next grocery or fruit order

A complete stock of flour at right prices. N. End store.

Choice sweet oranges from 20c to 60c per doz, at McMurrays.

Our bulk tea trade is increasing. Try our 25c japan or 35c black. The South End Store.

Boy's $6 overcoats for $4.25 this week at Barber's.

Home grown onions, 4 lbs for 25c. N. End store.

150 lbs of home made candy at McMurrays.

Horse blankets, a complete range. North End Store.

Men's $13 and $15 overcoats for $10.50 this week at Barber's.

Fine large Spanish onions, 8c lb. at North End Store.

Bargains in men's and boy's bush rubbers this week at Barber's.

Lake trout, 100 lb. kegs $10, in small lots 12½c lb. No 1 quality. North End store,

Neilson's chocolates—once used always used—you get them at Koebke's

Get our price on sugar and rolled oats at the South End Store.

Good, wholesome rice, 6 lbs. for 25c. North End Store.

Still a few ladies', misses' and children's jackets to go at clearing prices at South End.

Koebke sells Neilson's soldier chocolate Send a bar to your soldier boy the front

Men's work shoes—A splendid stock of work shoes for wet weather. North End Store.

Furs. We are showing the largest and most up to date lines in town. South End Store.

Try us for cured meats Coleman's, Ham, Bacon, Backs and Rolls, Quality guaranteed. North End Store.

Clearing men's fur collar overcoats at $10.50 this week at Barber's.

Wheat, buckwheat and oats for sale North End store.

Lawrence Schrank is home from Toronto, and is on the sick list.

The high school report was unavoidably held over to next week.

Mr. Neil McGilliveray returned last week from a couple of weeks' holidays in Detroit.

Reeve Izzard treated the councillors and those who were present at the council meeting Tuesday night to an oyster supper.

Mr. Malcolm McLean of Didsbury, Alberta is here on a visit to old friends. Mr. McLean went west 13 years ago, homesteading it in the Didsbury district which is now a thriving community.

D. G. McDonald has received his discharge from the Canadian Army, and has secured a commission in the Imperial army. A telegram received by his father announces his safe arrival in England.

Clerk J. G. MacKay sent us an interesting report of Bruce Tp. council and Underwood Red Cross. It will appear next week. Also a report of Elsmore and Burgoyne Red Cross Workers.

Just at noon on Thursday the firemen received a call to the home of Constable Fisher, where a defective chimney had produced a fire in the attic. The men made a quick run and prevented the fire from going very far, but there was considerable damage by water. The day was bitterly cold, being ten below zero in the morning, and the job of fireman was not a very enviable one on that occasion. The loss of $130 was covered by insurance.

Clean, bright utensils mean clean appetizing food—use
Old Dutch
Old Dutch Cleanser
Chases Dirt

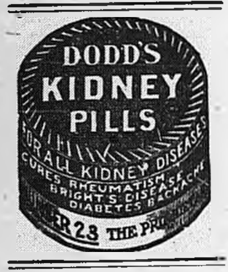
DAILY ROUTINE FOR ABLE SEAMEN A PLEASANT LIFE

Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve is Enlisting Patriots.

SEA EXPERIENCE IS NOT NECESSARY.

Wages Higher Than Pay Accorded British Sailors—Many Advantages.

As part of Canada's contribution of 500,000 men for overseas, the Dominion Naval Department has organized the Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve, in which Canadians can serve the Empire afloat at the same rates of pay as in the Canadian expeditionary forces. Men enlisting in this reserve are ranked as able seamen, and paid $1.10 per day, with $20 per month separation allowance to wife or dependents. No sea experience is necessary—men who are physically fit and between the ages of eighteen and thirty-eight, even if they have never been at sea, are given the unusual privilege of joining the navy at full seaman's rank at a wage many times in excess of that paid the regular British navy seaman and rated two ranks higher than that allowed ordinary "green" recruits.



The naval seaman upon enlistment receives a full kit of clothes, consisting of two cloth caps, one white duck cap and cap covers, three duck working jumpers, two duck uniform jumpers, two serge jumpers without cuffs, one serge jumper with cuffs, two jerseys, two check shirts, two pairs drawers, four pairs duck trousers, three pairs serge trousers, two pairs socks, one pair shoes, one pair boots, three blue jean collars, three flannels, two night shirts, two handkerchiefs, and one silk handkerchiefs, two bed covers, one comforter, hammock, knife, blacking brushes, clothes brush, hair brush, scissors, soap bag, "housewife," comb, tooth brush, cap boxes, prayer book, overalls, lanyards, etc., the whole being stowed in a brown canvas kit-bag—the bedding excepted, which is lashed up in the hammock. Each seaman receives two hammocks. Oilskins, seaboots and watch coats are issued to those men on duties which require them. A stock of ready-made clothing is kept in the naval depots and aboard many ships, and issued to the men when necessary to replace lost or worn-out kit.

GOES TO HALIFAX.

After enlisting at the recruiting offices in Canada the recruit is sent to Halifax, where he is fitted out with an able seaman's kit, and thence forwarded on the first ship to a naval training depot in England. At the training school an R. N. C. V. R. man receives instruction in the rudiments of naval drill and discipline; is taught the distinguishing ranks and flags; how to look after his kit and lash his hammock, and is given at least two months' preliminary instruction in rifle and bayonet drill, foot drill and as much knowledge of seamanship as can be given ashore, and a general idea of signalling, naval gunnery and torpedo work.

When considered competent enough the naval seaman is drafted to a man-of-war and entered on her watch bill. A card is given him, which details him to his mess in one or other of the various departments of forecastle men, foretop men, maintop men or quarterdeck men, and in either the port or starboard watch and the sub-divisions thereof. In his particular watch or sub-division he is given details as to his position in event of collision, torpedo attack, outbreak of fire, going into action, or abandoning ship. Each of these manoeuvres calls for different duties, and at sea he will receive his training in them.

THE DAILY ROUND.

In addition to these special duties, there is the daily round of work, which runs something as follows: At 5.30 each morning the boatswains and ship's corporals call the men. The seamen turn out, have a wash, lash up their hammocks and bedding, and stow them away. Hot cocoa is served out from the galleys, and at 6 o'clock both the port and starboard watches fall in on the upper deck, and the deck sweepers are told off to sweep the upper decks. Hoses are rigged, buckets and brooms served out, and the work of washing down decks begins. Cleaning the guns and scrubbing decks in the fresh morning air soon works up an appetite, and when the work is finished at 7 o'clock, the call for breakfast is sounded. One hour is allowed for breakfast, cleaning up and changing into the "rig of the day," that is, the clothes for the particular work the seaman is assigned. Shortly before 9 the men fall in on deck, the bugler blows "Attention," the marines present arms, and the sailors stand at the salute, while the white ensign is hoisted, and the ship's band, if carried, plays "God Save the King." In summer this ceremony is carried out at 8 a.m.

Ten minutes later "Divisions" is sounded by the bugler, and the entire ship's company muster in their respective groups and divisions and under the particular officers. The names are called off by the various watch officer, and the men are inspected. After divisions, the crew march aft for prayers, which is followed by fifteen minutes' physical drill, then the routine work of the day commences. Parties are told off for painting, overhauling gear and rigging, etc. If the ship is at sea, certain men have their watches at wheel, lookout and signalling—the others, outside of the working parties, are being exercised and instructed in the arts of naval warfare at the guns, torpedo tubes, small arms, and manoeuvres of offence and defence.

At noon, all hands are piped to dinner, and at 1.10 p.m. decks are cleared and work commences again at 1.25 p.m. and continues until 4 p.m., when decks are cleared up ready for the evening muster at 4.15 p.m., after which the men go to tea. There is no work after this except necessary watch duties. Supper is served at 7 p.m., and 10 p.m. every man not on duty is supposed to be in his hammock. Saturday afternoon is generally a half-holiday, and on Sunday nothing but necessary work is done.

Recruiting for the R. N. C. V. R. is being carried on all over Canada.

The Canny Scot.

The place is one of our most expensive and therefore popular restaurants.

"Excuse me, sir, but don't you think it out of the question that you should occupy the principal table in this cafe and order only one bottle of ginger ale?"

McTavish—Who are you that's speakin' to me like that?

"The manager."

McTavish—The verra man I wanted to see. What for's the band no playin'?"—Life.

Corns Cured Quick Applied in 5 Seconds

Sore, blistering feet from corn-pinched toes can be cured by Putnam's Extractor in 24 hours. "Putnam's" soothes away that drawing pain, eases instantly, makes the feet feel good at once. Get a 25c bottle of "Putnam's" to-day.

A Famous Welsh Fortress.

Carnarvon castle is the most splendid specimen of mediaeval military architecture surviving in Britain, not excepting Alnwick. Art and beauty were combined with strength by De Elfrean, the architect, who had been commanded to construct a palace within an impregnable fortress. Whether the mean little passage chamber in the Eagle tower was the birthplace of the infant prince whom Edward I. made the medium of such a grim practical joke upon the Welsh seems doubtful, but the main story may still be true. Every famous soldier who helped to make history in this corner of Britain has played some part within or without the walls of Carnarvon castle. It has been starved into surrender, but never captured by force of arms and can, therefore, claim to be considered a "virgin fortress."—Westminster Gazette.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Every Wink an Eye Bath.

Every few seconds we wink both our eyelids at once, although not purposely. If we stop winking, our eyes become uncomfortable and gradually cease to work as they should. When the eye is open the front of it is exposed to dirt and dust and is apt to become so dry that a painful stinging sensation results or would do so if constant moisture were not provided to cleanse and soothe the tissues.

As a matter of fact, each time we wink we wash the eye, says the Popular Science Monthly for January. Up above each eye is a tiny water bag called the tear gland, and all the time we are awake it makes tears. When the front of the eye feels itself becoming a little too dry or dusty a communication is sent for a supply of moisture. The eyelid then comes down with a tear inside it to wash clean the front of the eye. This is the most gentle and perfect washing in the world.

PILES CURED at HOME By New Absorption Method

If you suffer from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding Piles, send me your address, and I will tell you how to cure yourself at home by the new absorption treatment; and will also send some of this home treatment free for trial, with references from your own locality if requested. Immediate relief and permanent cure assured. Send no money, but tell others of this offer. Write to-day to Mrs. M. Summers, Box P 8, Windsor, Ont.

MAKING ICEBERGS BY AIR VIBRATION.

It was at 2 o'clock in the morning that I had my first sight of the Taku glacier. The sun was already two hours or more high, and its rays caught the icebergs which floated about in the inlet and turned them to sapphires. There were hundreds of these blue ice masses, through which our steamer pushed its way to the face of the ice wall. The [illegible] was the [illegible], with a crowd of tourists on board. It took us right up to the glacier, so that we were within 200 feet of the ice when we stopped.

At this moment the sun struck it full and the great glacier [illegible] became one mass of silver frosted with diamonds and sparkling with sapphires. Where the iceberg breaks off the wall looks like a mighty cutting of the whitest ice cream. When the berg falls into the water it rises up in gigantic floating masses of aquamarine.

As we anchored the wind came to us over the glacier. It had been warm coming up the inlet, but here the icy breath of Jack Frost sent a chill to our bones. It was so cold that I could hardly write, and this cold continued during our stay.

The captain of the steamer gave a number of salutes to show the effect of the sound. As the shriek of the whistle made the air vibrate mighty blocks began to drop from the glacier into the sea. As the whistle continued to blow there was crash after crash, and at one time a mass as big as a New York office building broke away and slid down into the ocean. It [illegible] itself in the water, throwing a rainbow spray almost to the top of the glacier and sending great billows to roll out to the steamer. A moment later it rose to the height of a hundred feet above the surface and moved up and down in the surface.—Christian Herald.

Minard's Liniment for sale Everywhere.

THE POOR WOMAN'S LAWYER

During and after the American Civil War a horde of pension lawyers arose who filled the halls of Congress with clamorings for larger and larger pensions to their clients.

In Canada, so far, there has been no such development. The Canadian Patriotic Fund has acted for the woman bereft of her soldier husband, and has set in operation all machinery necessary to secure her the pension a grateful nation is proud to give to her. It has constituted itself the poor woman's lawyer, her pension agent, her guide and friend—and all in the name of Patriotism, without money and without price.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

How Rochefort Hurled Ridicule.

Henri Rochefort even more than Hugo was the natural butt of those caricaturists devoted to the destinies of Louis Napoleon. But none of the cartoons directed against him could bit deeper or leave a more lasting sting than his own sallies in the columns of the Lanterne. His favorite method of attack was one which made prosecution impossible or else made the prosecutor ridiculous. In the Lanterne one found apparently innocent squibs which ran something like this: "The emperor sat yesterday for his portrait, which is being painted by M. ——. M. —— has won wide distinction as a painter of animals, and it is expected that the emperor's portrait will prove a great success."—Exchange.

KEEP LITTLE ONES WELL IN WINTER

Winter is a dangerous season for the little ones. The days are so changeable—one bright, the next cold and stormy, that the mother is afraid to take the children out for the fresh air and exercise they need so much. In consequence they are often cooped up in overheated, badly ventilated rooms and are soon seized with colds or grippe. What is needed to keep the little ones well is Baby's Own Tablets. They will regulate the stomach and bowels and drive out colds and by their use the baby will be able to get over the winter season in perfect safety. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Old, But Wily.

Into the grocery store walked an ancient lady with a slow and halting tread, carrying on her arm a basket containing a large earthenware pot with a lid.

Placing the basket on the counter she made various purchases, which she put carefully in the pot and had her bill made out.

"By the way," she said, "do you mind keeping this pot with the purchases in it until I come back and pay for them, and it will be more convenient for me to leave the things here till later?"

The request was willingly acceded to and, lifting the pot carefully out of the basket, the old dame placed it with an effort in a corner; then, putting her basket on her arm, left the shop.

Hours went by, day ripened into evening, and evening gave way to night, but the old woman did not return.

At last the proprietor thought of examining the earthenware pot to see if by any chance it had the owner's address upon it, and great was his astonishment, not untinged with dismay, to find that it possessed no bottom!

Nowadays that shopkeeper is very suspicious of pots in baskets.—Pittsburg Chronicle.

TREES ON PASTURE.

Poor Location Results in Loss of Fertility.

Perhaps one of the greatest sources of loss of fertility from pasture soils results from the poor location of shade trees and brush, according to the author of the "Grazing Industry of the Blue Grass Region," a bulletin recently published by the department of agriculture. Trees and brush, he states, should always be set on the higher portions of the field and not along the banks of running streams, as so often is the case. With good grass the animals do not graze more than one-third of the time. The rest of the time is spent lying down or standing in the shade fighting flies. Hence much of the manure that is made does not get back directly on the land that produced the grass. If the manure produced while the animals are not grazing is deposited on the tops of the hills its beneficial effects on the grass may be noted for several rods from the hillsides. It is easy to believe that if one-half to two-thirds of the manure is lost from pasture fields and none is added the crops must gradually deteriorate.

CURE FATIGUE! BUILD UP! GET FAT!

ONCE YOU START USING THE NEW BLOOD-FOOD REMEDY YOU'LL GET WELL QUICKLY.

You're nervous and uneasy.

Appetite is poor.

Sleep is hard to get.

Still worse, you are thin and fagged out.

Work must be done, but where is the strength to come from?

Make your blood nutritious and you'll have lots of strength.

Your only hope is Ferrozone, an instant blood-maker, blood-purifier, blood-enricher. It brings keen appetite, digests food and supplies nutrition for building up the bodily tissues.

Ferrozone makes muscle and nerve-fibre, increases your weight, instills a reserve of energy into the body that defies weariness or exhaustion from any cause.

For men who toil and labor, for the office man, the minister, the teacher—to these will Ferrozone bring a new life of spirit and robust health.

For growing girls, women of all ages—no tonic is more certain. Sold in 50c boxes at all dealers, or direct by mail from The Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Ont.

Undoing of a Thief.

A Scottish farmer was selling wool one day to a carrier, and after weighing it he went into the house to make out an invoice. When he came back he missed a cheese that had been standing on a shelf behind the outer door. Glancing at the bag of wool he observed that it had suddenly increased in size.

"Man," he said to the carrier, "I hae clean forgot the weight o' that bag. Let's put it on the scales once mair."

The carrier could not well refuse. The bag was, of course, found to be heavier by the weight of the cheese inside. A new invoice was made out, and the crestfallen carrier went away.

The farmer's wife at once missed the cheese, and rushing to the yard told her husband that some thief had stolen it.

"Na, na, Meg," replied the farmer, quietly, "I hae just selt the cheese for two shillin's the pund."—London Tid-Bits.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

AFTER-CHRISTMAS GRATITUDE.

Or What We Would Really Like to Say.

Dear Friends, I thank you one and all
For thoughtful gifts bestowed,
The sewing bags (of which I have
Already quite a load!)
The red silk stockings,
Though of course I never would wear
red.
The cushion for my living room
That kills the curtains dead!
The many-colored centrepiece
To set the lamp upon
(Too bad it's quite impossible—
The room is all cretonne),
The picture in the fancy frame
(A seventh-rate marine),
And though I hate it
I must hang it where it will be seen!
But most of all
I thank you for
The Christmas bills I owe—
'Twill help to build my character
To get them paid, I know!

—Elsie Parrish.

Transport of Cocoa.

An interesting spectacle in the African gold coast country is the transport of cocoa, the bulk of the inland produce being carried by porters to the railway. Sometimes the roadways as far as the eye can see are one long line of cocoa bags on the heads of hundreds of carriers.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—GIRLS TO WORK ON knit underwear—seamers and finished stitchers preferred. We also teach learners, any girl with good knowledge of plain sewing; good wages; ideal factory conditions. Zimmerman Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Aberdeen and Garth streets, Hamilton, Ont.

WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL SERvant for small family; highest wages; comfortable home. Address, Mrs. John Fley, 25 Homewood Avenue, Hamilton, Ont.

NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

Ottawa, Dec. 30.—His Excellency the Governor-General as president of the Canadian Patriotic Fund has issued the following New Year's appeal on behalf of the Fund:

Twice His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught appealed to the people of Canada in support of the Canadian Patriotic Fund. The prompt and generous response on each occasion proves how truly Canada appreciates the debt which she owes to her sons who are fighting for the Empire. Heavy as the sacrifices have already been, the Dominion is as determined as ever to carry the war to a successful conclusion and, however onerous the burden may be, she is equally determined to help the families of those who are serving in the army and in the navy. The administration of the fund has been most successful and economic and subscribers can be fully assured that their contributions are being expended to the best advantage.

Fifty-five thousand families, comprising one hundred and fifty thousand individuals, are to-day dependent upon the fund and it is estimated that twelve million five hundred thousand dollars will be required to meet the requirements of the next twelve months.

The sum is a large one but when the circumstances are fully realized I am confident that the people of Canada will willingly contribute the amount necessary for the fund to continue its patriotic and beneficent work.

(Signed) Devonshire.

His Plans.

The lady visitor was kindly and well meaning. As she chatted with a burglar who had been sentenced to six months' imprisonment, she thought she detected signs of reform in him.

"And now," she said, "have you any plans for the future on the expiration of your sentence?"

"Oh, yes, ma'am," he said, hopefully. "I've got the plans of two banks and a post office."—Exchange.

We have been using MINARD'S LINIMENT in our home for a number of years and use no other Liniment but MINARD'S, and we can recommend it highly for sprains, bruises, pains or tightness of the chest, soreness of the throat, headache, or anything of that sort. We will not be without it one single day, for we get a new bottle before the other is all used. I can recommend it highly to anyone.

JOHN WALKFIELD.

LaHave Islands, Lunenburg Co., N.S.

The Trainman's Joys.

A woman swayed back and forth in the aisle on the front car on train 101.

"There are plenty of seats in the rear cars, madame," said the conductor, politely.

"Let 'em stay there," she snapped back, pettishly. "What I want is more vacant cars in the middle of the train. If you don't provide those so's I can get a seat when I want it I'll complain to the management and to the Interstate Commerce Commission. Seats in the rear car, indeed! I want a seat in the middle car or none at all."

She got what she wanted—standing room.—Rock Island Emp. Magazine.

Re-Christened.

Two brothers of the name of Lawes, creating a disturbance at the Dublin theatre, were called to order by the celebrated Felix McCarthy, who was in the same box. One of them, presenting his card, said: "You shall hear from one of us. Our name is Lawes." "Lawes, is it?" quoth Felix. "Then I'll give you an addition to your name," and, exerting his well-known strength, handed them out of the box, exclaiming, "Now, by the powers, you're both outlaws!"—Rochester Times.

The cook that prepares a good dinner is greater than the man who makes an after-dinner speech.

CANADIANS

WANTED FOR THE

ROYAL NAVY

Canadians wanted for the Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve for immediate overseas service. Only men of good character and good physique accepted.

Pay $1.10 Minimum per day—Free Kit.
$20.00 per Month Separation Allowance.

Experienced men from 38 to 45, and boys from 15 to 18 accepted for service in the CANADIAN NAVAL PATROLS for defence of the Coasts.

Apply to COMMODORE ÆMILIUS JARVIS
Naval Recruiting Officer, Ontario Area
103 Bay Street, TORONTO, or
Dept. of the Naval Service
OTTAWA

Redpath SUGAR

Redpath refining methods produce no second grade sugar. We make and sell one grade only—the highest—so that you will never get anything but the best under the name of Redpath.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it."

2 and 5 lb. Cartons—
10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Bags.

Canada Sugar Refining Co., Limited, Montreal.

DARING WORK OF OUR PATROLS

Told of By Canadian War Records Office.

One Minor Raid, Mine Crater Occupied.

London Cable.—The following communication is from the Canadian War Records office:

Daring work by our patrols, one minor raid and the consolidation of a mine crater have been the features of the fighting on the corps front during the past week. The minor raid, which was completely successful, is of special interest in showing the skill and daring which characterize the work of our patrols after dark.

On New Year's eve a party of two officers and five men of a Montreal battalion left our trenches, and fifteen minutes later had crossed the enemy's wire and entered his front-line trenches without being detected. Finding no Germans in the immediate vicinity of the point of entry the raiding party commenced to move down the trench towards a point where a sentry post was believed to be located. The trench was full of mud and water, making movement extremely difficult, but the post was eventually reached without any of the enemy being encountered.

After waiting for about twenty minutes a sentry was heard approaching, and before he could offer any resistance he was overpowered and compelled to surrender. A second German was overpowered as he was emerging from a dugout, and with their two prisoners our party returned to their trenches without further incident.

The spirit of adventure which leads to enterprises such as that already described has given our patrols a predominance the value of which is difficult to overestimate.

On the night of the 28th of December a mine was successfully blown up by us, and the western lip of the crater formed was seized and consolidated by a party of an Edmonton regiment. The work of consolidation was carried out well under most difficult weather conditions, the night being wet and pitch dark.

ROUMANIANS NOT HOPELESS

Firmly Believes in Final Ally Triumph.

Though Hun Invasion Still Proceeds.

London Cable.—The Jassy, Roumania, correspondent of the Times cables under date of January 8th: "To-day the festival of the Orthodox Christmas was celebrated here under circumstances of distress and privation, which might well bring dismay to the modest heart, but the Roumanian nation has the virtue of adversity with fortitude and dignity. An encouraging and touching feature of the present situation is the tone of optimism which pervades the whole community, which is inspired with complete confidence of the ultimate triumph of the allies and the realization of the national unity for which the greatest sacrifices have been cheerfully endured. The Ministerial journal Miscarea says: 'The star of Bethlehem, which two thousand years ago announced to mankind the birth of a new era and the triumph of right and justice for humanity, now rises amid bloodshed, but gives the same eternal hope to the Roumanian people, which have sacrificed all for the sacred ideal; notwithstanding disasters, the nation maintains a firm belief in its destiny and the victory of civilization over tyranny and barbarism.' A resolve to continue the war is unanimously expressed. No details of the German peace proposals are known here, but the reply of the allies meets with cordial approbation. The ministerial press declares that the German overtures are prompted by the hope of escaping the inevitable consequences of their approaching defeat."

INVASION CONTINUES.

The invasion of Roumania by the troops of the Central Powers continues to progress, despite the efforts of the Russians and Roumanians to hold them back. Berlin reports that the invaders, pushing eastward into Moldavia, from the Transylvanian Alps region, are gaining ground step by step, while the forces of Field Marshal von Mackensen, driving northward in Moldavia, has won additional ground, reaching the Putna River sector. In this fighting the Teutonic allies, according to Berlin, have taken 5,423 prisoners and captured three guns and ten machine guns.

Petrograd admits that the Russians along the line of the Putna and Sereth Rivers have fallen back, but says the manoeuvre was carried out without hindrance. A slight retreat on the Kasino River by the Russians is also recorded by Petrograd, but it is asserted that south of the Oituz River and near Rekoza, on the Suchitza River, attacks by the troops of the Central Powers were repulsed.

O. A. C. SHORT COURSES.

Guelph, Report—The attendance at various short courses at the Ontario Agricultural College, many of which started to-day, is exceedingly gratifying this year. There are [illegible] taking the course in stock and seed judging, 25 the poultry course, 29 the course in agriculture, in drainage 12 the new six weeks course in horticulture, and almost the entire number are taking the course in business and marketing.

UNRULY PRINCESS

Put Under Guardian by German Rulers.

Amsterdam, via London Cable.—According to the Rheinische Westphalische, of Essen, Princess Louise of Belgium, has been put under a guardian, at the instigation of Archduke Ernst Gunther, of Schleswig-Holstein, a brother-in-law of the German Emperor. Archduke Ernst is assistant to the Governor-General of Belgium.

Princess Louise of Belgium is the oldest daughter of the late King Leopold and the divorced wife of Prince Philip, of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. She has been constantly before the public for several years on account of her love affairs, her quarrels with her family and her sensational extravagances.

HUN TO STRIKE AT RUSS NEXT

Plans Great Drive in East for This Year.

Sees No Hope of Victory in the West.

London Cable.—The Times' military correspondent, commenting on the German plans, writes: "In mid-December there were, not counting cavalry, 128 German divisions (2,560,000 men) on the west front; 106 divisions (2,120,000 men) on the Russian front, of which 65 are German and 39 Austrian, and two Turkish; 29 divisions (580,000 men) on the Roumanian front, including 12 German 11 Austrian, four Bulgarian and two Turkish divisions; 12 divisions (240,000 men) on the Macedonian front, of which eight or nine are Bulgarian, two or three German, and one Turkish; 33 Austrian divisions (660,000 men) in the Italian theatre. Now that the Roumanians have joined the Russians, we must admit that there are 135 enemy divisions (2,700,000 men) opposed to Russia.

"It takes two to make peace. The writer is only concerned as to what Hindenburg will do if the war continues. We can put the west out of account. First, because the Germans had such a gruelling in France, and, secondly, because a German offensive in this quarter would suit us so well we cannot dare to hope for it. Verdun and the Somme have given the enemy no desire whatsoever to recommence his experience against the armies of France and Britain. Meanwhile his plan is to mass heavy guns, shells and men, so that his inferiority in the west may be less sensible in 1917 than in 1916.

"We cannot exclude Italy as the destination of Hindenburg's floating balance of reserves, because 20 divisions added to the 33 Austrian divisions facing Italy would give the enemy a good chance of doing something. The situation in Switzerland also needs attention.

"We well believe Hindenburg, who always affirmed the greatest danger threatens from Russia, wishes to continue the campaign broken off in the autumn of 1915. With 135 divisions on the Russian front he has the power necessary for conducting a fresh campaign with vigor. Germans declare the Russian armies are exhausted and short of war material, and the Austro-German railway system is far superior to the Russian. Russia must certainly be prepared to find herself in 1917 the anvil of the German hammer."

RUSS PREMIER HAS RESIGNED

Trepoff Quits Post After Two Months' Power.

Prince Golitzine Succeeds to His Office.

London Cable.—The Russian Premier Alexander Trepoff has resigned.

According to Reuter correspondent at Petrograd, both Premier Trepoff and Count Ignatieff, Minister of Public Instruction, have resigned.

Prince Golitzine, a Senator and member of the Council of the Empire, has been appointed Premier.

Senator Kultchitsky has been appointed Minister of Public Instruction. M. Neratoff, Deputy Foreign Minister, has been appointed a member of the Council of the Empire.

Alexander Feodorovich Trepoff succeeded Boris V. Sturmer to the Premiership in November, 1916, his appointment being regarded as a victory for public opinion against so-called "unjust influences." Soon after taking office Premier Trepoff made his famous speech in the Duma, in which he declared that the Entente Allies had agreed to the Russian claim to Constantinople and the Straits. The existence of this agreement had been for a long time alleged, but never before had it been thus publicly and formally admitted.

During Premier Trepoff's incumbency there has been much discussion among the members of the Duma, and the obstructionist movement of some of the members was marked by somewhat serious demonstration.

* * *

"Has the investigation of the high cost of living had any result?" "Yes," replied Senator Sorghum. "I think it has called the attention of everybody who had anything to sell to the fashion of shoving up the price."—Washington Star.

AUSTRAINS ARE SHORT OF FOOD NOW

Rations of Troops On the Italian Front Further Cut Down.

MORE ALLY GAINS

New Trench Mortar Keeps Enemy From Coming to Grips.

Italian Headquarters, Cable.—New elements in the situation favoring our allies have created a profound depression everywhere among the enemy rank and file.

There has been a recent reduction in the rations of the Austrians. The rations for a year past have been barely sufficient. For six weeks past they have been quite insufficient both in quality and quantity.

The line of battle on the Gorizia and Trieste fronts has advanced a considerable distance since the November offensive. There is no relaxing of the Italian endeavor, no cessation of activity even for 24 hours. The advantages realized are all in favor of our allies.

The Austrians in their retreat on the Carso in the last offensive deliberately left a "No Man's Land" about a mile in breadth from Vippacco as far as Jamiano. This condition was a triumph for the new Italian bombarda (special trench mortar), which with heavy 11-inch projectiles harassed the lines of the enemy so he could come to close quarters. In a series of night advances recorded in some 12 official communiques the Italian lines were brought forward within bombing distance of the Austrians along the entire sector. These rectifications of the line have been carried out as surprises which frequently have made in the short space of a night on rock soil, which admits of no digging without mining. Whatever has been taken has been held.

The greatest onslaught was against the line at Adrian Werke, a mile and a half east of Monfalcone on the night of Dec. 10. It is doubtful whether such a bombardment and attack has been known before. Certainly nothing finer in the way of resistance stands to the credit of the Italian troops. The trench line, in marshes without protection, which for one hour was subjected to the most awful rage of high explosives and big shells to which the Austrians have ever given vent, was held without a break against superior forces of veteran troops.

Bersaglieri (dismounted cavalry) managed to prevent the greater part of the assailants getting back to their own lines. There is no doubt the intention was to recapture Monfalcone that night.

Hungarian troops have been largely weeded out of this front for Roumania, but a fresh division has arrived from Galicia. The increase in the enemy's artillery has been enormous. Such an abundance of munitions has not been observed for many months as now rule. There has been a great improvement in the co-ordination of enemy methods in every department. The visibility of the Austrian trench lines has been enormously reduced in the last three months. To improvements in method are added copious supplies of guns, machine guns and munitions. This is the Austrian response to the Italian advance toward Trieste, which carried Cadorna's troops to within 15 miles of the goal.

PORTUGUESE AT THE FRONT

Force of 20,000 Doing Their Share in West.

Well Equipped and in Splendid Shape.

London Cable.—The beginning of Portugal's active participation in the struggle on the western front is described in a Daily Mail despatch from British headquarters, which says:

"The general impression produced by this first glimpse was of smartness and efficiency. This is no joy trip or merely a formal demonstration of military alliance. It is a real effort on the part of Portugal to do all she can to help the Entente's cause, and do it as well as she can.

"Her little army means business. It has undergone thorough training on a modern line at home, where a compulsory system has been put in force with a period of training varying from four to seven months, and it is ready and anxious to profit out here by all the experience which is being gained.

"Its equipment is good and serviceable, being very similar to that of the French, with the addition of khaki greatcoats.

"The division, as at present constituted, contains three brigades of infantry, of six battalions each, a regiment of cavalry, engineers and field artillery, consisting of eight [illegible] batteries of 75's."

CUNARDER WAS RAMMED.

New York, Report—The Cunard liner Laconia, scheduled to leave Liverpool December 31, with passengers and mail for New York, was rammed by a small vessel just prior to her time of sailing and damaged to such an extent that she was compelled to abandon the trip, according to passengers booked for the Laconia who arrived here to-day on the American line steamship St. Paul from Liverpool. Among arrivals on the St. Paul was Alfred Noyes, the English poet, and ex-Premier Deakin, of Australia.

SHORT ITEMS OF THE NEWS OF THE DAY

Sweden Has Lost 183 Ships, 113,000 Tons, by Torpedoes in Year.

BARN FIRE PROBLEM

Dublin Authorities Suppress U. S. Movies On Irish History.

George Herbert Dawson, Surveyor-General of British Columbia, resigned that position to attend to his private affairs.

James D. Dullis, Customs officer and prominent and highly respected citizen, died at his residence at Iroquois.

Senator T. O. Davis is seriously ill at his home, at Prince Albert, Sask. He has been unconscious a good deal during the past 36 hours.

The military authorities at Dublin suppressed an American moving picture film depicting Irish historical events, including Robert Emmet's rebellion in 1803.

The Leyland Line steamer Alexandrian has been torpedoed and sunk, presumably near the English coast, according to a telegram received by the line's New Orleans officials.

Robert Brooke, aged 71, after a stroke of paralysis, died at his home at Palmerston. He had for many years been a merchant in Atwood, Listowel and Palmerston, and was an enthusiastic curler and hunter.

After an illness lasting several months, Judge Mason McFadden, Junior Judge of the District of Algoma, passed away at his home in Sault Ste. Marie.

Rev. Dr. John Neil, pastor of Westminster Presbyterian Church, has been nominated by the Presbytery of Toronto for election as the next moderator of the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

With her husband in Witley Camp with the 125th Battalion, and five little ones without a relative in Canada, Mrs. Ernest Winyard passed away at Brantford, very suddenly. The eldest child is but thirteen.

Thomas Malcolm, an outstanding figure in New Brunswick, died at Bathurst, N. B. He was a railroad contractor and built the International Line, between Campbellton, N. B., and St. Leonards, on the State of Maine border.

An Exchange Telegraph despatch from Copenhagen says that Sweden lost 183 ships, aggregating 113,000 tons, last year, of which 100 were torpedoed, with the loss of 27 lives. This report comes from Stockholm, and adds that during the same period Sweden built 51 ships, aggregating 42,000 tons.

Charles Ledoux, president of the Ledoux Carriage Co., Limited, of Montreal, was acquitted of a charge of bribing F. W. Gray, formerly an inspector of motors of the Militia Department, when he handed the latter $100 in an envelope on April 26 last by a jury in the Supreme Court of Ontario.

RHEIMS CATHEDRAL

Will Be Restored When Conditions Permit.

Paris, Cable.—Albert Dalimier, under-secretary [illegible] made a [illegible] statement to-day regarding the Rheims cathedral, which, it has been reported, the Kaiser is anxious to have restored [illegible] has asked permission to this end from the German authorities.

"Tenders were given by the French Government for provisional repairs to the roofs of the cathedral in August, 1914," said M. Dalimier, "but we were unable to begin work without an agreement with the military authorities and they begged us to do nothing. They pointed out that the cathedral was still under German fire, that from Nogent to La Pompelle, where the batteries firing on the town were installed, everything that passed could be distinctly seen and that workmen on the cathedral would therefore be sure to be observed and fired upon. When the situation permits the work will be undertaken."

GERMANS MAY ATTACK ITALY

Before Spring Finds the Allies Prepared.

Expert Also Expects Attack by Hun Navy.

London Cable.—The military expert of the Times, discussing the question of Germany's probable war plans in the near future, expresses the opinion that Field Marshal von Hindenburg may attempt a blow against Italy before the spring finds all his opponents prepared to meet him with their full strength. The writer dismisses the possibility of an attack on the western front as remote, but says that the German chief of staff may use his "floating balance of reserves" against General Cadorna, because "twenty more divisions added to the thirty-three Austrian divisions facing Italy would give him a good chance of doing something."

After saying that the situation in Switzerland must not be disregarded, "since neutrality counts less than nothing to the Germans," the writer finally concludes that Russia will be von Hindenburg's main objective.

"With 135 divisions on the Russian front," he says, "von Hindenburg has the power necessary to conducting to a fresh campaign with vigor and the current operations in Roumania tend to throw back the Russian left and place the Austro-Germans in a better position for continuing the attack on Russia than they could boast last autumn. The Germans declare that they are impressed by what they term the internal disorganization of Russia, and affirm that the Russian armies are exhausted and short of war material. The Austro-German railway system is far superior to the Russian and the German auxiliary service act will supply the drafts needed for an offensive campaign. Russia must certainly be prepared to find himself in 1917 the anvil for the German hammer.

"Meanwhile the present German design is obviously to secure the line of the Sereth, perhaps of the Pruth, and in any event the mouths of the Danube. Thereby the German line, so intolerably extended when Roumania came in, will be shortened to the least possible length. Many divisions can be restored to the general reserve, and Von Hindenburg will be more free to use them where he will.

"The seizure of the lower Danube and the use of the river as a means of entrance into the Black Sea for German submarines would be an attractive programme, affecting adversely not only the Russian campaign in Armenia, but also the other campaigns of the Allies in the eastern Mediterranean. We can hardly expect a winter campaign by Germany on the whole Russian front, but in May all the armies will be in movement, and Russia is not likely to exclude from her calculations the transfer of German weight to the left by rail and an advance on Petrograd in co-operation with the German navy."

The writer anticipates a sea attack by the navies of both the central powers. "If economic conditions," he concludes, "are as galling in Austria and Hungary as they seem to be, we must naturally expect before long a violent effort by their navies to break the blockade which is strangling them. If it comes it will be delivered with all their forces, united and with the last degree of energy. Nothing must turn our minds from the constant expectation of this act of despair."

THE SHANNON WAS NOT SUNK

Berlin Cable, via Sayville—According to the Basler Anzeiger, says an Overseas News Agency announcement to-day, "the British armored cruiser Shannon, of 14,600 tons, was sunk in November last through a mine explosion."

London, Jan. 10, 2.50 p. m.—The British Admiralty stated to-day that there is no truth in the story printed by the Swiss newspaper Basler Anzeiger that the British armored cruiser Shannon, of 14,600 tons, was sunk by a mine off the south coast of England last November.

BRITISH RAIDS ON WEST FRONT

Many Good Gains Over Enemy Forces.

German Trenches Entered, Many Men Killed.

London Cable.—The official report from British headquarters in France to-night reads:

"The last 24 hours have been marked by a series of well executed enterprises in various portions of our line. A highly successful minor operation was carried out last night east of Beaumont-Hamel. We seized a consolidated section of an enemy trench and took prisoner three officers and 166 men.

"We carried out a successful raid this afternoon east of Loos and secured a number of prisoners.

"Yesterday evening we entered the enemy's trenches opposite Armentieres and killed many of the enemy, and destroyed a hostile machine gun and did other damage to the enemy's defences.

"Artillery activity continued in the neighborhood of Les Boeufs and on both sides of the Ancre valley. We bombarded the enemy's trenches opposite Loos and his battery positions in the neighborhood of Gommecourt. Destructive bombardments of the enemy's lines were also carried out north of La Bassee Canal, west of Ploegstreet and in the neighborhood of Ypres."

FRENCH REPORT.

Paris Cable.—The official communication issued by the War Office Wednesday night reads:

"Intermittent artillery fighting occurred on the greater part of the front; it was more active north of the Somme, in the regions of Bouchavesnes and Clery, and in the Argonne, in the sector of Four de Paris."

ANOTHER HUN BID FOR PEACE

Amsterdam Cable—Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Imperial Chancellor, may be expected to make an important declaration about the middle of the present month, according to a despatch to the Tyd from Berlin to-day.

The reply of the Entente to President Wilson is being awaited, says the despatch, and the Chancellor, after its contents are known, will further define in the Reichstag the position of Germany. Germany, it is declared, will simultaneously address representations to the neutrals which supported President Wilson's proposals.

ALL FOR WAR AND VICTORY

Watchword of the New Premier of Russia.

Is a Reactionary in Internal Matters.

Petrograd Cable.—The political situation during the last two months, for which the word "crisis" seems entirely inadequate, has taken a new turn with the resignation of Alexander Trepoff from the Premiership and of Count Ignatieff, Minister of Public Instruction, and the appointment of a new Premier. The official announcement of this change which has fallen upon the country, continuously excited and emotionally exhausted by the drama of swift changes and climaxes, hardly created the effect which would have been natural under other circumstances.

This time the tide has suddenly shifted, and is running strongly in the reverse direction. Prince Golitzine, who succeeds Trepoff, is a member of the extreme conservative group, who always manifested the strongest reactionary principles, and, as a member of the Imperial Council, has always shown little sympathy for the progressive tendencies of the new regime. The ostensible reason for his replacement of Trepoff was the inapparent inability of the latter to preserve a strong, united Cabinet.

It had been known for some time that there was a great divergence in the point of view between two distinct groups in the Cabinet, in one of which stood Trepoff and Ignatieff, and in the other M. Protopopoff, the Minister of the Interior. The fall of one group or the other became essential. The significance of the latest change in the Ministry can best be judged by the following sentiments expressed by Prince Golitzine in an interview after his appointment:

"I have not yet had time to formulate a programme, but my watchword will be 'Everything for the war; everything for victory.'

"Being occupied with this aim, we cannot now think of reforms in the interior. After victory we can begin the reorganization of our internal life."

The new Premier said that he was a firm believer in the responsibility of Ministers only to the will of the Emperor and that in this principle the Government must be united.

"This, however, does not exclude the Legislative Chambers from taking an interest in the affairs of Government," he continued. "There is no reason to believe that the work of these chambers will be postponed beyond the date already set for reconvening."

Prince Golitzine's career has brought him into frequent contact in the past with former Premiers Goremykin and Sturmer, with whom he is said to be on good terms. He shares the political opinions of M. Protopopoff.

The Russia Volia, a newspaper recently founded, commenting on the change, says:

"The news has had the effect which one might expect. The meaning is clear. The old regime has been strengthened in the direction taken at the time of Protopopoff's appointment as Minister of the Interior—the original conservative course, to which has been added new reactionary elements. The theory of the practical working of the Ministry, which has been so unsuccessfully attempted by Trepoff, has been set aside. Consequently, there can be no talk at present about co-operation with the Legislative Chambers. We are before us desolate Parliamentary prospects."

FORECAST OF ALLIES' REPLY

Restitution, Reparation and Securities Demanded.

Map to Be Redrawn On National Lines.

London Cable.—The Manchester Guardian's London correspondent, forecasting the terms of the Allies' reply to President Wilson, says:

"Restitution, reparation and securities are demanded, and the note gives some indication of the aims of the Allies in redrawing the map of Europe. The principle governing this must be the question of nationalities.

"[illegible] are mentioned. Belgium must regain her independence and be indemnified for her loss. The boundaries of France must be redrawn in a spirit of restitution. Italy must redeem her provinces, and the boundaries of the Balkans must be redrawn in conformity with nationality and history. Russia must have access to a warm sea. Great Britain is not mentioned, nor is the question of colonies.

"The reply also deals with the American proposals for a league to enforce peace, which it approves in principle, but questions how such a league can be brought about, and the machinery by which peace can be enforced.

"The striking thing to the world is that while the President directed the note to each of the Allies, the Allies' reply is one."

MONTREAL SCIENTIST HONORED.

New York, Report—Mr. E. P. Mathewson, of Montreal, was to-day awarded the coveted gold medal of the Metallurgical Society of America for his achievements in metallurgy during the past year, when the annual meeting of America's leading mining organization convened in this city. The medal is awarded annually to the member performing the most valuable service in the interest of the development of American mineral resources.

Clearing out : Furs :

We have on hand a few hundred dollars in furs—Muffs, Stoles, Capperines, Gauntlets, Children's sets, Throws and Muffs, also a few of Ladies Caps.

Before February 1st. we are going to sell this stock at some price We do not figure profit, in some cases will not even ask cost price.

Come in and see. These goods are not shop worn, but they must go now.

Trade taken same as cash.

N. McGillivray
North End Store

BANK OF HAMILTON
ESTABLISHED 1872

Be Thrifty

The habit of thrift is worth of cultivation. It means comfort and security for those dependent upon you when your earning capacity is lower than it is to-day. Start a Savings Account at the Bank of Hamilton.

Capital Authorized $5,000,000
Capital Paid-up - $3,000,000
Surplus - - - - - $3,475,000

PORT ELGIN BRANCH
R. J. RANNEY, Manager

Send The Times to
The boys at the front

Winter Garments

We have a number of warm winter garments we are anxious to dispose of and will close out the following lines at very REASONBLE PRICES.

Men's Saskatchewan and curl cloth coats

Men's sheep lined smocks in heavy duck and courderoys.

Men's fur and fur-lined coats at less than cost.

Men's courderoy and heavy tweed pants.

All lines of ladies' coats and mantles.

Also a few Saskatchewan robes

The prices will be very low.

South End Store
N. McGillivray & Co.

The Port Elgin Times
MEMBER OF THE CANADIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION (INC.)
E. Roy Sayles, Editor and Proprietor

EDITORIAL COMMENT

1917—the year of victory.

* * *

A new invention is out to enable a man to cut his own hair. The old fashioned bowl is apparently doomed.

* * *

And now comes the time to take out a license for that automobile. That's the worst of owning a car.

* * *

The Tiverton Watchman asks "if we saw the eclipse of the moon Monday." Young man, we would have you understand Port Elgin is just as "dry" as Tiverton.

* * *

It's only a small matter to make a draw or spend a few cents for any Red Cross scheme, but many little items make a big amount. Help when an opportunity affords.

* * *

Sir Clifford Sifton has notified the Ottawa City assessment commission that he has not been assessed enough. Gracious, what if this spirit should spread to Port Elgin!

* * *

Insurance companies are circularizing the people to aid in the prevention of fires Previously much time was spent in endeavoring to have proper fire-fighting apparatus The prevention idea is the one which will be effective, and every person is asked to co-operate in endeavoring to prevent unnecessary loss by fire.

* * *

With the cutting off of 60 passenger trains in Western Ontario, it won't be safe for our people to do much travelling. It may be necessary to walk back. However, the railways have cut off the trains for the purpose of supplying coal and other necessary freight, and the people will be glad to co-operate, and accept gladly the service provided.

* * *

This is the year of the second mile. Those who cannot fight, or do not, must pay. We went the first mile in our givings led on by public opinion. The enthusiasm is down a little It is the second mile we are entering this year. Then let us go the whole road cheerfully. Let those who give to the various funds do so quickly and without attaching any string to their gifts. The various funds are being operated by the best people in the Dominion and the Empire Let the spirit of faith in men and women to do the best they can in the affairs at home, as the men are doing at the front, be felt by all.

* * *

In the West Simcoe campaign Col Currie tried to connect the name Bowman with the Kitchener trouble, thereby linking up C. M. Bowman, M. P. P. for West Bruce, in the hope of questioning his loyalty. The Globe says Mr Bowman has Swiss ancestors, while a Toronto clergyman in the same paper makes out he is Pennsylvania Dutch. Mr Bowman would do well to call off the dailies with their explanations and ask them to leave it with the people of Bruce, who know Charley as an all-round good Britisher and a mighty good man to have in any community.

Paying the Price of Prosperity

Agnes C. Laut, a writer of note on financial conditions, in McLean's for January, makes a comparison in food prices in the United States and Germany.

It will no doubt be a great surprise to our readers to know that bread, milk, meat, clothing, rent, fuel, each and all are 100% higher in United States than in Germany or in Austria. Five cents to day will buy a loaf of white bread in Germany twice as large as the white loaf in New York. Food is cheaper to day in a Berlin restaurant than in New York, for the simple reason that when the price raisers in Germany began to put on the price the Government at once put on force and made them come down. Miss Laut does not argue that there is not scarcity of food in Germany. There is. But for what there is to be had it is cheaper than in the United States.

The writer shows that the U. S. is in a riotous state of prosperity and warns the people of Canada that what is true of the U. S., from an industrial standpoint is true, to a certain extent, of Canada.

But, the high wages in Canada, apply mainly to a few industries, such as munition factories. Not all workers can receive the high pay because there are many things offered for sale which people can do without and yet in the making of these things many persons are given employment. Although in Canada not all can receive the higher wages all must struggle with the higher prices charged for living.

While some Canadians have profited by the war, the great majority have suffered. But, we are proud to suffer for a cause which means freedom.

No Canadian covets the present prosperity of the United States. We are assisting in a life and death struggle for the principles of democracy, and we want, after the struggle has been won, to bear some of the marks of it. We hope money is not the standard of our nation, and when peace comes it will mean rest and freedom to us What will it mean to the United States, which has wallowed in wealth and remained neutral in the greatest moral struggle the world has ever known?

North Bruce Baptist Church

The annual meeting of North Bruce Baptist church was held on Wednesday afternoon January 10th at 2 o'clock. Owing to the extreme cold the attendance was not so large. After devotional exercises reports from the different parts of the work were presented. Clerk by Allan McKinnon, jr., Treasurer's by H. B. McLean, which showed a good year's work had been done in finances, in reducing a considerable deficit, with which the year opened. The Sunday school report were presented by A. E. Jones and showed a balance on hand. The school is open all through the summer.

The Women's Circle report was given by Mrs. Allen McKinnon and showed a good year's work Beside the Missionary work the ladies raised a large sum for repairing the interior of the church A new ceiling and paper on the wall has made a fine change in the appearance. A. E. Jones reported on the extensive repairs to the roof that places the building in a good state of repairs.

The following were elected as officers for the year 1917. Clerk, Allan McKinnon, Jr; Treasurer, A. E. Jones; Sunday School supt., A. McDonald; Sec. treas., Mrs. A. McKinnon. Finance committee J. McArthur, A. McDonald, D. M. Cameron, A. McKinnon.

The church has raised for all purposes for the year about $600.

Hockey Game

Port Elgin 2, Southampton 9. What will "Beefer" Geddes, "Rusty" Thomson, and "Dobby" Stephenson say when they read this while shooting at old Fritz on the firing line. However, it wasn't as bad as it looks. Port Elgin has had to manufacture a new team of youngsters, the only experienced, being Alex. Mann. It was a remarkable game, too. Just think of Southampton and Port playing a game without any rough-house. Only one player was ruled off, and that was Haug of the old Southampton players. However, his offence was slight, that of picking a tooth from Edgar Ridout.

The first part of the game belonged to Southampton, and they got four goals quite easily. The second and third periods were evenly contested. Wells in goal is the making of a good man, while Bell and Ridout are going to be fast with practice The defence was made up of Billy Goar and Tassie, who are showing they know something of the good points. Alex Mann was a tower of strength to the home team, but the fact is all the boys need practice. They show good combination, and the spectators were well pleased with the first effort.

For Southampton Huber and Gemmel were the stars. Taylor in goal was also there nearly every time, and it had to be a fast shot to get by.

M. McIver refereed, and kept the boys in good order. Off sides were frequent, but this will improve as the season advances.

Annual Meeting

Annual meeting of the North Bruce and Saugeen Agricultural Society will be held in the Library, Port Elgin on Saturday, January 20th 1917, at 2 o'clock. A full attendance of the members is requested. Alex Lamont President, F. W. Elliott Secy.

THE MARKETS

	Jan. 17 1917	Jan. 17 1916
Butter	35c	27c
Eggs	40c	25c
Hogs	12.00	8.50
Potatoes	1.90 bag	1.00 bag
Wheat	1 70 bus	1.00 bus
Oats	.70 bus	.38 bus

ROYAL PURPLE PRODUCTS

Are becoming household names, people know them for their values.

Royal Purple Stock Specifics
The great farm animal conditioner and fattener. A tonic that gets results.

Royal Purple Poultry Specifics
The great egg producer and poultry conditioner. It is a hens business to lay, and it is Royal purple business to make them lay.

Lice Killer—Kills lice on both animals and poultry—you dust it on.

Calf meal—Once used, always used. It is a substitute for new milk, partially digested. Sold in 25c. 50c, and $1 sacks or in small parcels if requested.

Other Royal Purple products are—Worm specific, Gall cure, Sweat linament, Cough specific, Roup specific, Sheep dip or disinfectant.

A 50 cent package of Stock Specific will last an animal 70 days. A 50 cent package of Poultry Specific will last 25 hens 70 days.

McLaren's Hardware

AFTER ANY SICKNESS

your nervous system is shattered; your strength is wasted; your digestion weakened; your blood impoverished.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

is the rich tonic-food to nourish your nerve-centers, repair the wasted tissue, improve your blood-power, sharpen your appetite and gradually re-establish your strength.

Get SCOTT'S for yourself, or remind some ailing friend that SCOTT'S has proven these words for thousands of others. *Look for this Trade-Mark.*

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont.

16-9

Cream of the West Flour

The hard wheat flour that is guaranteed for bread

GUARANTEE
WE HEREBY AFFIRM AND DECLARE THAT CREAM OF THE WEST FLOUR is a superior bread flour, and as such is subject to our absolute guarantee of money back if not satisfactory after a fair trial. Any dealer is hereby authorized to return price paid by customer on return of unused portion of bag if the flour is not as represented.
THE CAMPBELL FLOUR MILLS CO. LIMITED
TORONTO

CREAM OF THE WEST

So high in quality that we can safely guarantee it

Try a Sack!

115

THE
CAMPBELL FLOUR
MILLS COMPANY
LIMITED TORONTO

"Cream of the West Flour and other Flours manufactured by the Campbell Flour Mills Co. Ltd. are sold by N. McGillivray, Port Elgin, and other good grocers."

Agent Wanted!

EMPIRE SEMI-TRIMMED WALL PAPERS
(Patented)
Nationally Advertised

The Greatest Wall Paper invention of the age.

A TWIST OF THE WRIST TRIMS THE ROLL

No knife, scissors or straight edge required.

Paper hanging made easy, quicker, cleaner and better.

An energetic agent is wanted in this locality to show samples and solicit orders from householders.

Handsomely bound sample books showing hundreds of beautiful, exclusive patterns are furnished agents free.

Over 2,100 agents are making large profits.

Applicants please state occupation, age, and surrounding villages can canvass, when full particulars will be furnished.

THE NEW EMPIRE WALL PAPER CO., LIMITED
TORONTO

If you have not already got your

Hockey Skates

Buy them from us. We carry the most complete line of Hockey and Spring Skates, Ankle supports, Shin pads, Sticks, Pucks, Straps, etc also snow shoes and Sleigh.

Thomson's Hardware Store

Wage-Earners

With the revival of industrial activity throughout the factories of Canada, resulting in the disbursement of large sums in wages, it behooves each wage-earner to provide against future unemployment or unforeseen contingencies. YOU can do this by opening a savings account with this Bank and systematically saving a portion of your income. 43

The Bank of Nova Scotia

PAID-UP CAPITAL - $ 6,500,000
RESERVE FUND - - 12,000,000
TOTAL RESOURCES over 100,000,000

PORT ELGIN BRANCH
C. Currier, Manager

Good : Company

A good clock is good company. Not only ist it useful, but it is a pleasant thing to have, especially one of our home clocks with a soft musical tone announcing the hour.

Let us show you one of our fine line of clocks

Rowlands
The Jeweller

Make Some Money By Appointing Officer

Port Elgin council could make some money by appointing an inspector under the Temperance act.

According to section 120 the council of any municipality may appoint an officer to enforce in the municipality the Ontario Temperance act. When this is done all fines go to the Treasurer of the Municipality. This has been done in several places recently, and as the fines are usually heavy a goodly sum has been taken in by the Municipalities in question.

This officer has the same powers to proceed as Inspector Waite has, and in town if the people are not being properly served by the council's appointee the county inspector may still be called in.

Reeve Izzard brought this matter before the council, but a by-law was not passed for lack of a suitable man to fill the job.

Here's a chance, then for some good temperance advocate to show a willingness to act and the council will do the rest.

ELSINORE

Rev. Dr. Minido visited Elsinore on Sunday afternoon last and at the service in the Presbyterian church presented the claims of the Belgian relief fund. He was well received.

Miss Coohan, of Dobbington, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. A. J. Nelson.

Mr. R. Forsyth and nephew "Sandy," spent a few days at Underwood, visiting friends.

Rev. Mr. Curry, of Blackstock, preached in the Presbyterian church last Sunday.

The W. M. S. held its first meeting for the year with Mrs. Wm. McRae on Thursday, with Mrs. W. A. McLeod as new president.

School was closed for a couple of days last week owing to the illness of the teacher.

Reeve Wm. Hunter has been seventeen years in the council without a break. Ten years of this time he has represented the town as Reeve.—Kincardine Reporter.

The seed commissioner has notified mill-men that all screenings must be cleaned over a sieve. Investigation has proven that some sickness among poultry, cattle and hogs is due to weed seeds in mill feeds.

A lady subscriber while paying for The Times for 1917 remarked: "I have been a reader of The Times for over forty three years, but of course, you won't say anything about how long the ladies have taken The Times." And we promise not to.

The action brought by two farmers, Ernest Ashcroft of Albemarle and Edwin Bennet of Turnberry, against two drovers, Jos. Sanderson and Cecil Day of Wiarton for $425 damages and costs for breach of contract in the purchase of 45 head of cattle, and which was argued before Judge Greig and Jury at the County Court here last week, resulted in the plaintiffs getting a verdict of $403 and costs. The drovers after contracting to buy the cattle from the plaintiffs, afterwards refused to take them, and were held liable by the court for the loss the farmers sustained by the latter drop in price, as well as expenses incurred re-selling them.

Another year Passed

You should have your watch properly cleaned and adjusted.

We are experts in all watch movements.

Bring your watch to us.

J. J. BUSBY,
The Quick Repair House

Colds !

You can get good remedies for coughs and colds here.

White pine and tar, 25c per bottle

Linseed, Licorice, Chlorodyne, 25c and 50c bot.

Cascara Bromide Quinine, Box 25 cents

Emulsion Cod Liver Oil, 50c and $1.

Tasteless Cod Liver Oil preparation 50c and $1

R. C. Crawford
Drugs and Kodaks—C. P. R. ticket agent

News in General

The Kincardine Review has just passed its fiftieth year of publication.

Mrs. Ewing of Alberta, is visiting Mrs. Wm. Begg, at Tiverton.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Rush, of Owen Sound, are visiting at E. Vaupel's.

Southampton gave $4367 for patriotic purposes in 1916.

Mr. and Mrs. M. K. Montgomery and daughter Ruth were in Port Elgin last week.—Tiverton Watchman.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Ament of Kindersley, Sask., are visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Ament.

N. McDonald Jr., of the 10th of Bruce, has recovered after an operation at Walkerton hospital.

Wm Morrison, 12th of Bruce, sold a fine team of horses to Mr. John McArthur, receiving $400 for them.

In the contest for reeve of Arran the vote stood: Johnston 220; Crowe, 112, Morrow, 84, McFadden, 84.

Miss Flora McLean has returned to Bruce after a visit with Mrs. Cann, in Saugeen.

Mr. John Scott was in Markdale and Owen Sound last week looking up some good Shorthorns.

Misses Myrtle and Vera Kidd, of Paisley, have been visiting Miss Vina Chappel.

The furniture factory burned at Wiarton will not be opened up again. The management are to begin operations at Wingham, instead.

Mrs. Margaret Willoughby, wife of the late private William T. Willoughby, arrived from Lloydminster, Alberta, on Thursday night, and is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Willoughby.

Mr. Wm. Muir is another of the older residents who has paid for the 48th time a subscription for The Times. Mr. Muir, although advanced in years and not able to get around much, has fair health.

Corp. Percy Schell, of the 197th Winnipeg batt., accompanied by his mother, of Pelly, Sask., are here on a visit. Percy enlisted last June, and leaves shortly for overseas. Mrs. Schell has also another son, Charles, in the 226th battalion in England. Both young men are grandsons of Mr. Charles Kettles, of Port Elgin.

Division Court

At the Division court held here last week, The following were disposed of by judge Greig.

Schneider vs. Grasser on a note, judgment for plaintiff for $124.

Sanitary Inspector Lowry vs. W. J. McCulloch liveryman, action to quash judgment of magistrates on a medical board matter. Judge dismissed case, account of appellant not depositing money for costs.

R. H. Stephenson vs. Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Lyons, garnishee. Judgment for plaintiff for [illegible] and costs.

SCHOOL REPORTS

The following is the report of S. S. No. 12 Bruce for the month of December

Sr. 4—Mina Riebel 154; Minnie Steffert 146; Celestia Holtzman 145 Gordon Steffert 126; Pearl Mann 123

Sr 3—Howard Steffert 168; Vera Smith 122; Douglas Riebel 115

Jr 3—Lizzie Dobson 152; Charlie Schell 49; Edith Schell 48; Clarence McDonald 41; xHarvey Steffert 33.

Sr. 2—Ernest Riebel 122; Allan Nelson 91; xJames Hearn 46.

Jr. 2—Hilda Jennings 169; James Scott 154; Chester Smith 138; John McDonald 105; Donald McLeod 86; Bertha Scott 83; Angus McDonald 62

Sr Pt. 2—Nellie Steffert 177; Gertie Schell 136; Norman McLeod 69

Jr. Pt. 2—Muriel McVittie 194; Gordon Dobson 158; Willie Smith 139

Sr. 1—Vera Holtzman, Andrew Smith, Muriel Christmann, Joseph Cottrill.

Jr. I—Wesley Smith, Mary Nelson, Emil Scott, Melvin Christman.

Average attendance 30.

Belle Robertson, teacher

160th Has Fine Christmas Dinner

Pte. Arthur Neill, of North Bruce sends The Times a program of the concert and dinner enjoyed by the 160th boys on Christmas.

The menu looks good and no doubt it tasted good to the boys. They had tomato soup, fish, olives, radish, turkey and cranberries, mashed potatoes, turnips, plum pudding and brandy sauce, cheese and crackers, celery, coffee, nuts, raisins, figs and cigarettes. After-dinner there was a program of speech and song in which the band assisted.

SAUGEEN COUNCIL

The Saugeen Council met on January 8th, and organized for the year's work. The following appointments were made: Auditors, Geo. S. Webb and J. W. McKinney; member board of health, Wm. Howe; sanitary inspectors, Alex. Bell and A. J. Rowand; sheep inspectors, Jno. Cook, R. J. Scott, Jas. Reech, Neil Muir, J. B. Lyness. The various bridge inspectors were all re-appointed. Accounts ordered paid were; Bruce Tp. Boundary account..........$31.75
Times printing account..........$17.75
F. W. Elliott supplies..........$2.00
A grant of $10 was made to each of the Patriotic societies in the Township. The Clerk was instructed to advertise for an Assessor and for cedar culvert timber. The councillors sessional allowance was raised to $2.50 per day and mileage. Council will meet again February 10th.

F. W. Elliott, Clerk.

Arran Council Doings

Reeve Johnson in his inaugural address hoped that the business of the year would be carried out harmoniously by all the members of the council.

The auditors are F. H. King and Alex Vance; C. A. Speer was appointed assessor; sheep valuators same as last year.

Dr. Armstrong M. O. H., asked for $100 for salary. The council last year fixed $75. The Dr. refused to accept it and the council now asks for a state of services.

Geo. Neal was appointed Arran representative on the Board of Agriculture

As Explained in Port Elgin's School

The teacher of one of junior departments of Port Elgin public school was looking for information. She asked the scholars to define a prairie, a ford, a tidal bore, and perhaps a lot of other things.

But one lad immediately stopped the procession in his anxiety for an opportunity to explain what a ford was.

"Well, explain to the class."

The lad's reply was: "A ford is an inexpensive car!"

Do You Want a Boy

Good homes wanted for three boys for adoption, ages 3, 4 and 6. All smart lawful boys. Apply to D. McLennan, Walkerton.

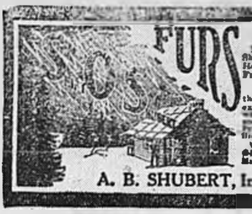
Mrs. Arch Bryce is on a visit to friends in the west.

Thos. Flake of Wilmot, Mich., says: "We are at a loss without the home news. Enclosed is $2 for 1917. We should like to send some to help in the war. In this district crops were a failure. Potatoes are a scarce article here as everything failed us pretty much in the crop line in this section. Best wishes to all the old home folk."

The Chain Letter Nuisance

Many people in the town and district are being pestered with the chain letter nuisance. It is not for prayer this time, but is to help some one get a silk petticoat from a mail order house in Minnesota.

By writing five letters to five friends and sending their names and address to this firm a petticoat is promised.



Safety First

Nothing is more important to the Fur Shipper than doing business with an Honest—Reliable—Responsible—Safe Fur House.

"Ship to Shubert"

the largest house in the World dealing exclusively in American Raw Furs, where you will always receive an Accurate and Liberal Assortment, the Highest Market Prices and the usual "Shubert" Efficient, Speedy, Courteous service.

Write for the latest edition of "The Shubert Shipper" containing valuable Market information you must have.

A. B. SHUBERT, Inc. 25-27 WEST AUSTIN AVE. Dept. C38, CHICAGO, U.S.A.

TO INVESTORS

THOSE WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME, HAVE FUNDS REQUIRING INVESTMENT MAY PURCHASE AT PAR

DOMINION OF CANADA DEBENTURE STOCK

IN SUMS OF $500, OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF

Principal repayable 1st October, 1919.

Interest payable half-yearly, 1st April and 1st October by cheque (free of exchange at any chartered Bank in Canada) at the rate of five per cent per annum from the date of purchase.

Holders of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash, in payment of any allotment made under any future war loan issue in Canada other than an issue of Treasury Bills or other like short date security.

Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.

A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp.

For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA
OCTOBER 7th, 1916.

She hath done what she could

Every married man in the ranks of Canada's soldiers means that his wife gave her consent.

His the sacrifice, the danger, yes—but his also the interest of a new experience, the companionship of comrades, the inspiration of action, the thrill of the advance, and the glory of victory.

Her's the pitiful parting, the weary waiting, the fevered watching for the dreaded message, the gruelling grind of daily responsibility for those dependent upon her—and her alone.

No, No; not alone! Not alone, as long as the people whose battles her husband is fighting have a heart in their bosoms or a dollar in their pockets.

Not alone—as long as Canadian manhood and womanhood knows the meaning of the word "trust." Not alone, as long as Generosity is the handmaiden of Duty and Privilege.

Only an appreciation of the need is required by those of us who here at home keep the hearth fires burning. Not for some of us the supreme sacrifice, but for one and all of us at least that whole-hearted answer to the cry of patriotism that never yet has failed to go ringing around the world when the call has come.

GIVE — GIVE — GIVE as your own heart prompts you, give to the Canadian Patriotic Fund. $6,000,000 must be raised in Ontario for the vital necessities of the great work of caring for the needy families of Ontario's men at the front.

Every case is carefully investigated, everything humanly possible is done to eliminate mistakes and prevent imposition—but to the needy is held out a helping hand, without lavishness, but with the determination to see no real want unsupplied.

You are again offered the great privilege, not of charity, but of recognition of the magnificence of Canadian Wifehood.

Remember, if the Man is a Hero, the Woman is a Martyr.

"She hath done what she could"

Ontario is being asked to assure the Canadian Patriotic Fund that it can depend on having six million dollars in 1917 for the families of Ontario's soldiers.

Four million of these dollars must be secured from individual subscriptions. If there is no Branch of the Fund in your town or county send your subscription direct to the Head Office, Canadian Patriotic Fund, Victoria street, Ottawa. 13

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson III. Jan. 21, 1917.

First Disciples of the Lord Jesus.—John 1: 35-51.

Commentary.—I. Following Jesus (vs. 35-39). 35. Again the next day—The day following the one on which John the Baptist said to the people, "Behold the Lamb of God." The records of his testimony as to Jesus are that on three successive days he declared to the people that Jesus was the Messiah. He gave witness of this fact to the priests and Levites who came from Jerusalem. He introduced Jesus to the multitudes. He declared this truth privately to two of his disciples. Two of his disciples—We are not told how many disciples John the Baptist had. From this chapter we learn that some of them directly became followers of Jesus. From an account of his sending an inquiry from the place of his imprisonment, asking Jesus of his Messiahship, we know that he had disciples then (Matt. 11: 2-6); and he had disciples at the time of his death (Mark 6: 27-29). 36. Looking upon Jesus—The verb has in it the thought of beholding with intense interest. Behold the Lamb of God—"Behold, the Lamb of God!"—R. V. This announcement declared both the nature and mission of Christ. 37. They followed Jesus—The two disciples were so impressed by the declaration the Baptist made and the appearance of Jesus, that they were fully convinced that he was the Christ and henceforth became his disciples. It was but natural that they should do this, and John could not expect them to do otherwise. He was preparing the way for the establishment of Christ's kingdom and was not interested in securing a following for himself. "They followed Jesus" as truly as their former master had heralded his coming. They followed him when there was little in sight to attract them. They followed him because they were convinced that he was the "Lamb of God" to take away the sins of the world. They followed him through reproach and shame and through suffering, but they followed him to eternal triumph and bliss.

38. What seek ye—This was not asked to obtain information. It was a kind of inquiry respecting their desires; an invitation to lay open their minds, to state their wishes, and to express all their feelings respecting the Messiah and their own salvation.—Barnes. Rabbi—A Jewish title. Jesus forbade his disciples to accept it (Matt. 23: 8). It means master, or teacher. Interpreted—John explained the Hebrew term rabbi for the benefit of those who were not Jews. Where dwellest thou—They wished to know where he lodged that they might have an extended interview with him. 39. Come and see—Jesus gave them a hearty welcome. He recognized their sincerity and devotion. About the tenth hour—According to the Roman method of reckoning it would be ten o'clock in the forenoon, but according to the Jewish method it would be four o'clock in the afternoon. The latter was probably the hour.

II. Winning souls (vs. 40-46). 40. one of the two .... was Andrew—Andrew's name is the first mentioned in the list of Christ's disciples. There is no doubt as to the other one, for it must have been John, the writer of this Gospel. He always modestly refrained from mentioning his own name. 41. he first findeth his own brother Simon—The language in the Greek would imply that each of the two disciples sought at once his own brother to bring him to Jesus, and Andrew succeeded first in bringing his brother Simon. Thus each disciple sought to bring some one to Jesus. This has ever been the method of advancing the cause of Christ. we have found the Messias—There was an expectation at that time that Christ was about to appear. It was wonderful news that Andrew carried to his brother. The fullness of time had come, and he who was to redeem the world had been found. 42. he brought him to Jesus—It was through human agency that Simon was brought into contact with the Saviour of men. thou art Simon—Though it is the first time that Peter ever saw Jesus, it is not the first time that Jesus, in spirit at least, ever saw Peter. He knows his parentage, his name and history.—Whedon. Jona—John. thou shalt be called Cephas—Jesus saw clearly the nature of Simon and what he might become through grace, and he changed his name accordingly. His new name meant rock and stood for solidity. which is by interpretation, A stone—"Which is by interpretation, Peter."—R. V.

43. the day following—The day after Christ's interview with Peter. Jesus would go forth into Galilee—Jesus determined that his ministry should begin in Galilee rather than in the wilderness where John was preaching or in Judea, where ecclesiasticism was intense. His home was in Galilee, and the people of that district were not closely bound up in religious customs and hence would be open to the teachings of Jesus. findeth Philip—Philip's home was in Galilee, in a village called Bethsaida, on the northwest shore of the sea of Galilee, and one also at the north end, east of where the Jordan flows into the sea. This was called Bethsaida Julias. The home of Philip, Andrew and Peter was the Bethsaida first mentioned. The name means house, or place, of fish. 45. Philip findeth Nathanael—As soon as Philip became a disciple of Jesus, he went forth to bring another to him. He became at once a winner of souls. in the law—The Pentateuch, or the five books of Moses. the prophets—The Old Testament prophets foretold the coming of the Messiah. Jesus of Nazareth—Nazareth, the early home of Jesus, is a city about fifteen miles west of the Sea of Galilee, situated among the hills, high above the plains of Esdraelon, which stretches away to the south. It overlooks the scenes of many of the great events of Old Testament history. the son of Joseph—This is the language of Philip. Joseph was the reputed father of Jesus, and Philip expressed the common opinion of those who knew the family. 46. Can there be any good thing come out of Nazareth—The question implies either that Nazareth was an insignificant town or that it bore a bad reputation. Nathanael lived in Cana, only four miles from Nazareth, and he was astonished that the Messiah should come from that place. come and see—Personal investigation would answer his inquiry.

III. A hearty confession (vs. 51). 47. Behold an Israelite indeed—Jesus not only saw Nathanael as one man sees another, but He also saw thoroughly his character. He noted that there was no guile, or deception, about him. He was an honest descendant of Abraham. 48. Whence knowest thou me—Nathanael was not acquainted with Jesus and he was filled with wonder that Jesus should know him. When thou wast under the fig tree, I saw thee—The thick foliage of the fig tree furnished a choice place for meditation and prayer, and doubtless Nathanael made use of it for that purpose. He was astonished at the words of Jesus. 49: Thou art the Son of God—The bearing of Jesus together with the marvelous knowledge that He manifested drew forth from Nathanael this sincere and weighty confession. He declared that He was the Messiah and the long-expected King of Israel. 50, 51. As great as was the mystery of how Jesus saw Nathanael under the fig tree, there would yet be shown much greater manifestations of His power and glory.

Questions.—What did John the Baptist announce to two of his disciples concerning Jesus? What course did those disciples take? Why did they address Jesus as "Rabbi"? Who were the two disciples? Whom did they go to seek? What name did Jesus give to Simon? What does the name mean? Whom did Philip bring to Jesus? What confession did Nathanael make?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Finding the Christ.

I. Was the culmination of John's ministry.

II. Led to personal, saving faith.

I. Was the culmination of John's ministry. We have here the first steps in the history of the gospel. The first announcement which sent men to Christ was, "Behold the Lamb of God." John the Baptist and Jesus had here met for the last time. The Baptist was preparing for the change in their relative positions implied in the entrance of Jesus upon His public career. It was a proof of John's humility that he should be content to transfer his disciples to One greater than himself. In the school of the herald they had been prepared for the service of the King. It was a proof that they had profited by the lessons of the herald when they evinced a yearning for the still higher society of Christ. There was much to be known of Christ which their teacher could not impart. In following Jesus they acknowledged His high character as a Master, on whose instruction they desired to wait. We have brought before us the first beginnings of the Christian Church, beginning with the quietness which is characteristic of God's noblest works. It is the beginning and first movements of personal religion. In this record we have the principle of Christian missions condensed into a few words, the happy exercise of Christian sympathy and enterprise. The two disciples of John followed Jesus. That was the decisive act which determined their destiny.

II. Led to personal, saving faith. Jesus came to earth in order that in him the favor, fellowship and life of God might be made accessible to man. The efficiency of his sacrifice covers all the needs of spiritual life. It was not an accident that the first words of the Master, spoken in his Messianic office, expressed the profoundly significant question, "What seek ye?" It suggested to the disciples of John their need of having a clear consciousness of their object. Jesus set them on examining their purpose in following him. There was no lack of tenderness in his question. He saw that the motive of these ardent disciples must be laid bare to themselves. He foresaw that they were to become able ministers of his gospel to their fellow men. They desired a private interview that they might have a deeper insight into his character and mission. Their question, "Where dwellest thou?" was a direct confession of a desire for closer communion. It was the time for a deeper exercise of faith and the rising by it into a higher life. Jesus fully gratified their desire and satisfied all their hopes. The seed sown in the wilderness bore fruit when Christ by his invitation quickened it into life. The conviction was formed in the minds of his two guests that their Host was none other than the Christ foretold in Hebrew prophecy. Momentous consequences flowed from Andrew's loving act. He could not have performed for his brother a nobler act, neither presented to Christ a nobler tribute of his love. His was the impulse of a brother's heart, the action of a brother's energy. Prompt zeal, quiet helpfulness and yearning faith entered into his act. The Master took possession of Simon, changed his name and received him at once into his service. Philip did not seem to have been moved by the preaching of the Baptist to follow Jesus. He was called to discipleship by the direct voice of Jesus. Gratitude to the Redeemer impelled him to a proclamation of redemption. By inviting Nathanael to see for himself, Philip showed his entire confidence in his own assertion and his willingness to have it proved. Philip's anxiety was to bring Nathanael into personal communication with Jesus. Nathanael heeded Philip's terse advice. He honestly yielded to the force of truth. He uttered at once an emphatic testimony to Christ's divinity and Messiahship. That earliest creed, formulated by a guileless Israelite, was a brief statement of faith in Christ, made to Christ himself. In obedience to John's wilderness preaching we trace results in the disciples beholding Jesus, in following him, in communing with him, and finally pointing others to him. In faithfulness to his mission we mark the searching question of Jesus, put to his first followers, his gracious invitation to them, his encouraging promise to Peter, his divine command to Philip and his revelation to Nathanael concerning himself.

HOW TO MAINTAIN FERTILITY OF THE SOIL

Growth of Leguminous Crops, Conservation of Barnyard Manure, Application of Lime and Phosphatic Fertilizers Are the Four Essentials.

Every agricultural country so far as the fertility of its soil is concerned, passes four stages. The first stage is where the soil is virgin and yields crops bountifully. No manure or fertilizer of any kind is required, and indeed, on account of the richness of the soil, it would not pay to use them. The second stage is where the land has been depleted of a certain amount of its virgin fertility, but still contains sufficient plant food to wield profitable crops, if leguminous crops are grown, and all the manure that is made is returned to the land. The third stage is where the reserve of plant food in the soil is still furtherther depleted, and where the application of manure made from the crops grown on the farm is not enough to produce crops that will yield maximum profit. The soil has also probably become somewhat acid through the continued use of farmyard manure. Now the growth of leguminous crops (clover, alfalfa, peas beans, etc.), and the use of manure must be supplemented by regular applications of lime (to correct the acidity of the soil,) and phosphatic fertilizers. The fourth stage is where not only must leguminous crops be grown, manure applied, regular dressings of lime and phosphatic fertilizers given, but potassic fertilizers must be used as well. In other words, the soil through heavy cropping has become deficient in all the essentials elements of plant life and a complete fertilizer must be used.

CLOVER INCREASES YIELD OF NEXT CROP.

All these different stages of soil fertility are represented in Canada. Only a very limited area has reached the fourth stage, but practically all the older settled portions have reached the third stage.

Some leguminous crop should be included in every rotation. Extensive experiments have shown that where land is fertilized regularly with lime and phosphatic fertilizers, and the only manure applied is that obtained by feeding the roots on the land, that the fertility of the soil can be maintained for at least sixty years. Leguminous crops are the sheet anchor of modern agriculture.

A great many farmers do not realize the necessity of conserving the manure on the farm. They regard it more as a nuisance than anything else. If they realized that every ton contained about two dollars' worth of fertility, they would probably take more care of it. A ton of manure contains about 10 pounds of nitrogen, 5 pounds of phosphoric acid and 10 pounds of potash. At pre-war prices these elements of fertility would cost in artificial fertilizers about $2.25.

Not only does manure enrich the soil directly with plant food, but when it rots or decays the acids formed which act on the insoluble plant food already present, and make it soluble and available for plant use. The organic matter in the manure furnishes the living bacteria in the soil with energy to work. The activity of Azotobacter and other nitrogen fixing bacteria is directly proportional to the amount of organic matter the soil contains.

Not only does manure enrich the soil with plant food and benefit the soil bacteria, but it has a very important physical effect. It loosens up heavy clay soils and makes them more easily worked. On the other hand, it makes loose sandy soils more compact. The desirability of an abundance of organic matter in the soil is noticed especially in dry seasons, when it will be observed that soils that are lacking in this respect dry out very quickly and become hard and crack. If lots of manure has been applied and the soil consequently has an abundance of organic matter, the moisture will be held—where it is wanted—near the surface, in reach of the plant roots.

Barnyard manure does not make a "balanced ration," so to speak for plants. It is deficient in phosphoric acid. For this reason, when land has been worked for a number of years and the crop yield is not as large as it was formerly, it pays to use phosphatic fertilizers. They should be used as a rule on the roots or corn. The application of from two to four hundred pounds of acid phosphate or basic slag per acre will generally prove profitable.

When land has been dressed regularly with barnyard manure for a number of years it becomes acid. Lime will correct this acidity. Experienced farmers in the older countries give their land a dressing of lime every few years.

There are three chief kinds of lime, viz: lime carbonate or ground limestone, slaked lime, and gypsum. The lime carbonate or ground limestone is the kind that should be used in most cases. It is less caustic than the slaked lime and moreover is a good deal cheaper.

Gypsum, or sulphate of lime, is found in beds or deposits in various parts of the Dominion. When pulverized, it is very commonly called land plaster. It is a valuable source of lime, as the compound is more soluble in water than the carbonate of lime, but it does not neutralize the acid of sour soils as do the lime carbonate and slaked lime. In other respects, gypsum or land-plaster may substitute lime, and being more soluble may be applied at a much less rate per acre. It also contains some sulphur, which some authorities now think may have a special value in the soil.

Ground limestone may be applied at almost any time of the year. Freshly slaked lime, especially if the soil is very sour and a heavy application is required, is perhaps best applied in the fall. It is the surface soil that needs the lime most, consequently, it should not be plowed down.

In considering the amount of the various forms of lime that should be applied, it is well to remember that 56 pounds of pure quick lime is the equivalent of 80 pounds of pure carbonate of lime. That is, 56 pounds of fresh lime or 74 pounds of slaked lime will have the same general effect in the soil as 100 pounds of ground limestone. While not quite accurate, one ton of quicklime may be considered equal to two tons of the carbonate. However, the character of the soil should be taken into consideration in deciding which material to use, carbonate or lime, that is, ground limestone and marl, is much milder in its action than the freshly slaked lime, and is therefore the better material to apply where rapid action is not an important point, and especially on light sand and gravelly soils. These soils are usually poor in organic matter, due to the free oxidation induced by their open porous nature. Freshly slaked lime is generally credited with hastening this oxidation and on light soils would thus cause too rapid a dissipation of this valuable material. On heavy clays, freshly slaked lime may be used to advantage. There is not the same fear of unduly hastening the decay of the organic matter and its action in causing flocculation of the clay particles will be more rapid and the improvement in the physical condition of the soil more quickly obtained. On soils between the sands and clays, experiments in other countries indicate that the carbonate of lime will probably give the best results through a term of years, although the returns for the first year or two may be in favor of fresh burned lime.

AMOUNT OF LIME TO APPLY.

For mucks and peaty soils that may be decidedly acid, the fresh slaked lime is to be preferred.

The amount of lime that should be applied naturally varies with the nature of the soil, and the degree of acidity. We have generally recommended one ton of fresh lime or two tons of ground limestone, per acre. This is probably enough for light soils that are not very acid, but experience is showing us that much heavier applications may be made on clays that show acid with litmus paper. Too heavy dressings with fresh lime tend to sterilize the soil for a time, that is, the lime checks the life process of organisms within the soil. There is, however, no fear of this with the carbonate of lime. On light soils it is safe to apply from one to two tons of the ground limestone, and on clay the same amount of the fresh lime. But in some cases the clays may be so sour that much heavier applications are required to neutralize the acid present and give the maximum returns.

—Canadian Countryman.

PECULIARITIES OF HIGH EXPLOSIVES

It is now realized that armies in the field are using many different kinds of explosives, of which the most common consists of nitrocellulose, manufactured from cotton. For this purpose, as the late Sir William Ramsay pointed out, the guncotton must be "nitrated," or converted by the action of nitric and into a gelatin-like material, which may or may not be combined with nitro-glycerine. It is a frequent mistake to suppose that nitroglycerine usually supplies the propulsive force of modern ammunition. It has been found, on the contrary, that it is inferior to some other explosives, while it has certain objections, such as the space it occupies, and its tendency to explode when struck or when a concussion takes place near it, as during the firing of a heavy cannon. Hence, the material made by nitrating cellulose and cotton, when reduced to a very fine powder or to threads, known as cordite, is employed for the purpose of generating the force which propels a projectile out of a gun. This modern ammunition is far more effective than ordinary gunpowder, made from charcoal, sulphur and saltpetre. It develops an enormous amount of energy. The pressure of the gases liberated may equal twenty tons to the square inch in the chamber of the gun, and the porjectile may leave the barrel with a velocity of 1,600 yards a second.

Cotton, however, is not the only form of woody fibre from which nitrocellulose can be made. Wood pulp, straw and substances like coke dust have been used, for example in Austria, but these substitutes have various drawbacks. First, they have the defect mentioned before of occupying too much space and, secondly they ignite too quickly, and thus the pressure is raised so suddenly that they cannot be used to expel a bullet from a gun. They are manufactured for other purposes, however, being excellent explosive material for shells, since they are not so easily made to explode as guncotton is, and because this property enables them to pass through the barrel of a gun without exploding; whereas the concussion of firing, as Sir William Ramsay says, is apt to explode a shell filled with guncotton.

Another objection to nitrocellulose prepared from straw or wood pulp is that, though it possesses similar properties to guncotton, the powders made from it have not the same propulsive power as has an equal weight of guncotton, from which it is apparent that a bullet propelled with one of these substitutes will not have the same velocity as if propelled by an equal weight of guncotton. It is probable, however, owing to the great demand for explosives that much nitrocellulose made from wood pulp is now being used, and so it will be necessary to compress it into a smaller bulk to fit guns already designed for guncotton; there is a new danger due to this confinement.

Whether this confinement of nitrocellulose could have been one of the causes of the explosion in New York is, of course, more or less conjectural, but it is quite likely that some circumstances like the compression of explosives may have been a contributing cause. It will be noticed that there were several explosives reported. The concussion produced by a single explosion would initiate a state of the elements of such substances as mercury fulminate or picric powder sufficient to cause their detonation, a condition of things which would immensely increase the unstable properties of high explosives like trinitrotoluene and picric acid, otherwise not easily made to explode by burning or ordinary percussion.

Now the packing or confinement of explosives, as in railway cars and barges, can produce other effects that heighten the danger of what may be called spontaneous explosion. If these explosives should contain picrates or picric acid, there is the danger that compounds of a highly explosive nature will be formed. Picric acid, for example, forms dangerous compounds with lead, and for this reason it is necessary to pack it in shells or receptacles which contain no lead, nor even lead paint on the screw threads of the plugs. To avoid this danger manufacturers commonly varnish the interior of shells which are filled with picric acid, but at the best it has a capricious chemical character and may explode even after such precautions have been taken.

In the present war picric acid is used on a great scale. It is reported that lyddite shells were stored in barges in the harbor. Lyddite is picric acid, either uncombined—that is, mixed, say, with other substances — or molten and "cast" picric acid. Cast picric acid is a treacherous substance with a dangerous and wholly unwarranted reputation for stability. In fact there are chemists who say that it is the safest explosive for transport. This is quite a mistake. The French have found that it has an unstable nature, sometimes exploding after a very slight concussion, though at others it requires a considerable detonation to make it separate into its gaseous elements.

An expert of the "Conservatoire des arts et metiers" describes it as the perfect type of explosive. He means that in ordinary circumstances it does not explode under violent shocks, and it is not easy to ignite. But there appears to be no absolute security for this stability. "Without any apparent reason," he writes significantly, "it explodes spontaneously by detonation." (Revue Scientifique, p. 452, 1915). He then says: "If we examine the causes of this singular property with more care we find that this capricious explosiveness is due, in the first place, to the formation of picrates. Picric acid, which is made by nitrating phenol or carbolic acid, combines with most metals, forming salts which are more unstable than picric acid itself."

Picric acid, when detonated, is one of the most powerful of known explosives. The violence of the explosion in the harbor would indicate the true origin of the unhappy occurrence. It is also quite likely that the picric acid and its mixtures were improperly packed and stored, and certainly the presence of such a large quantity of this explosive in one place, under bad atmospheric and other conditions, is a wonderful example of imprudence and that happy go lucky system of guarding such things under which we live.

There is still another peculiarity of this explosion to be noticed. The question of relative bulk has had a great influence in the selection of the charges for shells. We have plenty of modifications of picric acid which are known, like shimose and melinite, and doubtless other modifications which are unknown, and due to the genius inspired by the war.

Modern inventors have tried to make an ammunition which concentrates the greatest energy in the smallest space and the greatest explosive power in the most manageable form; nitrocellulose is a type of the first; picric acid and picrates, ammonium picrate and others are types of the second. But, according to Sir William Ramsay, guncotton cannot be compressed to a greater density than 1.25, but picric acid and other shell fillings can be compressed to a density of 1.69, in other words, a shell, which would hold a pound and a quarter of guncotton would hold one and three-quarter pounds of the denser picric acid and trinitrotoluene.

The explosion is therefore increased in violence because the larger amount is used as well as the more rapid explosion of the shell filling. Sir William Ramsay is an incontestable authority, and his views on explosives throw much light on the New York catastrophe. As usual we have done business in a modern, up to date manner, which is a melancholy satisfaction, if such a reflection can support our optimism in this mean.—N. Y. Sun.

Souvenir for Germans.

"Bike" Evans, former Brantford ball player at the front lost none of his old nerve. The story has come out that recently "Bike" crawled over to a German dug-out and called out with expletives: "How many are there of you down there?" The answer came back in good English: "Eight of us." "Then divide these among you," called Evans, and with that he hurled in two hand grenades, and in the confusion made his way back uninjured.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dairy Produce—		
Butter, choice dairy	$0 38	$0 40
Eggs, new-laid	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressed Poultry—		
Turkeys, lb.	0 25	[illegible]
do., spring	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fowl, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Geese, spring	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ducklings, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Roasting chickens, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fruits—		
Apples, Baldwin, bbl.	3 50	[illegible]
Do., Spies, bbl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., Greenings, bbl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vegetables—		
Beets, per bush.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carrots, per bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Turnips, per bush	[illegible]	[illegible]
Parsnips, per bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Onions, per 75-lb. bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cabbage, per doz.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potatoes, per 90-lb. bag	[illegible]	[illegible]

MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Beef, forequarters, cwt.	$12 00	[illegible]
Do., hindquarters	15 00	[illegible]
Carcases, choice	15 50	[illegible]
Do., common	10 75	[illegible]
Veals, common, cwt.	8 50	[illegible]
Do., medium	12 50	[illegible]
Do., prime	17 00	[illegible]
Heavy hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shop hogs	17 00	[illegible]
Abattoir	17 00	[illegible]
Mutton, heavy	11 00	[illegible]
Do., light	15 00	[illegible]
Lambs, Spring, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]

SUGAR MARKET.

Wholesalers quote on Canadian refined sugar, Toronto delivery, as follows:

Royal Acadia, granulated	100 lbs.	[illegible]
Lantic, granulated	100 lbs.	[illegible]
Redpath, granulated	100 lbs.	[illegible]
St. Lawrence, granulated	100 lbs.	[illegible]
Dominion, granulated	100 lbs.	[illegible]
St. Lawrence, Beaver	100 lbs.	[illegible]
Lantic, Blue Star	100 lbs.	[illegible]
No. 1 yellow	100 lbs.	[illegible]
Dark yellow	100 lbs.	[illegible]

10-lb. bags, 15c over granulated bags. 20-lb. bags, 10c over granulated bags. Two and five-pound cartons, 30c over granulated bags.

LIVE STOCK

There was a strong demand for cattle, and prices were firm.

Lambs made a sharp advance, and hogs were also higher.

Export cattle, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butcher cattle, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. do. medium	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. do. common	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butcher cows, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. do. medium	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. do. canners	4 10	[illegible]
do. bulls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feeding steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stockers, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. light	4 75	[illegible]
Milkers, choice, each	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, ewes	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bucks and culls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lambs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs, fed and watered	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calves	[illegible]	[illegible]

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats—				
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flax—				
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	2 71	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

x—To $1.91 sold.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis.—Wheat—May, [illegible]; July, [illegible]. Cash—No. 1 hard, [illegible]; No. 1 Northern, [illegible] to [illegible]; No. 2 Northern, [illegible] to [illegible]. Corn—No. 3 yellow, [illegible]. Oats—No. 3 white, [illegible]. Flour unchanged. Bran, [illegible].

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth—Wheat—No. 1 hard, [illegible]; No. 1 Northern, [illegible]; No. 2 Northern, [illegible]; May, [illegible]. Linseed, to arrive, [illegible]; May, [illegible]; July, [illegible].

LONDON WOOL SALES.

The offerings at the wool auction sales to-day amounted to 1,800 bales. It was the final selection of the series and the demand was animated at firm prices. Queensland scoured, sold at 3s, 11 1-2d, and Victorian greasy at 2s 3d.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, Jan. 15.—The offerings at the east end cattle market [illegible] this morning amounted to [illegible] cattle, [illegible] sheep, [illegible] hogs, and [illegible] calves. There was an active demand for the best cattle, especially in steers, but even the light offerings were sufficient to fill the wants. The cheaper grades of cattle find ready buyers, but medium grades do not seem to be wanted generally. Calves were in demand, especially grassers, at [illegible].

Quotations:

Choice steers [illegible]; good steers [illegible] to [illegible]; butchers' bulls [illegible] to [illegible]; butchers' cows [illegible] to [illegible]; canners bulls [illegible]; canners cows [illegible]; grass fed calves [illegible]; milk fed calves [illegible]; lambs [illegible] to [illegible]; select hogs [illegible] to [illegible].

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts 8,000. Market firm.

Native beef cattle	7 75	[illegible]
Western steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stockers and feeders	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cows and heifers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calves	[illegible]	14 00

Hogs, receipts 25,000. Market weak.

Light	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mixed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Heavy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rough	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pigs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bulk of sales	[illegible]	[illegible]

Sheep, receipts 13,000. Market strong.

Wethers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lambs, native	[illegible]	[illegible]

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, Jan 15.—Cattle, receipts [illegible]; steady.

Veals, receipts [illegible]; active; [illegible] to [illegible].

Hogs, receipts [illegible]; active; heavy and mixed [illegible] to [illegible]; yorkers [illegible] to [illegible]; light yorkers [illegible] to [illegible]; pigs [illegible] to [illegible]; roughs [illegible] to [illegible]; stags [illegible] to [illegible].

Sheep and lambs, receipts [illegible]; active; unchanged.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

[illegible]

Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.—[illegible].

Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs.—[illegible].

Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs.—[illegible].

Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs.—[illegible].

Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs.—[illegible].

Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.—[illegible].

Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs.—[illegible].

Lard, prime western, in tierces, new—[illegible]; old [illegible].

American, refined—[illegible].

American, refined in boxes—[illegible].

Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new—[illegible].

Colored—[illegible].

Australian in London—[illegible].

Turpentine, spirits—[illegible].

Resin, common—[illegible].

Petroleum, refined—[illegible].

Linseed Oil—[illegible].

Cotton Seed Oil, hull refined, spot—[illegible].

Care With Ashes.

During the winter months the disposal of ashes from stoves and furnaces demands attention. Though many fires are caused by the deposition of hot ashes against frame buildings, wooden fences, etc., the practice is still continued.

Too much care cannot be given to the disposal of ashes. Either metal containers should be used, or the ashes should be placed at a safe distance from anything combustible.—Conservation.

AN EVIL HERITAGE

"It was perfectly true. Marian had always been silent and always been serious, but since she was at Thornton she had become an aggravated copy of herself. The place was detestable to her. When she had last been here she had thought to love it; now that everything reminded her of those few happy weeks, she felt as though she could not breathe its air. Rather would she have lived in some dark alley where the sun never shone, in some tumble-down hovel, anywhere rather than in this luxurious home, where the shadow of Bernard semed to meet her at every turn, reproaching her for being in the place which should have been his. The sight of every farmhouse which she had entered when accompanying him on his daily rounds, of the plans of the model cottages which were discovered in a drawer in the writing table, of these and many other things, was enough to make the old wound bleed afresh each time. Once—it was on the day when she first saw again the ruined chapel and the ivy-grown walls of the cemetery within the park—a passion of grief seized on her, so intense and so irresistible that she flung herself face downwards on the ground, not weeping, for the tears would not come, but tearing at the grass with nervous fingers; while her chest heaved with dry sobs and her teeth were tightly locked. It was on this spot that she had met Bernard on the morning after coming to Thornton, and it was here that he had spoken first of the dead Caroline Berrincott, who had become the indirect cause of his misfortune. The sight of the cemetery walls had brought back the moment so vividly that Marian was frightened at herself. She had not even known that she was capable of such a passion as this. From her childhood upwards she had been trained to hide every sign of outward emotion, and the result had been that the strong feelings, forcibly repressed, had grown stronger yet, with the intense strength of concentration. Until to-day she had never thoroughly understood herself, and it was dating from this solitary outburst that she began to see the necessity of battling against her grief. It must not be allowed to master her again in this fashion; the world must not know that she was mourning for her cousin.

From that day forward she carefully avoided the part of the park where the cemetery lay, and she began more frequently to accompany her aunt Valeria to dinner parties and afternoon calls.

The yet, despite of everything she could do, the county pronounced her to be "not like other girls," and the various suitors who had sprung up like mushrooms around the new-made heiress, could not understand why it should be so difficult to win a single paltry smile, not to speak of higher favors, which even the most sanguine among them soon came to recognise as standing out of their reach.

The comforts of life had not the same attraction for Marian that they had for the father, partly, no doubt, because youth can more easily dispense with this sort of outward support than middle age, and therefore it was that even this source of consolation failed her. What was the good of it all? She sometimes asked herself, what was she to do with all this money placed at her command, since not even one shilling of it could go to lighten Bernard's struggle with existence?

There was one thing, however, for which she wanted her large allowance. Ever since she had learnt of Miss McCrie's dismissal from office, the old maid had become her pensioner. The captain was not much of a connoisseur in ladies' dress, and yet even he was puzzled at the want of variety in Marian's attire, and the dearth of those laces and furbelows which figured so largely on the persons of his neighbors' daughters, and which surely £20 a month ought to have sufficed to procure. How could he know that about two-thirds of the banknotes destined for these agreeable frivolities sailed out to St. Clara by the first mail of every month? However indignant she might feel toward the betrayer of her secret, Marian could not let her starve because of having saved her from the consequences of her own rash act, and Miss McCrie had accepted the proffered support without protest, with the same straightforward simplicity that she would have given it. Besides Miss McCrie was the only person through whom she could occasionally get direct news from Bernard, for the old maid got a letter from Bolivia at least once in every two or three months.

Once, during the first months of her stay at Thornton, Marian had a confidential talk with Sybil. They had met before more than once, but never without witnesses. The tete-a-tete, when it came, took place, strangely enough, during a dance. It was the hunt ball, which Marian had made a point of attending in order to convince the county that she was, after all, "quite like other girls." Sybil was there, too, of course, the queen of the ball, as she had been for these two years past, though to-night strange to say, her sovereignty was not absolutely undisputed. Among those who had ever been her true subjects treacherous whispers were heard, and as the evening advanced opinions grew more and more divided as to whom the palm of beauty was due—to the stately, black-haired girl in the flowing maize-colored draperies, or to the slender one in the softly pink robe with the cluster of wild roses in her breast.

"There can't be any question in the matter," an admirer of Sybil's superciliously remarked. "Sybil Durrant flashes upon you the very moment you're over the threshold, while as for the little Berrincott girl, I don't believe anybody would ever have looked at her twice if it were not for the money. Why, she verges on the insignificant. It is nonsense even to dispute about it."

"Then why do you dispute about it?" asked some one else. "You've been watching her those five minutes, though you may not be aware of it."

"It is quite possible that one would not have looked at her if she had not ben the Thornton heiress," another said, "but once you have looked at her it is not so easy to look away again. It's the sort of face that one is always making discoveries in, and I like making discoveries. I began by thinking that her eyes were gray and her hair brown, and now I am not quite certain whether her hair is not golden after all. And as for her complexion, which I took at first to be colorless, I am beginning to discover that it is as transparent as a piece of mother-o'-pearl, and almost as full of delicate tints. Now what I object to about Miss Durrant is that there are no surprises about her. It is quite true that she flashes upon you, but then she flashes everything upon you at once. The moment you set eyes upon her you know what you have got before you—a big, black-haired woman; for as for the color of her hair and eyes there can't be two opinions, unless one of them comes from a color-blind person."

"All that is true enough," said a fourth speaker, "but it is not there that the point lies. The real difference between them is that there is a history in one face, and nothing but a serene resignation, at most, in the other."

"What is she being resigned to just now?" came from another. "Can it be Sir Norman Vallington? I am told the engagement is proclaimed."

So a great many people were told that night. The news was first whispered and then spoken aloud, and many were the congratulations received by Mrs. Durrant. In the course of the evening this newest piece of gossip could of course not fail to reach Marian's ears. Her first feeling was a quite unreasonable sense of indignation. That a woman who had been loved by Bernard, who was still loved by him, as she supposed, should find it possible to marry another man, was in itself incredible enough, and the appearance of Sir Norman, whom she had seen for the first time that evening, only served to make the case appear more monstrous. As she watched the little man hopping nervously around Sybil's chair, and thought of what Bernard was, her heart swelled in anger against the girl who might have been his wife.

It was during the next half hour, when indignation was still in its first heat, that Marian, entering the toilet-room with about two yards of pink flouncing in her hand, found Sybil Durrant having her maize-colored draperies readjusted, for the last waltz had been a rather stormy one. Various other young women were standing about the room, quivering with impatience while the helpful needle was being plied, and scarcely able to stand still because of the sound of the dance music which penetrated even here. Each made haste to be gone as quickly as was manageable, for there was another round dance on, and five minutes after she had come into the room Marian found herself alone with Sybil. She might have been gone too, had she wanted, for the pink flounce was in its place again, but the maize-colored draperies had been more troublesome to adjust, and Marian seemed to have made up her mind to wait until they were done, rather to the surprise of Sybil, who glanced at her once or twice inquiringly, and, as it appeared to Marian, almost a little uneasily.

"She knows I am his cousin, and she has a bad conscience," said Marian to herself.

When the attendant spirit rose from her knees and left the two rival queens of the ball standing comparatively alone, Marian, knowing that there was no time to lose, began at once.

"Is it true that you are going to marry Sir Norman Vallington?"

"Yes, it is true," said Sybil, looking startled.

"But why are you going to marry him? Not because you love him, surely? You need not tell me that you love that man, because I would not believe it. Do not forget that I have seen him."

Sybil looked a little shocked, and her astonishment increased. Evidently she was flurried, too, despite her calm exterior, for she began to play with her fan, just as any other girl might have done. Marian, on the other hand, was too excited to be flurried. Since Bernard was not there to stand up for himself, she felt as though it were her sacred duty to take his part.

"Of course I must love him since I am going to marry him," stammered Sybil.

"And have you quite forgotten Bernard?"

The other looked at Marian doubtfully. She would have preferred to escape this tete-a-tete had it been possible, and yet Marian had always interested her, ever since the day when she had seen her take that first jump with Bernard by her side.

"Have you really quite forgotten him? I thought it was not possible to forget him. I wish you would tell me how you did it."

"I have not forgotten him," said Sybil, throwing a frightened glance towards the door, and speaking low and quickly.

"Then why do you—how can you——"

"But it is not I who do anything, or can do anything; it is mamma."

"I don't believe that. No mamma could be the so unkind. I am sure it depends upon you. And, oh, Miss Durrant, have you ever thought how much he needs some one to love him, out there where he is quite alone, with everything, everything lost? Try and think how dreary the world must be to him. You are not yet married to Sir Norman—oh, do you think it is too late?"

"Too late for what?" asked Sybil, aghast, but there were tears in her eyes, as Marian saw.

"Why, for breaking off your engagement, of course, and becoming Bernard's wife."

This time Sybil almost laughed, though her eyelashes were still wet.

"You don't know mamma. If you knew mamma, you would know how funny what you are saying must sound to me."

"Are you afraid of her?"

"I suppose 'afraid' is the right word. At any rate, I could never do anything except what she wants."

"I don't believe that either; you look like the sort of person to be ordered about."

"I can't help what I look like. I have told a great many people so already. You can't think how tired I am of hearing my 'queen-like' qualities talked of. And it is no use telling people that I don't feel a bit queen-like," went on Sybil, warming a little to her subject. "I only want to be let alone, and nobody will leave me. They will go on expecting great things from me, when all the time I am feeling so small, so miserably small, and then, of course, they are disappointed. Don't you understand what I mean?"

"Yes, I think I am beginning to understand," said Marian thoughtfully.

"It is not my fault, is it, that I am big and have got black eyebrows, and happen to carry my head at an angle that suggests haughtiness? I assure you that I can't even imagine what it feels like to be haughty; and though I know that it is generally the strong-minded women that have got black eyebrows, I know just as well that I am weak-minded, ridiculously weak-minded. I am a coward, morally and physically; I know it, and I do so wish that other people would get to know it too."

She paused, a little short of breath, not being used to speaking so much.

"I see," said Marian. "Yes, I think I see. Shall I tell you what I think? I don't think it is quite fair upon you to look like that. You ought not to have been so beautiful."

What Marian wanted to express was the impression floating in her mind that the small weaknesses confessed to by Sybil could not help looking all the smaller and more despicable by contrast with her magnificent physique.

"Of course I ought not," said Sybil readily. She had always been wonderfully simple about the possession of her beauty. "In this way I feel so in a false position, for I am not what people take me to be, and I don't really know whether I am anything else in particular. I have not got spirit enough to do what I know is right. I am not even what they call 'a beautiful picture,' for a statue doesn't have no feelings at all, I suppose, and I do feel a good deal sometimes, though it does not generally last very long," she added candidly and with a resigned sigh.

"I am sorry for you," said Marian, putting out her hand and giving Sybil's fingers a furtive little grasp. "I think I understand you better than I did before. I see now that there is no hope for Bernard."

"Not that sort of hope; but I always fancied——"

"What did you always fancy?" asked Marian, growing scarlet under the other's gaze.

"He is sure to get over his disappointment," said Sybil dispassionately, "and he always used to speak so kindly of you. I really do think you would suit him very well."

"But how do you know that I——"

"You? Oh, that part is simple enough. Anybody can see that you are unhappy about something, and I always had a sort of suspicion. That evening when we first met I began to guess, but I never was quite sure until this evening. Now I am certain of it."

"This evening? But what have I said? Haven't I been urging you to marry him?"

"In order that he should not be lonely—yes, that is just it."

"I don't understand; and why can anybody see that I am unhappy about something? Surely, I go to parties and talk just like other girls, and to-night I have been smiling, and even laughing, quite as much as you, for instance."

"Yes, but your eyes—you have not got any control over them; they look so terribly sad."

"Do they really?" said Marian in bewilderment. "Oh, I wish I knew what to do!"

"You must not ask me, for I never even know how to advise myself, but I know what would be the best ending of it all. And you would make a far better wife for him than I ever could have done."

She looked at Marian with friendly eyes as she spoke, and with something like emotion in her voice, for such things as spite and jealousy were unknown to her. She might be weak, but she was not ungenerous.

"And you would be able to take interest in his plans and projects, and I know that I should have got tired of it all very soon. Those sort of things weary me so terribly, I am not made for fusses and worries, I know it."

"I wish you would not talk like that," said Marian, almost angrily. "You know that it is all nonsense, and that it can never be. It is you he loves, not me." And for one moment she felt as though she hated Sybil. "It only makes it worse to have these sort of ideas put into one's head."

"Does it really? Well, I am not going to talk like that, or like anything else either, for I am afraid Sir Norman may [illegible] looking for me, and it would be such a bother to explain. It will be far less trouble to go."

And gathering up her gloves and fan from the table beside her, Sybil went from the room, sweeping her maize-colored draperies behind her; and as she walked, her features settled back again into that serene resignation which was her habitual expression, and which had been noted by more than one person this evening as being stamped upon her beautiful face in a more than usual degree.

Both before and after this interview Marian and Sybil remained strangers to each other; the short conversation in the toilet room was like an oasis of intimacy in the midst of a wide desert of cool acquaintanceship.

(To be continued.)

THE HOUSE FOR GIFTS

When in Hamilton do not fail to visit Junor's, the House for Gifts. See our display of China, Art Pottery, Cut Glass and Antique Furniture, Pictures, etc. You will be made welcome.

ROBERT JUNOR

62 KING ST. E. SOUTH SIDE

Hamilton, Ont.

HAVE YOU ECZEMA?

Would you like to end that terrible itching, that burning pain, to heal those horrid sores?

You have tried all sorts of fatty ointments, lotions and powders. Put them aside now and give Nature a chance as represented by Zam-Buk.

Zam-Buk is made from herbal essences; is a natural healer. Is not something you have to send to the end of the world for, and pay a heavy price! Every druggist will sell you Zam-Buk and for 50c. only. Just give it a fair trial and incidently, give yourself ease by the quickest route. See name on box:—

ZAM-BUK

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

SPECIALISTS

Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin, Kidney, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases.

Call or send history for free advice. Medicine furnished in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Consultation Free

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

25 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

Please Mention This Paper.

HAIR GOODS

—FOR—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

Mailed at lowest possible prices, consistent with high-grade work.

Our Natural Wavy 3-Strand Switches at $2.00, $3.00 and $5.00 in all shades are leaders with us. Just send on your sample, or write for anything in our line

GENTLEMEN'S TOUPEES at $25.00 and $35.00, that defy detection when worn.

MINTZ'S HAIR GOODS EMPORIUM

62 KING STREET WEST

Hamilton, Ont.

(Formerly Mme. I. Mintz).

Constant Headaches

When the nervous system gets run down one of the most persistent symptoms is headache. Nervous headache has been described as the cry of the starved brain for more blood.

Because of its remarkable blood-forming and blood-enriching qualities, Dr. Chase's Nerve Food ranks first as a means of overcoming nervous exhaustion, nervous prostration, headache, indigestion, sleeplessness, irritability and all the annoying symptoms of nervous breakdown.

It is not a mere relief, but thorough cure; for it rebuilds and reconstructs the wasted and depleted nerve cells.

50 cts. a box, 6 for $2.50.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

Women With Weakness Find New Strength

For all special weakness from which girls and women suffer, no surer remedy exists than Dr. Hamilton's Pills; they maintain that bracing health every woman so earnestly desires, they uproot disease and bring strength that lasts till old age.

The blood is richly nourished by Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Appetite increases, weakness and secret ills give way to surplus energy and reserve vigor.

No pale girl, no ailing woman can afford to miss the enormous good that comes from Dr. Hamilton's Pills; get a 25c box to-day.

MURAD CIGARETTES

Everywhere Why?

The blending is exceptional

S. Anargyros

Don't say "Breakfast Food"—say "Shredded Wheat"—for while you no doubt mean Shredded Wheat, you may get one of those mushy porridges that are a poor substitute for the crisp, delicious shreds of baked whole wheat—that supply all the nutriment for a half day's work. Two Biscuits with milk or cream make a nourishing meal at a cost of a few cents.

Made in Canada.

"Skirl" of the Bagpipes.

It is claimed for the Scottish bagpipe that it is louder than any other variety of instrument. This is probably because it was originally designed to cheer the clansmen when they were fighting. In the hands of a skilled performer the strains of a Highland bagpipe carry about six miles and under specially favorable conditions as far as ten miles. The Duke of Sutherland owns a bagpipe which figured in the battle of Prestonpans, and must therefore be nearly 200 years old, yet it can be heard at a distance of eight miles.—London Globe.

Magical Effect on Neuralgia Throbbing Pain Goes Quickly

A YEAR'S SUFFERER CURED BY "NERVILINE."

No person reading this need ever again suffer long from Neuralgia.

Nerviline will quickly cure the worst Neuralgia, and Mrs. G. Evans, in her strong letter written from Russell postoffice, says: "One long year, the longest of my life, was almost entirely given up to treating dreadful attacks of Neuralgia. The agony I experienced during some of the bad attacks was simply unmentionable. To use remedies by the score without permanent relief was mighty discouraging. At last I put my faith in Nerviline. I read of the wonderful pain-subduing power it possessed, and made up my mind to prove it valuable or useless. Nerviline at once eased the pain and cured the headache. Continuous treatment with this magic-working remedy cured me entirely, and I have ever since stayed well."

Mrs. Evans' case is but one of hundreds that might be quoted. Nerviline is a specific for all muscular or joint pains. It quickly cures neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago, lame back neuritis and rheumatism. Forty years in use, and to-day the most widely used liniment in the Dominion. Don't take anything but "Nerviline," which any dealer anywhere can supply, 25c per bottle.

Cold Hearts.

Young Lord Uffington, the heir of the Craven earldom and the Bradley Martin millions, has eloped with a town clerk's daughter."

The speaker was E. Berry Wall, the New York clubman. He went on:

"Young men continually make these romantic marriages, but young women seldom do so. Dukes sons marry beneath them regularly, but dukes daughters—never.

"Women, I fear, have colder and more mercenary hearts than men. There's a story on that line.

"An octogenarian banker took the hand of his beautiful girl wife in his, and, shedding a senile tear, he quavered:

"'Alas, darling, we are ruined. An unfortunate slump in war stocks has wiped me out completely. Not a cent is left.'

"Nathalie, the ex-movie queen, gave a bitter laugh.

"'Then,' she said, 'I did marry for love, after all, didn't I?'"—Exchange.

HIS SMILE.

I know a jolly little lad
  Who gets up every morning glad;
He's happy all the time. He knows
  Such heaps of jolly things to play.

His face is very seldom clean,
  Except just at his washing time,
For even dirt is fond of him
  But mother doesn't mind the grime.

She kisses both his chubby cheeks
  And tells him merrily the while,
However thick the dirt may be,
  It cannot cover up his smile.

And when she cleans him up, she laughs
  And says most every single day
How glad she is no soap that's made
  Can ever wash that smile away.
    —Ina L. Wright, in Ladies' World.

RICH RED BLOOD MEANS GOOD HEALTH

Just a Little More Rich, Red Blood Cures Most Ailments.

The lack of sufficient red health-giving blood does not end merely in a pale complexion. It is much more serious. Bloodless people are the tired, languid, run-down folk who never have a bit of enjoyment in life. Food does not nourish, there is indigestion, heart palpitation, headache, backache, sometimes fainting spells and always nervousness. If anaemia or bloodlessness be neglected too long a decline is sure to follow. Just a little more blood cures all these troubles. Just more rich, red blood, then abounding health, vitality and pleasure in life. To make the blood rich, red and pure, use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. No other medicine increases the pure blood supply so quickly or so surely. The cure actually begins with the first dose though naturally it is not noticeable. This is not a mere claim. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been doing this over and over again in Canada for more than a quarter of a century. This is why thousands have always a good word to say for this great medicine, for instance, Mrs. Alex Gillis, Glenville, N. S., says: "I cannot praise Dr. Williams' Pink Pills too highly. They are really a wonderful medicine. I was very much run down, suffered from frequent dizzy spells, and had an almost constant severe pain in the back. My home work was a source of dread, I felt so weak, and life held but little enjoyment. Then I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and the result was most marvellous. They made me feel like a new woman and fully restored my health. I would urge every weak woman to give these pills a fair trial."

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through any dealer in medicine or by mail, post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Horns of Venus

References are made in some cuneiform literature to the "horns of Venus," from which it is concluded by some that in the clear air of Mesopotamia the crescent form of the planet was detected in early times without optical aid. Since Venus, when at a sufficient angular distance from the sun not to be lost in the glare of the latter, is hardly more than half a minute of arc in diameter at the utmost, such an observation seems quite out of the question, and Professor Campbell thinks the allusion to the horns was merely a lucky guess on the part of the ancient astronomers.

Where the Paint Was.

Regular Customer (who has just entered restaurant) — Strong smell of paint here, William. Waiter (coughing apologetically and indicating young women about to leave the table) Yessir; soon pass off, sir, they're just going.—London Punch.

Money talks, and even the most pure-minded of us don't object to listening to this conversation of filthy lucre.

Our Felt Footwear Feels Fine These Snappy Days

Lots of comfort for indoor and outdoor wear, and at reasonable prices.

This week we clear the balance of moccasins. A goood pair for little money.

Falconer Bros.

The Home of Good Groceries

For This Week Only

Here's chance you won't get anywhere else

1915 Prices in 1917

Best grade Sockeye salmon for 25c

Tomatoes at 15c per can

Corn and Peas 12½c

50 cent quality tea (the old 40 cent quality) at present at 40c lb.

Extra heavy military flannel old 45c quality, for this week only 45c yard

Some ladies' mantles carried over from last season at half price.

Watch For Further Bargains

Roppel Bros.

Rural phone, Underwood

EVERYBODY'S RUBBERS Are Here

Get your rubbers here.--get a pair now You are going to to need rubbers this winter, for we are likely to have an unusual amount of wet weather, at least that is the prediction of some.

Rubbers for all the family, every quality, width and size.

All Prices

JAS. GEORGE & SON

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Winter Tours

SPECIAL FARES now in effect to resorts in Florida, Georgia, North and South Carolina, Louisiana and other Southern States, and to Bermuda and the West Indies.

Return limit May 31st. 1917

Liberal Stop-overs Allowed

Tickets now on Sale at all G. T. R. ticket offices.

J. S. Cameron, Agent, Port Elgin. Both telephones.

Advertise it in The Times

BIG CLEARING SALE

Ladies' Raincoats
Ladies' Mantles
Men's Raincoats

Special Sale. These goods must go regardless of price Come early.

B. Hilker

BURGOYNE AND DISTRICT

Messrs. Arthur Burgess and Noble Burgess have gone to Guelph to take a short course at the Agricultural College.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Morrow of Tara are visiting at Mr. W. J. McIvor. Mr. Morrow is still unable to do any work.

The debate in the literary society last week was very interesting and both sides held their own in excellent arguments.

Miss Wallace, teacher, was taken ill suddenly on Monday.

About 35 of each, men and women attended the Board Agriculture meeting on Monday afternoon. The church vestry being too small the meeting was held in the body of the church. Mr. McDougal president of the board, presided, introduced the speakers and took fees and subscriptions, Mr. Wismer, the usual secretary being absent. The lady speaker was not on the bills, for Burgoyne but word got around that she would be along with the others and wished to speak to the ladies here. After a few chosen remarks the president introduced Miss Powell. She is a lady of good appearance and talks well. Her topics were interesting to both sexes. Some valuable information was given concerning the Red Cross and Patriotic work and workers. But after 20, 25 minutes and more to a flow of good advice on home topics to the women and a hint thrown out here and there to the other sex, the men began to get more fidgety because the afternoon was getting very short and they wanted to give the men speakers a fair show. There was a noticeable brightening up when Mr. Dean was introduced, but alas, he chose for his subject, hens, and all because the women folks are usually interested in the fowl business. But the men know from sad experience the grain-gobbling abilities of most fowl, and if they, being selfish of course, get a good egg now and then for tea that's as far as they want to go in the fowl line. Mr. Dean's pleasant address being finished there was another straightening up and a smile of expectation on most faces as our former friend Mr. Murphy was introduced. But alas, for the large building and the position of the speaker in the centre thereof on a level with the listeners his voice could not be heard distinctly more than a few seats away, and those farther back had just to laugh at his rich jokes when they saw others nearer by laughing. His chief subject was "seed selection." Number one, extra was the only pure grass seed sold, all other 1, 2, 3 government standard were allowed to have thousands of bad weed seeds to the bushel, seed grain should be put through the mill again and again and only the plump seed sown. Choose the ripest and largest heads for a change of seed. Treat all seed for smut. The speaker preferred immersing the seed in a solution of formalin, instead of the sprinkling method although the former takes longer time. The evening late and farmers having chores to attend to the meeting dismissed without hearing a gentleman from Tara, who wished to talk egg circle.

More Than One Dance

To the Editor of The Times:

Sir,—Your Burgoyne correspondent last week reported that "many" of the young people of this district, did not attend the Leap Year Ball given by the young ladies of this locality, because conscientious reasons prevented them from doing so. To be accurate with regards to numbers, there were only six of those who were invited who did not attend. They met at another house and danced there. All honor to the man who listens to the dictates of conscience. Burgoyne Reader.

AUCTION SALE

D. C. Cavin has received instructions from Lyman Kaake, Lot 2, Con. 8, Bruce Township, to sell by public auction on Wednesday **January 24th.**, at 1 o'clock, the following list: HORSES—Heavy mare 8 years old in foal to Fascinator, mare rising 4 years; driving mare 8 years old in foal.

CATTLE—One fresh calved cow 8 years; one cow due to calve in March 6 years old; one 2 year old heifer; four steers rising 2 years old; six heifers rising 2 years old; heifer rising 1 year old; calf.

POULTRY—70 hens.

HARNESS—Set heavy team harness; two set of plough harness; horse blankets, collars.

IMPLEMENTS—Massey Harris binder 5 ft cut; Deering mower nearly new 6ft; M-H seed drill 13 hoe; McCormick spring tooth cultivator new; Massey Harris hay loader nearly new; 8ft rake; 10 ft hay rake; two disc harrows; mower and pea harvester attached; set of four section diamond harrows; with two double trees; waggon with box and spring seat; rubber tired buggy with top; steel tired buggy with top; waggon with hay and stock rack combined; new sleigh; cutter, two fanning mills; riding plough; scuffler; gang plough; turnip sower; grindstone; sugar kettle; 70 sap pails and spiles; sap boiling pan; set scales; hay [illegible] extension ladder; hay fork; rope and [illegible] bag truck, grain cradle; two gravel [illegible] emery stone; turnip pulper; wire stretcher and stretcher; forks; logging chains; shovels; post hole auger; spades; pails; neckyokes, and many other articles.

These are an exceptional fine lot of implements.

Grain and hay. About 200 bushels of oats, and about 20 tons of hay.

The farm will also be offered subject to reserve bid.

TERMS—Five dollars and under cash, over that amount, 10 months credit on approved joint notes, five per cent. per annum off for cash on credit amounts.

BORN

BORN—On December 28th to Mr. and Mrs. Will Javens, of Owen Sound, a son.

BORN—In Saugeen on January 10th to Mr. and Mrs. Will Thede a son.

Everyone interested in the Port Elgin fair should be in town Saturday afternoon for the annual meeting.

The editor acknowledges the receipt of a handsome booklet from Capt. Logie Foster of the 160th.

Pte. Herb Fenton Home

After many delays Pte. Herb Fenton arrived Saturday night. He was met by many friends at the depot and given a hearty welcome.

A Girls' Club, which had arranged a sleigh decorated with flags and bunting, took Herb aboard, and headed by the band escorted him to his home.

Pte. Fenton has been on the sick list for a long time. He enlisted from Saugeen in the first stage of the war. He will have some interesting experiences to tell.

NORTH BRUCE

Mr. and Mrs. Wellington Brooks and Mr. and Mrs. Allan Ansent are renewing acquaintances here.

The Bible classes, numbering about thirty, met on Friday evening at Mr. and Mrs. J. Cluley's and spent a very enjoyable evening.

Remember the house social at Mr. D. N. Cameron's on Friday evening.

W. O. Nicholson is taking the two weeks course in stock and seed judging at the O. A. C.

The U. B. S. School was reorganized on Sunday with C. Riebel Superintendent; C. Nicholson assistant; W. O. Nicholson, secretary treasurer; vice, Bert Schell; Organist, Etta Riebel; assistant, Viola McIntee. Receipts for the year 1916 were $66.63. Expenditure $59.21, leaving a balance in the treasury of $7.38. Those attending the most Sundays during the year were Olive Riebel, Ora McIntee and Wm. Nicholson, having each attended 48 Sundays.

The meeting of the G. S. C., held at Mrs. D. Riebel's Tuesday, January 9th was attended by nine members. Yarn for eleven pairs of socks was given out to be knit for the boys from North Bruce, now in England and France. Forty cents was the collection, next meeting at H. Carr's. An error appeared in last report, which said 35 were present. It should have been nine.

UNDERWOOD NEWS

A few good cutters left at a bargain price. Thede & Brill

Highest price paid for all kinds of hides at The Hardware.

Messrs. W. J. Shannon, A. Ahle and A. Coleman attended the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association and winter dairy exhibition held in Woodstock during last week.

A. E. Nelson and Dr. McLeod of Kincardine, spent Sunday here.

Geo. Gray's hens are doing the best they can, producing eggs measuring 6x8 inches.

Those having sox or sewing for Red Cross bring in this week, as a box is being packed.

Phone Mrs. Currie if you have papers or magazines for Red Cross.

D. C. Cavin put through a real estate deal of interest on Tuesday, when he sold R. H. Begg's mill and residence to John Welshubn in exchange for the latter's house in town, and farm in Saugeen Tp. Possession is given by Monday next.

A club has been organized of the young girls of the town under the name of the Soldiers' Friend. The object being to raise funds to buy comforts for the soldiers. The officers elected are as follows: Hon. President, Mrs. Hosby; Pres., Chrissie Cassidy; Vice Pres., Lillian Thornburn; secretary, Nellie Avis; Treasurer, Winnie George. At the meeting Monday evening thirty members were enrolled.

Auction sale of ladies', men's and children's clothing from 2 to 4 and 8 to 10 p. m. at Katz' store Saturday Jan. 13. D. C. Cavin, auctioneer.

Great Interest

Great interest is being taken in the short courses in agriculture being given by Norman MacKay, District Agricultural Representative. The classes are being held in the township hall at Underwood, and there are about 35 men in attendance.

Instruction is being given in weeds, seed grains, farm book keeping, in fact all departments of farming. Mr. MacKay is delighted with the class of intelligent and capable young farmers, and says that much profit will be derived from the courses. They are held from Tuesday to Friday at 10.30 to 4 o'clock, lasting till February 2nd.

On January 22nd the girls and ladies will be instructed in domestic science by Miss D. J. Ross. Everything points to a large class. Already there are many applications.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

All creditors and others who have claims against the estate of Allan McKinnon, late of the Township of Saugeen in the County of Bruce, Farmer, deceased, who died on the 6th of December 1916, are hereby notified to send by post prepaid or to deliver, a verified statement of their claims to W. Burgess, Port Elgin, Solicitor for Catherine McKinnon, John Alpin McKinnon and Archibald Arthur McKinnon, the executors of the last Will and Testament of the said late Allan McKinnon on or before the 27th day of January 1917. After the said date, the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased having regard only to claims of which they shall then have received notice and will not be answerable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person of whose claim they have not then received notice.

Dated at Port Elgin this 5th day of January 1917.

W. Burgess,
Solicitor for the Executors.
7-3c

Administration Notice

Pursuant to Statute all creditors and others having claims against the estate of Catherine Hopper late of the Village of Port Elgin in the County of Bruce, Widow, deceased, who died on the 2nd of February 1913 are hereby notified to send by post prepaid and registered or to deliver a duly verified statement of their claims to W. Burgess, Port Elgin, Solicitor for Mrs. Margaret Jane Forrester and Mrs. Rose Ann Barber, the administratrices of the property of the said late Catherine Hopper, on or before the 27th day of January 1917. After the said date the said Administratrices will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased having regard only to claims of which they shall then have received notice and will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person of whose claim they have not then received notice.

Dated at Port Elgin this 6th day of January 1917.

W. Burgess,
Solicitor for the Administratrices.
7-3c

Giant Flowering Carnation

FREE!

Address a postcard to us and receive by return mail a copy of our new Illustrated [illegible] page Catalogue of Vegetable, Flower and Field Seeds, Plants, Grains, Bulbs, Small Fruits, Garden Tools, etc.

SPECIAL.—We will also send you free a packet of the 15c. of our choice

Giant Flowering Carnation

This carnation is a great favorite, the flowers are large and fragrant and the plants do well outdoors. Transplanted into pots in the early fall they bloom profusely from October till the end of May. [illegible] plants are easily propagated from them by cuttings, "pipings" or layering.

Send for our catalogue and learn of our other valuable premiums. 12

Darch & Hunter Seed Co., Limited, LONDON CANADA

Not Because We Like To, But Because We've Got To

We don't like to sacrifice like this on our stock but we've got to have MORE CASH and Less Stock, hence these prices.

Men's Overcoats

Men's heavy tweed and freize coats and Ulsters, some with shawl collars, others with convertible collars 48 to 50 in length About 50 coats in the lot, the balance of our winter stock of high class garments, to clear at wholesale prices.

$13 & $15 coats for $10.50
16 " 18 coats at 13.50
20 " 22 coats at 16.50

Men's black beaver, fur collar overcoats, lined with curlcloth wool lining, regular $15 for **$10.50.**

Boys Overcoats

Reg $10	coats now	$7.50
" 8	coats now	6.00
" 6	coats now	4.00

Shoes

Boys solid leather high cut shoes, in tan and black grain leather and guaranteed to give satisfaction regular $3.75 for **$2.95**

Boy's Sweater Coats

Sweater coats, sizes 28 to 32, reg $1.50 for **$1,15**

Bargains in Men's and Boys Bush Rubbers.

F. R. BARBER

MEN'S AND BOYS' COMPLETF OUTFITTERS

LUX

To give sweater coats a new lease of life

Now that sweater coats are getting more expensive, it is more than ever desirable that you wash yours with LUX. Of all things a sweater coat, which is seen so much, must be kept soft, fluffy, fleecy and "new" in appearance. You can keep yours that way and wash it again and again if you do this:

Pour boiling water over LUX flakes—pure essence of soap—allowing 2 and 3 tablespoonfuls for every gallon of water you use. Whip into a creamy lather—a few seconds is needed. Then put in the garment and stir it about. Let it soak until cool enough for your hands to squeeze the water out of the coat—the dirt [illegible] Rinse in two or three relays of [illegible]

Very simple. Anyone can do it—just a few minutes' work and [illegible] result that the most expert French cleaner might well envy.

LUX won't shrink woollens. Won't hurt any fabric or color that pure water can safely touch.

At all grocers 10c—British made

Lever Brothers Limited
Toronto 31

Groceries

Fine line in groceries this week, goods that are hard to get. We have lots of them at prices that are low and reasonable.

Currants at 20 and 25c

Raisins at 15c and 18c

Prunes large and fresh, Clear syrup, Clover honey, Corn flakes, Shredded wheat, and Krumples, **all at the old prices.**

Wheatine, Rolled wheat and oats.

Choicest dairy butter in prints or rolls. New laid eggs by dozen or by crate. Come in and get a supply.

D. Geddes & Co.

The Port Elgin Times.

All The Local News Worth While Is In The Times.

48TH YEAR—NO. 4 PORT ELGIN, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY, JAN., 24, 1917 $1.50 PER YEAR $2.00 PER YEAR TO UNITED STATES

CONDENSED ADVERTISING

FOR SALE—A quantity of seed oats for sale, apply to J. Drummond, Tiverton. Phone No. 23. 3 3 t. p.

WANTED—Girl for Bell Telephone office. One who lives in town. Apply W. H. Rowlands.

FURS AND HIDES WANTED—We are buying any quantity of furs and hides Bring us your furs. Write or 'phone B. ZELKIND, Port Elgin, Ont.

FOR SALE—First class road horse. D. J. McLeod, Port Elgin.

FARM FOR SALE—75 acre grass farm 1st P con. 8 Bruce Tp. First class well watered; also 100 acres 9th con. Kincardine Tp. 1 1-2 miles east of Goderich road. Apply D. C. Cavin, Port Elgin. 4 tf

LOOK HERE—Anyone wanting to purchase good farm property see D. C. Cavin. Also some good residences in Port Elgin. One first-class, two storey brick residence, all modern conveniences, will exchange for farm property. Also the farm of Wm. McDonald, 12th of Bruce, first class, offered for sale. Price low. D. C. Cavin.

CEDARVALE SHORTHORNS for sale. Present offering, two roan bulls 11 mos. old, and one solid red bull calf 7 mos. These young bulls are real good individuals and are in good condition, also one grade cow well gone in calf, a good milker, and a pair of steer calves. We will be pleased to have you come and see our cattle, whether you buy or not. John Scott, Port Elgin, R. R. No. 1. Bruce phone.

NORTH BRUCE.

The house social at D. M. Cameron's 12th Bruce on Friday evening January 19th was a splendid success. The house was filled to its capacity. The social part of evening was enjoyed by all present. A fine program of recitations, solos, duets, chorus, violin solos, gramaphone selection and readings was very much enjoyed by all present, the autograph quilt made by the ladies of the North Bruce Baptist church containing over 300 names was sold to D. M. Cameron for $5. The ladies provided a very fine lunch which was appreciated by the company. A hearty vote of thanks given to Mr. Cameron and family for opening their home for the occasion. Also to all who took part in the programme. After singing God save the King the company dispersed to their homes. Proceeds $18.

W. Bottrill was in Toronto on business.

Wedding bells are ringing.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

L. A. CHAPMAN, Official Issuer of marriage licenses, Port Elgin, Ont. Office in Muir Block.

C. CRAWFORD, Official Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Office at Drug Store, Port Elgin.

LEGAL

W. BURGESS, LL.B., Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, &c., &c. Office, Hutton's Block. Private and other funds to loan.

MEDICAL

DR. F. H. WELLS, Office and residence on Green street, one door west of Bank of Hamilton.

W. J. CHAMBERS, M. B., L. R. C. P., L. M., Edinburgh, Office and residence "Lakeview Hall" opposite South End park Port Elgin.

DR. W. S. LAIRD, Oculist, Specialty in Nose and Throat diseases. Guarantees all his fitting of glasses. Office hours Wednesday afternoons. Next to Metropolitan Bank

SOCIETIES

PORT ELGIN LODGE No. 424 G.R.C., A.F. & A.M., Regular communications in the Masonic Hall, Thursday on or before full moon, at 8 p. m. Visiting brethren cordially welcomed. George Chapman, W. M.; Cyril Currier Sec'y.

DENOVO LODGE, No. 170, I.O.O.F., of Ontario, meets at 8 o'clock, p.m., every Monday in their hall in the Commercial Block. Art Harrison, N.G.; T. Rankin, Rec.-Sec.; D. Geddes, Perm. Sec.

COURT PORT ELGIN 597 I.O.F. meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in Hilker's block. C R. W. D. Bottrill; R. S., J. T. Sparrow; F. S. H. D. McLaren.

Training for Business

For 35 years the NORTHERN BUSINESS COLLEGE, Owen Sound, has been a leader among the institutions specializing in training for commercial pursuits. The courses of study embrace every subject of use in conducting business. Actual practice is given in required duties.

Special courses for young ladies who wish to qualify for office positions during the war.

Winter Term begins January 2nd., but students may enter any time. Write for Catalogue.

C. A. FLEMING, F. C. A., Principal

Central Business College
Stratford, Ontario

Ontario's Best Business College

Students may enter our classes at any time. Commence your courses now and be qualified for a position by Midsummer. During July and August of last year we received calls for Over 200 Office Assistants we could not supply. Our graduates are in demand. Write at once for our free catalogue.

D. A. McLACHLAN, PRINCIPAL

Fine Time at Red Cross Mystic Tea

Everyone knows what a stormy night was Thursday, but that made no difference to the attendance at the "Mystic Tea" given by the Red Cross of S. S. No. 14 Bruce. Mr. Neil McGillivray's large residence was packed, and a splendid social time was enjoyed. The tea was first, and the mystic part was to be able to recognize a sandwich by asking for a twin sister, or a piece of pie by bachelor's delight. After tea, Mr. Alex McGillivray made a very capable chairman as he took charge of a program of speech and song. Those taking part were: Misses Young, P. Nicholson, Robertson, Messrs John Ribey, L. White, I. McVittie, E Smith, W Miller, R. Wankel, Ed. Barnes, Miss Murker, Miss L. Barnes, Dan McLean, Mrs. McVittie. Walter Annes was the lucky winner of the meat fork, and C. Nicholson the honey. The ladies of the Red Cross are to be congratulated on the fine success on such a stormy night. $50 was realized.

COMING EVENTS

10c. per line first insertion.
5c. per line second time.
No notice less than 25c

GRAND CARNIVAL—The young ladies of the town known as The Soldiers' Friend Club are putting on a big Masquerade in Port Elgin rink next Tuesday evening, January 30th. In all about two dozen prizes are offer'd amounting to some $30. The band will be in attendance. For further particulars see large bills.

IMPORTANT—The W. C. T. U. Will hold a special sewing meeting for Red Cross at the home of Mrs. Thos. Ewalwell. Tuesday, January 30th. Come as early as possible. Everybody invited.

BOX SOCIAL—At White School house, Friday February 9th. Particulars next week.

SPECIAL MEETING TO NIGHT—Women's Institute asks all members, and invites all others interested to meet at library to-night (Wednesday 24th) at 7.30, to consider having a domestic science course here, which may be secured for a fee of 25c to members and 50c to non-members. Everyone please attend.

RED CROSS BOX SOCIAL—Under the auspices of S.S. No. 5 Red Cross workers, Friday Jan. 26th in the school. A great program has been arranged of music, instrumental and vocal, readings, etc., also a play entitled, 'From Punkin Ridge'. The Comforter will be drawn for during the evening. Admission 15 cents. Ladies with boxes free.

LADIES' AID—Of Presbyterian church will give an entertainment in the school room of the church on January 25th, Burns' anniversary. A concert will be given, after which light refreshments will be served. Admission 25c and 15 cents. All are invited, the proceeds going to Red Cross work.

Important Notice

The patrons, and all others interested are asked to attend the annual meeting of the Underwood Cheese & Butter Co., on Tuesday January 30th at 2 p. m. in township hall, Underwood. Business of importance. All come. Tenders will be received for cream hauling and for 20 cords of ice.

Potatoes For Sale

The Red Cross ladies have had donated 10 bushels of pure seed potatoes. These will be put up in one bushel lots and offered for sale by public auction at the tea rooms on Saturday afternoon, January 27th at 4 o'clock sharp.

The talk of the town. The carnival in Port Elgin rink next Tuesday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Shoulder of Calgary, visited at J. R. Cottrill's.

Patronize the Red Cross tea rooms. Lunch served every Saturday from 3 to 7 p. m.

Don't forget the Red Cross tea rooms on Saturday afternoon. Lunch served. Homemade baking, pies, cakes and candy will be sold.

We have about 20 calendars left. Any customer not having received one, please call at our store. F. R. Barber.

Mr. and Mrs. Neil McLean announce the marriage of their daughter Donalda, to Alex A. Giles of Munson, Alberta, Tuesday January 23.

Magistrate Chapman was at Southampton Monday, adjudicating liquor cases. Garfield Kugler was fined $30 and costs for having liquor in his butcher shop, Jas. McKenzie $10 for being intoxicated. Other cases were not pressed. O. R. Klein prosecuted for Inspector White, D. Robertson K. C. defended

Whom Should we Thank?

To the Editor of The Times:

Sir: In a recent issue of The Times there appeared an article signed "Defendants" thanking J. A. Chapman J. P. for his kindly offices in getting fines refunded for two Bruce Tp. young men.

We would like to know who should be thanked in this case? Should it not be the gentlemen who wrote to the Department and had the inspector sent here and the matter investigated? SAUGEEN OBSERVER.

The Conservative, W. D. McPherson, was elected over Cane, Liberal by 1678.

OUR LAST WEEK

This is our last week of business here. Your last chance at bargains.

H. KATZ,

TOWN TOPICS

W. Fenton is home from Chatham for a holiday.

Mr. Hugh McLaren is auditing in Hepworth this week.

Mrs. McMurray was in Toronto last week visiting her son, Gunner Cecil McMurray, who goes overseas shortly.

Mrs. Colschlaeger has returned from a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Ernst, at Kitchener.

Pte. Geo. Walsh, who lost a toe by accidental shooting while out hunting on New Year's, is improving.

Henry Crowe and Lambert Hamilton, dealers, have formed a partnership for buying cattle and hogs.

Rev. J. P. Parke has gone to Sutton, Quebec, for a couple of weeks visit with his daughter. Church service will be cancelled next Sunday.

Mr. Travis, of Granum, is visiting at John Howe's. He is having a good time renewing old friendships in town and district.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Craig, of Saskatchewan, are holidaying here, with Mr. and Mrs. Upshall. Mr. Craig was a former business man in Port Elgin.

The report of the annual meeting of the Agricultural Society is held over to next issue, also a report of Burgoyne church.

Miss Reddon, Teeswater, is the guest of Mrs. Chick. Sunday night she sang very acceptably in the Presbyterian church.

"Cot" Cameron returned last week from Wellesley hospital, Toronto, after his operation. Many friends will be glad to know he is improving nicely.

Mr. James Whetstone has returned from Port Hope. Mrs. Whetstone is visiting in Harriston for awhile. Both are in good health, and many friends will be glad to welcome them home.

Mrs. H. H. Stevens and daughters Frances and Dorothy left this week to spend the winter in the south at Daytona, Florida. Mr. Stevens accompanied them, and will spend a brief holiday with them.

Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture for Alberta, was in the neighborhood Monday. He purchased a fine bull calf from Reeve Christie and also a couple from Mr. John D. McArthur, town line.

Many farmers were in town last week getting corn. Shipments have been received by the North End, the Farmers' club of Bruce Tp., and George Roppel of Underwood. Several carloads were got rid of.

Red Cross ladies sent to Toronto Saturday, 37 suits of pyjamas, 90 pairs sox, six rolls absorbent cotton, $100 to Red Cross, $25 to Belgian fund, three scrap books from Mrs. Henderson's class.

A party was given by Mr. and Mrs. Richard Fenton, at their home, on Goderich street, on Thursday night last in honor of their son Pte. Herb Fenton. A large number of young people enjoyed the social time immensely.

A jolly time was spent at the home of Mr. and Mrs John Cassidy last Wednesday evening. The affair was arranged by the young people in honor of Miss Celia, who is leaving shortly to take up training as a nurse in a Chicago hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. James Shouldice of Calgary, were visitors in town last week with Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Lowry. Mr. Shouldice was the warden of Bruce county twenty years ago. He represented Elderslie township at that time, and it is noted that Elderslie township has never since had the wardenship. Mr. Shouldice is prominent in the business life of Calgary, having moved to the west many years ago.

How's the Coal Bin?

There's lots of coal but no trains to draw it. Toronto got a hundred cars Saturday, and supplies may get this far in a month's time. Gib. McLaren says he has coal, but he is dealing it out in 300 lb lots, in order to keep everybody going. A car promised Mr. Heller last fall reached here last week. With this cold spell and coal scarce it's no fun watching the bin fade away. Wood is very scarce also. At least there is lots in the country, but no one with time to cut it. One man to a hundred acres and forty or fifty head of stock to look after won't be able to saw much wood.

Mrs. Chas. Donaldson is recovering nicely. Nurse Lucy McCulloch has returned home.

The carnival in Port Elgin Tuesday evening, January 30th, promises to outclass anything of the kind ever put on in Port Elgin.

Car of Corn

We have coming a third car of feed corn. Get in your order at once there is an immense demand and this car will be cleared up in a hurry.

N. McGillivray, North End Store

Remember big box social at S. S. No. 5 Friday Jan. 26th. Admission 15 cents. Big time.

Money to Lend

Private money to lend on mortgage at from 5 to 6 per cent. W. Burgess. 1 4tc

Assessor Wanted

Applications for the position of Assessor for Saugeen Township will be received up to Saturday, February 10th at 1.30 p. m. Salary $75.

F. W. Elliott, Clerk Saugeen.

Don't forget box social at S. S. No. 5 Saugeen, Friday night. The biggest event of the season.

Annual Meeting of Port Elgin Presbyterian Church

On Thursday evening, January 18th the congregation met at 7.30 p. m. to hear the various reports and provide for carrying on of the work of the congregation. The pastor, J. R. Mann, presided and after devotional exercises the business of the congregation for 1916 was reviewed, and it was gratifying to learn, that, notwithstanding the many extra demands made upon the people in a year of stress and strain on account of the European war, the congregation had maintained in good measure its former record. The moderator of session J. R. Mann, presented the report for the session, some few items of which were that 12 names had been added to the communion roll, four had been removed by death and an equal number by certificate. There had been seven baptisms. In closing the session report the pastor stated that this was the fifth annual meeting at which he had presided, that during his pastorate 105 had been added to the roll, 58 on profession and 47 by certificate, that about 70 had been removed by death and by certificate. The roll was 224 five years ago, now about 260.

The report of the board of managers showed that the total givings of the congregations for all purposes including Missions, etc, were $3420.71. After some remarks explanatory concerning a few matters, the report of the Women's Missionary Society, prepared by Miss Murker, Secretary was heard. This report showed a year of activity. $162 was the amount raised. Then followed the report of the Mission Band, Nellie Avis, Secretary. The band raised $74 during the year, both of these societies being able to report a slight increase over 1915. The report of the Ladies Aid was then given by Mrs. Wm. Geddes, Secretary, stating that $204 was raised. "Boy's Recruits," an organization yet in its infancy, officered by Misses Murker, Currie and Duncan, has an enrollment of 34, meetings being held every second Tuesday.

Messrs. Jas. Kennedy, Geo. Falconer and W. A. Mitchell were elected managers and J. D. Cottrill was elected trustee in place of J. W. Dougherty removed.

The Sunday school report was given by J. D. Falconer showing a good year, $265 was received. A goodly sum was given to Missions

After a hearty vote of thanks to choir and a gift, $15, to prayer meeting organist, the meeting adjourned for 12 months.

The total amount raised for Missions $1086 and Belgian relief $360.

The New Warden

REEVE IZZARD OF PORT ELGIN who was last evening elected Warden of the county of Bruce by acclamation.

TURNER'S

Mrs. Jno McArthur, of Innisfail, Alta. spent a couple of days with Mrs. George Schell.

Miss Susan Davidson left on Wed. for Calgary to visit her sister, Mrs. McKenzie.

Mr. Neil Pollock has returned to B. C. after spending a couple of weeks with his mother here.

Miss Beulah Stewart of Burgoyne, spent a few days here.

Mr. Malcolm McLean of Didsbury, Alta., is visiting old friends here.

Mrs. Hagan was called to Duluth last week owing to the illness of her daughter.

Mr. Peter McArthur of Calgary, is spending a couple of months with his sister, Mrs. Arch Campbell.

Mr. James Clark was in Toronto for a couple of days last week.

Many friends of "Colonel" Cameron are pleased to see him back at the old homestead again.

A number from here took a day off on Friday and went into Port to see the Government exhibit and learn how to farm. To the ones passing through the car and just glancing at the many things it was a great disappointment, but to the ones who went slowly through and followed the 'ask and you shall receive' plan, there was much valuable information given. Many modern conveniences were shown which would come in handy on any farm (were a government grant added to them.) At the night meeting poultry, bacon hogs and beef cattle were the subjects. On the whole the exhibit was interesting, but in war time we think the staff could have been cut down one half.

DENTAL

W. F. POWER, D. D. S., Dentist, office over South End Store. Hours 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

News in General

Mr. Wm. Blakely of Saskatchewan is visiting his son Mr. Wallace Blakely, 2nd of Bruce.

Mrs. Albert Salmon and son Roy were visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. Shier in Tiverton last week.

Mrs. Wm. Cole accompanied by her little son are visiting at Walkerville, the guests of Mrs. Dan Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. John Haag of Tiverton, were visiting at the home of the latter's sister, Mrs. Henry Geiser.

Mr. John McKay and niece Miss Jonnie, of Port Elgin are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Johnson.—Tiverton Watchman.

Your attention is directed to the Buyer's Guide. There are many things noted there to save you money and time.

On account of the constant increase of all materials entering into the making of a newspaper, The Owen Sound Sun announces a raise in all advertising rates on February 1st.

Mr. Alex McCannel, our ex-warden, took four young pigs to market this week on which he realized the tidy sum of $105.50. If the price keeps soaring we will soon have to pay considerable for the whistle or squeal.—Beacon.

Notice has been served by Mr. C. M. Bowman, M. P. P., on The Collingwood Enterprise for the publication in that paper during the West Simcoe by-election campaign of certain alleged libellous statements to the effect that Mr. Bowman was a "grafter" under the Ross Government.

Mr. J. B. Fleming, of Neepawa, Man., in renewing says: "The weather here has been very cold, but milder now. We have enough snow to make sleighing. The past years crop was the worst we have known in this district for 30 years. There were some who had a fair yield, but the majority had poor crops."

Dan. Muir, of Yellow Grass, Sask., spent a few days last week with his friend, Dugald McKinnon of 13th con., Sullivan. He was a caller in Chesley on Saturday and tells us his post office got its name from the color of the grass in the sloughs in which the grass turns yellow about mid-summer. We often wondered why the place got such a peculiar name because grass is usually green. Mr. Muir owns 640 acres at Yellow Grass. He was a teacher in Saugeen before going West, taught for six years in the West but has gone back to tilling the soil again. He tells us the farmers of the West will elect about 25 of their candidates next Dominion elections and these representatives will support the party that stands for greater freedom of trade.—Enterprise.

BURGOYNE AND DISTRICT

Measle cases are reported.

W. Morrow and wife visited at W. J. McIvor's.

Miss Wallace, teacher, is ill and school is closed.

Mr. Lester Dick has returned home after spending a few weeks with friends at Brampton and other points.

Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Hopper were in Owen Sound last week.

Mrs. Kapfman and Hazel have returned home.

Misinformed

To the Editor of The Times:

Sir: Regarding the letter I wrote last week as to others holding a dance. I desire to state that I have been misinformed in the matter.

"Burgoyne Reader"

Cedar Timber Wanted

Tenders will be received up to 1.30 p. m. on Saturday, Februry 10th for [illegible] (board measure) of good, sound, straight grained cedar, 4 inches thick and 16 ft. long, to be delivered at Henry Thede's before April 1st 1917.

No tender necessarily accepted.

F. W. Elliott, Clerk Saugeen.

AUCTION SALE

D. C. Cavin has received instructions from David H. Chappel, lots 43 and 44, Con. 8, Saugeen Tp North of Stirton's bridge, to sell by public auction Thursday ***February 1st.***, at one o'clock, the following is the list;

HORSES—Mare, rising 6 years, mare rising 5 years Percheron, 2 year old filly roadster; 2 colts rising 3 years bred from Copper Mine

CATTLE—Cow 10 year old, supposed to be in calf, cow 5 yrs due to calf next August, cow 7 yrs, due to calf February 24th, cow 4 years supposed to be in calf, cow 4 yrs, due to calf January 6, cow 5 yrs due to calf May 9, cow [illegible] yrs due to calf February 23, cow 10 yrs, due to calf March 15, 2 yearling heifers supposed to be in calf, two-year heifer supposed to be in calf, 4 steers, rising 3 years, fat, weigh about 1000 lbs, 5 yearling heifers, 4 yearling steers, 3 spring calves, bull 14 months old.

SHEEP—13 breeding ewes, Shrop, 6 ewe lambs, ram.

PIGS—3 brood sows, to farrow February 2nd, 2 pigs about 125 pounds, 10 pigs about 4 months old,

IMPLEMENTS—Shoe drill 14 shoe, set of diamond harrows, buggy, 150 ft of hay fork rope new, set of slings, cars and pulleys, set of plough harness, cow chains.

A number of hens, 4 bags of potatoes, about 10 tons of hay, some timothy seed.

Potatoes, hay and hens, cash. Over stocked and removing from present farm is reason for selling.

TERMS—Ten dollars and under cash, over that amount, 9 months credit on approved joint notes, six per cent per annum off for cash on credit amounts.

Farming Special

The "Better Farming Special" consisting of two cars was at Port Elgin station all day Friday. Despite the worst weather of winter, and rather bad roads hundreds of people, including the school children visited the exhibits.

The train is run by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, was in charge of seven experts, who were ready to explain to anyone and everyone all about preparing the soil, sowing the seed, fertilizing, storing, selling, in fact, anything within the farm home and on the farm that everyone needed to know. A lady demonstrator was in charge of an exhibit of all the handy things a woman needs in her work in the house.

The people in the district took a keen interest by asking for much advanced information. Mr. Clark, who was in charge, said it was a great day for his staff. They liked the way our people asked formation, as it showed that our farmers and their wives were well up in the farming and housekeeping methods. Of especial interest was the poultry department. With eggs and poultry a great price all wanted to know "how to make 'em lay."

In the evening the hall was filled, when the government staff, by addresses given by three experts, entertained the gathering to some of the things for better farming. There were many school children present, who sat quietly throughout, and enjoyed the pictures shown at the close. Inspector Reid was chosen as chairman of the evening, which he filled in his usual capable manner. In his address he pointed to the great interest everyone was taking in the question of agriculture, for it was one of the chief forces in the winning of war.

The men in charge distributed much literature covering fully the plan for better farming, and this will be read and studied to good advantage.

THE MARKETS

	Jan. 24 1917	Jan. 24 1916
Butter	35c	27c
Eggs	40c	30c
Hogs	13.00	9.25
Potatoes	1.90 bag	1.00 bag
Wheat	1 70 bus	1.00 bus
Oats	.70 bus	.35 bus

BUYERS' GUIDE

RATES—Contracts for 500 lines or over in a year 5c a line; regular weekly users of liners, 8c per line casual users of liners, 10c per line Black type, count two lines for one.

Bargains this week at Barber's.

Lots of good dairy butter at North End Store.

Bargains in men's and boy's suits this week at Barber's.

Try us for Bush rubbers, we have what you want. N. End Store.

Suits made to measure, special values at Barber's.

Try Koebke for your next grocery or fruit order

A complete stock of flour at right prices. N. End store.

Choice sweet oranges from 20c to 60c per doz, at McMurrays.

Our bulk tea trade is increasing. Try our 25c japan or 35c black. The South End Store.

Boy's $8 overcoats for $6.25 this week at Barber's.

Home grown onions, 4 lbs for 25c. N. End store.

150 lbs of home made candy at McMurrays.

Horse blankets, a complete range. North End Store.

Men's $13 and $15 over coats for $10.50 this week at Barber's.

Fine large Spanish onions, 8c lb. at North End Store.

Bargains in men's and boy's bush rubbers this week at Barber's.

Lake trout. 100 lb. kegs $10. in small lots 12½c lb. No 1 quality. North End store.

Neilson's chocolates—once used always used—you get them at Koebke's

Special—A barrel of Coleman's cured hams to hand. Special price. North End Store.

Get our price on sugar and rolled oats at the South End Store.

Good, wholesome rice, 5 lbs. for 25c. North End Store.

Still a few ladies', misses' and children's jackets to go at clearing prices at South End.

Koebke sells Neilson's soldier chocolate Send a bar to your soldier boy at the front

Men's work shoes—A splendid stock of work shoes for wet weather. North End Store.

Furs. We are showing the largest and most up to date lines in town. South End Store.

Clearing men's fur collar overcoats at $10.50 this week at Barber's.

Wheat, buckwheat and oats for sale North End store.

FARMERS ATTENTION—We have coming a car of feed, bran, white middling, and flour. No. 1 stuff. Get our prices, in quantity off car. North End Store.

Farm Sold

Mr. R. D. Northgrave, sold for Mr. Andrew Hill, lot 20 Con. 9 Bruce 100 acres, to E. Shipley for $3800 cash. The deal was closed up on Thursday.

$25.00 FOR A LETTER

CAN YOU WRITE ONE?

Thirteen Prizes to Be Awarded In a Letter Writing Competition.

Some years ago the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., of Brockville, Ont., offered a series of prizes to residents of Ontario for the best letters describing cures wrought by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Hundreds of letters were submitted in this competition, yet there must have been thousands of users of the Pills who did not avail themselves of the opportunity to win a prize. To all these another letter writing competition is offered. Thousands of cures through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have never been reported. These will furnish the material for the letter to be written in this contest. There is no demand upon the imagination; every letter must deal with facts and facts only.

THE PRIZES:

The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., of Brockville, Ont., will award a prize of $25.00 for the best letter received on or before the 17th day of February, 1917, from residents of Ontario, on the subject, "Why I Recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills." A prize of $10.00 will be awarded for the second best letter received; a prize of $5.00 for the third best letter, and ten prizes of $2.00 each for the next ten best letters.

THE CONDITIONS:

The cure or benefit from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills described in the letter may be in the writer's own case, or one that has come under his or her personal observation.

More than one cure may be described in the letter, but every statement must be literally and absolutely true.

The letter should not be longer than is necessary to relate the benefit obtained from the remedy in the case described.

Every letter must be signed by the full name and correct address of the person sending it. If it describes the cure of some person other than the writer of the letter, it must also be signed by the person whose cure is described as a guarantee of the truth of the statement made.

The writer of each letter must state the name and date of the paper in which he or she saw this announcement.

Fine writing will not win the prize unless you have a good case to describe. The strength of the recommendation and not the style of the letter will be the basis of the award.

It is understood that The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. shall have the right to publish any letter entered in this contest if they desire to do so, whether it wins a prize or not.

The contest will close on February 17th, 1917, and the prizes will be awarded as soon as possible thereafter. Do not delay. If you know of a cure write your letter NOW. Observe the above conditions carefully, or your letter may be thrown out.

Address all letters as follows:

The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co.,
Brockville, Ont.
Letter Contest Department.

The Subconscious Conscience.

Tired and dusty, the excursionists were returning from a Sunday at the shore. One of them, a bald man with big ears, overcome with his day of recreation, dropped off to sleep. In the hat-rack above another passenger had deposited a ferocious crab in a bucket and when the little man went to sleep the crab woke up and finding things dull in the bucket, started exploring.

By careful navigation the crab reached the edge of the rack. The next moment it fell down, alighting on the little man's shoulder. Not feeling quite safe it grabbed the voluminous ear of the little man in order to steady itself and the passengers held their breath and waited for developments. But the little man only shook his head slightly.

"Let go, Mary," he murmured. "I tell you that I have been at the office all the evening."—New York Times.

PLANS FURTHER EXTENSIONS

The Canadian Pacific has plans for wharves at Vancouver which will cost $1,500,000. These plans will dovetail into those which the city contemplates to carry out at the port. The latter is growing in value and bigness all the time. There is great complaint from shippers of congestion, for Vancouver is becoming a great port. The city is going to spend $5,000,000 on wharf extension in the immediate future, and the railway company, on its own account, has plans for a further extension of the wharves which it will use for its own business. Both east and west the Canadian Pacific Railway has now for its shipping interests, facilities which render it absolutely independent—this independence making for better and more efficient service in the ocean carrying business, which the company has notably extended during the past few years. The fleet of the company now numbers, all told, over 100 vessels; but it has especially strengthened its Atlantic and Trans-Pacific service in latter years—recognizing, as it did, the possibilities of increased exchange between this continent and Europe and Asia, an intimacy and largeness of communication which, somewhat hurt by the war, are resuming their urgency and importance from day to day.

PILES.

You will find relief in Zam-Buk! It eases the burning, stinging pain, stops bleeding and brings ease. Perseverance with Zam-Buk, means cure. Why not prove this? *All Druggists and Stores.—50c box.*

Zam-Buk

TO CANADA.

Our neighbor of the undefended bound
Friend of the hundred years of peace, our kin,
Fellow adventurer on the enchanted ground
Of the new world, must not the pain within
Our hearts for this vast anguish of the war
Be keenest for your pain? Is not our grief,
That aches with all bereavement, tenderest for
The tragic crimson on your maple leaf?

Bitter our lot, in this world clash of faiths,
To stand aloof and bide our hour to serve;
The glorious dead are living; we are wraiths,
Dim watchers of the conflict's changing curve,
Yet proud of human valor, spirit true
In scorn of body, manhood on the crest
Of consecration, dearly proud of you,
Who sped to arms like knighthood to the quest.

From quaint Quebec to stately Montreal,
Along the rich St. Lawrence, o'er the steep
Roofs of the Rockies rang the bugle call,
And east and west, deep answering to deep,
Your sons surged forth, the simple, stooping folk
Of shop and wheat field, sprang to hero size
Swiftly as e'er your Northern Lights awoke
To streaming splendor quiet evening skies.

Seek not your lost beneath the tortured sod
Of France and Flanders, where in desperate strife
They battled greatly for the cause of God;
But when above the snow your heavens are rife
With those upleaping lustres, find them there,
Ardors of sacrifice, celestial sign,
Aureole your Angel shall forever wear,
Praising the irresistible Divine.
—Katharine Lee Bates, in New York Sun.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

The Word "Boche."

The word "Boche," a new one in the French language, introduced since the beginning of the great war as a designation to be applied to a German, is regarded as a most offensive expression when applied by any one to a French man or woman. It now figures frequently in French courts as a term of abuse for which the user sometimes pays a money penalty or as much as eight days of imprisonment. Recently nine women were brought into court, and the complainant, a man, asked for 2,000 francs as damages because these dames had called him a "boche." One definition of the word says that it is a shortening of the word "caboche," which, interpreted into English, means a dunderhead, a nincompoop, a blockhead, a numskull, an ignoramus, a mutton head and several other things which the German is not. It is in no way related to the American word "kibosh," which has not been accepted by lexicographers.

Dangerous Throat Troubles Prevented by Nerviline

IT ENDS MISERY OF COLDS QUICKLY.

Don't wait till night.

Get after your cold now—this very minute, before it grows dangerous you should apply old-time "Nerviline."

Rub your chest and throat, rub them thoroughly with Nerviline. Relief will be immediate.

Nerviline will save you from lying awake to-night, coughing, choking and suffering from congestion in the chest and acute pain in the throat.

Nerviline will break up that dull neuralgic headache—will kill the cold and chill at its very beginning — will save you from perhaps a serious illness.

To take away hoarseness, to break up a grippy cold, to cure a sore throat or bad cold in the chest, you can use nothing so speedy and effective as Nerviline. For forty years it has been the most largely used family remedy in the Dominion. Time has proved its merit, so can you by keeping a bottle handy on the shelf. Sold by any dealer anywhere, 25c per bottle.

WHO AM I?

I am more powerful than the combined armies of the world.

I have destroyed more men than all the wars of the world.

I am more deadly than bullets, and I have wrecked more homes than the mightiest of siege guns.

I steal in the United States alone, over $300,000,000 each year.

I spare no one, and I find my victims among the rich and poor alike; the young and old; the strong and weak; widows and orphans know me.

I loom up to such proportions that I cast my shadow over every field of labor from the turning of the grindstone to the moving of every railway train.

I massacre thousands upon thousands of wage earners in a year.

I lurk in unseen places, and do most of my work silently. You are warned against me, but you heed not.

I am relentless; I am everywhere; in the home, on the streets, in the factory, at railway crossings, and on the sea.

I bring sickness, degradation and death, and yet few seek to avoid me.

I destroy, crush or maim; I give nothing, but take all.

I am your worst enemy.

I am Carelessness.

There is no strength without skill.—Napoleon.

Yank Out Those Stumps

The Kirstin method clears your land for the plow.

Send To-day For This Book

TURN your sullen, gloomy, profit-eating stump lands into happy, smiling fields that bear rich crops, and put money into the bank for you.

Our Free Book, "The Gold in Your Stump Land," shows you how you can transform your barren stump fields into rich virgin farm land. It shows you photographs of immense stumps it has pulled; it contains letters from the men who pulled them; and it will convince you that the easiest, quickest and cheapest way is with a

Kirstin Stump Puller

One Man — Horse Power

The horse power machine for the big jobs, for the fields of many stumps; it will pull anything it tackles, and, because of its triple power, prevents strain to men, horse and machine. Will clear two acres from a single setting.

The One Man Puller gets the biggest stumps. Double leverage gives you a giant's power; a push on the handle means a pull of tons to the stump. Clears an acre from one anchor.

Every Kirstin guaranteed for 15 years, flaw or no flaw, your money back if the Kirstin bond does not live up to its promise. We guarantee the Kirstin method to clear land *ready for the plow* from 10% to 50% cheaper than any other method.

Money Back Bond
15 Year Guarantee
Warranted saving of 10% to 50% over all other methods.
Profit Sharing Plan

Big Money to those who Order Now. To early buyers in each locality we offer a special opportunity to join in our profit sharing plan. No canvassing; just a willingness to show your Kirstin to your neighbors. Don't wait — send the coupon today.

A. J. KIRSTIN
CANADIAN CO.
8425 Dennis Street
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Send me free copy of "The Gold in Your Stump Land"

Name.............

Address.............

Largest Stump Puller Manufacturers in the World

DON'T GET "BLUE."

They're a Disgrace to the Average Healthy Person.

To give way to the "blues" is worse than folly—it's the quintessence of selfishness; and instead of the sympathy meted out to a person in the doldrums, what he heartily deserves is a thorough good shaking and a real bad time. Truly troubled persons, people who've been through the mill, are the ones who grumble the least; they know when they're well off. The other, and major portion of the community, only think they're badly done by. You'll generally find a cripple or otherwise afflicted person quite cheery. Then think shame of yourself that you, a strong, healthy individual, permit yourself to grizzle and growl, and be your own devil, driving yourself out of your Eden.

"Blues" arise either from liver or selfishness. If the former, take a dose of medicine; if the latter, take yourself seriously to task. Look within; don't try to find out why you're not happy, but why you're not happy, but why you're miserable. Is it that you expect too much from life? The happiest man is he who is content with little from the present, and expects much from the future. Go out into the world, and instead of comparing your misfortunes with other people's successes, realize your own blessings in life as contrasted with some poor thing's downright bad luck.

Don't think so much about what you haven't got, as what you do possess. This is the way not to think "Here am I, twenty—thirty—forty years of age. Not many men have worked as hard as I. I flatter myself I've got my fair share of brains, and I'm only earning a few dollars a week, while that absolute young idiot, Jones, who's never done a day's work in all his life, has more money than he knows what to do with!" Well, what if Jones is better off than you! There's nothing in that to make you unhappy! Instead, think how good God's been to give you your fair share of brain and your health!

Now, this is really the best way to treat your "blues." Go for a stroll in any street in any city; go with your eyes very wide open and power of observation very alert. In a few minutes you'll see a dozen poor unfortunate beings who are truly to be pitied—poor, deformed poverty-stricken wretches who might say with truth they've never had a chance in life. These "blues!" they're a disgrace to any healthy man or woman; and, besides, a doleful person becomes so wearisome. He may meet with a little superficial sympathy, but his acquaintances soon learn to avoid him. The "bluer" you feel, the cheerier you should be.

Minard's Liniment for sale Everywhere.

Not Equal to Bridge.

A well-known bridge player who imagined himself an authority on the game, and who had proved to be a perfect bore among his friends by his verbal comments, suggestions, and advice upon methods of play, decided to write and publish a book. One copy was sent to a famous player for his opinion about it. In about ten days the book was returned to the author with the following note:

"My Dear Sir: Your favor of the eighth inst. accompanied by your book, was duly received. I have read it very carefully. It seems to be a very good game, but I don't think it as good a game as bridge."—Exchange.

"Why is it," queried the fair widow, "that they always say a man 'pines' for a woman?" "I suppose," growled the fussy bachelor, "it's because the pine is about the softest wood there is."—Stray Stories.

Men Wanted for the Navy

The Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve, wants men for immediate service Overseas, in the Imperial Navy

Candidates must be from 18 to 38 years of age and sons of natural born British subjects.

PAY $1.10 per day and upwards. Free Kit. Separation allowance, $20.00 monthly.

Experienced men from 38 to 45, and boys from 15 to 18 are wanted for the CANADIAN NAVAL PATROLS.

Apply to

COMMODORE AEMILIUS JARVIS, Naval Recruiting Officer, Ontario Area,
103 BAY STREET, TORONTO, or to the
Department of Naval Service, OTTAWA.

IF YOU CANNOT FIGHT, PAY, PAY, PAY!

Fight or Pay! These are the alternatives that are before the people of Canada to-day. From taking one or the other of them there is no escape for the man of military fitness.

All of us must make sacrifices if the war is to be won. That is so self-evident a proposition that it should not be necessary to make it. Yet there are people who even yet do not accept it as applying to themselves. In the matter of financial sacrifices, many a man is beginning to say to himself that he has given as much as he should be expected to give. But where is he to draw the line if he is in earnest about "Doing his bit" to win the war?

Plainly, there is one place at which he cannot draw it, and that is where the claims of the Canadian Patriotic Fund present themselves.

If there is one fund more than another that must be maintained, at cost of sacrifices, if need be, it is this one. The work it has undertaken cannot be allowed to drop. The dependents of our soldiers must be protected against want, privation or unnecessary suffering. All Canada has pledged itself to the men at the front that their families will be looked after, and that pledge must be fulfilled.

For 1917 the call on Ontario will be $6,000,000. Of this large sum about $4,000,000 will have to be raised from individuals. It is clear, therefore, that no good citizen can say that his subscription will not be needed. If he cannot Fight, it is up to him to Pay.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

SONG OF TRUE PATRIOTISM.

Where the mind is without fear and the head is held high
Where knowledge is free,
Where the world has not been broken up into fragments by narrow domestic walls,
Where words come out from the depth of truth,

Where tireless striving stretches its arms towards perfection,
Where the clear stream of reason has not lost its way into the dreary desert sand of dead habit,
Where the mind is led forward by Thee into ever-widening thought and action—
Into that Heaven of freedom, my Father let my country awake.

(It has been written of the Hindoo poet and thinker: "He is the first among our saints who has not refused to live but who has spoken out of Life itself, and that is why we give him love. . . We are moved because we have met our own image . . . The Deity to Whom these songs are offered is at once the stirring spirit of Creation, and that Creation's eternal source and end.")
—Rabindra Nath Tagore.

NERVOUS DISORDERS

Are Promptly Cured by the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

If your hand trembles or is unsteady, it is a sure and early sign that your nervous system is at fault. The trouble if not taken in time will develop slowly to a worse stage, and there is no person more to be pitied than one suffering from nervous trouble. You feel unaccountably weak after exertion, lose flesh, turn against food, and suffer palpitations and indigestions after eating. Sometimes sharp pains shoot down your spine and legs, and often neuralgia robs you of your sleep at night. These are some of the troubles that indicate the presence of nervous disorders. If they are neglected they result in a complete nervous collapse, sometimes in paralysis. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have won a great reputation in curing all forms of nervous diseases. The nervous system depends entirely upon the blood supply for nourishment. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually increase the supply of rich red blood; feed, strengthen and tone the nerves, enabling them to perform their functions and dispel all signs of breakdown. Mrs. B. Walcott, Beaver Bank, N. S., says: "I was sick run down and awfully nervous. The slightest noise would startle and annoy me. I suffered pains around the heart, and every particle of color left my face and hands. I always felt tired and slept poorly at night. I was so poorly that my friends thought I would never recover. I tried many medicines but they did not help me. Then I read of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and decided to drop all other medicine and try them. It was fortunate I did, for in the course of a few weeks I found them helping me. I continued taking the pills for some weeks longer and them completely cured me. I earnestly advise every weak woman and girl to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial, and I am sure they will not be disappointed."

You can get these pills through any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Sing Sing's Funny Side.

"I got my first laugh in Sing Sing from Johnny Connaughton, our "P. K."—I suppose I ought to write "Principal Keeper," now that he is dead. They had just brought in a man for his first bit and he was spelling for a soft berth by showing off his erudition.

"I'm a linguist," said he, "and I talk 27 languages."

"Well," retorted Connaughton dryly, "we talk only one here, and little of that."

The joke was on the newcomer by this time. But soon after the boot was on the other leg and it was our chaplain who got the laugh. He had been talking in chapel about the prodigal son, and of how he was ragged and unshaven and starved, and in desperation he took a job tending pigs.

"And," says the chaplain, "there was nothing to eat and he had to eat the stuff they threw to the pigs."

"Why didn't he kill one of the pigs and eat pork?" asked a convict, so simplelike that we know he wasn't kidding.—New York World.

"All things come to those who wait," quoted the Wise Guy. "Well, the fellow who expects to have greatness thrust upon him must be a pretty good waiter," added the Simple Mug.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—GIRLS TO WORK ON knit underwear—seamers and finished stitchers preferred. We also teach learners, any girl with good knowledge of plain sewing; good wages; ideal factory conditions. Zimmerman Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Aberdeen and Garth streets, Hamilton, Ont.

WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL SERvant for small family: highest wages; comfortable home. Address, Mrs. John Eley, 2 Homewood Avenue, Hamilton, Ont.

WANTED—WOOLLEN SPINNERS ON Davis and Furber and Knowles Mules. Medium and heavy yarns—night work. For full particulars, apply to the Slingsby Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ont.

Science in the Kitchen.

Thomas A. Edison was praising the excellent native dyestuff plants that have sprung up since the war, relates the Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

"There was a lot of silly, ignorant talk among us at the beginning," he said. 'Who'd have believed that such talk would have borne good fruit—good dye fruit?'

"Yes, the talk was so silly and ignorant at the beginning that it reminded me of the cook who said to her mistress:

"'That there new butler you've got in is certainly a fine scholar, ma'am.'

"'Yes?' said the mistress.

"'O, yes, ma'am,' said the cook. 'The servants' sitting-room is altogether a different place of an evening since he came.'

"'Yes?'

"'Oh, yes, indeed. He talks science—science—all evening long. It is certainly fine.'

"'What kind of science does he talk, cook?'

"'Well, ma'am last evening, for instance, he showed us how we was all descended from Mr. Darwin.'"

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—My daughter, 18 years old, was thrown from a sleigh and injured her elbow so badly it remained stiff and very painful for three years. Four bottles of MINARD'S LINIMENT completely cured her and she has not been troubled for two years.

Yours truly,
J. B. LIVESQUE.
St. Joseph P. O. 18th Aug., 19[illegible].

The Brook Cherith To-day.

This desolation doubly desolate is the gorge of the Brook Cherith in the Jordan valley, whose limestone cliffs hid the prophet Elijah from the wrath of Ahab. Here the ravens fed the prophet while the wicked king and the people over whom he ruled suffered the pangs of famine. The rain ceased, the crops failed, the king raged in his impotence but the prophet, solitary and alone beside the dwindling brook, had daily proof of the watchful care of Jehovah whose word he had obeyed. Then, when the brook failed for lack of rain, God led Elijah to the home of the widow of Zarephath. The place is still desolate, and you wonder what living thing the Arab in the foreground can be aiming at. The gorge is now called the Waddy Kelt, and in a snug corner of the canyon walls nestles the old Elijah convent, in which Greek monks commemorate the long vigil of the prophet of Israel. Possibly instead of raven, they are fed by tourists—who knows?—Christian Herald.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Breaking the News.

Young Michael and his father were both employed in the same stone quarry. One day a bank caved in and killed the father.

No one cared to break the news to the widow, so the foreman eventually went over to young Miko and said to him:

"Miko, you'll have to go home and tell the mother. It's your place to do it, but whatever you do, boy, break it gently to her. Let her know of it easy like. Understand?"

Michael nodded his head, and slowly made his way home. As he came up to the door he saw his mother busy in the garden. This he said to her when she looked up with surprise:

"That's a fine gold watch father's ownin', mither."

"He never owned wan in his life!" was the sharp rejoinder.

"Then I'm glad of it, mither, for it 'ud be smashed now under twenty tons of rock!"—Exchange.

Who's to Blame for the High Cost of Food?

It may be the farmer, it may be the middleman, it may be the weather—but never mind—you have Shredded Wheat at the same old price, the same high quality, the one perfect, complete food, supplying more real nutriment than meat, or eggs, or vegetables, costing much less and more easily digested. Cut out the high-price foods. Eat Shredded Wheat for breakfast with milk or cream. Eat it for dinner with stewed fruits and green vegetables. A deliciously nourishing meal for only a few cents. Made in Canada.

BRITISH FOREIGN MINISTER EXPLAINS ENTENTE'S TERMS

Balfour Gives Reasons Why Present Peace Is Impossible, Why Turk Must Go.

Restoration of Alsace-Lorraine and Italia Irredenta---Needed Guarantees.

Washington Report.—The Entente allies, in a note addressed by Arthur Balfour, British Foreign Minister, to Ambassador Spring Rice, and delivered to the State Department, amplify the reply to President Wilson's peace note, by explaining in detail why they believe it impossible at present to attain a peace which will assure them such guarantees as they consider essential. The note also explains why the allies demand the expulsion of Turkey from Europe, restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France, of Italia Irredenta to Italy and the other territorial changes set forth.

Those who think the future peace of the world may be ensured by international treaties and laws, the note says, have ill-learned the lessons taught by recent history. After charging that German influence in Turkey had resulted in conditions as barbarous and more aggressive than were known under Sultan Abdul Hamid, and that it had been shown Germany cannot be expected to respect treaty obligations, Mr. Balfour says:

"So long as Germany remains the Germany which without a shadow of justification over-ran and barbarously ill-treated a country it was pledged to defend, no State can regard its rights as secure if they have no better protection than a solemn treaty."

BELGIUM NOT ONLY VICTIM.

Asserting that Belgium was not Germany's only victim, and that "neutrals were intended to note outrages which accompanied its conquest," the note recites the "reign of terror" attendant upon Germany's method of warfare, and in that connection says:

"The war staffs of the Central Powers are well content to horrify the world if at the same time they can terrorize it."

The people of Great Britain, Mr. Balfour says, share President Wilson's desire for peace, but do not believe it can be durable unless based on the success of the allied cause. Such a peace, it is argued, cannot be expected unless these three conditions are fulfilled: Existing causes of international unrest shall be, as far as possible, removed or weakened; the aggressive aims and the unscrupulous methods of the Central Powers should fall into disrepute among their own peoples; and, finally, that behind international law and behind all treaty arrangements for preventing or limiting hostilities some form of international sanction should be devised which would give pause to the hardiest aggressor.

ALLIES' TERMS IMPERATIVE.

It is recognized that these conditions may be difficult of fulfillment, but the belief is expressed that they are in general harmony with President Wilson's ideas. The note declares confidence that so far as Europe is concerned none of the conditions can be satisfied, even imperfectly, unless peace is secured on the general lines indicated by the Allies' joint note.

The note was entirely unexpected to officials here, but was gratifying because they interpreted it as a step toward the world federation to preserve peace, to which President Wilson, both in his speeches and in his peace note, has pledged the United States.

Great Britain justifies her continuance of hostilities, it was pointed out, not only for the immediate objects of the war, but also on the necessity that "behind international law and behind all treaty arrangements for preventing or limiting hostilities some form of international sanction should be devised which would give pause to the hardest aggressor."

It is just some such arrangement, it was pointed out, which President Wilson has been urging, and which is expected to cause wider disagreement in American foreign policy than any other question raised in the country's history.

Great Britain's answer was interpreted as her official acceptance and endorsement of the President's proposal.

TEXT OF THE NOTE.

The text of Mr. Balfour's note, dated January 13th, and addressed to Sir Cecil, follows:

"In sending you a translation of the allied note I desire to make the following observations, which you should bring to the notice of the United States Government:

"I gather from the general tenor of the President's note that while he is animated by an intense desire that peace should come soon and that when it comes it should be lasting, he does not for the moment, at least, concern himself with the terms on which it should be arranged. His Majesty's Government entirely share the President's ideas; but they feel strongly that the durability of peace must largely depend on its character, and that no stable system of international relations can be built on foundations which are essentially and hopelessly defective.

"This becomes clearly apparent if we consider the main conditions which rendered possible the calamities from which the world is now suffering. These were the existence of great powers consumed with the lust of domination in the midst of a community of nations ill-prepared for defence, plentifully supplied indeed, with international laws, but with no machinery for enforcing them and weakened by the fact that neither the boundaries of the various states nor their internal constitution harmonized with the aspirations of their constituent races, or secured to them just and equal treatment.

"That this last evil would be greatly mitigated if the Allies secured the changes in the map of Europe, outlined in the joint note, is manifest, and I need not labor the point.

THE TURK MUST GO.

"It has been argued, indeed, that the expulsion of the Turks from Europe forms no proper or logical part of this general scheme. The maintenance of the Turkish Empire was during many generations regarded by statesmen of world-wide authority as essential to the maintenance of European peace. Why, it is asked, should the cause of peace be now associated with a complete reversal of this traditional policy?

"The answer is that circumstances have completely changed. It is unnecessary to consider now whether the creation of a reformed Turkey mediating between hostile races in the Near East was a scheme which had the Sultan been sincere and the power united, could ever have been realized. It certainly cannot be realized now. The Turkey of union and progress is at least barbarous and is far more aggressive than the Turkey of Sultan Abdul Hamid. In the hands of Germany it has ceased even in appearance to be a bulwark of peace and is openly used as an instrument of conquest. Under German officers Turkish soldiers are now fighting in lands from which they had long been expelled and a Turkish Government controlled, subsidized and supported by Germany, has been guilty of massacres in Armenia and Syria, more horrible than any recorded in the history even of those unhappy countries. Evidently the interests of peace and the claims of nationality alike require that Turkish rule over alien races shall if possible, be brought to an end; and we may hope that the expulsion of Turkey from Europe will contribute as much to the cause of peace as the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France or Italia Irredenta to Italy, or any of the territorial changes indicated in the Allied note.

SAFETY NOT THUS ASSURED.

"Evidently, however, such territorial re-arrangements, though they may diminish the occasions of war, provide no sufficient security against recurrence. If Germany, or rather those in Germany who mould its opinions and control its destinies, sets out to domineer the world, they may find that by the new order of things the adventure is made more difficult, but hardly that it is made impossible. They may still have ready to their hand a political system organized through and through on a military basis; they may still accumulate vast stores of military equipment; they may still persist in their methods of attack, so that their more pacific neighbors will be struck down before they can prepare themselves for defence. If so, Europe when the war is over will be far poorer in men, in money and in mutual good-will than it was when the war began, but it will not be safer; and the hopes for the future of the world entertained by the President will be as far as ever from fulfilment.

"There are those who think that for this disease international treaties and international laws may provide a sufficient cure. But such persons have ill-learned the lessons so clearly taught by recent history. While other nations, notably the United States of America and Britain, were striving by treaties of arbitration to make sure that no chance quarrel should mar the peace they desired to make perpetual, Germany stood aloof. Her historians and philosophers preached the splendor of war; power was proclaimed as the true end of the State; and the general staff forged with untiring industry the weapons by which at the appointed moment power might be achieved. These facts proved clearly enough that treaty arrangements for maintaining peace were not likely to find much favor at Berlin; they did not prove that such treaties once made would be utterly ineffectual. This became evident only when war had broken out; though the demonstration, when it came, was overwhelming. So long as Germany remains the Germany that without a shadow of justification overran and barbarously ill treated a country it was pledged to defend no State can regard its rights as secure if they have no better protection than a solemn treaty.

INTENDED TO INTIMIDATE.

"The case is made worse by the reflection that these methods of calculated brutality were designed by the Central powers not merely to crush to the dust those with whom they were at war, but to intimidate those with whom they were still at peace. Belgium was not only a victim; it was an example. Neutrals were intended to note the outrages which accompanied its conquest, the reign of terror which followed on its occupation; the deportation of a portion of its population; the cruel oppression of the remainder. And lest the nations happily protected either by British fleets or by their own from German armies should suppose themselves safe from German methods, the submarine has (within its limits) assiduously imitated the barbarous practices of the sister service. The war staffs of the Central powers are well content to horrify the world if at the same time they can terrorize it.

"If then the central powers succeed, it will be to methods like these that they owe their success. How can any reform of international relations be based on a peace thus obtained? Such a peace would represent the triumph of all the forces which make war certain and make it brutal. It would advertise the futility of all the methods on which civilization relies to eliminate the occasions of international dispute and to mitigate their ferocity. Germany and Austria made the present war inevitable by attacking the rights of one small state, and they gained their initial triumphs by violating the treaty guarantees of the territories of another. Are small states going to find in them their protectors or in treaties made by them a bulwark against aggression? Terrorism by land and sea will have proved itself the instrument of victory. Are the victors likely to abandon it on the appeal of neutrals? If existing treaties are no more than scraps of paper, can fresh treaties help us? If the violation of the most fundamental canons of international law be crowned with success, will it not be in vain that the assembled nations labor to improve their code? None will profit by their rules but powers who break them. It is those who keep them that will suffer.

ALLIED CAUSE MUST INSURE.

"Though, therefore, the people of this country share to the full the desire of the President for peace, they do not believe peace can be durable if it be not based on the success of the allied cause. For a durable peace can hardly be expected unless three conditions are fulfilled. The first is that existing causes of international unrest should be as far as possible removed or weakened. The second is that the aggressive aims and the unscrupulous methods of the central powers should fall into disrepute among their own people. The third is that behind international law and behind all treaty arrangements for preventing or limiting hostilities some form of international sanction should be devised which would give pause to the hardiest aggressor. These conditions may be difficult of fulfilment. But we believe them to be in general harmony with the President's ideas and we are confident that none of them can be satisfied even imperfectly, unless peace be secured on the general lines indicated (so far as Europe is concerned), in the joint note. Therefore, it is that this country has made, is making, and is prepared to make sacrifices of blood and treasure unparalleled in its history. It bears these heavy burdens not merely that it may thus fulfil its treaty obligations, nor yet that it may secure a barren triumph of one group of nations over another. It bears them because it firmly believes that on the success of the allies depend the prospects of peaceful civilization and of those international reforms which the best thinkers of the new world, as of the old, dare to hope may follow on the cessation of our present calamities."

If walnuts or any other kind of nuts are packed in layers of sand or kept in a cool place, they will keep fresh for an indefinite period. Soak them in warm water for an hour before using if you would have them peel as if they had just been gathered fresh from the tree.

GERMANY WELL WITHIN SIGHT OF GREAT MUNITIONS CRISIS

Car Famine Cuts Off Coke, While Food Scarcity Cuts Workers' Output.

London Cable.——New York Times cable.—Francis Gribble, in an article on Germany's munitions, published in the Daily Chronicle, says:

"Although the censorship is strict in Germany, awkward truths have a way of leaking out through the columns of trade organs and technical papers, and it may now be gathered from these instructive sources that the munition supply is a cause of increasing anxiety.

"The present complaint is that there is not enough cars to convey coke to the blast furnaces, with the result that the production of steel is menaced. Difficulty prevails even in Westphalia and the Rhine provinces, where the Essen syndicate had to diminish its deliveries of coke by one-half. It is even more acute in Silesia, where, according to a recent market report, the number of trucks available is only about 20 per cent. of the number required, and the water transport hardly relieved the situation at all, owing to the scarcity of carts for conveying combustibles to the barges. That is one reason why a metallurgical crisis is imminent. Another may be found in the increasing lack of labor, which is diminishing the output alike in the coal mines and iron mines, as a few selected figures will show."

Gribble then points out that the number of workmen employed in German coal mines in 1913 was 404,182. They were reduced to 291,852 in the last three months of 1916. The output of iron ore of three leading companies for 1915-1916 decreased by 3,712,535 tons, compared with 1913-1914.

Gribble concludes:

"Nor is that the only reason why the average output of workers in the Germany munition factory has declined. Under-feeding of workers is a factor of scarcely less potency. The official report of a Government functionary attributes to this cause alone a decline of no less than 30 per cent. in the average output of German munition workers. Germany, in short, is well within sight of a munitions crisis, which probably will come to a head whenever the course of events compels her to lavish her munitions on all fronts at once."

GERMAN FOOD SITUATION GROWN MUCH WORSE IN LAST HALF YEAR

Weekly Potato Ration 4½ Lbs.—No Cheese or Eggs—Milk Scarce.

Stockholm, via London, Cable.——The food situation in Germany has grown much worse during the last six months, according to the experience of an Associated Press correspondent, who has returned from a trip to Berlin. Potatoes are so scarce that this week's per capita ration in Berlin was less than four and a half pounds. This is attributed in part to the farmers withholding shipments until Feb. 15, when higher prices will be permitted, but it is not denied that the potato crop is insufficient to meet normal demand.

No cheese has been in the market since August, and eggs are unobtainable, except surreptitiously, at 16 to 20 cents apiece. Berlin's daily milk receipts are about 350,000 litres, against a normal 1,000,000, and it is impossible to buy clothing, shoes, stockings or blankets, except by permission of the police. This latter, however, may be merely a precautionary measure, as the shops appear well stocked with clothing.

Chief Burgomaster Wermuth, as well as the heads of other cities, compelled to suffer unnecessary hardships because the system of distribution of foodstuffs has failed in many respects. In some cities the situation seems to be better than in others, and a Berlin business man told the correspondent that he had spent Christmas week in a Rhine city, where he got plenty of meat and bread, without being required to show a meat or bread card.

THE DEUTSCHLAND

Has Sailed Again—Word as to the Bremen.

Bremen Cable.—Preparations have been made for the sailing to-day for an American port of the merchant submarine Deutschland.

According to the Kolding newspaper Avis, the German submarines Deutschland and Bremen have not been lost, as variously reported. The Deutschland, says the paper, which returned shortly before Christmas from America, left Bremen yesterday (Monday) for New York.

"As to the Bremen," adds the paper, "she has been in the Mediterranean and the Gulf of Bothnia, where she was mother ship to the submarines operating there."

"The Deutschland, according to a New London, Conn., despatch, Jan. 11, left its home port Jan. 2 on another trip to the United States. Another report said that the Deutschland was four weeks overdue.

WAS FRENCH SUB.

That Sunk Austrian Boat Off Dalmatia.

Rome, Cable.—An Austrian ship was torpedoed on Jan. 11, near the Dalmatian Archipelago, by a French submarine, according to an official communication issued by the Admiralty to-day. The text of the statement follows:

"An Austrian ship was torpedoed on Jan. 11 by a French submarine attached to our fleet, near the Dalmatia archipelago. The submarine was fruitlessly attacked by an Austrian airplane."

A Vienna despatch, under date of Jan. 15, reported that the Austrian passenger steamship Zagreb, [illegible] tons, had been torpedoed off the coast of Central Dalmatia with the loss of 26 lives.

According to the despatch, the ship was sunk without warning.

FEELS THE PINCH.

Prussian Minister Admits the Blockade Hurts.

London, Cable.—In submitting the war budget to the Prussian diet, Dr. Lentze, the Minister of Finance, according to a Reuter despatch from Amsterdam, made the following statement:

"The war has severely taxed our budget, and has demanded special efforts. Although a balance of receipts and expenditures was established on the [illegible], that was only in appearance, because many important financial questions had to be postponed until later. This means that after the war we must continue to support our political economy in harmony, more stringently than formerly.

"The principal thing to-day is that we win the war," Dr. Lentze continued. "The blockade makes itself felt more and more. It cannot be denied that it lies heavily on the country, and it must be borne."

HUN SUB'S FOUR CAPTIVES.

London Cable.——A German submarine has just returned from a cruise with four captains of merchantmen on board as prisoners, according to an Amsterdam despatch to Reuters, quoting German newspapers. One of the prisoners is an Englishman. The submarine is in charge of Commander Arnauld, who visited Cartegena last June on the submarine U-35 and delivered a letter from Emperor William to King Alfonso.

GREAT DAYLIGHT RAID BY CANADIAN TROOPS IN WEST

Second Line Trenches Reached On 1,000-Yard Front---All Dugouts Destroyed.

British Troops Also Make Heavy Assaults and Win Much Ground.

(From a Staff Correspondent of The Associated Press.)

With the British Armies in France, Cable.——In the gray half light of late midwinter dawn and in the swirl of a cloud-like snowstorm, which lasted through the night, a Canadian contingent of the British troops raided nearly a thousand yards of the German trenches north of Arras this morning. Besides inflicting heavy losses they came back with 100 prisoners, one of them being a company commander and former assistant professor of chemistry at Strassburg.

As a raid to-day's attack establishes a record for the proceedings in the Somme sector in the last week, which netted 300 prisoners in what have been classed in the official communications as "minor operations." In addition to a big haul of prisoners, the booty to-day included two machine guns, which were found chained to the ground and one trench mortar. The Germans have been using these mortars in lively fashion against the Canadians recently, and while it required a great effort to drag it back over the snow-covered "No Man's Land," the capture of this particular weapon gave the greatest satisfaction.

This was the second daylight raid carried out north of Arras by the Canadians, the first resulting in the capture of 60 prisoners. It was marked by many of the same features that characterize all such daring and successful undertakings, except in this instance there was no marked increase in the preliminary bombardment, for the guns, which had been going steadily for eight days in this neighborhood, had cut to ribbons the much-vaunted protective barbed-wire entanglements. It was just after dawn that the British barrage began to sweep over nearly 400 yards of No Man's Land that separated the front trenches. As it formed its curtain shield of bursting shells, the Canadians went "over the top." On either flank a smoke barrage had been flung out.

Thus sheltered by the artillery, the Canadians trudged forward almost gaily through the snow. It was like a touch of home to them. They encountered comparatively little resistance and a very light machine-gun fire, and in little more than an hour they had cleaned out two lines of trenches and returned to their own lines with their prisoners and booty. The British losses were exceedingly light, and all the casualties were brought home. The prisoners were mostly Silesians and Poles, one of them having been a waiter in a popular London hotel before the war.

The Germans may have suspected that an attack was imminent from the heavy-arm fire of the last week, for their assembly trenches were well filled, a fact which helped to swell the numbers of the prisoners taken. The raiding troops were somewhat chagrined when they were told that the German corps commander was in the trenches all day yesterday, leaving last night.

"Some wise old 'Teuton,'" said a Canadian captain; "we should like to have pinched him."

HIT GERMAN LINE HARD.

London Cable.—— The British troops in France have hit the German line hard at two places for good gains, according to the latest British communication. Northeast of Cite Calonne the Canadians carried out a brilliant raid of German trenches on a front of 700 yards and penetrated the positions to a depth of 200 yards to the German second line. The German dugouts were completely wrecked and 100 men were made prisoner. The Germans suffered heavy casualties.

At Beaucourt-Sur-Ancre another drive by the British gave them German positions over a front of 600 yards, which they held despite a counter-attack in which the Germans lost heavily under the British barrage fire.

THE BRITISH REPORT.

The report from British headquarters in France issued to-night reads:

"After heavy preliminary bombardment Wednesday morning we occupied a line of enemy posts north of Beaucourt-Sur-Ancre. The whole of our objectives were gained on a frontage of 600 yards, with few casualties. The position gained considerably improved our observation in this area.

"This afternoon an enemy counter-attack was broken up with heavy loss by our artillery barrage. The consolidation of the new position is proceeding. We had complete success yesterday and to-day in the neighborhood of Lens.

"Late in the afternoon yesterday the German positions south of Cite Calonne, west of Lens, were entered under cover of heavy bombardment. Our troops reached the enemy's support line and bombed and destroyed dugouts and inflicted many casualties. Our losses were small. We successfully blew a mine in connection with the operation.

"This morning another very successful daylight raid was carried out by Canadian troops northeast of Cite Calonne. The attacking parties entered the enemy's trenches on a front of 700 yards and penetrated to a depth of 200 yards, as far as his second line. Here also heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy and all his dugouts were completely wrecked. We captured one officer and 93 other ranks, two machine guns and a trench mortar. Our artillery and machine guns co-operated very effectively with the infantry. Our casualties were again slight."

After a bombardment Tuesday evening the German troops attacked the French lines east of Clery and gion. They were repulsed, the Paris south of Biaches, in the Somme re- War Office announced to-day. A minor attack by the Germans at Les Eparges, southeast of Verdun, also was repulsed after hand-to-hand fighting. French patrols penetrated the German lines at several points on the heights of the Meuse, in the Verdun region and in Apremont forest.

Hanover infantry troops yesterday entered the French positions on the Combres heights and returned to their own trenches with several prisoners after defeating the hostile garrison in their trenches, says the official statement to-day by the German War Office.

RUSSO-ROUMANIANS COMING BACK AGAINST THE INVADERS

Petrograd Cable, via London Cable——The War Office announces the recapture of the village of Vadeni, in Roumania, six miles southwest of the Danube town of Galatz.

The official statement reads:

"Our detachments, after artillery preparation, gained by storm the village of Vadeni, ten versts southwest of Galatz. The enemy, having received reinforcements and assisted by an artillery drumfire, himself took the offensive with the object of regaining the village. His dense formations which came under our concentrated fire, suffered great losses, and failed to reach our trenches.

"Our detachments, by a night attack, succeeded in driving the Germans out of Gerlescht, southwest of the mouth of the River Rimnik, capturing two machine guns, but as the result of a counter-attack by superior enemy forces we were obliged to withdraw from the captured village. German attacks southeast of Gerlescht were checked by our fire."

THE RUSSO-GALICIAN FRONT

Petrograd, Jan. 17.—via London.—The following statement on operations along the front in Russia and Galicia was issued to-day by the War Office:

"Western front.—The enemy is conducting an intense infantry fire in the region of the Zborov-Zlochoff railway and south of Augustoskin. South of Swistelniki the enemy mounted a machine gun with which he bombarded our trenches, but by a successful, well-aimed shell the machine gun was damaged."

ALLIES TAKE OFFENSIVE.

London, Jan. 17.—It is remarked here that the Teutonic allies now, for the first time since mid-November, are failing to make advances in Roumania, and that the offensive, for the moment at least, seems to have passed to the Russians and Roumanians.

Information is lacking as regards the cause for the slowing up of the movement. Some reports say the Russo-Roumanians have received large reinforcements and guns and munitions, but the question is being asked whether the situation is not due to the winter in northern Roumania, which is as severe as that in mid-Russia.

The Morning Post's Petrograd correspondent says the opinion prevails there that the Russian stroke in the direction of Mitau had a disconcerting effect on the German arrangements, which has been heightened by the increased activity of the Russians on various other sections of the northern front. The correspondent says the German lines are thinly held everywhere, except in Roumania, and that the Germans consequently are showing nervousness over the recent Russian moves.

FRENCH REPULSED GERMANS.

Paris, Jan. 17, noon.—After a bombardment last evening, German troops attacked the French lines east of Clery and south of Biaches, in the Somme region. They were repulsed, the War Office announced to-day. A minor attack by the Germans at Les Eparges, southeast of Verdun, also was repulsed after hand-to-hand fighting. French patrols penetrated the German lines at several points on the heights of the Meuse in the Verdun region, and in Apremont forest.

◆

Tommy (to bareheaded German)—Want to surrender, do yer? You ain't no good ter me like that! You 'op back and bring your 'elmet wiv yer! I'm goin' 'ome on leave next week.—London Opinion.

Cream !

We want your Cream. We are purchasing agents for the Palm Creamery Co., Palmerston. We are ready to supply five or ten gallon cans. These cans you return to our warehouse. We look after the shipping same and supply you with another empty. Your cream is weighed and tested in Palmerston by an Expert in this line, returns are sent to us for each can, and we forward same to our customers.

Try Palm Creamery. You will find it satisfactory.

N. McGillivray
North End Store

BIG CLEARING SALE

Ladies' Raincoats
Ladies' Mantles
Men's Raincoats

Special Sale. These goods must go regardless of price Come early.

B. Hilker

Winter Garments

We have a number of warm winter garments we are anxious to dispose of and will close out the following lines at very REASONBLE PRICES.

Men's Saskatchewan and curl cloth coats
Men's sheep lined smocks in heavy duck and courderoys.
Men's fur and fur-lined coats at less than cost.
Men's courderoy and heavy tweed pants.
All lines of ladies' coats and mantles.
Also a few Saskatchewan robes

The prices will be very low.

South End Store
N. McGillivray & Co.

The Port Elgin Times
MEMBER OF THE CANADIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION (INC.)
E. Roy Sayles, Editor and Proprietor

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Saugeen council started the year's business well, by remembering, first of all, the patriotic societies of the township. The grant of ten dollars each to Burgoyne, S. S. No 2, S. S. No. 5 and Dunblane patriotic women was very thoughtful, and will no doubt be appreciated by these societies. Bruce Township councillors went one better and granted $33 to each Red Cross organization in the township. Both councils are to commended for their promptness

* * *

The spirit is the great thing. It matters not what your ancestors were or where they came from. The thing is, if you live in Canada you are a Britisher, and loyalty is expected from you. If there is any man or woman who is secretly in sympathy with the enemy it would be better for them to remove to a country where they can be loyal. Depend upon it, this war will last long enough to try every man to the soul, and the man whose sympathy is with the enemy, no matter how secretly, will be discovered. The higher the position one may occupy the greater the responsibility.

* * *

Arran Tp Council refused to pay the Medical Health officer, Dr. Armstrong, $100 for services, offering $75. The officer has refused, to accept $75 and the council has asked for a statement of services rendered, miles travelled, etc. This, of course is the proper method for the council to pursue, but it must be borne in mind that very little professional service these days would amount to $100. Councils will have to consider the adjustment of the salaries of their officials generally, if they would keep competent men on the jobs Times have changed, as we were told by a prominent man at Saugeen nomination.

* * *

The fire chief has asked the council to consider the purchase of a sleigh that the men might more easily get hose to a fire Another matter that the fire chief might have spoken of is the purchase of a small chemical outfit. The apparatus at present used for a small fire is water, and more of it, and consequently much damage is caused by flooding of premises with water. Where the firemen have an opportunity to get a blaze quickly the chemical outfit is a very great help, and will cause much less loss than the use of water, where small fires are concerned.

* * *

A year or more ago we were counting it a high degree of patriotism to earn large wages in a munition plant. There is some doubt about the patriotic part of it now. At least, certain Journals would have us believe so. We submit that there is still a great deal of patriotism about working in munition plants, and especially is this true where the thousands of women are concerned. Any man who has conscientiously taken up work on munitions without thought of the larger remuneration, to him it is patriotism, but to him who has had in view that of the wages paid for this work, well here is where doubt enters. But this applies also to a host of manufacturers, who have tried to impress upon public opinion that they were doing special patriotic service for their country, when they have simply been making themselves rich.

* * *

Canadians are leaving Canada for the United States in quite large parties, especially since the National Service plan was put into operation. On December 4, last, the Bruce Preparedness League, by resolution, pointed out to the government that many young Canadians were entering the United States, and that steps should be taken to publicly point out the lack of loyalty on the part of these young men and also to restrict the eligibles from going out of the country. Once a young man goes to a neutral state he cannot be forced to come back. But when the war is over he can be debarred from again returning to his native land, as an undesirable citizen. Every young mann should consider well the step before going to any of the border cities of the United States. It is not disloyal to be an anti-conscriptionist but it is very much disloyal to run away from it. Allowance must be made for many of these men who will return when called upon to do so, but the man who has left his country and fails to return in a crisis like this one, will occupy a very uncertain place in the respect of his former friends. One of the very first things expected of every Canadian is that he will stand by his country. Dishonor will overtake the Britisher who does not show absolute devotion to his country.

What About the Worker?

Sir Edmond Walker says that Canada's prosperity is beyond anything we have ever known and that in the year 1916 twenty millions of dollars left Canada in payment of motor cars, velvets and silks. We accept this as true, for Mr. Walker is in a position to know. But that there are many people in Canada wallowing in wealth as a result of the war, can have no particular enjoyment for the thousands who have given their sons and their husbands to do the fighting, and to the multitude who have kept up appearances, perhaps, but who are feeling the pinch just the same. There is prosperity in Canada, but it is with the few. Don't say that all the people have had a share of it. The worker is only getting enough to live very carefully on, and with the high prices of food, in thousands of homes, wages are not sufficient to make ends meet. It is not hard to pick out the prosperous ones, but the common people of Canada have had no share in the luxury to which the noted financier refers.

When Jack Comes Back

"When Jack comes back there'll be a hearty welcome for a soldier boy." So runs the song, but will it always be true?

Port Elgin and the municipalities around have many young men in this big fight, and some are already returning, bearing the honored marks of the heroic part they have taken in the battle for freedom.

Are these young men to be allowed to return without a civic welcome?

It is the duty of every municipality to to see that every man who has been spared to return home from the battlefield, shall have a becoming welcome. It will not be necessary to have a lot of noise and amusement for the benefit of a crowd gathered to enjoy themselves, but a gathering ought to be arranged where our thanks can be tendered and honor done to every hero who has offered to lay down his life for our protection and our liberty.

The Bruce Preparedness League is supposed to have an active branch in every municipality for the very purpose of fittingly welcoming home our soldiers and of assisting them in taking up their pre-war occupations.

Here is a worthy undertaking. Let every municipality see that it is not found wanting.

What a shame if a hero should return without being accorded a civic welcome?

The death of Mrs. H. Vance was noted last week in Paisley Advocate, which says:—The deceased was a daughter of the late Albert Osborne of Greenock. She was born in Halton county and moved to Greenock in 1866. She was married to Mr. Vance in 1870. Besides her sorrowing husband she is survived by a family of four sons and two daughters Samuel, John and Alexander in Bruce Tp.; Ernest at home; Mrs. Geo. Smith, 16th con Greenock; Mrs. Geo. Muir of Port Elgin. There are also four brothers living. Albert Osborne, Port Elgin; Thos. and James Osborne, at Trout Creek, and Chas. Osborne, of Greenock.

CARD OF THANKS

I desire through The Times to thank the Etna Life Insurance Co. for prompt payment of policies on my late husband and also for their very kind letter, of sympathy.

Mrs. Frances Shier

Bargains in Meat

You haven,t heard that often but it's true. Eaton, the butcher is offering special cut prices on large pieces of all meats quarters, half-quarters. The best and choicest at our shop. We put the eat in meat.

Mr. W. J. McCulloch is in Ripley, attending the funeral of his mother. Last week Mrs. McCullough attended the funeral of her mother. Many friends will extend sincere sympathy.

Good homes wanted for three boys for adoption, ages 2, 4 and 6. All smart lawful boys. Apply to D. McLennan, Walkerton.

Tenders Wanted

Tenders will be received by the trustees of S. S. No. 5, Saugeen, for the erection of a brick woodshed up to February 1st. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Plans and specifications can be seen at the residence of the secretary.

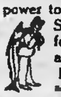
James McEwing Secretary, S. S. No.5.

ANY CHEST COLD
MAY BRING
Bronchitis or Tonsilitis

The irritating, tickling cough affects the lung tissue and wears down nature's power to resist disease germs.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

suppresses the cold, allays the inflammation, steadily removes the irritation and rebuilds the resistive power to prevent lung trouble.



SCOTT'S has done more for bronchial troubles than any other one medicine.

It contains no harmful drugs.

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont. 16-60

ROYAL PURPLE PRODUCTS

Are becoming household names.
people know them for their values.

Royal Purple Stock Specifics
The great farm animal conditioner and fattener. A tonic that gets results.

Royal Purple Poultry Specifics
The great egg producer and poultry conditioner. It is a hens business to lay, and it is Royal purple business to make them lay.

Lice Killer—Kills lice on both animals and poultry—you dust it on.

Calf meal—Once used, always used. It is a substitute for new milk, partially digested. Sold in 25c, 50c, and $1 sacks or in small parcels if requested.

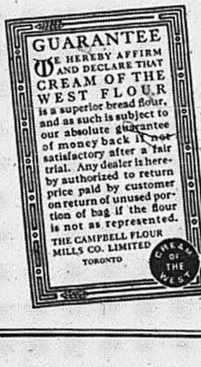
Other Royal Purple products are—Worm specific, Gall cure, Sweat linament, Cough specific, Roup specific, Sheep dip or disinfectant.

A 50 cent package of Stock Specific will last an animal 70 days. A 50 cent package of Poultry Specific will last 25 hens 70 days.

McLaren's Hardware

Cream of the West Flour

The hard wheat flour that is guaranteed for bread



GUARANTEE
WE HEREBY AFFIRM AND DECLARE THAT CREAM OF THE WEST FLOUR is a superior bread flour, and as such is subject to our absolute guarantee of money back if not satisfactory after a fair trial. Any dealer is hereby authorized to return price paid by customer on return of unused portion of bag if the flour is not as represented.
THE CAMPBELL FLOUR MILLS CO. LIMITED
TORONTO

So high in quality that we can safely guarantee it

Try a Sack!

115

THE CAMPBELL FLOUR MILLS COMPANY
LIMITED TORONTO

☞ **"Cream of the West Flour and other Flours manufactured by the Campbell Flour Mills Co. Ltd. are sold by N. McGillivray, Port Elgin, and other good grocers."**

Agent Wanted!

EMPIRE SEMI-TRIMMED WALL PAPERS

(Patented)

Nationally Advertised

The Greatest Wall Paper invention of the age

A TWIST OF THE WRIST TRIMS THE ROLL

No knife, scissors or straight edge required.

Paper hanging made easy, quicker, cleaner and better.

An energetic agent is wanted in this locality to show samples and solicit orders from householders.

Handsomely bound sample books showing hundreds of beautiful, exclusive patterns are furnished agents free.

Over 2,100 agents are making large profits.

Applicants please state occupation, age, and surrounding villages can canvass, when full particulars will be furnished.

THE NEW EMPIRE WALL PAPER CO., LIMITED
TORONTO

If you have not already got your

Hockey Skates

Buy them from us. We carry the most complete line of Hockey and Spring Skates, Ankle supports, Shin pads, Sticks, Pucks, Straps, etc also snow shoes and Sleigh.

Thomson's Hardware Store

Thrift

The longer the war continues, the greater the financial burden that Canada will have to bear. It is, therefore, a patriotic duty and necessity to save as large a portion of our earnings as we can. The larger the savings, the better the country can finance its obligations, and the better the individual will be prepared for any emergency.

Open a Savings Account with

The Bank of Nova Scotia

PAID-UP CAPITAL - $ 6,500,000
RESERVE FUND - - 12,000,000
TOTAL RESOURCES over 100,000,000

PORT ELGIN BRANCH
C. Currie, Manager

Good : Company

A good clock is good company. Not only ist it useful, but it is a pleasant thing to have, especially one of our home clocks with a soft musical tone announcing the hour.

Let us show you one of our fine line of clocks

Rowlands
The Jeweller

The Burgoyne Patriotic League

Since July 1st 1916, the Burgoyne Patriotic League have sent $50 to the Canadian Red Cross Toronto and $25 to buy food for the prisoners in Germany, and to Canadian Red were sent 39 jars of fruit; 185 pairs socks; 48 flannel shirts; 66 towels; 12¾ dozen wash cloths; 41 doz. mouth wipes; 22 hot water bottle covers; 2 rolls of flannel; 1 roll old cotton and 9 large pieces of white cloth; $25.87 was used to send Christmas boxes to the home boys who enlisted. They also received socks and shirts from the society. Donations were received from Ethel Grieve, $3; Mr Wm. McIntosh Sr. $3; and Mr. Fred Swinton, $2. Beulah Stewart, Sec'y.

The Bruce Battalion

The boys of Bruce have heard the call
That rang our wide flung Empire through—
"To arms! to arms," From cot and hall
The foe of freedom would enthrall,
With tyrant's yoke our necks would gall,
With blood the world imbrue.

Shall Prussian war lords rule the earth?
Shall first of mail exalted be?
Shall cannon prove a nation's worth,
And make of noble men a dearth?
"No! by the God Who gave us birth!
The God Who made us free!

"No Kaiser's heel shall ever crush
No barbarous Hun shall hold us down;
No blood of ours shall ever rush
To show itself in coward's blush,
Rather on fields of France 'twill gush
To break the tyrant's crown.

"It is not war the Prussians wage—
Not war from sky, nor land, nor sea.
'Tis lust and pillage, hate and rage
The assassins—not the warriors—gauge
We come the barbarous beast to cage
And set the nations free.

"The Lusitania's victims call,
The murdered from the British coast,
The poisoned from the fields of Gaul
And Belgium clad in bloody pall,
The crucified, the outraged all—
A multitudinous host.

"We hear. We come. We join the brave—
The British brave—the brave of France.
We'll backward drive the German wave,
The freedom of the world to save,
Each find in France a free man's grave,
Or on Berlin advance."

The boys of Bruce will never fail
To do their bit where'er they be.
No despot's might shall make them quail,
Nor blows that fall like Autumn's hail.
They'll stand against the fiercest gale—
Stalwart, valiant, free.

REV. ANDREW MACNAB
Underwood, Ont.

WILLOW CREEK

The Underwood Farmer's Club, were at Port Elgin on Tuesday unloading a car of corn.

We have heard of ringing pigs and clothes wringers, but the Underwood club have a chicken ringer.

Mr. N. C. MacKay of Walkerton is giving the farmers a field course in Agriculture. There are about thirty members. The ladies will have a course in cooking as well.

Order The Times now.

See this Window!

For one week we have placed at the hisposal of the

Soldiers' Friend Club

our Show Window. All the elegant things displayed will be given as prizes at the Carnival on Tuesday, Juny 30

J. J. BUSBY,
The Quick Repair House

Colds!

You can get good remedies for coughs and colds here.

White pine and tar, 25c per bottle

Linseed, Licorice, Chlorodyne, 25c and 50c bot.

Cascara Bromide Quinine, Box 25 cents

Emulsion Cod Liver Oil, 50c and $1.

Tasteless Cod Liver Oil preparation 50c and $1

R. C. Crawford
Drugs and Kodaks—C. P. R. ticket agent

High school Report

The report gives the standing of the students in the various courses prescribed for lower, middle, and upper schools, as determined by the term examinations held in November and December.

Division 1 includes the names of students who obtained 75% or over, of the total number of marks; division 2, 60% to 74% inclusive, and division 3, 40% to 59% inclusive. The names of those who failed to obtain 40% are not included in this report.

FORM 4

Div. 2—M. Jamieson, M Lymburner.
Div. 3—N. MacDuff.

FORM 3

Teachers' Course

Div 1—R. Mann.
Div. 2—N. Avis, J. Fleming, B. Cottrill, J. Roach, E. Goodall

Matriculation and teachers' courses

Div. 2—H. Upshall, M. Carr, E. Lamont.
Div. 3—K. McRae, R. Rushton.

FORM 2

Matriculation and teachers' courses

Div. 1—R. Thornborn, A. Carr.
Div. 2—R. Schierholtz, E. Rowlands, W. George, B. Rushton and O. McDonald, V. Eidt, B. Stewart, E. Miller.
Div. 3—O. Lyness, A. McArthur, B. Boschlen, F. Lamont.

Teachers' course and French

Div. 2—H. Stevens

Teachers' course

Div. 2—E. McArthur, L. Wells.
Div. 3—A Avis, H. Richardson.

FORM 1

Div. 1—O. Schierholtz
Div. 2—G. Parfitt, M. Stevens, A. McIntosh C Cottrill, N. Nicholson L Rushton, R Richardson, M. Barber, O Riebel, A McGillivray, E Welshahn, O McGillivray E. Roach.
Div. 3—K. McBride, N. Bottrill, M. Smith, M McEwing, B. Ranney, G Cluley.

GRESHAM

Much sympathy is felt for Mr. Vance and family in the bereavement of a wife and mother.

Mr. Angus Ross has returned to Calgary after a visit with his parents on the 10th.

The box social that was held at S. S. No. 10 Bruce-Greenock was a decided success. Mr. Alex Mowhinney acted as chairman, which place Alex fills to the very best. There was a good program of drills, songs readings, recitations and speeches. Afterwards the boxes were sold by R. C. Pearce. The boxes ran as high as $6. The proceeds, over $155, went to the Red Cross Society of the section.

Mr. Richard McGregor sold a valuable horse to Mr. Charles Helwig.

Mr. George R. Brown spent the week-end visiting friends on the Elora North.

Mr. M. Sturgeon visited friends on the sixth.

Wedding bells are again ringing.

Patronize home industry, let The Times do your printing.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

All creditors and others who have claims against the estate of Allan McKinnon, late of the Township of Saugeen in the County of Bruce, Farmer, deceased, who died on the 6th of December 1916, are hereby notified to send by post registered or to deliver, a verified statement of their claims to W. Burgess, Port Elgin, Solicitor for Catherine McKinnon, [illegible] Alvin McKinnon and Archibald Arthur McKinnon, the executors of the last Will and Testament of the said late Allan McKinnon on or before the 27th day of January 1917. After the said date, the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased having regard only to claims of which they shall then have received notice and will not be answerable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person of whose claim they have not then received notice.

Dated at Port Elgin this 5th day of January 1917.

W. Burgess,
Solicitor for the Executors.
23c

Administration Notice

Pursuant to Statute all creditors and others having claims against the estate of Catherine Hopper late of the Village of Port Elgin in the County of Bruce, Widow, deceased, who died on the 2nd of February 1913 are hereby notified to send by post prepaid and registered or to deliver a duly verified statement of their claims to W. Burgess, Port Elgin, Solicitor for Mrs. Margaret Jane Forrester and Mrs. Rose Ann Barber, the administratrices of the property of the said late Catherine Hopper, on or before the 27th day of January 1917. After the said date the said Administratrices will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased having regard only to claims of which they shall then have received notice and will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person of whose claim they have not then received notice.

Dated at Port Elgin this 8th day of January 1917.

W. Burgess,
Solicitor for the Administratrices.
23c

EVERYBODY'S RUBBERS Are Here

Get your rubbers here,—get a pair now You are going to to need rubbers this winter, for we are likely to have an unusual amount of wet weather, at least that is the prediction of some.

Rubbers for all the family, every quality, width and size.

All Prices

JAS. GEORGE & SON

Elsinore Red Cross Circle Report

From June 1916 to Dec. 1916, received from all sources $130.54 of which $10 was donated by Amabel council. The following is the report of goods bought with the money:

Mrs. A Chobott, 6 towels, 18 prs sox; Mrs. C. Eby, 1 pr. sox; Mrs. A. J. Nelson, 5 prs. sox; Miss. L. Donaldson, 7 pr. sox, 3 vermin shirts; Miss H. Fraser, 4; Mrs. Wm. Nelson, 5 flannel shirts, 5 pr. sox; 1 helpless shirt, 3 vermin shirts; Mrs. S. Brant, 6 flannel shirts, 7 prs. socks, 3 vermin shirts; Mrs. Fraser, 1 pr. socks; Mrs. Mrs R. Smith, 1 pr. sox; Mrs. McRae, 6 pr. sox; Miss. A. Rowe, 2 pr. sox; Mrs. T. Rowe, 6 flannel shirts, 3 pr. sox, Miss L. Rowe, 4 flannel shirts, 1 pr. sox 2 helpless shirts 6 vermin shirts; Miss A Jackson, 1 flannel shirt, 3 pr sox; Mrs. G Eby, Sr. 1 pr. sox; Mrs. G. Eby, Jr. 1 flannel shirt, 2 pr. sox, 1 helpless shirt; Mrs Donaldson, 2 pr sox; Mrs Lehmann, 1 pr. sox; Mrs. A. McIntosh, 1 pr sox; Miss N. Forsyth, 1 pr. sox; Mrs Wm. McIntosh, 1 pr. sox; Mrs. Kolb, 9 flannel shirts, 1 helpless shirt, 4 vermin shirts; Miss Vera McLeod 2 vermin shirts; Mrs. H Nelson, 5 flannel shirts, 1 helpless shirt. Total, 36 flannel shirts, 6 towels, 70 pr. sox, 6 helpless shirts, 22 vermin shirts.

All goods shipped to Red Cross headquarters Toronto. Auditor, Hilton Porter, secretary, Nellie Forsyth.

TIVERTON

Mr Angus McDonald, North Dakota, is visiting his sisters, Mrs. R. Reid and Mrs A. McSwain.

Mrs. E. Jackson left for her home in Regina last week.

Miss M. Clarke, Millarton, is visiting at Mr Jas. A McDonald's.

Miss A McDougall left on Thursday for Toronto, where she intends spending a few months.

Mr. and Mrs Aaron Roppel and family moved to the village this week.

Pte Harold Pinkerton and sister, Miss Jennie, visited at Mr. Thos. Semple's, Lake Shore, last week.

Mr Dave Jeffrey is visiting at Mr. Thos Semple's, Lake Shore.

Miss Hover, Moosejaw Sask., is visiting at Mr Ed. Bowers'

Miss Jennie McKeeman, Glamis, visited at Mr. Wm. Hendry's on Saturday.

Mr Jas. Watson, Huron, is visiting relatives in this vicinity.—Reporter Corr.

Council Meeting

The special meeting of the council held last week was mainly for the purpose of appointing an assessor. As announced in last issue, George Chapman secured the job. His was the only application.

The reeve and council also discussed the request of the fire chief for a sleigh capable of carrying a thousand feet of hose. During the winter time, if extra hose were needed, it had to be run out on wheels, which was very hard for the men.

At the next meeting of the council, which will be Friday, February 2nd, a branch of the Bruce Preparedness League will be organized.

After the meeting Reeve Izzard invited those present to partake of an oyster supper, which was provided at Koepke's restaurant. The council and several citizens were present. Brief speeches were indulged in by Messrs. D. Geddes, G. Chapman, E. R. Sayles and Reeve Izzard.

Church Report

The annual meeting of the Port Elgin Baptist church was held on Thursday evening January 11. The meeting was well-attended. After devotional exercises, pastor W. S. Buckborrough, took the chair. The following reports were received. Clerk, Mrs. J. A. Chapman; Treasurer, Mr. Nicholson, showed the finances in good shape.

The Sunday School report was given by H. Anderson, and was a good report as to attendance, and finances.

The Women's Mission Circle, whose work was somewhat interrupted during the year, have reorganized. The report was presented by Mrs. H. Anderson.

The Ladies' Aid reported through Mrs. E. Roberts.

The total raised during the year by the church, including cash on hand, at first of 1915 was over $828.

The following officers and committees were elected for the year 1917: Clerk, Mrs. J. A. Chapman; Financial Sec'y and Treas., A. Nicholson; Organist, Mrs. McLeod; Choir Leader, Mrs. R. Bell; Managing Board; A. Howe, A. McCannel, E. R. Sayles, J. J. George, A. Nicholson; S. S. Superintendent, J. J. George; Sec.-Treas., H. Anderson; Ushers, W. Howe, H. Anderson, A. Nicholson; Auditors, A. McCannel, R. Bell.

There is no charge for printing news items. The Times welcomes news concerning its readers and their friends.

For ten cents you can get a neatly bound receipt book, with stub attachment. It's good business to get and to give receipts. The Times supplies these handy books.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Winter Tours

SPECIAL FARES now in effect to resorts in Florida, Georgia, North and South Carolina, Louisiana and other Southern States, and to Bermuda and the West Indies.

Return limit May 31st. 1917

Liberal Stop-overs Allowed

Tickets now on Sale at all G. T. R. ticket offices.

J. S. Cameron, Agent, Port Elgin, Both telephones.

Real Estate — Auctioneering Life Insurance

WE have opened an office in Port Elgin, and will deal in real estate. Property bought and sold.

Auctioneering — The old-time attention given to all farmers contemplating a sale.

Life Insurance—We are agent for the New York Life Co.

D. C. Cavin : Port Elgin

Advertise it in The Times.

Horseshoeing Blacksmithing

Horseshoeing properly done. All blacksmithing and implement repairing promptly looked after. Your patronage solicited.

N. EIDT Pt. Elgin

Advertise it in The Times.

Head Office, Hamilton.

45th ANNUAL STATEMENT

For the Year Ending November 30th, 1916

Bank *of* Hamilton

As submitted to the Shareholders at the Annual Meeting held at the Head Office of the Bank at Hamilton, on Monday, January 15th, 1917.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

SIR JOHN HENDRIE, K.C.M.G., President
CYRUS A. BIRGE, Vice-President

C. C. DALTON	ROBT. HOBSON	W. E. PHIN
I. PITBLADO, K.C.	J. TURNBULL	W. A. WOOD

J. P. BELL, General Manager

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Balance at Credit of Profit and Loss Account, 30th Nov., 1915			$ 175,821.88
Profits for the year ended 30th November, 1916, after deducting charges of management, interest accrued on deposits, rebate on current discounts, and making provision for bad and doubtful debts			442,525.66
			$ 618,347.32
Appropriated as follows:			
Four quarterly dividends, in all 12%		$360,000.00	
Pension Fund, Annual Assessment	$ 8,790.65		
Special Contribution	10,000.00		
		18,790.65	
War Tax on Bank Note Circulation		30,000.00	
			$408,790.65
Balance of Profits carried forward			$209,556.67

GENERAL STATEMENT

LIABILITIES

To the Public:

Notes of the Bank in Circulation			$ 4,400,353.00
Deposits not bearing interest		$10,927,818.79	
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of statement		34,470,355.27	
			45,398,174.06
Balances due to other Banks in Canada			31,790.00
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom			604,125.41
Acceptances under Letters of Credit			119,730.83
			$ 50,563,190.80

To the Shareholders:

Capital Stock paid in			$ 3,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	$ 3,500,000.00		
Balance of Profits carried forward	209,556.67		
		$ 3,709,556.67	
Dividend No. 110, payable 1st December, 1916		90,000.00	
Former Dividends unclaimed		597.00	
			$ 3,800,153.67
			$ 57,163,344.46

ASSETS

Current Coin	$ 860,142.01		
Dominion Government Notes	5,462,261.00		
		$ 6,322,403.00	
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves		1,500,000.00	
Deposit with the Minister of Finance for the purposes of the Circulation Fund		257,000.00	
Notes of other Banks		437,633.00	
Cheques on other Banks		2,337,081.56	
Balances due by other Banks in Canada		119,894.83	
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada		431,408.74	
		$ 11,312,953.00	
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, not exceeding market value		560,438.46	
Canadian Municipal Securities, and British, Foreign, and Colonial Public Securities, other than Canadian		6,633,336.80	
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value		641,902.10	
Call and Short loans (not exceeding thirty days) in Canada, on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks		3,044,626.06	
			$22,003,260.16
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest)			31,933,861.60
Real Estate other than Bank Premises			403,028.26
Overdue Debts, estimated loss provided for			179,139.42
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off			2,042,305.53
Other Assets not included in the foregoing			336,880.79
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit as per contra			119,730.83
			$ 57,163,344.46

JOHN S. HENDRIE, President — J. P. BELL, General Manager

AUDITORS' REPORT

In accordance with the provisions of Sub-sections 19 and 20 of Section 56 of the Bank Act, we report to the Shareholders as follows:—

We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the books and vouchers at Head Office and with the certified returns from the Branches, and we have obtained all the information and explanations we have required, and in our opinion the transactions which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank.

We have checked the cash and verified the securities of the Bank at the Chief Office and at several of the principal Branches during the current year, as well as on November 30th, 1916 and have found that they agreed with the entries in the books of the Bank with regard thereto.

In our opinion the Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given us, and as shown by the books of the Bank.

C. S. SCOTT, E. S. READ, } Auditors, Chartered Accountants.

Hamilton, 19th December, 1916

SHIP TO SOS SHUBERT FURS

Safety First

Nothing is more important to the Fur Shipper than doing business with an Honest—Reliable—Responsible—Safe Fur House.

"Ship to Shubert"

the largest house in the World dealing exclusively in American Raw Furs, where you will always receive an accurate and Liberal Assortment, the Highest Market Prices and the usual "Shubert" Efficient, Speedy, Courteous service.

Write for the latest edition of "The Shubert Shipper" containing valuable Market information you must have.

A. B. SHUBERT, Inc. 25-27 WEST AUSTIN AVE. Dept. C123, CHICAGO, U.S.A.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson IV., January 28, 1917.

Reverence of Jesus for His Father's House.—John 2., 13-22.

Commentary.—I. Christ cleansing the Temple (vs. 13-17). 13. The Jews' passover was at hand—From the fact that John speaks of this feast as the "Jews' passover" it is inferred that he wrote the Gospel outside of Palestine, and possibly while he lived in Ephesus. The Passover in the year A. D. 27 occurred April 11-17, only a few months after Jesus began His public ministry. The Passover was one of the principal feasts of the Jews. It was held yearly in Jerusalem in commemoration of the deliverance of the Israelites from slavery in Egypt. It continued eight days and was a season of great gladness. Jesus went up to Jerusalem—The law provided that all males should go to Jerusalem three times each year to attend the great feasts, the Passover, the feast of Tabernacles and the feast of Pentecost, and they were to take an offering to the Lord. The women were not commanded to go, but they often went, especially to the Passover. We have the record of the attendance of Jesus at the Passover when He was twelve years of age. John records his attendance at each Passover, but one during His public ministry, and it is possible that He attended that one also. The expression, "Went up to Jerusalem," is literally true to the geographical situation of Capernaum and Jerusalem. The latter city is more than three thousand feet higher than the former. Jerusalem was thronged with visitors at this feast. Josephus declares that at times as many as two million strangers were in the city.

14. Found in the temple—The entire temple enclosure is included in the term temple as here used. The buildings and various courts covered the temple platform, which contained something like twenty-five acres. The court of the Gentiles is said to have contained fourteen acres, and in this large space the trafficking which Jesus rebuked was carried on. Those that sold oxen and sheep and doves—The law required each worshipper to bring a sacrifice to the Lord. Those who lived near Jerusalem could bring their own animals for sacrifice, but those whose homes were remote could not conveniently do this. Hence it was an accommodation to them to be able to procure suitable animals after arriving at the place of the feast. This gave rise to an extensive system of trading in the city, which gradually became established in the very temple area. "The court was filled with a noisy assemblage. Dealers were advertising their stocks in loud and lusty voices; buyers were wrangling and disputing, and coarse shouts of the drovers added to the general uproar, while the clink of coins and the cries of animals rose above the din of the jostling crowd."—Howard. The changers of money sitting—Each adult Israelite was to pay the half-shekel temple tax, equivalent to thirty-three cents, annually, and it must be paid in Jewish money. Those who came from other lands had the money of their respective countries, hence they were under the necessity of securing the Jewish coins in exchange for their own money. Money-changers were on hand to accommodate them and at the same time enrich themselves. Both the dealers in animals and the money-changers were in a position to exact exorbitant prices of the pilgrims and the temple officials were in league with them.

15. A scourge of small cords—A whip, the lash of which was composed of several small pieces of small cord, or rope. He drove them all out of the temple—Jesus exercised the authority of which he was possessed by virtue of his divinity, and there was no resistance. Both the sheep and the oxen (R. V.)—Evidently Jesus used the scourge to drive out the animals. The dealers themselves fled. They knew they were out of place trafficking in the temple, and the very presence and appearance of Jesus awed them into submission to his authority. Poured out the changers' money—He threw the money of the dealers in animals upon the pavement. 16. Take these things hence—The doves were enclosed in cages, hence they must be carried out. Make not my Father's house a house of merchandise—Convenience and profit had led to this gross desecration of God's house. It was to be a house of prayer, a place of worship. Religion was at so low an ebb and of such poor quality, that the people were not getting much out of it. The priests and the traders were reaping a financial harvest, however. It has been the tendency of worldly professors of the religion of Jesus to introduce into the church schemes for raising money by appealing to the people's love of pleasure. God's house is dedicated for sacred uses and no one has a right to use it for worldly business or amusements. 17. His disciples remembered—The five or six disciples whom Jesus had thus far gathered were with him on this occasion and witnessed the cleansing of the temple. Zeal for thy house shall eat me up (R. V.)—The quotation is from Psa. 69: 9. Jesus was intensely in earnest to honor the Father, to purify his house and to bring about a condition of righteousness. "The zeal of Jesus was not an occasional ebullition, a fire kindled in grass or thorns, but like a fire in a coal mine. But it consumed him, it exhausted his strength; it burned up all other aims and ambitions; it brought him to the cross."—Peloubet.

II. Christ's authority (vs. 18-22). 18. What sign showest thou—In cleansing the temple Jesus had not consulted the officials, but acted in a manner that indicated his full authority in the case. The Jews naturally inquired what miracle he, as a prophet, would perform to substantiate His right to break up the traffic in the temple. He was interfering with an established custom, and they did not purpose to allow the course that Jesus had pursued to go unchallenged. 19. Destroy this temple—In v. 21 John tells us that by the term temple Jesus meant his own body. Jesus here utters the prediction that the Jews would put him to death, but he would rise from the dead in three days. He did not say that he would destroy the temple, as was later falsely charged (Mark 14: 58), but he spoke of his own body. His resurrection from the dead would be a convincing proof of his authority over the temple in Jerusalem. 20. Forty and six years was this temple in building—The temple in which Christ stood was the third temple erected on Mount Moriah in Jerusalem. The first was built by Solomon and dedicated in B. C. 1004, and it was destroyed about 400 years later by Nebuchadnezzar. The second temple was built by Zerubbabel after the return of the Jews from captivity. Herod the Great rebuilt Zerubbabel's temple, whence it is spoken of as Herod's temple. The Greek implies that though it had been forty-six years in process of construction, it was not yet finished. Wilt thou rear it up in three days—The Jews failed to comprehend the declaration that Jesus made. It would have been a marvellous work for Jesus to build up the destroyed temple in Jerusalem in three days, but it was infinitely greater to rise from the dead. This he did three years later.

21. He spake of the temple of his body—That the body is a building has been recognized by both the science and the literature of all the world. All religious thought specially recognizes that it should be a temple, the temple of the Holy Spirit. And Christ's body was the temple, of which the Jewish material temple was the type. When, therefore, the disciples subsequently found that after three days of destruction Christ revived his bodily temple, a new inner meaning flashed upon their minds. Before fulfillment it would indeed have taken a prophet to extract this inner meaning; yet, none the less, we see after the fulfillment that none but a prophet could have uttered the prediction.—Whedon. 22. When therefore he was risen from the dead—John here introduces an event that took place three years after the demand of the Jews for a sign was made. He was able to speak with full authority of the fulfillment of the prediction uttered by the Master. His disciples remembered—John was one of the disciples and he could speak for himself. The disciples had but a vague idea of the import of Jesus' words to the Jews at the time when they were spoken, but after Christ's resurrection they understood clearly what he meant. They remembered his words and became fully convinced that he had uttered the prophecy of his own death and resurrection. As the disciples treasured up the words of their Master and were profited by them in after-years, so it is important that we should store away in our memory the word of the Lord that we may be directed, encouraged and blessed by meditating upon it in all of our after-life.

QUESTIONS.—What did the Passover feast commemorate? How was it observed? From what place did Jesus go up to Jerusalem? Who accompanied Jesus? What did Jesus see in the temple enclosure? What course did he pursue? What is the proper use of the Lord's house? What is said of Christ's zeal? What question did the Jews ask Jesus? What answer did he give them? What did he mean? When did the disciples comprehend what Jesus said?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Christ's defense.

I. Regarding the claims of God.

II. Regarding man's highest need.

I. Regarding the claims of God. Christ's attendance on the Passover showed that he honored every ordinance of the old dispensation as long as it lasted, thus fulfilling all righteousness, and thus entering into fellowship with believers of the Old Testament, unto whom he would reveal himself and his mission to the nation. Holy memories of national history gathered around the sacred edifice. The temple was the centre of religious life, the place where God manifested himself to man and where man dedicated himself to God. Jesus attached to the sanctuary a holiness greater than was conferred upon it by all the associations of its use and its history. A breach of trust had been committed. Both the claims of God and the religious needs of man were utterly neglected. Divine worship was exchanged for human interests. The offering to God was forgotten. Only the making of good bargains was remembered. The building was abused and profaned in being diverted from sacred to secular uses. Where there should have been only sacrifices there were sales of beasts and birds. Where there should have been only offerings, there was money-changing. There was an abuse of the place, an abuse of privilege, an insult to God, his authority, purity and honor. The profanation affected by these uses of the temple courts was indicative of widespread secularism, an outward indication of the corruption of the entire idea of worship. Jesus made a public demonstration of his loyalty to the theocracy, to the temple and to its worship. In a special manner he felt and proclaimed God to be his Father. It was profoundly significant that Jesus should demand from the temple worship a right presentation, rather than a corrupt defilement, of its true significance.

II. Regarding man's highest need. Jesus yearned over those who had destroyed themselves. He longed to rescue the world from its degradation and to build up its desecrated fragments into a temple of the living God. He was misunderstood by the Pharisees through their slavish adherence to the letter of scripture; through their spiritual blindness occasioned by hypocrisy; through their positive aversion arising from inward moral corruption. The scourge in Christ's hand was a conspicuous object and expressed his indignation and augmented the force of his command by an indication that he must be obeyed then and there. His act was designed to be a revelation to the ecclesiastical authorities of his Messiahship. The scourge was only an emblem of power and chastisement, the sight of which was sufficient, and at which they all unhesitatingly fled. The startled Sanhedrin recognized the Messianic character of the act. They were dumb and helpless because conscience-stricken in the presence of incarnate Righteousness. They trifled with their consciences by asking for a sign. The disciples supplied a most appropriate text to the symbolic sermon of their master, which confirmed their recently-formed convictions. His attitude was the subject of prophecy. It was in keeping with his character as John had declared him. It was an act of supreme courage and holy zeal. Jesus purified the temple at the risk of his life. He fearlessly confronted combined opposition. He met the opposition of the dealers, the rulers of the temple and the people. Jesus was supported in his act by the very consciences of the Jews themselves, who knew that he was right while they were wrong. But because he was different from what they expected, they declined to receive him and questioned his authority by demanding some further sign. They preferred the darkness, though the light had conspicuously dawned. The authorities of the temple, by their question, espoused the cause of the traffickers. In Christ's answer there was an exalted claim, a striking prediction and a wonderful declaration. The temple he had just purged was shown to be a figure of something greater than itself. Compared with his body, the temple in all its glory, beauty and service was but a poor, profitless structure.

T. R. A.

PLAN YOUR CROPS FOR 1917--NOW

Don't be Misled into Growing Grain Crops at the Expense of Roughage—Remember at War Prices Silage and Roots Are Worth $5.50 per Ton for Feeding Purposes—Follow a Definite Rotation.

It is a good thing to plan things ahead—forewarned is forearmed, as the saying goes—and now that work is getting slack, it will be both pleasurable and profitable to spend some of the long winter evenings planning out next season's work. By giving one's work a little thought and figuring out how is the best way to go about things, one can usually see where mistakes have been made and how they can be remedied in the future.

The first thing to do in planning for next season's crop is to decide to have a definite rotation and stick to it. Too many farmers do not have a systematic rotation. They grow the crops which are the essentials of any rotation, that is, hoed crops and clover or some other leguminous crop, but the rotation is not systematic, with the result that some fields are more fertile than others and some fields have scarcely a weed in them, while others are "chuck full" of them.

If it looks certain next spring that the war will last for at least another year, many men will be tempted to put in wheat and other grains, where normally they would put in roots or corn for fodder. If a man has only a few horses to feed he is perhaps justified in doing this, but if he is in the live stock business at all extensively he would be most foolish to grow grain at the expense of corn for silage and roots. The amount of roots grown should be only enough to supply the pigs, but enough corn should be grown to allow each full grown animal at least 15 or 20 pounds of silage per day.

With wheat selling for about $1.50 per bushel and oats selling for about 60 cents per bushel, as they are at the present time, silage has a feeding value of $5.50 per ton.

Suppose we get 30 bushels of wheat per acre. At $1.50 per bushel that means we get $45 from an acre. Say it costs us $14 per acre to produce the wheat, this means that we make $31 per acre.

SILAGE CORN WORTH $60 ACRE

This looks pretty good business. But consider the other side of the question. Suppose we can get 12 tons of silage from an acre, which is not at all a large yield. A ton of silage when wheat is selling for $1.50 a bushel is worth in round figures $5 per ton. That means that we grow $60 worth of corn for silage per acre. Subtracting $18 for the cost of production, we see that we make $42 per acre. That is $42 from an acre of corn for silage as compared with $31 when wheat is grown.

Some may object that we do not really make $42 from the silage corn, for we do not sell it, but compared with bran, feed corn and feed barley, and other feeding stuffs that we buy, this is what it is worth, and if we did not grow it we would have to buy more of these expensive grains. With cattle selling for $10 per cwt., lambs for $12.25 per cwt., and hogs for $12 per cwt., cheese at 25c pound and butter at 41 cents per pound, it should not take one long to decide that growing crops to feed to animals is just as profitable as growing them to feed to human beings.

It is hard to emphasize too strongly the importance of growing leguminous crops such as red clover, alsike clover, alfalfa and sweet clover. Sweet clover has really now got just past the experimental stage, and if one has got some land which is run down and will not grow red clover, it will be well to try some sweet clover. If the land is at all acid, however, the sweet clover will not catch any better than the red clover, so that an application of lime to correct the acidity should be given the fall before the clover is sown.

Clover selling for $12 per ton is the cheapest feed we have. For every dollar spent on clover hay at this price we get $1.52 worth of nutrients as compared with only $0.82 worth in bran at $32 per ton and $0.86 worth in oat straw at $9 per ton. One pound of alfalfa hay has practically the same feeding value as one pound of oats.

Not only do clover and alfalfa make first class feed for cattle, but they make first-class feeds for the soil at the same time. Through the work of the little nodule bacteria that they have on their roots they enrich the soil with that most important soil constituent—nitrogen. The four essential elements of fertility are nitrogen, phosphoric acid, potash and lime. In some English experiments, when a four-year rotation of roots, barley, clover and wheat was used, and none of the manure made from the clover or roots returned to the soil, and the only fertilizing treatment it received was a regular application of fertilizer containing phosphoric acid, potash and lime, but no nitrogen, it was found that after sixty years the amount of nitrogen in the soil was practically the same as when the experiments were started.

The average yields of crops during the sixty years of the experiments were: wheat 35.1 bushels, clover 2.2 tons, roots 9.2 tons and barley 34.5 bushels per acre.

When it is remembered that a 35-bushel crop of wheat removes about 50 lbs. of nitrogen per acre from the soil, it will be seen what a marvelous effect clover has in renewing the nitrogen supply of the soil.

Just what kind of rotation to adopt will depend on one's system of farming, whether one has a large number of animals to feed, and also on the fertility of the soil and its freedom or otherwise from weeds.

If the soil is poor and full of weeds, a short rotation may be used and a leguminous crop may take its place.

The following rotations are given as suggestions, and, of course, may be altered to suit one's particular conditions.

Three-year Rotation—First year, hoed crop. For corn apply manure in the winter or early spring at the rate of 15 tons per acre and plow shallow before planting time, turning under both clover and manure. For roots the land should have been plowed the previous fall.

Second year, grain. Seed down with 10 lbs. red clover, 2 lbs. alsike, 6 lbs. alfalfa, and 6 lbs. timothy per acre.

Third year, clover hay or pasture. The second crop might be used for seed.

This rotation is well suited where dairy farming is practised on a large number of cattle are fed during the winter, as it supplies a large amount of roughage. It is better suited for heavy than for light soils.

Four-year Rotation—First year, hoed crop. Apply manure at the rate of 20 tons per acre during previous fall or early in the spring.

Second year, grain. Seed down with ten pounds red clover and 10 lbs. timothy per acre.

Third year, clover hay. The second crop may be used for seed.

Fourth year, timothy hay or pasture.

Plow the field shallow early in the fall, and cultivate from time to time to germinate and kill the weeds. Just before the freeze up ridge the land in preparation for the hoed crop the following year.

This rotation is very satisfactory in every way and is the one that would probably suit most mixed farmers. It provides abundance of hay for the stock, and the land is pastured once in four years.

Five-year Rotation—First year, hoed crop.

Second year, grain. Seed down with red clover and timothy as in four-year rotation.

Third year, clover hay. Top dress in the fall with barnyard manure available.

Fourth year, timothy hay or pasture. Plow shallow in fall, cultivate and ridge up last thing in preparation for the grain crop the following year.

Fifth year, grain. Seed down with 10 lbs. of clover per acre to be plowed under for green manure the following spring, when the hoed crop is corn.

This rotation will be favored by those who wish to grow a relatively large amount of grain, but still wish to maintain the fertility of the soil by carrying some live stock to make manure and by the growing of clover.

Six-year Rotation—First year, hoed crop. Give a heavy application of barnyard manure.

Second year, grain. Seed down with the following mixture: red clover, 6 lbs.; alsike 3 lbs.; orchard grass, 3 lbs.; meadow fescue, 3 lbs.; timothy, 3 lbs.; making a total of 18 lbs. per acre.

Third year, hay.

Fourth, fifth and sixth years, pasture.

This rotation is especially suitable where land is cheap and labor scarce.

—CANADIAN COUNTRYMAN.

Automatic Poultry Feeder.

A new device for feeding poultry will greatly reduce the labor of caring for fowls in large poultry yards. It consists of an automatic feeder which distributes any kind of grain in amounts of from one to sixty quarts at any time during the day, scattering it over an area of from ten to fifty feet. If fowls are to be fattened for market, it can be made to supply their food at regular intervals, as the mechanism includes a master clock attached to the scattering wheel. The weight of the grain causes a pinwheel to revolve which has a series of pins arranged so that each pin releases a quart of grain. When the right time is indicated by the clock, the grain is scattered in any desired quantity.

Bells Frighten Wolves.

One of the most serious problems in the cattle business on the open range arises from the depredations of wild animals. Wolves destroy many hundred thousand dollars worth of stock annually, and their attacks on young calves are particularly frequent. One progressive cattleman finds that the wolf is frightened by the jingle of a cowbell, and he is putting bells on all his young calves soon after birth. This season he used more than 2,000 bells, with good results.

Wigg—Bjones hasn't much of a sense of humor, has he? Wagg—Huh!

SUNDAY AT HOME

FOOL'S GOLD.

Smith in his prospecting
Found a golden vein
Glittering and shining
With its gleaming grain.
Not a thing it brought him.
Luckless was his score.
"Fool's gold," said assayers,
"Fool's gold, nothing more."

Jones in his prospecting
By a lucky find
Found a golden metal,
Ore with nuggets lined.
Everything it brought him
On this earthly shore;
"Fool's gold," said the angels.
"Fool's gold, nothing more."

—McLandsburgh Wilson in N. Y. Sun.

THE PASSOVER.

Arise ye, and depart, for this is not your rest—Here have we no continuing city, but we seek one to come.—There remaineth therefore a rest to the people of God.

Let your loins be girded about, and your lights burning; and ye yourselves like unto men that wait for their lord, when he will return from the wedding; that when he cometh and knocketh, they may open unto him immediately. Blessed are those servants whom the lord when he cometh shall find watching.—Gird up the loins of your mind, be sober, and hope to the end for the grace that is to be brought unto you at the revelation of Jesus Christ.

This one thing I do, forgetting those things which are behind ...... I press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus. Let us therefore as many as be perfect, be thus minded.

INFANCY.

Is there an infancy of the spirit of man; is there the blade, the ear, the full corn in the ear? Do we get salvation on the installment plan? When I look at the interview of Christ and Nicodemus, I see two men, robust, mature, devout. The milk of the breast and the swaddling band are not in evidence. I see complete relation, ourselves in relation to God, God in relation to us; the revelation is complete, a thousand objects are left outside, their shadows come not to disturb. One thing of incomparable importance demands attention: how admirable! The matter is complete at its first reception, offered to us entire and at once, susceptible of being embraced at a single glance, or imbibed at a single inspiration; its radiance ever increases during the longest career, its aspects multiply with the aspects of life; always the same, it is always new; an instant suffices to possess it, ages will not suffice to fathom it, it is an endless study.

I see no childhood, no fragments, no half truths. I see the whole truth for the whole man.

Look at Paul. Any infancy here? Man meets man. "I'll show him what things he must suffer for my sake." "Immediately I conferred not with flesh and blood." It is not like going fishing, a fish now and then, but a whole life to start with, not bit by bit, but a blessed unity coming down from the centre of inaccessible light, from the very heart of God, to fill and furnish the entire spirit.

I am weary as they sing "There is a Land of Pure Delight," "There is a Green Hill Far Away." I am weary of reading "There is a home above where friends never depart, where Christ is supreme." Of course it is all true, but these teachers take liberties; they pitch their tent in the future. I demur, because there is no future. What is future? Time to come; how much? Before the clock strikes the midnight hour your heart may be stopped! The future is subsequent to the present; it means following in order of place.

Man is superior to time, so are you, if you did but know! God knows nothing of time; there is no future with Him. Man knows nothing of time; just now he goes from stepping stone to stepping stone across the shallow stream, but my calculation, my heritage, my dignity, my destiny are superior to time. I use it; I pass in and out, but I do not pass out of God. He is my present, my everlasting possession.

I fight, I win, here; my qualifications for heaven are obtained on earth; the victory is achieved here. We don't go to heaven to fight; we go to rest. The subdividing is done here; sweetness to angry souls, to patience, impetuous natures; to humility, haughty spirits; to sincerity, dissembling characters; to tranquility, troubled hearts—in a word, a new soul, capable of all the virtues.

H. T. Miller.

Helping to Save the Ducks.

If you shoot a duck and find an aluminum band on one leg send band to the Biological Survey, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., giving place, date and circumstances under which the duck was shot. The Biological Survey is making a study of the longevity and migration of wild fowl, and returning tags will be of value in this work. Some of the tagged ducks were treated in Utah for a malady that was killing them off by the thousands.

You can't be too careful. Many a man who has avoided banana skins all his life has finally been tripped up over a lie.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dairy Produce—		
Butter, choice dairy	$0 40	$0 [illegible]
Eggs, new-laid, doz.	0 55	0 [illegible]
Dressed Poultry—		
Turkeys, lb.	0 32	0 [illegible]
Do., [illegible]	0 28	0 [illegible]
Geese, spring	0 14	0 18
Fowl, lb.	0 15	0 17
Ducklings, lb.	0 18	0 20
Spring chickens, lb.	0 20	0 [illegible]
Live Poultry—		
Fowl, lb.	0 14	0 16
Chickens, lb.	0 15	0 18
Fruits—		
Apples, Baldwins, bbl.	3 50	[illegible]
Do., Spies, bbl.	3 50	[illegible]
Do., Greenings, bbl.	2 50	[illegible]
Vegetables—		
Beets, per bush	1 25	[illegible]
Carrots, per bag	0 90	[illegible]
Turnips, per bag	0 60	[illegible]
Parsnips, per bag	1 20	[illegible]
Onions, per 75-lb. bag	3 00	[illegible]
Cabbage, per doz.	0 60	1 50
Potatoes, per 90-lb. bag	2 75	[illegible]

MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Beef, forequarters, cwt.	$13 00	$15 [illegible]
Do., hindquarters	15 50	17 75
Carcases, choice	14 50	15 50
Do., common	10 75	12 50
Veal, common, cwt.	8 50	10 50
Do., medium	12 50	14 00
Do., prime	17 00	[illegible]
Heavy hogs	14 00	[illegible]
Shop hogs	17 00	18 00
Abattoir hogs	18 00	18 50
Mutton, heavy	10 00	12 00
Do., light	13 00	15 00
Lambs, Spring, lb.	0 20	0 22

SUGAR MARKET.

Wholesalers quote on Canadian refined sugar, Toronto delivery, as follows:

Royal Acadia granulated	100 lbs.	$7 41
Lantic granulated	100 lbs.	7 51
Redpath granulated	100 lbs.	7 51
St. Lawrence granulated	100 lbs.	7 51
Dominion granulated	100 lbs.	7 41
St. Lawrence, Beaver	100 lbs.	7 41
Lantic Blue Star	100 lbs.	7 41
No. 1 yellow	100 lbs.	7 11
Dark yellow	100 lbs.	6 [illegible]

20-lb. bags, 10c over granulated bags. 10-lb. bags, 15c over granulated bags. Two and five-pound cartons, 25c over granulated bags.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, Jan. [illegible].—Receipts at Union Stock Yards to-day were: 1,354 cattle; 120 calves; 2,561 hogs; 423 sheep.

Demand for cattle was good, and all offerings were cleaned up at steady prices. Small stuff and hogs were firm.

Export cattle, choice	9 75	10 35
Butcher cattle, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. do. medium	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. do. common	6 50	7 25
Butcher cows, choice	[illegible]	8 00
do. do. medium	6 75	[illegible]
do. do. common	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butcher cows, choice	7 50	8 00
do. do. medium	6 00	7 25
do. do. canners	4 25	4 50
do. bulls	5 00	[illegible]
Feeding steers	7 25	8 00
Stockers, choice	6 25	[illegible]
do. light	5 50	6 00
Milkers, choice, each	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springers	[illegible]	100 00
Sheep, ewes	8 50	[illegible]
Bucks and culls	4 00	[illegible]
Lambs	13 00	14 50
Hogs, fed and watered	12 75	[illegible]
Calves	5 00	13 00

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Wheat—	Open	High	Low	Close
May	[illegible]	1 90	1 87¾	1 88¾
July	1 86½	1 88⅝	1 84⅝	1 85⅝
Oats—				
May	0 61⅛	0 61⅝	0 60⅝	0 61⅛
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	0 60	0 60⅞
Flax—				
May	2 70⅝	2 71⅛	2 70⅛	2 70
July	[illegible]	2 72⅝		

[illegible]

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis—Wheat—May, $1.91 to $1.9[illegible]; July, $1.81 7-8; cash—No. 1 hard, $1.9[illegible] to $2.01 7-8; No. 1 Northern, $1.91 [illegible] to $1.91 7-8; No. 2 do., $1.8[illegible] 7-8. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 95 1-2 to 96 1-2c. Oats—No. 3 white, 55 to 55 1-2c. Flour—Unchanged. Bran—$30 to $32.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.92 3-8; No. 1 Northern, $1.92 3-8; No. 2 do., $1.8[illegible] 3-8 to $1.89 3-8. Linseed—To arrive, $2.79; May, $2.93; July, $2.94 1-2.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, Jan. [illegible].—Cattle, receipts 150, active and steady.

Veals, receipts 100, active; $5 to $15.

Hogs, receipts 3,000, slow; heavy $11.60 to $11.65; mixed $11.50 to $11.60; yorkers $11.[illegible] to $11.60; light yorkers $10.[illegible] to $11; pigs $10.25 to $10.60; roughs $10 to $10.25; stags $8 to $9.25.

Sheep and lambs, receipts 2,400; sheep active, lambs steady; lambs $14 to $14.50; yearlings $9 to $13.[illegible]; wethers $11.50 to $11.[illegible]; ewes $5 to $10; mixed sheep $10 to $10.25.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts 2,000.

Market steady.

Native beef cattle	8 00	11 85
Western steers	7 70	10 10
Stockers and feeders	6 00	9 75
Cows and heifers	5 75	10 20
Calves	10 10	14 [illegible]
Hogs, receipts [illegible].		
Market slow.		
Light	10 65	11 05
Mixed	10 80	11 20
Heavy	10 75	11 15
Rough	10 75	10 90
Pigs	8 00	10 10
Bulk of sales	10 90	11 05
Sheep, receipts [illegible].		
Wethers	9 75	10 70
Lambs, native	11 00	14 25

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

(By Times Special Cable)

Liverpool, Jan. 19.—

Flour, winter patents—[illegible].

Hops in London (Pacific Coast), [illegible].

Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.—[illegible].

Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs.—[illegible].

Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs.—[illegible].

Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs.—[illegible].

Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs.—[illegible].

Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.—[illegible].

Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs.—[illegible].

Lard, prime western, in tierces, new—[illegible]; old—[illegible] 6d.

American, refined—[illegible] 3d.

American, refined in boxes—[illegible].

Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new—[illegible].

Colored—[illegible].

Australian in London—[illegible].

Turpentine, spirits—[illegible].

Resin, common—[illegible].

Petroleum, refined—[illegible].

Linseed Oil—[illegible].

Cotton Seed Oil, hull refined, spot—[illegible].

Household Hints.

Molasses will run out of a measuring cup quickly if the cup is first dusted with cornstarch.

Wire baskets, such as are used for holding unfiled letters in offices, make excellent receptacles for vegetables.

As you iron, pin a piece of brown paper to each article you discover to be minus a button or otherwise in need of mending. This saves looking them over twice, and few discrepancies are lost sight of.

When the stove becomes rough from accumulated polish, try giving it a rub with sandpaper before polishing.

If your wall paper has suffered a scratch, moisten a scrap of the paper you have saved, carefully scrape off the coloring with a thin knifeblade and apply to the spot. When dry the injury will be quite healed.

He who rules will always be impatient of an associate.—Lucan.

You will like its Fine Granulation

Buy your sugar in these neat 2 or 5-lb. cartons, which you can place directly on your pantry shelves.

Just cut off the corner and pour out the sugar as you need it.

Lantic Sugar

comes also in 10 and 20-lb bags for housewives who like to buy in larger quantities

"The All-Purpose Sugar"

2 and 5-lb Cartons
10 and 20-lb Bags

AN EVIL HERITAGE

CHAPTER XXXIII.

It was the beginning of his second year at Thornton that Captain Herriscott's health began visibly to fail, and before that twelve months had run to an end, port wine, strong meats and a generally too luxurious mode of living had done its work so well that one more stone slab arose in the little cemetery within the park, for the poor captain had been laid to rest beside his cousin Simon.

Marian was alone except for her two aunts—alone, and the most wealthy woman for many miles round. When the acutest stage of her grief had spent itself she resolved to leave this place, which was so hateful to her. It should be the very first use she would make of her liberty and of her money. But where should she go to?

"If you go to a cold country," Miss Valeria argued, "you can have me as travelling companion; but if you have set your heart upon a hot country you must take Honoria, for I have no mind to lose all my newly acquired flesh in tropical heats. Why should it be the tropics? Have you not all the world to choose from?"

No doubt she had, but in all this wide world there was nevertheless only one little spot to which she felt herself drawn. When Miss Valeria was told that Marian had made up her mind to visit St. Clara her face fell a little, for she would have much enjoyed a trip to Norway, for instance.

"As if there was any sense in looking after those ridiculous canes," she sighed, "now that we are quite independent of such trifles as a sugar plantation."

But of course Marian, being her own mistress, also had her own way; and so impatient was she to be gone from Thornton that Miss Honoria scarcely had time to order a few light dresses and to buy a big straw hat before she found herself hurried on board, the mail steamer Neptune, which was the next to sail after Marian's resolve had been taken.

Of course it was not the lot 13 canes that Marian was going to look after at St. Clara. She herself would have found it hard to say why she was going there. To see Miss McCrie, in the first instance, she supposed; but there was besides in her mind an unacknowledged afterthought to the effect that at St. Clara she would feel nearer Bernard, partly because of those Bolivian letters, and partly because Miss McCrie was the only person to whom she could talk openly about him.

They had been more than a week at sea, and wraps were already beginning to be discarded, when Marian, established one afternoon in her deck-chair enjoying the first perfect day they had yet had, was aroused by the sound of a familiar name. She had made few acquaintances on board, and had taken her mourning as excuse for keeping aloof from those rough-and-ready entertainments which had amused her so much two years ago; but she knew that those men talking beside her were West Indian officials of some sort, returning to their posts after a leave of absence.

"Poor Hibbert always was an unlucky dog," one remarked, and Marian immediately laid down the book she had been trying to read and raised her head. What a long time it seemed, to be sure, since she had last heard that name, and how many things it brought back with it!

"Yes, they say his life has been a failure all round, beginning with the shape of his nose and ending with his love affairs."

"For a fair portion of his bad luck no doubt he has got himself to thank. What is the sense of setting sail, when the black fellows tell you—and the black fellows always know best—that there is a storm coming over the hills at the rate of fifty miles an hour?"

"Hibbert always had about as much care of his life as though it were an out-of-date shilling for which there is no use. They say that of late years he has grown more reckless than ever."

Marian had never till to-day spoken to any of the three men thus conversing; but now, somewhat to the consternation of Miss Honoria, she turned to the one nearest to her, whose name she did not know, although he sat opposite to her at table, and asked:

"Is the Mr. Hibbert you are speaking of the one who is district magistrate at Cassacon?"

"Was district magistrate," replied the passenger addressed, after a short pause of astonishment. "Yes, that is exactly what he was."

"And what is he now?"

The three men exchanged a foolish, helpless glance, aware that neither "food for the fishes" nor "pasture for the worms" was exactly the thing to say, though coming nearest to hitting the nail on the head.

"The poor fellow was drowned last month," said the one with the readiest tongue. "The crossing from St. Clara to Cassacon always is a nasty bit, except in the very nicest weather, and Hibbert always was a madman where prudence was concerned. On this occasion there was a speckled cloud coming over the hills which the niggers told him meant a storm. He took it into his head that he would race the cloud—well, and he lost the race, though it seems to have been a close run, for it was within hail of Cassacon that he went down."

"Have they not even found the body?"

"Yes, they found that caught among the stumps of a dead tree trunk that lies stranded on the coast. Two of the niggers swam ashore; the bodies of the others have not been recovered."

Marian leant back again in her chair without further remark, and presently the three men began to move off.

"Surely it cannot be that poor Hibbert has thrown away his life too soon?" said one to the other, with a puzzled glance.

"She looks cut up and no mistake, and they say she's a huge heiress. There is no saying whether his luck wasn't on the turn, after all."

Meanwhile Marian remained leaning back immovable in her deck chair for so long that even Miss Honoria's limbs, accustomed as they were to repose, began to feel cramped. As she looked out over the intensely blue water and marked the intensely white flashes which were probably flying fish, she was thinking of the evening when she had watched this same sight with Mr. Hibbert by her side. The thought that he was no longer of this earth moved her more than she would have believed possible. That man had loved her truly and deeply, of this she was certain—who knows? more deeply perhaps, than Bernard had loved Sybil. Why had she not been able to love him? Her common sense told her that she was not guilty of his death, and yet her fancy would not admit that she was quite innocent. It seemed to her that even on closing her eyes she could not help seeing before her the soaked and draggled figure of the District Magistrate lying dead in the fantastically twisted arms of the "Big Mamma." The question as to whether John Hibbert's life were a comedy or a tragedy was settled now at last beyond all manner of doubt.

When, after a prosperous voyage, St. Clara was reached, Miss McCrie was waiting to receive her favorite. This was exactly as Marian had expected, but what was not exactly according to her expectations was the little lady's expression of face and general manner of bearing herself. Considering that her father had been dead for scarcely two months, Marian had naturally looked for the element of condolence as chiefly coloring the moment of meeting; to her astonishment, however, when the first hurried phrases were over, nothing more was said about the captain, and no enquiries made about his illness. Miss McCrie even seemed to have some difficulty in maintaining an expression sober enough for the occasion, which was all the stranger considering how kind and sympathetic she had always been two years ago. During the voyage Marian had had visions of exceedingly confidential talks between her and Miss McCrie, but these visions began to fade. In face of this want of sympathy she would never have the courage to unclose her heart. She immediately resolved that not even Bernard's name should cross her lips if she could help it. Almost she began to repent having come to St. Clara. Once being here, however, there was no escaping from Miss McCrie. Though the ex-Registrar-General's iron-gray hair had grown sparer, and her sallow skin covered by a yet finer network of wrinkles, she had lost none of her energy and briskness; within an hour of having disembarked, aunt and niece had been packed into a buggy, by which means they reached Prospect that same evening.

Prospect was that same empty house beside the sea between whose bare walls Marian had first made the acquaintance of the former Jess Collins (now Mrs. Phillips, and the proud mother of two flourishing babies), amidst medicine bottles and pill boxes, and the peaky faces of her little brothers and sisters. The rooms now were not less bare than they had been then; rather they were barer still, owing to the absence of both the bottles and the boxes, for Miss McCrie required no medicines.

"And who lives now at Cane Hill?" enquired Marian when they had strolled into the garden after supper, and were leaning over the same bit of wall which she and Jess had leaned over side by side on the day when the picnic had been planned. Looking down, as she was now, upon the bright green creepers—bright enough to be distinguished even through the dusk as they trailed over the dark sand below, it almost seemed to her that all that lay between this moment and that other must be a dream.

"Tanner & Co. live at Cane Hill themselves," answered Miss McCrie. "At least, I believe so, but I never go near the place; I could not bear to see it so changed."

"There must be a good many things changed about the island," said Marian, thoughtfully; "even you are different from what I had expected."

"Am I really?" and Miss McCrie laughed light-heartedly. "Well, so are you, for the matter of that. I have a notion that to meet you at present would not further your cousin Bernard's peace of mind."

"What do you mean?" asked Marian, who in the uncertain light could not see that Miss McCrie's eyes were dancing with mischievous enjoyment.

"Oh, what I mean is very simple, only that things have once again taken their natural course. It is the old, old story of cross purposes:

'Ein Jungling liebt ein Madchen,
Die hat einen Anderen gewahlt.'

You used to be fond of your cousin, even very fond of him, as the registry books can witness, but that was in your obscure days, when you had seen nothing of the world. Now that you are surrounded with suitors, it would scarcely be fair to expect that his memory should still be green with you."

Marian looked at her companion reproachfully through the dusk, but Miss McCrie's face was half-turned aside, and her fingers busy with the scraps of mortar on the top of the wall. Was it possible that she should be misunderstood so cruelly, and by the very woman for whose sympathy she had yearned!

"Well, well," Miss McCrie went on talking, "there is no doubt it is easier to be philosophical when it is your friend, and not yourself, that is concerned. After all, Bernard is not the first young man, and will not be the last, who finds out his right mind too late."

"But what do you call his right mind?" asked Marian, a little uneasily.

Miss McCrie appeared not to have heard.

"I was pretty sure it would end that way," she continued, quickly. "I never cared for the sound of that big black-haired Sybil; I am sure she is all outside, and no inside, the sort of woman to go to a man's head, but not to keep possession of his heart. Poor Bernard reminds me rather of a child that has pricked open its top balloon to see what it is made of, and is left sitting with but a shrunken bladder in its hand."

"Then you do not think he has got over his disappointment?" asked Marian with a stormily beating heart. "Is he comforted? Is he fancy-free once more?"

"No," said Miss McCrie, boldly, "he is nothing of the sort."

"Then I don't understand——"

"Don't you? I think it is simple enough."

And suddenly, taking Marian's hand, she looked into her eyes as well as the dusk would allow. "Is it really you who ask me this?" she earnestly enquired. "Are you honest, or only counterfeiting?"

As Marian snatched away her hand she felt the hot blood coursing over neck and face.

"This is all nonsense," she said, unsteadily. "If he cared for me ever so little, why should he not say so? He found words enough for wooing Sybil."

"Oh, blessed innocence!" sighed Miss McCrie. "What! Say it now, and have the finger of scorn pointed at him, as at the man who waited to find out that he loved his cousin until that cousin had got his money, too? What man could be indifferent to such a suspicion as that? I tell you that, though he were dying for love of you, he would not open his lips so long as you are the mistress of Thornton. But that cannot make much difference to you, since you must have your suitors by the dozen now. You have not told me anything about them yet, by-the-by."

For a few moments Marian stared down in silence at the sands below, then she shook her head.

"It is not possible; it can never be."

"What can never be?"

"I can never marry Bernard."

"I know you cannot," readily assented Miss McCrie, to the disappointment of Marian, who had hoped to be contradicted. "I should consider it as violating the duties of friendship to urge upon you so wretchedly bad a match, having, as you have, the elite of England to choose from. Ever since you wrote to me about your success at the ball, I have given up all hopes of my poor protege. The only thing I should like to plead for is that if you chance to meet him, you would not snub the poor man more than you can help."

"Meet him?" said Marian, paling a little; "but I thought he was in South America, in the Bolivian army?"

"So he is—so he is; I forget what I am saying. Not that there is any excuse for my memory, seeing how the Bolivian war telegrams are coming to the fore again. They had one or two pretty serious skirmishes last week, and some rather heavy losses."

"And have you heard of Bernard since then?"

"No, I don't suppose he has much time for letter-writing just now; but even supposing there is a more serious reason for his silence, I am not sure that it would not in some ways be the best solution of the difficulty. You see, what between want of money and want of friends he is having rather a hard time of it altogether. But how have we got back on to this subject? I want to hear about England. Your not being married yet must mean that you are terribly difficult to please. A big heiress like you won't take anything under a duke, I suppose?"

"Do you think his life is very wretched?"

"Whose? Bernard's? What if it be? He will learn to live without either money or friends in time, no doubt; lots of people do. At any rate, it serves him quite right that you should have given him a successor in your heart. You must tell me more about the successor, but not to-night—to-morrow. It is bedtime for travellers."

"But I never said that I had——"

"Of course not; those sorts of things are generally betrayed without the help of anything so clumsy as words. I will hear all about it tomorrow, no doubt. Come along now, it is high time."

Marian followed without resistance, and without any further word except the final good-night spoken at the bedroom door. She was far too puzzled to think consecutively, far less to speak. Was Miss McCrie possessed of an evil spirit that she should so persistently misunderstand every word she said? And why should every one insist upon Bernard being fond of her? Could there possibly be a grain of truth? No, that way she dared not turn; the light was too dazzling to be looked at steadily.

Meanwhile Miss McCrie was descending the staircase somewhat hurriedly with her watch in her hand.

"I think she will do," she said to herself with a sigh of satisfaction. "Now, all ye match-making geniuses, stand by me to make as good a job of him. Nine o'clock; he must be at the gate by this time."

(To be continued.)

THE HOUSE FOR GIFTS

When in Hamilton do not fail to visit Junor's, the House for Gifts. See our display of China, Art Pottery, Cut Glass and Antique Furniture, Pictures, etc. You will be made welcome.

ROBERT JUNOR

62 KING ST. E. SOUTH SIDE
Hamilton, Ont.

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

SPECIALISTS

Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin, Kidney, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases.

Call or send history for free advice. Medicine furnished in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Consultation Free.

DRS. SOPER & WHITE
25 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

Please Mention This Paper.

ASHAMED OF THE PIMPLES

How embarrassing it is to have pimples and blackheads break out on the face, and particularly just when one is trying to look the best.

You will find a friend in Dr. Chase's Ointment, for it not only cures pimples and blackheads, but also makes the skin soft, smooth and attractive.

In a score of ways Dr. Chase's Ointment proves useful in every home as a treatment for eczema, salt rheum, barbers' itch, ringworm and all forms of itching skin disease.

All dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto. Sample box free if you mention this paper.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

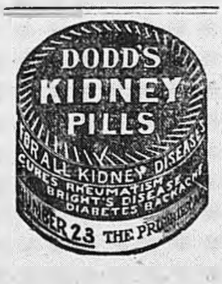
HAIR GOODS
—FOR—
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

Mailed at lowest possible prices, consistent with high-grade work.

Our Natural Wavy 3-Strand Switches at $5.00, $7.00 and $9.00 in all shades are leaders with us. Just send on your sample, or write for anything in our line.

GENTLEMEN'S TOUPEES at $25.00 and $35.00, that defy detection when worn.

MINTZ'S HAIR GOODS EMPORIUM
62 KING STREET WEST
Hamilton, Ont.
(Formerly Mdme. I. Mintz).



Pale Cheeked Women Told About Restoring A Rosy Complexion

A few years ago the girl with pale, drawn cheeks scarcely knew what to do in order to restore her fading appearance. At that time there was no blood-food medium made that really would put color and strength into systems that were more or less worn out.

To-day it's different. The blood can be quickly nourished, can be made rich, red, and healthy. All you have to do is take two Ferrozone Tablets with a sip or two of water after meals. The effect is almost magical.

Mothers, look at your children. Are they ruddy and strong—do they eat and sleep well, or are they pale, weak, and anaemic?

FERROZONE will rebuild them. Take your own case — is your blood strong and rich? Have you that old-time strength and vigor, or are you somewhat under the weather?

FERROZONE will supply the strengthening elements you require. It is a blood-forming, nourishing tonic that makes every ailing person well.

FERROZONE is a marvellous remedy, it contains in concentrated form certain rare qualities that especially fit it in cases of anaemia, poor color thin blood, tiredness, and loss of weight.

Every day you put off using FERROZONE you lose ground. Get it today, sold in 50 cent boxes by all dealers, or by mail from the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Ont.

A Song of Triumph.

Work:—
Thank God for the might of it,
The ardor, the urge, the delight of it—
Work that springs from the heart's desire,
Setting the brain and the soul on fire—
Oh, what is so good as the heat of it,
And what is so glad as the beat of it,
And what is so kind as the stern command,
Challenging brain and heart and hand?

Work!
Thank God for the pride of it,
For the beautiful, conquering tide of it,
Sweeping the life in its furious flood,
Thrilling the arteries, cleansing the blood,
Mastering stupor and dull despair,
Moving the dreamer to do and dare.
Oh, what is so good as the urge of it,
And what is so glad as the surge of it,
And what is so strong as the summons deep,
Rousing the torpid soul from sleep?

Work!
Thank God for the pace of it,
For the terrible, swift, keen race of it,
Fiery steeds in full control,
Nostrils aquiver to greet the goal.
Work, the Power that drives behind,
Guiding the purposes, taming the mind,
Holding the runaway wishes back,
Reining the will to one steady track,
Speeding the energies faster, faster,
Triumphing over disaster.
Oh, what is so good as the pain of it,
And what is so good as the gain of it?
And what is so kind as the cruel goad
Forcing us on through the rugged road?

Work!
Thank God for the swing of it,
For the clamoring, hammering ring of it,
Passion of labor daily hurled
On the mighty anvils of the world.
Oh, what is so fierce as the flame of it?
And what is so huge as the aim of it?
Thundering on through dearth and doubt
Calling the plan of the Maker out.
Work, the Titan; Work, the friend,
Shaking the earth to glorious end,
Draining the swamps and blasting the hills,
Doing whatever the Spirit wills—
Rendering a continent apart,
To answer the dream of the Master heart.
Thank God for a world where none may shirk—
Thank God for the splendor of work!

—Angela Morgan in the New York Times.

Spanking Doesn't Cure!

Don't think children can be cured of bed-wetting by spanking them. The trouble is constitutional, the child cannot help it. I will send FREE to any mother my successful home treatment, with full instructions. If your children trouble you in this way, send no money, but write me to-day. My treatment is highly recommended to adults troubled with urine difficulties by day or night. Address

MRS. M. SUMMERS,
Box 8 Windsor, Ontario.

Fooling the Boss.

Murphy was taking a day off, says an English weekly, and wishing to enjoy himself thoroughly, he walked round to watch "the boys." He was surprised to see his friend Kelly working as if carrying a hodful of mortar up and down a ladder was the only thing he took any real pleasure in.

"It's yourself that's working mighty hard to-day, Kelly!" expostulated Murphy.

"Whist! I'm just making a fool of the boss!" said Kelly, winking slyly.

"And how are you doing that, Kelly?"

"Sure, Murphy, it's as easy as kissing your hand. He sees me going up the ladder with my hod full of mortar and he thinks I'm working. But, Murphy, my boy, it's the same hodful I'm carting up and down all the time."—Youth's Companion.

WINTER HARD ON BABY

The winter season is a hard one on the baby. He is more or less confined to stuffy, badly ventilated rooms. It is so often stormy that the mother does not get him out in the fresh air as often as she should. He catches colds which rack his little system; his stomach and bowels get out of order and he becomes peevish and cross. To guard against this the mother should keep a box of Baby's Own Tablets in the house. They regulate the stomach and bowels and break up colds. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Carlyle Declined the Honor.

Among the many distinguished men who have refused honors was Thomas Carlyle. Disraeli offered him in the queen's name the Grand Cross of the Bath, "a distinction," writes Froude, "never before conferred upon an English author, with a life income corresponding to such rank." Carlyle declined the honor, but he was deeply touched by the compliment, the more so as he had frequently attacked Disraeli in his writings. Most readers will probably agree with the verdict of the Chelsea bus conductor who said to Froude: "Very proper of the queen to offer it and more proper of him to say that he would have nothing to do with it. 'Tisn't they who can do honor to the likes of he."—London Standard.

Dwarf Fruit Trees.

Dwarf fruit trees are ornamental and easily cared for; they fruit much sooner than standard trees and are particularly suitable for small gardens. The quality of the fruit is equal to that of standard trees and with proper care will be superior.

Dwarf cherry trees will produce a crop of fruit in two or three years. The sweet varieties are the strongest growers and are as beautiful as any shrub when in flower.

Jutland Hero's Story.

The bluejacket had been in the battle off Jutland, and in the railway compartment every one addressed him respectfully. Incidentally he was the recipient of numerous fine cigars. He conducted himself with becoming dignity, and when the foreign-looking gentleman who had kept silent went out at a roadside station the audience settled down to hear the yarn. Nodding his head toward the dark stranger on the platform, the bluejacket remarked with a grin:

"'E thinks 'e 'as lost something 'e'd like to hear, 'e 'as. But all Hi saw of the bloody battle was coal—nothink but coal. Hi'm a stoker, you see, that's what Hi am."—"Argonaut."

Grand Complexion Improver! Better Than Cosmetics

When it's so easy to bring back the bloom of youth to faded cheeks, when skin disfigurements can be removed, isn't it foolish to plaster on cosmetics?

Go to the root of the trouble—remove the cause—correct the condition that keeps you from looking as you ought. Use Dr. Hamilton's Pills and very soon you'll have a complexion to be proud of. How much happier you'll feel — pimples gone, cheeks rosy again, eyes bright, spirits good, joyous health again returned. Never a failure with Dr. Hamilton's Pills, get a 25c box to-day.

Glad Discovery.

An Irishman went out to Australia seeking two brothers who had been out there for some years. They were known as Pat and Ted. While walking off the railway station he saw an engine with the word "Patented, 1899."

"Begorry," said he, "I have found them bhoys after all. They are boiler manufacturers—Pat-en-Ted, 1899—and it was the very year, begorra, they came out here."—Pittsburg Chronicle.

Mine Gas Detector.

A new electric instrument to detect explosive gas in mines has just been patented. Such an instrument is necessary because of the greatly increased use of electric minelamps instead of the old-time Davy safety-lamps. The Davy lamp gave the miner warning of the presence of gas, but the electric lamp of course does not. The new detector consists of two glowing electric wires connected in series. One wire is treated so as to burn more brightly in gas-laden air than in pure air. In perfectly pure air the two wires glow with exactly the same brightness. By noting the difference in the brightness of the two indicators the miner cannot only detect the presence of dangerous gas, but can also tell almost exactly how much of it is present.

Foxy Hubby.

It was an ingenious husband who sent his wife shopping in a taxi the other day. A friend who happened to see him say good-bye to her from the curb, remarked on his apparent extravagance.

"It's economy, really," said the husband. "Whenever she's in a store she will be worried to death because the taxi is eating up money all the time, so she won't stay long enough to spend half as much as she would if she went on foot or in a street car."—New York Times.

His Great Scheme

"I have solved the crowded car problem!" exclaimed the jubilant street railway man.

"How?"

"We'll put a phonograph in each car and keep it playing 'The Star Spangled Banner.' Then everybody'll have to stand up."—Washington Star.

Sore Corns Go!

Absolutely Painless

No cutting, no plasters or pads to press the sore spot. Putnam's Extractor makes the corn go without pain. Takes out the sting overnight. Never fails—leaves no scar. Get a 25c bottle of Putnam's Corn Extractor to-day.

Bush Rubbers

Great Clean-up in all lines of Bush Rubbers, Moccasins, Etc.

If you have not received your account by mail, please ask for it. All accounts now ready. We need every dollar on our books. Do not overlook this matter.

Falconer Bros.

The Home of Good Groceries

Groceries

Fine line in groceries this week, goods that are hard to get. We have lots of them at prices that are low and reasonable.

Currants at 20 and 25c

Raisins at 15c and 18c

Prunes large and fresh, Clear syrup, Clover honey, Corn flakes, Shredded wheat, and Krumples, **all at the old prices.**

Wheatine. Rolled wheat and oats.

Choicest dairy butter in prints or rolls. New laid eggs by dozen or by crate. Come in and get a supply.

D. Geddes & Co.

For This Week Only

Here's chance you won't get anywhere else

1915 Prices in 1917

Best grade Sockeye salmon for *25c*

Tomatoes at *15c* per can

Corn and Peas *12½c*

50 cent quality tea (the old 40 cent quality) at present at *40c* lb.

Extra heavy military flannel old 45c quality, for this week only *45c* yard

Some ladies' mantles carried over from last season at half price.

Watch For Further, Bargains

Roppel Bros.

Rural phone. Underwood

Hockey Game

The junior bunch of boys are playing great hockey. Friday night they took the Southampton juniors into camp to the tune of 8-2. The attendance was not very good, and those who were absent missed a bang-up good game of hockey with fast skating, good combination and no roughness.

The visitors played a steady game, and with one or two positions strengthened will make the Port boys go hard to win. For them Wilson was the star. He is a fast skater and a good shot, getting the only two goals for the visitors. The Port juniors are well balanced. Roy Wankel is a regular professional in goal, while Christian and Lawrence Schrank are cool defence men, breaking up the rushes and relieving nicely. Christian scored three of the goals by his lifting of the puck. These two play defence well by feeding the forwards and keeping them up the ice all the time. Walter Miller was the quickest lad on ice with his stick. He netted three goals. Billy McCullough as centre has speed and is a great check, by good combination with Lloyd Harmon and Norman Thomas he scored two goals. The forward line are the making of a great team in another season. They are swift have good staying power, and use lots of head in manoeuvring the puck toward the opposing goal.

M. Hang refereed the game. One penalty was given to McCullogh for shunting Mahon into the boards without cushions. Port—Wankel, Christian, Schrank, Miller, Thomas, McCullough, Harmon. Southampton—Mahon, Wilson, McVittie, Sparling, Grasser, Matheson, Baker.

Mrs. J. D. McIntosh is at Richmond Hill, where her mother is very seriously ill.

Nothing Now

It's nothing new for Hamilton to sell chunks, half-quarters, or whole quarters at low prices. We have always done this. We favor the working men and will continue to sell meat at reduced prices. L. Hamilton.

Autos Painted

Wm. Bray has secured the shop above the Ford gargage, and is ready to properly paint all automobiles. Also, anyone desiring painting of any description, please notify us. Prices very reasonable. Let us give you a fig[illegible]. W. Bray Port Elgin. 3-3t

UNDERWOOD NEWS

The annual meeting of the Presbyterian church here, was held on Monday last, when a small crowd was present, Rev. McNabb presiding. The annual report and sheet was distributed to those present, by treasurer J. G. McKay, who explained the items appearing in it, and it was adopted. The church has enjoyed a fair year of success. Alex McKenzie was elected a manager in the place of G. Hood, and all the other members of the management were re-elected, also J. B. Struthers secretary, and J. G. McKay treas. It was also decided not to hold a tea-meeting this year, but to have a special collection. The Ladies Aid very kindly provided lunch.

Miss Tena McKay has returned to Toronto.

The sale of cattle at McLean's yard was attended by a good crowd of farmers, and good business was done by auctioneer Pearce. The prices ranged from $61 to $86.

A few good cutters left at a bargain price, Thede & Brill.

Highest price paid for all kinds of hides at The Hardware.

(Intended for last week)

Mrs. W. A. Cole has returned home after a pleasant visit with her sister at Walkerville.

Miss Tena Wittig is visiting her friend Miss McKeeman at Glamis.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Shannon were at Seaforth last week.

Installation of officers took place in the I. O. O. F. lodge on Monday evening. At the close of the meeting an Oyster supper was enjoyed by all at Mr. Hugh McLean's.

Report to Council for term April 1st 1916, to December 31st, 1916.

RECEIPTS

Bal. audit March 31st, 1916	$21 78
Donations Mrs. G. H. McKay	3 00
Mrs. L. Kaake	1 00
Bruce Tp	35 00
Mrs. R. Cole	1 00
Mrs. H. Bull	1 00
W. Axle	5 00
Mrs. W. F. Summers	1 60
Jessie McNaughton	6 00
Mrs. H. McDougall	1 00
Wm. Dobson	1 00
Wm. Schnittker (pig)	14 25
J. G. MacKay	5 00
Mrs. R. Murdock	4 00
T. Brown (Davis)	9 50
J. R. Hunter	5 00
Mrs. D. D. McKenzie	2 00
Mrs. Geo. Hood	5 00
Mrs. H. Murray	6 00
Mrs. F. McLennan	1 00
Underwood I. O. O. F.	20 00
Underwood S. O. S	10 00
Mrs. Blair	2 00
Wilmot Abbs	2 00
Sox sold	8 70
Proceeds Rev. Gilmore lecture	18 65
R. W. B. Club box social	200 00
Ice cream	2 20
Booth receipts	49 89
Collections at meetings	49 32
Members fees	10 75
Mrs. Matheson refund	5 90
T. Eaton Co. ref'd money sent out of goods	63 59
	$571 29

PAYMENTS FOR SUPPLIES

T. Eaton Co	214 51
Yarn	14 76
Postage and communication	73
Roppel Bros	56 82
Brown & McColl	17 20
N. McInnes & Co	17 90
J McKellar	5 63
Mrs. Matheson material	60 00
Rev. Gilmore for lecture	6 20
Mrs. H. McLean	2 70
Bessie McNaughton	6 44
Mrs. D. D. McKenzie	7 36
Bal. Dec. 31st, 1916	159 60
	$571 29

Above all for yarn, flannel or other material.

Mrs J. Struthers, Treas.

Jan. 4th 1917.

Audited and found correct.

J. G. MacKay.

First Meeting

At the first meeting of Bruce Tp. council on Jan 8th the first piece of business transacted was that of giving $5 to Sick Children's Hospital.

The following are the salaries for 1917; Assessor $100, Collector $100, to include phone tax. Treasurer $120, Tp. to pay for bond, Clerk $250 for ordinary work. Auditors $7.00 each. Council meetings $2.50 and 10 cents a mile one way. Committee work $2.50 per day. Caretaker $1.25 a day and Tp. furnish wood.

Committees were appointed as follows: S. W. div., Johnson and McNeill. S. E. div. McNeill and Baker. Goderich Road, Dobson and Baker. N. W. div. Johnson and McKenzie. N. E. Div. Dobson and McKenzie.

Messrs. J. B. Richardson and J. B. Struthers are the auditors; J. R. Hunter member of the B. of H. John Nuttall and H. Farrel sanitary inspectors; and sheep valuators be same as last year, and same salaries.

The assessor for Bruce is A. McGillivray, and the Collector J. Kippen.

The council showed their interest in Red Cross work by voting $35 to each society in Bruce Tp.

N. A. McGillivray was paid $125 on bridge 29-12, and John Coleman was paid $2.50 for wood on hand at hall. The reeve will purchase six cords of 2-foot wood and one cord kindling.

The printing contract goes to The Tiverton Watchman, at $140 for 1917.

Bargains

In millinery and millinery trimmings. No extra charge for trimming hats.

For Fancy Needlework

Crochet cottons, wools, slipper soles, fancy and plain ribbons for work bags. Dainty handkerchiefs for Christmas trade. Also all kinds of novelty and plain stamped goods in newest designs.

MISS M. BAKER

Arlington Block

A Most Striking, Startling and Astonishing Sale

Of Men's and Boys' Clothing, Furnishings, Boots, and Rubbers, begins on

Saturday evening, January 27, at 9 a.m

and ends

Saturday Night February 10th at 11 p.m

F. R. Barber's, Port Elgin

This sale is a bargain event in the broadest sense of the word, and as such, we welcome our friends and customers to come and share in the splendid savings it is possible for us to offer. Such a sale as this will not be possible again in a long time. Wholesale prices are double what they were short time ago. So be on hand and take advantage of these money-saving values.

Remember, the early bird catches the worm.—Just a word of advice: It will pay you to be here waiting Saturday morning at 9 o'clock, when the doors open. First come, first served.

Shirts, Shirts

One lot of fine shirts, in fancy patterns, and black and white stripes, 13 dozen, regular $1 and $1.25 now ***79 cents***

Work Shirts

One lot of work shirts comprising blue chambray, black and white drill, and blue and white drill, good values at 60 and 70c while they last ***45*** cents

Work Shirts

About 10 dozen heavy Rock Fast drills, black denims, blue chambrays, etc, all large make and sizes 14 to 17. Good 90c and $1 values to clear at ***75***cts

Cashmere Socks

Reg 75c now ***55*** cents

Reg 50c now ***39*** cents

Reg 35c now ***25*** cents

Heavy Wool Socks good value at 35 cts now ***23***cts

Men's Shoes

Men's heavy oil grain shoes, good $4.50 line now **$3.85**

Men's black kip shoes good $4.75 and $5 values now **$3 85**

Men's fine shoes, gun metal worth to-day $7.00 now **$4.50**

Men's $4.00 shoes now **$3**

Boys' Shoes

Boy's high cut shoes, solid leather, good $3.75 value now **$2.75.** Sizes 1 to 5

Boy's fine calf shoes reg $3 now **$2.25**

Youth's calf shoes reg $2 65 sizes 11 to 13 for ***$1.98***

Youth's solid leather shoes, sizes 11 to 13½ good $2 now $1.50

Men's Overcoats

Men's black beaver cloth coats, with curl cloth body lining and otter, marmot fur shawl collar. Regular $23 for **$17.**

Men's cloth coats with curl cloth body lining and marmot fur collar. Regular $15 for **$10.50.**

Men's heavy ulsters with shawl or convertable collars.

Regular $22 lines for **$17**

" 20 " " **15.50**

" 15 " " **10.75**

200 Boys Suits

Boys' tweed suits. Regular $10 for **$7.50**

" " " 7.50 " **5.50**

" " " 6.00 " **4.50**

" " " 5.00 " **3.75**

200 Men's Suits

Men's Tweed and worsted suits. Regular $22 lines for **$18**

20 " " **16**

18 " " **14.50**

15 " " ***11.75***

12 " " ***9.50***

Boys' Overcoats

Boys' Chesterfield style overcoats. Reg. up to $10 for ***$6 75***

Boys' Chesterfield styles. Reg up to $7.50 for ***$4.75***

Boys' heavy tweed coats, convertable collars. Regular $10 lines for ***$6.75***

" 7.50 " 5.75

" 6.50 " 4.50

Men's Underwear

Heavy rib woolen shirts and drawers. Regular $1.25 lines now **98c.**

Heavy rib woolen shirts and drawers. Regular $1.50 lines now **$1.15.**

Watson's fine spring needle underwear. Regular $1.35 now **$1.00.**

Men's natural wool underwear good $1.50 value now **$1.15**

Penmans fleece lined, we cannot buy this line at 75c. Special 55c.

Silk Ties 10 dozen 35 and 50 cent ties, your last chance for good ties cheap at ***23*** cents

Silk Ties your unrestricted choice of our entire stock of 75 cent neckware for ***55*** cts

Overalls and Smocks

Leather label and Brotherhood smocks and overalls at less than the manufacturers present prices reg $2 now ***$1.50***

Handkerchiefs

Reg 15c and 2 for 25c, now 3 for 25 cents

Flannelette Blankets

Largest size, special at ***$2.00*** per pair

Winter Caps one lot reg. 75c while they last ***50*** cts.

Rubbers

Men's fine rubber good values now **90c.**

Boys' rubbers now ***70c.***

Youth's rubber now ***60c.***

Little gents rubbers 50c.

Men's bush rubbers:

reg $2.25 line now $175.

" $3.25 line now $2.75.

" $3.75 " " 3.00.

This is a chance of a lifetime, so don't miss this last chance.

Sale will continue just 13 days.

Pass the word along to your friends

Nothing but a very serious illness should keep you from attending this sale.

F. R. Barber

Port Elgin, Ont.

Remember the sale begins at 9 o'clock Saturday morning Jan. 27.

TO INVESTORS

THOSE WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME, HAVE FUNDS REQUIRING INVESTMENT MAY PURCHASE AT PAR

DOMINION OF CANADA DEBENTURE STOCK

IN SUMS OF $500, OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF

Principal repayable 1st October, 1919.

Interest payable half-yearly, 1st April and 1st October by cheque (free of exchange at any chartered Bank in Canada) at the rate of five per cent per annum from the date of purchase.

Holders of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash, in payment of any allotment made under any future war loan issue in Canada other than an issue of Treasury Bills or other like short date security.

Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.

A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp.

For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA

OCTOBER 7th, 1916.

The Port Elgin Times.

All The Local News Worth While Is In The Times.

48TH YEAR—NO. 5 PORT ELGIN, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY. JAN., 31, 1917 $1.50 PER YEAR $2.00 PER YEAR TO UNITED STATES

A Draft of the 160th Now Fighting in France

It looks now as if some of the 160th were in France. Mrs. J. H. Kennedy has received a letter from Gourlay Black, in which he acknowledges a Christmas box, and says: "To-day January 10th, I was picked to go to France. Forty men have been drafted. I am one of them, we dare not leave camp, as we may be called any time. As we have to go some time it may as well be now."

Pte. Black did not give the names of any others of the forty.

Died at London

Pte. Harold Bancroft of the 1st Battalion, who spent Christmas week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Warren Jenner, died in the Central Military Convalescent Hospital, Monday 22nd, from internal injuries received last June while serving with his battalion in France. The funeral was held with full military honors Tuesday afternoon. Pte. Bancroft took an active interest in Patriotic work and was expected to speak at St. Luke's Church, Broughdale, in the interests of the Red Cross work. He gave an address a couple of weeks ago at St. John's, Arva. A brother of Pte. Bancroft met death with Lord Kitchener when the late secretary of war and famous British Field Marshal was drowned from the Hampshire, a British auxiliary cruiser, off the coast of Scotland, while on his way to Petrograd. Bancroft's brother was one of the crew of the illfated vessel. His father was wounded while on active service in 1915.

COMING EVENTS

10c. per line first insertion.
5c. per line second time.
No notice less than 25c

SOCIAL.—By Girls' Sunshine Club of North Bruce, on February 16th. Particulars next week.

DON'T FORGET there will be a box social at Riboy's school, 12th of Bruce soon.

BOX SOCIAL.—The White School box social, February 9th will give you a great night's fun. Extra good program. Ten cents admission. Ladies with boxes free. Good stabling for horses across from school.

What About Your Eyes?

Miss J. J. Allan will be in Port Elgin Saturday, February 10th. One day only at Arlington hotel.

CONDENSED ADVERTISING

FARM FOR SALE—Do you want to buy a good 50 acres? Enquire at Times Office.

FOR SALE—A quantity of seed oats for sale, apply to J. Drummond, Tiverton. Phone No. 23. 3-3 t. p.

15 ACRES FOR SALE—Situate just outside Port Elgin on Goderich road North. Good house and barn. small orchard. Suitable for retired farmer. Will sell cheap as I am leaving town. J. B. Reinhart. Apply to A. B. Reinhart Port Elgin R. R. 2. tf.

FURS AND HIDES WANTED—We are buying any quantity of furs and hides. Bring us your furs. Write or 'phone B. ZELKIND, Port Elgin, Ont.

FARM FOR SALE—75 acre grass farm lot F con. 8 Bruce Tp. First class well watered; also 100 acres 9th con. Kincardine Tp. 1 1-2 miles east of Goderich road. Apply D. C. Cavin, Port Elgin. 4 tf

CEDARVALE SHORTHORNS for sale. Present offering, two roan bulls 12 mos. old, and one solid red bull calf 6 mos. These young bulls are real good individuals and are in good condition, also one grade cow well gone in calf, a good milker! and a pair of steer calves. We will be pleased to have you come and see our cattle, whether you buy or not. John Scott, Port Elgin, R. R. No. 1. Bruce phone.

DENTAL

W. P. POWER, D. D. S., Dentist, office over South End Store. Hours 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

J. A. CHAPMAN, Official Issuer, of marriage licenses, Port Elgin, Ont. Office in Muir Block.

R. C. CRAWFORD, Official Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Office at Drug Store, Port Elgin

LEGAL

W. B. BURGESS, LL.B., Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, &c., &c. Office, Hutton's Private and other funds to loan.

MEDICAL

DR. F. H. WELLS, Office and residence on Green street, one door west of Bank of Hamilton.

W. J. CHAMBERS, M. D., L. R. C. P., L. M., Edinburgh. Office and residence "Lakeview Hall" opposite South End park Port Elgin.

DR. W. S. LAIRD, Oculist, Specialty in Nose and Throat diseases. Guarantees all his fitting of glasses. Office hours Wednesday afternoons. Next to Metropolitan Bank

SOCIETIES

PORT ELGIN LODGE No. 429 G.R.C., A.F. & A.M. Regular communications in the Masonic Hall, Thursday on or before full moon, at 8 p. m. Visiting brethern cordially welcomed. George Chapman, W. M.; Cyril Currier Sec'y.

DENOVO LODGE No. 170, I. O. O. F., of Ontario, meets at 8 o'clock, p.m., every Monday in their hall in the Commercial Block. Art Harrison, N.G.; T. Rankin, Rec.-Sec.; D. Geddes, Perm. Sec.

John Henderson New President

Mr. John Henderson, of Port Elgin, is the new president of the North Bruce and Saugeen Agricultural Society. There was a fair attendance at the annual meeting which was presided over by Mr. Alex Lamont.

The financial report read by Treasurer Elliott showed that the finances were in good shape. The previous year the surplus of $150 was given to patriotic funds. Last year there was no surplus, but there is still a treasury containing $300.

The prize list was discussed. Messrs Scott and Christie pointed out the weakness of the prize list regarding cattle prizes, while Mr. J. J. George drew attention to the poultry prizes. W. A. Mitchell suggested that two prizes be given in horticulture instead of three.

A committee was appointed to look into prize list matters,

Alex Lamont was appointed a delegate to the Fairs Convention.

It was decided to hold a field crop competition in oats and potatoes.

The fair will be held Sept. 20 and 21.

On motion of Messrs G. Christie and J. Scott, the clerk was instructed to have a letter of condolence drafted and sent to the widow and family of the late Allan McKinnon.

The officers are: Pres., John Henderson; Vice Pres., J. H. Webster; Second Vice Pres. Neil Swinton.

Executive Committee—G. Christie, Alex Lamont, John Scott, D. J. Izzard, C. Campbell, the president and secretary.

Directors—Hon. Director, Walter Gowanlock Sr., C. Saug, John Cassiday, Wm. Airth, John Howe, Walter McKay, Wm. McIntosh, Wm. Howe, George Gray, G. McLaren, J. J. George, E. R. Sayles, W. D. McTaggart, Walter Gowlock Jr., R. Hilker, J. W. Pattison, W. A. Mitchell.

Auditors—H. D. McLaren, C. Currier.

TURNER'S

The Red Cross Box Social held in No. 5 on Friday evening is considered to have been about the best and most successful entertainment held here for some time. Auctioneer Rankin wielded the hammer and seemed to have no trouble in inducing the young men to come out with their best bids. Shortly after 8 o'clock Trustee Jeffry called the meeting to order and introduced Mr. D. Muir, a former teacher, and asked him to take the chair. Mr. Muir said it was a great pleasure for him to act as chairman at a meeting for such a worthy cause as the Red Cross, and it gave him greater pleasure on account of the present teacher being one of his old pupils. There were 18 names on the Honor Roll of those who had attended No. 5. The program rendered was first class. The performance of the school children under the direction of their teacher, Miss A. E. Cairns, was especially worthy of mention. Miss Eva Bennet was accompanist. The play "Punkin Ridge" was well acted and brought roars of laughter. Those assisting in it were Arch Bell, Mr. and Mrs. George Osborne, Elmo Holtz, Edgar Hillis, Mary Jeffrey, Della Herron, Charley Nelson and Arch Cameron. Others assisting in the program were Mr. and Mrs. W. McKinney, Wm. Muir, Mary and Isabell Bell, Miss Kate Murray, Miller Wankel, and Smith from Port Elgin, John Schrank, Miss Young, teacher in Riley's school. Miss Alvina Kelly had the lucky number for the comforter and Mr. Archie Cameron got the highest priced box. The proceeds amounted to over $101.

Just try our chocolates. They are the best money can buy. McMurray

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Lawrence Schrank is very seriously ill.

Rev. Mr. Parke has returned and will occupy his pulpit here Sunday.

Mr. W. A. Mitchell is the new chairman of the public school board.

Miss Ruby Eidt is home recuperating after an operation at Kitchener hospital.

Rev. Dr. Ross, of Toronto, visited his sister, Mrs. R. Smythe, last week.

W. F. Bald has purchased a new Ford runabout. This is the Inspector's third new Ford.

The Conservative Candidate Sevigny, won in the Quebec by election by 214 majority.

A. J. Lowes now controls the draying of the town, having bought the good-will of W. Bannister, who will likely move to Toronto.

The patriotic society of S. S. No. 2 Saugeen, meets Friday at the home of Mrs. E. R. Doll. All ladies are asked to come at 2.30 p.m.

Jos. Vennard and family left for Findlater, Sask., on Tuesday. "Joe" came back from the west in 1915, but believes he can do better there. Many friends regret the removal of this family.

Miss Ada Chappell has donated some of her beautiful needle work to the White School Patriotic society. There is on view at Ebert's a handsome lunch cloth and serviettes. These will be drawn for at the White school box social, and tickets are being sold.

The members of the I. O. F. made a presentation of a fountain pen and an address to Mr. W. D. Bottrill, the Chief Ranger, on Tuesday night. During the evening there was a social time enjoyed. "Billy" is a good officer and the members appreciate his work.

Autos Painted

Wm. Bray has secured the shop above the Ford garage, and is ready to properly paint all automobiles. Also, anyone desiring painting of any description, please notify us. Prices very reasonable. Let us give you a figure. W. Bray, Port Elgin. 3-1t.

Tenders Wanted

Tenders will be received by the trustees of S. S. No. 5, Saugeen, for the erection of a brick woodshed up to February 1st. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Plans and specifications can be seen at the residence of the secretary.

James McEwing Secretary, S. S. No.5,

News in General

Mrs. B. Zelkind is visiting in Toronto.

Rev. Mr. Hogg of Southampton Presbyterian church, has accepted a call to Clinton.

Let The Times transact all your newspaper business. We deal with all other newspapers.

Messrs. H. D. McLaren, A. Lymburner, N. Eidt and J. W. Pattison composed a rink of curlers which played in Walkerton, Friday. They won and lost.

Mrs. Busby was called to Toronto last week to attend the funeral of her father, who died Tuesday week. He was in his 89th year.

The marriage takes place this afternoon of Miss Viola McIntee, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. McIntee, to Mr. Elmo Holtz, of 2nd con. Saugeen. The young people are well-known in this district.

Writing from Keddleston Sask. Mr. John Hogan says: "Here's my $1.50 for The Times. I can't get along without The Times. We are having very cold weather here, not very much snow. Had a good crop last year, and everything prosperous. Best regards to my old friends."

We were pleased to receive a visit last Tuesday from Mr. John Rushton of North Bruce, who met with a serious injury in a fall in his barn last fall. A rugged constitution pulled him through, and while he shows the effect of his injuries, his many friends in Southampton were delighted that he was able to visit us again.—Beacon.

In reporting that Mr. Henry Crowe was in partnership with Mr. Hamilton in cattle buying The Times was misinformed. It should be for the buying of hogs. Mr. Crowe is still purchasing cattle himself. In connection with the high prices of hogs, Mr. Crowe informs us that Mr. Geo. Seiffert brought in six last week which were six months old, and which figured up to $198.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Duke have returned after a 3 month's holiday in Pittsburg. They look fine after their holiday, and many old friends are glad to see them. The Times asked Mr. Duke if there was plenty of coal at Pittsburg. "Why no" said he, "The place where you'd think they would have lots of it, people are getting it in sacks, and paying $10 a ton for it. One thing it is not very cold there."

Mr. D. M. Geddes, of Rosetown, Sask. who is visiting here, was in Owen Sound visiting his father, Mr. John Geddes, for a few days. Mr. Geddes went west several years ago, and is now a leading merchant in the thriving Rosetown. He says: "Business is good all through the farming sections of the west. The good crop of 1915, and fair crops in most sections this year, along with the high price of wheat, has made the farmer prosperous, and naturally when the farmer prospers, so do other people."

A report sent from England says 107 men of the 160th are suffering from mumps.

Duncan MacKenzie brought to town last week a load of hogs which figured up to $409.09.

The local Masons have a big gathering Thursday night when the D. D. G. M., Mayor Johnston, of Walkerton, visits the lodge.

Elmer Siefert, North Bruce, reported to The Times that crows were seen last week. With the past few weeks of weather no robin dare show his face.

The fact that The Times is frequently solicited to run liquor advertising in its columns, is proof that a great many of the newspapers in Canada must be running the booze ads. The latest in the field for business is a Michigan concern.

The coal situation remains serious. There is still a great shortage of cars. It may be that more passenger trains will be cut off. So far this section is being served by two passenger trains out and two in, but it may be that one of these will be cut off, as on other lines.

The L. O. L. men at their recent meeting held at Williscroft, decided to send to their members now at the front a suitable remembrance. The officers elected were: W. Master, C. H. Green, Southampton; D. Master, T. S. Peacock, Williscroft; Rec. Sec. A. Rushton, Williscroft; Chaplain, G. Watson, Southampton; Treas. E. Grant, Williscroft; Fin. Sec., H. McFadden, Williscroft; D of Ceremonies, M. Robertson, Port Elgin; Lecturer E. McArtney, Williscroft; Dep. Sec., C. Crawford, Williscroft. Refreshments were enjoyed at the close.

A Compliment To Our Reeve

Reeve Izzard of Port Elgin, was tendered a big compliment by the county council last week when they elected him warden by acclamation.

The names of Reeves Douglas, Case and Wilkinson were mentioned, but these gentlemen promptly withdrew and with hearty applause Mr. Izzard was made Warden of Bruce county.

Another compliment was paid him at Walkerton when John Rowland, the president of the Saugeen Electric Light Co., entertained the new Warden and his council to a fine banquet.

Immediately on accepting the chair Warden Izzard had big things to deal with.

The first thing was to provide money for the Patriotic Funds. The councillors rose to the occasion admirably and voted $100,000 for the year 1917.

The next big business was the good roads question. The Warden soon made it plain where he stood in the matter when he told them that his county had led in many movements but regretted that they had not led in good roads legislation. However, he believed that the d scussion would gradually win over those opposed. Then there was a battle royal. "Black Dan" MacDonald and Dennis Phalen seemed to be the fighters opposing the scheme. Of course, there were other township men opposed, but were evidently open to conviction. Reeve Johnson, of Bruce, while not opposing the scheme severely, thought it might be laid over till after the war. Peter Dobson concurred in this. Reeve Christie believed in the scheme and therefore voted with the majority.

The motion was by D. A. MacDonald of Kinloss, and Whitworth, of Tara, to lay the matter over till after the war.

This was defeated 11 to 19. Those voting to lay it over were Reeves Dobson, Doering, Filsinger, Jas. Johnston, D. A. MacDonald, Phalen, Rutledge Rowand, Whitworth, Wilkinson. Willoughby. Those voting to give the matter further consideration were Reeves, Bell, Case, Case, Christie, Craig, Douglas, Ferguson, Forbes, Hunter, Izzard, Jos Johnson R Johnson, Kastner, Mann, D. B. McDonald, Russell, Steele, Whicher.

A pleasant occasion during the council's sitting was the presentation, by the councillors of a handsome gold-headed cane to Mr. Norman Robertson, the esteemed County Treasurer

Rubber prices made a sharp advance this month. Also all woollens have made big advances. It keeps the merchant and business men generally busy watching their costs and securing goods.

In The Imperial Army

Port Elgin is represented in the Imperial Army by one of its prominent families. David Gordon Macdonald, son of Mr. and Mrs. Neil MacDonald. He enlisted in the 162nd battalion last year, and as a lieutenant was a recruiting officer. He took special courses and was counted a proficient officer. But to get to the war early was Dave's desire, and last December he resigned his commission, and in order to get into the fight went as a private. Three weeks ago he landed in England, and advices from Ottawa are to the effect that he has received a commission in the Imperial Army. He was educated in Port Elgin public and high schools. He was principal in Parry public school.

American Hotel to Close its Doors

The American hotel will be closed by the proprietor Mr. C. F. McPherson. He says that since Prohibition came the business has not been good, and as he has other interests, he will close up. Mr. and Mrs. McPherson will occupy their former residence.

The American is a well-known hostelry in this part of the province, and recognized as one of the best in these parts. It has been going for many years, and is a fine brick structure. It was erected by the late Henry Hilker.

Dunblane Church

The annual meeting of Dunblane church was held last week. The reports showed the progress the best for many years. The edifice is greatly improved, and the givings larger. Missions got $100, Belgian Relief $121, while other solicitations received $24. The officers are the same as last year. D. F. Christie and Wm. Young retiring managers were re-elected and John Wallace and James Bryce auditors.

Votes of thanks were tendered the Secy-treas, Mr. John Scott, and the appreciation of the splendid work of the women for patriotic purposes was shown. Recognition was also made for the gifts of two soldier boys, who had not forgotten the old-home church.

Another pleasant feature of the evening was the gift of $25 to Rev. Mr. Watt, the pastor.

Bargains in Meat

You haven,t heard that often. But it's true. Eaton, the butcher is offering special cut prices on large pieces of all meats, quarters, half-quarters. The best and choicest at our shop. We put the eat in meat.

Shot Attempting to Disarm Negro

Because he failed to run when a negro, Isaac Coffee, thrust a double barrelled gun at his stomach as he came out of a store at El Paso, Texas, recently, Corp. John A. Currie of the Michigan National Guards, a former resident of Vancouver, is dead.

The negro, before coming in contact with Currie, had run amok in the streets of El Paso and threatened the lives of several persons, but they fled and escaped injury. The former Vancouverite had a chance to flee when Coffee threatened to shoot, but he attempted to disarm the negro with the result that he received the contents of both barrels in the stomach and expired a few minutes later.

Corp. Currie was a nephew of Mr. J. C. Currie, Vancouver, and Capt. Geo. Currie, Port Elgin, and was born at Saugeen Tp. Bruce County, about thirty years ago. He was a plumber by profession and worked here for a time about five years ago—Province.

TOWN TOPICS

Mrs. Scanlan is in Toronto this week.

Mr. E. Vaupel has recovered from a serious attack of la grippe.

Mr. Henry Eckel, of Buffalo, spent a few days at Mr. Wm. Gray's.

Miss Sarah Cluley has returned after a month's visit at Rosebush, Mich.

Mr. Frank Bowen is in Guelph for a few days.

D. C. Cavin is in Owen Sound to-day conducting an auction sale.

Rev. Mr. McFarlane of Bayfield, spent the week end with Mr. H. D. McLaren.

Mr. Emil Wankel is very ill, and little hopes of his recovery. He is in his 66th year.

Mrs. (Dr.) Campbell, of Elmwood, was visiting her mother, Mrs. Wm. Geddes, last week.

Mr. R. S. Begg contemplates going to the west. He may settle there if the farming is attractive to him.

Mr. H. Katz leaves for Toronto this week having closed out his clothing store. He will likely go into business in Toronto.

Mr. Fred Holtz, of Sweetgrass, Montana, is visiting with his father and mother in Saugeen. Fred is hale and hearty and is doing well.

The train reaching here at night leaves Toronto at 4.15 p. m. now instead of 5. It is not due here until 10.25 p. m.

Gus. Smith had a narrow escape while assisting Aug. Thede in the bush. A limb fell, glancing Mr. Smith's forehead, and inflicting a nasty cut.

The Stevens-Hepner employes had a holiday Friday, owing to a break in the heating system which prepares water for the boilers.

Mr. J. B. Reinhart is offering his small farm of 15 acres for sale, and contemplates going to Southampton, where he has a good position waiting.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Thomas, of North Battleford, Sask, are visiting the latter's brother Mr. Ed. Roberts at Mount Hope. It is 19 years since Mrs. Thomas went west.

The Red Cross tea rooms continue to grow in favor. The ladies have been taking turns in keeping the place open on Saturdays, and receipts are increasing.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Lymburner leave for Owen Sound this week, where they will reside. Many friends here regret their departure. Both Mr. and Mrs. Lymburner were prominent in the social life of the town.

Rev. Mr. MacFarlane of Bayfield, preached an excellent sermon in the Presbyterian church on Sunday evening on "Preparedness." The music for the day was very enjoyable, Mr. Busch sang in the morning and Miss Webb and Mr. Busch a duet in the evening.

Mr. and Mrs. David Esplen, of Peace River district, are visiting old friends here and in Woodstock. Mr. Esplen was a former schoolteacher, but left years ago for the west. He has not been here in twenty years, and notices many changes.

The Presbyterian Ladies' Aid celebrated Burns' Anniversary, Jan. 25th. The weather was very bad and as a result several on the program could not get to town. However a nice time was enjoyed. Refreshments were served, and and an entertainment was carried out with Rev. Mr. Mann as chairman. The proceeds amounted to $14.

The death occurred at the Military Base hospital Toronto, following an operation, of Pte. A. W. Fairweather of the Medical Corps. Pte. Fairweather is a brother of Mrs. J. S. Cameron, of Port Elgin. He was 33 years of age. Prior to enlistment he conducted a grain and hay business at Toronto. He was a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, and a prominent young man.

THE MARKETS

	Jan. 31 1917	Jan. 31 1916
Butter	35c	27c
Eggs	40c	30c
Hogs	13.25	9.25
Potatoes	1.25 bag	1.00 bag
Wheat	1.70 bus	1.00 bus
Oats	.70 bus	.35 bus

Any subscriber moving to a different address should notify The Times at once.

To Banquet Warden Izzard

Following the custom, the citizens of Port Elgin will banquet Reeve Izzard on Friday February 9th at 9 p. m. in the Arlington hotel.

A number of citizens held a meeting Monday. F. R. Barber was made chairman E. R. Sayles secretary-treasurer. D. Geddes, Esq., was made chairman for the banquet. The committee is: J. W. Pattison, R. C. Crawford, Geo. Chapman, N. Eidt, J. B. Cottrill, A. F. George, R. S. Begg, R. J. Ranney, C. Currier.

The banquet is limited to seventy persons. There will be present members of the parliaments, ex-wardens, reeves and ex-reeves of townships, and prominent officials from other towns.

As the affair is by the townspeople tickets will be offered first to Port Elgin people up to Tuesday noon February 6th. After that the remaining covers will be open to anyone. The cost of each ticket is $1. The Times office has tickets or from the committee.

BUYERS' GUIDE

RATES—Contracts for 300 lines or over in a year 5c a line; regular weekly users of lines, 8c per line casual users of lines, 10c per line Black type, count two lines for one.

Bargains this week at Barber's.

$20 suits now $16 at Barber's.

Barber's Big Sale is now in full swing.

Save $ $ $ now by buying at Barber's.

Lots of good dairy butter at North End Store.

Be sure and see the bargains in boy's shoes at Barber's.

Try us for Bush rubbers, we have what you want. N. End Store.

Try Koebke for your next grocery or fruit order

A complete stock of flour at right prices. N. End store.

Don't be in the too-late class. Barber's Big Sale ends Saturday February 10th.

Our bulk-tea trade is increasing. Try our 25c japan or 35c black. The South End Store.

Wanted—Eggs, and choice butter in pound prints. We pay you cash for them. G. McMurray.

Come in and look over the splendid bargains in all our lines of men's and boys wear. You are welcome as a looker. F. R. Barber.

Home grown onions, 4 lbs for 25c. N. End store.

Horse blankets, a complete range. North End Store.

Men's heavy wool socks now 23cts at Barber's.

Fine large Spanish onions, 8c lb. at North End Store.

We invite you to shop with us. We save you money at McMurray's.

Lake trout. 100 lb. kegs $10. in small lots 12½c lb. No 1 quality. North End store.

Neilson's chocolates—once used always used—you get them at Koebke's

Special—A barrel of Coleman's cured hams to hand. Special price. North End Store.

Get our price on sugar and rolled oats at the South End Store.

Good, wholesome rice, 6 lbs. for 25c. North End Store.

Still a few ladies', misses' and children's jackets to go at clearing prices at South End.

Koebke sells Neilson's soldier chocolate Send a bar to your soldier boy at the front

Men's work shoes—A splendid stock of work shoes for wet weather. North End Store.

Furs. We are showing the largest and most up to date lines in town. South End Store.

Wheat, buckwheat and oats for sale North End store.

FARMERS ATTENTION—We have coming a car of feed, bran, white middling, and flour No. 1 stuff. Get our prices in quantity off car. North End Store.

Notable Clothing Bargains that will pull thrifty people for miles around. Style, quality, fabric and pattern, everything that the well dressed man wants, are to be found in our stock at "Sale Prices" which means tremendous saving.

Referring to an auction sale held at Kincardine, The Reporter says: "Mr. Cavin is some auctioneer and does not keep the crowd standing around. There is something doing every minute."

Car of Corn

We have coming a third car of feed corn. Get in your order at once there is an immense demand and this car will be cleared up in a hurry.

N. McGillivray, North End Store

Assessor Wanted

Applications for the position of Assessor for Saugeen Township will be received up to Saturday, February 10th at 1.30 p. m. Salary $75.

F. W. Elliott, Clerk Saugeen.

Cedar Timber Wanted

Tenders will be received up to 1.30 p. m. on Saturday, February 10th for 1000 ft (board measure) of good, sound, straight grained cedar, 4 inches thick and 16 ft long, to be delivered at Henry Thede's before April 1st 1917.

No tender necessarily accepted.

F. W. Elliott, Clerk Saugeen.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson V. Feb. 4, 1917.

Jesus the Saviour of the World.—John 3: 1-21.

Commentary.—I. An earnest inquirer (vs. 1, 2). Thus early in Christ's public ministry his words and deeds were taking effect. Nicodemus was a prominent Jew and a member of the Sanhedrin. His interest in Jesus was so great that he sought an interview with him. His coming to him by night does not of necessity mean that he was fearful for his reputation, though he might have known that his fellow members of the Sanhedrin would look down upon him for countenancing him who had recently cleansed the temple by driving out from thence the traffickers in animals and money. It is not unlikely that he came by night, because either Jesus or he was busy during the day, and the only favorable time for an interview was at night. In his introductory remarks to Jesus, he did not declare his faith in him as the Messiah nor as a prophet, but as a divinely-commissioned teacher. He recognized that it was through the power of God that he was able to perform miracles. This visit to Jesus shows that Nicodemus was candid and earnest. Subsequent references to him show that he was favorable to Jesus (John 7: 50-52; 19: 39).

II. The new birth (v. 3-8). 3, 4. Although there is no record that Nicodemus asked Jesus to explain to him the way to salvation, the Master knew the desire of his heart, and at once gave utterance to one of the deep truths pertaining to the kingdom of God. No one, whether a ruler of the Jews or any other person, could enter the kingdom of God without being born from above. This statement was something new to Nicodemus, or, at least, he seems to have been unprepared for that truth. He was a leading Jew in Jerusalem, yet he did not know the essence of true religion. He did not know what it was to be made spiritually alive. 5. Verily, verily—This word, repeated for emphasis, is an announcement that the statement which follows is of great importance. I say unto thee—Jesus spoke with full authority. Except a man be born of water and of the Spirit—The Jews made use of the expression, "born again," to represent the acceptance, by a Gentile, of the Jewish faith, and the outer sign of that act was water baptism; but the words of Jesus to Nicodemus were to the effect that Jews as well as Gentiles must be born again. To be born of water was to be baptized with water as an external sign of the internal or heart renovation. To be born of the Spirit is to be created anew in Christ Jesus. By this operation old things pass away and all things become new (2 Cor. 5: 17). Training in the church or a profession of religion does not procure for one admission into the kingdom. A change of heart, or regeneration, is the essential condition, and in connection with that the regenerated ones are to declare to the world by the rite of baptism that they have been born again. "The meaning of the 'birth from above' is still further explained by an analogy. What a man inherits from his parents is a body with animal life and passions; what he receives from above is a spiritual nature with heavenly aspirations and capabilities. What is born of sinful, human flesh is sinful and human; what is born of the Holy Spirit is spiritual and divine."—Plummer. Cannot enter into the kingdom of God—What is the kingdom of heaven? It is that condition or state where God reigns as king, where he is the supreme object of love and service, where his will is the law, and men obey it as naturally as they breathe, and where all his subjects are formed in his holy image and inspired with his spiritual life. It is that for which we pray in the first petitions of the Lord's prayer.—Peloubet. Only those who have been born again, born anew, born from above, can enter that kingdom.

6. That which is born of the flesh is flesh—The child partakes of the nature of the parent. By nature man is sinful, and his offspring is sinful. Nicodemus asked about a man's being born a second time of his earthly mother. Even if that was possible, his moral and spiritual nature would not be improved thereby. That which is born of the spirit is spirit—"Is spiritual, like the Spirit, that is, holy, pure." He only who is born of God bears the image of God. He has the qualities that declare his parentage. He brings forth the fruits of the Spirit. 7. Marvel not—Wonder not. It is possible that Nicodemus in some way still expressed a doubt of the doctrine, and Jesus took occasion in a very striking manner to illustrate it.—Barnes. Because he was unable to comprehend the process it was not for him to think the new birth an impossibility. 8. The wind bloweth where it listeth—The power of the wind in nature is recognized, but its source is not understood. We hear the sound and see and feel its effects. We have no disposition to deny either its existence or force. So is every one that is born of the Spirit—such is the case of every one. He feels the spiritual influence, but finds it incomprehensible in its origin, which is from above, and in its end, which is eternal life.—Cam. Bib. While he can not explain the manner, he is conscious that a mighty change has been wrought. He not only realizes it from its fruits, but the Spirit bears witness to him that he has become a child of God.

III. The Master's authority (vs. 9-13). 9. How can these things be—Nicodemus did not deny the fact of the new birth, but he could not grasp the process. That he was honest in his questioning is shown from the full and careful answer Jesus gave him. 10. Art thou a master of Israel—"Art thou the teacher of Israel?"—R. V. Nicodemus knew much of Israel's history and was familiar with the law and the accepted interpretation of it, but he was largely in the dark regarding the spiritual import of the Old Testament scriptures. 11. We speak—Jesus changes from the singular to the plural in the remaining utterances of this verse. He may include with himself John the Baptist and others who were to declare the truths of the gospel. Another opinion is that he included the Father and the Spirit with himself. And we do know—We can not fully grasp the impressiveness with which Jesus uttered these words. He spoke with authority. The true minister speaks from definite, positive knowledge. He speaks with the unction of the Holy Spirit. Every one who is born of the Spirit has a positive testimony as to what has been done for him. Definite knowledge and definite testimony regarding the work of grace in the heart influence the world for good. Ye receive not our witness—The Jews had knowledge of the miracles that Jesus wrought, yet they were not willing to believe his teachings. 12. Earthly things—Jesus had told Nicodemus about the work of regeneration, which was accomplished on earth, and he did not receive his words with full faith. If he should speak to him of things pertaining to the divine government and to the atonement, much less would his faith grasp it. 13. No man hath ascended up to heaven—This does not mean that no one had gone to heaven yet, but that no one had gone there and had come back to earth to report. But that he that came down from heaven—Christ came from heaven to tell men about heavenly things. Son of man—This was a favorite title used by our Lord in speaking of himself. He identified himself with humanity. Which is in heaven—Heaven was the home of Jesus. "So far as heaven is a state and a character, Jesus was always in heaven."

IV. The basis of our salvation (vs. 14-21). 14. As Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness—The story is given in Num. 21. 4-9. So must the Son of man be lifted up—Jesus must be lifted up on the cross. This is a prophecy and a promise. 15. Believeth in Him—Only those who look to Jesus in faith as the world's Redeemer and their personal Saviour can be saved. Eternal life—This life begins with the new birth and is designed to last forever. 16. God so loved the world, that He gave His only begotten Son—This expresses the measure of God's love for mankind. That love led Him to give His Son as a sacrifice for the sins of the world. Should not perish—God purposed to save men from eternal death. 17. Not....to condemn—The world was under sentence of death, but Jesus came to save it from the execution of that sentence. 18-21. While God has given His Son for our redemption, the responsibility is upon the individual to believe in Jesus to the saving of his soul. Those who love their sins shun the light of the gospel and persevere in their wicked ways.

Questions—Who came to Jesus for an interview? Give a description of him. Why may he have come by night? What great truth did Jesus declare to him? How did Nicodemus receive Christ's message? What illustration did Jesus use? Give the story in the life of Moses to which Jesus referred. What is the measure of Christ's love for the world? What responsibility rests upon us as individuals?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—The great Teacher.

I. Set at naught false theories.

II. Defined personal salvation.

I. Set at naught false theories. The impression made on the public mind by Christ's teaching and miracles was very great. Reports had reached the teachers and rulers concerning Christ which startled them. A man not educated in their schools, not sent forth with their authority, an obscure man of peasant origin, was preaching doctrines not included in their systems, and doing works to which they were not equal. Nicodemus, one of the rulers, came to Christ personally to inquire as to these things. The opening remark made by Nicodemus, implied that he and his people had little to learn. He came expecting to discuss with Jesus things concerning the Jewish church as they related to Christ's miracles. Jesus returned an answer which apparently had no bearing on the subject of miracles. He showed incidentally the true position and value of his mighty works. At a single stroke Jesus laid low all the renowned greatness to which Nicodemus made claim and swept away the fondest of his race. Jesus spoke at once to the point and undeceived him in regard to the basis on which he and his countrymen were building their hopes. Nicodemus was an independent thinker and claimed the right to private judgment. His large mental capacity had been cultured to appreciate evidence and to weigh words. Consequently Jesus revealed to him advanced truths. Nicodemus learned that he must submit to a revolution in his ideas of the Messiah as a condition of instruction. He did not deny the doctrine of the new birth. He merely introduced a difficulty. A call from outward circumstances to the deepest experiences of the soul naturally suggested the question, "How can these things be?" Nicodemus was taught not to deny results because he could not understand processes. The new birth implied a new relation, no longer servants but sons. The term had a peculiar significance to a Jew inasmuch as all his privileges were secured to him by birth. It was well that Nicodemus should know that, however far he might be inclined to go in his acknowledgment of Jesus, nothing short of personal trust in him as his Messiah would suffice. The spiritual teaching of Jesus was that there should be a change in the condition of the Jewish people. It was not sufficient for them to do the works of the law. They must experience the new birth. The old rites would pass away.

II. Defined personal salvation. Jesus marked the new birth as the starting-point of a new spiritual experience. His teachings awakened the conscience, enlightened the understanding and stirred the heart of Nicodemus. His principles were broad and generous, having universal application to the physical, social and spiritual needs of man. The new birth is described as entering a kingdom of which God is king, as being born into the family of which God is Father as coming into the divine realm, into the spiritual kingdom, into right relations with God and heaven through Jesus Christ. When Nicodemus staggered at this, Jesus made plain how it was possible through the incarnation. The whole system of types betokened that in the fulness of time God would give His Son to make atonement for man. All through the ages God's love governed the world with a view to its final redemption. The brightest and fullest manifestation of God's love is in the mission of Jesus to the world to save sinners. The life and death of Jesus were but the working out of the love of God. Nicodemus was taught that he who apprehends believingly the work of Christ as the ground of his justification, will not fail to experience it as a regenerating power, a restoration in the soul of what has been lost through sin. Jesus brought the responsibility of men's perdition home to themselves. Unbelief is made the ground of condemnation because it involves the rejection of the only begotten Son of God and a willingness to remain in sin. In this interview resulted the first fruits of Jesus' direct ministry. The occasion was most solemn, the theme most momentous, the hearer a ruler in Israel, the speaker the great Teacher sent from God.

T. R. A.

◆

Chaldean Tablets.

The clay tablets of Chaldea, probably the very earliest writing materials used by man, were of different sizes, the largest being flat and measuring 9 by 6½ inches, while the smallest were slightly convex and in some cases not more than an inch long. In the same place with the tablets have been found the glass lenses which were used by their readers. The writing was done while the tablets were still soft by a little iron tracer, not pointed, but triangular at the end. The tablets, having been inscribed on both sides and accurately numbered, were baked in ovens and stored away in the state libraries.

THE MIDNIGHT OIL.

(Washington Star)

Biggins says he got on by burning the midnight oil."

"Well, keeping late hours did help him some. He danced all night three or four times a week till finally he met a rich girl and married her."

You never can tell. Man a white lie has left a black mark behind it.

HOME PORK BARREL FOR EVERY FARMER

How Uncle Dave Cured the Pork That Made His Reputation and How You May Do as Well—The Equipment and Methods That Are Required.

Uncle Dave Ramsey, of Ramsey's Corners, is the champion home-pork maker in our end of the county. Because of this little notoriety he has come to be his own packer. When the neighbors found out that a better brand of pork was being turned out right at home than the big abattoirs would supply at double the price, they weren't slow in patronizing the local industry. So it came about that hog-killing times at the Ramsey farm were "red letter" days. Along in January, when the weather had settled zerowards and promised to stay there, one might look any morning to see a wreath of smoke ascending from Uncle Dave's killing house. This was a signal that everything was in readiness and was sure to be be responded to by half a dozen stalwarts—with visions of real country sausage and spare ribs—ready to lend a hand.

DON'T DEPEND ON MOON.

"Is there any best time for this business, uncle?" I enquired, as several of the stalwarts rounded up a 200-pound cross of Berkshire and Tamworth.

"Well, I don't pay any attention to the moon, not being much on astronomy, if that's what you mean," he laughed. "I do look to the marketing end, though, and this seems a good time from that standpoint. People like beef and poultry during the holidays, then they want a change, and there is a call for pork. I try to have my hogs ready when the demand is likely to be the greatest."

By this time hog number one was ready for scalding, the killing having been done carefully and with no unnecessary excitement. A gambrel stick, uniting its hind legs, was then inserted for convenience in lifting the carcass to the scalding platform. Uncle David's method of handling was unique. Instead of all hands expending their last ounce of strength in sousing two hundred weight of dead hog he had planned to make the job almost child's play, and perhaps that was the reason helpers were always plentiful. An old-fashioned sweep-pole, that I suppose did duty in the days of "the old oaken bucket," was fastened by means of a swivel joint to the top of an upright post. By attaching the gambrel to the short end, the carcass was easily lifted from platform to scalding vat and back again; later, the same contrivance carried it to a horizontal pole to which it was hung up.

While another victim was being captured and put through the scalding vat, Uncle Dave proceeded to dress the one string on the pole. First, it was thoroughly washed down with warm water, carefully scraped with a knife and then rinsed off with cold water. Next came the opening process. Here considerable caution was exercised in order not to cut or rupture the intestines. Then, with the removal of the entrails, more fresh, clean water was used, and the carcass washed on the inside. Everywhere cleanliness was the first consideration. "There," said he, "putting the finishing touches to his work, "that one will be all drained out and ready for cutting up in the morning."

VARIOUS CUTS EXPLAINED.

Well, that job was finished at last, but the moon was beginning to show itself when Uncle Dave doused the last pail of water on the fire and sang out: "Hurrah boys, for supper." Glancing back at the long row of clean, white carcasses stretching clear and cold toward the ground, I could appreciate to the full the real beauty of the hog. Then, getting a whiff from the kitchen, I was ready to agree with Dr. Henry van Dyke that "the course of empire was greased with the bacon fried on the way."

The First Requisite is the Right Kind of Hog. These Fellows are "Right" —They Beat Out Everything Else at the Guelph Winter Fair.

The following morning I was on hand to help with the cutting. With the help of the sweep-pole we got the first carcass down on the chopping bench, square on his back.

"Now, the first thing we've got to do is to take off the head," remarked Uncle Dave, making a cut just back of the ears and thence down through the sticking hole to the throat. "By taking the bone out, the jowl will go as a pretty fair piece of bacon, and the pate worked up into head-cheese will make a dish fit for a house of lords."

The backbone was then split down through the middle with a saw, after which the hams were cut off about 2 inches forward of the pelvic bone, slicing at nearly right angles to the foot. "If you cut square across the carcass," he explained, "the ham will be pointed and will have to be trimmed more, which means waste. On the other hand, if cut exactly at right angles to the foot, while the ham will be square, the bacon will have a sharp corner needing to be trimmed extra. You see I'm trying to compromise between the two extremes."

Inserting a knife between the third and fourth ribs the shoulders were soon cut off. "Hams and shoulders take quite a good deal of trimming, no matter how you manage it," he went on, "that is, if one does the job right. We have to have them well rounded, not so much because they look better, but too much fat prevents the meat from curing properly. By exposing the lean meat as much as possible, it takes the pickle more readily, and for that reason there is less danger from spoiling. Of course, the trimmings are turned into lard and sausages, as the case may be.

BRINE PICKLING BEST.

"Now, then, for the spare ribs. You have to be a little careful or they're too spare or too generous." In performing this operation the cutting was done from the back side toward the belly, the knife being held flat to avoid gouging the bacon.

The foregoing manoeuvres were carried out as many times as there were carcasses to cut up. After a pretty steady spell of cutting, sawing and chopping, intermingled with sundry explanations by Uncle Dave, the pieces of cut meat began to accumulate. So between the dissection acts, I was kept tolerably busy carrying them to the smoke house. Finally, the scene and the nature of our activities shifted. A number of barrels that had been airing outside after a thorough scrubbing, were brought in to serve as containers for the meat during the curing process.

"Which is it to be, uncle?" I inquired, "dry cure or brine pickling?"

"Oh, the brine," he replied, "it takes less labor, and there isn't the risk if the weather don't stay cold. I've seen a good deal of dry-cured pork spoil during a muggy spell."

Accordingly, we prepared a brine sufficient for each one hundred pounds of meat, consisting of eight pounds of salt, two pounds of brown sugar, two ounces of saltpetre and one ounce of red pepper. These ingredients were stirred into four gallons of hot water mixed until dissolved, after which the mixture was allowed to cool.

"A little saltpetre helps to keep the natural color of the meat," observes Uncle Dave, "but it has the drawback of making it dry and woodlike. Sugar is good for the color and at the same time gives tenderness, so I like to use more of it and less of the saltpetre than most people do."

In packing the meat in the barrels salt was used in the bottom and between each succeeding layer, after which a well-cooled brine was poured over it and the whole weighted down with a large stone.

"Well, that job's done," I remarked casually, as the last barrel was finished and finally weighted down.

"For the present, yes, but it's a case you can't hurry," was the rejoinder. "In about a week that meat will al have to come out and be reversed, that is, the top pieces will go in the bottom and the lower ones on top. Ten days later the overhauling has to be repeated. It takes from four to six weeks altogether for a thorough curing. Then, if freezing weather is over it is hung up in the smoke house and a smudge kept going for two or three weeks, after which it goes into sacks until sold.

"Of course," added Uncle Dave, "some of my customers get their supply as soon as it is cured, and a few don't even wait for that, but on the whole that smoked meat is ready for delivery about the time the demand is keenest."

—CANADIAN COUNTRYMAN.

SUNDAY AT HOME

AN APPEAL.

"Father, to us Thy children, humbly kneeling
Conscious of weakness, ignorance, sin and shame,
Give such a force of holy thought and feeling
That we may live to glorify Thy name.

"That we may conquer base desire and passion,
That we may rise from selfish thought and will,
O'ercome the world's allurement, threat, and fashion,
Walk humbly, gently, leaning on Thee still.

"Let all Thy goodness by our minds be seen,
Let all Thy mercy on our souls be sealed;
Lord, if thou wilt, Thy power can make us clean;
Oh, speak the word, Thy servants shall be healed!"

INTERCESSION FOR THE SAINTS.

Verily, verily, I say unto you, Whatsoever ye shall ask the Father in my name, He will give it you. Hitherto have ye asked nothing in My name; ask, and ye shall receive, that your joy may be full.—Praying always with all prayer and supplication in the Spirit.

This is the confidence that we have in Him, that, if we ask any thing according to His will, He heareth us; and if we know that He hear us, whatsoever we ask, we know that we have the petitions that we desired of Him.—This is the will of God, even your sanctification.

God hath .. called us .. unto holiness .. who hath also given unto us His Holy Spirit.

Rejoice evermore. Pray without ceasing. In everything give thanks: for this is the will of God in Christ Jesus concerning you. Quench not the Spirit.

CONTEMPLATION.

I am a star in the firmament of God. The pendulum that measures my time swings from pole to pole; the light of ten thousand suns makes me glad; my shires are washed by the pure waves of delight and fringed with the laughing beauty of the Most High. My attitude is sublime, but warm; clouds never thicken into gloom, hostile fleets are strangers to my shores. I look ahead, but do not forbode disaster, my watch tower is high, my horizon wide, my leisure large, my companions many, my visions are the visions of God, unfolding, enlarging, increasing. I study the past of God, rather than the future of man; my hearing is sensitive and the whispers come like the song of summer birds.

I can say I am because I live. Life is great, it is greater than having, greater than doing, greater than having done. An author says: "Life is not action, but contemplation, not what we have, nor what we do, but it is the quiet omnipotence of what we are."

I can look up. I can say all things are mine! Heaven, light, laws, distances, beings, [illegible], alive. I rise to command, because I am commanded; all the beings are related, the saints in their ranks, the angels in their order, my companions, my servants.

I look in. What expansiveness [illegible]! It enlarges me. I receive the grandeur of God. I am not overwhelmed, because when He comes He makes the place wide and ample. The kingdom is [illegible] is within. Mr. Bremond says of Newman: "He can lay his head on his pillow at night and own in God's sight, with overflowing heart, that he wants nothing, that he is full and abounding, and that nothing is not his which God could give him." The man of contemplation looks forward. Man never is, but always to be, blest; it is better on before. When I look with steady gaze, the softened gaze of reverence at the things that are not seen, I survey the real estate of God. The cup of ancient worthies is not completed until I join their festivity and song.

The man of contemplation looks down. The kingdom which is in you has an expanding power, it has also an expulsive power. It turns out, lets go and says good-by to old tyrannies, old idols, old snares, dark, dreary, deadly, past redemption, never to know a resurrection morning.

H. T. Miller.

Signs of the foot and mouth disease are being discovered again. But so far no one has blamed the recent campaign.—South Bend Tribune.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dairy Produce—		
Butter, choice dairy	$0 [illegible]	$0 [illegible]
Eggs, new-laid, doz.	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
Dressed Poultry—		
Turkeys, lb.	0 35	0 [illegible]
Do., Spring	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
Fowl, lb.	0 17	[illegible]
Geese, Spring	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
Ducklings, lb.	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
Spring chickens, lb.	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
Live Poultry—		
Fowl, lb.	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
Chickens, lb.	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
Fruits—		
Apples, Baldwins, bbl.	3 [illegible]	4 [illegible]
Chickens, lb.	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
Fruits—		
Apples, Baldwins, bbl.	3 50	4 50
Do., Spies, bbl.	3 50	7 00
Do., Greenings, bbl.	3 00	5 00
Vegetables—		
Beets, per bag	0 [illegible]	1 [illegible]
Carrots, per bag	0 [illegible]	1 [illegible]
Turnips, per bag	0 60	0 [illegible]
Parsnips, per bag	0 [illegible]	1 [illegible]
Onions, per 75-lb. bag	1 [illegible]	3 [illegible]
Cabbage, per doz.	1 00	1 [illegible]
Potatoes, per 90-lb. bag	2 [illegible]	2 [illegible]

MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Beef, forequarters, cwt.	[illegible]	$1[illegible]
Do., hindquarters	15 [illegible]	[illegible]
Carcases, choice	14 [illegible]	[illegible]
Do., common	10 [illegible]	[illegible]
Veals, common, cwt.	9 00	11 00
Do., medium	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., prime	[illegible]	[illegible]
Heavy hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shop hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Abattoir hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mutton, heavy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., light	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lambs, Spring, lb.	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]

SUGAR MARKET.

Wholesalers quote on Canadian refined sugar, Toronto delivery, as follows:

Royal Acadia, granulated	100 lbs.	$7 38
Lantic, granulated	100 lbs.	7 48
Redpath granulated	100 lbs.	7 48
St. Lawrence, granulated	100 lbs.	7 48
Dominion, granulated	100 lbs.	7 47
St. Lawrence, Beaver	100 lbs.	7 38
Lantic, Blue Star	100 lbs.	7 38
No. 1 yellow	100 lbs.	7 08
Dark yellow	100 lbs.	6 88

10-lb. bags, 15c over granulated bags.
20-lb. bags, 10c over granulated bags.
Two and five-pound cartons, 30c over granulated bags.

CATTLE MARKET.

Prices remained steady, with the exception of hogs, which were easier.

Export cattle, choice	10 00	10 65
Butcher cattle, choice	8 75	9 50
do. do. medium	7 00	7 50
do. do. common	6 25	6 75
Butcher cows, choice	7 50	8 50
do. do. medium	6 00	7 00
do. do. canners	4 25	4 50
do. bulls	5 00	9 00
Feeding steers	6 75	7 25
Stockers, choice	6 25	6 75
do. light	6 00	6 25
Milkers, choice, each	50 00	100 00
Springers	50 00	100 00
Sheep, ewes	9 50	10 00
Bucks and culls	7 00	9 00
Lambs	8 00	15 00
Hogs, fed and watered	11 00	
Calves	5 00	14 00

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	$1 83	1 84⅝	1 82⅞	1 84⅛
July	1 80⅝	1 81⅝	1 79⅝	1 81⅛
Oct.	1 39	1 41⅜	1 39	1 41⅜
Oats—				
May	0 60⅞	0 61	0 60⅜	0 61
July	0 60	0 60⅞	0 60⅜	0 60⅞
Flax—				
May	2 71¼	2 71½	2 71	2 71½

a—To $1.83 1-2 sold.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis—Wheat—May closed, $1.86 [illegible]; July closed $1.83 3-4; cash, No. 1 hard, $1.94 1-2 to $1.96 1-2; No. 1 Northern, $1.92 1-2 to $1.93 1-2; No. 2 Northern, $1.88 1-2 to $1.9[illegible] 1-2. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 97 to 98c. Oats—No. 3 white, 55 1-4 to 56 1-4. Flour unchanged. Bran, $29.00 to $29.50.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.90; No. 1 Northern, $1.89; No. 2 Northern, $1.83 to $1.86; May, $1.86. Linseed—To arrive, $2.90 3-4; May, $2.93 1-4; July, $2.94 3-4.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts 7,000.
Market strong.

Native beef cattle	7 75	11 90
Western steers	6 90	10 00
Stockers and feeders	6 00	9 00
Cows and heifers	5 00	10 25
Calves	11 00	15 00

Hogs, receipts 31,000.
Market strong, 15c to 20c higher.

Light	11 05	11 55
Mixed	11 15	11 70
Heavy	11 20	11 75
Rough	11 20	11 35
Pigs	9 00	10 75
Bulk of sales	11 30	11 60

Sheep, receipts 12,000.
Market firm.

Wethers	9 75	11 00
Lambs, native	11 75	14 35

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

Veals, receipts 100; active; $5 to $15.75.

Hogs, receipts 3,200; active; heavy and mixed, $12; yorkers $11.90 to $12; light yorkers $11.25 to $11.75; pigs $10.75 to $11; roughs $10.75 to $11; stags $8.50 to $9.75.

Sheep and lambs, receipts 2,000; active; lambs $10 to $14.60; yearlings $9 to $13.50; wethers $12 to $11.50; ewes $5.50 to $10.50; mixed sheep $10.50 to $11.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

OLals himer hem Homtreh bmhhm

Flour—47s.

Hops in London (Pac. Coast).—£4 15s to £5 15s.

Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.—107s.

Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs.—[illegible].

Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs.—112.

Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs.—103.

Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.—105.

Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs.—[illegible].

Lard, prime western, in tierces, new—nominal; old, nominal.

American refined—107s 3d.

In boxes—[illegible].

Cheese, Canadian finest, white new—117.

Colored new—118.

Australian in London—55s.

Turpentine Spirits—52s 3d.

Resin, common—24s 3d.

Petroleum, refined—1s 2 1-4d.

Linseed Oil—54s 6d.

Cotton Seed Oil, hull refined, spot—[illegible].

◆

Odds and Ends.

Of all the colors, red is the most conspicuous at a distance.

Homing pigeons can travel 70 miles an hour.

It is believed to be no rare occurrence for a condor to soar 4,000 feet above the earth.

In the construction of their nests, birds generally avoid the use of materials of bright colors, which would attract the attention of enemies.

◆

WISE ORATOR.

(Louisville Courier-Journal)

"Now where do you want your speech to come?"

"Put me on before the celery is served. Two hundred people eating celery in unison make it very difficult to be heard."

The little folks in the first grade were reading about a dandelion, and the teacher asked who had seen one. Up went Ben's hand and the teacher asked, "Where did you see a dandelion?" "In the circus!" was the confident reply.—The Christian Herald enjoying it."—Washington Star.

AN EVIL HERITAGE

CHAPTER XXXIX.

When Miss McCrie had seen Marian to her bedroom her work for the day was not yet over. Any one who had caught a glimpse of the slight woman's figure stealing along the garden path and down towards the gate would have suspected a lover's tryst, and would have been sure of it when out of the shadow of the wall on the other side of the gate there stepped a tall young man, in a somewhat badly creased linen suit, and with a rather battered but not the less romantic-looking straw hat shading his sunburnt face.

The tall young man seemed a little out of humor.

"Is that you? By Jove, I thought you were not coming. And now, Miss McCrie, unless there is any insuperable objection, would you mind telling me what particular good is gained by my slinking about in this fashion, like a thief with the detective on his heels? I have obeyed your message, but be so kind as to tell me why you could not receive me in the house, like a respectable Christian, and for what possible or impossible reason this interview had to take place at the garden gate."

"I wished to save you from an unpleasant surprise. Do you see the light burning in that window? It is the light in Marian's room."

The young man started violently. "Marian? My cousin Marian?"

"Exactly. She landed from the mail this afternoon in the company of her aunt Honoria."

"Why did you not tell me of this? You must have known she was coming."

"I had a notion of it certainly, but why should I tell you? There is no need for your meeting; indeed, it would be far better if it could be avoided, since it would only distress you to see her. I imagine it must be very painful to behold yourself loved so truly and be unable to requite it."

The stranger in the wide-brimmed hat had taken a turn across the road and back again. Now he stood still, and asked in a voice which shook with some sort of suppressed excitement:

"Do you mean that she cares for me still?"

"Yes, that is what I mean. But there is no need to look so solemn; I shall talk her out of it yet, never fear. It is for her best, you know, that she should be talked out of it."

"Yes, I suppose it would be for her best," he agreed, a shade more solemnly, "if I could help you in any way, I would, for my debt to Marian can never be cancelled."

"Except by the one thing which you are not willing to give."

The young man made a gesture of annoyance.

"Miss Mercury, Miss Mercury, you are an incorrigible old matchmaker. We have spoken of this in our letters. Anyone who knows the world, ever so little would tell you that since I would have none of Marian when she was a poor little nobody, I cannot possibly make her my wife now that it is my turn to be the nobody."

"That may be, but, you see, I don't know the world, and I am stupid enough to suppose that when two people are fond of each other it doesn't much matter on which side the money and the position happen to be. But I am glad you have spoken so plainly; it simplifies matters. I shall lose no further time in setting upon Marian."

The young man moved a little uneasily from one foot to the other.

"Do you not think it would be wiser to leave that sort of thing to Nature and time?"

"No, I do not. I have no wish to see my beloved Marian eating out her heart for love of a man who, on his side, is eating out his heart for love of Sybil Durrant."

"Sybil Durrant," he repeated, with a rather dreary laugh; "Sybil Durrant is dead for me—dead and buried in a green meadow, and I have planted a cowslip upon her grave."

"And are you quite sure that you have not buried your heart in it?"

"I tried to do so, and I wish I had, but I do not think I have succeeded. Tell me, Miss McCrie, do you believe in the existence of such a thing as second love?"

"Second love? That's a point to discuss some day at leisure. But, in the meantime, it was not to speak about either first or second love that I have come down to the gate; it was to tell you that I have sent a message to Lizzie Silkworth, as I told you I would do yesterday, and she has promised to be in until after six to-morrow evening. You had better not put it off even for a day, for Lizzie is the merest bird of passage. When I wrote to you that she had turned up on St. Clara, I never expected her to remain here until you had arrived. And now, good-night, Mr. Berrincott. But stop, another word: I don't know whether you care about my opinion, but I can't resist telling you that I find your present self a vast improvement upon your former self. You may think I am joking, but, upon my soul, I am serious when I tell you that these two years in the Bolivian army have been the best finisher to your education, and the most satisfactory means of working off some of that superfluous energy through whose mere existence you were bound to make yourself into a universal nuisance, whether you wanted to or no. Your anxiety to improve the world used to be so great that you were not able to look on when you saw a child ill-managed, or furniture ill-placed; but since you have had to fight your own battle, I verily believe that you could behold a boiling kettle blistering all the polish of a drawing room table without necessarily interfering, unless it was your special business to do so."

"How long is she going to stay in the island?"

"Lizzie Silkworth? Marian? I really cannot say. But to return to the subject of to-morrow—I shall lie in wait for you on your return from Periwinkle Hut in order to hear the news. There is a depression in the beginning of the hills, which goes by the name of the Old Provision-ground; you will find me waiting for you there beside the watch-hut."

"But what will you do with Marian during the time?" he enquired, a little anxiously.

"I shall dispose of her somehow, never fear. Of course, a meeting between you two must be avoided by every means."

"I suppose it must. But don't forget that if there is anything I can do——"

"The only thing you could do would be to help me to find a suitable husband for your cousin."

"I cannot possibly do that," returned the young man, almost snappishly. "I have never studied match-making."

"Oh, yes, you can do it, if you try, and it stands to reason that, of all the people in the world, you ought to be the most anxious to see Marian happily settled. It cannot be such a hard task either, for your cousin has vastly improved in looks during these last two years, as perhaps it may interest you to hear. She used to be a sort of outline sketch, neither filled in nor finished, whereas now she is a completed picture. I am glad of it, for the more adorers she has the more easily will she get over her first childish romance."

"Ye-es, so I imagine," acquiesced the young man, somewhat gloomily, whereupon there soon followed "good-night," and some more minute directions as to the time and place of meeting next day.

"He is pretty mad, too," was Miss McCrie's reflection, as she returned to the house. "I have done all that it lies in human nature to do; the surroundings must do the rest."

She was distinctly hopeful, and she would have been more hopeful still had she known that, for more than an hour after she parted with him, Bernard was haunting the roads and paths around Prospect, and clambering over the rocks in hopes of refreshing himself by a glimpse of the light in Marian's window. It was not until the house had sunk into unresponsive darkness that he stole away among the shadows.

To see her without being seen, that was all the wish he was aware of. But how was the thing to be done? There was a question weighing on his mind, to which one sight of his cousin's face would be an answer. That he esteemed her as the first and foremost among women, and thanked her with a species of awe-struck gratitude for the affection she had wasted upon him he had long known. And yet without seeing her again he could not dare to say what she was to him, whether a goddess to be distantly adored, or a woman to be loved with human ardor. Not that hope could ever grow out of that one moment—it must be a farewell glimpse.

To confide in Miss McCrie seemed to be the only chance, and Miss McCrie was to meet him at the Old Provision ground on his way back from Lizzie Silkworth's lodging. It is scarcely too much to say that when, on the following afternoon Bernard set out for the Periwinkle Hut, his mind was at least as much taken up with that he was going to say to Miss McCrie on the way back, as with the questions he was meaning to put to Joseph Silkworth's widow.

The Periwinkle Hut stood within the forest upon a space of ground that had been cleared years ago, but whose irrepressible vegetation was forever creeping back again to the spot from which it had been ousted. Here Lizzie Silkworth was enjoying the hospitality of a distant kinswoman, and here it was that Bernard found himself confronted by a dishevelled, grizzly-haired woman, draped in gaudy rags, with haggard black eyes and a yellow, fever-stricken face. At sight of him she staggered to her feet, and stood there decked with glass beads and paper flowers, the most pitiable wreck of a light woman that had ever met his eyes.

"Is't your fortune you've come after being told?" she asked, clutching at a table for support. "Or maybe you're the gen'leman as wanted to ask me some questions? You'll excuse my sitting down, won't you?" And she collapsed on to a chair, being either too weak or not quite sober enough to maintain the perpendicular for longer at a time.

Bernard explained the reason of his coming as briefly as was consistent with clearness.

"Mrs. Simon!" repeated Lizzie, with a drunken yawn. "Lor', what a time it seems since I've even heard her name! No, sure enough she wasn't dead when Joseph and I got married. It was Joseph's idea to have her carried over to the Little House before the wedding, and a first-class idea it was, for it couldn't make any difference to her in which of the houses she died, while to us it made all the difference in the world in which of the houses we got settled."

"All this does not explain what motive your husband had in falsifying Mrs. Simon's death."

"Oh, yes, it does!" and Lizzie laughed tipsily, and with her shaking fingers adjusted another paper rose among her grizzled locks. "You see, we had barely been married a week or two when there comes a letter from Mr. Simon, written in a great hurry like, and insisting on knowing the exact date on which Mrs. Simon had died. Joseph was regular taken aback, not being used to Mr. Simon troubling his thoughts about Mrs. Simon. If he had known about the second marriage then, no doubt matters would have become a bit plainer, but the news of that did not come to the island till some time later, and all the explanation Joseph could think of was that Mr. Simon had an eye upon him for having turned Mrs. Simon out of the Big House in spite of his having been forbidden to do so, and that's why he thought it safer to put her down as having died on June 18, instead of June 30, when we were not married yet and when the Big House was entirely at her disposal. As Joseph said, it wasn't likely that Mr. Simon would enquire into the matter, and neither he did."

"Did your husband realize that my father's second marriage was invalid?"

"That's more than I can tell you. The news of the marriage did not come to the island till a couple of months later, and there were jokes made about the shortness of the mourning; but whether Joseph or anyone else, took the trouble to enquire into the exact dates I cannot say. Since it was nobody's special interest to do so I suppose it wasn't done."

Lizzie had now reached the end of her wisdom, as was proved by a few more questions; and when Bernard presently turned his back upon the Periwinkle Hut, it was with the conviction in his mind that the question of the Big and the Little House at Lot 13 had in truth underlain the whole question of Mrs. Simon's date of death, and consequently of his own illegitimacy.

"After this I should like to see a fellow trying to make out to me that thirteen is not the unluckiest number ever invented," was Bernard's reflection, as he tramped after his small, dusky guide along the weed-grown path which led to the Old Provision ground.

(To be continued.)

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

SPECIALISTS

Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin, Kidney, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases.

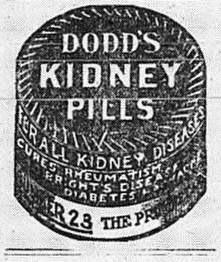
Call or send history for free advice. Medicine furnished in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Consultation Free

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

25 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

Please Mention This Paper.



HAIR GOODS

—FOR—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

Mailed at lowest possible prices, consistent with high-grade work.

Our Natural Wavy 3-Strand Switches at $5.00, $7.00 and $9.00 in all shades are leaders with us. Just send on your sample, or write for anything in our line.

GENTLEMEN'S TOUPEES at $25.00 and $35.00, that defy detection when worn.

MINTZ'S HAIR GOODS EMPORIUM

62 KING STREET WEST

Hamilton, Ont.

(Formerly Mdme. I. Mintz).

Famous Trees of History.

Which are the most famous trees of history? Shakespeare's mulberry, with its innumerable posterity, is one; and surely, says the Pall Mall Gazette, a high place belongs to the apple tree from Sir Isaac Newton's garden, a log from which is in the possession of the Royal Astronomical Society. The story of the famous apple, like that of the dog Diamond, is probably more than half legend. It is traceable to Voltaire ("Philosophie de Newton"), who had it from Newton's niece, Catharine Barton. The incident is alleged to have happened at Woolsthorpe in the autumn of 1665, and the tree consecrated by tradition lasted till 1820, when, owing to decay, it was cut down.

Dangerous Throat Troubles Prevented by Nerviline

IT ENDS MISERY OF COLDS QUICKLY.

Don't wait till night.

Get after your cold now—this very minute, before it grows dangerous you should apply old-time "Nerviline."

Rub your chest and throat, rub them thoroughly with Nerviline. Relief will be immediate.

Nerviline will save you from lying awake to-night, coughing, choking and suffering from congestion in the chest and acute pain in the throat.

Nerviline will break up that dull neuralgic headache—will kill the cold and chill at its very beginning—will save you from perhaps a serious illness.

To take away hoarseness, to break up a grippy cold, to cure a sore throat or bad cold in the chest, you can use nothing so speedy and effective as Nerviline. For forty years it has been the most largely used family remedy in the Dominion. Time has proved its merit, so can you by keeping a bottle handy on the shelf. Sold by any dealer anywhere at 25c. per bottle.

RETIRED BURGLAR.

Crying Babies Gave Him Two Shocks in One Night.

"Of course in my business, same as in any other," said the retired burglar, "you learn by experience. One of the first things I learned in that way was to avoid houses where they had young children, infants.

"Grown folks may sleep right through thunderstorms, windstorms, things falling down in the house, 'most any sort of racket, but you never can tell what an infant will do. And those same grown up folks that will sleep right through anything else will wake up sharp at the smallest peep from an infant. They seem to be tuned that way. But I had to learn this by experience.

"One night when I was new in the business I went into what seemed to me a promising looking house in the suburban districts. Got in by the easy cellar window and padded upstairs to the second storey front room with no trouble at all and went straight to the bureau. I opened the top drawer gently, without a squeak, and when I turned in my light the very first thing I saw was a diamond ring that I guess must have made my eyes sparkle as much as the ring did. It was a big stone. I should think two or three carats.

"It was a man's ring, and instead of slipping it straight into my pocket as I should have done I put it on my finger for just a moment to look at it. At that same instant I heard a baby begin to cry.

"I had seen two persons in a bed in this room, but I had not observed a crib over on the other side of the bed. But the instant that baby cried one of the figures in the bed raised up on its elbow with its back toward me and looked over into the crib at the child, and I didn't need to have anybody tell me that it was time for me to go, which I did, without those two persons in the bed knowing that I had been there at all.

"When I got back into the street it was still within what you might call my business working hours. I hadn't been in that house ten minutes and I thought I still had plenty of time for another.

"In this second house I had just exactly the same experience as in the first, with one thing added that I will tell you about. In this house there was a crib which I saw, and that ought to have been enough for me, but sometimes, you know, we have to have our experience rubbed in.

"I went to the bureau here just the same as in the first house and opened the top drawer and was pawing around in it with one hand and holding the lamp with the other when the baby here fairly screamed—nightmare, I suppose. Two persons in the bed jumped as if they'd been blown out of bed, one on the side toward the crib and the other on the side toward me, but I got out and got away.

"I hadn't much more than got settled down and started on the road for home when I began to feel as if something was wrong, as if I had missed something or lost something, and then it struck me all of a sudden that I had lost my diamond ring! I must have clenched my hand on it when that first baby cried, for I know I still had it on my finger when I reached into the bureau drawer in that second house, but there I must have left it. That second baby's sharp cry was really startling, and when it struck me I must have let go of myself for just an instant, let my hands open, and in that instant the ring slipped off my finger.

"Those two experiences, being scared out of two houses by infants and losing a valuable diamond ring all in one night, were enough to teach me the lesson, and from that on as long as I was in active business whenever I went through a town prospecting by day I always left out of my calculations all houses around which I saw a baby carriage."

NO ALUM

MADE IN CANADA

Ate 'Em All Herself.

A girl was required to write a brief sketch of Queen Elizabeth, says the Literary Digest. Her paper contained this sentence:

"Elizabeth was so dishonest that she stole her soldiers' food."

The teacher was puzzled, and called the girl.

"Where did you get that notion?"

"Why, that's what it says in the history."

The book was sent for, and the passage was found. It read:

"Elizabeth was so parsimonious that she even pinched her soldiers' rations."

GUARD THE BABY AGAINST COLDS

To guard the baby against colds nothing can equal Baby's Own Tablets. The Tablets are a mild laxative that will keep the little one's stomach and bowels working regularly. It is a recognized fact that where the stomach and bowels are in good order that colds will not exist; that the health of the little one will be good and that he will thrive and be happy and good-natured. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.

Russian women predominate among foreign-born students of their sex in Paris.

One hundred and fifty hosiery and knit goods mills in Philadelphia produce $15,000,000 worth of material annually.

A deed of trust, the property of S. D. Wright, of Judsonia, Ark., which disappeared during the tornado there last month, has been found at Maynard, 30 miles from Judsonia.

By means of an apparatus described in the "Engineering Record," the stumps of trees left after logging operating in long leaf pine timber land have been converted from a source of expense into an asset. The device is in the shape of a hood that is set over the stump and distills as much as 17 gallons of heavy pine oil from it. The process converts the stump itself into a fine grade of charcoal and destroys it far enough underground to permit plowing.

The fossil coral of the Fiji Islands is said to be the best building stone in the world. When first cut it is almost as soft as cheese, but it solidifies in the air until it is as hard as granite.

Rabbit fur is said to be supplanting wool in felt-hat making in Australia. The fur is regarded as much superior to the finest merino for this purpose, and millions of rabbit skins are used annually.

Gold is being mined at a depth of more than 5,000 feet in South Africa, and it is believed that the shafts can be sunk 3,000 feet more.

The world's people annually consume more than two and a half billion pounds of coffee, three-fourths of which is grown in Brazil.

A mirror has been mounted on the portrait photographer's camera so that the patron may see what the resulting picture will look like.

The handle of a new traveling bag is so attached that it can be placed inside the bag when it is locked, lessening the danger of the bag being stolen.

Retail food prices in the United Kingdom are about 72 per cent. higher than a year ago.

The tensile strength of rolled manganese steel is 140,000 pounds to the square inch.

A jack to lift telegraph or telephone poles from holes has been invented by a Chicago man.

Oil is used for locomotive fuel on 40 railroads in the United States, operating in 21 States.

Nigeria has been added to the lands in which valuable deposits of coal have been discovered in recent years.

The "sneezewood" tree of South America, so called because of dust made by sawing the wood has the effect of snuff, never is touched by insects or worms.

An inventor living at Troy, N. Y., has patented a laundry machine that irons an entire shirt over a conical roller at a single operation.

Corns Drop Out

INSTANT RELIEF

Paint on Putnam's Corn Extractor tonight, and corns feel better in the morning. Magical, the way "Putnam's" eases the pain, destroys the roots, kills a corn for all time. No pain. Cure guaranteed. Get a 25c bottle of "Putnam's" Extractor to-day.

Pointed Paragraphs.

Even when a woman can't drive a nail she refuses to try coaxing.

An ounce of intuition may be better than a pound of tuition.

In his own case a man looks upon cowardice as a "safety first" idea.

Every woman is a born actress—yet only a comparatively few go on the stage.

After a girl has been married six months she doesn't use half so many adjectives.

If a girl is pretty and knows it she does not care a rap if the world knows it.

Don't get into the habit of giving advice simply because you want to get rid of it.

Are you thinking of buying an aeroplane? It costs nothing to think about it.

Sometimes a man's judgment enables him to do a thing almost as a woman can do it without any judgment.

Muggins—He doesn't care how he spends his money. He would cast pearls before swine. Buggins—Pearls! Huh! That fellow would even throw eggs at them.

A MESSAGE TO WOMEN!!

LET a woman ease your suffering. I want you to write, and let me tell you of my simple method of home treatment, send you ten days' free trial, postpaid, and put you in touch with women in Canada who will gladly tell what my method has done for them.

If you are troubled with weak, tired feelings, headache, backache, bearing down sensations, bladder weakness, constipation, catarrhal conditions, pain in the sides, regularly or irregularly, bloating, sense of falling or misplacement of internal organs, nervousness, desire to cry, palpitation, hot flashes, dark rings under the eyes, or a loss of interest in life, write to me to-day. Address:

Mrs. M. Summers, Box 8 Windsor, Ont.

The Mark of Him.

Miss D— was giving an elaborate description of a blacksmith, preparatory to teaching Longfellow's poem, relates the New York Post.

"Now, children, we are going to learn a poem to-day about some one who works very hard every day, all the year round. He is very large and strong, and has great arms that lift such heavy things! His face is blackened with soot that comes from his fire. And he wears a leather apron, and he has a fire that glows red, and whenever one makes anything he puts the iron into his fire and then he lifts his hairy arms and pounds and pounds with a great hammer, which makes a clanging noise and sends showers of sparks flying around. Now, who can tell me what I have been describing?"

A little maid who had listened to these vivid details with eyes twice their natural size, leaned forward and gasped, in an awed whisper: "The devil!"

Why Not a Garden Pool?

As to the garden pool—why not have one? It may be ever so simply done, and often the more simple it is the more charming. Or it may be very elaborate and artificial, like those in the tiny toy gardens of those masters of artifice, the Japanese. No other garden feature offers greater possibilities for diversity of form or for originality than the pool. I know a city garden with high walls about it, rather a cramped garden because of the nearness of other dwellings. But under a small tree in that garden is a bit of a basin with water that is always fresh, set there in the sod to invite the birds for a daily bath. And where birds are there is the spirit of the woodland and meadowland, no matter how high skyscrapers tower round about.—Bertha H. Smith, in Country Life Magazine.

Is Your Tongue Furred? Have You Headache?

How few feel well this time of the year! The whole system needs housecleaning; the blood is impure; it needs enriching. Nothing will do the work more effectively than Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Take them at night and you feel better next morning. They work wonders in the body while you sleep, being composed of pure vegetable extracts and juices. Dr. Hamilton's Pills are safe for the young and old alike. Try this wonderful family medicine to-day, it will do you a world of good. Whether for biliousness, headache, lack of appetite or constipation, Dr. Hamilton's Pills will quickly cure, 25c. per box, at all dealers.

Redpath SUGAR

From "Ye Olde Sugar Loafe" of grandmother's day, to the sparkling "Extra Granulated" in your own cut-glass bowl, Redpath Sugar has appeared three times daily, for over half a century, on thousands of Canadian tables.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it." 7

2 and 5 lb. Cartons—
10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Bags.

Made in one grade only the highest!

Can you afford to be without The Times?

Cream!

We want your Cream. We are purchasing agents for the Palm Creamery Co., Palmerston. We are ready to supply five or ten gallon cans. These cans you return to our warehouse. We look after the shipping same and supply you with another empty. Your cream is weighed and tested in Palmerston by an Expert in this line, returns are sent to us for each can, and we forward same to our customers.

Try Palm Creamery. You will find it satisfactory.

N. McGillivray
North End Store

BANK OF HAMILTON
ESTABLISHED 1872

SAVE for War Saving Certificates

OUR Savings Department will help you to buy War Saving Certificates. One Dollar, or more, received

Help the Government win the War

PORT ELGIN BRANCH
R. J. RANNEY, Manager

Capital Authorized $5,000,000
Capital Paid-up - $3,000,000
Surplus - - - - - $3,475,000

Winter Garments

We have a number of warm winter garments we are anxious to dispose of and will close out the following lines at very REASONBLE PRICES.

Men's Saskatchewan and curl cloth coats
Men's sheep lined smocks in heavy duck and courderoys.
Men's fur and fur-lined coats at less than cost.
Men's courderoy and heavy tweed pants.
All lines of ladies' coats and mantles.
Also a few Saskatchewan robes

The prices will be very low.

South End Store
N. McGillivray & Co.

The Port Elgin Times
MEMBER OF THE CANADIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION (INC.)
E. Roy Sayles, Editor and Proprietor

ADVERTISING RATES

Farms or Real Estate for Sale 50c each insertion; Miscellaneous articles, To Rent, Wanted, Lost, Found, etc., each insertion 25c. Local Readers, Notices, etc., 10c per line per insertion, 5c each subsequent insertion. Cards of thanks 25c. Coming Events and 5 cents per line, no notice less than 25 cents. Legal advertising 10 and 5c per line. Black-faced type, count 2 lines for 1. Display rates, yearly contracts, 12c per inch, 6 mos. 15c per inch. In memoriam poetry 5c per line. Professional cards $6 per year in advance.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Soap has gone up in price. "Oh happy day", is the refrain of the small boy.

* * *

The Reinhardts, brewers, have assigned. This is a big change. It was always the consumer of booze who assigned.

* * *

Dried eggs are being imported in England from China. They'll reach Canada soon. Then a man might carry a few in his vest pocket.

* * *

Renfrew will raise $40,000 for the Patriotic Fund this year. This a big undertaking for a town of 4,500. But they do things well down there.

* * *

The past spell of weather rather shakes one's faith in a whole lot of signs such as "no acorns," "short hair on the muskrats," bob-tail foxes, ' etc. etc.

* * *

A substitute for leather has been found. What great boons the young people have advantage of now. In our schooldays the teacher used no substitute for leather. It was a three-ply piece of trace.

* * *

A woman has been appointed to fill a place on the Paisley Public Library board. In many municipalities women are doing good work on school boards. Here's a good hint for Port Elgin council when they are racking their heads to find men qualified to serve on the library and school boards.

* * *

An energetic movement is on in France and England excluding the Teutons from trade. Representatives of German, Austrian, Turk, or Bulgarian firms are not welcome any more. It will take a long, long time for Germans and Germany to win back the confidence once reposed in them.

* * *

Taking Germany in her usual way, she will invade Switzerland. Her excuse will be that Switzerland is mobilizing her forces, and according to the Prussian method of thinking, no one should thwart them in anything they desire. But the Swiss will not be caught unawares as was Belgium.

* * *

In England all vacant places, parks and church grounds are to be put under cultivation. Women of all classes are enlisting for service on the lands and everyone capable of handling a hoe is to take up the task of greater production. An effort is to be made to grow in England sufficient to feed the people there.

* * *

Wonder if the Grand Trunk could be induced to beautify its station yard? An agitation was kept up for many years regarding a new station, and we finally got an improved building, but not a new one. A little work in grading and placing cinders, along with a sidewalk, would improve the yards a great deal and make it much more convenient for those who travel. Of course, it will be easy to say "why don't the council get after the railway," but that is saddling everything on the councillors. A citizen's committee would be of great assistance to the council and our town generally.

* * *

The Bruce Preparedness League develops strength steadily. Recent branches organized have selected some very prominent and active citizens as officers. One of the first things the League will have to decide upon, with the growing tendency in Canada toward conscription, will be whether or not men should be taken from the land in Bruce county. What the League has to say about this, will have considerable effect upon a compulsory board.

* * *

When a number of those who have been shouting conscription find out that the present-day conscription does not take every eligible man, their ardor, which was fired mainly because of a desire to see a certain few young men forced to enlist, will cool. Those who desire conscription in Canada should want it because it will help the Empire, and not because of some personal satisfaction. Men working on farms, in mines, steel industries or in factories making munitions, will be exempt. Those working in factories, which are making their usual lines, will be within the compulsion law should one be adopted, and we are getting nearer to that time daily.

* * *

The Provincial government counts on getting a million dollars from auto licenses this year. It also counts on spending a lot of this money on good roads in the counties which take advantage of the Good Roads scheme of the government. Bruce should not wait too long. At the present people of Bruce are paying for the other counties' roads. It costs us, whether we join in the movement or not. Then why are we not in it? Bruce county council has a big responsibility in this matter.

* * *

The scarcity of fuel is being felt in town. The dealers are doing what they can to tide over. The shortage is due to cars not to coal. Wonder how many of our citizens have thought of whether there was coal at the power house? If coal gave out there, Port Elgin would be in a mighty serious position for water, and in case of fire. Thanks to a thoughtful reeve and council they have provided enough to tide over the worst.

* * *

John Rowland, the power king of Bruce, is taking a lot of pleasure out of entertainment these days. He has been prominent in giving the soldier boys many a good time, and has entertained at a number of little affairs. Last week he dined the county council. Possibly John didn't know that all the editors of Bruce were holidaying in the county town last Thursday. However, we'll take it next time, when The Telescope man is out of town.

* * *

An event of particular interest was the presentation of a gold-headed cane to Mr. Norman Robertson, the county treasurer, by the county council. It was very fitting that Mr. Robertson should be remembered, as he has just finished his thirtieth year as treasurer. Not only has he rendered great service to his county in this responsible position, but in many other ways he has contributed in keeping his county to the front. He is a very worthy citizen, and many men throughout Bruce would have been glad to participate in the presentation. Those who had the affair in charge are to be commended for their thoughtfulness. Too often do we forget the faithful men who carry much responsibility for very small remuneration. Let every municipality in Bruce look around. There are many faithful servants, and their work merits appreciation.

* * *

The President of the Soldiers' Friend Club has drawn our attention to the editorial in last week's issue headed "When Jack Comes Back," as likely questioning the girls' organization. As a matter of fact, the article referred to was written before the club was organized, and has no reference to it, so far as we are concerned. Our argument is that every municipality should give a civic welcome, not necessarily on the entertainment plan, to every soldier who returns. As The Times circulates in seven municipalities in this immediate district the article does not apply to one more than another. The Soldiers' Friend Club is needed. The girls can, and will, do a lot of good, and they will be all the better for their organization. They will no doubt have some hindrances in their work, as all organizations do, but the girls have only to keep in mind worthy ideals, and they will accomplish much. Perhaps a word might be said concerning the forming of the club a week or so ago. Under the direction of their honorary president, Mrs. Busby, the young people expect to contribute in many ways to the comfort of the boys in training and in the trenches. There are many things soldiers need and often ask for. By having the energies of this band of girls properly directed much good work will be done. The fine success they made of their carnival last night is only one evidence of the things which can be accomplished.

Honoring the Warden

Port Elgin is honored in having its reeve as Warden of the county. Many congratulations are being extended and The Times joins with many people in the county in congratulating Mr. Izzard.

He will fill the position gracefully, and with the knowledge he possesses of county affairs, Bruce will be well served.

Port Elgin citizens have usually banquetted the reeve who was successful in bringing the chief honor to this town, and it is understood that the matter is under way for honoring the present Warden.

There are many prominent men in the surrounding townships and in the county generally who would like to participate in an event of this kind.

Leaving the Liberal Party

Hugh Clark, M. P. in his paper, The Kincardine Review, says that Liberal editors cannot support their party because the attitude of the leaders since the war has been repugnant to them.

It is interesting to note how Ross Munro, a former editor of The Times, has changed his politics, according to The Review, which says:—"Although the commercial phase of the amalgamation of the two Ottawa newspapers was the one featured in the news reports of it, there is another that deserves more than passing attention. The amalgamation was brought about largely because the editors of the Free Press had found it impossible to continue it as a Liberal newspaper. Messrs. E. Norman Smith and Ross Munro had been strong Liberals and had received their training in the Toronto Globe office. But they are both stout Britishers and the attitude of the Liberal party since the war began has become repugnant to them. The last straw was Sir Wilfrid's refusal to join with the Prime Minister in an appeal for national service. Mr. Smith wrote an open letter to Sir Wilfrid expressing his regret that he should have taken such a course. The new morning and evening journal will be avowedly Conservative and the editors will support the Borden Government conscientiously believing they could take no other course.

"While Liberal lieutenants are shouting for an election they might bear in mind what is happening in the capital city, where intelligent and patriotic Liberals have the best chance to size up the situation as between the Government and the opposition. These two Liberal editors will be found supporting the Government because during the past two years the conduct of the Liberal leaders has estranged them by failure to join in prosecuting "the only thing worth while"."

Try The Times for a year. Get acquainted with the people and the affairs of your community.

War Orders

The present industrial activity is due largely to war orders. These, however, will cease with the close of the war. A period of readjustment and retrenchment will probably follow. The prudent man will guard against this now by saving a substantial part of his present earnings or increased income.

Open a Savings Account with

The Bank of NovaScotia

PAID-UP CAPITAL - $ 6,500,000
RESERVE FUND - - 12,000,000
TOTAL RESOURCES over 100,000,000

PORT ELGIN BRANCH
C. Currier, Manager

The Children's Soap—Lifebuoy

Little hands, little faces, little togs all need Lifebuoy Soap, every day and often, if you mean to keep them free from dirt and infection. Little cuts and scratches—street dust—the free and artless contact with others, all have the danger element removed if you use

LIFEBUOY HEALTH SOAP

Its abundant, creamy lather gives the greatest possible cleansing power. Cannot hurt the tenderest skin. Use it in the bath, in the home, and remember that "all's well" with those who use Lifebuoy.

The mild antiseptic odor vanishes quickly after use.

—At All Grocers—

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED TORONTO.

166

5¢

Bumper Crops

Every farmer is expected to help the Empire in the great war by producing the biggest crop possible on his land. To do this every means at hand should be used

Gunn's Shur-Crop Fertilizer,

Improves the soil and makes bumper crops possible, thereby helping the cause of the Empire and making more money for the farmer. Sold by

McLaren's Hardware

Bring Your Bottles

When you want a prescription or any any bulk medicine, bring a bottle if you have one. Glass is soaring in price, increasing nearly one hundred per cent lately.

R. C. Crawford
Drugs and Kodaks—C. P. R. ticket agent

Patronize home industry, let The Times do your printing.

If you have not already got your

Hockey Skates

Buy them from us. We carry the most complete line of Hockey and Spring Skates, Ankle supports, Shin pads, Sticks, Pucks, Straps, etc also snow shoes and Sleigh.

Thomson's Hardware Store

For Growing Girls

Here is a shoe that is well-made, and gives plenty of room, yet keeps the foot up firm and straight.

JAS. GEORGE & SON

Good : Company

A good clock is good company. Not only ist it useful, but it is a pleasant thing to have, especially one of our home clocks with a soft musical tone announcing the hour.

Let us show you one of our fine line of clocks

Rowlands
The Jeweller

Another Raise in Paper

The paper condition has been serious for months, and every kind of paper has doubled in price. But the most serious blow of all came last week when The Times was notified of another raise of a straight 65 per cent. in the cost of its newsprint. This is a most serious state of affairs, and unless the government comes to the relief of the publishers, it is certain that many newspapers will have to cease publication. It seems peculiar, to say the least, that in a country with such pulpwood areas as Canada has, the mill owners should be allowed to do as they like in the matter of regulating paper prices. The last increase makes the new subscription price of $1.50 of little more use to the publisher than the old dollar rate.

Many Thanks

Miss Marion McArthur, president of the Red, White and Blue club of Bruce Tp. has received letters from Ptes. J. A. Robinson and J. P. Brown thanking the club for fine Christmas boxes. The latter says; 'I think if any of the 160th are well looked after, it's No. 13 platoon. Your Christmas box arrived just the day before Christmas and seemed to bring all the Underwood boys together, and also to appreciate how the folk at home are making it easy for us. I sincerely hope that by another Christmas we shall be back enjoying the company of the Red, White and Blue girls again.'

Advertise it in The Times.

AUCTION SALE

D. C Cavin has received instructions from David H. Chappel, lots 43 and 44, Con. 8, Saugeen Tp North of Stirton's bridge, to sell by public auction Thursday ***February 1st.***, at one o'clock, the following is the list:

HORSES—Mare, rising 6 years; mare rising 5 years Percheron, 2 year old filly roadster; 2 colts rising 3 years bred from Copper Mine.

CATTLE—Cow 10 year old, supposed to be in calf, cow 6 yrs due to calf next August, cow 7 yrs, due to calf February 24th, cow 4 years supposed to be in calf, cow 4 yrs. due to calf January 6, cow 5 yrs due to calf May 9, cow 8 yrs. due to calf February 28, cow 10 yrs, due to calf March 15, 8 yearling heifers supposed to be in calf, two-year heifer supposed to be in calf, 4 steers, rising 3 years, fat, weigh about 1000 lbs. 5 yearling heifers, 4 yearling steers, 3 spring calves, bull 14 months old.

SHEEP—13 breeding ewes, Shrop, 6 ewe lambs, ram.

PIGS—3 brood sows, to farrow February 2nd, 2 pigs about 115 pounds, 16 pigs about 4 months old.

IMPLEMENTS—Shoe drill 14 shoe, set of diamond harrows, buggy, 150 ft of hay fork rope new, set of slings, cars and pulleys, set of plough harness, cow chains.

A number of hens, 4 bags of potatoes, about 10 tons of hay, some timothy seed.

Potatoes, hay and hens, cash. Overstocked and removing from present farm is reason for selling

TERMS—Ten dollars and under cash, over that amount, 9 months credit on approved joint notes, six per cent per annum off for cash on credit amounts.

Training for Business

For 35 years the NORTHERN BUSINESS COLLEGE, Owen Sound, has been a leader among the institutions specializing in training for commercial pursuits. The courses of study embrace every subject of use in conducting business. Actual practice is given in required duties.

Special courses for young ladies who wish to qualify for office positions during the war.

Winter Term opens January 2nd., but students may enter any time. Write for Catalogue.

C. A. Fleming, F. C. A., Principal

Real Estate — Auctioneering Life Insurance

WE have opened an office in Port Elgin, and will deal in real estate. Property bought and sold.

Auctioneering — The old-time attention given to all farmers contemplating a sale.

Life Insurance—We are agent for he New York Life Co.

D. C. Cavin : Port Elgin

Farmer's Look Here!

We have just made up some nice bobsleighs. Be quick if you want one.

N. EIDT Pt. Elgin

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Winter Tours

SPECIAL FARES now in effect to resorts in Florida, Georgia, North and South Carolina, Louisiana and other Southern States, and to Bermuda and the West Indies.

Return limit May 31st. 1917
Liberal Stop-overs Allowed

Tickets now on Sale at all G. T. R. ticket offices.

J. S. Cameron, Agent, Port Elgin, Both telephones.

Exchange Sale

Remember the exchange sale Saturday at Auctioneer Cavin's rooms. One general purpose horse, 3 years old; lumber wagon, heavy set bobsleighs, light set bobsleighs, buggy, incubator, Radiant Home coal heater, good as new; few mattresses, bedsteads, chairs, also potatoes to be sold for Red Cross. Anyone who desires to give a bushel of grain or any articles to Red Cross, bring it to our exchange sale. No charge for entry. There will also be offered, one horse 10 year old; one mare 10 year old; 1 heavy dray; 1 coal wagon; 2 sets bobsleighs; set double harness; logging chains.

D. C. Cavin, Auctioneer

D. Robertson, K. C. who defended G. Kugler, in the Southampton liquor cases, will appeal against a fine of $200.

Pte. W. B. Schofield was reported as killed. He was the son of the former Indian agent at Chippewa.

Pte. Geo. Pike died at Gravenhurst last week. Before enlisting he lived with Wm. Rushton at Elsinore.

Traitors Three

Judas and Arnold and Kaiser Bill
Sat and talked on a brimstone hill.
"I," said Judas, "I sold my Lord,
To murderers for a cash reward."
"And I" said Arnold, "betrayed my men;
Everyone talked of my deed then."
The Kaiser spoke, "Why, boys, I broke
A sacred treaty with peaceful folk;
"Betrayed them, man and woman and child,
To be shot and massacred and defiled.
"The remnant I work in my armament town
At shells to shoot their brothers down."
An envious thrill through the dead hearts flew.
"What a traitor you are!" said the other two. —Life.

North Bruce and St. Andrew's Have Successful Year

The annual meeting of the united congregations of North Bruce and St. Andrew's Presbyterian churches was held in the St. Andrew's church on Tuesday, the 25th at 2 p. m. Owing to unfavorable weather only those interested in the work were present.

As the charge has been without a pastor during the past seven months, the meeting was presided over by the senior Elder, Mr. Alex McGillivray, ex-reeve of Bruce, while Mr. Neil McGillivray acted as secretary. The financial statement having been printed and distributed on the previous Sabbath, the treasurer's report simply drew attention to some of the main features in the printed statement.

There were 64 paying families connected with the congregation from which total receipts amounting to $2,462 were collected during the year.

An average of $40 per family. Of this amount, $950 went to the mission work of the church, an average of $15 per family for church work outside their own congregation. The total expenditure for the year was a little over $2,000 which leaves a balance in the treasuries of a little over $400.

One of the distinguishing characteristics of this pastoral charge is its marked liberality in contributing to the support of mission work. So noticeable has this become that the mission work in connection with the church, is now recognized as being more than the work of man. That the families that are being used in this work are receiving a blessing is also a recognized fact. To the men of the world this may seem foolish, but there are always some who prefer to follow the wise rather than the foolish. "Five of them were wise, five were foolish."

Kindly reference was made to the fact that the late Mr. Allan McKinnon, one of the leaders in all good work in connection with the congregations, had been called to his reward during the year. Mr. McKinnon was one of the Elders, the Sec'y treas. for the Finance board, Superintendent of the St. Andrew's Sabbath school, the friend and counsellor of all. His call came while the harness was still on; a warning to us who are left. "Be ye also ready."

A discussion arose as to what had best be done in the event of the Rev. Peter W. Currie declining the call that had lately been forwarded to him. It was decided to hear supply until April first and then to hear candidates with the object of securing another pastor in the spring. The re-election of all the old officers brought a very harmonious and profitable review of the work done during the year 1916 to a close.

Rural congregations often have difficulty in securing pastors and in such places the church members should rally to the support of their pastor by taking an interest in the church work and by regular attendance at the services. The indifference and lack of sympathy of some church members makes the work of a country pastor particularly difficult.

An Expert On Watches

Every man has genius along a certain line and while he may be successful along other lines, there is always something in which he excells.

Our specialty is the watch. Get yours here, or bring it to us.

J. J. BUSBY,
The Quick Repair House

ALLENFORD

Rev. Mr. Black, of Mono Mills, preached in the Presbyterian church.

The Ladies' Aid of the Methodist church, met at the home of Mrs. M. Crawford last week.

The W. M. S. of the Methodist church, have sent two bales to the Deaconess Home in Hamilton this winter, containing 18 quilts, besides a quantity of other clothing.

Miss Mary Hewitson is still unable to be out of bed.

Mrs. T. J. Aiken is rather poorly again.

Miss Roberta Haddle returned to Toronto last week after spending a month at her home here.

The young people of the Presbyterian church have organized a Young Peoples Guild, with Miss Wilson as president.

Mr. John Hewitson made a business trip to Owen Sound on Saturday.

Mrs. J. Stover is quite ill at present at the home of Mrs. Caswell.

Executor's Notice

All creditors and others having claims against the estate of Elizabeth Galbraith late of Port Elgin in the County of Bruce, Widow, deceased, who died on the 26th of September 1916, are notified to send by post prepaid and registered or to deliver a verified statement of their claims to W. Burgess, Port Elgin, solicitor for Henry John Winch and Johnston Winch, Executors of the last Will and Testament of the said late Elizabeth Galbraith, on or before the 17th day of February 1917. After the said date the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased having regard only to claims of which they shall then have received notice and will not be answerable for any part of the said assets to any person of whose claim they have not then received notice.

Dated at Port Elgin this 29th day of January 1917.

W. Burgess, Solicitor for the Executors. 53tc.

Wm. Johnson, of Elsinore, well-known in this district is seriously ill.

J. W. PATTISON
FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER
Residence on Premises
Rural Phone 22.

Giant Flowering Carnation

FREE!

Address a postcard to us now and receive by return mail a copy of our new illustrated 80-page catalogue of Garden, Flower and Field Seeds, Root Seeds, Grains, Bulbs, Small Fruits, Garden Tools, etc.

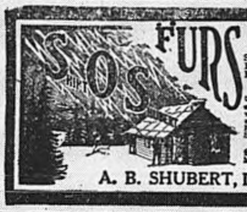
SPECIAL.—We will also send you free a packet (value 15c) of our choice

Giant Flowering Carnation

This carnation is a great favorite; the flowers are large and fragrant and the plants do well outdoors. Transplanted into pots in the early fall they bloom profusely from October till the end of May. Extra plants are easily propogated from them by cuttings, "pipings" or layering.

Send for our catalogue and learn of our other valuable premiums. 18

Darch & Hunter Seed Co., Limited, LONDON CANADA



Safety First

Nothing is more important to the Fur Shipper than doing business with an Honest—Reliable—Responsible—Safe Fur House.

"Ship to Shubert"

the largest house in the World dealing exclusively in American Raw Furs, where you will always receive an Accurate and Liberal Assortment, the Highest Market Prices and the usual "Shubert" Efficient, Speedy, Courteous service.

Write for the latest edition of "The Shubert Shipper" containing valuable Market information you must have.

A. B. SHUBERT, Inc. 25-27 WEST AUSTIN AVE. Dept. C128, CHICAGO, U.S.A.

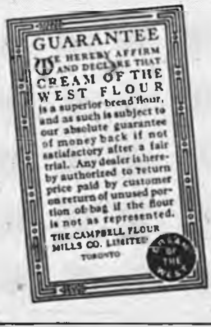
THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
REQUESTS
THE PEOPLE OF CANADA TO
BEGIN NOW
TO SAVE MONEY FOR THE
NEXT WAR LOAN

JAN. 9, 1917

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE
OTTAWA

Cream of the West Flour

The hard wheat flour that is guaranteed for bread



GUARANTEE

WE HEREBY AFFIRM AND DECLARE THAT CREAM OF THE WEST FLOUR is a superior bread flour, and as such is subject to our absolute guarantee of money back if not satisfactory after a fair trial. Any dealer is hereby authorized to return price paid by customer on return of unused portion of bag if the flour is not as represented.

THE CAMPBELL FLOUR MILLS CO. LIMITED
TORONTO

So high in quality that we can safely guarantee it

Try a Sack!

115

THE
CAMPBELL FLOUR
MILLS COMPANY
LIMITED TORONTO

"Cream of the West Flour and other Flours manufactured by the Campbell Flour Mills Co. Ltd. are sold by N. McGillivray, Port Elgin, and other good grocers."

KEEP THEM THERE.

Passports to Canada Refused to Useful People.

London, Jan. 13.—Applications for passports for Canada, as for other places are being scrutinized here closely now. Persons between sixteen and sixty years of both sexes, who are likely to be of use in munition making or any other form of national service, have little chance of obtaining permission to proceed to other parts of the Empire. Many applications for passports for women wanting to go to Canada for domestic service have recently been turned down. Immigration and steamship agents who get a commission naturally are much perturbed, but the official reply to protestants is that the national emergency is of such a character that it is impossible to allow anybody who might possibly be useful to leave the country.

Women as Brave As the Men

THEIR STRUGGLE SHOWS A REMARKABLE SPIRIT.

Talk of the bravery of men, but where can you find a finer spirit than among the half-sick women who are fighting and struggling to do their duty against the terrible odds of ill-health, and who will not give up.

One woman in every three is struggling against weakness. Most of them are not exactly sick, but oh, how miserable!

The burden and misery of it all has its foundation in the blood which is thin and watery. The red cells are too few. The very stream of life is reduced in vitality. Weakness and inevitable ill-health are the certain result.

Every ailing or weak woman can quickly regain her health in this very simple way. By filling the system with the nutrition that comes from rich red blood, a quick change for the better will result. To accomplish this, take two chocolate-coated Ferrozone Tablets after each meal. You'll feel better immediately for the simple reason that Ferrozone renews the blood. It gives pep, vim, vigor, endurance, restores a tired, worn-out system very quickly.

You'll feel like new all over once you get Ferrozone working through your blood. It puts color into faded cheeks, brightens the eye, quickens the step, brings back that wonderful feeling of youth.

One of the finest things Ferrozone does is to make you eat lots and digest it as well. With keen appetite, sound sleep, strong nerves and lots of nourishing blood you're bound to regain robust health. Any sickly girl or ailing woman that Ferrozone won't make well must be incurable. There is a secret power in Ferrozone and it is worth a trial at all events. Fifty cents per box, six for $2.50. At all dealers in medicine, or by mail from The Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Ont.

A New Game Region.

Our mighty hunters who are looking for new fields to conquer, after exhausting the possibilities of Africa and South America, may turn their eyes eastward to the country of the Soyotes. This is an almost unknown territory in Asia in the upper valley of the Yenisei river, lying partly in China and partly in Siberia. In July, 1914, a Norwegian expedition, led by Orjan Olsen, undertook the exploration of this region. It comprises an extent of more than 150,000 square kilometers inhabited by some fifty or seventy thousand Soyotes. These are individuals belonging to the Finno-Ugrian race, i. e., to the same race as the Finns, the Lapps, the Samoyeds, and the Ostiaks, though residing thousands of miles distant from these. They live mainly by raising cattle or reindeer. The expedition referred to above has recently returned to Europe and published an account of its explorations, a resume of which is given by Mr. Rabot in the "Bulletin de la Societe de Geographie." It is stated that the Soyote country has remarkable extremes of temperature. Fish and game are very abundant, and the fur-bearing animals particularly will doubtlessly attract many trappers, as in Siberia and the northern portion of the American continent.—"Literary Digest."

Minard's Liniment for sale Everywhere.

Urban Population of Australia.

A large percentage of the people of Australia live in the principal cities of the different states. Sydney, with a population of 763,000, represents over 40 per cent. of the people of New South Wales; Perth, with a population of 421,000, represents 35 per cent. of the inhabitants of Western Australia; Brisbane, with 162,000, represents nearly 24 per cent. of the people of Queensland; Hobart, with 40,000, has under 20 per cent. of the people of Tasmania; Melbourne, with a population of 684,000, contains 45 per cent. of the total population of Victoria, and Adelaide, with 205,000, has over 46 per cent. of the people of South Australia.—U. S. Commerce Reports.

Shattered NERVES

How utterly weak and helpless one becomes when the nerves give way. Sleepless, nervous, irritable and despondent, life becomes a burden.

But there is Dr. Chase's Nerve Food to rebuild your exhausted nervous system, restore the action of your bodily organs and change gloom and despondency into new hope and courage. Try it—to-day.

50 cts. a box, at all dealers.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

WOLVES OF THE SEA.

Killer Whales Travel in Packs and Are Ferocious.

The killer whale usually travels and hunts in "schools" or packs of from three to a dozen or more individuals. Unlike most whales, the members of these schools do not travel in a straggling party, but swim side by side, their movements as regularly timed as those of sailors. A regularly spaced row of advancing long black fins swiftly cutting the undulating surface of the sea produces a singular sinister effect. The evil impression is well justified, says the National Geographic Magazine, since killers are the most savage and remorseless of whales. The jaws are armed with rows of effective teeth, with which the animals attack and devour seals and porpoises and even destroy some of the larger whales.

Killers are like giant wolves of the sea, and their ferocity strikes terror to other warm-blooded inhabitants of the deep. The Eskimos of the Alaskan coast of Bering Sea consider killers as actual wolves in sea form. They believe that in the early days, when the world was young and men and animals could change their form at will, land wolves often went to the edge of the shore ice and changed to killer whales, and the killers returned to the edge of the ice and came out as wolves, to go raveling over the land. Some of the natives assure us that even today certain wolves and killers are still endowed with this power, and, on account of their malignant character, are much feared by hunters.

Killers are known to swallow small seals and porpoises entire and attack large whales by tearing away their fleshy lips and tongues. When attacking large prey they work in packs, with all the unity and fierceness of so many wolves.

What They Did For One Family

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED WHERE DOCTORS FAILED.

Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer, After Years of Suffering, Found the Remedy They Sought in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Capreol, Ont., Feb. 1.—(Special)—Firm believers in Dodd's Kidney Pills are Mr. and Mrs. Adolphe Sawyer, of this place. They have their reasons and are quite willing to make them public.

"I was a complete wreck when I started to take Dodd's Kidney Pills," Mr. Sawyer says. "I had suffered for ten years. I tried five doctors altogether. Some said it was rheumatism. Others called it lumbago, but none could give me any permanent relief. Dodd's Kidney Pills made a new man of me.

"My wife got the same good results from them. She also had been to several doctors. A specialist from Sault Ste. Marie advised her to stay in bed for month. But she tried Dodd's Kidney Pills instead with splendid results.

"Do you wonder that we both praise Dodd's Kidney Pills? No one can speak too highly of them."

Dodd's Kidney Pills are purely and simply a kidney remedy. If the disease is of the kidneys or from the kidneys they will cure it.

Aluminum in Guinana.

In the past year there has been considerable excitement in Dutch Guiana, due to the discovery of large deposits of bauxite on the Surinam river, some four hours' journey from Paramaribo. It is from this clay-like aluminum ferric hydroxid that aluminum is made, and the discovery of the rich fields of clay has stirred up many prospectors.

One company has taken possession of the hill deposits, but engineers hold that the clay is probably located at various depths. It can be easily transported, as several broad, navigable rivers run near this district, which will probably be developed rapidly. The government is very careful in issuing authorizations to prospect, and these rights are reserved for Netherlanders, Surinamers or companies established in the Netherlands or in Surinam.—New York "Sun."

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Monster Coins.

It is understood that the largest gold coin in circulation is the gold "tcof" of Anam, the French colony in eastern Asia. It is a flat round piece, with £65 English money. The next size to this unwieldy coin is the Japanese "obang," which weighs more than two and a half ounces and is about equal to ten English sovereigns. —London Opinion.

SPOILED HIS SYSTEM.

He Thought It Couldn't Be Done, But He is Wiser Now.

I know man who wears his shirts in chronological order—that is, if he buys a new shirt he tags it with his initials, numbers it and places it at the bottom of the pile. And, no matter how much he likes it, he does not wear it until it comes out at the top of the pile. He went into wordy detail about the economy of his system, and he added that he arranged his socks and underwear in the same manner.

I told him that he would meet the woman of his dreams some fine day and that she would knock the spots out of his system. I told him that she would admire a particular shirt, caress its delicate stripes lovingly and ask why he didn't wear it oftener. And then he would send it to the laundry as soon as it was soiled and wear it as soon as it got back, and he would buy other shirts like it, and he would forget his system.

"Don't you believe it!" he said. "The person doesn't live who could upset my system!"

"But I met him a few days ago—for the first time in a year. He was hurrying to catch a car so I had only time to ask him how he was and how things were going. And he didn't have time to explain. He only shouted over his shoulder jubilantly, "I'm wearing 'em every which way!"

And I hadn't even heard he was married.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—I had my leg badly hurt, the pain was very severe and a large swelling came above the knee. I expected it would be serious—I rubbed it with MINARD'S LINIMENT, which stopped the pain and reduced the swelling very quickly. I cannot speak too highly of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

AMOS T. SMITH.

Port Hood Island.

INSECT STRENGTH.

Many Misconceptions, Says a French Investigator.

At intervals there appear accounts setting forth the prodigious strength of insects. Their muscular force is usually compared with their size by stating, for example, that a flea can leap so many times its own length and that an ant can drag so many times its own weight. Then it is stated that man, if he were strong in the same proportion, could jump so many rods or lift so many tons. These comparisons, according to the French investigator, Leo Robida, are misleading, to say the least.

He states that it is interesting to consider, solely from a mechanical point of view, these comparisons between the muscular strength of man and that of insects. Strictly from this standpoint they are by no means extraordinary and are only one of the forms of what has been called "the conflict of squares and cubes." The law is well known—volumes decrease in more rapid ratios than surfaces.

The force that a muscle can exert depends on its section—that is, on a surface—although its capacity for doing work depends on its volume, as is logical. Here is the explanation of the astonishing strength of insects, as example, compare two muscles, that of a man and that of an insect, the latter 100 times shorter than the former. It is evident that the insect's muscle will be 1,000,000 times lighter than the man's, while it's section, and consequently the force it can exert, will be only 10,000 times less. The conclusion is that since a man can lift 65 pounds the insect will lift 10,000 times less, or 154 grains, and one gets the impressive spectacle of an insect lifting more than 100 times its weight. In fact, the smaller the insect is the more it will astonish us by an appearance of extraordinary strength.

But it is no longer the same if one examines the mechanical work effected. The muscle of the insect, supposed to be one one-hundredth of a man's in linear dimensions, furnishes, when it contracts, a force 10,000 times less than the human muscle exerted through a space 100 times smaller; the work produced will thus be 1,000,000 times smaller, which re-establishes the proportion between weight and strength.

Moreover, it seems just as with machines, where the smaller are proportionally weaker as if the insect's muscle, instead of surpassing man's infinitely, is notably inferior to it in quality. Take the flea's jump, for instance. By its muscular contraction it gives to its mass a movement capable of raising it twelve inches. Man can raise his own weight about five feet by leaping. For equal weight the human muscle thus furnishes five times more work than that of the flea in a single contraction, since the work is the product of the weight by the height to which it is raised.—Washington Star.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

QUEBEC GIVES A MILLION DOLLARS

The grant of one million dollars to the Canadian Patriotic Fund for 1917 by the Quebec Legislature is a most cheering indication of the value placed on the work of the Fund by the Government of Sir Lomer Gouin, and may be taken as an evidence also of the growing realization in the province of what demands the war is making on our wealth in money. The Ontario Legislature is making a grant of the same size, and there is a tendency on the part of all the Provincial Governments to aid this meritorious work.

Quebec raised more money in 1916 than was needed to make provision for her own families, and the surplus was devoted to the Western Provinces, where enlistments were above the average. It is probable that a similar condition will arise in 1917.

THE HOUSE FOR GIFTS

When in Hamilton do not fail to visit Junor's, the House for Gifts. See our display of China, Art Pottery, Cut Glass and Antique Furniture, Pictures, etc. You will be made welcome.

ROBERT JUNOR

62 KING ST. E. SOUTH SIDE

Hamilton, Ont.

Canadians wanted for the Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve for immediate overseas service. Only men of good character and good physique accepted.

Pay $1.10 Minimum per day—Free Kit.
$20.00 per Month Separation Allowance.

Experienced men from 38 to 45, and boys from 15 to 18 accepted for service in the CANADIAN NAVAL PATROLS for defence of the Coasts.
Apply to COMMODORE ÆMILIUS JARVIS
Naval Recruiting Officer, Ontario Area
103 Bay Street, TORONTO, or
Dept. of the Naval Service
OTTAWA

Mother Eyes.

Could some famed scientists but analyze
The occult power that rests in Mother Eyes;
Could he equip each mortal with this sight
That looks through all the wrong and sees the right—

Perhaps the world would find that many a knave
Beneath his rascal's skin is true and brave,
And many a scoundrel, hated and reviled,
To this strange sight is but an errant child.

Oh, gentle reader, Mother Eyes that dimly scan
A vacillating wreck—and see a man,
If this be blindness, then your God is true,
For all your pain he is rewarding you.

—William A. McGarry in Life.

HOW TO CURE STOMACH TROUBLE

The Common Cause is Lack of Blood, Therefore You Must Build Up the Blood.

There is the most intimate relation between the condition of the blood and the activity of the stomach. The blood depends upon the stomach for a large part of its nourishment; while the food enters the stomach and is assimilated by the blood needs plenty of pure well-oxidized blood. The muscles, glands and nerves of the stomach work only according to the quality of the blood.

The most common cause of indigestion is lack of rich, red blood. Not only does impure blood weaken the muscles of the stomach, but it lessens the product of the glands of the intestines and stomach, which furnish the digestive fluids. Nothing will more promptly cure indigestion than plenty of pure blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the safest and most certain blood-builder. A thorough trial of these pills gives a hearty appetite, perfect digestion, strength and health. Here is proof of the value of these pills in cases of indigestion. Mr. Daniel Dexter, Liverpool, N. S., says: "For several years I was a great sufferer from indigestion. I was greatly troubled with gas on the stomach, which caused disagreeable sensations. I was also frequently troubled with nausea and vomiting, which were very distressing. As a result of my trouble my appetite almost completely failed, and what I did eat caused me constant pain. I was continually doctoring but did not get any benefit, and had about made up my mind that I would suffer for life. One day a friend asked me why I did not try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and while I had not much hope of a cure I decided to do so. I had only taken a few boxes, however, when I found they were helping me. Very gladly, then, I continued the use of the pills, and in less than three months I was as well as I ever had been, able to eat a hearty meal and to feel that life was again worth living. I had also been troubled from time to time with attacks of rheumatism, and the use of the pills cured this as well as the indigestion. It is now over a year since I took the pills, and in that time I have had no return of the trouble."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all dealers in medicine, or may be had by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Odd and Interesting Facts.

Lenox, Mass., has seventy millionaires.

A New Jersey inventor has patented a garden tool that can be used as a rake, weeder or shovel.

Dillwyn, Kan., which has twenty-four inhabitants and four grain elevators, a ratio of one to six, is the biggest wheat shipping town, per capita, in the United States.

A Philadelphia electrician is the inventor of a portable, motor-driven pipe threading machine, which is supplied with current by the storage batteries of an automobile.

By a series of interesting experiments with chickens, beginning before they are hatched, a Paris scientist has demonstrated that bacilli are not necessary to the life of vertebrates.

The hard working janitor of one of Cody (Wyoming) public buildings recently placed the following notice in the vestibule of said building: "Please do not spit on the ceiling. 'Taint right."

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

A Handful of Hints.

A few drops of black ink mixed with a little olive oil will darken the worn spots in black kid gloves.

Clean your copper and brass articles with a half lemon dipped in salt, or with a cloth dipped in lemon juice and salt.

If peaches are lacking in flavor, add a few drops of almond extract after removing them from the stove.

A raw potato dipped in brick dust will remove the rust from steel knives.

Put a spoon in the jelly glass or jar when pouring boiling syrup or jelly into it and it will not crack; setting the jar on a wet cloth also prevents cracking.

The fellow who likes to hug the girls doesn't mind seeing his opportunities go to waist.

"Does your father ever comment on my staying so late at night?" "No, Algernon." "That's good." "But he sometimes makes sarcastic remarks about your staying so early in the morning.—Birmingham Age-Herald."

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—GIRLS TO WORK ON knit underwear—seamers and finished stitchers preferred. We also teach learners, any girl with good knowledge of plain sewing; good wages; ideal factory conditions. Zimmerman Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Aberdeen and Garth streets, Hamilton, Ont.

WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT for small family; highest wages; comfortable home. Address, Mrs. John Eley, 25 Homewood Avenue, Hamilton, Ont.

WANTED—WOOLLEN SPINNERS ON Davis and Furber and [illegible] Mules. Medium and heavy yarns, steady work. For full particulars, apply to the Slingsby Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ont.

UNION BANK ASSETS INCREASED 20% IN 1916

GROWTH IN ONE YEAR EXCEEDS EIGHTEEN MILLION DOLLARS—BANK ASSISTS FINANCING OF IMPERIAL MUNITION BUSINESS

The fifty-second annual statement of the Union Bank of Canada, covering the year ending November 30, 1916, shows a remarkable growth and strengthening of the Bank's position, and at the same time indicates large cash resources both in private and business accounts throughout the Dominion.

The Union Bank, with headquarters in Winnipeg and 200 branches in the West, as well as a splendid old established system of branches in the East, is in close touch with every part of Canada, and its surprising growth for the year reflects the financial recovery of both East and West, and the increasing savings of the people.

Interest-bearing deposits amount now to $60,144,240 against $53,046,304 a year ago, while deposits not bearing interest have reached $29,122,387, compared with $21,993,532 shown in the previous year's statement. The assets, which a year ago were $90,542,045, showed an increase of eighteen and a half millions, bringing them up to $109,010,228. This 20 per cent. advance is the more remarkable as it follows an increase of over nine millions, or 11 per cent., in 1915, making an increase for the two years of $27,500,000, or 32 per cent. From these figures it is clear that Canadians are saving as well as making money and that the Union Bank of Canada enjoys a large measure of their confidence.

Similar strengthening of the financial position of businesses generally, through the liquidation of bank indebtedness from cash profits has prevented much expansion of current loans and discounts in Canada, which stand practically the same as in the previous year. The new funds at the disposal of the Bank are invested chiefly in liquid assets and cash, of which the Bank holds $56,587,826, compared with $39,138,385 at the end of 1915. This increase of seventeen and a half millions follows an increase of nearly thirteen million dollars during the previous year and constitutes an extremely strong reserve, readily convertible into cash.

It is interesting to note that of this reserve $13,546,248 is invested in Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, Canadian Municipal Securities and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian, whereas a year ago the amount similarly invested was but little over one million dollars. By far the greater proportion of this sixteen million item consists of securities of the Imperial Government issued for the financing of munition business in Canada.

The note issue of the Bank has increased over a million dollars, to $8,815,117, with a corresponding increase in the War Tax on Bank Note Circulation to $56,000.

Profits for the year were about the same as last year, amounting to $651,183. After deducting the War Tax, $150,000 transferred to Contingent Account, $10,000 appropriated for the Pension Fund, $5,000 donated to the British Sailors' Relief Fund, and $456,000 for the usual 8 per cent. dividend and 1 per cent. bonus, the sum of $31,160, was carried forward to the credit of Profit and Loss Account. It is worthy of note that the Bank has maintained its dividend and bonus and met all charges for depreciation and contingencies throughout the war out of its annual profits and has now a larger profit balance than at the end of 1913. The immense increase in the scope of its business during these years, and the great strengthening of its position, holds out the prospect of greatly increased earnings upon the return of normal conditions.

She—That scar on your head must be very annoying. He—Oh, its next to nothing.—Columbia Jester.

"The Happy Way to Health" is not through mountains of pills or rivers of dope. It is through proper selection of food, pure air and rational exercise. If you have health you can keep it by eating Shredded Wheat, the food that supplies all the nutritive material needed for work or play and in a digestible form. If you have lost your health you can regain it by eating Shredded Wheat, the food that supplies strength and builds healthy tissue without overtaxing the digestive organs. Always the same price, always the same high quality. A delicious, nourishing meal for a few cents.

Made in Canada.

BONAR LAW MAKES REPLY TO WILSON'S LATEST TALK

Says Allies Share U. S. President's Aims, and Are Working to Win Them.

No Neutral Has Made Protest Against All Hun Barbarities.

Bristol Cable.——Addressing a meeting to-night in connection with the war loan campaign, Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and member of the British War Council, made the following reply to President Wilson's speech to the United States Senate:

"The end of the war is peace. The Germans made us what they have called an offer of peace. It received from the Allied Governments the reply which is deserved—the only possible reply.

"Most of you have, however, I presume, read the speech by President Wilson, which appeared in yesterday's papers. It is a frank speech, and it is right that any member of one of the Allied Governments who refers to it should speak with equal frankness. It is impossible that he and we can look on it from the same point of view.

"The head of a great neutral nation, whatever his private views may be—and I know as little as any of you what they are—must adopt a neutral attitude. America is very far removed from the horrors of this war. We are in the midst of them. America is neutral, we are not neutral. We believe that the issue of this conflict is a question which is as old as time—the difference between right and wrong. We believe we know that this is a war of naked [illegible], that crimes which have accompanied the conduct of the war, which have been unknown in the world for centuries, are small in comparison with the initial crime of plunging the world into war by cold-blooded calculation, because those responsible thought it would pay.

NOT ALTOGETHER UTOPIAN.

"President Wilson's speech had this aim—to gain peace now and to secure peace for the future. That is our aim, and our only aim. He hopes to secure this by a league of peace, and he not only spoke in favor of such a league, but he is trying to induce the American Senate to take the steps necessary to give effect to it. It would not be right to regard this proposal as something altogether utopian.

"You know that almost up to our own day duelling continued, and just as the settling of private disputes by the sword has now become unthinkable, so, I think, we may hope that the time will come when all the nations of the world will play the part which Cromwell described as his life work—to act as constable and keep peace. That time will come, I hope.

"But this whole subject is not an abstract question for the future. It is a question of life and death now. In judging whether the result can be secured by his methods it is not possible for us to forget the past. For generations humane men, men of good will among all nations, have striven by the Hague convention, by peace conferences, and by all other means to make war impossible, or at least to mitigate [illegible]. By what means can these barriers built up against barbarism be made effective? They cannot be effective [illegible] the belligerents, if any of them choose to ignore them. It is only from neutral states that effective sanction can be given to them.

SWEPT ASIDE EVERY BARRIER.

"What happened? At the very outbreak of the war the Germans swept aside every one of these barriers. They tore up treaties which they had themselves solemnly signed, they strewed mines in the open sea; they committed every atrocity on sea and land against the Hague convention which they had themselves signed. They made war on women and children; they destroyed neutrals as ruthlessly as they did their enemies. They are at this moment driving the populations of conquered territories into slavery and, worse even than that, they are making some of the subject peoples take up arms against their own country.

"All this has been done, and no neutral power, indeed, has made any protest against it. We must then take other means to secure the future peace of the world.

"We have rejected the German offer to enter into negotiations, not from lust of conquest or desire for shining victories. We have rejected it, not from a spirit of vindictiveness or a desire for revenge, but because peace now would mean a peace not based on victory. It would be a peace which would leave the military machine unbroken, with the halo of success surrounding it. It would leave the control of that machine in the hands of the same men who for a generation prepared for war, who would make the same preparation again and who would choose their own time to plunge the world into the horrors which we are now enduring.

"Our aim is the same as President Wilson's. What he is longing for we are fighting for, our sons and brothers are risking their lives for, and we mean to secure it. The hearts of the people of this country are longing for peace; we are praying for peace, for a peace which will bring back to us in safety those who are fighting our battles, and a peace which will mean that those who will not come back have not laid down their lives in vain."

PRESIDENT'S MISCALCULATION.

Commenting editorially on Andrew Bonar Law's speech, the Daily Chronicle says:

"Mr. Bonar Law has made a prompt and pertinent reply to President Wilson's address and has indicated with great clearness the main differences between the President's viewpoint and our own.

"In the practical world we cannot safely shape our plans for the future without reference to the past and the present, and Mr. Bonar Law is justified in his reminder that for that past and the present the United States has a share of the responsibility. We are bound to ask ourselves what sort of value the concurrence of the United States in international agreements has been to their maintenance in the past and present, and the answer is that under President Wilson's own administration it has proved valueless.

"We still think that the President has made a miscalculation under this head. He has acted on the reckoning that if he stood so far outside the struggle as never to protest except against direct infringement of American interests, he would be able to intervene with greater acceptance at the end of the war. That might conceivably have happened if a drawn ending of the war were likely. But that being, in the nature of things, nearly impossible, his reckoning was an error which is bound to diminish and not increase the influence he might exercise over the final settlement."

HUNS BLUNDERED AGAINST HINDUS

Plots to Foment Trouble Were Dismal Failures.

Sanity of Great Indian Public the Cause.

Simla, India, Cable.——Correspondence of The Associated Press.——From a time early in the war right up to the present moment Germany has never ceased attempts to stir the Indian Empire to revolt, according to Sir Charles Cleveland, Director of Criminal Intelligence in this country, who made this statement to a correspondent of The Associated Press. Sir Charles characterized the plots as "clumsy, belated, too theoretical, and based on a misunderstanding of Indian character," and declared that the scheme failed chiefly because of "the sanity of the great Indian public, which has withheld its support."

Sir Charles is reputed to know more about those to whom the Secret Service naturally would be interested more than any other man in India. For years he has made a study of that class which favors the darkness of night for its comings and its goings, and now as head of the Secret Service, the government relies upon him to check untoward occurrences in any section before they have grown into a serious menace.

"There has been some trouble in India," said Sir Charles, "but it has fallen very far short both of the picture drawn in enemy publications and of the enemy's desire. The state of India all through the war seems to have exposed a very big miscalculation on the part of the Germans.

"It would be interesting to examine how far this miscalculation was due to a misunderstanding of normal Indian affairs and how far to a miscarriage of plans for causing trouble in India and among Indians outside India during the war. My own impression is that Germany thought India would need very little extraneous prompting and assistance to rise against the British if the latter were in serious embarrassment owing to a big continental war, and that therefore not very much attention was paid by the German government to instigation in India before the war. Where and how did the German government get that idea? Was it conveyed to them by secret unknown agents, or by their consular officers in India or by some over confident Indian extremist or by British panic mongers? It is difficult to say for certain, but I remember that some years ago an Indian extremist leader used the following words to me:

"'We shall certainly try to embarrass you actively in India if you have a war with a continental power other than Afghanistan; our feelings are firm on that point, unless, indeed, self-interest or some special reason dictates a passive attitude to some or all of us. But never again will you find such positive assistance as we gave you at the time of the Boer war.'

"My extremist friend went on to tell me that we were foolish to think we could count on the Indian army. At the time I thought my friend's attitude was pathetic in its self-delusion, and time has shown that I was right.

"After the war broke out the German Government showed a willingness to spend money lavishly on Indian trouble, but there was no sign of 'financing' of troublesome schemes or individuals before the war. In 1912 and 1914 a German viewing the situation in India with patriotic anti-British eyes would have observed the following phenomena: A rapprochement between a section of Indian Mohammedans and the Young Turk party in Europe; the anarchical revolutionary movement in Bengal with some ramifications in the north of India; a latent movement of extreme nationalism in the Bombay Presidency and some other places; an unrestrained 'Ghadr' movement among Indians in the United States and Canada, and a certain amount of Moslem dissatisfaction in the north of India and along the northwest frontier. I think it was beyond the power of any German to decide whether these phenomena were the signs of a deep and widespread unrest or merely local surface disturbances, and I feel sure that in order to interpret them the Germans consulted exiled and partisan Indians, who were out of touch with India as a whole, and who therefore magnified their own views and feelings and those of their friends and associates out of all reasonable proportion.

"For the first few months of the war the Germans waited for the Indian storm to come of itself, as they had been led to believe that it would come. To begin with, our enemies based extravagant hopes on Turkey's intervention, but the Indian Mohammedans, as a whole, took this with extraordinary calm and resignation. Then came the Ghadr invasion from the United States, Canada and the Far East, but that broke itself hopelessly on the good sense and feeling of the Punjab public, and on the resourceful administration of that province.

"Disappointed by these failures of the Indian trouble to arrive automatically, the Germans realized that they must attempt direct assistance, and turned their attention to the Bengal revolutionary party. After six months or so of the war the Germans had established a regular bureau of disaffected Indians in Germany itself, among them were included some leading members of most of the disturbing movements already mentioned. Under their advice grandiose schemes were evolved for the supply of arms, ammunition, money and even German soldiers and sailors to the revolutionaries in Bengal and to the disaffected Moslem fanatics in the north of India.

"The schemes all miscarried hopelessly; [illegible] has a way of getting intercepted by the wrong people; ships on secret German errands kept knocking up against the Allied warships, and last, but perhaps not least, most of the moves in the plots were promptly reported to us all along by our own agents. These plots are still continuing, but there is little sting in them, and I am afraid the Germans themselves do not believe in them very strongly.

"I should like to be able to say that the frustration of the plots has been due to the Indian Police and to the branch of that service under me, but I gladly admit that it has been chiefly due to the sanity of the great Indian public, which has withheld its support. Plots and conspiracies are very severely handicapped when the public environment is unsympathetic or hostile to the conspirator. At the moment we of the Secret Service are feeling very comfortable but professionally we are disappointed with the German plots for India. We had hoped to learn a great deal from their system and methods, but they seem to us to have been clumsy, belated, too theoretical, and based on a misunderstanding of Indian character. At the same time, I believe the British Empire owes a great debt to the Indian Police in all its branches for its unswerving loyalty and zeal during the great war."

ENEMY EXPECTS A GREAT DRIVE

Sees Both Sides Jockeying for the Start

To Come at First Favorable Opportunity.

Berlin Cable.——Heavy snowfalls followed by bitterly cold weather on all the battle fronts have helped rather than hindered the fighting. During the past 48 hours the weather man seemingly has been entirely impartial, for the cold snap which, in the northeast, has enabled the Russians to cross the swamps between Riga and Dvinsk and to attack the German positions, also has made it possible for the Germans in Roumania to approach Galatz which, ordinarily, is protected by swamps.

In the West intensely cold weather has been accompanied only partly by a clear atmosphere, enabling the fliers to resume their activity. Artillery duels have increased at frequent intervals all along the line from the coast to the Swiss border.

Exceptionally active patrolling by the Entente forces has not prevented the Germans from discovering that the French troops have withdrawn to a large extent from their old positions on the Somme front as far south as Peronne, and that they have been replaced by British troops presumably in order to give the French divisions an opportunity to rest in preparation for a gigantic test of strength which is expected by every one at the first favorable opportunity.

The impression gained from a visit to any part of the front is that both sides expect an unprecedented offensive before long, and that the present artillery and patrol activity to which the fighting now is limited is more or less a kind of jockeying for the start, to enable one opponent to gain the advantage by being the first to assume the offensive.

In the east the cold weather is holding up operations considerably, but is not preventing the Russians in eastern Carpathians from making desperate efforts to save themselves from being forced backward to such an extent that their positions on the upper Sereth River will be flanked and taken.

CALONNE RAID BY CANADIAN

Graphic Description of Very Successful Assault.

Very Heavy Losses Inflicted On Enemy.

British Army in the Field, Cable.——Full accounts of the raid by the Canadians on the German lines at Calonne on January 17th, serve to show that the raid, though soon over, gets much care from the staff officers and men who carry it out. Canadian lads were set learning the German language. They acquired only phrases which it was hoped the Germans would recognize as a signal to come out. Also another German phrase explaining if they stayed down they must expect the worst immediately. Our men hate the necessity of bombing the deep dugouts full of the scared enemy, but the time is short and bombing is necessary if the orders are not at once obeyed.

A modest Canadian officer said he called down one dugout six times. "I didn't want to bomb it," he said. "I knew there were a number down below. Every time I shouted, a voice replied in English, 'Yes.' At last, out came the German company commander, sergeant major and four others. He apologized for delaying, and said he had been burning the battalion orders; he only had just time though."

Three men were detailed to stay behind when the German wire was reached and cut paths. It happened our guns made a beautiful mess of that wire. Nevertheless, these three [illegible] short lengths of tape. [illegible] and the boys went over at eight o'clock in the morning. After an active walk of four minutes the first wave of raiders was in the first line and in 10 minutes the second line was reached. The affair moved with unaltering precision. The enemy's front line had been strengthened, and the assembly trenches manned with supports. Their losses were heavier in consequence. The judgments of the Canadian officers were formed on guesswork from aeroplane photographs, and what scouts may learn from prolonged watching at a distance. All proved right. Each Canadian consulting his watch on recognizing each particular German trench, and did his appointed work all the way over. A friendly snowstorm masked the homeward journey, which began one hour after the start. Said the German non-commissioned officer with sadness, "If you had only come the day before you would have captured the corps commander."

The prisoners surrendered readily. There were many Silesians. Two small and one large ammunition dump were blown up. Besides, the death roll inflicted was as high as 200, including, it is thought, a battalion commander. We took 100 prisoners, several machine guns, and a trench mortar. Our casualties were light.

BRITISH LABOR PARTY MEETING

Big Section Cheered Name of U. S. President.

Big Majority Supports Hon. Mr. Henderson.

Manchester Cable.——At the opening session of the annual meeting of the Labor party here to-day there was enthusiasm when George J. Wardle, labor member of the House and President of the party, mentioned President Wilson's name in connection with peace. The speaker was interrupted several times during his speech by cries from delegates of "What about Ireland?" and "What about Russia?"

"Recently," said Mr. Wardle in his speech, "there were put forward overtures for peace, but the Germans used the language of victors and assumed the role of dictators. Since then President Wilson——" (At this point many of the delegates rose and waved hats and handkerchiefs and cheered President Wilson.)

"We shall know better before the end of the conference what this means," continued Mr. Wardle. "We are fighting for the free development of the peoples. (Cries of 'What about [illegible]') [illegible] (A voice: "What about [illegible]") and until she does peace is impossible."

A small section of the socialists made an attack on Arthur Henderson, member of the War Council, and other Labor men for joining the Cabinet.

Philip Snowden, member of the House of Commons from Blackburn, said the Government had passed legislation [illegible] which was without parallel in legislative history.

Mr. Henderson said all he was concerned with was "the most expeditious way in which we can bring the war to an end."

The action of the Labor representatives in joining the Cabinet was supported by an overwhelming majority.

There were three factors which combined to make the meeting of intense interest throughout Britain. First, the party was expected to go on record as to the peace propaganda. Secondly, it was to decide whether to grant support to its Parliamentary leaders in joining the Lloyd-George Government. Thirdly, the party was scheduled to make sweeping announcements on various post war problems.

Great Britain expects Labor, in its official party, to favor a fight to a finish and to defeat by a large majority the plans of any pacifist who may be backing the resolutions urging negotiations.

470 SHIPS SUNK BY HUN SUBS. WITHIN THE LAST NINETY DAYS

Germany's U-Boats Multiply and Grow Increasingly Powerful.

London Cable.——The Daily News gives special prominence to an article by its naval correspondent, who calls attention to the gravity of German submarine activity. The writer says he fears the real seriousness of the German campaign against merchant shipping is not realized by a majority of the British people, and adds:

"The daily record of ships sent to the bottom has become so regular a feature in the newspapers that no particular notice is taken of it unless some unusual atrocity attends the incident."

The correspondent recalls that when Germany's submarine blockade began in February, 1915, the British Admiralty issued weekly statements of losses, but says that after a period of thirty-five weeks this was discontinued. During that period the weekly average loss was five vessels, but during the past three months the rate of losses has nearly trebled. The writer gives statistics showing that during ninety days 470 ships were sunk, of which 187 were British. He contends that although neutral boats sunk considerably outnumbered the British, the loss of Great Britain was only slightly less than if they had been British ships, because virtually in every case the cargo was either British or destined for Great Britain.

Remarking that the submarine menace has become firmly rooted, the writer dwells on the rapid multiplication of U-boats, their striking development in power, and their cruising radius, which, he says, has completely changed the problems since the underwater boats started operations.

"We are confronted with the most serious menace that ever threatened us," the correspondent says, and he contends that it is imperative for the people to cut down their consumption of tobacco and other imported luxuries, and live in homelier fashion, and thus free tonnage for essentials. He adds that the question will be raised in the House of Commons when Parliament meets.

BULGARS HAD TO ABANDON NORTH SIDE OF DANUBE SOUTH ESTUARY

Berlin Admits That New Move in Roumania Was Given Up.

Berlin Cable via Sayville.——The War Office report to-day reads:

"Western front: The weather was frosty and exceptionally bright yesterday. Over most of the front the fighting was moderately active. Aviators took advantage of favorable conditions for observation. In the course of numerous aerial engagements and as a result of our defensive fire the enemy lost six airplanes.

"Eastern front: Front of Prince Leopold: On both sides of the River Aa, and south of Riga, engagements developed which took a course favorable to us.

"Roumanian front: Front of Archduke Joseph: During the severe cold prevailing there have been only local lively artillery and advance guard engagements.

"Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: North bank of the southern arm north of Tultcha has again been abandoned."

The statement reports the situation on the Macedonian front unchanged.

BLUE OUTLOOK FOR HAMBURG

Food Crisis Hits Great German City Terribly.

Hunger is Doing Its Work On the Army.

Milan Cable.——An Italian gentleman who lived for 15 years in Hamburg, has arrived in Milan. When he left Hamburg a week ago, he states the food crisis had become an obsession, and all excepting the wealthy classes were feeling the pinch of hunger. So far as Hamburg is concerned, he states, the English blockade has already won the war. Butter, coffee, sugar and fats cannot be had at any price. Bread is absolutely unpalatable, and is growing scarce. One egg a week is permitted. The principal food now is vegetable soup. Even potatoes are scarce. Marmalade and jam had helped until recently, when the Government ordered the requisition of all fruits fresh preserved for the army. Many food riots have taken place in Hamburg, especially at Christmas, when the shops offering fowls, game and geese at £5 were everywhere rifled. The police were unable to do anything. He states that every sort and condition of man is now accepted for the army. The last straw was the disillusion of the peace proposals. The city, which had been bellicose and hopeful, sunk into grim melancholy, which was not broken when he left. He adds, as one who watched the change during 30 months of the war, maintain that there is no comparison between the population to-day and that of three months ago. Hunger is doing it."

RUSS DESTROYED BULGAR FORCE

Petrograd Cable, via London.——A Bulgarian detachment crossing a branch of the Danube opposite Tultcha, was attacked by Russian troops and destroyed, the War Office announced today. Prisoners to the number of 222 and four machine guns were taken. The statement reads:

"Roumanian front: On the Danube front scouting reconnaissances and infantry firing are proceeding.

"On the Danube, opposite Tultcha, the Bulgarians, about a battalion strong, taking advantage of the fog, crossed the Georgiev branch in the morning. Our detachments by a nocturnal surprise attack destroyed without opening fire the detachment which was crossing, taking prisoner five officers and 222 men and capturing four machine guns. Our detachments lost one officer and 11 men in wounded, and one man killed."

This is the force which the German War Office to-day announced had recrossed the southern estuary of the Danube, giving up the ground they had taken.

"Remember," said the man who takes life seriously, "that riches have wings." "Well," replied Mr. Dustin Stax, "the fact that a fried chicken has wings doesn't prevent me from

FRENCH TROOPS IN GOOD RAIDS

Several Successful Attacks Along Western Front.

British Naval Fliers Bomb Hun Steel Works.

Paris Cable says——French troops made several successful raids last night near Chilly, south of the Somme, and in the Woevre district, the War Office announces. Patrols were unusually active in the Seille region, near the eastern end of the front.

The announcement follows:

"Last night we carried out several surprise attacks south of Chilly, on the Somme, in which we were successful, in the Woevre district, in the vicinity of Regneville, and in the Seille district. there has been considerable activity on the part of our patrols. The night passed quietly on the remainder of the front.

"Yesterday Lieut. Guynemer brought down his twenty-sixth German airplane, which fell in flames near [illegible], in the Verdun region. Two other machines also were brought to earth, one near Samogneux, and the other in Spincourt forest.

"It has been confirmed that on Jan. 22 a German airplane, damaged by the fire of our special airplane guns, crashed to the ground at a point north of Louvemont. During the same day sixteen airplanes of the British naval aviation forces bombarded the blast furnaces of Burbach, in the valley of the Saar, which apparently suffered considerable damage.

"One of our airplanes during the night of Jan. 23-24 threw down projectiles upon the railroad station at Dun-Sur-Meuse. The northern part of the building was struck."

ALLY SOLDIERS ANSWER WILSON

Paris Cable.——President Wilson's note to the belligerents inviting them to state their war aims has been discussed extensively by soldiers at the front, the Excelsior says. At one point near the junction of the French and British lines, at a place in the Argonne, and at a point in Alsace, according to this newspaper, soldiers decided to send letters to President Wilson, each signed by 300 of them, thanking him for his generous intervention in favor of peace, and inviting him to "dream no longer of the chimera of peace until victory is gained."

DEUTSCHLAND HAD NICKEL.

London, Cable.——The Foreign [illegible] informs the Canadian Associated Press to-day that on her first voyage the Deutschland carried one small cargo, not necessarily Canadian nickel. This got through owing to a breach of faith by an American firm. No Canadian firm is involved in this breach, and steps have been taken which ensure against repetition.

"His profits are all on paper." "Why, I thought he was a shrewd investor." "He is; he bought stock in a paper mill with timber rights a couple of years ago."—Buffalo Express.

READ THIS AND SAVE MONEY

All of Felt Footwear, Bush rubbers, Sweater coats, Caps, moccasins, etc, etc., will be cleared at Wholesale Prices.

36 pairs Men's $5 shoes To Clear at $1.49 per pair

These shoes are not strictly up-to-date. t the thing for every day wear.

If you have an account at this store please call and settle. We need the money.

Respectfully yours,

Falconer Bros.
The Home of Good Groceries

Groceries

Fine line in groceries this week, goods that are hard to get. We have lots of them ~~at prices that~~ are low and reasonable.

Currants at 20 and 25c
Raisins at 15c and 18c

Prunes large and fresh, Clear syrup, Clover honey, Corn flakes, Shredded wheat, and Krumples, **all at the old prices.**

Wheatine, Rolled wheat and oats.

Choicest dairy butter in prints or rolls. New laid eggs by dozen or by crate. Come in and get a supply.

D. Geddes & Co.

Some Stock-Taking Prices

Furs and fur coats at given away prices.

Men's fur coats $13.50 and upwards.

Men's fur-collared coats with good heavy shell, and heavy curled lining, with rubber interlining at 12.75

Ladies' marmot, opossum and lamb muffs, at $3.75 and upward.

Ladies' stoles, ruffs, and throws from 1.80 to 16.50

Highest prices paid for butter and eggs

STORE CLOSES TUESDAY AT 6 O'CLOCK P.M.

Roppel Bros.
Rural phone, Underwood

Fine Beef

We purchased Monday the finest beef ever brought to Port Elgin. It cost $109. Leave your order. I do not believe in letting the best go to Toronto. I want my customers to get some of the good things. L. Hamilton.

The coming year is going to be marked by high prices for all farm produce. It will be in your interest to watch the markets closely. The Farmer's Sun, Toronto, as a farm market paper has no equal. It has saved its readers many dollars by keeping them posted as to the trend of prices. There never was a time when this information was of such value to the farmers of the Province as now. Those who read The Sun regularly find it a business proposition that means money to them. Your subscription for The Sun can be left at this office.

BURCOYNE AND DISTRICT

Roads have been so full lately that rural mail carriers were unable to make the round trip on several occasions. If any government servant earns his pay it is the rural mail carrier, especially when it is away after dark before he gets within miles of home and roads at most impassable.

The afternoon being very stormy few were able to attend the church annual meeting, Thursday. The women's Patriotic League were to meet the same day but there were no ladies out. However, it was decided to proceed with the church business, Rev. W. J. Watt presided. Reports from the various organizations showed the year had been fully as successful as any previous year. 10 had been added to the church membership during the year. There were 3 removals, leaving a gain of 7.

The Sunday school attendance was 37 and the money receipts $104. $10 was given to missions and an amount towards replenishing the library.

The young people's society had attendance of 16 and gave $12 to missions. There was an increased membership in the Women's Missionary Society. $78 in cash and $17 worth of clothing had been contributed during the year.

The church accounts showed, that although no effort had been made to raise special funds the yearly payment had been made on the shed, another payment of $100 will clear off the debt. There was also considerable extra outlay in reshingling the old sheds and other repairs. Mission funds were larger than on any previous year, being $474 for church missions, $55 for Dominion Alliance, and $54 for Bible Society. The total receipts for all purposes, outside of patriotic funds, amounted to over $1900. It was also learned that the new subscription list for 1917 was considerably larger than the old list. In the election of officers Messrs. Robt. Cunningham and Jas. Esplen were appointed in place of Messrs. A. Gammie and John Stanbie, the retiring managers. Hearty expressions were given in regard to the happy progress in all branches of the church's work under the leadership of their esteemed pastor, Rev. W. J. Watt.

Mr. Lester Dick is rather ill again with his former trouble. He had just returned home from visiting distant friends.

Mr. Alex McCannel's son Archie, has recovered from an attack of pneumonia.

Mr. Robt Stewart is able to be about again though still feeling rather sore at times.

The Patriotic League have had to postpone their meeting on three successive occasions on account of stormy weather.

The Sunday School officials have made a selection of new books for the library and expect to have them ready for circulation in a few weeks.

The Presbyterian congregation decided at their annual meeting, to have anniversary services in the spring, consequently there will be no soiree this winter again.

Mr. Cunningham, Sr., was visiting friends at Walkerton last week.

UNDERWOOD NEWS

A few good cutters left at a bargain price, Thede & Brill.

Highest price paid for all kinds of hides at The Hardware.

There was a great crowd of people at Mr. Lyman Kaake's sale last Wednesday. D. C. Cavin was the auctioneer. Cows went as high as $120, a last spring's calf $45, this winter's calf $21.50 and yearling's from $61 to $70.

Miss Florence McLean spent the week end in Tiverton.

Miss M. Lamont is visiting her sister, Mrs. G. H. Hood.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Blakely, Tiverton, Sundayed at Mr. Wm. Sumpton's.

Miss M. McRae, spent the week end at her home at Aberdour, Miss G. Leggett, was her guest for a few days.

About 66 ladies are in attendance, at the Domestic Science Course. A number coming from Paisley and Tiverton.

Miss Laura Nelson, Lovat, is a guest of Mr. G. H. Hood.

Miss Hooey, Kincardine, is at her uncle's Mr. A. Bradley.

Mr. Jack MacKay is home from the west, for a days. Jack has now donned the khaki.

Miss Mary Dogg, left here this week for South Porcupine, where she is taking up a situation.

W. A. Coleman, superintendent of Clifford butter factory, visited his parents at Underwood this week.

Chesley has formed a branch of the Bruce Preparedness League.

Complain to The Times if you do not get your paper promptly and regularly.

The L. O. L. box social at Arkwright last week brought $60.

The Store For Women

While we have a general store, and carry goods for men and boys, we do make a specialty of many lines of which interest women exclusively.

This week we are making a

A SPECIAL OFFER IN

Dress Goods, Silks (all colors)
Crepes, Fancy Waists
Underwear, Hosiery

For men and boy it will be the right time to buy Underwear NOW. Remember wool is scarce, and dear shoes at old prices yet.

Bring us butter and eggs.

B. Hilker

The Full Importance

And the actual saving of buying your clothing, furnishings, shoes, etc., now will appeal to every man who investigates our

Great Mid-Winter Clearance Sale

Offerings. Don't delay. Act to-day. It will mean dollars saved to you.

Sale Ends Saturday February 10

F. R. Barber

THE CARNIVAL

The social event of the season was the carnival last night. The Girl's club scored a great success. The rink was packed with spectators, while the ice was almost crowded with those in costume. There was every conceivable make-up, and the merry skaters and maskers were good to watch, by those who did not skate, and of course the carnival was much enjoyed by the maskers.

A great array of fine prizes brought many competitors before the judges who had a hard time to decide. Everybody had a good time, while the club made a goodly sum, for the prizes were donated, as was also some cash.

The rink was nicely decorated with flags and bunting, and the whole scene was a very pretty one.

The judges were Messrs C. Currier, R. C. Crawford and J. W. Pattison. Their task was hard, but their awards were well made.

There were Charley Chaplins, merry widows, milkmaids, clowns, Scotch, Irish and Indian characters, knights, colored folk, dudes, devils, tramps, angels, and a bride and groom, aged men and women, and effective patriotic costumes.

W. Bray with his outfit of Sherwin-Williams paint was quite a feature.

The officers who had charge of the big success are: President, Chrissie Cassidy; L. Thornburn, Nellie Ayle, Winnie George and L. Wells. The President informs The Times the proceeds amounted to $110.

Some citizens gave cash in lieu of prizes, and this cash amount was $25, a total of $135 on the event. The expense is merely that of rink, advertising and printing about $11. The biggest financial success held here in a long time.

Winners please call at Busby's Jewelry store for your prizes.

The winners were:

Gent's costume—1st, Victor Schrank, Courtier; 2nd [illegible] Drummond, Warrior.

Lady's costume—Lulu Darling, Miss Canada; 2, Vida Sees, Indian Maid.

Boy's costume—Edmund Rowlands, Canada; 2, Oswald Thomson, Courtier.

Girl's costume—Netta Brooks, Miss Winter; 2 Mabel Carr, Angel.

Boy's costume—Al. Snyder, China; 2 Clarence McKenzie, Sailor Boy.

Girl's costume—Flor. George, Scottish Lassie; 2 Della Lamont, Dolly Varden.

Comic Gent—1 Reg. Mann, Charlie Chaplin; 2 Ed. Vaupel, Charlie Chaplin.

Comic Lady—1 Mrs. V. McLean, Colored Mammy; 2 Mrs. Geo. Falconer, Peggy.

Comic Boy—1 Clifton Brooks, Court Jester; 2 Gordon Thomas, Negro.

Comic Girl—1 Margaret Stevens, Tojey; 2 Kathleen McBride, Gypsy.

Fancy Dress Couple—1 Winnie George Britain; Victor Schrank, Courtier; 2 Reta Mulveney, Merry Widow; Bert Cottrill, Dude.

Clown Costume—1 Wm. McCullough; 2 Jim Currie.

NORTH BRUCE

Misses Mabel Seiffert and Sarah Cluley have returned from a pleasant month's holiday with friends in Michigan.

Rev. Mr. Thynne conducted services on Sunday at Queen Hill and St. Andrew's.

No service in the Methodist church next Sunday, it being communion at Underwood.

Miss Cassie Cameron is in Port Elgin at Mr. R. [illegible].

Wm. Airth delivered a team of horses to George Craig in Paisley.

The members of the Girls' Sunshine Club met at the home of Miss Laura Ager on Thursday evening of last week and presented Miss Viola McIntee, bride-to-be, with a miscellaneous shower. The bells will ring this Wednesday afternoon at [illegible].

Bargains ?

In millinery and millinery trimmings. No extra charge for trimming hats.

For Fancy Needlework

Crochet cottons, wools, slipper soles, fancy and plain ribbons for work bags. Dainty handkerchiefs for Christmas trade. Also all kinds of novelty and plain stamped goods in newest designs.

MISS M. BAKER
Arlington Block

MAKE YOUR DOLLARS

FIGHT

AT THE FRONT.

BUY

DOMINION OF CANADA

THREE-YEAR

WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

$ 25.00 FOR $21.50
50.00 " 43.00
100.00 " 86.00

INDIVIDUAL PURCHASES LIMITED TO $1500.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY AT ANY BANK OR ANY MONEY ORDER POST OFFICE

JAN. 9, 1917

FINANCE DEPARTMENT
OTTAWA

TO INVESTORS

THOSE WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME, HAVE FUNDS REQUIRING INVESTMENT MAY PURCHASE AT PAR

DOMINION OF CANADA DEBENTURE STOCK

IN SUMS OF $500, OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF

Principal repayable 1st October, 1919.

Interest payable half-yearly, 1st April and 1st October by cheque (free of exchange at any chartered Bank in Canada) at the rate of five per cent per annum from the date of purchase.

Holders of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash, in payment of any allotment made under any future war loan issue in Canada other than an issue of Treasury Bills or other like short date security.

Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.

A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp.

For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA
OCTOBER 7th, 1916.

The Port Elgin Times.

All The Local News Worth While Is In The Times.

48TH YEAR—NO. 6 PORT ELGIN, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY, FEB., 7, 1917 $1.50 PER YEAR $2.00 PER YEAR TO UNITED STATES

COMING EVENTS

10c. per line first insertion.
5c. per line second time.
No notice less than 25c

INSTITUTE MEETING—At 3 p. m. Saturday, February 10th. All ladies invited.

BOX SOCIAL—The White School box social, February 9th will give you a great night's fun. Extra good program. Ten cents admission. Ladies with boxes free. Good stabling for horses across from school.

COME TO THE RED CROSS Box Social in Mawhinney's school No. 9 Bruce, February 22nd. Admission 15c, children 10c, ladies with boxes free. Good programme. Tickets will be drawn for centre piece presented by Miss Rosetta Glean. Stabling convenient, every person come. God Save the King.

VALENTINE TEA—Under the auspices of the Red Cross of S. S. No. 14, Bruce, at the home of Wm. Forrester, town line, Wednesday, Feby. 14th. Good program. Tea served from 7 to 8.30 p. m. Tickets will be drawn for the cushion top.

"PUNKIN' RIDGE"—Don't miss it, at Town hall Port Elgin, Tuesday, February 13th. Lots of fun and the proceeds for Red Cross. Admission 15 cents, reserved at Crawford's. The young people of S. S. No. 4 are giving this by special request.

PUT THE DATE DOWN—For the box social at Ribey's school 12th of Bruce, on Friday March 2nd. There will be a play given entitled "The Village Doctor." The draw will also be made for the can of honey. Everyone plan to attend. The proceeds are for Red Cross. Admission 15 cents. Ladies with boxes free.

SOCIAL—Yis all air ast to a penny social that us fokes uv the Girl's Sunshine club uv North Bruce air a goin' to have at the house whar Mr. C. Nicholson lives. Thun will begin to commence at 8. Admission 10 cts and penny lunch. Kum irly and git a gude sete, yis better bring lots uv pennies to git yor lunch. Proceeds in aid of soldiers. Remember the date February 16th.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH Announcement—The Communion Services will be held in the Presbyterian church on Sabbath February 11th, at 11 a. m. The preparatory service will be on Friday evening at 7.45 p. m. with a meeting of the session at 7.15 o'clock. Rev. A. McNabb, M. A. of Underwood, will preach on Friday evening.

CONDENSED ADVERTISING

FARM FOR SALE—Do you want to buy a good 50 acres? Enquire at Times Office.

FARM TO RENT—194 acres. Possession given 1st of March. For further particulars apply to Mr. Wm. Burgess. 6-tf

FOR SALE—Anyone desiring furniture or any household articles from American hotel. Apply to C. F. McPherson. All will be sold any time.

15 ACRES FOR SALE—Situate just outside Port Elgin on Goderich road North. Good house and barn, small orchard. Suitable for retired farmer. Will sell cheap as I am leaving town. J. B. Reinhart. Apply to A. B. Reinhart Port Elgin R. R. 2. tf.

FURS AND HIDES WANTED—We are buying any quantity of furs and hides Bring us your furs. Write or 'phone B. ZELKIND, Port Elgin, Ont.

FARM FOR SALE—75 acre grain farm lot F con. 6 Bruce Tp. First class well watered; also 100 acres 9th con. Kincardine Tp. 1 1-2 miles east of Goderich road. Apply D. C. Cavin, Port Elgin. 4 tf

CEDARVALE SHORTHORNS for sale. Present offering, two roan bulls 12 mos. old, and one solid red bull calf 8 mos. These young bulls are real good individuals and are in good condition, also one grade cow well gone in calf, a good milker, and a pair of steer calves. We will be pleased to have you come and see our cattle, whether you buy or not. John Scott, Port Elgin, R. R. No. 1. Bruce phone.

DENTAL

W. P. POWER, D. D. S., Dentist, office over South End Store. Hours 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

J. A. CHAPMAN, Official Issuer of marriage licenses, Port Elgin, Ont. Office in Muir Block.

R. C. CRAWFORD, Official Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Office at Drug Store, Port Elgin

LEGAL

W. BURGESS, LL.B., Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, &c., &c. Office, Hatton's Block. Private and other funds to loan.

MEDICAL

DR. F. H. WELLS, Office and residence on Green street, one door west of Bank of Hamilton.

W. J. CHAMBERS, M. D., L. R. C. P., L. M., Edinburgh. Office and residence "Lakeview Hall" opposite South End park Port Elgin.

DR. W. S. LAIRD, OCULIST, Specialty in Nose and Throat diseases. Guarantees all his fitting of glasses. Office hours Wednesday afternoons. Next to Metropolitan Bank

Promoted On Battlefield

Pte. W. Northgrave son of Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Northgrave, of Port Elgin, has been promoted to be lieutenant.

The promotion was made by the chief officer for bravery, and for his splendid example before the troops.

It is not often that a private rises to an officer's position in one jump. Along with the promotion goes $250 for uniform and equipment. Many friends here rejoice at the valor of one of the old town boys.

Lieut. Northgrave is with a machine gun section.

This makes the second Port Elgin man with a machine gun to win honor, Corp. Art Christian receiving the Military Medal for bravery.

Everything Ready For the Banquet

Tickets have been taken up rapidly by the citizens for the banquet to Warden Izzard. As announced last week, the banquet was to be open to town people up to Tuesday noon. After that any seats available would go to anyone desirous of attending.

As there are still a number of places available, those will be disposed of to anyone. The affair begins at 9 p. m. sharp, at the Arlington hotel on Friday night.

United States Likely To Enter War

The United States has told the German ambassador Count Von Bernstorff to leave the country.

German vessels have been seized, and the probability is that United States will enter the war.

President Wilson is endeavoring to form a league of neutrals against Germany.

RED CROSS—Meets in library at 7.30 to-night, (Wednesday).

The American stables are to be kept open to the public as usual. Mr. D. Park has charge of them.

The exchange sale at auctioneer Cavin's, announced for last Saturday is postponed to this Saturday, Feb'y 10th.

Those who were successful in the draw made for the potatoes at the Red Cross tea rooms were: A. F. George, W. F. Hald, D. J. Izzard, H. Mulvenay, Miss Izzard, B. Hilker, R. H. Fenton, E. Kesselring, D. C. Cavin, Bert Knight.

87--and Still Going

Dr. Robert McClure strode into The Times office last Wednesday afternoon and remarked "To-day is my 87th birthday, and I'm still sober."

Many friends are glad to see the venerable doctor in such good health and able to go about sprightly.

It is true the doctor is still sober, and there can be no danger of him going astray now. For, if he has gone through all those years when the booze flowed freely, he can hardly fall now that we have prohibition. But jokes aside, The Times joins with hosts of friends in extending the "glad hand" to Robert McClure, Irish to the core.

THE MARKETS

	Feby. 7 1917	Febv. 7 1916
Butter	35c	27c
Eggs	40c	30c
Hogs	13.25	9.25
Potatoes	2.25 bag	1.00 bus
Wheat	1 70 bus	1.00 bus
Oats	.70 bus	.35 bus

SOCIETIES

PORT ELGIN LODGE No. 424 G.R.C., A.F. & A.M. Regular communications in the Masonic Hall, Thursday on or before full moon, at 8 p. m. Visiting brethern cordially welcomed. George Chapman, W. M.; Cyril Currie Sec'y.

DENOVO LODGE, No. 170, I. O. O. F., of Ontario, meets at 8 o'clock, p.m., every Monday in their hall in the Commercial Block. Art Harrison, N.G.; T. Rankin, Rec.-Sec.; D. Geddes, Perm. Sec.

Interesting School Statistics Provided by Principal Shaw

Principal Shaw has provided Times with some interesting figures concerning the public school which will be appreciated by our readers.

For 1916 the school was open for 187 days, an epidemic of measles coming along last March which closed it for 10 days.

The average attendance for the year was:

January	201
February	192
March	180
April	164
May	200
June	213
September	206
October	202
November	198
December	196

The above shows, along with the year 1915, two of the largest attendances in the history of our school. It is noted that the month of April was low because of measles.

The average attendance by years is:

1916	196
1915	208
1914	191
1913	172
1912	163

The enrollment for 1917 by departments is: I—56; II—42; III—39; IV—39; V—49, or a total enrollment of 206.

The principal reports the classes in all departments well up in their work, and his staff working hard for the June exams. Parents and townspeople generally are always welcome to the school.

News in General

Mr. Theo. Holtz is very seriously ill.

The Lion's Head News has ceased publication.

Mrs. Andrew Crawford, con. 5 Arran Tp., died last week aged 80 years.

Judge and Mrs. Klein are spending the winter at Miami, Florida.

The June session of the County Council will be in Chesley on the 13th.

Bruce County papers generally eulogize Reeve Izzard on his election as Warden.

Southampton began its campaign for the Patriotic Fund on Monday and continues to the 10th.

The British authorities announce that after February 1st, there will be no use sending parcels of foodstuffs to prisoners in Germany.

Reeve Christie of Saugeen and Reeve Johnson of Bruce were appointed delegates to attend the good roads Convention at Toronto by the County Council.

Neil A. McCannel of Regina in renewing The Times, says he is having a good time curling at Moosejaw, at the big bonspiel. He wishes to be remembered to his old friends here.

There was a great crowd at D. H. Chappel's sale on Thursday. The list was a large one, and good prices were realized, sheep going especially well. D. C. Cavin was auctioneer.

North Bruce Conservatives will meet in March to select a candidate to oppose Wm. MacDonald, M. P. P. Dr. Foster of Wiarton, H. A. Vandusen of Tara, Reeve Brown of Chesley are mentioned.

Bigger than ever are the receipts for the S. S. No. 5 box social. Instead of $160 the proceeds mounted to $170. In the program last week "Sandy" Brunton's name was inadvertently omitted. Of course, "Sandy" didn't mind, but we hear he sang so well.

Noah Haug of Browning, Sask, says: "Find enclosed order for $1.50 for Times. We look for it every week. It's like a letter from home. We are having a fine winter, about nine inches of snow. I met Charlie Sang on the train when I was going to Lethbridge, to see my sister, Mrs R. F. Sang and family. I had a real nice visit with Charlie. Best wishes to all the old friends."

Death came suddenly to Mr. James McLaren at Owen Sound last Monday January 29th. He was in his 74th year. Deceased was for many years a well known resident of Southampton. Interment took place in Southampton cemetery on Wednesday last. Besides his widow he leaves five children:—David and Gordon, Mrs. R. E. Smith, Port Elgin; Mrs. W. Field and Mamie of Owen Sound. A brother, Mr. Geo. W. McLaren lives at Eldred, Sask.—Beacon.

The elections for Chief and Council at the Saugeen Indian Reserve took place last Saturday, and the result was that all the members of the old Council with one exception were turned out. Jesse Root was elected Chief over Tom Solomon Mandowonb, who has been Chief for many years by a majority of one. Andrew Ritchie was re-elected to the Council, and the new members are James John, Hiram Abyabin and Sol. E. James. The new council will hold office for three years.—Beacon.

The Wiarton Echo says:—If something does not develop very soon the plant of the Crown Portland Cement Co. will be scrapped. This was what the representatives of the Toronto Trust Co. told The Echo last week. He says the Trust Company is not a charitable institution, that it has carried this plant for a long time, has never received a dollar, and has paid out a good many, the taxes alone amounted to $800 per year and the Trust Co. does not intend to get stung, so unless some one buys it the whole institution will be scrapped. The plant cost at one time and another about one million dollars, and a Wiarton junk dealer says it is worth $3000. Will this be the end of the cement plant?

The Old Bear Sees His Shadow

On Friday noon the old bear came out from his warm nest, looked about, sniffed a bit of the frost and snow, saw a great big shadow of himself and trotted back to his snug old nest where he will stay for six weeks, while mankind shivers. No sooner had he got back to his resting place after seeing his shadow when one of the fiercest snowstorms, which had been brewing, broke over this district, which continued in fury all night, blocking roads, railway traffic and things generally.

On Friday night no train came up this line, and not until Saturday morning at 8 o'clock did it manage to get here.

The morning train did not leave Southampton. The roads in the country were blocked with drifts

The Grand Trunk managed to get one train through Saturday and one Sunday. On Monday there was one train out and one in.

ONE OF THE 160TH MEN

PTE. AMBROSE HILL

The above is a potrait of Pte. Ambrose Hill, one of the sturdy chaps who went from Port Elgin with the 160th. He enlisted early last year and trained here and in London. Ambrose is 39 years of age and has a wife and family of two boys and two girls.

Principal Shaw Gets Appointment

Principal Shaw, of the public school, has received the appointment to become principal of the Barker street school at Niagara Falls at a salary, to begin with, of $1300 per year.

Mr. Shaw has resigned to the Port Elgin school board, he to leave first of March.

The principal was receiving $850 here, so the increase of $450 will come very acceptable.

Mr. Shaw deserves this promotion. He has proven a most capable head, and has built up a proficient system. That fact of salary has not always been his concern otherwise Port Elgin could not have kept him the past four years.

Principal Shaw is a public-spirited gentleman. He assisted in every public cause. In church and Sunday school he was active and in the literary and athletic organizations of the young people he was always willing to help. In fact in anything for the cause of his pupils, his church, or his town, the citizens could always count on his assistance.

Chairman Mitchell called a meeting of his board Monday noon, and while regretting extremely Principal Shaw's removal, the board were proud that the position offered to their principal was important and the salary much larger. Under the circumstances the resignation was accepted, and a teacher is being advertised for.

Mrs. Scanlan has returned from Toronto.

Lawrence Schrank is improving slowly.

Freight is not moving, and stock was not shipped Tuesday.

20 per cent off in war time ought to attract buyers to B. Hilker's.

BORN—On Sunday February 4th, to Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Osborne, a daughter.

Bis. Hilker's big sale begins Friday morning. 20 per cent off on everything except groceries.

Try The Times for a year. Get acquainted with the people and the affairs of your community.

Teachers in rural schools are invited to send to The Times all the news of their school and district. Use The Times.

Tickets are still being sold for the fine centre piece and serviettes which will be offered at the white school box social Friday night.

The farmers were busy Monday breaking roads. Rural mail carriers managed to get over most of their routes by Tuesday.

Missionary Anniversary Services Methodist church next Sunday, 11th., inst. Rev. J. A. Jackson of Hanover, President of the Hamilton Conference, will preach morning and evening.

TOWN TOPICS

Well, February came in like a donkey, and it's kicking ever since.

Miss Sadie Martin is home after an extended visit in Cincinnati.

Mr. Lintonschmidt, of Mildmay, visited a few days with friends here.

Mr. Robert Strong is very seriously ill.

Bad roads held up Times correspondence from our rural reporters.

Cecil McMurray was home on last leave this week.

Arthur Curtis was home from Galt over Sunday.

Col. Hugh Clark is to get $6000 a year as secretary for internal affairs.

School reports will appear next week, also interesting letters from the front.

Mrs. Duncan Currie, who has been on the sick list, is improving.

Thos. Rankin was in Paisley on Monday.

The Coming Events and Buyers' Guide columns are interesting this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Holtz returned this week to their home in Sweetgrass, Mont. after visiting relatives here.

Although the roads were bad and the storm still raging on Sunday, there were fair congregations at the churches.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Theaker, of Webb, Sask., are visiting the former's sister, Mrs. W. A. Mitchell, of Lakeview Farm.

Lt Col. Hugh Clark, secretary of internal affairs, and his family, have taken up their permanent residence in Ottawa.

Mr. Jos. Thomson sang very acceptably in the Presbyterian church Sunday night, the solo "Remember Me, O Mighty One".

The Times prints ladies' and misses' calling cards. We have neat type, and also the small envelopes to match the cards.

The county council has made a grant of $200 to repair the road opposite the Indian Reserve, between Arran and Amabel. This is good news.

Mr. Hugh McLaren is one of the County Auditors, and Mr. H. H. Stevens, High School trustee. These were recommended by Port Elgin council and approved by the county council.

Some good logs continue to be brought into town. Ten years ago it was said the logging was done in these parts, but if one took a look at the yard of the Stevens Hepner Co. one would not think so.

Mr. M. Krauth has purchased Mr. Burgess' residence, and takes possession in March. Mr. Krauth is one of the men who has faith in his town, and does considerable buying and selling of real estate.

The people of town and country will be glad to have an opportunity of seeing the play "Punkin Ridge", to be given here. Tuesday Feb'y 13th in the town hall. The young people of Saugeen do some splendid acting in this play, and when given in the school could not accommodate all who wanted to see it.

Sympathy will be extended to Mr. and Mrs P. J. Collins in the death of their infant daughter Bernice, who died on Thursday night. The little one was sick only a week, and died from the effects of pneumonia. The funeral was held on Saturday to Port Elgin cemetery Rev. Dr. Scanlan officiating.

The third bereavement in the family of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. McCulloch was announced on Monday when Mrs McCullough received the sad news of the death of her brother at Duluth. The funeral will be under Masonic auspices at Kincardine Thursday, at 2 p.m.

That old chestnut is still being worked off in some quarters that soldiers had to buy Red Cross socks. President Mrs. R. M Lowry wrote to President Marshall at Toronto, who, in a letter, says the report to be a deliberate lie and usually circulated by German sympathizers. He also says he would like to see some of the letters reported as having been sent by soldiers from the front. Mr. Marshall also points out that there is still a prize of $100 open to anyone who can show where the Red Cross ever sold a pair of socks.

W. H. Baker was charged with assaulting Mr. Arza Lymburner at the residence of Mrs. Baker, mother of the defendant, last night, and with doing grievous bodily harm. He appeared in the police court this morning and was remanded under $1000.00 bail provided by his solicitor Mr. C. S. Cameron. Baker is an American soldier and his furlough was up on Jan. 5th, but he is still here. His uniform is at his home and he is in civilian clothes. The assault is believed to be an old sore and was of a very severe nature. Mr. Lymburner was under the care of two doctors last night and was not able to appear against Baker this morning.—Owen Sound Sun.

DUNBLANE

Mr. and Mrs. Deight Potter entertained their friends one night last week, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Underwood, of Swift Current.

The Port Elgin hockey team is pie for our players.

E. Grant is suffering from a sprained ankle.

Miss J. J. Allan will be in Port Elgin Saturday, February 10th. One day only at Arlington hotel.

Keeping the Home Fires Burning

Just as the big storm began on Friday two cars of coal arrived at the station here.

Now don't get excited and rush off to Gib. McLaren, expecting to get several tons. It can't be got for love or money.

On Friday Josh Bell did heroic work for his firm by delivering five tons of coal in 500 lb. lots, just arriving in nick of time at many houses where the coal was just done.

McLaren's deserve credit for the manner in which they have handled the coal situation. Not only have they been able to see everyone through a very critical time, but they have also helped out the school authorities at Southampton. The storm will hold things up for another delay in the coal problem.

Scarcely any wood is coming to town, although the price is high.

The situation is critical. Gib. McLaren had a phone message from Buffalo, Tuesday offering no hope for more coal for some time. Mr. McLaren asks all those who have more than will see them through to notify him, and he will have it taken out, weighed and paid for.

Mr. Heller received one of the cars, being one of an order from away back last fall.

BUYERS' GUIDE

RATES—Contracts for 500 lines or over in a year 5c a line; regular weekly users of liners, 8c per line casual users of liners, 10c per line Black type, count two lines for one.

Bargains this week at Barber's.

$20 suits now $16 at Barber's.

Barber's Big Sale is now in full swing.

Save $ $ $ now by buying at Barber's.

If it's a job of printing send it to The Times.

Just try our chocolates. They are the best money can buy. McMurray.

Oysters, celery, lettuce. Try some, nice and fresh. Eaton.

Lots of good dairy butter at North End Store.

Be sure and see the bargains in boy's shoes at Barber's.

Coleman's Hams, and smoked rolls. Special price hams 24c, rolls 23c. North End Store.

Try us for Bush rubbers, we have what you want. N. End Store.

Try Keobke for your next grocery or fruit order

Bolognas, sausages, sliced ham, etc, at Eaton's.

Don't be in the too-late class. Barber's Big Sale ends Saturday February 10th.

All roasts neatly trimmed, and nothing but the choicest of meats sold at Eaton's.

Labrador Herring—Fine large ones, 40c dozen. North End Store.

Our bulk tea trade is increasing. Try our 25c japan or 35c black. The South End Store.

Wanted—Eggs, and choice butter in pound prints. We pay you cash for them, G. McMurray.

Advertise it in The Times.

Come in and look over the splendid bargains in all our lines of men's and boys wear. You are welcome to a look-er. F. R. Barber.

Home grown onions, 4 lbs for 25c. N. End store.

Horse blankets, a complete range. North End Store.

Men's heavy wool socks now 25cts at Barber's.

We invite you to shop with us. We save you money at McMurray's.

Flour prices—Steel all Manitoba $4.85, Jewel (Blend) $5. Five Jewels and Cream of the West (all Manitoba) $5.25. North End Store.

Neilson's chocolates—once used always used—you get them at Keobke's

Special—A barrel of Coleman's cured hams to hand. Special price. North End Store.

Get our price on sugar and rolled oats at the South End Store.

Good, wholesome rice, 6 lbs. for 25c. North End Store.

Still a few ladies', misses' and children's jackets to go at clearing prices at South End.

Keobke sells Neilson's soldier chocolate. Send a bar to your soldier boy at the front

Furs. We are showing the largest and most up to date lines in town. South End Store.

FARMERS ATTENTION—We have coming a car of feed, bran, white middling, and flour No. 1 stuff. Get our prices, in quantity off car. North End Store.

Notable Clothing Bargains that will pull thrifty people for miles around. Style, quality, fabric and pattern, everything that the well-dressed man wants, are to be found in our stock at "Sale Prices" which means tremendous saving.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Vanpel, after a pleasant holiday here, left for their home in Aylesbury Sask.

Car of Corn

We have coming a third car of feed corn. Get in your order at once there is an immense demand and this car will be cleared up in a hurry.

N. McGillivray, North End Store

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON VI.

February 11, 1917.—Jesus and the Woman of Samaria—John 4: 1-29

Commentary—I. On the way to Galilee (vs. 1-6). 1-4. The reason given for the Lord's departure from Judea is that the Pharisees heard that more disciples were being baptized through the ministry of Jesus than through that of John the Baptist. They had been displeased with John's ministry, and they would be more displeased with that of Jesus, because of its greater effectiveness; consequently their opposition would be correspondingly greater. Jesus proceeded to take himself beyond their jurisdiction. He was finishing his first Judean ministry and the first year of his public labors. His route lay northward and he must go through Samaria, unless he chose to go eastward across the Jordan, as many Jews were accustomed to do to avoid the Samaritans, with whom they had no dealings. 5. Samaria—The name given to the region lying between Judea and Galilee. Sychar—A town between Mount Ebal and Mount Gerizim, forty miles north of Jerusalem on the direct route from Jerusalem to Nazareth. The more ancient name of the place was Shechem and the modern name is Nablus. Jacob gave to his son Joseph—This parcel of ground had an interesting history. Jacob bought it of Hamor and gave it to Joseph, and the bones of Joseph were buried there, after having been brought up from Egypt by the children of Israel on their journey from the land of their enslavement to their own Canaan.

6. Jacob's well was there—It was probably called Jacob's well from its being in the region of the "parcel of ground" just mentioned. There is still a well there and there is no reason to doubt its being the one by which the Saviour sat. It is now seventy-five feet deep, but was formerly much deeper, as it had been partially filled with rubbish. The well is nine feet in diameter and hewn out of the solid rock, the wall being regular and smooth. The place is now owned by the Greek church and is covered by a chapel. Priests are in attendance who let down a small bucket by means of a windlass and rope and draw water for visitors. Being wearied with his journey—It was noon, and Jesus with his disciples had probably been walking since early morning. Jesus rested there while his disciples were gone to the town to buy food (v. 8). His weariness declares to us the truth that He was human as well as divine. He got not only weary, but he also became hungry and thirsty. Sat thus on the well—Under the circumstances of his weariness and of the absence of his disciples, he sat resting on or by the low stone curb of the well.

II. The water of life (vs. 7-15.) 7. There cometh a woman of Samaria—The task of carrying water in the East rests largely upon the women. The usual time for drawing water was in the early morning or in the evening. At noon there would be few coming and going, hence the woman was alone there to receive the instruction of Jesus. This woman lived in one of the villages close by, undoubtedly Sychar, in the district called Samaria. She was a Samaritan and not a Jew. Give me to drink—Jesus was thirsty and he made this request because she had the utensils necessary for drawing water from the deep (v. 11) well. The request would very naturally open the way for the marvelous discourse on the living water, which he delivered to this one woman. 8. Unto the city. The present city Nablus, is a mile and a half from the well. The ancient Sychar may have extended much further to the east. Meat—Articles of food.

9. How is it that thou, being a Jew, etc.—The Jews claimed for themselves to be God's peculiar people and considered all others as of small value. They had Jerusalem and the temple and they accepted the law and the prophets including the Old Testament writings as their sacred scriptures. The Samaritans held that Mount Gerizim was their religious centre and they held the writings of Moses to be the only inspired scriptures. The Samaritans retain their identity still, but number less than two hundred persons. They intermarry with none outside their own people. They are poor and ignorant, but are now being aided educationally by Christians in America. They sacredly guard a copy of the Pentateuch, which they claim was made by a grandson or a great-grandson of Aaron, but this claim can scarcely be credited. The Samaritans are still objects of contempt to the Jews. 10. If thou knewest the gift of God—Jesus does not at once declare to the woman of Samaria his Messiahship, but gradually prepares her mind for the reception of this great truth. He would have given thee living water—She had as yet no idea of the nature and office of the traveler who was resting by the well, and she did not grasp the thought that Jesus was speaking of the salvation of the soul under the figure of water. 11. Whence ... that living water—The woman's mind was on the well and the water it contained. The speaker had nothing with which to draw water and she did not apprehend the force of his statement, yet she began to suspect that there was a hidden meaning in his words. 12. Art thou greater than our father Jacob—The Samaritans claim to be descendants of Jacob through Joseph, but they were a mixed race, a few Israelites being joined with idolators after the activity of Israel (2 Kings 17: 22-41.) The woman considered that the offer of Jesus was folly, for he could not possibly furnish a better well or better water than could Jacob. Gave us the well—The Samaritans had a tradition, which was probably without foundation, that Jacob dug the well. Drank thereof himself—To her there could be no better proof of the excellence of the water than that Jacob and his household and his cattle drank of it.

13. Shall thirst again—One needs to drink water often or he will suffer from thirst. This is especially true in a warm climate. The woman understood that statement very well. 14. Shall never thirst—A strong and striking contrast is drawn between the water of Jacob's well and the water Jesus offered his hearer. A well of water springing up—This is a reason why thirst shall not recur. The living water is from a fountain implanted in the soul, fed by the fountain of all life, grace and goodness, and the soul's desires are fully and constantly met. 15. Even then the woman of Samaria did not comprehend the deep meaning of the words of Jesus.

III. True worship (vs. 16-24). 16-19. The request of Jesus that the woman call her husband, brought forth from her a partial statement of her guilt, which led to an acknowledgment on her part of the prophetic power of Jesus. 20-22. She was inclined to uphold her religion as against that of the Jews, and brought up the question of the proper place for worship, but Jesus showed her that, with the coming of the new kingdom, places for worship would not count. Wherever there was a heart to love and adore God, there would be a place to offer acceptable worship. 24. God is a Spirit—In his very nature God is absolutely spirit. There is nothing material about him; and that which comes to him from us as acceptable worship must come from the spiritual nature. "A pure, a holy, a spiritual worship, therefore, is such as he seeks, the offering of the soul rather than the formal offering of the body, the homage of the heart rather than that of the lips."—Barnes.

IV. Jesus the Messiah (vs. 25-29). 25. I know that Messiah cometh—The Samaritans found the promise of the Messiah in the writings of Moses. They now expect him to come within the present century. He will tell us all things—Jesus had told her some things, and she was inclined to believe them, but she was not quite ready to declare her faith in him as the Christ. 26. I ... am he—Jesus revealed to the woman of Samaria some of the deepest truths of the kingdom. This was his first public declaration of his Messiahship. 27-29. At this point the disciples returned and the woman, wondering and trustful, went to tell her friends what she had heard.

QUESTIONS.—What ministry had Jesus just finished? What reason had he for going to Galilee? Where did Jesus stop to rest on his journey? What was the subject of Christ's discourse to the woman? Who were the Samaritans? What did Jesus say about worship? What great announcement did Jesus make to the woman?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic—A spiritual awakening.

I. Conviction for sin.

II. A Redeemer accepted.

I. Conviction for sin. The prudence of the Master at the first sign of hostility was evidenced in his retirement from Judea. To the eye of man Jesus appeared to be fleeing from persecution. To the eye of God the visit to Samaria was a part of a plan by which the glory of the divine government was to be revealed. To the eye of faith it offers an illustration in which the purpose of God was fulfilled. Jesus sought to remove the prejudices of his disciples by personal contact with the despised Samaritans. He offered to the Samaritan the privileges of his kingdom. He must needs pass through the abode of fallen humanity on his way to the throne of his kingdom. His own sovereign love laid the necessity upon himself. The providence of God brought the woman to Jacob's well. Events apparently trivial and unimportant changed her whole future. Jesus suited his method to individual character and circumstances. He began conversation by asking a favor of the women, thus putting himself under obligation, that he might speak to her one of the most sublime discourses of his ministry. The desire to bless was strong, constant and spontaneous with Jesus. He had no national animosity, no sectarian bigotry, no self-righteous loathing as the Jews had. There is a contrast here between the narrowness of religious prejudice and the generosity of Christian grace. The utterance of the woman's natural surprise gave Jesus the opportunity to teach her great spiritual truths. He made no mention of enmity between the races. He would not enter upon the old controversy which she began. He would not stir anger in the soul he was seeking to save. She had seemingly set herself in antagonism against him, but Jesus answered her by putting his power of supply over against her need. In a way he accepted her challenge, though very differently from what she expected. He did not disguise himself, but boldly announced the majesty of his nature and the glory of his work. Tenderly, gently and with compassion Jesus charged her with ignorance and brought home to her the sad fact that she had never truly worshipped. She had no belief that she had to do with the eternal, loving God or that he desired to communicate to her deep and lasting blessedness. She was ignorant of the Messiah. She saw the Jew, but not the Son of God; the weary man, but not the rest for weary souls; the thirsty traveller, but not one who could quench her thirst. She saw one who had sent for food, not one whose meat and drink was to do his Father's will. He touched her conscience and pointed out her sin. He told her the exact state of her case and drew her to admit it. A tender solicitude unlocked her heart and encouraged confession.

II. A Redeemer accepted. In her attempt at evasion the woman had not been able to shake off her conviction that she stood before the Supreme Being. The crisis of her life had come. The command of Jesus to her to go and call her husband was the first stroke to break up her calm exterior and reveal the life beneath. Jesus required a complete surrender of the old life in order that he might confer life eternal. His object was to bring the woman to seek salvation through him, as the fulfilment of hopes as old as the race. Upon his knowledge of her secret life she based her belief in Jesus as the Messiah, she put it into her proclamation to her neighbors. Jesus here reached the community through an individual first educated to the truth and the knowledge of the truth. The woman came to Jacob's well a prejudiced Samaritan, and departed a happy believing Christian. She came a sinner, and departed with full faith in Jesus. She came absorbed in the temporalities of life, and departed engrossed with eternal solemnities. The Saviour's mercy was remarkable. His wisdom was displayed in his dealing with a sinful soul. His patience was perfect in bearing with her ignorance until she was taught. His power was manifest in her conversion. Short as the interview was, Jesus effectually gained her heart, and through her published the glad tidings of salvation to others.

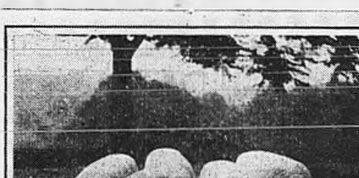
T. R. A.

WHAT THE MARKET DEMANDS IN MUTTON CARCASSES

The Light-weight, Early Maturing, Well-finished Lamb is the Kind the Select Trade Hunts Out and Pays for

Some years ago a Scottish member of Parliament, on his daily walk to the House of Commons, had occasion to pass a butcher's shop which catered to an aristocratic class of customers. One day he observed a large placard in the window announcing that "Best Scottish mutton from the Isle of Bass" was for sale within. Now as this gentleman was the owner of the Island of Bass, this information caused him a satisfactory thrill over and above that felt by a good Scot, in the recognition of a fact of which he is intensely aware that Scots mutton was the best procurable. In the good Scot's opinion most things Scottish are believed to be the best. Still he is gratified at seeing taht other people think so, too. As week after week passed and Bass mutton was still on sale, the gentleman thought he would like to interview the seller. "Yes, sir," said the manager of the store most politely, "we have secured a supply of the famous Bass mutton for the season.

"But," said the M. P., "I am the proprietor of the Bass Park and I know that there are only some twenty-five sheep grazing on it, so how can it supply a trade like yours?" But in spite of this interview the sale of mutton from the Isel of Bass continued. We may say for the benefit of our readers who have not been in Scotland, that this island is a lonely rock in the Frith of Forth, about a mile in circumference, and its inhabitants are mostly sea birds, and the above-mentioned score of sheep.



Sheep of this Type and Conformation are Profitable on Any Man's Farm—They produce Offspring Which Bring Home the "Kale."

The moral of this little story is that the best way for a farmer to find out the kind of sheep he should keep is to see what is sold, or is advertised for sale, by the men doing the best trade in his neighborhood.

What kind of sheep should a farmer breed and feed to secure the highest price in the Canadian market at present? Just to hand comes the following paragraph, not an advertisement, in a Canadian newspaper of very large circulation, dated November 3rd: "Big purchase of spring lambs—have just received 1,500 Southdown lambs from the Ottawa Valley. These lambs are considered the best quality raised in Canada."

CUSTOMERS INSIST UPON SMALL LAMBS.

No doubt they are, and the people of the surrounding district must be congratulated on having so large a supply of the highest class of lamb within reach. The Government of Canada, which we hear has been taking the sheep industry under its fostering care, must be gratified at this speedy result of its labors. We like to see well-directed effort getting so speedy a reward. But a certain part of our population's less fortunate buyers of sheep who, we understand, have—to borrow a forcible if not very refined expression from our American neighbors—been raking Canada with a fine comb fr sheep, and have not been able to find them—what must their feelings be? Something akin, we should judge, to those onlookers who saw the miraculous draught of fishes and themselves drew empty nets. For the altruistic spirit, though we hope it is growing, is not yet strong enough developed in most of us to make us rejoice in so great a success with the fullest sympathy.

This, however, is a digression. What we wish to point out and to emphasize is that the Southdown is the type of mutton in demand by the best Canadian trade. Therefore we should do our best to produce as large a supply as possible of mutton of this type—not necessarily pure-bred Southdowns—which is practically out of the question—as a source of supply of mutton and lamb for the meat market. If every pure-bred Southdown in Canada were slaughtered there would hardly be enough mutton to supply the city of Toronto alone for any length of time. What is said of the Southdown applies also to the Shropshire. Each breed has its admirers. Yet the Southdown has, and we consider justly, a pre-eminence over all the other down breeds. It is the oldest and here is always a strong presumption that if any race of men or beasts have attained a high standard and kept it up for generations, there is something especially good in that race.

The Southdown sheep is certainly the little aristocrat of its kind. In the first place it is of pure blood. Its native habitat was the chalky downs of the South of England. The grass which grows there is fine, never grows coarse and tussocky, and the climate is, comparatively speaking, mild, with little frost and fine fresh salt-bearing breezes from the English Channel. There the Southdown lived for years pretty much in its natural state. It could never inspire same feeling as the more intelligent-looking mountain breeds which have to work hard for their living, and gain an alertness which the Southdown has not got. His is a feeling of calm superiority. It pays to feed him; therefore he is fed and he seemed to know it well. He looks and is mutton all over—a good thing for a sheep to be.

The high merits of the breed were not widely known until the time of George IV. The "first gentleman in Europe" spent much of his time and money at Brighton, whither perhaps the most epicurean and self-indulgent society in the world flocked in consequence. A man of genius who farmed land in that neighborhod saw an outlet for mutton of a high-class quality in catering to the requirements of these fashionable people. Having a good foundation in the native breed of sheep, he improved and developed it. He had an unerring insight into the proper type to be aimed at, and through his wise salvation sent Southdown were evolved. Since then science has come to the aid of genius, and the Southdown of to-day has become an almost perfect type of what a sheep should be. This opinion is proved by the block tests at the International and ther fat stock shows.

DOWN BREEDS FILL THE BILL.

It may be mentioned that most of the Down breeds have been produced by the introduction of Southdown blood into the native breeds of various districts. The Shropshires, as already noted, are very nearly related to the Southdowns. A more glance at a pen of each in the show-yard or a glance at a good picture will prove this. The Southdown and Cotswold cross has produced the Oxford, another fine sheep; and the Suffolk, which have many admirers, are the product of the Southdown ram and the ancient horned Norfolk ewe. All these fine sheep have the qualities their admirers claim for them.

What is wanted as the best type of mutton sheep is one that has the largest proportion of flesh of the best quality and the least waste, and flesh of a poorer quality. We all know that certain portions of a carcass of either beef or mutton are more valuable as food than others, therefore we should select an animal with a good broad back, where the most valuable part of the mutton is located. It should have a well developed chest, which shows a sound constitution.

We have purposely left out of the question the larger long-wooled breeds as at present there does not seem to be a very great demand for the mutton they produce. But these breeds have their uses as producers of lamb and mutton, and where a large market for lamb is convenient something may be done by crossing the large breeds with, for instance, the Southdown. In this way lambs weighing from 30 to 50 pounds may be ready for the butcher in a very few months. The larger breeds grow fast, but do not fatten so readily. The market for Christmas lamb is easily supplied in Canada, but where that out of season luxury is demanded it is well paid for, and its existence is the cause of the measure of popularity the Dorsets enjoy. Again the cross between a Southdown or Shropshire ram and a Dorset ewe is superior to a full-bred Dorset for early marketing. The produce of a Dorset grows rapidly, but does not lay on flesh as does the cross-bred lamb.

The subject of crossing pure breeds is not of practical interest to the ordinary Canadian farmer, nor is it, in our opinion, a subject to be taken up by a periodical. A text book written by an expert, who has had time and opportunity to experiment, may be of use, but there is something surer, though more expensive, namely, experience. So far experiments in this country on farms kept by colleges for this purpose tend to prove that as a sire for grade ewes and for the Western range ewes, which have more or less Merino blood, the Southdown ram is without an equal.

This is easily accounted for. The Southdown is a pure breed, while the other down breeds are the product of a mixed parentage, and everyone who has had the slightest experience in breeding stock knows that it is common enough for the progeny of mixed breeds to throw back and show characteristics not in evidence in either parent. Who among us, for instance, would desire to produce a flock, or even individuals in our flock, resembling the Norfolk horned sheep. At the present state of the sheep industry in Canada, the problem before us is to produce as much lamb and mutton of good quality as we possibly can. This, in our opinion, can be done best by taking the ewes already on hand and, by judicious mating, producing food for the people, or, by keeping a herd of pure-bred sheep of the kind we think most suitable for our locality and surroundings, our soil and climate and the market demands of the community in which we live.

—CANADIAN COUNTRYMAN.

SUNDAY AT HOME

AWAKE, MY SPIRIT.

If I have faltered more or less
In my great task of happiness;
If I have moved among my race
And shown no glorious morning face;
If beams from happy human eyes
Have moved me not; if morning skies,
Books, and my food, and summer rain,
Knocked on my sullen heart in vain—
Lord, Thy most pointed pleasure take,
And stab my spirit broad awake.

R. L. Stevenson.

PRAY ALWAYS.

I love the Lord, because he hath heard my voice and my supplication. Because he hath inclined his ear unto me, therefore will I call upon him as long as I live.

When ye pray, use not vain repetitions, as the heathen do: for they think that they shall be heard for their much speaking.—The Spirit ... helpeth our infirmities: for we know not what we should pray for as we ought; but the Spirit itself maketh intercession for us with groanings which cannot be uttered.

I will therefore that men pray everywhere, lifting up holy hands, without wrath and doubting.—Praying always with all prayer and supplication in the Spirit, and watching thereunto with all perseverance and supplication for all saints.

If two of you shall agree on earth as touching anything that they shall ask, it shall be done for them of my Father which is in heaven.

GLORY.

The prophet asks, "And where will ye leave your glory?" This is asked of those who decreed unrighteous decrees, who turn the needy from judgments and take away the right of the poor.

There are degrees of glory, and much men must leave behind; all corporeal things, the firmament, the stars, the earth and its kingdoms. There is a glory in these for the carnal mind, the gold, the glitter, the tinsel, the rank, the uniform, the title, the wealth, the ease, the luxury. There is the glory of discovery, of mental power, invention of the steam engine, the sewing machine, the talking machine. But there is a higher glory, the glory of a mind in contact with God, on speaking terms with God, interchange of thought with God. Oh! the transcendent magnificence, the pomp, the inner glory of the refined radiance of the revealing Jehovah!

From all bodies taken together we could not evolve one little thought; of all bodies and spirits we could not extract a simple motion of true charity. This is impossible, because it belongs to another order—the supernatural. Men make a fortune; they leave it. Men make a great name; it is vanity. Men walk abroad in the earth, clothed in the spoils of death, and then they die. "Where will ye leave your glory?" child of God. This high, essential glory we shall never leave, nor will it leave us. It is our endowment, our atmosphere in which we live, vital, perfect, lasting. We move on this earth as princes of God, never unattended, not by lackeys in uniform made by the tailor, but by the highest order of beings; we engage their services, their love, their study; they are our bodyguard; we are their wonder, their attraction, their joy. They do not look at what we have, nor what we do, but upon our relation. We are of the blood royal, children of the true Abraham. We wear the garments of light, in spiritual grace, and beauty, and honor. We walk in light, for we are worthy, and our worth is drawn from the centre, as flowers get their beauty from the sun. This glory ever increases; it does not blind with excessive light, but softens and soothes the eyes of the beholder, whose verdict is, "Thou art all fair, my love; there is no spot in thee."

H. T. Miller.

Pillows Too High for Sleep.

"Of all the thousands of patients I have seen in bed I have never met with one who arranged his pillows hygienically," said an eminent doctor.

"All too high, far too high. High pillows curve the spine, bend the neck, and thus prevent the free circulation of blood in the brain. You can never get the full value of a night's sleep unless you fix your pillows so low that the head and neck are just in a level line with the spine."—Pittsburgh Press.

"Do you think women ought to take an active part in politics?" "Yes," replied Senator Sorghum. "But I'm afraid that a girl who sacrifices her life to politics is going to have something like the customary experience of a girl who marries a man to reform him."—Washington Star.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dairy Produce—		
Butter, choice dairy	$0 37	[illegible]
Eggs, new-laid, doz.	0 50	[illegible]
Dressed Poultry—		
Turkeys, lb.	0 [illegible]	[illegible]
Fowl, lb.	0 17	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spring chickens, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live Poultry—		
Fowl, lb.	0 17	[illegible]
Chickens, lb.	0 17	[illegible]
Fruits—		
Apples, Baldwin, bbl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., Spies, bbl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., Greenings, bbl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vegetables—		
Beets, per bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carrots, per bag	0 00	[illegible]
Turnips, per bag	0 00	[illegible]
Parsnips, per bag	0 00	[illegible]
Potatoes, per 90-lb. bag	[illegible]	[illegible]

MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Beef, forequarters, cwt.	$12 00	[illegible]
Do., hindquarters	16 00	[illegible]
Carcases, choice	15 00	16 [illegible]
Do., common	11 00	11 [illegible]
Veal, common, cwt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., medium	[illegible]	13 50
Do., prime	[illegible]	[illegible]
Heavy hogs	14 [illegible]	[illegible]
Shop hogs	17 [illegible]	[illegible]
Abattoir, heavy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mutton, heavy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., light	15 00	17 00
Lambs, Spring, lb.	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]

SUGAR MARKET.

Wholesalers quote on Canadian refined sugar, Toronto delivery, as follows:

Royal Acadia, granulated	100 lbs.	[illegible]
Lantic, granulated	100 lbs.	[illegible]
Redpath, granulated	100 lbs.	[illegible]
St. Lawrence, granulated	100 lbs.	[illegible]
Dominion, granulated	100 lbs.	[illegible]
St. Lawrence, Beaver	100 lbs.	[illegible]
Lantic, Blue Star	100 lbs.	[illegible]
Dark yellow	100 lbs.	6 [illegible]

10-lb. bags, 10c over granulated bags.
20-lb. bags, 10c over granulated bags.
Two and five-pound cartons, 30c over granulated bags.

CATTLE MARKET.

Receipts—[illegible] cattle; 66 calves; 1,700 hogs; 134 sheep.

Butcher cattle, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. do. medium	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. do. common	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butcher cows, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. do. medium	6 00	[illegible]
do. do. canners	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. bulls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feeding steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stockers, choice	6 25	[illegible]
do. light	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milkers, choice, each	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, ewes	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bucks and culls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lambs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs, fed and watered	[illegible]	
Calves	5 00	14 [illegible]

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats—				
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flax—				
May	[illegible]	2 71	2 70	[illegible]

a To $1.71 1-2 sold.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET

Minneapolis—Wheat—May, $1.79 [illegible]; July, $1.[illegible]; cash, No. 1 hard, $1.[illegible] to $1.[illegible]; No. 1 Northern, $1.[illegible] to $1.[illegible]; No. 2 Northern, $1.[illegible] to $1.[illegible]. Corn—No. [illegible] yellow, [illegible] 1-2 to [illegible]. Oats—No. [illegible] white, [illegible] 1-2 to [illegible]. Flour unchanged. Bran, $[illegible] to $[illegible].

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.[illegible]; No. 1 Northern, $1.[illegible]; No. 2 Northern, $1.[illegible] to $1.[illegible] to $1.[illegible]. Linseed—To arrive, $2.[illegible]; May, $2.[illegible]; July, $2.[illegible] 1-2.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Flour, winter patents—[illegible].
Hops in London (Pacific Coast)—£4, 15s, to £5, 15s.
Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.—[illegible].
Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs.—[illegible].
Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs.—[illegible].
Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs.—[illegible].
Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs.—[illegible].
Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.—[illegible].
Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs.—nominal.
Lard, prime western, in tierces—[illegible] 3d.
American, refined in boxes—[illegible].
Cheese, Canadian, finest white—[illegible].
Colored—[illegible].
Australian in London—[illegible].
Turpentine, spirits—[illegible].
Resin, common—[illegible] 3d.
Petroleum, refined—1s. 2 1-4d.

PALE, FEEBLE GIRLS

Weakness Generally Comes On [illegible] Womanhood Approaches.

Girls upon the threshold of womanhood often drift into a decline in spite of all care and attention. How often one sees girls who have been strong and lively become suddenly weak, depressed, irritable and listless. It is the dawn of womanhood—a crisis in the life of every girl—and prompt measures should be taken to keep the blood pure and rich with the red tint of health. If the blood is not healthy at this critical stage the body is weakened and grave disorders follow. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have saved thousands of young girls from what might have been lifelong invalidism or an early death. They are a blood-builder of unequalled richness, strengthening weak nerves and producing a liberal supply of red, healthy blood which every girl needs to sustain her strength. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have proved their great value over and over again to young women whose health was failing. Miss A. Sternburg, Haileybury Road, New Liskeard, Ont., says: "I have much reason to be grateful to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as they restored me to health, if, indeed, they did not save my life. In 1914 I began to feel run down, and the doctor who was called in said that mine was a bad case of anaemia. I lost flesh, always felt tired, and I got so nervous that I could scarcely hold a cup to take a drink. My heart would flutter alarmingly. The doctor did not seem to be able to help me at all and my family and friends all thought that I was in a decline and could not recover. I was in bed for some weeks when an aunt came to see me and urged that I try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. My father got a supply, and by the time I had taken three boxes there was a noticeable improvement, and from that on I steadily progressed toward recovery. I continued using the pills for some time longer, and they restored me to my old time health and strength. I shall never cease to praise this medicine, and to urge all weak run down girls to give it a fair trial as I have proved in my own case their great merit."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all dealers in medicine, or you can get them by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

CANADIANS
WANTED FOR THE
ROYAL NAVY

Canadians wanted for the Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve for immediate overseas service. Only men of good character and good physique accepted.

Pay $1.10 Minimum per day—Free Kit.
$20.00 per Month Separation Allowance.

Experienced men from 38 to 45, and boys from 15 to 28 accepted for service in the CANADIAN NAVAL PATROLS for defence of the Coasts.

Apply to COMMODORE ÆMILIUS JARVIS
Naval Recruiting Officer, Ontario Area
103 Bay Street, TORONTO, or
Dept. of the Naval Service
OTTAWA

AN EVIL HERITAGE

CHAPTER X.

When, on the day after her arrival at St. Clara, Miss McCrie suggested to Marian an afternoon ride, the idea was met with a certain degree of coolness. How was it that people never could remain where they were, even for one single day, Marian wanted to know? And, besides, she was not half rested from the journey; she would much prefer having the rocking-chair placed in the garden and spending the afternoon there in the shade of the purple-wreath tree.

"And leaving me to take my ride in my own society! As if it was not bad enough to have to ride a base mule in place of my beloved Mosquito, but you must needs condemn me to solitude as well!"

"But why can't you stay at home?"

"Because I have some very urgent business up beside the Old Provision ground."

"Very well," said Marian, resignedly, "so be it."

She had quickly reflected that if Miss McCrie would not stay at home, there was no alternative but to go with her. During the whole of the forenoon she had been trying to summon courage to ask more questions about those Bolivian skirmishes, which Miss McCrie had touched upon in her talk yesterday. It was strange that she should have seen nothing at all relating to Bolivia in the war telegrams before leaving home; but of course all sorts of things might have happened in a fortnight, and there was no denying that all sorts of things were always happening in Bolivia. By accompanying Miss McCrie on this afternoon ride she would be sure to find out some more details, quite casually, as it were.

Nevertheless, it was not until the hills had been reached, and the mules abandoned to the charge of an opportune negro, that she ventured to approach the subject. They had just picked their way across a stream whose water, clear as glass, tinkled deliciously among the stepping-stones, when Marian began to realize that she was wasting her opportunities. They had entered the forest now, as was proclaimed by the tops of the tree-ferns, on which they could look down as on an eternally-moving green carpet from the steep bank along which ran the path.

"You have never told me, by-the-by, with whom the Bolivians are fighting," began Marian abruptly, just as they emerged upon this path. She had meant to lead up to the subject more skilfully than this, but in critical junctures her diplomacy was apt to fail her. "Is it with one of their neighbors, or have they been deposing another President?"

The path was narrow, and Miss McCrie had been rather inexplicably anxious for Marian to take the lead so that the latter was not able to note the expression of her companion's face, else the flash of merriment called forth by this apparently simple question might not improbably have aroused some suspicions.

"The Bolivians? Why, to tell the truth, I have not been studying the papers, but neither is it necessary to do that in order to know that the Bolivians have got each other by the throat all round in their usual manner."

"But I always hoped that sort of fighting was not so very dangerous."

"Did you? Well, I dare say it is a few degrees more harmless than European warfare—that is to say for the sensible, cool-headed people who are properly furnished with the better part of valor; but as for any of your hot-blooded young scatter-brains or a man, for instance, who has got no particular object to live for, I doubt whether he could play at any more dangerous sort of a game than a Bolivian revolution."

Marian made no further remark, but relapsed into anxious silence as she slowly toiled upwards, with the skirt of her linen riding-habit flung over one arm, and her light straw hat slung like a basket from the other, leaving uncovered her soft brown hair, which every stray sunbeam turned into gold.

Soon the path had died away to a track, while with every step the vegetation was growing thicker, leafy curtains growing in on every side, gradually but surely. Leaves in various stages of decay and the torn sheaves of palm-trees littered the ground. At one spot Marian all but stumbled over a big sheaf that lay across the track like a smooth brown trough more than half filled with water. Denser and ever more densely was the green network drawing together, the fine spun threads growing more and more closely knit, when, just as it seemed as though further progress must of necessity become impossible, the path suddenly opened out at the same time as it reached the level.

It was a deeply secluded spot which they had now entered on, a sort of cauldron in the hills, which neither sunshine nor wind were able to invade, because of the tall dark trees standing as jealously on guard all around, with an almost palpable sense of oppression hung in the air. In the farther [illegible] monstrous palms towered calmly, monstrous ferns loomed indistinctly through the wonderfully-tinted gloom where here and there in the [illegible] of the luxuriant green, fed by [illegible] vapors, the orange and crimson [illegible] of the wild plantains burned like [illegible] tongues of flame. Close beside the path a pine apple [illegible] run wild [illegible] rearing its pink crests on the [illegible] where a few yellow pumpkins [illegible] and the white flowers of a stray arrowroot plant still marked the [illegible] what had once been a "Provision ground," but these, too, drooped their sickly and overfed [illegible] under the universal oppression, and their very stalks were clammy with moisture. An old watch-hut—that is, four sticks and a piece of palm-matting—occupied the centre of the open space, and beside it a broken copper kettle half full of rain water helped to proclaim a human presence of long ago. Of very long ago, surely—such was Marian's first impression as she stepped out on to the open space and felt herself taken possession of by the seclusion and silence of the spot, as by some living and tangible power. She was about to turn to to her companion with a question, when something moved in the green shadow—something that was neither green nor a shadow—and she became aware of a man leaning with folded arms against the stem of a thick old mango tree.

His back was partly turned to her, and both the dress and the wide-brimmed straw hat were unfamiliar, and yet there was something either in the attitude or the curve of the shoulders which made her press forward with an undefinable sense of expectation. At sound of her steps breaking the dead silence of the place he turned.

"Bernard!" was all she could say, standing still with hands outstretched and eyes that filled suddenly with tears. Despite the new-grown beard and the broad shadow of the hat-brim, she had not hesitated for a moment.

Bernard's sunburnt face flushed angrily. His first impulse was to look beyond Marian and to say, "You have done this!" for in one instant he had caught sight of the trap into which he had been so simple-minded as to stumble. But how was this? To look beyond Marian was easy enough, but in the same moment his eyes returned to her of necessity, seeing that there was nothing to be gazed upon but plantains and arrowroot, not a trace of any such personage as Miss Mercury. The two cousins were alone in the Old Provision ground and Marian was laughing and crying and repenting incoherently:

"Oh, Bernard, is it really you? Oh, Bernard, thank Heavens that you are safe!"

"It is I," repeated Bernard, still keeping his head in the air, though at the sight of the blue eyes full of happy tears everything, including the future and the object of existence, had become marvellously and irresistibly clear. "It is I, but this is not my doing. I never intended to meet you here."

"Nor I either. I will go away again if you like; but only tell me first that it is all right; are you quite sure you are not wounded? Oh, Bernard, I was so frightened——"

In discussing the day's events later on, neither of the two cousins could quite distinctly remember what exactly had happened at this juncture. Marian had a hazy recollection of having made an unsteady step forward, and Bernard fancied that he must have put out his arm. However provoked he might be feeling with Miss Mercury for her underhand conduct in the matter, he could not well do less than save his cousin from falling.

It was not until a full minute had passed that Marian came to her senses sufficiently to realize that she was sobbing in Bernard's arms. With a sense of shame she quickly raised her head.

"No," she stammered, "that is not it; I had forgotten. Let me go, Bernard—I am only your cousin; let me go." But even as she said it her eye was caught by the the threadbare spot on the elbow of his sleeve and the battered brim of his old straw hat, and, with the recollection of Miss McCrie's words of last night, "He will learn to live without money and without friends," such an overwhelming sense of pity came over her that pride and reserve and shame itself fell before it.

"No, no," she said in the same breath, "do not let me go; hold me fast—I am yours, Bernard, if you will have me."

* * * *

"Oh, yes," Miss McCrie frankly confessed that evening after supper, when a council was being held in the sitting-room of Prospect, "oh, yes, I plead guilty to everything, and, what is more, I am quite untouched by any such feeling as remorse. Just consider the situation dispassionately, if you can. On one side, this young man sitting on his high horse and saying, 'What, I make an offer of marriage to my cousin, now that she has got enough to live upon? Death would be infinitely preferable to such degradation.' And, on the other hand, this young lady throwing up her hands and declaring, in a voice choked with sobs, that no bribe on earth could induce her to press herself upon the notice of a man whose affections have once upon a time been otherwise engaged, and all the time both of them breaking their hearts after the most approved fashion. It was clearly a case in which it required an unscrupulous old hand like me to push them straight into each other's arms. I am not generally approve of [illegible], but in this case I saw no harm even in inventing the Bolivian revolution, which, as I calculated, would supply that sudden element of anxiety so much needed—when followed by the removal of relief to overthrow the restrictions of conventional prudence. And now my confession is made, and I bow my head in preparation for the bolts of your righteous wrath."

Before she had done speaking, Marian's arms were about her neck.

"You shall come with us to Thornton," was whispered in her ear, "and you shall stay with me until I am married. That is to be your punishment."

Marian and Bernard have been married now for so many years that it sometimes seems to him as a dream that he should ever have loved any other woman.

It was on the eve of their wedding day that Bernard said to his bride:

"I used to be angry with the people who write verses and plays, for I thought it was not fair to raise a man's expectations regarding the state that is called 'being in love.' But I have changed my mind about that. Do you know, Marian, I am actually beginning to think that the poet fellows are right after all."

The young couple spent most of their time at Thornton, but there seldom passes an entire year without a trip being made to St. Clara, where, despite her tender attachment to "home," the ex-registrar-general feels more in place in the warm shadow of cocoa-nut palms than beneath the chilly shades of English oaks.

Messrs. Tanner & Co. still reign supreme at Cane Hill, and still keep their eye upon Lot 13, but have not yet succeeded in adding this last-named sugar plantation to their present property. Nor is it likely that they will have their wish, for neither Bernard nor Marian are inclined to part with the estate.

"It may not be a mine of wealth," Marian once said, laughingly, "but have you realized, Bernard, that it was at Lot 13 that we found each other? If it had not been for that so-called unlucky number, you would now be the husband of Sybil Durrant, and I your little cousin as before."

"I have realized it," said Bernard, taking her into his arms, "which comes to the same as realizing that the spell of Number Thirteen is broken for ever and aye."

(The End.)

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

SPECIALISTS

Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin, Kidney, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases.

Call or send history for free advice. Medicine furnished in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Consultation Free

DRS. SOPER & WHITE
25 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

Please Mention This Paper.

HAIR GOODS
—FOR—
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

Mailed at lowest possible prices, consistent with high-grade work.

Our Natural Wavy Switches and Pompadours at $5.00, $7.00 and $9.00 in all shades are leaders with us. Just send us your sample, or write for anything in our line.

GENTLEMEN'S TOUPEES at $25.00 and $35.00, that defy detection when worn.

MINTZ'S HAIR GOODS EMPORIUM
62 KING STREET WEST
Hamilton, Ont.
(Formerly Mdme. L. Mintz).

Advice to Dyspeptics
Was Worth Following

In the case of dyspepsia, the appetite is variable. Sometimes it is ravenous, again it is often very poor. For this condition there is but one sure remedy—Dr. Hamilton's Pills—which cure quickly and thoroughly.

Sufferers find marked benefit in a day, and as time goes on improvement continues. No other medicine will strengthen the stomach the stomach and digestive organs like Dr. Hamilton's Pills. They supply the materials and assistance necessary to convert everything eaten into nourishment, into muscle, fibre and energy with which to build up the run-down system.

Why not cure your dyspepsia now? Get Dr. Hamilton's Pills to-day, 25c per box at all dealers.

MURAD
CIGARETTES
Everywhere
Why?
The blending is exceptional
S. Anargyros

Feathered Surgeons.

Snipe and woodcock have often been taken with a mass of feathers on one of the legs. This mass when examined has always been found to cover a broken bone. The feathers have been carefully and neatly twisted round the part where the limb was fractured in such a way as to prove that they had been put on intentionally as a bandage or splint, and the repairs have been made quite as skillful as if performed by a qualified surgeon.

A well-known naturalist actually watched a woodcock through his glasses drag a broken leg to the margin of a stream. There the bird took some clay and, after working it into a paste with his beak, smeared it round the leg in layer after layer, adding a number of downy feathers, which it plucked from its own back and breast. When the operation was finished the bird stood still for more than an hour, no doubt to give the plaster time to set.

Wounds on other parts of the body have also been found plastered in the same way.—London Answers.

Joint and Muscle Pains
Banished by Nerviline

IT CURES RHEUMATISM.

Thousands of people, chock full of the joy of living—happy, glad, bright people, that Nerviline has cured of their pains, all tell the same wonderful story of its power to drive out the aches and tortures of rheumatism and kindred ills.

"My goodness, but Nerviline is a miracle worker," writes Mrs. Charlotte Chapman, a member of a well-known family residing at Mount Pleasant. "Last month I was so crippled up with sciatica and muscular rheumatism as to be almost unable to do a bit of housework. My joints were so stiff and the muscles so frightfully sore that I even cried at times with the pain. For years we have used Nerviline in our family and I just got busy with this wonderful, good old liniment. Lots of rubbing with Nerviline soon relieved my misery and I was in a real short time about my work as usual."

No matter where the ache is, no matter how distressing the pain, you can rub it away with Nerviline. For forty years it has been curing lumbago, sciatica, backache, colds, chest trouble and all sorts of winter ills. Keep a bottle handy and you'll be saved [illegible] and have smaller doctor bills. Sold by dealers everywhere.

Better Off.

The second officer of the brig was in the act of upbraiding the able seaman, Aaron Tappin, for his weakness for rum. Said the second officer:

"Tappin, you might have been a second officer like me, instead of a sailor before the mast."

"Stow that stuff," answered the able seaman. "When I'm drunk I'm an admiral."—London Opinion.

A Recipe for Success.

"If I were obliged to pack a lot of advice into a few words," says Congressman Edward J. King of Illinois, in the American Magazine, "for the benefit of poor boys I would tell them to decide as early in life as possible what they intend to do. There is nothing so helpful to a tired traveler as a destination. This thing of not knowing where you're going but being merely on your way, is a delusion and a folly."

A Bull in the Pulpit.

"I am requested to say," said the young dominie, who was acting as a substitute, "that there will be no meeting of the Ladies' Sewing guild this week as usual, owing to the fact that all the ladies of the guild will be out of town. Should any others wish to take up the work they may do so."

Then he paused, but it was too late.

BIRD'S 3-ROOM HOUSE.

A Hammerhead's Nest Has Three Rooms, All Big and Strong.

No single room apartment satisfies the hammerhead. When he builds his nest he divides it into three rooms—a reception hall, a drawing-room, and a bedroom.

The entire structure is built of sticks, dome shape, and sometimes six feet in diameter. The bird is so good a carpenter and engineer that the nest will bear the weight of a man.

In appearance the bird looks always as if he needed a haircut. His long locks, hanging down his neck, have given him his name, hammerhead.

The entrance to this domelike nest is small and on the concealed side. The first room is the hall, where the hammer head lives when he fears attack. Behind this is the drawing-room, the home of the young birds when they outgrow the bedroom.

The bedroom is higher than the rest and safe from floods. Here the female bird deposits eggs on a nest of leaves, and both parents take turns at keeping them warm.

The hammerhead lives in Africa, usually builds his nest near a stream and eats fish, frogs, lizards and small snakes.

No More Corns

Cure Guaranteed

Never known to fail; acts without pain in 24 hours, is soothing, healing; takes the sting right out. No remedy so quick, safe and sure as Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Sold everywhere—25c per bottle.

THE BREAD TO EAT.

Homemade is Best—Some Pointers On Making It.

Digestible bread is what we should aim to eat. Properly made home-made bread is the best of all breads for our digestion and health. Most housekeepers claim to have "no time" to make bread. This may or may not be true. The true woman who goes out to a business to earn money to buy her bread properly has no time to make bread. But where there is a will there is always a way, and a good manager contrives to find time to do what she wants to do. It's lack of inclination that prevents people from making home-made bread, and for the sake of their health they should overcome this and cultivate the breadmaking habit.

Home-made bread is the most appetizing and wholesome when well made and is less expensive than bought bread. It is always easy to have most excellent bread if the right kind of flour and good fresh yeast is used and care is taken to bake the bread properly.

The best bread flour is made from spring wheat, and pastry flour from winter wheat. The spring wheat contains more gluten and less starch, so that less of the bread flour is needed to produce a dough of a given consistency. The presence of gluten makes wheat the favorite flour for yeast dough. The more gluten a flour holds the more water it can be made to take up in dough, and the greater will be the yield in bread from a given amount of flour. The proportion of gluten in a flour determines the amount of bread it will yield. Flours are classified as weak or strong, according to the proportion of gluten they contain. Gluten is a protein which is easily digested and it has a high nutritive value.

To select a good bread flour notice its color, which should be cream white. The texture should be rather granular, so that it will fall apart even after being squeezed in the hand.

The yeast must be fresh and sweet to make good bread. Compressed yeast is easier to procure and it can be bought every day or any day in perfectly fresh condition. Never use a yeast cake that has brown spots on it. Throw it away.

To bake bread properly requires a little practice to learn how to manage the oven. The oven must not be too hot, nor too slow. The heat of the oven should be a steadily decreasing heat, quite hot at first to throw up the bread, then slower to cook the bread to the centre without baking a hard crust outside.

All cook books give excellent recipes for making home-made bread and with good flour, good yeast and a good oven, failure need never occur.

Bread can be set at night and baked early in the morning without consuming much time, and any one who tries it will be fully repaid for her trouble in having a delicious bread to eat and an improved condition of health resulting from it. Once the habit of eating home-made bread is acquired, no other kind of bread will be so acceptable to the palate, and a feeling of well-being from the change in bread will be constant, for well-made home-made bread does not give any one attacks of indigestion.

HAVE YOU ECZEMA?

Would you like to end that terrible itching, that burning pain; to heal those horrid sores?

You have tried all sorts of fatty ointments, lotions and powders. Put them aside now and give Nature a chance as represented by Zam-Buk.

Zam-Buk is made from herbal essences; is a natural healer. It is not something you have to send to the end of the world for, and pay a heavy price! Every druggist will sell you Zam-Buk and for 50c. only. Just give it a fair trial and incidently give yourself ease by the quickest route. See name on box:—

ZAM-BUK

Housekeeping Helps.

There is a fork with curved blades for cutting the shortening into the flour when making pie-crust, much quicker and more satisfactory than a knife.

A little metal contrivance that slips on the clothesline takes up the slack of the line, so that it is tight and does not sag.

A small and convenient gas lighter consists of a wire frame holding an iron file and a cylinder of composition which emits sparks which pass across the face of the file. It does away with the danger of throwing matches where they may cause a fire.

A row of neat glass containers for salt, coffee, tea, soda and spices make the bride's kitchen shelf a temptation to cook. The jars have fluted sides and dust proof covers.

Tiger Superstitions.

The people of India have some very curious superstitions concerning the tiger. One of these is that the ghost of a man killed by a tiger rides on the head of the beast that slew him to warn him of danger and to guide him to new victims. It is declared that Providence provides for the tiger's daily wants to the amount of one rupee (two shillings) a day; that is to say, if a tiger kills a calf worth six rupees he will not be allowed another victim for five days. Eating the flesh of a tiger is supposed to give one great courage and alertness, but the whiskers must first be singed off the beast, or his spirit will haunt the man who fed off him, and he is likely to be turned into a tiger in the next world.—Exchange.

The Lavish Jenkins.

In October, 1686, a religiously minded Buckinghamshire farmer named Jenkins brought his firstborn to the parish church to be christened, and this was to be the name: Abel Benjamin Caleb Daniel Ezra Felix Gabriel Haggai Isaac Jacob Kish Levi Manoah Nehemiah Obadiah Peter Quartus Rechab Samuel Tobiah Uzziel Vaniah Word Xystus Zechariah. It will be observed that the names are all arranged in alphabetical order and are as far as possible selected from Scripture. It was only with the very greatest difficulty that the clergyman dissuaded Mr. Jenkins, but eventually it was decided to christen the baby simply Abel.—Chambers' Journal.

STORMY WEATHER
HARD ON BABY

The stormy, blustery weather which we have during February and March is extremely hard on children. Conditions make it necessary for the mother to keep them in the house. They are often confined to overheated, badly ventilated rooms and catch colds which rack the whole system. To guard against this a box of Baby's Own Tablets should be kept in the house and an occasional dose given the baby to keep his stomach and bowels working regularly. This will not fail to break up colds and keep the health of the baby in good condition till the brighter days come along. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Insect Luminosity.

Luminosity is normal in the well-known luminous beetles, including the various fireflies and glowworms, and results normally from the excitation of some organic secretion. Other insects are luminous in rare instances. Rev. J. Holroyd, vicar of [illegible], England, lately noted luminous moth larvae, similar to those observed once or twice previously, and the chironomous—a kind of gnat—and the "lantern beetles" of South America are among the creatures sometimes lighted up. The occasional luminosity has been attributed to disease or decomposition from bacterial infection.

Napoleon On Horseback.

Extraordinary were the precautions taken that Napoleon should never appear at a disadvantage on horseback. The emperor was not a first-class horseman, and his horses were always thoroughly broken in. Here is a description of the methods employed: "They were trained to remain perfectly steady under tortures of every description; to receive blows about the head; drums were beaten, pistols and crackers fired, flags were waved before their eyes, clumsy packages and sometimes even sheep and pigs were thrown between their legs. None of the animals were deemed sufficiently trained till the emperor could without the least difficulty pull them up short at full gallop, which was his favorite pace."—London Chronicle.

Shrew (contemptuously) — What would you have been if it weren't for my money? Shrewd—A bachelor.—Chaparral.

Can you afford to be without The Times?

Peace Time

- Prices -

IT is generally known by anyone who is doing any buying that prices on almost everything of Dry Goods, have advanced and are advancing steadily. Cotton goods as well as woollen have advanced from 33⅓ to 50 per cent.

At present we find ourselves fortunate to have on hand 1000 yards of flannelette bought some time ago, these goods to-day are worth from 15 to 25c per yard.

We are selling our stock at from 12½ cents to 20 cents per yard.

Also about 500 yards, (Mill Ends) of white flannelette, selling while they last 10 cents and 12 cents per yard.

We predict it is very good business to buy your supply at our present prices.

NOTICE—Bring us your butter, eggs, and cream

N. McGillivray

North End Store

BANK OF HAMILTON

ESTABLISHED 1872

SAVE for War Saving Certificates

OUR Savings Department will help you to buy War Saving Certificates. One Dollar, or more, received

Help the Government win the War

Capital Authorized $5,000,000
Capital Paid-up - $3,000,000
Surplus - - - - - $3,475,000

PORT ELGIN BRANCH
R. J. RANNEY, Manager

Winter Garments

We have a number of warm winter garments we are anxious to dispose of and will close out the following lines at very REASONBLE PRICES.

- Men's Saskatchewan and curl cloth coats
- Men's sheep lined smocks in heavy duck and courderoys.
- Men's fur and fur-lined coats at less than cost.
- Men's courderoy and heavy tweed pants.
- All lines of ladies' coats and mantles.
- Also a few Saskatchewan robes

The prices will be very low.

South End Store

N. McGillivray & Co.

The Port Elgin Times

MEMBER OF THE CANADIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION (INC.)

E. Roy Sayles. Editor and Proprietor

ADVERTISING RATES

Farms or Real Estate for Sale 50c each insertion; Miscellaneous articles, To Rent, Wanted, Lost, Found, etc., each insertion 25c. Local Readers, Notices, etc., 10c per line per insertion, 5c each subsequent insertion. Cards of thanks 25c. Coming Events 10 and 5 cents per line, no notice less than 25 cents. Legal advertising 10 and 5c per line. Black-faced type, count 2 lines for 1. Display rates, yearly contracts, 12c per inch, 6 mos. 15c per inch. In memoriam poetry 5c per line. Professional cards $6 per year in advance.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

An open winter—full of snow.

* * *

Canada is 111,992 square miles larger than the United States. Yet we hear good Canadians call the United States "America".

* * *

Bruce County Council has had several good roads experts explain to them the system, and yet some councillors want more information. What they need is a little courage.

* * *

Some people do not know the great work Red Cross women do in collecting old papers. It is estimated that $25,000 was made for Red Cross purposes by Toronto women collecting paper. Save your old papers, Port Elgin has active Red Cross collectors.

* * *

The Sun thinks it about time Owen Sound should seek incorporation as a city. Owen Sound has all the earmarks of a city and is becoming more attractive to the people of surrounding towns. There is a noticeable growth in the business section of the place. Even The Sun is improved in all its departments of typography, news and editorial.

* * *

In Carleton Place young men are not invited to what is known as "parties." Hostesses declare that young men ought to be at the front. No one can have any fault to find with what the Carleton Place women do, but isn't it just a little inconsistent for young women to be amusing themselves, when there is so much worthy work to be done. Is this war not a woman's war, as well as a man's?

* * *

Let everyone in this district put in his notebook the dates of the Port Elgin fair—September 20 and 21. Last year, it will be remembered, because of conflict with Kincardine there was no sport program. This year those who have charge should see that their program is duly planned and advertised, and avoid the loss which Port Elgin show suffered last year.

* * *

The first two years of the war Canadian women knitted on an average of 500,000 pairs of sox a month. One society of women estimates there are 26,480 stitches in the average pair of soldiers' socks. Many young girls and women are learning to knit, and when the number of stitches is considered, soldiers will please overlook the fit or the [illegible] in some cases.

* * *

The past weeks it has been the privilege of The Times to print reports of annual meetings of churches. In most cases the givings have been good, and the work has been progressing. There is one thing, however, which church officers and church members generally have overlooked, and that is the pastor's salary. How many pastors in this district were given an increase in salary sufficient to meet the rise he must pay for all the things he and his family require to live by?

* * *

There were 300 country weekly newspapers suspended publication in the United States in 1916, owing to the advance in price of newsprint. Canadian weeklies are now experiencing hardships, as the advances have struck hard here. If country weeklies cannot make things go in the U. S., where times are good and money plentiful, what will happen to the average Canadian weekly publisher? The weeklies in this country saw the trouble coming and advanced to $1.50, but already the papermakers have gobbled up the extra profit.

Treat All Alike

Some time ago The Times pointed out that the range of fines in the new Liquor Act was too great. Giving any justice of the peace the privilege of fining a man for infractions from $10 to $100 is dangerous.

Awhile ago two Bruce township men were fined $100 and costs, and their fines were reduced. Later a Hepworth man was fined $300 and costs and it was reduced to $50. Last week a Southampton man was fined $200 and he is seeking a return, and likely to get it, for how can the commissioners refuse when others have had theirs returned, on all sorts of excuses.

But where injustice comes in is pointed to in the following from The Bruce Herald, which says: "A poor working man residing in Port Elgin was heavily fined for getting astray on the booze game, but want of funds, probably, kept the poor man from engaging legal talent, with the result that no law office appeal reached the Department for him, and this horny-handed son had to come across with the full pound of flesh, and only the other day succeeded in cashing in the last instalment of his fine from his slim weekly pay. Must the poor cash up while their more wealthy brethren who are able to enlist the services of lawyer, be handed rebates? If refunds are going to be passed out they should go all around regardless of whether it's a rich man's son or a nobody's darling that gets next. Nor should the location of the trial cut any figure in the deal, for if those convicted in Toronto have to finance their fines in in full why should the Commission play Santa Claus with Bruce and pass the liquor offenders here back something on a plate?"

Why?

A Times reader wants to know why we didn't publish a letter sent to us by a Saugeen resident, also asks why, if it was fit for The Globe, it was not fit for The Times?

The enquiry is a sincere one, but the enquirer is laboring under a wrong impression.

The facts are these: The letter sent to The Times was acceptable to us, with certain erasures. This was not acceptable to the writer, and he sent the letter to the Toronto daily. After waiting a month and sending other follow-up letters, the articles did not appear and the lame excuse was handed out that "the letters must have been lost in the mails."

On Wednesday week the daily gave Mr. James Clark the credit of having written asking why "the majesty of the law was vindicated at the expense of $10 to one man and $100 to another."

The above substance appeared in The Times after the trial of the men here, and The Times suggested that the power to grade the fines be taken from the magistrates and even went so far as to suggest district police magistrates to try these cases.

Nothing is gained by publishing any letter which is designed to hurt, rather than to seek, or to give information, and The Times' position has been strengthened by having the letter sent to a Toronto editor, who could not use it any more than we.

While The Globe gives Mr Clark publicity to two or three lines of his letter it also slaps Mr. Chapman, the magistrate, on the back in the following lines;

"One of the Magistrates apparently feels that the rough edges of justice should be smoothed. The defendants who paid $100 announce that after he had obtained the true facts of the case, which were not brought out at the trial through the fault of the defendants themselves, the magistrate has taken steps to have the fines reduced to $25."

As editor of The Times, we have fearlessly explained our reasons for not publishing many letters, and have never yet used subterfuges to explain away the non-appearance of any article entrusted to us.

Mr. Clark is quite honest with us. His intentions were for the best interests of the community as he saw them. We have given publicity to this matter because several prominent men in the district think The Times might have printed the letter, but they were not acquainted with all the circumstances.

J. W. PATTISON

FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER

Residence on Premises

Rural Phone 22.

Speculation

In times like these prudent people exercise the greatest care in the handling of the means at their disposal. The gradual accumulation of your savings in a deposit account brings a real sense of security and satisfaction, while speculation will only add to your cares and may bring you eventual loss.

The financial strength and success of this Bank afford the highest protection to depositors.

We invite Savings Accounts, both large and small. 41

The Bank of Nova Scotia

PAID-UP CAPITAL - $ 6,500,000
RESERVE FUND - - 12,000,000
TOTAL RESOURCES over 130,000,000

PORT ELGIN BRANCH
C. Currier, Manager

Were You Ever Offered the Like Of This Before?

Beginning on **Friday, February 9th,** at 8 a. m., we will give to any one **20** per cent **off** on any article in our store excepting groceries.

This offer includes our shoe stock which we are selling at peace prices. With 20 per cent off, it will pay you to get an extra pair of shoes

B. Hilker

Palm Creamery Company

WE have made arrangement with **N. McGillivray, North End Store,** to purchase cream for us in Port Elgin district. Five and eight gallon cans are on hand at this store, fill cans return to the North End and they are shipped to us at once. We guarantee prompt returns and the highest possible prices at all times, consistent with an honest test. Give us a fair trial. We guarantee satisfaction.

Treleaven and Ranton,
Palmerston

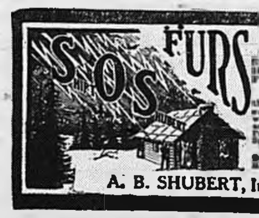
Gunn's Fertilizer

For big Crops. Leave your order early.

A carload now in at our warehouse.

Nothing better.

McLaren's Hardware



Safety First

Nothing is more important to the Fur Shipper than doing business with an Honest—Reliable—Responsible—Safe Fur House.

"Ship to Shubert"

the largest house in the World dealing exclusively in American Raw Furs, where you will always receive an Accurate and Liberal Assortment, the Highest Market Prices and the usual "Shubert" Efficient, Speedy, Courteous service.

Write for the latest edition of "The Shubert Shipper" containing valuable Market information you must have.

A. B. SHUBERT, Inc. 25-27 WEST AUSTIN AVE. Dept. C128, CHICAGO, U.S.A.

Bring Your Bottles

When you want a prescription or any any bulk medicine, bring a bottle if you have one. Glass is soaring in price, increasing nearly one hundred per cent lately.

R. C. Crawford
Drugs and Kodaks—C. P. R. ticket agent

Patronize home industry, let "The Times do your printing.

Pratt's Stock Food

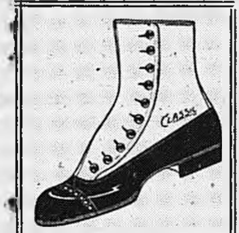
For sure success with stock and poultry use

Pratt's Regulator and Remedies

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Salts and Sulphur also for sale.

Thomson's
Hardware Store



For Growing Girls

Here is a shoe that is well-made, and gives plenty of room, yet keeps the foot up firm and straight.

JAS. GEORGE & SON

Good : Company

A good clock is good company. Not only ist it useful, but it is a pleasant thing to have, especially one of our home clocks with a soft musical tone announcing the hour.

Let us show you one of our fine line of clocks

Rowlands
The Jeweller

Publishers at Walkerton

Thursday the publishers of Bruce met at Walkerton. The object was to compare and discuss the prices the papermakers were charging. All are experiencing raises from 75 to 90 per cent. The meeting advocated the discussion of local affairs editorially, hoping that every weekly would develop the editorial side. At 1 o'clock Mayor Johnston and his council, on behalf of the town of Walkerton, entertained the editors at lunch. The Mayor solicited the aid of the press in an endeavor to boost Bruce county. Councillors Sanderson, McArthur, and McKinnon, also presented some advantages which Bruce has as a good place to live and work in.

Those responding to toasts on the newspaper side were J. J. Hunter, W. MacDonald M. P. P., D. McKenzie, J. Johnson and E. R. Bayles.

It was very thoughtful of the mayor and council, and the publishers have very pleasant recollections of the hospitality of Walkerton.

MARRIED

HOLTZ—MCINTEE

A very pretty wedding took place on Wednesday last at the home of the bride's parents, at North Bruce, when Viola Willina, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. T. McIntee, was united in marriage to Charles Elmo Holtz, son of Mr. and Mrs. Theo Holtz, 2nd. Con Saugeen. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a becoming gown of maize satin, veil and orange blossoms. She carried a boquet of carnations and narcissus and wore the groom's gift, a gold bracelet. The ceremony was performed under an arch of evergreens and white roses, by the Rev. M. D Hallman. During the signing of the register Mrs. Fred Holtz sang very sweetly. "Because", Miss Pearl Nicholson played the wedding music. After the ceremony about sixty guests partook of a sumptuous wedding dinner. The bride was the recipient of many beautiful and useful gifts, a fine rocking chair being the gift from the choir, of which the bride was a member. Mr. and Mrs. Holtz will reside on the 2nd Con., Saugeen. Many friends will wish the young couple a long and happy wedded life.

Fine Beef

We purchased Monday the finest beef ever brought to Port Elgin. It cost $109. Leave your order. I do not believe in letting the best go to Toronto. I want my customers to get some of the good things. L. Hamilton.

Central Business College
Stratford, Ontario

Ontario's Best Business College

Students may enter our classes at any time. Commence your courses now and be qualified for a position by Midsummer. During July and August of last year we received calls for Over 200 Office Assistants we could not supply. Our graduates are in demand. Write at once for our free catalogue.

D. A. McLACHLAN, PRINCIPAL

Training for Business

For 35 years the NORTHERN BUSINESS COLLEGE, Owen Sound, has been a leader among the institutions specializing in training for commercial pursuits. The courses of study embrace every subject of use in conducting business. Actual practice is given in required duties.

Special courses for young ladies who wish to qualify for office positions during the war.

Winter Term begins January 2nd., but students may enter any time. Write for Catalogue.

C. A. FLEMING, F. C. A., Principal

Real Estate — Auctioneering
Life Insurance

WE have opened an office in Port Elgin, and will deal in real estate. Property bought and sold.

Auctioneering — The old-time attention given to all farmers contemplating a sale.

Life Insurance—We are agent for he New York Life Co.

D. O. Gavin : Port Elgin

Farmer's Look Here!

We have just made up some nice bobsleighs. Be quick if you want one.

N. EIDT Pt. Elgin

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Winter Tours

SPECIAL FARES now in effect to resorts in Florida, Georgia, North and South-Carolina, Louisiana and other Southern States, and to Bermuda and the West Indies.

Return limit May 31st. 1917
Liberal Stop-overs Allowed

Tickets now on Sale at all G. T. R. ticket offices.

J. S. Cameron, Agent, Port Elgin, Both telephones.

Those Liquor Cases

To the Editor of The Times:

Sir: I do not like newspaper controversies, but I read an item in last week's Times over the nom-de-guerre, of "Saugeen Observer", which has led me to give you the following in connection therewith, having reference to the late liquor cases here, to which "Observer" relate.

Now as to the investigation he says that the inspector made in the matter, all I know is that he came to me and asked me if I would send copies of all the evidence in the four cases to the Board of License Commissioners, as they would like to see the papers in all the cases. Instead of sending copies, I sent the original papers as taken in court. Now what would he investigate? As there was nothing to investigate, any investigation would have to be done before the trial, not after, as nothing was done only what occurred at the trial, and he was represented by counsel, and all the magistrates had to do was to give judgment, when the defendants pleaded guilty to the charge against them.

After the trial I had spoken to several men as to the nature of the offence, (as not one word was said at the trial by anyone in behalf of the defendants.) and I wanted to know, so I made inquiries myself, (as Mr. Crowe had gone away) but on his return approved of all I had done in his absence. When I found that the fine was too much I sent a letter to the Board with the papers, recommending a reduction in the fines. They sent me the following letter in reply, which speaks for itself:

Toronto Dec. 20th, 1916.

James A. Chapman, Esq., J. P.,
Port Elgin.

Dear Sir:—

I beg on behalf of the Board, to acknowledge receipt of your esteemed favor of Dec. 18th with enclosures on the four cases heard by yourself and Mr. H. Crowe.

Your review of these cases has been carefully read by the Board, which recognizes the good reasoning of such review, and purposes to make no interference with your decision, but rather to compliment you upon the evidently good basis for your action.

It is noted that you are somewhat disposed to think that McArthur might have been let off easier, than McGillivray, it having been McGillivray who had and furnished the liquor which made them both drunk. The Board had considered whether it should make a recommendation that McGillivray's should be reduced to $75.00, and McArthur's to $25.00, but concluded to make no interference but to leave the matter entirely in your hands.

Should you and your colleagues, of your own volition, see fit to make a recommendation such as the above, the Board will support you in the same, but the Board wishes to do nothing that could be construed as a reflection upon yourself and your colleagues in the matter of your judgment, or the principles which actuated you therein.

Trusting this explanation makes all clear to you, and commending your attitude of absolute fairness to all parties who came before you irrespective of politics, creed or station in life, I remain

Yours very truly,
J. D. Flavelle,
Chairman.

Then I wrote for instructions how to proceed to get the fines reduced, which was by petition to Attorney General. I drew up the petition and sent for the defendants to come in and sign it, which they did, (it not being necessary for any other signature to it.) In my letter with the petition, I asked that the fines be reduced to $75 each, but they would not give me all I asked, reducing one $50 and the other $75.

This money the defendants have received through me, by cheque from the Inspector.

In conclusion, it will be seen by the letter from the commissioners that they would not interfere, but left the whole matter with the Justices who heard the cases, but we felt that as a mistake was done it was only honorable to make it right, as many men have done before. If "Observer" comes to my office I will show him or any other person the entire correspondence, in the whole matter, which I think will satisfy him as to all which has been done, has been in the interests of what is right.

I am sorry to trouble you, but as The Times is widely read, I thought perhaps the above would clear up the question.

J. A. Chapman.

NORTH BRUCE

In the midst of the storm, the bear could see his shadow on Friday, p. m.

Ladies' Aid will meet at Mrs. Joshua Howe's on Wednesday p. m., 14th.

Mr. W. Howe has taken possession of the farm purchased from John A. Howe, while the later has moved to the McArthur farm.

The W. M. A. meets this afternoon at the home of Mrs. George McIntee.

Mrs. A. Mans has the sympathy of her many friends in the death of her father, Mr. E. Wankel.

Mr. and Mrs. T. H. George, Paisley, attended the Holtz-McIntee wedding last week.

TURNER'S

Rev. Mr. Thynne, of Palmerston, came through the storm on Saturday and preached to small congregations in North Bruce and St. Andrew's on Sunday.

Miss Breen, teacher, is ill with a cold.

Miss Agnes Mitchell has returned from spending a few months at Owen Sound.

The train going North on Saturday, was stranded in the snow here for awhile.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Duke, of Burgoyne, spent Sunday week with Mr. and Mrs. Will Thede.

Mr. D. McRae loaded a car of lumber for Hanover, on Friday.

Mr. Fraser McInnes was married in Walkerton on Wednesday, to Miss Jean McVeety, of Burgoyne. They will take up residence on con. 9, Saugeen. Congratulations.

A. Crowe is president of the Arran and Tara fair board for the third consecutive year. The board had a surplus of $840 in last year, and gave $50 to Red Cross.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
REQUESTS
THE PEOPLE OF CANADA TO
BEGIN NOW
TO SAVE MONEY FOR THE
NEXT WAR LOAN

JAN. 9, 1917

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE
OTTAWA

TO INVESTORS

THOSE WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME, HAVE FUNDS REQUIRING INVESTMENT MAY PURCHASE AT PAR

DOMINION OF CANADA DEBENTURE STOCK

IN SUMS OF $500, OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF

Principal repayable 1st October, 1919.

Interest payable half-yearly, 1st April and 1st October by cheque (free of exchange at any chartered Bank in Canada) at the rate of five per cent per annum from the date of purchase.

Holders of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash, in payment of any allotment made under any future war loan issue in Canada other than an issue of Treasury Bills or other like short date security.

Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.

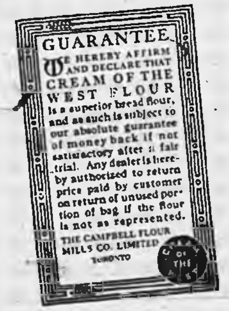
A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp.

For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA
OCTOBER 7th, 1916.

Cream of the West Flour

The hard wheat flour that is guaranteed for bread



GUARANTEE

WE HEREBY AFFIRM AND DECLARE THAT CREAM OF THE WEST FLOUR is a superior bread flour, and as such is subject to our absolute guarantee of money back if not satisfactory after a fair trial. Any dealer is hereby authorized to return price paid by customer on return of unused portion of bag if the flour is not as represented.

THE CAMPBELL FLOUR MILLS CO. LIMITED
TORONTO

So high in quality that we can safely guarantee it

Try a Sack!

113

THE
CAMPBELL FLOUR
MILLS COMPANY
LIMITED TORONTO

"Cream of the West Flour and other Flours manufactured by the Campbell Flour Mills Co. Ltd. are sold by N. McGillivray, Port Elgin, and other good grocers."

Has been Canada's favorite yeast for more than forty years. Enough for 5c. to produce 50 large loaves of fine, wholesome nourishing home made bread. Do not experiment, there is nothing just as good.

E.W.GILLETT CO. LTD
TORONTO, ONT.
WINNIPEG MONTREAL

THE ORIGIN OF OUR SURNAMES

How Men in Long Ago Times Distinguished Men.

Trades, Places, Events Personal Characteristics.

It cannot but be admitted that considerable food for thoughtful reflection is offered in the study of the origination of names. It was all very well when the world was young; but, as a writer says, "As the population increased and communication became possible and easier the supply of single names was not equal to the demand, and people began to get individuals bearing the same name mixed. It was at this time that the surname was thought of and adopted, so that families might be distinguished one from the other."

Trades and callings are in this day represented in the names of Baker, Carver, Shoemaker, Tyler, Chandler, Mason, Cutler, Carter, Saddler, Slater, Butcher, Draper, Thatcher, Fletcher, Hooper, Cheeseman, Turner, Joiner, Cooper, Gilder, Mercer, Skinner, Coleman, Sawyer, Tanner, Spicer, Cook, Tutor, Miner, Driver, Weaver Gardner, Archer, Merchant, Porter, Wainwright, Taylor, Shepherd, Glover and ever so many others.

Says Clifford Howard, who has devoted himself to this pleasant study: "Such names as Hall, Stair, Garrett, Kitchen and Chambers also record the occupations of our forefathers, who in these cases were engaged in the households of the nobility and had charge of such apartments as the names indicate. Others held higher offices, and from them we have the surnames Page, Butler, Proctor, Forester, Steward, Bailey, Fowler and Woodward and Hayward, the keepers, respectively, of the forest and the cattle."

In other localities it was usual to point out an individual by the place of his birth or residence, a custom which resulted in the adoption of such surnames as French, Scott, Welsh, English, Dan, Burgoyne, Cornish and Cornwallis, Kent, York, Chichester, Lincoln, Wells, Washington, Putnam, Hurst, Buchanan, Preston and Bancroft. A great many of this sort were originally the names of baronial estates, which names the barons adopted as surnames.

Those who were not of such high estate were forced to content themselves with humbler titles. Thus John, who lived by the brook, became John Brook, and David, who lived by a giant oak, was called David Tree.

Richard, who lived at the end of the town, became Richard Townsend, while his brother, who lived under the brow of a hill, became known as Peter Underwood. Those who lived near the water took the name of Atwater.

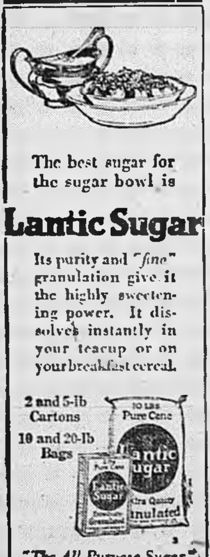
At the time family names began to be used the shops of the merchants were not numbered as they are now, but were known by their signs, which were suspended at the front doors and bore pictures of all sorts of animals, vegetables, birds, flowers, fishes and insects. It was customary to speak of an innkeeper, then, as John of the Bear, or Dick of the Swan, and, as may be readily understood, these names were soon converted into Bear, Hogg, Hart, Bull, Fox, Wolf, Colt, Hare, Beaver, Lyon, Swan, Peacock, Heron, Dove, Partridge, Cock, Finch, Hawk, Crane and Drake, as well as Burt, Chubb, Haddock, Herring, Pike, Perch and others. From vegetables, trees, fruits and flowers we have Bean, Broome, Claver, Birch, Ash, Hawthorne, Hazel Peach, Flower, Nettle, Vine, Plant, Bull, Branch and Rose, besides dozens more.

The shop signs bore other devices, and from these we have such names as Bell, Hammer, Coates, Mantell, Jewel, Potts, Pipes and others.

A great many nicknames remained fixed as family names, the most important being those which referred to the color of hair or complexion, and from these came such well known names as Brown, Black, Gray, White, Reed (red), Blount (fair). Others were given for some personal attainment or characteristic, such as Armstrong, Mitchell (great), Singer, Whistler, Eatwell, Swindells, Strong, Weak, Small, Osgood (well built), Longfellow, Crookshanks, Longman, Whitehead, Broadhead, Swift, Sober, Noble, Hardy, Doolittle, Goodman, Darling, Long, Short, Bachelor, Savage, Wise, Sweet, Moody and others.

To these might be added King, Queen, Pope, Bishop, Knight, Prior, Abbott, Squire, Earl, Duke, Baron, Lord, Prince and others, which were originally given to individuals because of their bearing the titles or because of services they may have rendered them.

There are many more which do not come under any particular heading, but owe their origin to some event which the names appropriately indicate Joy, Bliss, Morrow, Winter, March, May, Weeks and so on.—Exchange.



The best sugar for the sugar bowl is

Lantic Sugar

Its purity and "fine" granulation give it the highly sweetening power. It dissolves instantly in your teacup or on your breakfast cereal.

2 and 5-lb Cartons
10 and 20-lb Bags

"The All-Purpose Sugar"

Irritable Nerves Restored and Health Regained In a Simple Way

The man or woman who is run-down, not feeling up to the mark, perhaps irritable, nervous or sleepless can well afford to learn about the wonderful results the newly discovered blood-food is giving to folks that use it.

There is wonderful power in this new blood-food, and every weak, pallid person can be quickly nourished back to health that uses it as directed.

After each meal, with a sip or two of water, you simply take two little chocolate-coated tablets, sold in all drug stores under the name of "FERROZONE."

The effect is noticeable at once. You feel happier, brighter, more contented. That old-time feeling of weariness departs—you forget your "nerves" and no longer get irritable or cross over trifling annoyances.

There is a reason for this change and that reason consists of the fact that Ferrozone contains blood-making materials you can get in no other way.

Ferrozone makes the blood tingle and sing with vitality. This ensures lots of nourishment and strength and being supplied to every part of the body.

No wonder the eyes brighten and the cheeks radiate color and happiness: With abundance of strength, a keen appetite, good digestion and plenty of sound sleep—all the result of Ferrozone—you quickly feel as if life held new charms and pleasures.

JADE TALISMAN BRINGS POWER.

Centuries Old Idol Means Much to the Chinese.

Sun Yat-Sen's Failure Blamed to It's Loss.

The death of Yuan Shi Kai, president of China, is inseparably linked with the recovery of the long lost image of the Chinese Goddess of Mercy, Kwanyin, in the minds of many Chinese, who see in these events the strange workings of the mysterious power to be controlled by the idol. Strangely enough, the image was reported found on the very day that the president died.

The Goddess of Mercy was stolen from Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, the revolutionary leader, and the failure of the Sun Yat-Sen revolution was laid to the loss of this image.

The Kwanyin, for which a reward of $10,000 was offered, was carved from a solid block of rare apple green jade. It is centuries old. In its base, cunningly fashioned so as to defy detection, there was a tiny secret chamber, and in this chamber reposed the one symbol held in the greatest of veneration throughout the land of the Chinese.

What form that symbol takes is today a profound mystery. This much is known. It is the talisman possession of which rules the greatest of all Chinese secret societies.

It is whispered that possession of the supreme symbol came to Dr. Sun during the period of his life when he was a fugitive from the wrath of the Manchus. There are those among the slant-eyed dreamers of China's lotus land who say that possession of the symbol concealed in the base of the jade Kwanyin has been responsible for much of the uncanny power which Dr. Sun exercised over the people of China, and that it obtained sanctuary for him on countless occasions from those who sought his life for a heavy blood price. The talisman is called "The Horns of the Hare."

Time after time, through hired Japanese agents, for whom the talisman held little of awe, attempts were made to steal the Jade Kwanyin and its priceless contents.

It was in 1914, two years after Dr. Sun had abdicated in favor of Yuan Shi Kai, that the men who had clung to his trail day and night for many years attained their object. Dr. Sun at that time was secluded in a house surrounded by a vast garden, encircled by a high and almost unscalable wall, which was constantly under guard. His household was trustworthy to the last man.

Dr. Sen was alone in the garden. Somewhere along the wall a guard patrolled. At last the sentry passed near a spot where a lean yellow man crouched hidden and waiting.

Into the calm Japanese air shot a "smoke ring" of concentrated poison vapor. One after another the rings settled about the unsuspecting guard. He fell limp and unconscious to the grass. From behind Dr. Sun, too, the jets of poison came volleying. Without a cry the man of China's destiny collapsed, temporarily suffocated.

Over the walls appeared the ends of long ladders. Up swarmed lithe, active yellow men, dropping into the garden and rifling the unconscious leader's garments. A moment, and they swarmed up the trunks of trees growing beside the wall and dropped again to the outside.

There's Money In Your Stump Land

FIRST pull out the stumps, then pull out the profits. Change your barren stump lands into cultivated fields. Stop paying taxes on worthless land. Clear it; do it the quickest, easiest and cheapest way. Get the money from under your stumps with a

Kirstin One Man Stump Puller

It gives you a giant's power. No stump is big enough, no root deep enough, to resist it. Horses are unnecessary. Your money back unless the Kirstin pulls stumps from your land. Ten days' trial.

Send for Big, Free Catalog

See the pictures of stumps it has pulled; read the letters from the farmers who have bought Kirstins. Learn how the Kirstin Free Service gives all the information you need about land clearing. Don't buy a puller until you see this book.

A. J. KIRSTIN CANADIAN CO.
5426 Dennis St., Sault St. Marie, Ont.

A. J. KIRSTIN
Canadian Co.
5426 Dennis St.,
Sault St. Marie,
Ontario.

Please send me your Free Book on Land Clearing.

Name__________
Town__________
R.F.D. or P.O. Box__________

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Home Care of Milk.

No matter how well milk has been handled up to the time it is delivered to the consumer, it cannot be expected to keep well if it is carelessly treated thereafter. It should be covered, kept in a cool, clean place free from dirt, flies, etc. New milk should never be mixed with old unless it is to be used at once, as the bacteria in the old milk will of course be added also and the mixed milk will not keep as well as the fresh milk alone. Bacteria are thickest where there is dirt and decay, and milk should therefore be stored only in clean, sweet places. It is safer to keep it covered, to exclude not only dirt and bacteria, but also the flavors and odors which it so easily absorbs. If kept at a temperature of 50 degrees Fahrenheit or less, good milk should remain sweet for twelve hours at least, after it reaches the consumer, and ordinarily for twenty-four hours or more. Sometimes in very hot weather housekeepers complain that in spite of all precautions it sours quickly, even in the ice box. This is often due to the fact that the air of the ice box, although it seems cold in contrast with the heat outside, is really not cold enough to check the growth of the bacteria. If a thermometer placed inside registers more than 50 degrees Fahrenheit, the fault is almost surely in the temperature of the ice box and not in the milk.

To Every Women Who is in Pain

MRS. WILLIAMS SAYS USE DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

She Suffered for Two Years, but Three Boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills Made Her a New Woman.

Anamasette, Kent Co., N. B., Feb. 5.—(Special.)—"I can recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills to every woman who suffers." So says Mrs. Williams, a well known and highly respected lady residing here. Mrs. Williams was a sufferer for two years till she used Dodd's Kidney Pills. She found in them quick relief and complete cure. That is why she is enthusiastic in her praise of them.

"My troubles started with a cold," Mrs. Williams states. "I never seemed to get over the effects of it. I had cramps in my muscles and my joints were stiff. There were dark circles under my eyes, which were puffed and swollen. I had a bitter taste in my mouth, and I suffered from severe headaches.

"I felt heavy and sleepy after meals and had attacks of neuralgia. Heart flutterings and rheumatism were soon added to my troubles. I took just three boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills. I cannot be too glad that I did so."

Every one of Mrs. Williams' symptoms was a symptom of kidney disease. That is why Dodd's Kidney Pills cured her.

Thrift On a Raft.

Scottish thrift received a severe blow not long ago after a shipwreck. Two Scotchmen had got on to a raft, but had nothing to support life or spirits except a little tobacco and some matches, but no pipe or cigarette papers. Succor seemed never coming. At last they gave it up as hopeless; but, desirous of having a little comfort before the seemingly inevitable end, they made some cigarettes with banknotes one of them had in his pocket. The banknotes were no sooner sacrificed than relief came, and they were saved. Their feelings cannot be described.—London Telegraph.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Peculiarity of French Flag.

It is not generally known that the three strips of color that make up the French national flag are not equal in width. When the tricolor was first authorized, 1792, the positions and proportions of the three colors were not stated, and such a variety of flags was seen that two years later the national assembly declared that the national standard should be formed of "the three national colors in equal bands placed vertically, the hoist being blue, the middle white and the fly red."

For years the flag was made in this way; but, though the bands were equal, they never looked equal owing to an optical illusion, the blue appearing wider than the white and the white wider than the red.

At last, after many experiments, it was officially decided that in every hundred parts the blue should be thirty, white thirty-three and red thirty-seven.—Pittsburgh Press.

I consider MINARD'S LINIMENT the BEST Liniment in use.

I got my foot badly jammed lately. I bathed it well with MINARD'S LINIMENT, and it was as well as ever next day.

Yours very truly,
T. G. McMULLEN.

BREADWINNER GOES --INCOME LESSENS

THE FAMILIES OF OUR SOLDIERS WOULD BE HEAVY LOSERS WERE IT NOT FOR THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

The Canadian mother of a family, whose husband is on duty in France, receives from the Government $20 a month as separation allowance. She gets, also, one-half of her husband's pay, say $16. This makes a total of $36. With her husband at home, the family income would be $65 per month, assuming that the bread-winner earned two dollars and-a half per day. It will readily be seen that the economical position of the family is distinctly lowered, for the cost of the husband's food and clothing would not be nearly equal to the decrease in the family income.

It is the condition of affairs so created that the Canadian Patriotic Fund seeks to modify. It was called into existence at the opening of the war by the prompt revelation that without some such fund at least two of every three families left behind by our soldiers would be in need. It went without saying that Canada had no intention of allowing the brave wives of her brave men to make the wholly unnecessary sacrifice such suffering would mean, and consequently the Canadian Patriotic Fund became a national undertaking the moment the need for it became apparent. Generous Canada, from east to west, gave the necessary money, and patriotic men and women, in every city and county, undertook the task of assisting the soldiers' families and of supervising the distribution of the fund.

Clearly, with the increasing size of our armies, and the alarmingly rapid growth of the cost of living, the fund must be increased. In 1917, Ontario will be asked for six million dollars, against five millions in 1916. The province is prosperous, and there is no good reason why this sum should not be guaranteed by the end of January. In that month, campaigns will be held in a large number of the towns and cities, and energetic work, coupled with generous loosening of the purse-strings, should ensure that by the end of the month the fund will see its way clear to fulfil its duty towards Ontario families until Dec. 31, 1917.

Minard's Liniment for sale Everywhere.

How to Cut Roses.

There is a right and a wrong way to cut roses. The choice of the latter may seriously injure the blossom producing properties of the plants. This applies particularly, of course, to rose plants chosen and grown especially for cut flower production. Such roses will be largely of the perpetual blooming sorts.

When a rose is cut from such plants—tea roses or other perpetual bloomers—only two or three eyes of the current season's growth of that branch should be left on the plant. This should give the roses very long stems. Succeeding blossoms should be cut close to the ground. It will seem like destroying the bush to take so much off it, but if the object is the production of roses, the cutting away of the surplus wood will attain the desired end.

If the spring pruning has not been sufficiently severe the plant is likely to have long, naked stalks and short stems to the flowers. With this character of growth only one or two strong leaf buds should be left on the branch when the flower is cut, so as to stimulate as much growth as possible from the base of the plant.

The greatest temptation to leave wood is where there are two or more buds on one branch, some being small when the terminal one is open. This temptation to follow a bad practice can be avoided by pinching off all side shoots after a bud has formed on the end of a branch. This prevents the formation of two or more buds on one stalk. This summer pruning will encourage additional blooms on varieties which bloom more than once a year.

RELIEF AT LAST

I want to help you if you are suffering from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding Piles. I can tell you how, in your own home and without anyone's assistance, you can apply the best of all treatments.

PILES TREATED AT HOME

I promise to send you a FREE trial of the new absorption treatment, and references from your own locality if you will but write and ask. I assure you of immediate relief. Send no money, but tell others of this offer. Address

MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box 8
Windsor, Ont.

THE PENSION BOARD

The Dominion Government have appointed a Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada with offices in Ottawa. As this board wishes to cause as little delay as posible in dealing with communications with regard to pensions, they wish the public to correspond directly with the Board of Pension Commissioners, Ottawa.

A great deal of delay may be caused by communication, being sent through other departments of the Government.

The Patriotic Fund Association and the Military Hospitals Commission have kindly consented to give information and assistance to those wishing to write direct to the Board of Pension Commissioners. These societies have offices in certain localities throughout Canada.

In addition, in order to facilitate the granting of pensions, the board is opening branch pension offices in Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Winnipeg, London, Hamilton, Toronto, Barrie, Kingston, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, St. John and Halifax. All information with regard to pensions may be obtained from these offices.

JABLONICA.

One of the Important Gateways of Carpathian Mountains.

Jablonica and the pass of the same name, which the Russians are said to have occupied, constitute one of the most important gateways through the high Carpathian mountains from Galicia and Bukowina into Hungary, says a war geography note of the U. S. National Geographic society issued from its Washington headquarters.

"The Carpathians in this vicinity tower to a height of 7,500 feet, but slope gradually down to the southwest through the country of Marmaros. At a distance of forty-five miles from the crest the capital of the province, Marmaros-Sziget, is situated at a level of only 900 feet above the sea.

Jablonica clings to the northeastern slope of the Carpathians, between the headwaters of the Pruth and the Golden Bistritza Rivers, and is a small station on the seventy-two-mile railway line connecting Stanislau, now in the hands of the Russians, with Korosmezo, just beyond the pass, to the southwest. Near Korosmezo are valuable petroleum springs.

"The important river Theiss, chief affluent of the Danube, and next to the latter the largest waterway in Hungary, has its source in Marmoros county. Situated on the Theiss and connected by rail with Korosmezo is the flourishing town of Marmaros-Sziget, with a population of 21,000. This will be the first important objective of the Russians after they cross the Carpathians by way of the Jablonica pass and begin their descent upon the plains of Hungary.

"Marmaros-Sziget is most pleasantly situated at the junction of the Iza River with the Theiss. To the east tower the well-wooded, snow-capped Carpathians. In this town, before the war citizens of many nationalities were busily engaged in an extensive lumber trade and in handling the enormous output of salt (a state monopoly), taken from the mines of three villages contiguous to the county capital. The annual fairs which were held here were an important feature of the industrial life of this part of Hungary, and presented a most picturesque scene to the traveler. A babel of tongues and a kaleidoscope of color resulted from the mingling of Ruthenians, Roumanians, Magyars, Gipsies, Slovaks and Armenians, each group dressed in the multihued costumes peculiar to their own nationality.

The salt mines of the Marmaros-Sziget district have been worked for centuries and many Americans who have toured this part of Hungary have visited the deep galleries whose rock-crystal walls glitter as if studded with countless iridescent jewels as they reflect the rays of the electric lights. One of the most interesting mines is that of Ronaszek, which contains a great subterranean salt lake having a depth of nearly 300 feet.

"Hunting for bear and lynx on the wooded slopes of the Carpathians in the vicinity of Marmaros-Sziget is a favorite pastim of the Hungarians. The accommodations for sportsmen are not as satisfactory here as in the high Tatra mountains, however."

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—GIRLS TO WORK ON knit underwear—seamers and finished stitchers preferred. We also teach learners, any girl with good knowledge of plain sewing; good wages; ideal factory conditions. Zimmerman Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Aberdeen and Garth streets, Hamilton, Ont.

WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT for small family; highest wages; comfortable home. Address, Mrs. John Eley, 2 Homewood Avenue, Hamilton, Ont.

WANTED—WOOLLEN SPINNERS ON Davis and Furber and English Mules. Medium and heavy yarns—night work. For full particulars, apply to the Slingsby Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ont.

ANTIQUES

When in Hamilton don't fail to see our display of China, Art Pottery, Cut Glass and Antique Furniture, Pictures, etc. Come and look around, you will be made welcome.

ROBERT JUNOR
82 KING ST. E. SOUTH SIDE
Hamilton, Ont.

Ireland's Golden Age.

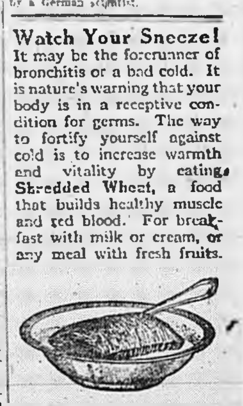
There need be no "theory" as to the early culture of Ireland. It is a fact, for example, that the Abbey of Clonmacnoise, near Athlone, was once a centre of learning so renowned that scholars repaired thither from the ends of Europe, and the great Charlemagne sent it presents. And in the realms of art "The Book of Kells," a Latin copy of the Gospels, executed at that time, had no rival for delicacy of illumination.—London Standard.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Merits of "Angelick Snuff."

"Angelick snuff," the most noble composition in the world, removing all manners of disorders of the head and brain, easing the most excruciating pain in a moment, taking away all swimming and giddiness proceeding from vapours, etc.; also drowsiness, sleepiness and other lethargick effects perfectly curing deafness to admiration and all humors and soreness in the eyes, etc. Corroborates the brain, comforts the nerves and revives the spirits. Its admirable efficacy in all the above mentioned diseases has been experienced above a thousand times and very justly causes it to be esteemed the most beneficial snuff in the world. Price is a paper, with directions. Sold only at Mr. Payn's toy shop at the Angel and Crown, in St. Paul's churchyard, near Cheapside.—Advertisement in London Paper, Aug. 8, 1711.

A preparation of solidified glue, which can be used instead of rubber for many purposes, has been invented by a German scientist.


Watch Your Sneeze!
It may be the forerunner of bronchitis or a bad cold. It is nature's warning that your body is in a receptive condition for germs. The way to fortify yourself against cold is to increase warmth and vitality by eating Shredded Wheat, a food that builds healthy muscle and red blood. For breakfast with milk or cream, or any meal with fresh fruits.

Made in Canada.

SEA WAR TO THE LIMIT DECLARED BY THE HUNS

U-Boats Will Sink all in the New War Zone---Around the Harbors of Britain and France.

A New York report: Great Britain issued to-night to the torpedo boats stationed at Quarantine to preserve neutrality, not to permit any vessel, either neutral or flying the flag of one of the belligerents, to pass out to-night.

The order applied not only to steamships, but to tugboats. Several tugs which passed Quarantine early in the evening before the order was issued were compelled to return to port. The purpose of the order was not disclosed.

Washington report: Germany has declared unrestricted submarine warfare, and henceforth all traffic by sea—neutral or enemy—within a prescribed zone, will be endangered.

A starvation blockade of England was announced to the world to-day in notes delivered to American Ambassador Gerard in Berlin and to the State Department here by Count von Bernstorff.

Thus begins the long-feared campaign of ruthlessness, conceived by von Hindenburg, it is said, here, on a magnitude never even contemplated by von Tirpitz.

A sea cordon, running from the Terschelling lightship, off the Dutch coast in the North Sea, northward to a point off the coast of Norway, thence west into the Atlantic and south along the French coast, and in the Mediterranean, except the western part adjacent to the Spanish coast, down into Greek territorial waters, has been drawn by Germany, and in it neutral Governments have been warned their ships will ply at their own risk.

Under certain conditions regular American trans-Atlantic passenger steamers may continue their trips to England if Falmouth is made their port of destination and a certain lane, which will not be mined, is used by them. Only one steamer may run each week to and from the United States, and the United States Government is asked for guarantees that they carry no contraband.

In a document announcing Germany's purpose to do away immediately "with the restrictions" which until now have been imposed upon the use of her full sea-power, the German Government announces that the step is taken because of the failure of the Teuton's allies' attempt to bring about peace.

THE SUPER-CRISIS.

Again the United States faces severance of diplomatic relations with Germany with all its eventual possibilities.

Talk of peace in Europe and of means of preserving the peace of the world have gone glimmering. President Wilson, incredulous at first when the unofficial text of Germany's warning was brought to him, at once called for the official document which had just been presented to Secretary Lansing by the German Ambassador. Mr. Lansing absolutely refused to make a comment.

The President has the task of deciding what shall be the course of the United States. Three immediate steps appear among the possibilities. The United States might solemnly warn Germany against a violation of her pledges; it might be decided that the German warning is sufficient notice of an intention to disregard those pledges and a sufficient warrant for breaking off diplomatic relations; it might be decided to wait the results of the blockade and determine the course of the United States as the actual operations develop.

On almost every side Germany's drastic action is interpreted as an open confession of the effectiveness of the British food blockade. It is regarded as a determination to attempt to strike back in kind.

RENEWAL OF BLOCKADE

It virtually is a renewal and an extension of the submarine blockade of the British Isles proclaimed on Feb. 4, 1915, and which became effective Feb. 18, 1915. Under it ships were sunk without warning until Germany abandoned the practice and gave her assurances, in the Sussex case, to abide by international law. The Lusitania, Falaba and scores of other ships were sunk under the decree.

Germany, according to information received here, realizes that her action may result in a break of relations, but Berlin officials are prepared for the rupture. To-night they were represented as feeling that the only other steps open to the United States are the calling of a conference of neutral nations to end the blockade, or the taking of some step which speedily would result in peace.

Information received from the same source is that Admiral von Tirpitz, or his followers, had absolutely nothing to do with the new policy. On the contrary, it was said to-night that von Tirpitz was not, as has heretofore supposed, removed from power because he advocated ruthless submarine warfare. The fact, according to this information, was that he was deposed because he did not effectively carry out the campaign he inaugurated.

HAS 300 U-BOATS

From German quarters to-night came the information that Germany has from 300 to 500 submarines ready for the campaign.

The German view is that the new policy will improve general prospects for an early peace. Germany is represented as still being ready to discuss peace at any time. However, it is declared that German officials, both in this country and in Berlin, feel that the declaration of changed policy should make it clear that Germany and her allies are in the war to the last drop of blood.

Unrestricted submarine warfare, it was declared, was determined upon as soon as the nature of the Entente reply to President Wilson's note became known and before the President's address to the Senate.

It is expected that Austria-Hungary will take action similar to that of Germany with regard to the operations of its submarines in the Mediterranean.

Two opposing views of American hostility have been allowed to pass the German censor. The first was that the harm the United States could do Germany as an active enemy was no greater than as a neutral supplying munitions and loans to the allies, and that the crippling of allied shipping would be the turning point of the war. This apparently is the view now adopted. The other view, known to have been held by some high officials here, was that Germany might in desperation seek to involve the United States as an actual enemy, on the ground that her influence at the peace conference would be a generous one.

LOOK FOR UNPRECEDENTED SLAUGHTER.

A revulsion is expected to take place in the Entente countries, with the result that the world-war will enter a period of frightfulness unimagined heretofore, with the massing for huge offensives by land, the announcement of ruthlessness by sea officials look forward to at least a Spring and Summer of unprecedented slaughter.

The German note sweeps away all the issues that have previously loomed so large, such as the armament of merchant ships and every, where it must be located, how it must be used, whether the ship is chartered, requisitioned, or still private, and replaces them with one clear issue, which cannot be evaded or ignored.

TEXT OF THE NOTE

Following is the official text of the German note:

Mr. Secretary of State:

Your Excellency was good enough to transmit to the Imperial Government a copy of the message which the President of the United States of America addressed to the Senate on the 22nd instant. The Imperial Government has given it the earnest consideration which the President's statements deserve, inspired as they are by a deep sentiment of responsibility. It is highly gratifying to the Imperial Government to ascertain that the main tendencies of this important statement correspond largely to the desires and principles professed by Germany. These principles especially include self-government and equality of rights for all nations. Germany would be sincerely glad if in recognition of this principle countries like Ireland and India, which do not enjoy the benefits of political independence should now obtain their freedom. The German people also repudiate all alliances which serve to force the countries into a competition for might and to involve them in a net of selfish intrigues.

GERMANY'S LOFTY IDEALS.

On the other hand, Germany will gladly co-operate in all efforts to prevent future wars. The freedom of the seas, being a preliminary condition of the free existence of nations and the peaceful intercourse between them, as well as the open door for the commerce of all nations, has always formed part of the leading principles of Germany's political programme. All the more the Imperial Government regrets that the attitude of her enemies who are so entirely opposed to peace makes it impossible for the world at present to bring about the realization of these lofty ideals. Germany and her allies were ready to enter now into a discussion of peace and had set down as basis the guaranty of existence, honor and free development of their peoples. Their aims, as has been expressly stated in the note of December 12, 1916, were not directed towards the destruction or annihilation of their enemies and were according to their conviction perfectly compatible with the rights of the other nations. As to Belgium, for which such warm and cordial sympathy is felt in the United States, the Chancellor had declared only a few weeks previously that its annexation had never formed part of Germany's intentions. The peace to be signed with Belgium was to provide for such conditions in that country, with which Germany desires to maintain friendly neighborly relations, that Belgium should not be used again by Germany's enemies for the purpose of instigating continuous hostile intrigues. Such precautionary measures are all the more necessary, as Germany's enemies have repeatedly stated, not only in speeches delivered by their leading men, but also in the statutes of the Economical Conference in Paris, that it is their intention not to treat Germany as an equal, even after peace has been restored, but to continue their hostile attitude and especially to wage a systematical economic war against her.

ALLIES' "LUST OF CONQUEST."

The attempt of the four allied powers to bring about peace has failed owing to the lust of conquest of their enemies, who desired to dictate the conditions of peace. Under the pretence of following the principle of nationality, our enemies have disclosed their real aims in this way, viz., to dismember and dishonor Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria. To the wish of reconciliation they oppose the will of destruction. They desire to fight to the bitter end.

A new situation has thus been created which forces Germany to new decisions. Since two years and a half England is using her naval power for a criminal attempt to force Germany into submission by starvation. In brutal contempt of international law the group of powers led by England does not only curtail the legitimate trade of their opponents, but they also by ruthless pressure compel neutral countries either to altogether forego every trade not agreeable to the Entente Powers or to limit it according to their arbitrary decrees. The American Government knows the steps which have been taken to cause England and her Allies to return to the rules of international law and to respect the freedom of the seas. The English Government, however, insists upon continuing its war of starvation, which does not at all affect the military power of its opponents, but compels women and children, the sick and the aged, to suffer for their country pains and privations which endanger the vitality of the nation. Thus British tyranny mercilessly increases the sufferings of the world indifferent to the laws of humanity, indifferent to the protests of the neutrals whom they severely harm, indifferent even to the silent longing for peace among England's own Allies. Each day of the terrible struggle causes new destruction, new sufferings. Each day shortening the war will, on both sides, preserve the lives of thousands of brave soldiers and be a benefit to mankind.

BLACK FLAG HOISTED EVERYWHERE.

The Imperial Government could not justify before its own conscience, before the German people and before history the neglect of any means destined to bring about the end of the war. Like the President of the United States, the Imperial Government had hoped to reach this goal by negotiation. After the attempts to come to an understanding with the Entente powers have been answered by the latter with the announcement of an intensified continuation of the war, the Imperial Government—in order to serve the welfare of mankind in a higher sense and not wrong its own people—is now compelled to continue the fight for existence, again forced upon it, with the full employment of all the weapons which are at its disposal.

Sincerely trusting that the people and Government of the United States will understand the motives for this decision and its necessity, the Imperial Government hopes that the United States may view the new situation from the lofty heights of impartiality and assist, on their part, to prevent further misery and unavoidable sacrifice of human life.

Enclosing two memorandas regarding the details of the contemplated military measures at sea, I remain, etc.,

(Signed) Bernstorff.

THE BARRED ZONES.

The annex referred to in the final paragraphs of the note indicates the barred zones around Great Britain, France, Italy, and in the eastern Mediterranean, in which all sea traffic forthwith will be opposed. The barred zones are: "In the North Sea, the district around England and France which is limited by a line 20 nautical miles; the district along the Dutch coast as far as the Terschelling lightship, the degree of longitude of the Terschelling lightship to Udir; a line from there across the point sixty-two degrees north latitude, five longitude, westward along sixty-two degrees to a point three nautical miles south of the south point of Farover (Faroe Islands?); from there across the point sixty-two degrees north—degree west to sixty-one degrees north, 15 degrees west; then 57 degrees north, 20 degrees west to 47 degrees north, 20 degrees west; further, to 43 degrees north, 15 degrees west; then one degree latitude 43 degrees north to the point 20 nautical miles distance along the Spanish north coast as far as the French frontier.

"Concerning the south in the Mediterranean: For neutral shipping there remains open the sea district west of a line from Pt. de Les Paquett'lo 38 degrees, 20 minutes north and six degrees east, as well as north and west of a zone sixty sea miles broad along the north African coast.

"In order to connect this sea district with Greece, the zone leads 20 sea miles in width north or east, following this line 38 ~~degrees north and~~ 11 [illegible] minutes east to 34 degrees north and 11 degrees 30 minutes east to 34 degrees north and 22 degrees 30 minutes east. From there it leads to a zone 20 sea miles broad west of 22 degrees 30 minutes each longitude into Greek territorial waters.

"Neutral ships plying within the barred zones do so at their own risk. Although precautions are being taken to spare neutral ships which on February 1 are on the way to ports in the barred zone during an appropriate delay, yet it is urgently to be advised that they should be warned and directed to other routes by all means available.

Neutral ships lying in ports of the barred zones can with the same safety abandon the barred zones if they sail before Feb. 5, and take the shortest route into the open district.

WHERE THEY MAY TRAVEL.

"Traffic of regular American passenger steamers can go on unmolested if:

"A. Falmouth is taken as the port of destination, and if,

"B. On the going and return journey the Scilly Islands as well as the point fifty degrees north, 20 degrees west, be steered on. Along this route no German mines will be laid;

"C. If steamers on this journey bear the following special signals, which only they will be permitted to display in American ports: A coating of paint on the ship's hull and the superstructure in vertical stripes three metres broad, alternating white and red; on every mast a large flag of checkered white and red, on the stern the American national flag; during darkness the national flag and the coat of paint to be as easily recognizable as possible from a distance, and the ships must be completely and brightly illuminated.

"D. If only one steamer runs each week in each direction, arriving at Falmouth on Sundays, leaving Falmouth on Wednesdays.

"E. If guarantees and assurances are given by the American Government that these steamers carry no contraband (according to the German list of contraband).

"Two copies of maps on which the barred zones are outlined are added."

SHIPS WILL SAIL AS USUAL.

A New York report: Orders were and her allies are prepared to meet Germany's moves in her submarine campaign, it was authoritatively asserted in shipping circles here to-night. Entente powers was convinced weeks ago that ruthless warfare with undersea boats would be decreed sooner or later, and have known for ten days that the decision had been reached it was said.

The ports of Liverpool and Bordeaux will be kept open at all hazards, British steamship representatives asserted, even if it becomes necessary to convoy every merchant ship which crosses the Atlantic. The first step to be taken by the British Admiralty, which virtually controls the merchant fleet of the Allies, will be to arm every ship with guns fore and aft for defensive purposes, it was predicted.

To meet the emergency which it was confidently expected would arise eventually, the British Government has been assembling for months, it was said, a large fleet of small, fast cruisers to be used as "submarine chasers." This type of war craft has proven very effective against undersea boats, well informed shipping men declared.

Agents of British lines declared the Admiralty now has a fleet of 4,000 vessels available to keep these lanes clear of raiders and submarines and to act as convoys.

The Admiralty has so arranged sailings and bookings, it was explained, that they can be changed without delay to meet whatever circumstances may arise. The assertion was made that there will be no interruption in the sailings from American ports of ships flying the flags of the Entente allies.

It was considered probable, however, that vessels flying neutral colors, will be kept in port until instructions are received from their Governments. This is certain to be true in the case of Dutch steamships.

A marked advance in marine insurance rates to-morrow was considered to-night to be inevitable. One way rates to-day for American vessels were 7 per cent, while there was a ten per cent. war risk rate on ships clearing for Mediterranean ports.

ARCTIC COLD FIGHTS ENEMY

Bitter Weather is Terrible Blow to Germany.

Potato Famine is Having Dire Results.

Amsterdam Cable.——Germany always dreaded the occurrence of a hard winter during the war, realizing that a situation must arise from the cold of which it would be impossible to exaggerate the gravity. That moment has arrived.

General January has now joined the [illegible] and Arctic weather prevails in the empire. Deep snow and severe frost accompanying the interruption of traffic, has partially paralyzed the economic life of the nation. Berlin presents a picture of misery, which is heightened by the pressing food problems. Everyone familiar with Germany knows the immense importance of potatoes as a factor in the nation's daily life. In Germany, as in Holland, potatoes form the staple article of food of the masses. Potatoes are very susceptible to damage by frost, and although every effort has been made by Germany to prevent details of the losses reaching foreign countries, enough is known to indicate the extreme seriousness of the position. Collective feeding in Berlin, which began in October on a voluntary basis, is now extending rapidly and producing a decline in the standard of life. Fears are entertained that institutions concerned will soon no longer be able to receive adequate supplies. The deficiency in supplies, accentuated by the inadequate traffic facilities, is producing intense suffering just when a more generous feeding both in quantity and quality, is indispensable. Germany is now realizing the mockery of substitute foodstuffs. This is admitted even in letters allowed to pass the frontier for publication in Holland. To-day's Handelsblad has an article from its Berlin correspondent dated Jan. [illegible], which says no organization can feed 600,000 persons adequately and equally from a centralized office dispensing insufficient supplies. That Food Controller Batocki himself is unable to do it he has admitted, although his latest utterance maintains it is possible to win through with care. The opinion is hardening against the measure that of maximum prices has caused articles to disappear from the market. People are asking whether less severe regulations, as in Austria and Hungary, are not better. The question, however, is whether the productive capacity of Germany is large enough to allow her to imitate the example of Austria-Hungary.

GERMANS AGAIN IN HOLY WRATH

Amsterdam, Holland, Cable, via London.- Emperor William, replying to a telegram received by him from the director of the Province of Brandenburg, says a despatch from Berlin, sent this message:

"After thirty months of warfare, rich in sacrifices, the entire people, in holy wrath at the rejection of my peace offer, is inspired anew with doubled strength and stands as one man."

ALLEGED PLOT TO POISON BRITISH PREMIER AND AIDE

Three Women and a Man In Conspiracy Against Lloyd George and Henderson.

Women Are Suffs., Man a Conscientious Objector---Up In Derby Court.

Derby Cable says——Mrs. Alice Wheeldon, her two daughters, and the husband of one of them, Alfred George Mason, were charged at the Guildhall here to-day with conspiring to murder Premier Lloyd George and Arthur Henderson, member of the House of Commons and of the War Council.

Information laid by an inspector of Scotland Yard charged "that the defendants on divers days between Dec. 25th and the date of laying this information did amongst themselves unlawfully and wickedly conspire, confederate and agree together against the Right Honorable David Lloyd George and the Right Hon. Arthur Henderson, wilfully and with malice aforethought to kill and murder, contrary to the Offences Against Persons Act of 1861, and against the peace of our lord the King, his crown and dignity."

The information is signed by A. H. Bodkin, prosecuting on behalf of the Crown.

After formal evidence concerning the arrest had been given, the case was adjourned until Saturday.

Mrs. Wheeldon, who is 50 years of age, resides in Derby with her daughter, Ann, aged 27, who is school teacher here. Mason, who is 24, is a chemist at Southampton.

On being arrested, the defendants denied any knowledge of the charge. They declined to make any statement.

No details in regard to the case were disclosed in the police court proceedings, but it is understood, the charge will be made that the defendants proposed to use poison.

The enquiries by Scotland Yard began during the week-end. The Wheeldons, who live in Pear Tree Road, a good district, are well-known in Derby in connection with the suffrage movement. Mason is a conscientious objector to military service.

THE "SKETCH'S" STORY.

London Cable.——The Daily Sketch says:

"The police have unearthed what is believed to be a plot to murder the Premier, with the result that Mrs. Wheeldon, of Derby, Miss Hetty Wheeldon, her daughter, Mrs. Mason, another daughter, and Alfred Mason, the latter's husband, have been arrested. They were taken to the police station and formally charged with conspiring together to murder Mr. Lloyd George. They will be taken before a magistrate at Derby on Wednesday. It is understood only formal evidence will be given then, but later in the week the charges will be thoroughly investigated.

"The details are yet unknown, but it is understood the conspirators aimed at causing the Premier's death by poison."

The Sketch says the persons charged with the conspiracy are the three women and the man whose arrest "on a remarkable conspiracy charge" was reported in the newspapers this morning.

A despatch from London last night quoted the Daily Mail as saying that the man and two of the women were arrested at Derby and the third woman at Southampton, that all of them would be arraigned to-day at Derby, and that "their trial probably will attract the widest public attention."

DANISH SEA CAPTAIN BLUFFED CAPTAIN OF GERMAN U-BOAT

Refused, With Crew to Leave Ship, and Was Left Undisturbed.

Copenhagen Cable, via London——According to the Extrabladet, the captain of the Danish steamer Iris, which arrived at Copenhagen on Tuesday, defied a German submarine which threatened to sink his ship, and compelled the submarine commander to permit him to pass. The Iris encountered the submarine while it was engaged in sinking another boat. The Danish craft was ordered to stop and was boarded by the submarine captain, who inspected its papers and ordered the crew to take to the small boats. The Danish captain refused, saying that the Iris was bound from one neutral country to another and had no contraband on board. He added:

"You may sink us, but I and my men will remain on board."

After threats and arguments had failed to alter the determination of the captain of the Iris, the submarine commander returned to his own ship and allowed the steamer to proceed.

KING APPEALS TO MEN OVER AGE TO VOLUNTEER FOR HOME DEFENCE

Wants Big Body of Men to Serve Under the Duke of Connaught.

London Cable.——King George has sent a letter to the Lords-Lieutenant of counties throughout the country, appealing to men over military age to enroll in a volunteer force for home defence. The letter recalls the Territorial force, which was originally intended for home service, but has since gone to the front.

After expressing his thanks to the Territorials who have gone to France, the King continues:

"While they are thus fighting the battles of the Empire abroad, we must organize and equip a force to take their place as defenders of these shores in the case of an invasion."

The King refers to the fact that some volunteers have already been enrolled, and that the Duke of Connaught has been appointed their commander, and concludes:

"I am confident that all who are now prevented from undertaking active service abroad will join the volunteers."

MAY CLEAR THE RUSSIAN CLOUD

Great Good Looked for From Allies' Conference.

Though Reactionary is Still in Control.

New York Report.—A cable to the Tribune from London last night says:

The conference in Petrograd of the Allied delegates is expected to result in great improvement in the Russian situation, in both a military and financial way, and to help to some extent in the economic reorganization which is going forward.

The political situation is another question. Protopopoff remains the dominating [illegible] and as long as that is the case, the political outlook of the empire must be considered most dubious.

Protopopoff's reactionary tendencies are, moreover, rapidly increasing the complexity of the other problems with which Russian has to deal, because of the alienation of the Liberals, who are the most vigorous and able of the the Russians.

The extreme delicacy of attempting any influence on the internal affairs of the empire doubtless will prevent any open effort to relieve this situation, but it is hoped, nevertheless, that some change can be brought about indirectly.

Lord Milner, the head of the British delegation, in the short time that he has been a member of the British Government, has won the confidence and respect of the French and Italians, because of his keen powers of analysis. He is expected to meet with similar success in Russia.

As a member of the British triumvirate, he has unlimited power to deal with the perplexing questions he has to face and can decide the points that arise on the spot.

Lord Revelstoke, another member of the delegation, represents great financial interests, and comes of a family which for generations has had a part in all Anglo-Russian financing.

General Wilson, the third of the British envoys, is considered one of the brainiest of Britain's military leaders. Wilson and General Castelnau, of the French staff, who is also there to explain the plans and views of the western allies, will be in a position to reach a unity of military action with the Russian high command, such as has hitherto been impossible, because of the delays in communication. The effect of this is expected to show as soon as the spring fighting gets under way.

AUSTRIAN HONORS BULGAR.

London, Cable—Emperor Charles of Austria has created the King of Bulgaria an Austrian field marshal, according to a Vienna despatch to Reuters by way of Amsterdam. The Emperor visited the Bulgarian King on his way home from German headquarters, where he had attended the birthday celebration of the German Emperor.

No receptacle for soiled clothing should be kept in the sleeping room.

Special Values This Week

Bush rubbers, Moccasins and Hockey Shoes

Every pair should clear this week at the price we quote.

Next Saturday Orange Special

On Saturday next we offer special values in oranges, fine, sweet, juicy California Sunkist, 30c, 40c 50c doz

Bring us your butter and eggs

If you have an account at this store please call and settle. We need the money.

Falconer Bros.
The Home of Good Groceries

Groceries

Fine line in groceries this week, goods that are hard to get. We have lots of them at prices that are low and reasonable.

Currants at 20 and 25c
Raisins at 15c and 18c

Prunes large and fresh, Clear syrup, Clover honey, Corn flakes, Shredded wheat, and Krumples, **all at the old prices.**

Wheatine, Rolled wheat and oats.

Choicest dairy butter in prints or rolls. New laid eggs by dozen or by crate. Come in and get a supply.

D. Geddes & Co.

Some
Stock-Taking
Prices

Furs and fur coats at given away prices.

Men's fur coats $13.50 and upwards.

Men's fur-collared coats with good heavy shell, and heavy curled lining. with rubber interlining at 12.75

Ladies' marmot, oppossum and lamb muffs, at $3.75 and upward.

Ladies' stoles, ruffs, and throws from 1.80 to 16.50

Highest prices paid for butter and eggs

STORE CLOSES TUESDAY AT 6 O'CLOCK P.M.

Roppel Bros.
Rural phone, Underwood

Emil Wankel Passes Away in His 85th Year

On Wednesday night, Jan'y 31st one of the older residents of this town and district passed away in the person of Emil Wankel, in his 85th year. He had not been very well the past few months and owing to advanced years it was difficult for him to regain strength and the past few weeks he has declined rapidly.

Mr. Wankel was born in Germany, but left it just as he was turning 19 years of age, for a country with more privileges and less militarism. He first came to Elmira, where he worked as a mason. Here he settled, and later married Elizabeth Conrad who still survives him. He followed his trade and developed as an architect and builder.

About forty years ago he came to Saugeen Township where he was successful with farming on the second concession. After about twenty years farming he conducted the general store at North Bruce. Fourteen years ago he moved to Port Elgin and lived retired with his wife and daughter.

Mr. Wankel was a staunch Liberal and in religion a devoted member of the Lutheran church. He was head of a family of sons and daughters, who have made their homes in various parts of America, and who are prominent in the places in which they live. He was a kindly man, a quiet and unassuming gentleman, and much respected by everyone. His life was one of activity and service, in which the community as a whole benefited.

The funeral was held on Tuesday afternoon, being held over for some of the family living at a distance, and was conducted by Rev. Mr. Zeigler.

Besides a sorrowing wife who, in her declining years, feels keenly the loss of her companion, there are left six sons and five daughters: August, at Seaforth; Emil, at Edmonton; Wm., at Port Elgin; Fred, at Grand Rapids, N. D.; George, at Russel, N. D.; Oscar at LaMoure, N. D.; Mrs. Bylngton, Beltraimi; Minn.; Mrs. Maas, Saugeen; Mrs. O. G. Farnsworth, Rathdrum; Mrs. C. Farnsworth, Belt, Montana; and Miss Maud, at home.

The Paper They Look For

Mrs. M. A. Blakely writing from Bagley Sask. says: "Inclosed is $1.50 for my Times to Feby 1918. We won't forget to pay for The Times, as it's the first paper we open when our mail comes. We are always interested in the old home folks."

Fine Time.

The Masons had a fine time Thursday night when the D. D. G. M. Mayor Johnston of Walkerton visited the lodge. The third degree was conferred in good style, after which a social time was enjoyed around the festive board.

W. M. Bro. Chapman was toastmaster for the occasion. Mayor Johnston reviewed the work of the Masonic order in an interesting manner. Others responding to the various toast were Geo. Jamieson, Alex Heaton, T. B. McBride, O Carrier, J. W. Heany, A. F George, S. H. Langford, J. W. Miller, Gus. Miller, E. Martin, F. R. Barber, E. R. Sayles

Council Meeting

The Reeve and Councillors Eidt, Cottrill and Begg were present at the council meeting on Friday night.

Most of the time was used discussing the waterworks, the cost of the system and the revenue derived. The clerk was instructed to address other towns as to the cost of pumping and rates charged.

A grant of $10 was made to the Sick Children's hospital.

The shade trees were the subject of discussion. Finally the streets committee were instructed to have trees properly trimmed.

The town's share of the weigh scale receipts amounted to $10. The public school requisitioned $167 and the public library $200.

The accounts were: Geo. Fisher, $77.10, J. A. Chapman, $10; Electric Light Co. $55.75; W. C. Wilson Co, $7.95; Lake Erie Coal Co. $116.93; D. Geddes, $10.00; W. Brown, $23; Municipal World, $4.00; J. B. Cottrill, $5.60; McColl Bros, $7.50; Geo. Chapman, $120.

A poor working woman asks The Times to mention that potatoes and coal were stolen from her place last week.

Any subscriber moving to a different address should notify The Times at once.

Right From Holland

An interesting visitor in Port Elgin last week was a gentleman from Holland, Mr. Blokker, who left the old Dutch Country a few weeks ago in the interests of his firm, which handle all kinds of bulbs. He calls on Falconer Bros. and J. J. George here to whom he sells great quantities of bulbs which produce those beautiful flowers. Mr. Blokker had many interesting things to tell of the great war, and says that while his country is small it takes its stand against allowing any violation of its neutrality upon the part of Germany.

Executor's Notice

All creditors and others having claims against the estate of Elizabeth Galbraith late of Port Elgin in the County of Bruce, Widow, deceased, who died on the sixth of September 1916, are notified to send by post prepaid and registered or to deliver a verified statement of their claims to W. Burgess, Port Elgin, Solicitor for Henry John Winch and Johnston Winch, Executors of the last Will and Testament of the said late Elizabeth Galbraith, on or before the 17th day of February 1917. After the said date the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased having regard only to claims of which they shall then have received notice and will not be answerable for any part of the said assets to any person of whose claim they have not then received notice.

Dated at Port Elgin this 29th day of January 1917.

W. Burgess, Solicitor for the Executors. 5-3-1c.

Bargains ?

In millinery and millinery trimings. No extra charge for triming hats.

For Fancy Needlework

Crochet cottons, wools, slipper soles, fancy and plain ribbons for work bags. Dainty handkerchiefs and fancy silk ribbon. Also all kinds of novelty and plain stamped goods in newest designs.

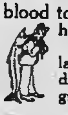
MISS M. BAKER
Arlington Block

DO YOU DREAD WINTER?

If every man, woman and child in this vicinity would only take one spoonful of

SCOTT'S EMULSION

after meals for one month, it would put vigor in their blood to withstand the rigors of winter weather and help prevent colds, grippe and winter sickness.



SCOTT'S is a fortifying medicinal-food of particular benefit in changing seasons, and every drop yields direct returns in richer blood, stronger lungs, and greater resistive power. *Insist on SCOTT'S.*

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont. 16-21

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10TH.

Is the last day. Our Clean-Up Sale ends on Saturday Night

And then your chance to buy things you need at these important price reductions will be ended. To make the closing days of the Sale Record Breakers, we are offering the best bargains of the month. You should not miss one of these items.

Boy's fleece-lined underwear 29c
Men's fleece-lined underwear 55c
Boy's $6 tweed suits for $4.50
Boys' $6.50 overcoats for $4 50
Men's $12 suits for $9.50
Men's $15 overcoats for $10.75
Men's heavy wool socks 23c.
Men's $1.25 fine Negligee shirts for 79c.
Men's 65c work shirts for 45c.
Boys' $3 shoes for $2.25.
Men's $4 shoes for $3.00

Last Chance. Don't Delay. Come.

F. R. Barber

Social Evening

The Young People's Bible Class, which by the way, is an active organization and growing rapidly, held a social evening Friday night in the Presbyterian church.

Although the weather was very stormy there was a nice gathering.

Mrs. H. D. McLaren, the president, occupied the chair, and carried out a very enjoyable program given by the following: Song, Miss Murker; Instrumental, Reg. Mann; Reading, Mrs. H. D. McLaren; Instrumental, Nellie McDuff; Instrumental, Miss Sutherland.

One of the chief features was a debate, "Resolved that the position of the U. S. as regards neutrality is justifiable." The affirmative was championed by Reg Mann and Nellie McDuff, and the negative by Walter Miller and May Jamieson. Some excellent arguments were presented on both sides, and the debate was not only profitable to the debaters, but to all who heard it. The decision went to the negative side.

Refreshments were enjoyed at the close.

Willow Creek

Mr. John Hyde has purchased the church which stands on his premises. John will probably turn the building into a munition plant.

The Evangelistic meetings which commenced here have been postponed for some time. The pastor was preaching to very small attendances.

Mr Wm. Wrightson and Mr D. Tennant were at Guelph hospital, receiving treatment for appendicitis.

Two young ladies who were interested in the domestic course, while on their way home noticed their cutter was hitting their horse's heels. To improve matters they made the backholds longer resulting in a run a way.

Hockey Notes

Ebenezer has some team of hockeyists out there. A team of mixed juniors and seniors went from here last Thursday night and got the worst of it by 10 to nothing.

A team of girls were to have played the Ebenezer girls last week, but the weather was too stormy. Hope they don't beat our girls as badly as they trimmed our boys.

Friday afternoon Paisley hockey team surprised the locals by coming up to play hockey. The Port team knew nothing of it and naturally there was no crowd to see the game. The Port team won 8 to 6. It was a good game the locals having strengthened up with Ranney in goal and M. Kuhl at point.

J. T. Richardson is president of Paisley Agricultural Society. There was no surplus last year, the society getting rain insurance.

An Expert On Watches

Every man has genius along a certain line and while he may be successful along other lines, there is always something in which he excells.

Our specialty is the watch. Get yours here, or bring it to us.

J. J. BUSBY,
The Quick Repair House

MAKE YOUR DOLLARS
FIGHT
AT THE FRONT.
BUY
DOMINION OF CANADA
THREE-YEAR
WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

$ 25.00 FOR $21.50
50.00 " 43.00
100.00 " 86.00

INDIVIDUAL PURCHASES LIMITED TO $1500.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY AT ANY BANK OR ANY MONEY ORDER POST OFFICE

JAN. 9, 1917
FINANCE DEPARTMENT
OTTAWA

Purity! Purity! Purity!

The one dominating note that runs all through the making of Sunlight Soap is Purity. The $5,000 Guarantee you get with every single bar is not a mere advertisement. It marks a standard set for the buyers who select the choice Sunlight Soap materials—for the soap boiler—for the expert chemists—for the girls, even, who wrap and pack Sunlight.

All are mindful of the Guarantee—it is a source of gratification to all the Sunlight workers.

Sunlight Soap

The Port Elgin Times.

All The Local News Worth While Is In The Times.

48TH YEAR—NO. 7 PORT ELGIN, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY, FEB., 14, 1917 $1.50 PER YEAR $2.00 PER YEAR TO UNITED STATES

COMING EVENTS

10c. per line first insertion.
5c. per line second time.
No notice less than 25c

QUARTERLY SERVICES—At the Mennonite church Saturday afternoon at 2.30. Also Sunday morning at 10.30. I. Brubacher, Pastor.

COME TO THE RED CROSS Box Social in Mewhinney's school No. 9 Bruce, February 22nd. Admission 15c, children 10c, ladies with boxes free. Good programme. Tickets will be drawn for centre piece presented by Miss Rosetta Giese. Stabling convenient, every person come. God Save the King.

BIG HOCKEY MATCH—Monday Feby. 19th., Southampton vs. Port Elgin Both teams have strengthened up and the game will be a stiff one. The young ladies' hockey team will also play a game with visiting ladies, afterwards. First game promptly at 8.

PUT THE DATE DOWN—For the box social at Ribey's school 14th of Bruce, on Friday March 2nd. There will be a play given entitled "The Village Doctor." The draw will also be made for the can of honey. Everyone plan to attend. The proceeds are for Red Cross. Admission 15 cents. Ladies with boxes free.

SOCIAL—Yis all air ast to a penny social that us fokes uv the Girl's Sunshine club uv North Bruce air a-goin' to have at the hous whar Mr. C. Nicholson lives. Thon will begin to commence 6.30. Admission to ets and penny lunch. Kum irly and git a gude sete, yis better bring lots uv punnies to git yor lunch. Proceeds in aid of soldiers. Remember the date February 16th.

ANNIVERSARY SERVICES—In the Methodist church 12 Con. Bruce. Rev. Buckberrough will preach at 11 a. m. and Rev. Hawke at 7 p. m., Sunday February 25th.

CONDENSED ADVERTISING

STOVE FOR SALE—Happy Thought Range, in first class shape, burns either coal or wood. Apply to Mrs. Chas. Bricker.

FARM TO RENT—194 acres. Possession given 1st of March. For further particulars apply to Mr. Wm. Burgess. 6-tf

15 ACRES FOR SALE—Situate just outside Port Elgin on Goderich road North. Good house and barn, small orchard. Suitable for retired farmer. Will sell cheap as I am leaving town. J. B. Reinhart. Apply to A. B. Reinhart Port Elgin R. R. 2. tt.

FURS AND HIDES WANTED—We are buying any quantity of furs and hides Bring us your furs. Write or 'phone B. ZELKIND, Port Elgin, Ont.

FARM FOR SALE—75 acre grass farm lot F con. 8 Bruce Tp. First class well watered; also 100 acres 9th con. Kincardine Tp. 1 1-2 miles east of Goderich road. Apply D. C. Cavin, Port Elgin. 4 tf

CEDARVALE SHORTHORNS for sale. Present offering, two roan bulls 12 mos. old, and one solid red bull calf 8 mos. These young bulls are real good individuals and are in good condition, also one grade cow well gone in calf, a good milker, and a pair of steer calves. We will be pleased to have you come and see our cattle, whether you buy or not. John Scott, Port Elgin, R. R. No. 1. Bruce phone.

UNDERTAKING

J. W. PATTISON, Funeral director and embalmer. Residence on premises. Rural phone No. 22.

DENTAL

W. P. POWER, D. D. S., Dentist, office over South End Store. Hours 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

J. A. CHAPMAN, Official Issuer of marriage licenses, Port Elgin, Ont. Office in Muir Block.

R. C. CRAWFORD, Official Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Office at Drug Store, Port Elgin

LEGAL

W. BURGESS, LL.B., Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public &c., &c. Office, Hutton's Block. Private and other funds to loan.

MEDICAL

DR. F. H. WELLS, Office and residence on Green street, one door west of Bank of Hamilton.

W. J. CHAMBERS, M.D., L.R.C.P., L.M., Edinburgh. Office and residence "Lakeview Hall" opposite South End park Port Elgin.

DR. W. B. LAIRD, Oculist, Specialty in Nose and Throat diseases. Guaranteed all the fitting of glasses. Office hours Wednesday afternoons. Next to Metropolitan Bank

SOCIETIES

PORT ELGIN LODGE No. 429 G.R.C., A.F. & A.M. Regular communications in the Masonic Hall, Thursday on or before full moon, at 8 p. m. Visiting brethren cordially welcomed. George Chapman, W. M.; Cyril Currier Sec'y.

DENOVO LODGE, No. 159, I.O.O.F., of Ontario, meets at 8 o'clock, p.m., every Monday in their hall in the Commercial Block. Art Harrison, N.G.; T. Rankin, Rec.-Sec.; D. Geddes, Perm. Sec.

Warden Izzard Banquetted

Port Elgin honored its chief citizen on Friday night by tendering a banquet to Reeve Izzard, who was elected by acclamation to the Wardenship of the county.

The affair was held at the Arlington hotel, where all the covers were taken up, and a happy company of representative men from the town and county gathered around the festive board, where in speech and song they paid tribute to Warden Izzard, gloried in the Empire to which they belonged, and set forth aims and objects for the upbuilding of of the community and county.

The esteemed clerk of the town, Mr. David Geddes, was the toastmaster, and the capable manner in which he handled the toasts and the affairs of the evening was the subject of much favorable comment.

After honoring the King, the chairman's first duty was that of reading letters of regret from several, who, owing to illness in some cases, and the extreme inclemency of the weather, were not able to be present:—Ex-Warden, John Pierson, ex warden Wm. McIntosh, ex-Warden, Alex. McCannel, ex-Warden, Alex. Mewhinney; Hugh Clark, M. P., D. Robertson K C.; Reeve Bell, Reeve Johnson, County Clerk Malcolmson, Reeve Hunter, J. A. Chapman, A E. Nelson, J. J. Hunter, Dr. McLeod.

Mr Geddes remarked that he was gratified that the citizens had seen fit to honor the warden in such a handsome way. He had been associated with the reeve for many years, and acknowledged the service he had rendered to the town and county, after which he called on the gathering to drink to the toast of "Our Empire"

Mr. W. F. Bald, had this heavy task to do, and to say that it could not have been in better hands may seem a large statement, but it is true. Never has there been given in this section of the province a finer resume of the history and achievements of the Empire than that given by the inspector. Again it was the privilege of those present to listen to facts and accomplishments of the army, the navy and the statesmen clothed in the choicest language—eloquence par excellence. Mr. Bald impressively contrasted the efficiency of the empire with its high purpose of making people productive and happy, as compared to the efficiency of the Kaiser's rule to murder and pillage. In impressive and convincing language he pictured the sacrifices of the men who are fighting the battles to day, to overcome the murder-spirit of the Prussian. Canada's part in the empire plan was eloquently referred to, in that she was vieing with all the other colonies to produce men and money in defence of the empire. "Autocracies must pass," said the inspector, "Germany and her hymn of hate must be dispersed: Russia will grant the people an opportunity to govern themselves. We are fighting a fight to end all war. We have put ourselves to a great task, and there must be no turning back." The address lasted an hour, the speaker rising frequently to splendid heights of oratory, and the address was frequently punctuated with applause.

Mr. Fred Elliott in a few well-chosen remarks proposed the toast to "Our Parliaments". He thought the Parliamentarians should have the sympathy of all men, as these were very strenuous times. Mr. C. M. Bowman briefly drew attention to the great responsibility of the men who go to Parliament. The governments are spending, and would continue to spend, for war purposes. The assumption of the burdens is what will make an appreciative people, and bring to the surface real leaders. Trials brought out a high order of citizenship, and he was concerned in a great development on the part of all classes, because of the burdens assumed. He was looking for a greater development of community spirit, and he urged all present to assist in the movement for greater co-operation between the state and the people. In closing he paid a neat tribute to the warden.

"The Warden" was proposed by E. R. Sayles. When Mr. Izzard rose to respond he was given an ovation by the gathering. His first words were that of thanks. He hardly thought himself deserving, and rather looked upon his municipal work as that of duty to his fellows. He, however, wanted everyone to know that he sincerely appreciated the magnificent way in which the citizens had honored him. He feelingly referred to the banquet tendered to the late Harry Hilker, and reviewed some of his climb up the ladder of municipal politics to the warden's chair. He was proud of his county for the lead it had taken in patriotic work, and the men had responded to the call to arms. He looked for a brighter day for his home town and his county. Hydro power would be along soon, and good roads would be undertaken in due time. He felt that he was occupying a very important position in a very important time, and he urged the loyalty of every citizen towards building up a progressive town and county.

The toast to "Our County" was appropriately proposed by Reeve Christie. He paid a neat tribute to Warden Izzard, and said he was proud to do his little bit in placing him in the high position. He referred to the fact that Mr. Izzard's was the first acclamation to the wardenship. Mr. Christie also pointed to the spirit of the men of the county council in providing liberal patriotic grants. In closing he appealed for closer co-operation of the men of the district to make the county a leader in agriculture and commerce, as she had led in furnishing men and money for the war.

Ex Reeve Robert Smythe was received with applause as he rose to respond to the toast. He said that Warden Izzard was too big for wire-pulling and intrigue to procure positions, and being elected warden by acclamation the office sought the man. He noted that the warden was an independent, a liberal and a conservative, but not in the political sense. He did his own thinking. He was liberal to others, and he considered well every step. Mr. Smythe drew attention to the fact that the Northern part of the county of Bruce was not productive, and he believed that an effort should be made to seek Govt. aid to assist the people living up there to go to better agricultural districts, where their lives and their work would count for more. The north part was more suited to shipbuilding and training men for the navy. Mr. Smythe was applauded for his pithy speech, which contained many good suggestions.

"Our Town" was proposed by Councillor Cottrill, and responses were made by Councillors Begg, and Pattison, acknowledging the ability of their reeve and warden. Mr. Pattison pointing out the advantages of living in the prettiest, cleanest and healthiest place in the Dominion.

To Mr. A. F. George, the chairman of the high school, fell the responsibility of proposing the toast to "Our Educational Interests." Mr. George took occasion to point out what it meant to the surrounding country to have a high school right near home, and asked that those living in the district call it THEIR school. Port Elgin was a town of schools and churches, and the people had privileges not afforded in every community.

In responding, Principal Cameron was somewhat handicapped by the lateness of the hour. He prefaced his remarks with some witticisms which were appreciated by the gathering, and launched into an address which was crammed full of interest and information on the educational system as existing, with a prophecy of what might be in the future. The aim of education should be to fit the boy for life. The day of ornament is past. This is a practical age, and the educational systems must be made to equip the youth for taking a big part in every department. He believed that vocational training should be undertaken by the state, and he wanted it spread to all parts, and not to a few large centres.

Principal Shaw, of the public school, in a few very appropriate remarks, alluded to the lateness of the hour, congratulated the warden, and asked to be excused from speech-making.

"Manufacturing Interests" was taken care of by Mr. Stevens. He referred to the matter of technical education brought out by Principal Cameron. He noted that few boys were being apprenticed to trades, and were thereby not becoming skilled artisans. He hoped that there would be manual training in all schools, and that it would reach the smaller places as well. He noted that manufacturers were generally prosperous, but that problems were many. Transportation was greatly congested, and orders for stock were months delayed. He said there would be a period of readjustment after the war, and it might mean considerable unemployment, but he believed that period would be brief in Canada. The association of manufacturers to get after the export trade of the great allied nations would help the smaller concerns. There was a larger vision on the part all employers of labor, and if they displayed the same pluck and energy as the soldiers who are fighting the battles there would not be much trouble in placing the men after the war.

"The Ladies", connected with the names of G. Chapman and J. H. Wismer brought forth neat speeches.

After a toast to Mine Host Baker, the gathering sang the National Anthem and closed a most profitable gathering.

NOTES

It was a sincere compliment paid to the warden and the committee in charge of the banquet when so many representative men from the townships were willing to face the storm to be present.

The menu provided by Mine Host Baker was all that could be desired. The meal was splendidly served, and the several courses were carried out in perfect order and despatch.

The souvenir menu and toast list, very favorably commented on, was printed at The Times office. There were 25 printed extra, for sale to those who may desire to send one to old residents and friends now absent. The price is 10 cents each.

Alex. Brunton, Saugeen's Scottish bard, says he has no fear of the result of the war. Like Romans of old, the Germans may go through France, they may over-run England, but they'll have to stop when they get to Scotland. Alex. did much with his witty sayings and rousing songs to make a jolly time.

Interspersing the addresses were two very appropriate and inspiring songs, "His Majesty" by H. H. Stevens, and "Dear Canada", by Jos. Thomson. Both gentleman were in excellent voice and following as they did, rousing speeches, made a fitting climax in each case.

Miss Olive Sutherland delighted all the men with instrumentals during the dinner. Her excellent choice of selections, put everyone in joyful mood.

F. R. Barber, chairman, and his committee are to be congratulated. Everything was carried along without a hitch.

The banquet tables looked beautiful, decorated with cut flowers.

Those present were: D. Geddes, Warden Izzard, C. M. Bowman, M. P. P., W. F. Bald, ex-Reeve Smythe, Reeve Christie, James Clazie, George Jamieson, C. Currier, E. R. Sayles, James Struthers, Dr. Power, O. Leadbeater, W. Falconer, W. McFadden, H. Mulveney, A. Lowes, R. M. Lowry, H. Wells, Eric McGillivray, Geo. Fisher, Angus McGillivray, A. F. George, Alex. Brunton, Jos. Thomson, E. Schwartz, H. D. McLaren, G. McLaren, F. R. Barber, J. G. Cameron, J. H. Wismer, Wm. Lamont, R. S. Begg, John Hepner, J. M. Roy, Thomas Stout, R. J. Ranney, O. Shaw, Dan Currie, Jos. Thomas, J. H. Webster, A. E. Eaton, J. W. Pattison, Robert Smythe, H. Crowe, John McCallum, J. B. Cottrill, H. H. Stevens, J. H. Kennedy, C. F. McPherson, Fred Elliott, R. C. Crawford, Dr. Chambers, J. S. Cameron, George Chapman, T. Rankin, Ed. Kelp J. Henderson, R. Stephenson, W. Schrank, Blair Robertson, Martin Welsh, J. D. Falconer, N. Eidt, R. D. Northgrave, H. Koebke, B. Hilker, George Falconer, Dan. McTavish, Chas. Kettles, D. M. Geddes, Rosetown, Sask., James Young, Chinook, Alberta.

THE MARKETS

	Feby. 14 1917	Feby. 14 1916
Butter	33c	27c
Eggs	40c	30c
Hogs	13.65	9.65
Potatoes	2.25 bag	1.00 bus
Wheat	1 70 bus	1.05 bus
Oats	.70 bus	.35 bus

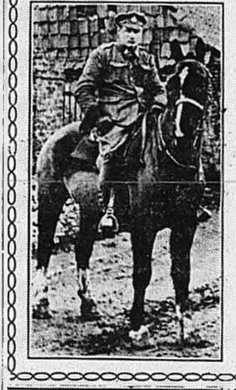


Photo of Sergt. Meredith Reany

* * *

TAKEN SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE

* * *

THE TIMES is privileged this week to publish a picture of Sergt. Meredith Reany. A close glance shows a cobblestone fence and small house. The picture was received here last week. It will be noted also that Meredith wears the three stripes, which is a recent promotion. Meredith enlisted in 1914 and has been in all the big "drives". He is a son of Mr. J. W. Reany, Saugeen.

BURGOYNE AND DISTRICT

Burgoyne has been about blocked up with snow for the last two weeks and mails have been very irregular especially towards the end of the week. Good people couldn't get out to church on account of zero, drifting weather. [illegible] below nips a little hard going against the breeze.

Mr. and Mrs. Irving of Central Alberta were visiting friends in the district.

The Patriotic League got in a meeting last week but the Literary Society had to postpone theirs till some better evening. The next subject is "a mock trial".

Measles seem to have disappeared and everything is at normal again.

Bruin may have seen his shadow but it was a close shave.

Miss Bessie and relatives are visiting at Mrs. Henderson's.

Mr. W. A. Morrow of Tara was canvassing for the Edison gramophone in this district. Some have invested in $100 machines.

Miss Robertson of Toronto, is visiting friends here.

Miss Ross of Carrick, neice of Miss Sang, has gone to Scotland to visit a brother who is ill with meningitis. Had enlisted and went overseas some time ago from Canada.

Where is the The Times robin now?

Miss Glenn of Glenn-Charles, Toronto, Canada's Hair Fashion Store, will be in Port Elgin, February 24th, Queens Hotel, with a full line of Ladies and Gentlemen's Hair Goods. If you are not satisfied with the appearance of your hair, consult Miss Glenn. Free demonstration.

Car of Corn

We have coming a third car of feed corn. Get in your order at once there is an immense demand and this car will be cleared up in a hurry.

N. McGillivray, North End Store

FOR KING AND COUNTRY

THE LATE PTE. ROY REANY OF SAUGEEN

TOWN TOPICS

Who's your valentine?

Pte. Fred Vogt was home for a few days.

Capt. Thos. Strong is here from Toronto on account of the illness of his father.

The new story in The Times entitled "A Puzzling Case" begins this week.

32 below zero Monday, and we felt it, too. The coldest ever recorded here.

Dr. Scanlan preached in Hanover on Sunday.

A member of the navy was in town last week seeking boys to join the navy.

Councillor Eidt left for Port Huron on Saturday for a ten-day holiday.

Bad weather all last week made light business for Port Elgin merchants.

BORN—On Saturday Feby. 10th. to Mr. and Mrs. Lynn Higbee, of Toronto, a son.

Mr. W. A. Mitchell was in Toronto last week attending the Ontario Fruit-growers' association.

Mrs. John Coulter gave 'afternoon tea' for the cause of the Methodist Ladies' Aid one day last week.

Treasurer Struthers will pay Patriotic money on Saturday 17th at Times office at 2.30 p. m.

The hockey team were in Paisley Wednesday night, and lost to Paisley 15 to 5.

Mrs. Wakeford, of Philipsburg, and Mrs. Ward, of Owen Sound, attended the funeral of the late Emil Waukel.

Lots of ice this winter. The blocks range from 13 to 15 inches thick and clear as crystal.

Mrs. W. C. McFadden attended the funeral of her sister, Mrs. Robert Carson, in Amabel Tp. on Monday.

Mrs. Bricker and family leave for Port Colborne next week. Mr. Bricker has secured work brick-laying on the big nickel refining plant.

"Punkin Ridge" given in the town hall last night by the young people of S. S. No. 5 was well attended. An extended report will appear next week.

Messrs Fred and Oscar Waukel of North Dakota and August of Seaforth, attended the funeral of their father here last week.

Mrs. George Travis and children, of Sweetgrass, Mont. are holidaying at the home of her parents Mr. and Mrs. Theo Holtz.

The Red Cross tea rooms were open as usual Saturday. Although the day was stormy and cold a neat sum was made.

The snowplough has had to be on the job early most every morning lately. W. Brown has carried out his contract well.

Mrs. Kennedy, Red Cross treasurer, reports gifts from County Orange lodge of $10; Ladies' Aid of Presbyterian church $14.25, proceeds of Burns tea; Y. P. A. of Evangelical church, $5.

Lottie Tillotson, well-known by Port Elgin ladies, in connection with a Red Cross Recital, was arrested and fined for shoplifting at Sault Ste. Marie, as noticed in a special despatch.

The fuel situation is serious. In response to the appeal of G. McLaren for those who have more coal than they need to help others, three men have offered to hand over some of their supply.

D. C. Cavin will hold his monthly exchange sale Saturday Feby. 17th. In addition to the list already printed there will be a young brood sow (Yorkshire), due to farrow in April, also cow chains and furniture.

The job of Saugeen councillor was not a jolly one last Saturday. The day was stormy and roads impassable, but they were all in their places and a lot of appointments were made. Mr. Clazie was appointed assessor, as is the usual custom. He is supposed to begin his duties this week. He'll need an aeroplane to get around.

Settlement Week.

Your account at F. R. Barber's is due and settlement must be made without further delay.

News in General

Renewed your Times yet?

North Bruce L. O. L. will celebrate in Wiarton this year.

Mrs. James Douglas, wife of the Reeve of Hepworth, died last week.

Rev. E. Holtzman was in Kitchener last week.

Mrs. Elizabeth Williamson, a resident of Tara, died last week at the advanced age of 90 years.

James Dewar aged 85 years, a resident of Kincardine for many years, died last week as the result of a fall.

The West Arran Patriotic Society have a bean-guessing contest on to raise funds.

James Christie, of Saugeen, son of the reeve, underwent a serious operation at Walkerton hospital last week. He is improving nicely.

Stewart Lyon, of The Globe, was chosen by the Canadian Press Limited to go to the front and report for the Canadian daily papers which belong to the organization.

Rev. Mr. Buckberrough, pastor of the Baptist churches at Port Elgin and North Bruce, is to preach anniversary services at 11 a. m. in the North Bruce Methodist church on Sunday the 25th.

Two Teeswater residents, running short of firewood, chopped down two maple trees in front of their house. They were fined $10 and costs. One not havin' the ten, is doing time in the county jail.

Word is supposed to have been received by someone from a staff officer of the 160th that the battalion will go as a unit to France. This rather knocks in the head all the letters from the boys saying they have been drafted to France.

Messrs. Malcolm and Donald Cook were at Palmerston last Friday attending the funeral of their cousin, Malcolm McMaster. The late Mr. McMaster was an enthusiastic fisherman and spent a few days here with his book and line each summer for some years past.—Beacon.

John Rowland has reported to the Dominion authorities that a farmer, Alex Stewart, living near Harriston is disloyal, and should be interned. Mr. Rowland claims he called the soldiers "a lot of bums living on the country." Stewart is not a Germany, has two sons and 200 acres of land.

BUYERS' GUIDE

RATES—Contracts for 500 lines or over in a year 5c a line; regular weekly users of liners, 8c per line casual users of liners, 10c per line Black type, count two lines for one.

If it's a job of printing send it to The Times.

Lots of good dairy butter at North End Store.

Get our prices on Coleman's hams, rolls, etc. We will interest you, and you'll be convinced that Eaton's butcher shop is the place to buy. We sell only Coleman's extra choice lines.

Just try our chocolates. They are the best money can buy. McMurray.

Coleman's Hams, and smoked rolls, Special price hams 25c, rolls 23c. North End Store.

Try Eaton's Butcher shop for fresh fish, salt fish, finnan haddie or oysters. All choice goods.

Try us for Bush Rubbers, we have what you want. N. End Store.

Try Koebke for your next grocery or fruit order

Try Eaton's Butcher shop for Coleman's hams and rolls.

Labrador Herring—Fine large ones, 40c dozen. North End Store.

Advertise it in The Times.

Our bulk tea trade is increasing. Try our 25c japan or 35c black. The South End Store.

Wanted—Eggs, and choice butter in pound prints. We pay you cash for them. G. McMurray.

Home grown onions. 4 lbs for 25c. N. End store.

Horse blankets, a complete range. North End Store.

Men's heavy wool socks now 25cts at Barber's.

We invite you to shop with us. We save you money at McMurray's.

Flour prices—Steel all Manitoba $4.85; Jewel (Blend) $5, Five Jewels and Cream of the West (all Manitoba) $5.25. North End Store.

Neilson's chocolates—once used always used—you get them at Koebke's

Special—A barrel of Coleman's cured hams to hand. Special price. North End Store.

Get our price on sugar and rolled oats at the South End Store.

Good, wholesome rice, 6 lbs. for 25c. North End Store.

Still a few ladies', misses' and children's jackets to go at clearing prices at South End.

Koebke sells Neilson's soldier chocolate Send a bar to your soldier boy at the front

Furs. We are showing the largest and most up to date lines in town. South End Store.

FARMERS ATTENTION—We have coming a car of feed, bran, white middling, and flour. No. 1 stuff. Get our prices, in quantity off car. North End Store.

Strength Will Return To Weak People Using This Treatment

You are discouraged.

You feel old and worn.

You are sick, but not aware of the fact.

You can drag yourself around—but work is impossible.

With your stomach crying out for assistance and the nerves all on edge why not try Ferrozone?—it will surely do you good.

Ferrozone is a wonderful combination of vegetable extracts, fortified by excellent tonics for the nerves and stomach.

When you feel despondent, Ferrozone cheers you up.

When languor and oppression weigh you down, Ferrozone braces you up.

When sleep is impossible Ferrozone calms the nerves and gives you rest.

For bounding health, good looks, good spirits, nothing equals Ferrozone; makes the weak strong and the sick well. Good for men, women and children; try Ferrozone, it can work wonders, as it did for Mrs. Mary Molong, of Harbor Bouche, N. S., who writes:

"Ferrozone built me up.

"Before using it, I scarcely knew what good health meant.

"I was just as miserable and weak as any woman could be.

"Tired from morning to night, bothered by trifles, unceasingly nervous.

"The first box of Ferrozone improved my blood, gave me appetite. In a short time I was like a new person. Now I rejoice in abundant good health."

Try Ferrozone. It will make an unexpected improvement in your looks, your feeling, your health.

Whether anaemia, nervous or suffering from secret disorders—if you want cure, use Ferrozone. Price 50c. per box, or six boxes for $2.50, at all dealers or direct from The Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Ont.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON VII. February 18, 1917.

Jesus heals a nobleman's son.—John 4: 43-54.

COMMENTARY.—I. Christ's return to Galilee (vs. 43-45). 43. After the two days. (R. V.)—After the two days that Jesus was constrained to remain at Sychar to preach to the people. It is evident that his work there was permanent from the fact that Philip, Peter and John met with marked success in their ministry in Samaria a few years later (Acts 8: 5-25). Went into Galilee—Jesus and his disciples were on their way from Judea to Galilee when they halted at Jacob's well. It was about twenty miles from there to the border of Galilee, and nearly twenty more on to Cana. 44. A prophet hath no honor in his own country.—In Matt. 13: 57, Mark 6:4 and Luke 4: 24, Jesus speaks of Nazareth as his own country. He was going into Galilee to continue his ministry, but not to Nazareth at this time, for that being his own country, he would not be well received. A second view is thus expressed by Whedon: "From Samaria, where Jesus was honored, he departs after a brief sojourn, to his own country, Galilee, where he was, in the comparison, without honor; and he must go to win their honor, and convert, if possible, their hearts form contempt to adoration." A third view is that, since Judea was the place of Christ's birth, the centre of the Jewish religion and his Father's country, where he had not been enthusiastically received; hence he was going into Galilee where the people would welcome his ministry. The first view appears the most reasonable. 45. The Galileans received him—They were not so firmly wedded to Jewish traditions and were not so prejudiced against those who did not bear the marks of the Jewish hierarchy as were the Jews of Judea, hence they were open to conviction. Many Galileans had been at the Passover in Jerusalem, where Jesus drove out the traffickers from the temple and saw others of his works and were convinced that he was the Messiah. They also went unto the feast—The males among the Israelites were required to attend the three great feasts at Jerusalem each year. The feast of the Passover was one of them. The other two were Pentecost and the feast of Tabernacles. The people were to bring an offering to the Lord on each of these occasions.

II. The nobleman's request (vs. 46-49). 46. Cana of Galilee—This was a town four or five miles northeast of Nazareth. It was here that Jesus performed his first miracle, that of turning water into wine. Nathanael, one of His disciples, lived in Cana (John 21. 2). A certain nobleman—A man who held a responsible position in the Roman government and lived in Capernaum. We are not informed as to his name, and the suggestion that it was Chuza, whose wife Joanna ministered to Jesus (Luke 8. 3), is mere conjecture. At Capernaum—Capernaum was a city of considerable importance in the time of Christ. It was situated on the northwest shore of the Sea of Galilee. Excavations have revealed interesting ruins there, some of which appear to be those of a synagogue, possibly that built by a centurion (Luke 7.5). 47. When he heard—The nobleman had heard of Jesus and of the wonderful works which He did, and he was convinced that He had power to heal his son, who was at the point of death. He had heard that He was in Galilee and hence was within reach. Went unto Him, and besought Him—His anxiety about his son and his confidence in Jesus lead him to make the journey of twenty or twenty-five miles from Capernaum to Cana to entreat Jesus to go to his home. Come down—Capernaum being on the shore of the Sea of Galilee and Cana being on the hills, there was a descent of about two thousand feet in passing from Cana to Capernaum. 48. Except ye see signs and wonders—The words of this verse are, as it were, an ejaculation, a thinking aloud of Jesus. He sees that to awaken this man He must more than heal his son; He must to that sign add an additional wonder.—Whedon. Christ's miracles are never mere wonders to excite astonishment; they are signs of heavenly truths as well, and this is their primary characteristic.—Plummer. Ye will not believe—The great desire of Jesus was to convince the people that the kingdom of God was within their reach. He would have them believe in his Messiahship for their own present and eternal salvation. Therefore He was ready to perform miracles to bring the people to accept the truth by which alone they could be saved. 49. The nobleman saith unto Him— This troubled father had not entrusted this urgent matter to another, but had come himself. If he had pride of position, he laid it aside to come personally to Jesus for relief. Sir, come down ere my child die—The longing desire for his child's recovery was mixed with faith. He had no hope that his son would live if Jesus did not heal him and he believed that Jesus could raise him up. He thought it necessary for Jesus to go where the sick one was in order to restore him to health, hence the urgency of his plea for Him to go down to Capernaum. He was about to receive a more comprehensive understanding of the power of Jesus.

III. The rewards of faith (vs. 50-54). 50. Go thy way; thy son liveth—The answer to the nobleman's earnest plea had come, but not in the way he had expected. The words that fell from the lips of Jesus were such words as he had never heard before. "Thy son liveth," must have thrilled the soul of that father with joy. The man believed the word—His idea that Jesus must be at his son's bedside to cure him was at once dispelled, and his faith accepted his word. He saw no evidence that his son would recover, but he took Jesus at his word. He went his way—He acted his faith and obeyed the Master. He had no occasion to plead longer with Jesus. The nobleman had faith when he started from Capernaum. He also had faith as he began his homeward journey, otherwise he would have continued his plea for Jesus to go home with him. 51. His servants met him—On his way to Capernaum he met his servants, who had been sent to tell him the good news of his son's recovery. Thy son liveth—The nobleman had heard these very words from Jesus some time before this and he believed them and was comforted, and hearing them now from his servants assured him that he had not trusted Jesus in vain. 52. Enquired ....the hour—It was natural that he should ask this question, for he wished to know whether the cure was wrought at the time Jesus spoke the words, "Thy son liveth," or later. Began to amend—Began to recover. Yesterday at the seventh hour—According to Jewish reckoning this would be one o'clock in the afternoon. The nobleman had probably started early in the morning to find Jesus, and had arrived in Cana at about noon. His interview with Jesus was at one o'clock, and he started homeward as soon as he conveniently could. It would be difficult to make the journey to Capernaum, as tired as he and his beasts would naturally be, the same day, hence it is natural that he should stop for the night at some village on the way. The fever left him—It was not a case of slow recovery, but the disease let go its hold at once. 53. The father knew—The cure appealed to him as having been wrought by the power of Jesus. It was not a natural recovery nor was it a mere coincidence. It was a miracle. Himself believed, and his whole house—The man's faith was rewarded in the healing of his son. It was rewarded in his own salvation. It was rewarded in a most welcome manner in the salvation of his entire household. 54. This is again the second miracle—When Jesus came into Galilee after his baptism, he performed the miracle in Cana of changing the water into wine; and when he came again into Galilee, from Judea, he healed the nobleman's son. The former miracle confirmed the faith of the disciples in him and the latter convinced the nobleman and his family of Christ's Messiahship.

Questions.—What results followed the discourse of Jesus at Jacob's well? What did Jesus say about the harvest? How did the people of Galilee regard Jesus? What was the nobleman's errand to Cana? What answer did Jesus give? How did the nobleman show his faith in Jesus? How was his faith rewarded? What word did the nobleman's servants bring to him from home? What question did he ask them?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Living Faith.

I. Developed under test.

II. Evidenced by obedience.

I. Developed under test. This lesson brings out clearly Christ's discernment of human character, his compassion for human suffering, and his appreciation of living faith. The urgent request which came to Jesus from the nobleman was the occasion, though not the cause, of his exclamation, "Except ye see signs and wonders," in which he apostrophized the whole multitude of his countrymen. All the lavishing of his love, all the grace and truth which stood radiant in his life, fell upon blind eyes, incapable of beholding his beauty. The manifest revelation of a godlike character had no power with them equal to outward wonders. The [illegible] of his nature did not appeal to them. They had no eyes for his tenderness, no ears for his wisdom. The [illegible] of it all came [illegible] to the Master's heart and called forth his lament. Jesus did not put forth the mere power of his miracles as the chief plan of his divine coming. He [illegible] his almighty power chiefly in showing compassion and mercy. So much did he cherish the smallest degree of faith, that he gave special attention to its growth in every individual where it could be found. It stood out in bold contrast to the attitude of the nation as he saw it in the nobleman. His method with the nobleman was to make plain to him what he had that was of value in securing the grant of his appeal. The great peculiarity of this second miracle in Cana is that it is detailed throughout so as to develop the perfect faith. It was Jesus' method to lead those who sought his help to such inward spiritual acquaintance with, and confidence in, himself that they trusted his word before they beheld his work. Jesus accepted the loving earnestness and tenacity of the nobleman. Fatherly affection and anxiety made the nobleman alert to any prospect of help. Affliction brought him to Jesus. Faith was substance in his faith. It was not mere sentiment. It had an active quality. It moved him to make every effort to obtain help from Jesus, and yet he labored under misconceptions. His faith began as a belief that Jesus could work a physical miracle when present with his son. He did not know of Jesus' spiritual power or his own need of spiritual health. The spirit of persistency and importunity showed that he did not regard the words of Jesus as any rejection of his appeal. His powerlessness led him to a more unreserved dependence on the power of Jesus. He stood before him resolved not to go away without Jesus' help. He held fast by as much of Jesus' character the beginning of progress. as he could apprehend. That marked

II. Evidence of obedience. The nobleman was tested in his humility, which might have wounded the pride of one in his station. He was tested in his faith by being required to trust a word. His confident departure proved the power of his faith. The granting of the father's appeal in the restoration of his son depended upon the obedience of that moment when Jesus said, "Go thy way." He believed the assurance, "Thy son liveth," and therefore acted in accordance with Christ's instruction. A great onward step was taken when Jesus' word for the cure was accepted in place of his personal visit. The nobleman trusted in what Jesus said, and found his [illegible]. His was the faith of a full surrender and devotion, which reached its highest development in personal experience. Having made a spiritual tendency into the father's heart, Jesus granted his request. He rewarded the father's faith and healed the son's malady. Faith was crowned and perfected by the incontestable proof of the miracle. The narrative relates the effect upon the entire household. They had the same evidence and outlook of the same joy. When the nobleman learned that the hour of Christ's utterance was the hour of his son's healing, there remained no cloud to mar the brightness of his faith. The memory of his Lord's mercy would never fade from his mind. The change which was produced in his spiritual being surpassed all else. In tracing Christ's method in the development of the nobleman's faith we find he first discovered to him its radical defect. He then tested its inward sincerity. He denied his formal request, but granted his essential petition. Directness and persistence in prayer brought physical and spiritual life to the household. T. R. A.

THE LIBRARY EVERY FARMER SHOULD HAVE

What Books to Buy and What Books to Avoid—Study Your Business, Your Country and Life—Build Up Your Very Own Library.

With the next few months of long winter evenings would it not be a good thing for the farming community to make some arrangements for a supply of reading material. Cultivating the soil is good, without a doubt, but why not give the mind a little cultivation as well? "But—we have no circulation library here in the country," objects someone, "and books are expensive to buy." In my opinion it is the book that one is willing to pay good money for that is going to be read, considered and digested. If the Baconian philosophy is true the farmer need not regret very much Mr. Carnegie's oversight in not providing him with free copies of Laura Jean Libby or the average best seller. It's a little too easy to get the borrowing habit when convenient to public library. Nine times out of ten the books read under these circumstances are strictly "punk." Mind I am making no attempt to discredit what is a splendid institution and altogether worth while, but like most big things there is a weak side to it. Hence, the man who gets his mail at Jones' Corner should not envy the urbanite and his be-pillared book-temple. All he has to do is to start a better one—for his own needs—and at a very reasonable outlay.

One of the principal things to remember is, that a library is not necessarily a collection of books. To deserve the name it must mean more than that. It cannot be bought by the foot or the yard, according to the limit of one's pocketbook. The real thing is a natural outgrowth of the owner's tastes and requirements. It may have its beginning in one volume or a dozen and may be added to from time to time as circumstances suggest.

REAL AGRICULTURAL BOOKS.

To get together a number of authoritative works along the line of one's own business, makes a good starting point. A man should be a better farmer if familiar with "why" as well as the "how." Abnormal seasons, such as we have experienced for the last two years, are sure to create new problems. One who has trained himself by practice and experience to plow a straight furrow, feed a prize winning steer or breed a cow into the advanced Registry, will be all the better plowman, feeder or breeder if he knows what the best agricultural books have to say about these subjects. For instance, such a book is "The Fat of the Land," by John Williams Streeter and published by Grosset and Dunlaps, New York. When it came out ten or twelve years ago it created quite a stir and was widely read. I remember hearing the late Dr. James refer to this book some years ago while addressing a meeting of dairymen. "If," said he, "you think of buying some reading matter, and have only the price of one book to invest, by all means buy "The Fat of the Land," it will pay you." I, for one, took the advice and found it gilt-edged. Another book from which I have derived a good deal of pleasure and profit is entitled "Our Farming," by T. B. Terry, of Ohio, and published by The Farmer Co. of Philadelphia. Other books that should find a place in any farm library are Henry's "Feeds and Feeding," which stands unsurpassed in its line; Roberts' Fertility of the Soil; Davenport's Principles of Breeding, and the Bailey books that cover a wide range of horticultural topics.

Then I see no reason why the farmer may not profitably develop a sort of all-roundness in his reading. We know, or ought to know, that production is only half of his business. No matter how bountiful in yield or how splendid the quality of his crops, if there is no market for them, his labor has been in vain. Really there is no getting around the fact that a prosperous agriculture depends in a large measure on a proper system of distribution. To-day, market regulations and almost everything connected with the farmer's selling operations, has been the work of somebody else. What more important move could be made, then, than reading some of the books and periodicals dealing with this phase of the situation.

But after one has waded through the intricacies of science and economics, he is apt to welcome something of an entertaining nature. A steady diet of beefsteak gets monotonous; a variety menu keeps a proper balance and makes us ready for more. In the realm of literature, books of fiction serve as a kind of desert, but if one happens to like pie, that is no reason why he should make a meal of it. I am, by no means, one of those who cry down fiction, provided it has some elements of value in it. There are, however, so many books in this class published nowadays that in buying it is well to practice some system of discrimination. Usually, I believe the publishers plan to put new books on the market in the spring and fall, like the milliners and the tailors. As a rule, they go out of fashion just as quickly. Then, again, I never like to risk $1.50 on the new comer because the publisher proclaims it to be "the greatest American novel." Buying best sellers on this basis is a pretty sure way of dropping one's small change.

It's a good plan to let the early enthusiasm of promoters cool off. After a year or two, if the book still appears to be making headway, and seems to have captured public sanction, it may be safe to purchase. An old gentleman who has gotten together a really useful library, said to me once: "Never buy fiction until the copyright runs out. You gain in two ways. First, they will have dropped one-half in price; second, if they are still alive, they'll be masterpieces and well worth having." The advice looked good so I have browsed quite freely in the literary fields of Dickens, Scott, Thackeray and a score of others, ranging all the way from Fielding to Robert Louis Stevenson. They may not have added much to my store of agricultural knowledge, but I do claim they give one a broader outlook on the world of affairs and improve the quality of his citizenship. Once let a man's mental horizon become bounded by the limits of a hundred acre farm and he becomes dwarfed in mind, body and soul.

In these days of history-making one is likely to be attracted to the warring nations and become interested in the stories of their rise and development. Macaulay's "History of England" and "Green's Short History of the English People" are two standbys that should find a place in any library. The former especially, is a model of clearness and fluency of style, the mere reading of which cannot help but be beneficial, aside from the historical facts he clothes so attractively. Guizot's "History of France," and Grote's "History of Greece" are authoritative works on the countries with which they deal, and will be found fairly readable.

STUDY OUR OWN COUNTRY.

Coming down to our own country, still comparatively young, there are several monumental works, such as Kingsford's, that treat exhaustively with Canadian history. I prefer, however, to take our own history in biographical doses, of which we have a number of very palatable ones. In fact the whole story of Champlain down is told under quite a formidable list called "Makers of Canada." Perhaps most people would not care to read all the "Makers" or go to the expense of buying them. There are, however, some of them belonging to our own times that are almost indispensable to anyone wishing to get a reasonable and easy grasp of Dominion affairs since Confederation. The biographies that I can especially recommend are the lives of Sir John Macdonald, Alexander McKenzie, Geo. W. Ross and Sir Charles Tupper. You will not be satisfied to read any of these from a lending library on the two weeks' limit. They will stand much re-reading and become more interesting on an extensive acquaintance.

EACH HAS A FAVORITE POET.

Now, what about poetry? Most people will declare without any hesitation that they don't read it. But then, there are poets and poets, which makes a difference—sometimes. I have heard individuals who readily handed down the negative verdict on the muse who could quote whole pages from Bobby Burns, dialect and all. Many prosey people admit a fondness for Kipling's "brassbound" measures, and all of us are unconsciously quoting Shakespeare every day, for scores of our common expressions are but thinly paraphrased Shakespeareisms.

When it comes to putting the poet on the library shelf he takes little space and the cost is a trifle, thanks to the compressions of modern publishers. Wordy as his flights sometimes are, a little culling here and there to get rid of the dross and the refined gold becomes quite amendable to one volume. Someone has said, "A library without the poets is like a garden without a flower or a house without a woman." It is quite evident that the man who likes an occasional dash of the sublime in his reading matter wants to get away at times from the hurly-burly of dollar chasing. He will, therefore, consult his tastes and have them represented on his library shelves.

—CANADIAN COUNTRYMAN

Painful Swellings Reduced Muscular Strains Ended

Such Troubles Now Quickly Rubbed Away by Powerful Remedy.

If you have any muscles that are strained and weak, that are frequently subject to to rheumatic pains, if you have any painful swellings that refuse to go away—get busy with Nerviline. This is the very sort of trouble that Nerviline is noted for curing quickly. "I have proved Nerviline simply a wonder in reducing a hard, painful swelling. It followed an injury I received in my left leg and caused me great pain and discomfort. The muscles were strained and sore, and no other remedy gave the ease and comfort I got from rubbing on Nerviline. There is a soothing, pain-relieving power about Nerviline that touched the root of my trouble. Nerviline reduced the swelling, it destroyed the pain, it brought my limb back to perfect condition." The experience of Mr. Bowen, whose home is in Middlesex, is not unusual. Thousands are proving every day that muscular pains of every kind, chronic rheumatism, lumbago, neuralgia and sciatica will yield to Nerviline when nothing else can possibly cure. Nerviline is an old-time family pain [illegible] people forty years with great success. 25c. at all dealers.

FARM GARDEN

TREATMENT OF SOILS.

As a general thing no injury comes to a sandy soil if handled while it is wet. A clay soil, however, would suffer from such treatment. The effect would be what is known as puddling. Even if a clay soil is harrowed when wet, there will be more or less puddling. When in this condition it becomes cloddy and impervious to air and water.

When the land is just moist enough to break up mellow is the proper time to plow it. It must be neither wet enough to leave a slick surface where rubbed by the moldboard, nor dry enough to break up in large clods.

Should continued rain follow wet plowing, not much, if any, harm would follow. It is the hot, dry winds that leave a mass of unmanageable clods. Especially in the spring and midsummer, it is important that the harrow immediately follow the plow, thus preventing formation of clods. In late fall plowing the clods do not cause any trouble, as the freezing and thawing they receive during the winter will break them up.

INCREASING STOCK OF HUMUS.

It has been proved that poverty in soil may be due to poor texture, to unfavorable structure, to lack of humus, to deficiencies in the amount, form or proportion of plant food, and to the presence of harmful mineral and organic compounds. Most soils, even very poor ones, contain an abundant supply of plant food, excepting nitrogen, and sometimes other elements are either lacking or are present only in those forms that plants can utilize, it is necessary to improve the texture, in order to increase fertility, and add plant food and humus. Texture can be greatly improved by tillage, but tillage alone is not enough. Humus must be added. In doing so plant food must be added and the soil made more permeable to water and air.

In supplying humus to the soil three general methods are used. Probably the best plan is the addition of stable manure. When rightly used this adds large amounts of both humus and plant food.

When stable manure is not available, crops to be turned under should be planted, and this will give large quantities of humus at comparatively little cost. Plowing under green crops is what is known as green manuring.

A third method is to grow clover and timothy, which crops are generally left down for two or more years. This gives a chance for the roots to thoroughly penetrate the soil. The old roots decay, and new ones grow. By plowing up the sod more or less vegetable matter is turned under, which, with the mass of roots in the soil, will add considerably to the supply of humus. Clovers and alfalfa are deep-rooted plants, and when their roots decay they leave channels deep into the earth that aid in the absorption of rains and admits the air to sweeten the soil.

One Way to Smoke a Cigar.

"Here's a point that it took me years to learn," said Uncle Joe Cannon, who as nearly every one knows, is an inveterate smoker. "If you want to get the most out of a cigar light the 'wrong end.' Any man who smokes cigars to any great extent will tell you that he gets more real enjoyment out of the last inch of his cigar. Now, my plan is to light the last half first and get to the best part of the smoke as soon as you can. Of course you have to bite off the end that is supposed to go in your mouth before you can light the cigar, but if you try my plan you won't ever go back to the old fashioned way unless I'm badly mistaken."

From Up Among The Yukon Snows

COMES ADVICE TO SUFFERERS TO USE DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Glacier Creek Lady Says They Have Been Her Stand-by for Sixteen Years and She Has Never Known Them to Fail.

Glacier Creek, via Dawson, Yukon, Can., Feb. 15.—(Special.)—"North of fifty three, where doctors are long distances apart and those remedies that are a very present help in time of need are the reliance of the settler, Dodd's Kidney Pills have established an enviable reputation. Hear what Mrs. A. Armstrong, a well known resident of this place, has to say of them:

"Dodd's Kidney Pills have been my stand-by for sixteen years," Mrs. Armstrong states. "Both myself and my family have the greatest faith in their medicinal qualities. When any of my friends complain of even a headache, I treat them with Dodd's Kidney Pills and they never fail to do good.

"It always gives me pleasure to say a good word for Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure all kidney ills from backache to rheumatism, Bright's disease and heart disease. These troubles come from sick kidneys. That's why Dodd's Kidney Pills cure them.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dairy Produce—		
Butter, choice dairy	$0 42	[illegible]
Eggs, new-laid, doz.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cheese, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., fancy, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressed Poultry—		
Turkeys, lb.	0 30	[illegible]
Fowl, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Geese, Spring	0 18	[illegible]
Ducklings, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spring chickens, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live Poultry—		
Fowl, lb.	0 17	[illegible]
Chickens, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fruits—		
Apples, Baldwin, bbl.	3 50	[illegible]
Do., Spies, bbl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., Greenings, bbl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., 6-qt. bkt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., 11-qt. bkt.	0 50	[illegible]
Rhubarb, bunch	0 10	[illegible]
Vegetables—		
Beets, per bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carrots, per bag	1 50	[illegible]
Do., 6-qt. bkt.	0 25	[illegible]
Cabbages, each	0 10	[illegible]
Do., red, each	0 10	[illegible]
Horseradish, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leeks, bunch	0 10	[illegible]
Lettuce, doz. bchs. small	0 25	[illegible]
Do., doz. bchs. large	0 40	[illegible]
Onions, bundle	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., 11-qt. bkt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., 6-qt. bkt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Parsnips, per bag	1 75	[illegible]
Potatoes, bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., bkt.	0 50	[illegible]
Sage, bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Savory, bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Turnips, bag	0 75	[illegible]
Do., 11-qt. bkt.	0 25	[illegible]

MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Beef, forequarters, cwt.	$12 00	[illegible]
Do., hindquarters	16 00	[illegible]
Carcases, choice	15 00	[illegible]
Do., common	11 00	[illegible]
Veals, common, cwt.	9 00	[illegible]
Do., medium	13 00	[illegible]
Do., prime	17 50	[illegible]
Heavy hogs	15 00	[illegible]
Shop hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Abattoir hogs	19 00	[illegible]
Mutton, heavy	10 00	[illegible]
Do., light	15 00	[illegible]
Lambs, Spring, lb.	0 21	[illegible]

SUGAR MARKET.

Local wholesale quotations on Canadian refined sugar, Toronto delivery, in effect after January 23:—

St. Lawrence granulated	100 lbs.	[illegible]
St. Lawrence, Beaver	100 lbs.	[illegible]
Lantic, granulated	100 lbs.	[illegible]
Blue Star granulated	100 lbs.	[illegible]
Redpath's granulated	100 lbs.	[illegible]
Royal Acadia granulated	100 lbs.	[illegible]
No. 1 yellow, all refineries	100 lbs.	[illegible]
Dark yellow	100 lbs.	[illegible]
Dominion crystal gran.	100 lbs.	[illegible]

10-lb. bags, 15 cents over granulated bags. 20-lb. bags, 10 cents over granulated bags. 2 and 5-lb. cartons 30 cents over granulated 100-lb. bags.

CATTLE MARKET.

Receipts—[illegible] cattle, 98 calves; [illegible] hogs; [illegible] sheep.

Export cattle, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. do. medium	7 75	[illegible]
do. do. common	6 75	[illegible]
Butcher cows, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. do. medium	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. do. canners	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. bulls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feeding steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stockers, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. light	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milkers, choice, each	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, ewes	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bucks and culls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lambs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs, fed and watered	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calves	[illegible]	[illegible]

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats—				
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flax—				
May	2 62	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis—Wheat—May, [illegible]; July, [illegible]; cash, No. 1 hard, [illegible]; No. 1 Northern, [illegible]. Corn—No. 3 yellow, [illegible]. Oats—No. 3 white, [illegible]. Flour unchanged. Bran, [illegible].

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth—On track, No. 1 hard, [illegible]; No. 1 Northern, [illegible]; No. 2 Northern, [illegible]; May, [illegible]; July, [illegible].

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

[illegible]

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Flour, winter patents 47s.

Hops in London (Pacific Coast)—[illegible]

Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.—[illegible]

Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs.—[illegible]

Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs.—[illegible]

Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.—[illegible]

Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs.—[illegible]

American, refined—[illegible]

American, refined in boxes—[illegible]

Cheese, Canadian, finest white—[illegible]

Colored—[illegible]

Australian in London—[illegible]

Yank Out Those Stumps

The Kirstin method clears your land for the plow.

Send To-day For This Book

TURN your sullen, gloomy, profit-eating stump lands into happy, smiling fields that bear rich crops, and put money into the bank for you.

Our Free Book, "The Gold in Your Stump Land," shows you how you can transform your barren stump fields into rich virgin farm land. It shows you photographs of immense stumps it has pulled; it contains letters from the men who pulled them; and it will convince you that the easiest, quickest and cheapest way is with a

Kirstin Stump Puller

One Man — Horse Power

The horse power machine for the big jobs, for the fields of many stumps; it will pull anything it tackles, and, because of its triple power, prevents strain to man, horse and machine. Will clear two acres from a single setting.

The One Man Puller gets the biggest stumps. Double leverage gives you a giant's power; a push on the handle means a pull of tons to the stump. Clears an acre from one anchor.

Every Kirstin guaranteed for 15 years, flaw or no flaw. Your money back if the Kirstin bond does not live up to its promise. We guarantee the Kirstin method to clear land *ready for the plow* from 10% to 50% cheaper than any other method.

Money Back Bond
15 Year Guarantee
Warranted saving of 10% to 50% over all other methods.
Profit Sharing Plan

Big Money to those who Order Now. To early buyers in each locality we offer a special opportunity to join in our profit sharing plan. No canvassing; just a willingness to show your Kirstin to your neighbors. Don't wait — send the coupon today.

A. J. KIRSTIN
CANADIAN CO.
5425 Dennis Street.
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Send me free copy of "The Gold in Your Stump Land"

Name.................
Address.................

Largest Stump Puller Manufacturers in the World

MURAD
CIGARETTES

Everywhere
Why?

The blending is exceptional

S. Anargyros

A PUZZLING CASE

PROLOGUE.

It was a question whether I or Major Granby should write this book, but as I was busy and the major was idle, we both came to the conclusion that it would be best for him to undertake the task. Therefore, he wrote the following seventeen chapters, setting forth The Black Carnation case, and, leaving them in my possession for publication, he has gone to Riviera for a rest, in company with his man, Pelair.

Though the major has done most of the work, I do not see why I should not make a few remarks on the subject, and I therefore write this prologue for my own satisfaction. Major Granby has done his work very well, very well indeed, and if his language be a trifle stilted or grandiose at times, still I think he has set forth the case with a sufficient clearness which is much needed in a complicated affair of this kind.

I suppose everyone in England has heard of "The Black Carnation Case," and certainly, it is one of the most interesting criminal affairs which it has ever been my fate to meet with. The case, as told by Major Granby, is perfectly true, and I am sure the public will be pleased to read this extraordinary murder trial, especially as the facts set forth in the papers were sufficient merely to pique without satisfying public curiosity.

I own we were all very much astray in the affair, and none of us except Major Granby guessed the real criminal, but as that gentleman has set forth six distinct theories, he could not very well help being right once out of six. Perhaps our readers may think that we displayed but little acuteness in solving the mystery, but in such a complicated criminal case it is almost impossible to come to any satisfactory conclusion. As written here, it must appear quite inconceivable that we did not guess the name of Mazzucata's assassin at once, but then, the facts which are here set forth in their proper order were all topsy-turvy, and what with one thing cropping up one day, and another the next, it was extremely difficult to disentangle the evidence.

Undoubtedly, at times, Major Granby is a trifle prolix, and is, perhaps, too fond of telling us his private views on the subject, still I think he has done his work exceedingly well. He must have used a good deal of club paper, as I am told he wrote it at the "Old Fogies'," occasionally reading a chapter aloud to some special friend. In fact, old Granby and his story were quite a joke in St. James' Street, but now that the tale is offered to the world, I trust that the public will see it is no joke, but a statement of fact embodying one of the strangest romances of the day.

Most people will say that this story is impossible, and that there never existed such a strange flower as the Black Carnation, but to those skeptics who believe nothing unless they read it in the columns of a newspaper, I may say that the story is perfectly true, and that I, myself, have seen a Black Carnation. Those who still doubt the truth after this plain assertion had better call at Scotland Yard, where they will, no doubt, be told the facts of the case, though, perhaps, in a less admirable way than are here set forth by my friend, Major Granby.

Mark Tancred.

Temple.

It has been said, truly or otherwise, that every man has in his own life the materials for at least one romance, and for my part I am inclined to subscribe to the saying, seeing that the story I have to tell is as romantic as any I have read. Moreover, it happened to myself, though truly I was more of spectator than actor; still it came within the experience of my life, so I have no more to do than arrange the events in due order, so as to make them understandable to all. Between chapter one which relates the committal of a crime and chapter seventeen which reveals the name of the person who committed it, there is a deal of unravelling to be done, and had it not been for the idleness of my life I am afraid I would never have had time ter days, and out of such experience constructed, for, indeed, I did but lithave I constructed this tale. I say er patience to unentangle the mysterious circumstances which surrounded the death of Marietta Mazzucata.

Up to the age of fifty years my life was as smooth and happy as any mortal could desire. Of course, in common with all men, I suffered from petty annoyances, still, no very startling event ever happened to lift me out of the common ruck of humanity. I was born of wealthy parents, I went to Eton, I migrated to Oxford, I entered the army, I left the army, I travelled here, there and everywhere, enjoyed all things, exceeded in none, and between my fortieth and fiftieth years had become one of those well-dressed, well-preserved old fogies whom you may see any day in St. James' street, or at the windows of respectable clubs. My life, I am afraid, has been an extremely negative one—as I did neither harm nor good, but "dandered on," as the Scotch say, in a pleasant, aimless fashion, which had, at least, the merit of being happy.

Then occurred that extraordinary event which turned my placid existence into one of great trouble and distress, though, doubtless, I was not called upon to mix myself up in the affair, and had I so chosen could have held aloof, which I certainly would have done had I not been seized with "detective fever." What! You don't know what it is? Then I hope for your own piece of mind you never will know, for it is a disease which entails sleepless nights, much thought and ceaseless vigilance. In many cases the game is not worth the candle, and even in this instance, I doubt not, it would have been wiser for me to have left the affair to Scotland Yard, and not to have meddled with what did not concern me. But as I said before, I was seized with detective fever; and if it did not concern me, it greatly concerned Gilbert Tressinger and Lawrence Dallas, both good friends of mine. However, I have now prolonged enough, so I will begin to tell you the story of Mazzucata from the very commencement, which, so far as this book is concerned, starts from Covent Garden Theatre on the first night of the new season.

I am very fond of music, and for years have been an assiduous attendant at the opera whenever it chanced to be on at Covent Garden or at Her Majesty's. I have heard Jenny Lind, Malibran, Mario, Grisi—in fact all the great singers of the past, and remember well those palmy days of the Italian Opera, when Rossini, Donizetti, and Bellini were composing masterpieces. Then it was all melody and exquisite vocalization, but now, what with this Wagner craze and Dvorak-Grieg-Brahms-mania, music seems to be nothing but noise. Probably I am wrong—in fact my nephew Charles, a graceless young dog, who has no respect for age, tells me I am wrong—but I had much rather hear an Italian aria sung by a highly trained singer, than this incessant fiddle playing and drum banging, with every now and then a feeble note from the stage when a fortunate pause gives the vocalist an opportunity of being heard. Oh, Grisi, or Alboni, or Lablache, what could even your strong lungs do against this roar of brass and shrieking of strings which is called orchestration.

Yet in spite of my distaste for such new-fangled music, I still go to the opera, and it was on that night of the sixteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, with a beating [illegible], that the catastrophe occurred which resulted in the death of that great singer.

She was a great singer, I admit, a worthy successor to Grisi and Persiani, full of fire and dramatic force, not a mere [illegible] doll, twittering like a mechanical bird, which seems to be the prevailing type of the new school of singers. When I was a young man—but there, this is not a book of reminiscences, and I grow garrulous. I speak of the present, not of the past, and will therefore defer criticising this degenerate age, with which I am decidedly "out of joint."

Renaud had composed "[illegible] d'Ecosse," and as he was the chief exponent of the most advanced French school, combining [illegible] a thorough knowledge of musical technique with a rare gift of melodic inspiration, the dilettanti of London, whose name is legion, looked forward to a treat of no common order, especially as Mazzucata had created the role of Mary Stuart in Paris to the complete satisfaction of Renaud, who was notoriously difficult to please.

It being the first night of a new season, the first night of a new opera, and the first night of a new singer, the house was naturally crowded on account of the triple novelty, and I recognized many of my friends. The stall next to mine was vacant, however, and it was not until the overture had commenced that it was occupied, when to surprise my neighbor proved to be young Lawrence Dallas, whom I had fancied was still abroad. A handsome young fellow he was, somewhat bronzed by tropical suns, but I thought for the moment that his face looked a trifle care-worn, as though he were consumed by some secret sorrow. Of course he recognized me at once, and shook hands, after carefully depositing under his seat a large bouquet of flowers.

"I didn't know you were back, Dallas," I said, as he sat down beside me.

"Oh, I returned to-day."

"And came to the opera to-night. That is rather sharp work."

"I had reasons for coming to-night," he answered, hurriedly.

"Do those flowers form part of the [illegible]?"

"No! they are for Mazzucata."

"What, is she so good as that?"

"She is splendid. I saw her in Vienna."

"Vienna!" I repeated, somewhat amazed. "I did not know you had been there. I thought the East——"

"I've been everywhere," interrupted Dallas, with a frown. "East, west and all over the world. Don't I look all the better for my travels?"

"No! you look worried."

He started at this, and cast a searching look on my face.

"You are a close observer, major," he said, slowly. "I have been worried, but it's all over now. I am here to enjoy myself."

"And see Mazzucata."

"Precisely. But here, you know everyone, major. Who is the man with the flowers, over yonder?"

"Sir Gilbert Tressinger," I replied, following the direction of his eyes. "His uncle has just died and left him eight thousand a year and a title. Rather a change."

"Why 'rather a change'?"

"Ah, it's a long story, but the pith of it I can tell you in a few words. Gilbert's father married an opera singer, who was by no means his social equal. The Tressinger family cut him off, and when the parents died, Gilbert was studying for the stage in Milan. He has a fine tenor voice, and was going to be a new Mario, but when his uncle died all these fine schemes were knocked on the head, and he came in for the property."

"Lucky fellow," said Dallas, raising his opera glasses to a pair of brilliant black eyes, "but why does he carry flowers otherwise than in his button-hole?"

"As far as that goes, why do you? Mazzucata must be very good if you young fellows all honor her with bouquets."

"Well, you see, I know Mazzucata very well."

"In that case you ought to know Tressinger," said I, coolly.

"Never set eyes on him before to-night."

"But you surely have heard his name?"

"No! why should I?"

"And yet you say a woman can't keep a secret."

"Meaning Mazzucata," observed Dallas, with a frown.

"Of course."

Dallas looked straight ahead, but I noticed he was observing me out of the tail of his eye, so, wondering at the persistent way in which Mazzucata was mixed up in his conversation, I adopted the masterly policy of silence, thereby drawing him on to further explanation of his enigmatic utterances.

"I don't know what you mean," he said, at length, in a hesitating manner.

"Oh, well, if you don't know, you don't know," I answered nonchalantly, "but if you bring a bouquet to throw to Mazzucata, why should not Tressinger do the same?"

"He doesn't know her."

"There you are wrong. He knows her very well."

Dallas bit his lip and said something under his breath, the meaning of which I could not catch, but it sounded uncommonly like bad language. Then he laughed in a constrained manner, and tossed back his head, a trick he had with him when annoyed.

"Well, and why not?" he said, after a pause, "Mazzucata knows plenty of people."

"Of course, especially rich young men."

"What have you heard?"

"Nothing but town talk. Hush, the curtain is rising."

The fact was, I knew a good deal about the lady in question, for my club, like the ear of Dionysius, gathers all news, and the relations between Tressinger and this singer had been pretty well discussed, but of course, I was going to mention nothing of this to my fiery young friend, Dallas. It is a weakness of my character that I am over fond of gossip, but I never repeat what I hear, so, having thus an excellent character for secrecy, I am the recipient of many things of a private nature. Dallas knew that I would not hint my knowledge without good reason, and not at all daunted by my abrupt closing of the discussion, touched me on the shoulder as the curtain went up, to invite my attention. Now if there is one thing above another I dislike, it is being interrupted in my enjoyment, so I was not in a very amiable frame of mind when I turned in response to his touch.

"Well! what is it?"

"Is Tressinger a very dear friend?"

"Yes, too dear to be respectable."

"It's a ——."

"Look here, Dallas," said I, now thoroughly angry, for I knew his impulsive temper, "if you want to make a noise go outside, I came here to enjoy the music, not to gossip."

"Well, will you tell me all about this fellow to-night?" he persisted.

"Yes, yes. In fact I'll introduce you to him."

"Good, I'll bear that in mind."

Having thus satisfied his curiosity for the time being, I concentrated my attention on the stage, but to tell the honest truth my enjoyment for the evening was over, as the demeanor of Dallas had quite piqued my curiosity, and knowing what I did about Tressinger and Mazzucata, I was puzzled to think how the introduction of this new element would affect the position of affairs. Dallas was Irish and had a most ungovernable temper, so if it were the case, as I suspected, that the singer had been flirting with him, there was no doubt that when he found out she had thrown him over in favor of Tressinger, things would become unpleasantly warm for everyone concerned. I determined to find out all I could from Dallas with the idea of smoothing matters, though at the same time, I must confess, I was considerably curious to know the meaning of all this social mystery.

At this period of my reflections, Mazzucata appeared on the stage, and without doubt she was a beautiful woman, not unworthy to represent the dead loveliness of Mary Stuart. It was the Scottish queen herself, not worn and gray with the shadow of a violent death near at hand, but bright and youthful, holding her court in grim old Holyrood with the poet-lover Chastelard at her feet. Ivan, of course, took the part of the French chevalier, and sang the difficult music allotted to the role as only he can sing it. He put me much in mind of Mario, both as regards voice and appearance, but his face was somewhat after the style of Charles Stuart, with grave, melancholy eyes, too sombre for a lover, and yet fitted for the character, seeing what was the end of the original.

The stage was very brilliant, representing the throne room of the old palace, filled with silk-robed courtiers and lovely women all grouped round the dais whereon sat Mary Stuart in the springtime of her fatal beauty. There was a chorus of stern Scottish barons, a counter chorus of Presbyterian fanatics, and when these latter insulted the queen, Chastelard, bold, gay and wrathful, dashed, sword in hand, before the throne to defend his mistress. As I said before, I do not care about modern music, but the stirring finale of this act was worked up in a manner worthy of Meyerbeer's Huguenots, and when the curtain fell, I, in spite of my prejudices, applauded as heartily as the rest of the audience. I am a just man, and, from long experience, esteem myself a good critic, so I am not ashamed to give it as my opinion that Mazzucata was but little inferior to Giulia Grisi either as regards acting, voice or vocal production.

"Well, what about Tressinger?"

It was Dallas who spoke, and I must say I was distinctly annoyed, as his incessant desire for information quite spoilt my appreciation of the new singer. Under these circumstances I answered him sharply, as I am sure I had every right to do, for his very mal a propos question.

"Good heavens, Dallas, are you still harping on that fellow—cannot you enjoy the music?"

"Oh, the music is well enough, but I want to know about Tressinger."

"You have Tressinger on the brain. What is he to you?"

"Nothing," retorted Dallas, pettishly, "but, from what you say, he's a good deal to Mazzucata."

"Ah! you are jealous."

"Rubbish!"

"I quite agree with you," I answered, smiling, "it is rubbish to be jealous—especially on account of that lyric coquette."

"How do you know she's a coquette?"

"Common report ——" I began, but he interrupted me rudely.

"Common report is a common liar."

"I've heard that before."

"It's a truism," said Dallas, crossly, "but look here, major, dont abuse Mazzucata any more, for I love her better than my life—in fact, I want to marry her."

"Are you mad?"

I stared at him in dismay.

"No! I'm as sane as you are. Because you've never married, that doesn't say I shouldn't."

"Don't talk so loud," said I, soothingly, for he had raised his voice more than I liked, "marry if you like —but Mazzucata——"

"Well, what have you to say against her?" he demanded, defiantly.

"I'll tell you all I know to-night."

(To Be Continued).

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

SPECIALISTS

Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin, Kidney, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases.

[illegible]

Consultation Free

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

[illegible] Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

Please Mention This Paper.

WOMEN WHO SUFFER

Can Obtain New Health Through the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Every woman at some time needs a tonic. At special times unusual demands are made upon her strength. Where these are added to the worry and work which falls to her lot, weakness and ill health will follow unless the blood is fortified to meet the strain.

Weak women find in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills the tonic exactly suited to their needs. Most of the ills from which they suffer are due to bloodlessness—a condition which the Pills readily cure. These pills save the girl who enters into womanhood in a bloodless condition from years of misery, and afford prompt and permanent relief to the woman who is bloodless, and therefore weak. Mrs. Wm. H. Warner, Rosenthal, Ont., writes: "After the birth of my second child I suffered from troubles which most mothers will understand, without going into details. The doctor who was attending me said an operation would be necessary, but as I dreaded this and as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had been of great help to my sister I decided to try this medicine, and I can truly say that after using the pills for some time they made a complete cure and made life more enjoyable than it had been for a long time. I think every woman suffering from the ailments of our sex should give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial as I know from my own case the great benefit that follows their use."

You can get these pills through any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

HAIR GOODS
—FOR—
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

Mailed at lowest possible prices, consistent with high-grade work.

Our Natural Wavy 3-Strand Switches at $5.00, $7.00 and $9.00 in all shades are leaders with us. Just send on your sample, or write for anything in our line.

GENTLEMEN'S TOUPEES at $25.00 and $35.00, that defy detection when worn.

MINTZ'S HAIR GOODS EMPORIUM
62 KING STREET WEST
Hamilton, Ont.
(Formerly Mme. L. Mintz).

New Sports Skirts.

They grow more gay.

Even the serge skirts are in plaid effects!

There are pleasing flannels in pastel plaids.

And skirts of wool jersey in charming hues have contrasting colored pipings and linings.

There are checked velour models which have bags to accompany them.

Stripes there are of many sizes—kinds which go up and down and around.

There are many black-and-white effects, some Roman stripes and pockets a-plenty.

—[illegible].

Restoring Rancid Butter

It's a matter of washing.

First wash it in lime water.

Then wash it in spring water.

Work it with a wooden spoon or ladle.

But the lime water must be prepared.

First half a pint to a pound of good fresh lime.

Let the lime stand in a pail of water for one hour.

Then pour off the lime water with care and in this work the butter.

After a thorough working, pursue the same course in fresh spring water.

The man who wants the earth generally has to be satisfied with having a little dust thrown in his eyes.

Be first in the field and the last to the [illegible].—Chinese proverb.

Redpath
SUGAR

"Redpath" stands for sugar quality that is the result of modern equipment and methods, backed by 60 years experience and a determination to produce nothing unworthy of the name "REDPATH".

"Let Redpath Sweeten it."

2 and 5 lb. Cartons—
10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Bags.

Made in one grade only—the highest!

Can you afford to be without The Times?

Peace Time - Prices -

It is generally known by anyone who is doing any buying that prices on almost everything of Dry Goods, have advanced and are advancing steadily. Cotton goods as well as woollen have advanced from 33⅓ to 50 per cent.

At present we find ourselves fortunate to have on hand 1000 yards of flannelette bought some time ago, these goods to-day are worth from 15 to 25c per yard.

We are selling our stock at from 12½ cents to 20 cents per yard.

Also about 500 yards, (Mill Ends) of white flannelette, selling while they last 10 cents and 12 cents per yard.

We predict it is very good business to buy your supply at our present prices.

NOTICE—Bring us your butter, eggs, and cream

N. McGillivray

North End Store

BANK OF HAMILTON

ESTABLISHED 1872

SAVE for War Saving Certificates

OUR Savings Department will help you to buy War Saving Certificates. One Dollar, or more, received

Help the Government win the War

Capital Authorized $5,000,000
Capital Paid-up - $3,000,000
Surplus - - - - - $3,475,000

PORT ELGIN BRANCH
R. J. RANNEY, Manager

Winter Garments

We have a number of warm winter garments we are anxious to dispose of and will close out the following lines at very REASONBLE PRICES.

Men's Saskatchewan and curl cloth coats

Men's sheep lined smocks in heavy duck and courderoys.

Men's fur and fur-lined coats at less than cost.

Men's courderoy and heavy tweed pants.

All lines of ladies' coats and mantles.

Also a few Saskatchewan robes

The prices will be very low.

South End Store

N. McGillivray & Co.

The Port Elgin Times
MEMBER OF THE CANADIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION (INC.)

E. Roy Sayles, Editor and Proprietor

ADVERTISING RATES

Farms or Real Estate for Sale 50c each insertion; Miscellaneous articles, To Rent, Wanted, Lost, Found, etc., each insertion 25c. Local Readers, Notices, etc., 10c per line per insertion, 5c each subsequent insertion. Cards of thanks 25c. Coming Events 10 and 5 cents per line, no notice less than 25 cents. Legal advertising 10 and 5c per line. Black-faced type, count 2 lines for 1. Display rates, yearly contracts, 12c per inch, 6 mos. 15c per inch. In memoriam poetry 5c per line, Professional cards $6 per year in advance.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

We are almost persuaded to ask for poems about the snow.

* * *

The old bear who saw his shadow, has the laugh on ordinary man.

* * *

Toronto News says, United States is not too proud to fight. But it's a very prudent country, though

* * *

Thirty-two below zero, and no fuel. There is need for an appeal for the tempering of the winds. The shorn lambs are plentiful this winter.

* * *

The Herald of Thamesville says it's nearly time for a certain paper up in Bruce to get off that "cub geddle sprie. ethereal bildness cub." The editor of of the Herald must have a "code id 'is ead."

* * *

Col. Weir writes to Toronto telling that the strength of the 160th battalion as in England is 937. The people of Bruce County would no doubt appreciate a letter from this officer concerning the battalion it raised so promptly.

* * *

Hugh Clark M. P. is to get a salary of $5,000 along with his indemnity of $2500 a year, as secretary of external affairs. Many friends will be to know that his service is being recognized with something more tangible than glory.

* * *

A number of towns set aside a clean-up day about the first of May, providing the drays to take away the refuse, the citizens raking, cleaning out their yards and outbuildings. Why not try this in Port Elgin?

* * *

Henry Ford says he is ready to turn his big factory over to the U. S. government to make munitions if war is declared. A year ago Henry was on a peace boat headed for Germany to stop the war. As a lightning change artist Henry has made a reputation.

* * *

Guelph Mercury:—A deputation of Mennonites went to Ottawa, where they were informed that the Mennonites of Canada would be exempt from military service. It appears that this was guaranteed to them some months ago. This ought to be a good thing to put on a campaign to take in new members.

* * *

The value of the National Service cards are now being felt. Hundreds of men have been asked to report for duty to operate engines, trains and repair houses to relieve the coal situation. By the National Service cards it was possible for the Government to call hundreds of men to the task who are skilled in that line of business, and who signed the cards that they were willing to help anywhere.

* * *

The older ones, who know this district well, say the heavy snowfalls, mean big crops for the farmers. But the average farmer is bewildered to know what to do to look after the seedtime and harvest. Help is absolutely out of the question. Truly, this is the year, when the effect of war, will reach the country districts.

* * *

The editor heard of a young woman in this place who has been doing a very commendable service. Occasionally she visits the homes of the families where the husband and father has gone to the front. We commend this excellent service to others. Some will say; "Oh they're all right, they have plenty to keep themselves." But money isn't everything. These women and the little boys and girls are lonesome for the father. A little visit, a word of cheer and courage spoken often means a cheerful letter written to him who is fighting our battles, and he can fight so much stronger and better when he knows that his wife and family are being cared for, not only with material things, but with love and consideration by the women at home

* * *

Can't help but notice the difference in the tone of the notes sent by President Wilson to Germany, and those sent to England. To the former it is always with some high-faintin' notions of a glorious peace. When a note goes to England concerning the delay of shipping, or because some mail has been stopped, the note is in the form of a threat. There's a reason for the difference, and perhaps it's found in the fact that Canada, a colony in the British Empire, lies alongside the big republic. The British statesmen must needs use every precaution to avoid misunderstandings while Germany does as she pleases, even to murdering U. S. citizens, and President Woodrow meekly submits.

* * *

The Owen Sun gives an extended report of a meeting, of twenty members of a league styling itself, "The 1000 League," having, as its object assisting one Col. J. Hilliard Horne to secure recruits for the 248th battalion which the officer wants organized. The business of the evening was taken up in discussion of what was best to do with the young men who wouldn't obey them and join the 248th. The Colonel seemed to have lots of names of young men who wouldn't enlist in his battalion, some he characterized as rats. An enthusiast on making the other fellow do the fighting, suggested that a column be secured in the newspapers and publish all the names of those young men who won't enlist. Another told how, over in Hanover, men were calling on a certain bank clerk every half hour in the day, eight times per day, during the week. It would seem that when force is needed the government, and the people as a whole, should sanction it. We submit that the report of that meeting as published, would make joyful reading in Germany. When conditions actually warrant conscription there is no doubt the government will introduce the measure, but there can be nothing gained where over-reaching takes place to such an extent as in Owen Sound.

The Banquet

The banquet to Warden Izzard, Friday night proved a very happy occasion, and one in which the townspeople were brought in closer touch with one another. The festive board provides a place where many petty differences are laid aside forever, and more important things like the welfare of the community, the county and the nation predominate.

The tribute to Warden Izzard is deserved by him. He has been the servant of the citizens for many years, and it was fitting indeed that appreciation should be shown on his attaining the warden's chair.

Mr. Izzard's reply to the toast of "The Warden" showed the spirit of the man, when he said that he learned much through serving others, and that he welcomed honest criticism as a public officer, for by that he progressed.

Particularly pleasing was the high plane of the speeches made, nearly all bearing on the need of the co-operation of everyone for the progress of the town the county, and the nation.

Remarks made by the leaders of the townships show a desire for greater co-operation on the part of the people living in the town and country.

Taking it altogether, the affair will serve to bind all the interests of the town and country closer, as well as doing "honor to whom honor is due."

MARRIED

KAY SCHMIDT—In Port Elgin on Wednesday, January 24th 1917. Mr. Chas. Kay of St. Thomas to Miss Mary Schmidt, 6th of Bruce. Rev. M. Gischler of Port Elgin performed the ceremony.

DIED

TRELFORD—In Arran Township, on Friday, February 2nd, 1917. Copeland Trelford, aged 77 years and 9 months.

Executor's Notice

All creditors and others having claims against the estate of Elizabeth Galbraith late of Port Elgin in the County of Bruce, widow, deceased, who died on the sixth of September 1916, are notified to send by post prepaid and registered or to deliver a verified statement of their claims to W. Burgess, Port Elgin, Solicitor for Henry John Winch and Johnston Winch, Executors of the last Will and Testament of the said late Elizabeth Galbraith, on or before the 17th day of February 1917. After the said date the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased having regard only to claims of which they shall then have received notice and will not be answerable for any part of the said assets to any person of whose claim they have not then received notice.

Dated at Port Elgin this 29th day of January 1917.

W. Burgess, Solicitor for the Executors, 5-3-tc.

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA ESTABLISHED 1832

Protection

Incorporated in 1832, the Bank of Nova Scotia has a record of over four score years of service. During that period the strength of the Bank has increased until to-day its total assets are well over $100,000,000 while its Reserve Fund stands at $12,000,000, or over 184 per cent. of its paid-up capital. The strength and success of this Bank afford the highest protection to depositors.

We invite Savings Accounts both large and small. 42

The Bank of Nova Scotia

PAID-UP CAPITAL - $ 6,500,000
RESERVE FUND - - 12,000,000
TOTAL RESOURCES over 180,000,000

PORT ELGIN BRANCH
C. Currier, Manager

WERE YOU ONE?

Of the many people who visited our store during the past few days and bought goods at 20 per cent off?

We are having big results and to help everyone to take advantage we are keeping our

Store open until 9 p. m. every evening

Don't miss this great opportunity offered you.

B. Hilker

Palm Creamery Company

WE have made arrangement with **N. McGillivray, North End Store**, to purchase cream for us in Port Elgin district. Five and eight gallon cans are on hand at this store. All cans return to the North End and they are shipped to us at once. We guarantee prompt returns and the highest possible prices at all times, consistent with an honest test. Give us a fair trial. We guarantee satisfaction.

Treleaven and Ranton,
Palmerston

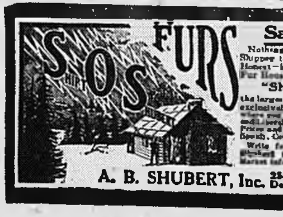
Gunn's Fertilizer

For big Crops. Leave your order early.

A carload now in at our warehouse.

Nothing better.

McLaren's Hardware



Safety First

Nothing is more important to the Fur Shipper than doing business with an Honest—Reliable—Responsible—Safe Fur House.

"Ship to Shubert"

the largest house in the World dealing exclusively in American Raw Furs, where you will always receive an Accurate and Liberal Assortment, the Highest Market Prices and the usual "Shubert" Efficient, Speedy, Courteous service.

Write for the latest edition of "The Shubert Shipper" containing valuable Market information you must have.

A. B. SHUBERT, Inc. 25-27 WEST AUSTIN AVE. Dept. C, CHICAGO, U.S.A.

Bring Your Bottles

When you want a prescription or any any bulk medicine, bring a bottle if you have one. Glass is soaring in price, increasing nearly one hundred per cent lately.

R. C. Crawford
Drugs and Kodaks—C. P. R. ticket agent

Patronize home industry, let The Times do your printing.

Pratt's Stock Food

For sure success with stock and poultry use

Pratt's Regulator and Remedies

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Salts and Sulphur also for sale.

Thomson's Hardware Store

For Growing Girls

Here is a shoe that is well-made, and gives plenty of room, yet keeps the foot up firm and straight.

Jas. George & Son

Good : Company

A good clock is good company. Not only ist it useful, but it is a pleasant thing to have, especially one of our home clocks, with a soft musical tone announcing the hour.

Let us show you one of our fine line of clocks.

Rowlands
The Jeweller

Hockey Game

Ebenezer played the juniors here Monday night. There was a good attendance and the game was a tight one. The Ebenezer lads are some players, but the locals had a surprise for them, beating them 6 to 5. Last week they gave Port Elgin an awful trouncing at Ebenezer but the tables turned. The girls from Ebenezer beat Port Elgin girls one to nothing in their game.

CARD OF THANKS

Mrs. Allan McKinnon and family take this means of thanking the North Bruce and Saugeen Agricultural Society for their letter of condolence.

ALLENFORD

Mr. James Aiken went to Toronto on Saturday morning.

Miss Ida Bowman and Grace Marshall of Owen Sound visited with their grandmother on Saturday.

Miss Mary Hewitson is still bedfast.

Messrs. Will Howe and Jas. Crowe are getting in the telephone.

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Morrow died last Friday.

Miss A. Hewitson spent the week end at her home here.

Miss Annie Broadfoot spent the week end in Owen Sound.

Mrs. Jas. Hewitson and son Allan spent the week end with her sister Mrs. Thompson in Owen Sound.

Mr. G. Mitchell, of Saskatoon, visited Mr. Wm. Smith, Burgoyne, last week.

Mr. J. T. Wallace is suffering from a very lame foot.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Renleau of Conquest Sask., visited at Wm. Smith's, Burgoyne last week.

Port Elgin School Report

The following is the report for January.

Dept. I

Sr. 4—Excellent—E George, L. Chte H. Vogt, N. Chambers, xE. Thornbern, G Thede.

Good—xM. Schrank, xH. Stephenson, xM. Bell, xM. Rushton, M. George, R. Gischler, E Bolender, xM. Manser.

Jr. 4—Excellent—M. Miller, P. Gischler and A. Kaake (equal), A. Gilbert, D McArthur, F George.

Good—S. Eby, M. McCullough, xM. Barber, F. Wells, Irene Thede, xH. Blindauer, xW. Becker, xS. Goar, xD. Janney.

Total count, names are in order of merit, x missed one or more examinations. The school was much affected by sickness during January, hence many pupils are either low in report or not reported at all.

Dept. 2

Sr. 3.—Over 75%—K. Robinson, S Anderson, H. Vennard G. Book, H Brigden.

Over 60%—M. Cottrill, L. McFadden, I. Sayles, G Harrison, M. Everitt, M. Kaake, N. Miller, A. Miller, A. Buschlen and J. Goar (equal), V. Hessenauer, A. Fleming.

Over 40%—J. Schank, W. Bray, A. Bricker, G. McLean, M Osborne, xD Collins.

Jr. 3—Over 75%—A. Mitchell, E Saleman, J Mitchell, E Thomas.

Over 60%—C McKenzie, R. Wilson, V. Wilson, R Thede, K. Stephenson, A. Scammel, L. Begg, V. Bell, W. Smith, M Overton.

Over 40%—E Nodwell, G. McLachlan xR Smith, S. Begg.

Those marked with an x where absent for some examination. No. enrolled 41. Attendance 37 31.

Berta M. Gilbert, teacher

Dept. 3

Sr. 2—Over 75%—M. Wankel, M. Schaus, L Weishahn (equal), J. Miller,

Over 60%—N. McFadden, E. Gischler, M. Park, L Nodwell, E. Gray.

Over 50%—W. Thomas, C. Lymburner, E. Fisher, G. Goar, xS. K. Thomas, O Bricker, M. MacPherson.

Jr. 2—Over 75%—S. Langford, W. McBride

Over 60%—M. Finlayson, B. Nodwell, M. Hartley, G. Starling.

Over 50%—O. Bray, B. Philps, xM. Kettles, H. Guthrie, P. Bannister, xC Topling

Those whose names are marked with an asterisk have missed examinations.

Any pupils having less than 50% are not reported.

Kathleen Cassidy, teacher

Dept. 4

Sr.—Excellent—J Hill, M. Bell, F. Barber, I. Krauth, F. Wipp, M. Wilson.

Good—B. Scammel, G Stephenson and J Johnson (equal), G. Cottrill, W George, L. Hill, L. Gamble, F Perry, C. Hessenauer, E Weishahn, xE. Strasily.

Fair—xW. Wilson, xA. Brown.

Jr.—Excellent—W. Schierholtz, N. Webb, A. Rowlands, F. Buschlen, J. Corrier, W. Wilson.

Good—V. Perry, C. Becker, F. McKenzie, xM. Wilson, J. Henderson, O. Bell, xH. Osborne, xL. Smith.

Fair—xI. Snider, xL. Miller, O Blondell.

Those marked thus x absent from one test.

Winnie Struthers, teacher

Dept. 5

Sr. class—J Falconer, W. Wankel, S. Schrank, G. Henry, R. Philps, T. Smith, H. Dennis, R Brigden, F. McPherson, M. Schwartz, F. Bray, F. Thede, D McKenzie, M. Bricker, I. Nodwell.

Jr. class—B. Starling, H. McBride, M. Saleman, R smith, K. Bolender, S McLean, W Booth, A. McDonald, D. Booth M. Blundell

B. Currie, teacher

SCHOOL REPORTS

Report of S. S. No. 8, Arran for January. Those marked thus x were present every day.

Sr. IV—xCecil Trask 69, xEsther Ziegler 66.

Jr. IV—xGertie Trask 76 (hon), xNina Sternall 69, George Plaunt missed exams on account of illness.

Sr III—Neil McDonald 88 (hon), Hugh Sang 84 (hon), Rose Chappel 81 (hon), Myrtle Trask 71, Austin Weiss, 63, Earl Sternall 66, Frank Burrows 59.

Jr III—xIsabelle Ziegler 90, Ruth Chappell 68.

2nd—xPearl Sternall 81, (hon), xMargaret Plaunt 72, Barbara Faust 71, xWilfred Trask 70.

Sr. I—xMarjorie Trask 83, (hon).

Jr I—Harvey Weiss 70.

Sr. Primer—Earl Trask 70.

Jr. Primer—xMabel Plaunt.

Rose Chappell perfect spelling

No. enrolled, 22. Average 20.95.

E. L. Robb, teacher.

Report of S S No. 13, Bruce for January, 1917.

Sr. IV—Celestia Holtzman 323, Pearl Mann 259, xNina Riebel 224, Minnie Steffert 196, Gordon Steffert 145.

Sr. III—Vera Smith 233, Douglas Riebel, 225, Howard Steffert 213.

Jr. III—Lizzie Dobson 192, Harvey Steffert 151, Clarence McDonald 148, Charlie Schell 96, xEdith Schell 60

Sr. II—Allen Nelson 182, Ernest Riebel x161, xJames Hearn 103,

Jr II—Hilda Jennings 226, Donald McLeod 196, Chester Smith 161, James Scott 138, John McDonald 130, Bertha Scott x71, xAngus McDonald 69, xHugh Guthrie 9.

Sr Pt. II—Nellie Seiffert 94, Norman McLeod 64

Jr. Pt. II—Gordon Dobson 87, xMuriel McVittie, xWillie Smith.

Sr. Primer—Vera Holtzman, Andrew Smith, Ena Guthrie, Muriel Christmann.

Jr Primer—Wesley Smith, Joseph Cottrill, Mary Nelson, Emil Scott, Melvin Christmann.

Those marked x were absent for one or more examinations.

Average attendance 30.

Belle Robertson, teacher

January Report of S. S No. 5 Saugeen

Sr. IV—Satisfactory, Archie McEwing.

Jr. IV—Good, John Jeffrey, Belle McVinnie

Sr III—Good, Howard Nelson, satisfactory, Archie McDonald, fair, Willie Schildroth.

Jr. III—Good, Rosie Karcher, satisfactory, Florence Bell, Mabel McVinnie.

Sr II—Good, Donelda Jeffrey, Robert McCulloch, John McEwing, satisfactory, Sadie McCulloch; fair Annie Schildroth.

Jr. II—Excellent, Mary Bell, good, Richie Karcher, Clarence Schildroth.

Sr. I—Good, Elma Karcher, satisfactory, Archie McDermid.

Jr. I—Excellent, Isabelle Bell, David Jeffrey

Primary—Good, Goldwin McCulloch; fair, Archie McCulloch

Average attendance 22

A. E Cairns, teacher.

Reeve Christie informs The Times that the paragraph going the rounds of County papers that a grant had been made to fix the road between Arran and Amabel opposite the Indian reserve, is not correct. The road in question is North street and leads from Saugeen in to Paisley.

Fine Beef

We purchased Monday the finest beef ever brought to Port Elgin. It cost $109. Leave your order. I do not believe in letting the best go to Toronto. I want my customers to get some of the good things. L. Hamilton.

Central Business College
Stratford, Ontario

Ontario's Best Business College

Students may enter our classes at any time. Commence your courses now and be qualified for a position by Midsummer. During July and August of last year we received calls for Over 200 Office Assistants we could not supply. Our graduates are in demand. Write at once for our free catalogue.

D. A. McLACHLAN, PRINCIPAL

Training for Business

For 35 years the NORTHERN BUSINESS COLLEGE, Owen Sound, has been a leader among the institutions specializing in training for commercial pursuits. The courses of study embrace every subject of use in conducting business. Actual practice is given in required duties.

Special courses for young ladies who wish to qualify for office positions during the war.

Winter Term begins January 2nd., but students may enter any time. Write for Catalogue.

C. A. FLEMING, F. C. A., Principal

Real Estate — Auctioneering Life Insurance

WE have opened an office in Port Elgin, and will deal in real estate. Property bought and sold.

Auctioneering — The old-time attention given to all farmers contemplating a sale.

Life Insurance—We are agent for the New York Life Co.

D. C. Cavin : Port Elgin

SENSITIVE THROATS

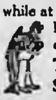
need careful treatment from within more than they need bundling wraps during changing seasons. The pure cod liver oil in

SCOTT'S EMULSION

is helping thousands to strengthen the tender linings of their throats, while at the same time it aids the lungs and improves the quality of the blood.

Throat Specialists endorse SCOTT'S EMULSION—Try It

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont. 16-18



THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
REQUESTS
THE PEOPLE OF CANADA TO
BEGIN NOW
TO SAVE MONEY FOR THE
NEXT WAR LOAN

JAN. 9, 1917

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE
OTTAWA

TO INVESTORS

THOSE WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME, HAVE FUNDS REQUIRING INVESTMENT MAY PURCHASE AT PAR

DOMINION OF CANADA DEBENTURE STOCK

IN SUMS OF $500, OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF

Principal repayable 1st October, 1919.

Interest payable half-yearly, 1st April and 1st October by cheque (free of exchange at any chartered Bank in Canada) at the rate of five per cent per annum from the date of purchase.

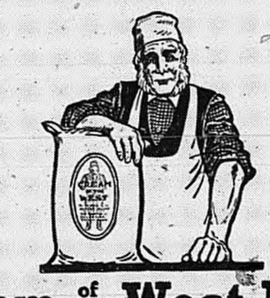
Holders of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash, in payment of any allotment made under any future war loan issue in Canada other than an issue of Treasury Bills or other like short date security.

Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.

A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp.

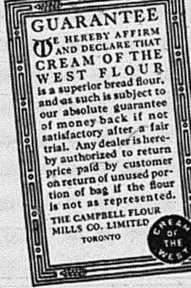
For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA
OCTOBER 7th, 1916.



Cream of the West Flour

The hard wheat flour that is guaranteed for bread



GUARANTEE
WE HEREBY AFFIRM AND DECLARE THAT CREAM OF THE WEST FLOUR is a superior bread flour, and as such is subject to our absolute guarantee of money back if not satisfactory after a fair trial. Any dealer is hereby authorized to return price paid by customer on return of unused portion of bag if the flour is not as represented.
THE CAMPBELL FLOUR MILLS CO. LIMITED TORONTO

So high in quality that we can safely guarantee it

Try a Sack!

113

THE CAMPBELL FLOUR MILLS COMPANY
LIMITED TORONTO

"Cream of the West Flour and other Flours manufactured by the Campbell Flour Mills Co. Ltd. are sold by N. McGillivray, Port Elgin, and other good grocers."

You'll always have nice clean pantry shelves if you go over them occasionally with Old Dutch

Phenominal Strides Made By Canadian Northern Railway System In First Year As Transcontinental

New System in the Past Year Carried Approximately 131,000,000 Bushels of Wheat, an Increase of 125 Per Cent. Over Previous Year. Company's New Mileage on Pacific Coast and Northern Ontario Makes Astonishing Showing Right from Commencement of Operation. Company's Lines Most Favorably Located.

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Toronto, Feb. 12.—The phenomenal gains that the Canadian Northern Railway reports for its year as a transcontinental line makes the statement one of the most important that has ever been issued by any railway in Canada. It is even doubtful whether the tremendous increases in business handled have even been duplicated by any system in the world. There are many features to the report that makes it of special import to every Canadian, owing to the interest the country has in the building up of this important transcontinental line and the attractive territory that has been developed through the completion of the system. The feature of the report that is likely to be especially gratifying is that which shows the prominent part the Canadian Northern, with its transcontinental system, has been able to play in handling such a large proportion of the grain requirements of the Mother Country.

Right along it has been the contention of Sir William Mackenzie and his associates that it was only a matter of a very short period before Canada and the Empire would enjoy the benefits of the big system that had been built up across the Dominion, and the showing made in the report indicates that these hopes have been realized much earlier than it would have been thought possible when the transcontinental system was put in operation a little over a year ago.

IMPORTANT GAINS OF YEAR.

A few of the outstanding features of the report are as follows: An increase in freight traffic during the year of $8,352,462, equivalent to as much as 63.2 per cent.; increase in passenger traffic $777,346, or a gain of 112.5 per cent.; an increase in total operating revenue of $9,344,161, or 26.1 per cent over the previous year. That the company's lines handled over 131,000,000 bushels of grain is proof positive that the railway has been located in the best grain growing areas of the West.

The exact grain traffic handled amounted to 131,275,824 bushels as compared with 58,875,530 bushels in 1915, or an increase of 72,400,290, equivalent to an increase of as much as 123.0 per cent.

COMPANY'S EARNING POWER.

The development that is sure to be most favorably received by everybody who is following the growth of the larger Canadian railways will come from the fact that the Canadian Northern Railway has come within hailing distance of earning its total fixed charges, the deficit for the year being brought down to less than a quarter of a million dollars, a reduction from the previous year of almost $1,480,000. As was to be expected, a great proportion of the increased revenues came from the large crop gathered in the Canadian West in the fall of 1915, but since that time there has been a marked increase in the general freight traffic handled over the lines, and during the first four months of the current fiscal year gross earnings have continued to show large increases over the corresponding periods of the year now under review. Perhaps the most striking development in this connection is that it is in the month of October that the heaviest grain movement occurs, and yet in October, 1916, the gross earnings showed a gain over those of the same month of the previous year.

Some of the interesting features of the Board of Directors' report as indicating the position of the line and the progress it has made include the following:

An agreement of great importance in the development of the system's freight and passenger traffic was made with the Cunard Steamship Co. In future the Cunard Line and the Canadian Northern Railway will be in fact, a single transportation unit between Europe and Canada.

The possession of such favorable grades as those on the System's lines has given the Canadian Northern an already important advantage in the economy of operation, particularly in carrying the two commodities offering in largest volume, viz.: lumber and grain.

The main line of the Canadian Northern Railway from Quebec to Vancouver is superior to any line crossing the continent of America in points of grade and curvatures favoring traffic. A

The lines of the Company's system are now serving 75 per cent. of the aggregate population of the cities and towns of all Canada, having 5,000 inhabitants and over.

The present situation emphasizes the fact that the Railway is not as dependent upon grain crop movement as in the past, and in becoming transcontinental has acquired a highly diversified traffic. The developments of the year confirm the Directors in the belief that they strongly hold, that the ultimate prosperity of the Canadian Northern Railway System is measurable only by the prosperity of the Dominion of Canada.

SPIDER FCTORY HANDS.

Spinning Delicate Threads for Use in Telescopes.

Spiders are probably the most indispensible workmen in one of the largest English surveying instrument factories. It is their duty to spin the delicate thread which is used for the cross hairs to mark the exact centre of the object lens in the surveyor's telescope.

Spider web is the only suitable material yet discovered for the cross hairs of surveying instruments. Almost invisible as this fiber is to the naked eye, it is brought up in the powerful lenses of the telescope to the size of a man's thumb, so that all defects, if there happened to be any, would be magnified to such a degree that the well would be useless.

Human hair has been tried, but when magnified it has the apparent dimensions of a rough hewn hemp beam; moreover, human hair is transparent, and cross hairs must be opaque.

The spiders produce during a two months' spinning season thousands of yards of web, which is wound upon metal frames and stored away until needed.

A spider "at work" dangles in the air by its invisible thread, the upper end being attached to a metal wire frame whirled in the hands of a girl. The girl first places the spider on her hand until the protruding end of the thread has become attached. When the spider attempts to leap to the ground this end is quickly attached to the centre of the whirling frame, and as the spider pays out thread this line is wrapped around the frame. Several hundred feet of thread can be removed from a spider at one time.

The spiders are kept in a large room under the supervision of three girls and a forewoman. When not spinning the little workmen are placed in a large wooden cage. Flies are the chief article of diet.

During the winter months the spider colony usually dies, so that an entirely new corps of workmen must be recruited. Not every spider will do—only large, fat fellows that spin a tough round thread are suitable.

Singularly enough, the girls who have charge of the spiders in this English factory are not in the least afraid of them or their bites. On the contrary, they regard them as pets, are able to tell them apart and to call them by nicknames which humorously describe their appearance or their peculiar habits of work.

Men Wanted for the Navy
The Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve, wants men for immediate service Overseas, in the Imperial Navy
Candidates must be from 18 to 38 years of age and sons of natural born British subjects.
PAY $1.10 per day and upwards. Free Kit. Separation allowance, $20.00 monthly.
Experienced men from 38 to 45, and boys from 15 to 18 are wanted for the CANADIAN NAVAL PATROLS.
Apply to
COMMODORE AEMILIUS JARVIS, Naval Recruiting Officer, Ontario Area, 103 BAY STREET, TORONTO, or to the Department of Naval Service, OTTAWA.

Ever Feel "Dopy" After Meals?

At times we all feel dull and heavy. Just one thing to do, relax the bowels and cleanse the system with Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Unclean matter is flushed out, the liver is toned, blood is purified, and at once you feel better. Good health and jovial spirits are quickly found in this celebrated medicine. Enormous benefits follow the use of Dr. Hamilton's pills in every case; they are very mild, very prompt and guaranteed by the makers. Insist on getting Dr. Hamilton's Pills, 25c per box everywhere.

Adam's Apple.

Ol' Marse Adam! Ol' Marse Adam!
Et de lady's apple up an' give her all de blame;
Greedy gut, greedy gut, what is yo' shame?

Ol' Marse Adam! Ol' Marse Adam!
Caught de apple in 'is neck an' made it mighty so'e,
An' so wo po' gran'chillen has to swaller roun' de co'e;
Ol' Marse Adam, man, what is yo' shame?

Ol' Marse Adam! Ol' Marse Adam!
Praised de lady's attitudes an' compliment 'er figur—
Didn't have de principle of any decent nigger;
Ol' Marse Adam, man, what is yo' shame?

Ol' Marse Adam! Ol' Marse Adam!
Et de lady's apple up an' give her all de blame;
Greedy gut, greedy gut, what is yo' shame?
Ol' Marse Adam, man, shame on yo', shame!

—Ruth McEnery Stuart, in Plantation Songs.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Islands in a Sea of Lava.

The valley of the ancient Snake River in Idaho was flooded with great outpourings of black lava; which spread out sheet on sheet buried the old land surface, and partly filled the valley with molten rock, which solidified and has remained to this day undisturbed except for the gorges that the streams have cut in it. In some places old mountains project through the solidified lava flood as islands project above the surface of the sea, and old ridges stick out into it as capes and promontories.

The area covered by the Snake River lava is about 20,000 square miles. So far as is known there is but one lava field in North America of greater extent, the Columbia River lava field, which covers about 200,000 square miles. In Snake River canyon below Shoshone Falls nearly 700 feet of horizontal sheets of lava are exposed, but whether this is the maximum thickness or not cannot be told.

Corns Cured Quick
Applied in 5 Seconds
Sore, blistering feet from corn-pinched toes can be cured by Putnam's Extractor in 24 hours. "Putnam's" soothes away that drawing pain, eases instantly, makes the feet feel good at once. Get a 25c bottle of "Putnam's" to-day.

SCIENTIFIC JOTTINGS.

There are five quarts of blood in the human body, half of which may be lost without loss of life.

When a woman of the Philippines marries, the name of her husband is added to her maiden name, and in the event of his death she discards his name.

A mouse can bore a passage through an inch board in three hours.

One of the most durable woods is sycamore. A statue made from it, now in the museum of Gizeh, at Cairo, is believed to be nearly 6,000 years old. It is entirely sound and natural in appearance.

So far as value of heat unit is concerned, pound for pound, ripe olives contain almost as much food value as bread, and in the case of very large olives the value may be increased to approximately the same as that of bread.

There are more than 2,600 Red Cross dogs in the war fields doing a marvelous work for the wounded.

Florida and New Mexico are thunder storm centres. The Pacific coast is freest from them.

The amount of standard tungsten ore used in the manufacture of incandescent lamps in the United States in 1915 was in the neighborhood of 4½ tons.

Never dust electric globes while unlighted. The static electricity generated will break the filaments.

Sound travels through dry air at the rate of 60 feet per second; through water at 240 feet per second, and in steel wire at 17,130 feet per second.

In the near future wireless apparatus will be installed in all important police stations.

New York city eats two and a half million dollars' worth of food daily.

The countries which head the list in number of savings bank accounts are Switzerland, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Japan, Tasmania—countries not of great national wealth; yet the average savings banks deposits per depositor of Switzerland, Denmark and Norway exceed that of the United States.

The fermenting power of brewers' yeast has been increased by five minutes' exposure to ozone.

The baby seal, being snow white, is invisible on the ice, one of the protective provisions of Nature.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Locating Icebergs.

The captain of an ocean steamer in most cases finds out when his vessel is approaching an iceberg from the men down in the engine room. That sounds queer, but it is a fact, nevertheless. It appears that when a steamship enters water considerably colder than that through which it has been going its propeller runs faster. Such water usually surrounds the vicinage of icebergs for many miles. When the propeller's action therefore is accelerated without the steam power being increased word is passed up to the officer on the bridge that icebergs may be expected, and a close lookout for them is established. There are natural reasons for the propeller acting in this way, and sea captains will assert the same thing.

I was cured of Acute Bronchitis by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Bay of Islands. J. M. CAMPBELL.

I was cured of Facial Neuralgia by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Springhill, N.S. WM. DANIELS.

I was cured of Chronic Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Albert Co., N.B. GEO. TINGLEY.

LOWER MEAT BILLS.

Cheaper Cuts Give Excellent Satisfaction When Properly Prepared.

Do you know, Madame, that a 1,600 lb. steer "dresses" only to 800 pounds. And that out of these eight hundred pounds only 200 pounds of meats can be classed as choice cuts?

Do you know that so many people insist upon having the choice cuts always that the butcher has had to keep increasing the price of them to offset the loss which he must sustain from the great surplus of cheaper stuff that often has to be thrown away as refuse?

And yet all the cheaper cuts need is proper treatment to make them tender, nutritious and fine flavored. Here are some high-class "cheap dishes" as prepared by M. Leperruque, a $10,000 per year Parisian chef:

Chuck Pot Roast.—This dish will give good satisfaction if the recipe is followed with care.

Have your butcher cut a chunk of a shoulder and remove the bone. Do not have this too small, as a pot roast should always be of size. Fry it in beef or pork drippings in a deep earthern, iron or granite pan. When brown add to a four-pound pot roast two tablespoons of flour, let it cook three minutes, add three pints of water, two bay leaves, a large onion in which are stuck four cloves, a pinch of pepper corn and three tablespoons of catsup. Let cook gently for one hour and a half, set aside and then skim all fat which arises. Slice meat and serve with gravy strained.

Sliced Chuck Meat, Minute Saute.—Ask your butcher to give whatever quantity you deem necessary for your wants of lean chuck as near the shortrib part as possible.

Slice it across the grain of the tissue very thin; have some onion also sliced very thin, some sliced cooked potatoes, chopped parsley, salt and pepper and proceed as follows:

In a shallow skillet have drippings very hot, drop in the sliced meat, fry very quickly, add the onions, potatoes, salt, pepper and parsley. Drain well and add a little cider vinegar to give it a tart taste.

Flank A'l'Enfer.—The flank steak has never been accorded proper recognition. Of course, the secret of satisfaction depends on its preparation.

The steak must be freed from all sinews and fat and sliced cross ways a half an inch thick. Sprinkle with salt and pepper, baste with a little olive oil and set to boil over a very hot fire, turning only once and keeping it very rare. Serve hot with some fresh butter, a little chopped parsley and a tiny bit of lemon juice.

ZAM-BUK CURED IN 2 MONTHS

After 2 Years' Useless Treatment.

The healing power of Zam-Buk is so much greater than that of other ointments, that it has cured in many cases when all other ointments have failed. One such instance is that of Mr. Earle E. Gardiner, of Marquis, Sask., who writes: "For two years I suffered with a bad attack of salt-rheum on my feet. During those two years I tried every known remedy, but could find nothing that would cure the disease. Then I heard of Zam-Buk, and commenced using it. After the first few applications I noticed an improvement, and this encouraged me to continue. Although I had suffered for two years, after only two months' treatment with Zam-Buk I am completely cured."

Zam-Buk is equally good for eczema, ulcers, abscesses, blood-poisoning, piles, cold sores, chapped hands, chilblains, eruptions, etc. At all drug stores, 50c. box, or from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.

ANTIQUES

Have you any old articles of merit which you are desirous of disposing of—such as Antique Furniture, Old Plate, Brassware, Prints, Engravings, Old Arms, Armour, Curios, etc.? If so, you will find it of interest to you to consult us.

ROBERT JUNOR
62 KING ST. E., HAMILTON, ONT.
THE HOUSE FOR GIFTS.
Importers and Dealers in China, Glass, Fancy Goods and Antiques.

A Mysterious Boy.

The inquest was on the body of an Italian. The only witness was a small boy of the same nationality, who spoke no English. The coroner asked him:

"Where do you live my boy?"

The boy shook his head.

"Do you speak English?"

Another shake of the head.

"Do you speak French?"

Another shake.

"Do you speak German?"

Still no answer.

"How old are you?"

No reply.

"Do you speak Italian?"

The boy gave no sign.

"Well, gentlemen," said the coroner to the jury. "I have questioned the witness in four languages, as you have seen for yourselves, but with no result. It is therefore useless to proceed. The court is adjourned."—Winnipeg Telegram.

The Barrel Effect.

It's new.

It's ugly.

It's Paquin's.

It began with muffs.

It has ended with cloaks.

Dresses and skirts feel this influence.

In moderation it is really a harmless fad.

In excess it makes the wearer altogether absurd.

Minard's Liniment for sale Everywhere.

Boiling.

There's much waste.

And fuel costs money.

First bring water to boiling point.

Then the heat may be very much reduced.

It takes little fire to keep a pot boiling.

And water boiling violently is no hotter than boiling slowly.

In a double boiler a little salt will give more heat with no more fire.

In cooking meat thus, put the meat into wildly-boiling water; then let it down to a simmer.

AN EXCELLENT MEDICINE FOR LITTLE ONES

Baby's Own Tablets are an excellent medicine for little ones. They sweeten the stomach; regulate the bowels, break up colds and simple fevers, cure constipation and make teething easy. Concerning them Mrs. E. Quinn, Parame, Que., writes:—"Baby was troubled with constipation and nothing helped him till I began using Baby's Own Tablets. They are an excellent medicine for little ones." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE LOST DISCORD.

(Clarence Lucas in the Musical Courier.)

Seated one day at the organ,
I was waiting for Dr. Carl
To straighten a pedal passage
That tied my feet in a snarl.

I know not what I was playing,
But that did not worry me,
Though I struck one song of music
Which was not in any key.

It flooded the crimson twilight
With fears of a lingering death,
And floated away into silence
Before I recovered my breath.

It seemed the harmonious echo
Of filing a dozen saws;
It ruptured the golden silence
Without an apparent cause.

I seek, but I seek it vainly,
That one lost chord of pain
Which came from inside the organ
And drove me quite insane.

* * * *

It may be that Death's bright angel
Will speak in those tones again—
Those tones so supremely fitted
To frighten the souls of men.

Those tones burst the pipes and the bellows,
And left not a rivet or nail!
It may be that elsewhere than heaven
I shall hear that grand mixed wail.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—WOOLLEN SPINNERS ON Platt and Parker and English Mules. Medium and heavy yarns—night work. For full particulars, apply to the Slingsby Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Brantford, Ont.

PATENTS IN ALL COUNTRIES
Book "Patent Protection" Free
BABCOCK & SONS
Formerly Patent Office Examiner. Estab. 1877
99 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL
Branches: Ottawa and Washington

Blood Drops of Heroes.

When the Woods at Kilmorie are scarlet and gold,
And the vines are like blood on the wall;
I dream of the faces, all pallid and cold,
Of our great ones who answered the call;
Like the bright autumn leaves,
Or the rich, garnered sheaves,
Our truest, our greatest, our all;—
For my heart beats in Belgium, or far France's wold,
When the woods of Kilmorie are scarlet and gold.

When the woods at Kilmorie are scarlet and gold,
I see but the beauty of God;—
Not the small ways of men and the mean faiths they hold,
Like the blind worm under the clod;—
But the brave and the true,
Who know but to do,
Like those glorious banners of God,
Arrayed on his hills, or at rest on His mould,
When the woods at Kilmorie are scarlet and gold.

When the woods at Kilmorie are scarlet and gold,
There's another dread harvest afar,
Where our greatest, our truest now struggle to hold
Back the modern world's Juggernaut car;—
And my heart only sees,
In the pageant of trees,
That horrible pageant of war,
Where God's men for righteousness strive as of old;—
When the woods at Kilmorie are scarlet and gold.

When the woods at Kilmorie are scarlet and gold,
And the vines are like blood on the wall,
I hear o'er the winds on the wood and the wold,
A bitter, insistent call:—
'Tis the cry of our slain,
Appealing, in vain,
For help, where the brave souls fall,
And its crazy demand doth the whole world hold,
When the woods at Kilmorie are scarlet and gold.

—Wilfrid Campbell, in The Citizen, Ottawa.

Spanking Doesn't Cure!

Don't think children can be cured of bed-wetting by spanking them. The trouble is constitutional, the child cannot help it. I will send FREE to any mother my successful home treatment, with full instructions. If your children trouble you in this way, send no money, but write me to-day. My treatment is highly recommended to adults troubled with urine difficulties by day or night. Address
MRS. M. SUMMERS,
Box 8. Windsor, Ontario.

Oysters.

(Recipe for Little Pigs in Blankets.)

First drain them.

Then dry each one.

Wrap each in a slice of bacon.

This slice must be very thin.

After wrapping fasten with a wooden skewer.

A toothpick will answer the very same purpose.

Just before serving time heat a large iron baking pan.

Throw in a few oysters at a time, cooking till they are browned.

The gills should also be curled. Take out and drain in a colander.

They are picturesque in the eating—one picks each up by the skewer.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Things Worth Knowing.

The heavy flavor of bananas is improved by slicing and mixing them with currants.

* * *

When washing pudding cloths throw some orange peelings into the water. This collects the grease and helps to make the cloths white and clean.

* * *

If you wish to iron your clothes immediately after you sprinkle them, try dampening them with hot water. Roll them tightly for a moment or two, shake them out well and iron with a hot iron.

* * *

A teaspoonful of cold water added to the white of an egg causes it to whip more quickly, and increases the quantity as well.

Garment Gossip.

Spring fashions alluring.

Blouses show lacers for fastenings.

Combinations of materials are considered smart.

Champagne, tan, biscuit, beige are "it".

Belts and sashes raised, and usually a bit high-waisted.

"Come Out of the Kitchen" into the world of brightness and beauty. No need of spending all your time in the kitchen, however attractive it may be, when you know Shredded Wheat. It is made of the whole wheat and is ready cooked and ready-to-eat. With Shredded Wheat you can prepare a delicious, nourishing meal in a few moments for husband who must hurry off to business, for children who must hustle off to school—a meal that supplies all the nutriment for work or play at a cost of a few cents. For breakfast with milk or cream, or for any meal with fruits. Made in Canada.

LINER CALIFORNIA SUNK WITHOUT BEING WARNED

Torpedoed Off the Coast of Ireland--- Loss of Life May Reach 50.

Only Citizen of United States On Board Was Among the Saved.

Washington Report—Another trans-Atlantic passenger steamer plying between New York and British Isles—the California—has been sunk by a German submarine. Like the Lusitania the steamer is declared to have been torpedoed without warning, and some of her passengers and crew, including two women and several children, are said to be missing. The only American on board was rescued.

The sinking of the liner took place off the coast of Ireland. The survivors among her 31 passengers and crew of 184 are being taken to Queenstown. The California was a vessel of 8,662 tons.

Consul Frost cabled the State Department to-night that the British passenger liner California had been torpedoed without warning off the Irish coast, and that the one American known to have been on board was saved. Some of the passengers and crew were still missing, including two women and several children.

The captain of the ship was quoted as saying the submarine did not hail or give any warning before firing two torpedoes from a distance of 300 yards and sending the California down.

The American survivor was John A. Lee, of Montgomery, Ala., who is supposed to have been a member of the crew.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

New York Despatch — The British passenger liner California, one of the crack ships of the Anchor Line fleet, has been sunk off the coast of Ireland with a probable loss of life. Messages to the State Department in Washington and to the officials of the line at New York to-day told of the catastrophe, but did not say whether she was torpedoed or struck by a mine.

The liner carried 31 passengers and a crew of 184, only one of whom so far as is known, was an American. Advices to the local offices said there were 160 survivors.

The California was armed when she left here on January 29, with a stern gun, and carried a large cargo, including, it was said, war supplies. The vessel was due in Glasgow to-day or to-morrow.

The officials of the line said they did not believe there were any Americans in the crew.

The passengers, it was said by officials of the line, were all British or Canadian subjects. The British shipping commissioner here said that only four members of the crew were shipped at this port, none of them being Americans. The rest of the crew, he said, was taken on at Glasgow, and he believed they were all British subjects.

The California's passenger list follows:

First cabin — J. L. Broughton, Shanghai, China.

Second Cabin—Mrs. A. Smith, Mrs. I. Kidd, Edith Smith (infant), Calgary, Alberta; Nell Gillie, New York City; Miss Margaret McLeod, New York City; Miss Madge Roberts, Toronto, Ont.; Miss Annie Chambers, Firthcliff, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Anderson and son, Vancouver, B.C.; Mr. and Mrs. A. Gilchrist, New York; Miss Rose Martin, Whiteplains, N.Y.; Alex. Martin, Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. A. Cuthill, Casper, Wyoming; Mrs. Mary I. O'Donnell, Master Cornelius O'Donnell, Master James O'Donnell, Miss Mary O'Donnell, Philadelphia.

Third Cabin—J. Anderson, Boston, Mass.; Miss Margery Sinclair, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Jennie McKinley, Bridgeport, Conn.; Miss Jessie Robertson, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. Margaret Little, Master John Little, Miss Mary Little, Miss Margaret Little, Master Andrew Little, New York; Alfred Knox, New York City, and Miss Annie Forbes, Toronto, Ont.

Although many of the above list are recorded as coming from American cities, it was explained by the officials that all the passengers were nevertheless British or Canadian, who either resided in them or booked from them.

Built at Glasgow in 1907, the California is registered as a vessel of 5,682 tons gross, and 470 feet in length.

FOUR OTHERS AT SEA.

Officers of the California, the first large passenger liner to be sunk since the publication of the recent German note defining a new sea policy, were Captain John L. Henderson; Surgeon, William K. Alcer; Purser, D. Etherington; Chief Steward, W. Henry.

The loss of the California leaves the Adriatic, Baltic and Celtic, also British passenger vessels now at sea to be heard from, the Baltic being due to arrive in Liverpool to-day.

The California was one of four large twin screw passenger vessels built in 1907 for the Anchor Line fleet, the others being the Cameronia, Caledonia and Columbia. She was 470 feet long, and was fitted up with all modern conveniences for the comfort of sea travelers.

TONNAGE OF 22,625 SUNK.

Including the California, British, Italian and Peruvian ships of a known tonnage of 22,625 have been sent to the bottom during the last 24 hours by German submarines. In addition one British steamer, the tonnage of which is not known, and two British steam trawlers and two fishing boats also have been sunk, while the British steamer Azul, a vessel of 3,676 tons, is reported as "probably" sunk.

The sinking of the Italian steamer Ferruccio, of 2,192 tons gross, is also announced.

The British steamers St. Ninian and Corsican Prince were sunk to-day, says the Central News. The survivors have been landed. Seventeen men are reported missing.

An American special to the Copenhagen Telegraaf learns from a wireless message received from Rotterdam that the master of the steamer Samarinda states that he has taken on board 119 people from vessels sunk. The Samarinda is now off Vigo Harbor, where the shipwrecked will land.

Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador, has been notified that the sole survivor of the Belgian relief ship Lars Kruse, which was sunk by a torpedo or mine near the Belgian coast on Monday, has been landed in France. Mr. Page telegraphed this report to Ambassador Sharp, at Paris, with the request that he get in touch with the survivor and forward his full account of the sinking of the vessel to the State Department at Washington.

The crew of the British steamer Palmleaf, assert that after their vessel had been torpedoed by a German submarine, the captain and chief engineer were made prisoners by the Germans who left the other members of the ship's company in open boats.

SINKING OF PORT ADELAIDE.

An official statement by the British Government concerning the sinking by a German submarine of the English passenger liner Port Adelaide, says:

"The British steamer Port Adelaide carrying passengers from London to Australia was torpedoed without warning on Saturday by a German submarine. The passengers were rescued by the Dutch steamer Samarindas and landed at Vigo. The master, however, was made prisoner aboard the submarine.

"Germany's withdrawal from her pledge to the United States not to sink passenger ships without due warning thus has been emphasized."

SPAIN MAKES BIG PROTEST ON SUB. WAR

Plainly Intimates That It Cannot Tolerate Germany's New Policy.

BOLIVIA WITH U. S.

Will Completely Support Wilson in Crisis With the Hun.

London, Feb., Cable—The Bolivian Minister of Foreign Affairs, says a Reuter despatch from La Paz today, has announced that Bolivia has decided completely to support the attitude of the United States in the crisis with Germany.

Madrid, Feb. 7.—The text of the Spanish government's reply to Germany's submarine war zone note follows:

"His Majesty's government has attentively examined the note which your serene highness was good enough to remit to me the 31st of January, in which is set forth the German government's resolute intention to interrupt, as from the following day, all sea traffic without further notice and by no matter what arm around Great Britain, France, Italy and in the eastern Mediterranean. I must say that the note caused a very painful impression on the Spanish government. The attitude of strict neutrality which Spain adopted from the beginning, and has maintained with loyalty and unshakeable firmness, gives her the right to expect that the lives of her subjects engaged in sea trade should not be placed in such grave peril. It also gives her the right to expect that that trade should not be troubled nor diminished by such an increase in the extent of zones in which the Imperial government insists that, in order to attain its ends, it must use all weapons and suppress all limitations which it has hitherto imposed upon its methods of naval warfare.

"Even before the Imperial government had set aside these restrictions, His Majesty's government had protested, holding them insufficient to comply with the prescriptions of international maritime law. But the methods of war announced by Germany are being carried to such an unexpected and unprecedented extreme that the Spanish government, considering its rights and the requirements of its neutrality, must with still more reason protest calmly but firmly to the imperial government, and must make at the same time the necessary reserves, imposed by the legitimate presumption of responsibility which the Imperial government assumed, principally in view of the loss of life which its attitude may cause.

"His Majesty's Government bases its protest on the fact that the decision to completely close the road to certain seas by substituting for the indisputable right of capture in certain cases a pretended right of destruction in all cases is outside the legal principles of international life. Above all, and beyond all, it considers that the extension, in the form announced, of this pretended right of destruction to the lives of non-combatants and the subjects of neutral nations such as Spain, is contrary to the principles observed by all nations, even in moments of the greatest violence. If the German Government, as it says, expects that the Spanish people and Government will not close their ears to the reasons which have caused its decision and hopes that they will co-operate to avoid further calamity and sacrifice of human life; it will also understand that the Spanish Government, while disposed to lend at the proper time its initiative and support to everything that could contribute to the advent of a peace more and more wished for, cannot admit the legality of exceptional methods of warfare. These methods, indeed, notwithstanding Spain's rights as a neutral and her scrupulous fulfilment of the duties incumbent on her as such, make more difficult and even stop altogether her sea trade, compromising her economic life and threatening with grave dangers the lives of her subjects.

"His Majesty's Government, supported more firmly than ever by the justice of its position, does not doubt that the Imperial Government, inspired by the sentiments of friendship which unite the two countries, will find, notwithstanding the severe exigencies of this terrible war, means of giving satisfaction to Spain's claims. These claims are based on the inexorable duty which binds a Government to protect the lives of its subjects and maintain the integrity of its sovereignty so that the course of national existence be not interrupted. For the reasons set out His Majesty's Government feels itself fully sustained in its position by reason and law."

A FRENCH VIEW.

Paris Cable—The Petit Parisien, commenting on the Spanish reply to the German submarine note, says:

"When a country proclaims its sovereign right and the necessities of its national existence in condemning an act which strikes at its interests, it follows that it is disposed, if necessary, to resist any violation of its rights."

RUSSIAN GAINS.

Enemy Dislodged From Some Trenches in Roumania

Petrograd Cable—The War Office Wednesday issued the following official communication:

"Western (Russian) front: On the Beresina River the enemy, after a violent bombardment of our position in the region of the village of Zaberesina undertook an offensive against our trenches in the neighborhood of that village. He succeeded in taking a small island in the river and a trench occupied by one of our companies. A counter-attack by our reinforcements threw the enemy back into his own trenches.

"Roumanian front: Our advance guards dislodged the enemy from trenches in the region south of the River Bisalou, and repulsed enemy counter-attacks.

"Persian front: We captured from the enemy a caravan of 225 loaded camels.

"Caucasus front: We have repulsed hostile attempts to attack our right wing.

"According to later news received of our shelling of Tenedos, one anti-aircraft squadron and the lighthouses of the island were destroyed and eight lighters sunk. Inhabitants who fled from Tenedos declared there was no hospital on the island, and therefore the enemy, by hoisting red cross flags at the moment of the shelling, violated anew the Geneva convention.

"A hostile ship which was attempting to approach a hostile cruiser formerly sunk by us near Castellorizo, was sunk by our artillery fire."

BITTER COLD OVER GERMANY

Berlin Cable— Frigid weather continues to prevail throughout Germany. The temperatures taken generally have broken all records since these have been kept. The lowest temperature yet recorded was by the Potsdam observatory Sunday night, when 23 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit, were recorded. At Zehlendorf, a suburb of Berlin, the thermometer registered 23 degrees below, in Berlin 9 degrees below, and at Kassel 20 degrees below. The general average throughout the country for two days probably has been 10 degrees below zero.

Several towns have found it necessary to close public institutions, schools and places of amusement.

SPAIN WILL BE NEUTRAL

Paris Cable— A Havas despatch from Madrid says that Premier Romanones has received a great number of telegrams from different parts of the country congratulating the Government on its firm resolution to continue to maintain strict neutrality."

No definite word has been received as to the decision of the Spanish Government in regard to President Wilson's suggestion of severance of diplomatic relations with Germany. The foregoing despatch indicates, as did press cables yesterday, that Spain does not contemplate a rupture.

HUN THREATS OF OUTRAGE WILL BUT STEEL BRITAIN

King George's Rousing Words at Opening of the British Parliament.

Confident the People Will Respond to Every Demand Made On Them.

London, cable (non)—King George in opening Parliament to-day, said that the response of the Allies to the invitation of the President of the United States outlined their aims as far as could be done at present. The King added:

"Threats of further outrages upon public order and the common rights of humanity serve to steel our determination."

The opening of Parliament, always picturesque, was shorn of much of its color and pomp. The peers wore none of the customary robes or regalia. The King was clad in the uniform of an admiral of the fleet, and all the lords and members of the House of Commons who are entitled to wear either khaki or navy blue followed the example of the King. There were also other innovations in keeping with the time of war. The Imperial escort consisted of officers of the overseas fighting forces. The royal gallery in the House of Lords was set apart for wounded soldiers. For the first time in the history of Parliament the importance of the foreign press was recognized by the allotment of seats in the press gallery to correspondents from Allied and neutral countries.

The weather was clear and crisp, and as the Royal procession passed from Buckingham Palace to Houses of Parliament dense crowds lined the streets.

King George's speech follows:

"For the third time in succession I summon you to your deliberations in the midst of war. Certain overtures, of which you are aware, have been made by the enemy with a view to opening peace negotiations. Their tenor, however, indicated no possible basis of peace. My people throughout the Empire and my faithful and heroic Allies remain steadfastly and unanimously resolved to secure the just demands for reparation and restitution in respect of the past and guarantees for the future which we regard as essential to the progress of civilization.

"In response to an invitation by the President of the United States of America, we have outlined, so far as can be done at present, the general objects necessarily implied by these aims. Threats of further outrage upon public law and the common rights of humanity will but serve to steel our determination more.

"During the winter months my navy has maintained unchallenged its ceaseless watch on the seas, and enforced with rigor the blockade of the enemy. My armies have conducted successful operations, not only in Europe, but in Egypt, Mesopotamia, and East Africa, and they are fully prepared to renew the great struggle in close and cordial co-operation with my Allies on every field. I trust their united efforts will carry the successes already won to a victorious conclusion.

"I invited representatives of my Dominions and my Indian Empire, which have borne so glorious a share in the struggle, to confer with my Ministers on important questions of common interest relating to the war. The steps so taken will, I trust, conduce to the establishment of closer relations between all parts of the Empire.

"You will be asked to make necessary provision for effective prosecution of the war. Accomplishment of the task to which I have set my hand will entail unsparing demands on the energies and resources of my subjects. I am assured, however, that my people will respond to every call necessary for the success of our cause with the same indomitable ardor and devotion that have filled me with pride and gratitude since the war began. I therefore confidently commend to your patriotism the measures which will be laid before you, and I pray that Almighty God may give His blessings to your counsels."

FIFTEEN SHIPS WERE SUNK BY HUNS IN NEW CAMPAIGN

Tuesday's Reports Show Seven Neutral, Eight Ally Vessels Victims.

Only One Survivor of Belgian Relief Ship, Which was Plainly Marked.

London Cable— Germany's submarine warfare apparently is growing in intensity. Tuesday's reports shows that under-water boats have probably accounted for fifteen additional vessels—seven neutral and eight belligerent—of [illegible]. Eight of the fifteen known to have been sunk, one is reported to have been "torpedoed," and the [illegible] are "believed" to have been sent to the bottom.

Of the known sunken vessels six were British, one was Spanish and one Swedish; of those supposed to have been sunk four were Norwegian, one was British and one Russian. The vessel reported merely as torpedoed, and which is not known positively to have been sunk, was a Norwegian ship.

One of the British steamers torpedoed and sunk was the Port Adelaide carried passengers. Ninety-six persons from her, including members of the crew, were picked up at sea. The captain of the Port Adelaide was captured.

ONLY ONE SURVIVOR.

The Admiralty informs the Associated Press that there is only one survivor of the crew of the Lars Kruse, the Belgian relief ship, sunk by a German submarine. No others are known to have been saved.

The ship was marked plainly according to the German instructions, and her manifesto showed that her entire cargo was consigned to the Relief Commission.

An official of the Belgian Relief Commission is quoted by the London Express as saying that every relief ship is now held up, and that if the steamers are held many days longer the Belgians and French in the territories occupied by the Germans probably will be starved.

The official added that the Swedish Ambassador at Berlin was making representations to the German Government with the object of having respected the previous guarantee regarding relief ships.

OTHER SHIPS SUNK.

Announcements of the sinking of the following ships were also made: British steamship Floridian, of whose crew 16 members have been landed; British ship Warley Pickering; the British sailing vessel Belford, British steamer Wartenfels; the Russian steamer Cerera; the Norwegian steamer Rigel, 32 of her crew picked up at sea; the Norwegian barque Wasdale, 19 of her crew picked up at sea; the Norwegian barque Songdal, 22 of her crew picked up at sea; the Norwegian barque Tamara; the Swedish steamer Bravalla, whose crew was fired on by the submarine as they entered the boats; the British steamers Palmleaf and Cliftonian, the Norwegian steamer Thor.

CREWS LANDED.

The Politiken of Copenhagen says that the crew of the Danish steamer Klampenborg, which was sunk on January 22, declare that when the steamer went down a French warship was approaching. The submarine suddenly dived, and they are convinced that, in sinking, the Klampenborg collided with and destroyed the submarine. The crew of the Danish schooner Standard, also sunk on Jan. 22, declare that the German submarine which destroyed her flew the French flag.

The Admiralty announces that the crew of the British steamer Euphrates, the sinking of which was announced Feb. 1, has been landed at Gibraltar.

FIVE SHOTS AT AMERICAN STEAMER.

Five shots were fired by the German submarine U-45, at the American steamship Westwego on January 31, it was announced officially here to-day. None of the shots took effect.

The announcement follows:

"The master of the United States steamer Westwego reports that on the 31st of January, when 50 miles west of Fastnet, his ship was fired at from astern by the German submarine U-45. Five shots were fired, none of which, however, took effect. The master accordingly stopped and sent a boat with his papers.

"The German submarine commander then demanded oil from the Westwego, his demands being accompanied by threats to sink the ship if it refused.

"The claim to take the interests of neutrals into consideration put forward in the German wireless message of February 5, is not strengthened by this report from the master of a neutral ship."

The Westwego, a tanker, sailed from Philadelphia, Jan. 17, for Harrow.

SINKING OF THE GAMMA.

London Cable — The editor of the Amsterdam Telegraaf has gathered particulars of the destruction on Feb. 1 of the Dutch steamship Gamma, which, although sailing from the United States direct to Holland with a cargo of oil cake for the Netherlands Government, was without warning, first shelled by a German submarine, and subsequently sunk with bombs. The weather was bitterly cold, and there was a high swell. The Gamma carried a crew of 21 men. Those doing duty on deck had just sighted land when they heard a shot and saw a shell fall about 100 yards from the vessel. They observed about a mile distant a submarine, which had given no previous warning, and which continued firing. After several shells had been fired the crew took to the boats. The first officer went in one boat towards the submarine and handed over the ship's papers. A German officer and two sailors from the submarine came with five bombs on board the Gamma. Two bombs were placed on the port side, a third in the hold and a fourth on the starboard side. The three Germans then left the ship with a sack of flour, ten pounds of butter, a tin of bread, a box of ham, a pair of scales, chronometer and various tools from the machine room. The submarine, which then disappeared, showed neither flag nor number. Eight minutes after the Germans left the Gamma heavy explosions were heard. The Dutch vessel reeled and rapidly sank. The German submarine never offered the Dutch crew a tow. They first sighted an American ship, which apparently did not see them. After rowing an hour they met the Dutch liner Vondel, which took them on board and landed them at an English port. The Dutchmen lost all their personal belongings.

SHORT ITEMS OF THE NEWS OF THE DAY

War Bread is Soon to Be Enforced in France—Kind Not Decided.

CARDINAL DYING

Hon. Justice Leitch, of Ontario Supreme Court, is Dead.

Guelph Patriotic Fund campaign aimed at $100,000 in three days and reached $103,18[illegible].

Parliament adjourned till April 19, to permit the Premier, Sir Robert Borden, to proceed to the Imperial War Council.

Fifty-five per cent. of the pupils in the primary and first grades of Sarnia public schools are reported by the inspector to be suffering from defective eyesight.

Mr. Stewart Lyon, managing editor of the Globe, was chosen by the directors of the Canadian Press, Limited, in a meeting at Montreal, to represent the Canadian papers at the front as war correspondent.

Brig.-Gen. Garnet Hughes, only son of General Sir Sam Hughes, former Minister of Militia, has accepted the command of the 5th Canadian Division now being organized in England, and has been promoted to be Major-General.

U. S. War Secretary Baker denied any Teuton vessels had been seized.

A. P. MacAuley, the Toronto broker, was arraigned before the General Sessions Court in New York.

After an illness of two years, Hon. Mr. Justice James Leitch, of the Supreme Court of Ontario, first chairman of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, passed away last night at his residence in Toronto.

Cardinal Diomede Falconio, Prefect of the Congregation of Religious Affairs, formerly apostolic delegate in the United States, and formerly of Newfoundland, is at the point of death in Rome.

John Switzer, aged [illegible] years, an Austrian, was instantly killed when he fell down an elevator shaft at the Swift Canadian Company, Toronto.

On the roll call by a vote of 78 to 5, the U. S. Senate expressed confidence in the President's course respecting Germany.

The American Line announces that the sailing dates of the steamers St. Louis and St. Paul now in the port of New York, have been indefinitely postponed.

An increase in salary was recently granted the Chief of Police by the Brantford Police Commission, and the members of the force are now petitioning for an increase of 25 cents per day.

John W. Moorehead and Walter P. Chase, of the Poker [illegible] Association, were acquitted by Judge [illegible] in the County Criminal Court at [illegible] of a conspiracy charge. The case had been hanging fire practically from November last.

Fire starting at about midnight in a store in the Minto Hotel Building, Moncton, N.B., caused a total loss of the hotel structure. The loss is estimated at between $40,000 and $50,000 with insurance of $22,000.

War bread soon will make its appearance in France. What kind it will be has not yet been definitely decided, but experiments now are being made with a new bread that will contain more whole wheat flour than that now sold.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Tisdale, an aged couple living south of Walsh in the township of Charlotteville, near Simcoe, was destroyed by fire on Monday afternoon. Everything was lost, and the occupants narrowly escaped.

The Duke of the Abruzzi has requested that he be relieved of the command of the Italian fleet. He will be replaced by Vice-Admiral Paolo di Revel, who will assume the duty of chief of the general staff of the navy.

Farmers, Attention!

This month we offer at clearing prices the balance of men's and boys' bush rubbers, nearly all sizes remain in Lifebuoy brand in the five best selling lines.

We must have room for boots and shoes, so out they must go regardless of profit.

Saturday Special

50 Jumbo packages of Purity Oat Flakes only
25 cents each

New laid eggs 40c. Bring us your farm produce

Falconer Bros.
The Home of Good Groceries

Groceries

Fine line in groceries this week, goods that are hard to get. We have lots of them at prices that are low and reasonable.

Currants at 20 and 25c
Raisins at 15c and 18c

Prunes large and fresh, Clear syrup, Clover honey, Corn flakes, Shredded wheat, and Krumples, **all at the old prices.**

Wheatine, Rolled wheat and oats.

Choicest dairy butter in prints or rolls. New laid eggs by dozen or by crate. Come in and get a supply.

D. Geddes & Co.

Wait A Moment!

¶ Prepare for spring sewing. Buy shirting and print now, while good qualities and fast colors are still obtainable.

Kingcot shirting in genuine indigo dyes. Rockfast drills. Black hide twills, all still absolutely fast colors.

Prints in good fast colors, from 15 to 20c worth 25c yd. to-day Factory and bleached cotton at much below present value.

Butter 35cents per lb

Eggs 40cents per doz

STORE CLOSES TUESDAY AT 6 O'CLOCK P.M.

Roppel Bros.
Rural phone, Underwood

Mrs. B. Hilker Passes Away

The death of Mrs. Bis. Hilker came with shocking suddenness on Tuesday morning at 10.30.

Although Mrs. Hilker had been in poor health for many months, death was quite unexpected and was a great shock to our townspeople.

Last summer Mrs. Hilker took an extended vacation and rest in Ohio, and felt somewhat improved, but during the fall and winter anaemia developed steadily, and her strength gradually failed, until Tuesday morning she bade farewell to loved ones and passed into rest.

Deceased's maiden name was Roth Ella Baker. She was born at Glenmorris, Ontario, moving with her family to Listowel. Sixteen years ago the family came to Port Elgin, where she later was married to Mr. Bismarck Hilker. She was a member of St. John's Episcopal church, and took her part in all the activities connected therewith. Deceased was of a bright and cheerful disposition, and made many friends.

To the sorrowing husband, the loss is irreparable, for she was a true helpmeet. Mrs. Hilker is also survived by her mother, four sisters and two brothers.

The funeral will be held on Thursday to Port Elgin cemetery.

Wm. McLean, of Mitchell, Iowa, a former Port Elgin man, died on Feby. 6th. A widow and two children survive.

UNDERWOOD NEWS

(Intended for last week)

Mr. and Miss Matheson, of Zorra, have been on a visit at Mr. Geo. H. MacKay's.

Mr. Harvey Inkster and son James, have returned home from the west. He has spent the past six month, with his brother at Lucky Lake, Sask.

The five weeks' Agriculture Course, conducted by Mr. N. C. MacKay, Walkerton, and the two week's Domestic Course, conducted by Miss Ross, Toronto, was brought to a close on Friday evening. The members of the classes held a social evening in the hall. Reeve Johnston was chairman, and in his usual manner carried through a short program, consisting of piano duett, by the Misses Wittig; readings by Mrs. H. McLean, and Miss Sadie MacKay; solos by Mrs. George, Miss L. Summers and Mr. Watt MacKay; Trio by Miss S. MacKay and Messrs. S. Roppel and Arch MacKay; Violin music by W. Orford, also Messrs. Brown, Avis and MacKay. A short address was also given by Rev. McNabb, Mr. N. C. MacKay, of Walkerton, spoke in high terms of the splendid interest, taken by the young men of the community in the class work, and the attendance averaged as high as any class conducted in the province. Miss Ross, in a few well chosen words gave an outline of the work done in the past two weeks. The average attendance for the forenoon was 37 and afternoon 82. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered to Miss Ross and Mr. MacKay, for the splendid work done, during their stay here. At the conclusion of the programme a dainty lunch was served by the ladies.

The annual meeting of the Underwood Cheese & Butter Co., was held in hall on Tuesday. A large number were in attendance. The creamery for the past year, has increased its out put, under the management of Mr. Shannon, who has given such splendid satisfaction. Mr. Shannon gave a splendid and instructive address at the meeting, explaining to the patrons, the way to handle their cream, to get the best test from it. Mr. Shannon has been engaged again for 1917.

Miss Lydia Colewell, is ill with pneumonia, but at latest reports is slowly improving.

Mr. Chas. Robinson, Jr., on 4th, is also critically ill with pneumonia. Nurse McKeath is in charge.

BORN—On Sunday, February 4th at Underwood, to Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Inkster, a son.

UNDERWOOD RED CROSS WORKERS

During 1916 Underwood Red Cross Workers sent the following articles to Red Cross Headquarters, Toronto:—135 pairs of sox; 65 pairs of sox to Tiverton platoon; 174 flannel shirts; 66 pyjama shirts; 144 surgical shirts; 54 sheets; 21 pillows; 39 pillow cases; 4 bed quilts; 36 towels; 6 helpless shirts, 63 doz. handkerchiefs; 374 dressing pads; 9 doz. face cloths; 10½ doz. mouth wipes; 84 splint pads; 400 gauze wipes, 2 doz. bandages.

The thanks of the workers is given to the Underwood A. O. U. W. Lodge for their great kindness in giving the free use of their hall and free fuel for all the meetings held by the workers during the greater part of the year and also to Mr. Inkster for carrying all freight to Port Elgin free of charge. Those who have supplied the sewing machines are also thanked.

Carload of genuine Frost wire just arrived. Call and get prices. Theue & Brill.

White School Social

Storms and cold have no fears for the people who went to the box social at White school, Friday night. The place was packed, and everyone had a happy time. Those in charge provided nice warm stables for the teams, and everyone was bent on having a long up good time and they had it, the affair not being over until nearly 3 a. m.

The proceeds amounted to $127, $30 being realized from Miss Chappel's luncheon set, which was won by R. O. Kimdie, of Hamilton, a traveller calling on the local newspapers and stationery stores.

Mr. McCannel always looks after the chairman's job in fine style. The program included songs by Miss Hazel Webb, Ross Pierson, Pierson family, Eddie Smith, and Mel Black; Recitations by Elsie Miller and Eva Cook; the Burrowes orchestra; mouth organ selections by six boys; a ghost and witch drill by the girls; a dialogue "Borrowing Trouble" by the young people of the section.

Auctioneer Cavin got rid of the 116 boxes in good style, and a fine time was spent enjoying the many dainty things the ladies had prepared. Mr. Knechtel has charge of this school, and he has a fine lot of bright boys and girls.

TIVERTON

The Spelling match, held at Mr. H. E. Steincamp's Tuesday night was a success. $16.00 was handed over to the Women's Institute to buy material for the patriotic work they are engaged in.

Mr. Kenzie Campbell and daughter Olive who had been visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. Gibson, 4th of Bruce for the past two months, left Friday for their home at Bruce Mines.

Miss Giesz, Underwood, is visiting at the parsonage.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Kay, St. Thomas, spent Tuesday with relatives in this vicinity.

ELSINORE

A very pretty wedding took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Smith at Elsinore when their eldest daughter, Agnes Belinda was married to Mr. Nelson Napoleon Ard, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Ard of Elsinore, by the Rev. Theo. B. Edmunds, Allenford. The bride entered the room accompanied by her father to the strains of the wedding march played by her cousin, Miss Georgina Lawson of Durham. The bride who was unattended, looked charming in a gown of white silk net with a white silk embroidered veil crowned with orange blossoms and carrying a beautiful boquet of bridal roses and carnations. Guests were present from Durham, Walkerton, Port Elgin, Hepworth, Tara, and other points. The beautiful and numerous presents show the high esteem in which the bride and groom were held. They will make their home in Sault Ste. Marie Mich.

OBITUARY

The death on the 2nd inst' of Miss Minnie McDougall, Kilbride, gave rise to much sympathy with the sorrowing brothers, Messrs. Dougald and John McDougall, the surviving members of a respected family, who trace a very long record of unbroken connection with their present farm. The funeral to Kilnaughton cemetery on the 5th inst. was largely attended. The mourners were from all parts of the parish and outlying districts, and as the procession of vehicles and pedestrians slowly moved through the village streets, all blinds were drawn. The services, both in Kilbride House and at the graveside were performed by the Parish minister, Rev. Jas. MacKinnon, M. A., and Rev. Mr. McLean, Baptist minister. The deceased was of a very kind and genial disposition, and given to hospitality after the manner of her forebears. Many in the parish will miss her benefactions.—Oban (Scotland) Times.

AUCTION SALE

D. C. Cavin has received instructions from James Vennard, lot 10, con. 6, Saugeen, to sell by auction on Thursday **February 22**, at 1 o'clock. The following is the list;

HORSES—Horse 5 years old; horse 3 year old.

CATTLE—Cow 6 years due to calf; cow 3 years old fresh; cow 10 years, due March 7; cow 11 years, due June 4; Jersey cow rising 7 years, due June 2; cow 4 years old due February 25; cow rising 3, supposed to be in calf; 2 heifers 2 years; 3 steers rising 2 years; 2 steers 1 year; 3 heifers rising 1 year; calf 6 weeks old; calf 3 months old; 2 steers 12 months; steer 2 years old in July.

Any person wanting good first-class cows, or good young cattle should attend this sale.

IMPLEMENTS—Binder, Frost & Wood, nearly new; Deering mower; Deering hay rake; F. & W. steel roller; wagon complete; F. & W. disc; hay and stock rack, nearly new; 10 hoe drill, Verity plow; set of iron harrows; fanning mill; set scales, capacity 2000 lbs; cutter, nearly new; top buggy; root pulper; Cockshutt manure spreader, new; grind stone; sugar kettle; small cutting box; set of bobsleighs; scuffler; wire reel; potato sprayer, new; fence weaver; 2 ladders 22 feet long; stone boat; heavy harness; set of single harness; 10 cow chains; whiffletrees; chains; forks; shovels; and many other articles.

FOWL—18 young barred rock hens.

HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS—Extension table; sideboard; fall leaf table; 2 washstands; six kitchen chairs; three rocking chairs, couch; two parlor tables; pictures; bedroom suite; bedstead; springs, toilet set; Modern Jewel coal heater; wood heater, parlor lamp; Pandora cook stove; churn; 22 yds floor oilcloth; china tea 40 pieces; set of small scales, 240 lbs.

A quantity of Empire State potatoes; 150 bus of oats, 7 tons of hay. Hay, oats and potatoes cash. Everything must go as Mr. Vennard has sold his farm.

TERMS—Five dollars and under cash, over that amount, 8 months credit on approved joint notes, 4 per cent per annum off for cash on credit amounts.

The ministers who have country charges have a trying job getting around this winter.

Mr. John McEwing is spending a few days with his daughter in Battle Creek, Mich.

There was a large attendance at communion in the Presbyterian church Sunday morning.

Mrs. Andrew Bain, of Greenock, was a visitor at Mr. Andrew Sutherland's a few days last week.

Auditor Hugh McLaren is working on the Bruce Municipal Telephone Co's books this week. The annual meeting will be held soon after the audit.

Many old friends in town and country were glad to welcome Mr. and Mrs. John McArthur of Innisfail, Alberta, who are spending some weeks here.

Rev. J. A. Jackson of Hanover, preached Missionary sermons in the Methodist church Sunday. His discourses were greatly enjoyed. Mrs. Scanlan gave a splendid rendition of "The Ninety-Nine" at the evening service.

Giant Flowering Carnation

FREE!

Address a postcard to us now and receive by return mail a copy of our new illustrated 80-page catalogue of Garden, Flower and Field Seeds, Root Seeds, Grains, Bulbs, Small Fruits, Garden Tools, etc.

SPECIAL —We will also send you free a packet (value 15c) of our choice

Giant Flowering Carnation

This carnation is a great favorite; the flowers are large and fragrant and the plants do well outdoors. Transplanted into pots in the early fall they bloom profusely from October till the end of May. Extra plants are easily propogated from them by cuttings, "pipings" or layering.

Send for our catalogue and learn of our other valuable premiums. 18

Darch & Hunter Seed Co., Limited, LONDON CANADA

An Expert On Watches

Every man has genius along a certain line and while he may be successful along other lines, there is always something in which he excells.

Our specialty is the watch. Get yours here, or bring it to us.

J. J. BUSBY,
The Quick Repair House

Now is The Time

When all men who appreciate the importance of being well-dressed should be thinking of

New Clothes for the Spring and Summer

And it's just the time when you should see the new styles and learn where the best values can be had. You will be surprised at the wonderful range of patterns in our Spring Samples.

We hardly need tell you that it will be impossible for us to repeat orders on any Spring lines, so they must be cancelled when sold up. For your own protection, why not leave your order for your Spring suit right now even for April or May delivery.

By doing so you have a larger selection to choose from. We are showing everything a man or boy wears, from hat to shoes; assortment large enough, qualities good enough, and prices low enough to please all who appreciate the value of good goods.

We hope to see you soon.

F. R. BARBER
MEN'S AND BOYS' COMPLETE OUTFITTERS

MAKE YOUR DOLLARS
FIGHT
AT THE FRONT.
BUY
DOMINION OF CANADA
THREE-YEAR
WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

$ 25.00 FOR $21.50
50.00 " 43.00
100.00 " 86.00

INDIVIDUAL PURCHASES LIMITED TO $1500.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY AT ANY BANK OR ANY MONEY ORDER POST OFFICE

JAN. 9, 1917

FINANCE DEPARTMENT
OTTAWA

Sunlight Soap

The inducements offered with common soaps cannot make up for the purity of Sunlight Soap. It costs US more to make pure soap. But it costs YOU less to use it, for Sunlight pays for itself in the clothes it saves. It does not wear and rub the fabrics as common soaps do.

Through all Grocers.

$5,000 guarantee of purity with every cake of Sunlight Soap

Send The Times to The boys at the front

The Port Elgin Times.

All The Local News Worth While Is In The Times.

48TH YEAR—NO. 8 PORT ELGIN, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY, FEB., 21, 1917 $1.50 PER YEAR $2.00 PER YEAR TO UNITED STATES

COMING EVENTS

10c. per line first insertion.
5c. per line second time.
No notice less than 25c

COME TO THE RED CROSS Box Social in Mewhinney's school No. 9 Bruce, February 22nd. Admission 15c, children 10c, ladies with boxes free. Good programme. Tickets will be drawn for centre piece presented by Miss Rosetta Glass. Stabling convenient. every person come. God Save the King.

PUT THE DATE DOWN—For the box social at Ribey's school 12th of Bruce, on Friday March 2nd. There will be a play given entitled "The Village Doctor." The draw will also be made for the can of honey. Everyone plan to attend. The proceeds are for Red Cross. Admission 15 cents. Ladies with boxes free.

ANNIVERSARY SERVICES—In the Methodist church 12 Con., Bruce. Rev. Buckbarrough will preach at 11 a. m. and Rev. Hawke at 7 p. m. Sunday February 25th.

$25 For Logs

For the balance of this season we will pay $25 per thousand for first class Maple, Birch, Red Beech and Al. Soft Elm.

Stevens-Hepner Co. Ltd.

Don't Miss It

"The Young Village Doctor" to be played at Ribey's school 2nd of March, [illegible] The scene is laid in a village and a young doctor opens up a practice. The woman from whom he rents his office is over-interested in the doctor's patients and talks a great deal. She has a daughter, Jane, who is a nurse, and who makes a strong impression on the doctor. A young lawyer is a rival for the hand of Jane. The doctor wins out. There are numerous songs, funny episodes, and a wedding reception. The play will be very interesting. Eight ladies and six men take part in the play. Don't forget the date Ribey's school, 12th of Bruce, March 2nd. All come to the big box social in aid of the Red Cross.

Auction Sale

Mr. Norman McLeod, lot 4 con. 10 Arran Tp. will hold an auction sale of stock, implements, etc., and has instructed D. C. Cavin, auctioneer to sell on Friday, March 2nd, commencing at 1 o'clock the following:

STOCK—Mare 8 years old, filly two years, filly 1 year, cow 8 years old, due to calve Feb. 27th, cow 4 years, due in May, aged cow due May 31, cow 3 years due Oct. 10, cow 5 years, farrow; cow, dry 3 years; two 3-year-old steers, one 2 year-old steer, 2-year-old heifer, two yearling steers, yearling heifer, two calves.

IMPLEMENTS—Wagon, democrat, heavy sleigh, light sleigh, Massey-Harris binder, (new) Massey-Harris corn binder, mower, rake, grain drill, disc harrow, gang plough, harrow, team harness, plow harness, single harness, Superior Cream separator (new), hay rack, and other articles. The usual terms.

CONDENSED ADVERTISING

FOR SALE—Radiant Home No. 6 heater, practically new, also Beech Sanitary closet (new.) Cheap for cash, Apply Principal Shaw.

FARM TO RENT—194 acres. Possession given 1st of March. For further particulars apply to Mr. Wm. Burgess. 6-tf

15 ACRES FOR SALE—Situate just outside Port Elgin on Goderich road North. Good house and barn, small orchard. Suitable for retired farmer. Will sell cheap as I am leaving town. J. B. Reinhart. Apply to A. B. Reinhart Port Elgin R. R. 2. tf.

HENS WANTED—We are paying good prices for live hens just now. Phone or drop a card to B. ZELKIND, Port Elgin.

FOR SALE—Two Shorthorn bulls 13 months old, also a few females. Prices reasonable. John Scott, Port Elgin R. R. 1. Bruce Phone.

UNDERTAKING

J. W. PATTISON, Funeral director and embalmer. Residence on premises. Rural phone No. 22.

DENTAL

W. P. POWER, D. D. S., Dentist, office over South End Store. Hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

J. A. CHAPMAN, Official Issuer of marriage licenses, Port Elgin, Ont. Office in Muir Block.

R. C. CRAWFORD, Official Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Office at Drug Store, Port Elgin

LEGAL

W. BURGESS, LL.B., Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public &c., &c. Office, Hattan's Block. Private and other funds to loan.

MEDICAL

DR. F. H. WELLS, Office and residence on Green street, one door west of Bank of Hamilton.

W. J. CHAMBERS, M. D., L. R. C. P., L. M., Edinburgh. Office and residence "Lakeview Hall" opposite South End park Port Elgin.

DR. W. S. LAIRD, Oculist, Specialty in Nose and Throat diseases. Guarantees all his fitting of glasses. Office hours Wednesday afternoons. Next to Metropolitan Bank

SOCIETIES

PORT ELGIN LODGE No. 424 G.R.C., A.F. & A.M. Regular communications in the Masonic Hall, Thursday on or before full moon, at 8 p. m. Visiting brethren cordially welcomed. George Chapman, W. M.; Cyril Currier Sec'y.

DENOVO LODGE, No. 170, I. O. O. F., of Ontario, meets at 8 o'clock, p.m., every Monday in their hall in the Commercial Block. Art Harrison, N. G.; T. Rankin, Rec.-Sec.; D. Geddes, Perm. Sec.

Geo. Reiber Dead

George Reiber, a highly respected resident of Port Elgin, died Sunday after a brief illness. An obituary will appear next week.

On account of relatives coming from the west the funeral is announced for Saturday at 2 p. m. in the Evangelical church, but may be further postponed if relatives do not arrive. Should this be necessary notation will be made on the funeral cards.

Bright Young Life Goes Out

On Wednesday morning a bright young life was cut off, when Lawrence Schrank second son of Mr. and Mrs. Sol. Schrank, passed away, after a few weeks illness. Lawrence Schrank was a splendid young lad well known by everyone in town, and his taking off just as he was about to enter on his 17th year is generally regretted.

After leaving school a year ago, he engaged with Mr. Crawford, druggist, where he proved himself faithful and studious in all his labors. On New Year's day he took a position in Toronto but was only there a few days when he contracted a cold, which finally developed to rheumatism of the heart. During his illness he made a plucky fight to recover, but all that the best medical skill and careful nursing could do was finally outdone by the Grim Reaper.

Lawrence was a great favorite with the young people of the town. He was a member of the town band; a star player on the junior hockey team, and he will be greatly missed by his companions.

To the parents the taking off of their son is a severe blow. They watched over him as only loving parents can, but the call was for him to cross the Great Divide, and they mourn deeply. To them the heartfelt sympathy of all will be extended as well as to his two sisters and a brother.

The funeral was held on Friday afternoon and was largely attended. The C. O. F. members, of which deceased was a member, attended in a body, also the high school pupils. The Stevens-Hepner employees attended, the works being closed for the afternoon. There were many beautiful floral tributes, including flowers from the Bruce Telephone Co., Junior Hockey club, Citizens band, the C. O. F. and High School pupils.

BURGOYNE AND DISTRICT

Geo. Dick, has returned to the west.

Mrs Wm. Harper enjoyed a visit to Wiarton.

Ebenezer hockeyists beat Paisley Monday.

Communion service Sunday morning.

And. Kerr of Puslinch township is visiting at at the home of Mr. Jas. Menzies.

Miss Black after spending a pleasant few weeks with relatives here, has gone to resume her military business again.

Mr. Chas. Seng has returned home having spent a couple of months visiting relatives and friends in the Western provinces and United States. There is a lot of war talk across the border and much preparation, but the nation will not go to war for other than self preservation.

Mr. Herb Miller has rented his farm on the Elora near Burgoyne.

The "mock trial" at the literary meeting last week brought out a houseful. The prisoner Mr. Byers, who was accused of setting fire to buildings was honorably acquitted and set at liberty.

Hockey

Southampton won in a great game of hockey Monday night by 5 to 2. The first half the play was close and even, and ended 2-2. The second half the visitors showed better form and speed. Their defence men Huber and Haug were in frequent rushes, and but for the fine work of Tassie in goal the score would have been much larger. The game was clean and the spectators had the worth of their money and more. A good fast, clean lot of players is being developed on both teams. Southampton players were Talyor, Haug, Huber, Knowles, Cameron, Gammel. Port—Tassie, Kuhl, Gear, Rideout, Mann, Bell.

Southampton girls and Port Elgin girls had a game afterwards, and they had a good time. The score was 1 to 0 in favor of Southampton. The players were: Port—Vera Eidt, Olga Rideout, Irma Stephenson, N. Bailey, B. Hanbidge, Mrs. L. Christian, L. Wells. Southampton:—Reta Haug, M. McIvor, L. Longe, O. Trelford, M. McHaney, Mrs. Seymour, R. McAuley.

Owing to Miss Haug's recent illness she did not play and Miss Hanbidge evened up.

Mr. McIvor made an excellent referee and kept the players well in hand in both games.

School Report

School Section No. 8 Saugeen. Those marked with an x have 75 per cent.

Sr. IV—xHelen Christie, Beatrice Scott.

Jr. IV—xLol Christie, Levi Schell

Sr. III. Hubert Atkinson, Gordon McKinnon, Arthur McKillop.

Sr. II—xIsabel Atkinson, xHoward Pollock, xJohn Scott, xJohn Lamont, Marjorie McKinnon, Willie Scott, Ethel Mitchell, Jean Mitchell.

Sr. I—Cordwell McKinnon.

Sr. Primer—Elmer Pollock.

Mary M. Breen, teacher.

Morris Hendry has taken a position in Toronto.

There are still a few souvenirs of the Warden's banquet left. They make a nice memento to send to old friends. They are only ten cents.

GRESHAM

Jas. Irwin is busy hauling logs to Paisley.

McLean Young took in the Pinkerton box social.

James A. Pace has purchased a new cutter and driver.

L. McPhail has purchased a Ford touring car.

D. McAllister, Guelph, visited R. McGregor.

Mrs. Wm. Lewis is visiting at Dave McKinnon's.

Miss B. Young has gone to Chicago to train for nurse.

Letter From Roy Thomson

In a letter home Roy Thomson says he received all his parcels in good shape and that he had a good time enjoying them. He says; "It is hard to get a chance to write. It is very cold, and we have no warm place to go to, where we may write. We have three or four inches of snow, and very cold. I thank all the people in Port who sent me things, and may be able to write soon. You notice I am corporal now. I expect to see Jack McDuff one of these days. Doug. Darling came over to see us the other day. He looks fine".

New Teacher For Public School

The School Board were very fortunate in their advertising for a new teacher to take the place of Principal Shaw resigned. There were no less than 38 applicants.

The gentleman selected is Mr. F. W. Aylesworth, of Chatham.

Mr. Aylesworth has particularly fine attainments, being an arts graduate of Queen's University, as well as holding high professional teaching certificates, and physical culture course certificates. He will assume his duties March 1st.

PRINCIPAL SHAW

Principal Shaw and family are busy preparing for their removal to Niagara Falls.

On Monday afternoon the pupils of the fourth form and the teachers assembled and presented Mr. Shaw with a fine self-filling fountain pen, and an address setting forth their regret at the removal of the Principal. Miss Leta Piper was also given by her classmates, a handsome leather bound volume of Tennyson's Poems.

Miss Teressa Nelson of Saugeen, is staying with Mrs. Paddon at Milverton.

Miss Becky Chambers spent a few days in Toronto last week.

Mrs. Kentle and daughter of Detroit, are visiting Mrs. Northgrave.

Mr, and Mrs. J. W. Anderson were in Tara last week attending the funeral of latter's cousin, Miss Mary Duncan.

Mr. Wm. P. Smith of Arolee, Sask. is visiting his brother, J. B. Smith.

The American hotel property would make suitable premises for a canning factory or knitting mill.

Rev. Mr. Gandier, of Niagara, spent over Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Webster.

Southampton got two cars of coal Friday. Paisley is now well supplied. Port Elgin should soon be favored with deliveries.

The medal won by Miss Caroline Schlerholtz for obtaining highest marks in Bruce county at recent entrance exams. is to be presented to-night at the library.

Mrs. D. McGillivray of Pense Sask., who with her brother, Mr. D. Muir, of Yellowgrass Sask., has been enjoying a fine holiday among old friends, left for the west this week.

Citizens of the town, and country as well, are always welcome at the Red Cross tea rooms from 3 to 7 Saturday afternoons. Local women take turns in keeping the place open, and providing for ten cents, a cup of tea and sandwiches. We draw the attention of our readers, to visit the rooms. The fee is small, and it helps a good cause.

BORN

BORN—On Wednesday Feby 14th., to Mr. and Mrs. L. Hearn, 12th of Bruce, a daughter.

BORN—On Saturday Feby. 17th to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. J. Scott, Saugeen, a daughter.

BORN—On Feby. 10th, to Mr. and Mrs. Dave McKinnon, 6th of Bruce, a son.

BORN—At the Manse, Thedford, Feby. 9th., to Rev. and Mrs. James Foote, a daughter, (Elizabeth).

BORN—On Feby 1st, at Orangeville to Mr. and Mrs Norman Byard, a daughter.

AUCTION SALE

D. C. Cavin has received instructions from Mr. George Bannerman Lot 15, Con. 11, Bruce township to sell by public auction on Tuesday **February 27th** at 1 p. m. Following is the list:

HORSES—Aged mare; work horse; driving pony; Yearling blood colt.

CATTLE—Three cows due to calve in March two cows giving milk; four yearling steers; yearling heifer; 4 fine calves.

FOWL—Sixty or seventy young hens.

IMPLEMENTS—Massey-Harris binder, mower, spring tooth cultivator, seed drill, new Deering rake, Frost & Wood disc, iron harrows, plow, grain and stock rack, gravel box, waggon, sleighs, buggy, cutter, fanning mill, Toronto grader, hay fork and rope, slings and trip chain, Harness, forks, shovels other articles too numerous to mention.

HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS—New Royal Jewel cook stove, heater, tables, bedroom suite, beds, chairs, sideboard, daisy churn, De Laval cream separator, all household furniture to be sold.

The stock is fine stuff. Everything must go as the proprietor is leaving.

TERMS—Ten dollars and under cash, over that amount, 9 months credit on approved joint notes, six per cent per annum off for cash on credit amounts.

Car of Corn

We have coming a third car of feed corn. Get in your order at once there is an immense demand and this car will be cleared up in a hurry.

N. McGillivray, North End Store

TOWN TOPICS

Mrs. John Forrester is on a visit to relatives in Hillsburg.

Miss Cassie Willoughby is home from Detroit for a holiday.

Mr. John Rushton is suffering from erysipelas in his face.

Mrs. Scatton, of Cleveland, has been visiting Mrs. Bolender.

Miss Ager, of North Bruce, spent last week with Miss Cinley in Port Elgin.

Pte. W. J. Barrett writes home that he is now in France and on the firing line.

Stevens-Hepner received two cars of soft coal Friday. Enough to put them through till May.

Miss Laybourne sang a very acceptable solo in the Presbyterian church Sunday morning.

Mrs. J. Christian was in Drayton last week where she attended the funeral of the late Wm. Christian.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Thede have gone to Chesley to attend the funeral of the latter's father.

The condition of Miss Millie Rieber, who is seriously ill, is slightly improved.

The Times appreciates greatly the nice things said of the report it had of the banquet in last issue.

Rev Brubacher, pastor of the Mennonite church, has received a call to Alsask Sask., and is considering it.

Snowshoers are delighted with the beautiful snow scenery along the lake shore.

McLarens have purchased a heavy horse from Mr. James Roach. They have a new outfit for coal delivering now.

Rev. Dudgeon, Methodist minister at Flesherton, has been called to Tottenham. He was U. B. minister at Port Elgin.

Mr. R. M. Lowry notes that 32 years ago this February it was 32 degrees below zero, so that Monday week with its 33 was not a record.

Mr. G. McLaren is in Hamilton this week attending a gathering of Hardware Association. He will go on to Buffalo looking after coal.

At a meeting of the Home Circle held Thursday night, Mrs. S. H. Langford was selected to attend Supreme Circle in Toronto on March 13th.

The W. C. T. U. had an interesting meeting on Tuesday week, but the bad weather made a small attendance. The meeting was held at Mrs. R. Fenton's home.

Miss Ruby Eidt who is home recuperating after her operation for appendicitis at Kitchener hospital, is improving rapidly, and able to be out.

Our old friend John Falconer, who is spending the winter with his daughter in Montreal, says he is well, has not had a cold, and enjoying things immensely.

Mr. Robert Irving, of Galt; Mrs. McDonald, of Guelph; Mr. Hermiston of Listowel; Mr. John Baker, of Cincinnati; Mrs. John Thomson, Owen Sound; Mrs. Mewhinney, Paisley, attended the funeral of the late Mrs. Hilker.

The 3rd Annual Convention of the Ontario Brotherhood of Threshermen, meets in Sarnia next week. Mr. N. E. Jr. of Port Elgin, is a member of the executive, and will attend the gathering.

The Times this week publishes a poem by "Saul Itaire." The verses show real poetical ability, and it will be a pleasure to our readers to know that "Saul Itaire" is a Port Elgin High School pupil.

The Methodist, Evangelical, Baptist United Brethren and Mennonite church members begin Union Prayer Services on Thursday night. The first meeting will be held in the United Brethren church. Dr. Scanlan having charge.

"It's all right to know the world news through the daily, but who would want to be without his own district news," said Mr. R. U. Campbell as he paid his Times subscription. "And by the way, I have been a regular subscriber to the Times for more than 40 years, Since the time of Editor Benner."

Sam Fleming was a caller at The Times office. He has just returned from England after two years at the front. Sam is rather used up with bronchitis and rheumatism. A short sketch of Pte. Fleming's experiences will appear next week.

The death occurred at Mitchell, Iowa, February 5th, after one year's illness of heart trouble of Mr. William R. McLean, formerly of Port Elgin. He was in his 42nd year. He is survived by his widow and two children Rena and Wilbur and also two sisters Mrs. William Bricker and Mrs. George Stephenson, both of Windsor, and three brothers Alex of Britton, Hugh of Washington, and Charlie, of Rainy River.

According to advices from the north, says the Guelph Mercury, Dennis Izzard has been crowned Warden of Bruce for the year. The new King is big enough to command respect, admiration and homage. If we recollect aright, Dennis was a familiar figure on the streets and boulevards of Port Elgin, where he follows the profession of reeve and builder. As he walked through the town he generally carried a door frame in one hand, a couple of window sash on his shoulder, and just to keep the balance, enough scaffolding to build a three story affair on the other side of his make-up. He ought to be able to spank any of the Bruce legislators who get a little troublesome.

Patriotic League of Dunblane

Shipped to Mrs. McPhedran, convener of Sock Fund, Toronto Dec. 8th, 19 pair socks; Feb. 5th, 29 pair socks.

Nov. 10th, to Head Office Red Cross Society Toronto, 6 doz. bandages, 1 doz. suits pyjamas, 6 surgical shirts, 6 pr. socks, 2 quilts.

Feb. 5th, 1 doz. suits pyjamas, 6 flannel shirts.

New officers for Dunblane League appointed on Feb. 1st are as follows; Pres., Mrs. John Scott; 1st Vice Pres., Mrs. John Young; 2nd Vice Pres., Mrs. Stanton; Sec'y, Mrs. Donald Lamont; Treas. Ethel J. Christie; purchasing committee, Mrs. Webster, Mrs. C. Bell, Miss Bessie Young.

Treasurers Report for 1916: Members Fees $11.75; Names for quilt $41.48; donations received $121.52. Total $174.72. Expenditure, $158.01. Balance 16.71.

Mrs. J. T. Wallace, Treasurer

Farm Bought

Mr. James Ferguson, of Burgoyne has purchased the Kepkey old farm, lots 13 and 14, con. 9, Saugeen, from R. S. Begg who recently bought it from John Weishuhn. The price paid was around $4500. D. C. Cavin put the deal through.

TURNER'S

Douglas McCulloch of North Bruce, preached in St. Andrew's on Sunday.

Mrs. Gilbert Christie is spending a few days with friends at Walkerton and vicinity.

Rev. P. N. Currie of Blackstock, Ont. who received a call from North Bruce and St. Andrew's churches has accepted one to Foxboro, Ontario. At the annual meeting it was decided not to hear any more candidates till April.

Mr. J. J. Ellis is visiting friends in Hanover.

On Saturday some of the boys got out with their ploughs and made some good roads on the 4th.

Mr. Campbell of Palmerston, spent a day with Mr. G. Christie.

Mrs. George Schell is slowly improving since her fall at Paisley some time ago.

BUYERS' GUIDE

RATES—Contracts for 500 lines or over in a year 5c a line; regular weekly users of liners, 8c per line casual users of liners, 10c per line Black type, count two lines for one.

Lots of good dairy butter at North End Store.

Buy a box of soap and save $1. We will tell you how at the South End.

Get our prices on Coleman's hams, rolls, etc. We will interest you, and you'll be convinced that Eaton's butcher shop is the place to buy. We sell only Coleman's extra choice lines.

Try our bulk peanut butter 25c a lb. South End.

Just try our chocolates. They are the best money can buy. McMurray.

We have excellent values in men's overalls. Some new lines. South End.

Coleman's Hams, and smoked rolls, Special price hams 25c, rolls 23c. North End Store.

Try Eaton's Butcher shop for fresh fish, salt fish, finnan haddie or oysters. All choice goods.

See our new curtains and curtain materials at South End.

Try us for Bush rubbers, we have what you want N. End Store.

Try Koebke for your next grocery or fruit order

Try Eaton's Butcher shop for Coleman's hams and rolls.

Labrador Herring—Fine large ones, 40c dozen. North End Store.

Wanted—Eggs, and choice butter in pound prints. We pay you cash for them. G. McMurray.

Horse blankets, a complete range. North End Store.

Men's heavy wool socks now 23cts at Barber's.

We invite you to shop with us. We save you money at McMurray's.

See the new cotton dress fabrics up to date goods at the South End.

Neilson's chocolates—once used always used—you get them at Koebke's

Special—A barrel of Coleman's cured hams to hand. Special price. North End Store.

Lumbermen's rubbers and all lines of warm foot wear, and below cost at the South End.

Good, wholesome rice, 6 lbs. for 25c. North End Store.

Koebke sells Neilson's soldier chocolate Send a bar to your soldier boy at the front

Two Leaders

A flour special, Steele, (all Manitoba) 5 bag lots $4.60 per bag; Cream of West (high grade Manitoba) 5 bag lots $5 per bag. Phone us your order now and save money. N. McGillivray, North End Store

THE MARKETS.

	Feby. 21 1917	Feby. 21 1916
Butter	35c	27c
Eggs	40c	30c
Hogs	13.25	9.40
Potatoes	2.25 bag	1.00 bus
Wheat	1.70 bus	1.05 bus
Oats	.70 bus	.35 bus

NOTICE

Miss Glenn of Glenn-Charles, Toronto. Canada's Hair Fashion Store, will be in Port Elgin, February 24th. Queens Hotel, with a full line of Ladies and Gentlemen's Hair Goods, if you are not satisfied with the appearance of your hair, consult Miss Glenn. Free demonstration.

News in General

Mr. A. Osborne was in Paisley last week.

Rev. C. N. Paddon and family have settled at Milverton.

Jas. Farrell is the new chief of police at Kincardine.

J. B. Watson proposes to start a new factory at Kincardine for the manufacture of reed furniture.

DIED—In Ayton, Wednesday February 14th., Aaron Wenger, aged 68 years.

Mr. James Vennard's sale is billed for to-morrow. There is a big list of cattle.

Miss Jennie Bolger, of Brussels, is visiting Mrs. J. W. Anderson, Saugeen.

J. C. Hills and W. Barber were reappointed tax collectors for Arran Tp.

Kincardine council has closed the dancing pavilion until the war is over.

Andrew Rae of Brant Tp., died Tuesday last aged 82 years.

Hogs sold at $14.50 per cwt at Walkerton last week.

34 below at Tara last week and 40 at Paisley.

Arran council granted $30 to each of the Red Cross societies in Arran Tp.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Schilling and family are to live on the 6th of Saugeen, having moved from near Chesley, this week.

A. E. Marks, principal of Paisley continuation school has resigned, and leaves March 1st.

Owen Sound is willing to take one passenger train a day if that will help bring them coal trains.

Andrew Kirkconnell, a well-known farmer near Tiverton, died last week in his 60th year.

Mr. Speer, Arran's new Assessor, intends to raise the assessment all round. He contends it is too low.

Mrs. Gillespie, of Wingham, attended the funeral of the late Lawrence Schrank.

Mr. Kenneth McLennan of Glamis died last week in his 80th year. He was prominent in this section, and brother of Rev. Dr. McLennan of Walkerton.

Pte. Van of the 160th Battalion, died of pneumonia in England last week. He is survived by two children in Southampton.

Mr. Schildroth, Sr., has purchased a house in town and moved in last week. He has been with his son Fred in Saugeen.

Geo. Bannerman is having a sale on the 27th. George thinks he'll take a look around before he settles on another farm.

Rev. Thos. Wilson will not leave Walkerton, and has decided not to accept the call to Williamsport, Pa, Presbyterian church.

Mr. and Mrs. Milton Morrow, of Allenford, have the sympathy of many friends in the death of their only daughter Gladys Ruth.

Mr. Wm. Miller, who went to Alberta a few years ago, is to return and will reside on the Elora Road. Mr. Miller will be remembered as assisting in many programs by his vocal solos.

The death occurred at Regina, Sask., of Agnes M. Gillies, a niece of Mrs. J. T. Wallace. She will be remembered here by many friends as having spent an extended holiday with Mrs. Wallace in 1916.

Trooper Baker who was arrested for assault on Arza Lymburner, and who jumped his bail, was brought back to Owen Sound, and will stand trial by Jury on February 27th. Meantime bail is refused and he is in jail.

Auctioneer Cavin was at Shallow Lake last Wednesday where in one hour he sold $1843 worth of cattle for John Wilson The latter purchased a fine driving horse while in the district from Sid Keeling paying about $200.

Sometimes we print paragraphs about how much a load of hogs brings, but a crop of alfalfa such as Alex J. Lamont and Wm. Schell have makes one take notice. They have 50 bushels and 30 bushels each. It is known as "Saugeen alfalfa seed centre" and sells at $25 per bushel.

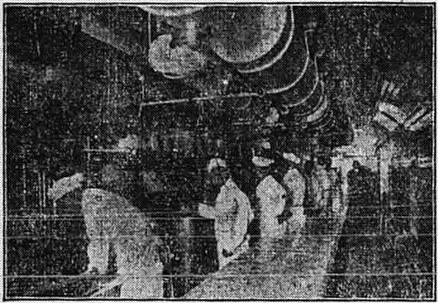
Ed. Clazie is able to be around again after a long illness. He joined the 160th and while in training at London was laid up for months, with swelling of the muscles of his legs. He was unable to go overseas, and was discharged a couple of weeks ago, as not able to stand military service.

Mr. Alex Lamont represented the Agricultural society at the Fairs convention in Toronto last week. The Times learned from Mr. Lamont that the attendance was the largest yet and that the reports showed the fairs of the province were not going behind, but rather ahead. He noted that the convention favored putting more women on the directorate, and that where a good president was found he should be kept in office as long as possible. Mr. McDiarmid of Lucknow, is the man in charge of this district. Mr. Lamont enjoyed his trip very much.

The wreck in which 19 of Irwin Bros., horses were killed was caused while the train was standing on a siding at Pays Place station, 170 miles west of Schrieber. A brakeman turned a switch the wrong way, allowing a through freight to crash headlong into the standing train. The horses were in the cars next the engine, which accounts for their destruction. A large amount of grain was lost from the wrecked cars of the other train. The men all escaped injury. This information was brought by Mr. Robt Irwin, who has returned from the west.—Advocate.

COOKING FOR AN ARMY ON CANADA'S MILITARY "SPECIALS"

4,000 lbs. fresh meat and bacon.
1,200 lbs. beans.
1,500 loaves of bread.
50 bags of potatoes.
1,400 lbs. of sugar.
400 lbs. of coffee.
100 lbs. of tea.
300 gals. of milk.
500 lbs. of butter.
600 lbs. of oatmeal.
Some of the staples provided for a battalion en route Camp Borden, Ont., to Halifax, N.S.



Grand Trunk Commissary Car.

When the full account is written of Canada's participation in the war there will be no more interesting chapter than that dealing with the methods employed in transporting this great army of men from the training areas to the seaboard, over distances, in many instances, of thousands of miles, and thence from our Atlantic ports to the English camps and the trenches of Flanders and France. One side of this work which stands out most clearly is the use of the Military dining cars which have been specially created in Canada to provide our soldiers with meals while on their long railway journeys. No country in the world ever faced the problem of carrying over so great a distance by rail so many men and to meet the situation something new in railroad equipment had to be provided to attend to the cooking and serving of meals. The ordinary dining car, as compact as a watch in its arrangement, can feed thirty people at one sitting, but how to dine hundreds of men at one time was the problem. That it has been mastered in splendid fashion is a compliment to the dining car experts of Canada, and particularly to Mr. E. W. Smith, Superintendent of dining and parlor car service, Grand Trunk Railway System. So successful have been the methods adopted on the Grand Trunk that they have attracted the attention of authorities in all parts of the world and were recently inquired into by the United States Government.

The Grand Trunk Commissary Car shown in the illustration is the largest travelling kitchen ever devised. It is eighty feet long, has a full-sized hotel range ten feet in length, steam-cooking apparatus and sixty-foot refrigerator space and store-room capacity for many tons of provisions. Eight cooks work in it without confusion, while a passageway running the whole length of the car allows the military waiters to pass on their way to and from the coaches. In the movement of a battalion two of these cars are used, the military special being run, as a rule, in two sections. The commissary car is placed in the centre of the train in order that it is easy of access from all the coaches. When a battalion entrains the Commissary Department is always the subject of keen interest among the men in khaki. The military cooks are for the time being out of action. The comfort of the men, so far as diet is concerned, depends upon the railway's crew, in charge of a specially chosen steward. The system of service is explained to the soldiers by the steward at the first meal on the train. The non-commissioned officer in each coach appoints his own waiters. Punctually as the minute hand of the watch reaches the meal hour the waiters from the first car on the train and the last car walk through to the commissary. The cooks have been preparing for hours and everything is ready and piping hot. Along the great counter is spread the various portions of the meal. It is breakfast time and the morning menu calls for oatmeal porridge, meats, potatoes, bread and butter, jam and coffee. Two men take the big trays of meats and potatoes, another the bread, already sliced and buttered, another the porridge, another the coffee and so to the end. As soon as the first two coaches have been supplied two more squads of waiters arrive until all are served. Within fifteen minutes every man on the train is busy with his meal. Serving over twelve hundred men in fifteen minutes without fuss or furore means organization and that is the secret of this railway's method of handling the problem. The rule is that every man shall be amply supplied and nothing delights the cook more than to see boys relish some favorite dish so well that they come back for "more." Three fine meals a day make happy interludes on the long rail journeys. The appreciation of the officers and men for the service given makes the hard work necessary in carrying out the task a pleasure to the men concerned.

LITTLE WORRIES IN THE HOME

These Bring the Wrinkles and Pallid Faces That Make Women Look Prematurely Old.

Almost every woman at the head of a home meets daily many little worries in her household affairs. The care of her little ones, the work about the house all contribute to these worries. Most of them may be too small to notice an hour afterwards, but they constitute a constant strain that affects the blood and the nerves and makes women look prematurely old. The effect of these little worries may be noticed in sick or nervous headache, fickle appetite, tiredness after slight exertion, and the coming of wrinkles which every woman dreads. To those thus afflicted Dr. Williams' Pink Pills offer a speedy cure; a restoration of color to the cheeks, brightness to the eye, a hearty appetite and a sense of freedom from weariness. Among the many thousands of Canadian women who have found new health and strength through these pills is Mrs. G. Strasser, Acton West, Ontario, who says: "I am the mother of three children and after each birth I became terribly run down. I had weak, thin blood, always felt tired and unable to do my household work. After the birth of my third child I seemed to be worse, and was very badly run down. I found the greatest benefit from the Pills, and soon gained my old time strength. Indeed, after taking them I felt as well as if my girlhood, and could take pleasure in my work. I also used Baby's Own Tablets for my little ones and have found them a splendid medicine for childhood ailments."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all dealers in medicine, or you can procure them by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Frock Fashions.

There are many dresses of stockinet.

And numbers of very bewitching gowns are of lustrous charmeuse.

Beads are quite frequently used for trimming—on crepe, satin and silk dresses.

Chenille embroidery is another feature of some new spring gowns.

Coat dresses are youthful, becoming and fashionable—as you'll see by the early spring exhibits.

High-waisted effects are promised a vogue; so, too, is the barrel skirt, the round neck and the combination gown of two kinds of silk.

Iron long fired becomes steel.—Chinese Saying.

HOLD UP YOUR HEAD.

It Will Stimulate You Mentally as Well as Physically.

In a letter to Robert Grimshaw of the New York University, William Muldoon gives advice that it would be well for every man and woman, boy and girl in America to take to heart. He says:

"I was taught in early manhood not to throw my shoulders back, stick my chest out, draw my stomach in or hold my chin down like a goat preparing to butt, but to always try and touch some imaginary thing with the crown of my head. If one tries to do that—first understands how to try and then tries—he doesn't have to pay any attention to the rest of his physical being. That effort to touch something above him not with his forehead, but with the crown of his head will keep every particle of his body in the position that nature intended it should be.

And as a boy I was advised to frequently back up against the wall and make the back of my head, my shoulders, hips, heels all press against the wall at the same time, and in that way get an idea of what was straight, or in other words, how crooked I was becoming by drooping."

Both to young and old Mr. Muldoon's "hold your head up" suggestion is inspiriting. Try it. The effect physically and mentally is immediate. When the head goes higher the impulse is to deep breathing. A man finds more elasticity in his limbs. He steps out with more vigor. There is more spring to his gait. He isn't a [illegible], shambling creature, but a man alive. With the elevation of the crown of the head there seems to come clearer thinking, a more buoyant feeling and a brighter outlook.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Spring Silks.

And extremely gay they are, too.

There is a great deal of that heavy, oyster-white, crepy weave.

Striped tub silks in new colorings are also in evidence.

Taffetas, shimmering and colorful, chiffons, filmy and lovely, charmeuse and satins are also modish.

And the crepes—fine crepe, crepe de chine and meteor, are enchanting and approved of Fashion.

The false can never grow into truth by growing in power.—Tagore.

A MESSAGE TO WOMEN!!

LET a woman ease your suffering. I want you to write, and let me tell you of my simple method of home treatment, send you ten days' free trial, postpaid, and put you in touch with women in Canada who will gladly tell what my method has done for them.

If you are troubled with weak, tired feelings, headache, backache, bearing down sensations, bladder weakness, constipation, catarrhal conditions, pain in the sides, regularly or irregularly, bloating, sense of falling or misplacement of internal organs, nervousness, desire to cry, palpitation, hot flashes, dark rings under the eyes, or a loss of interest in life, write to me to-day. Address: Mrs. M. Summers, Box 8, Windsor, Ont.

They Made Him A Different Man

WHAT B. DRAPER SAYS OF DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

His Troubles Were Numerous and of Long Standing, But Four Boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills Drove Them All Away.

Sedley, Sask., Feb. 22—(Special)—"Dodd's Kidney Pills made me a different man." The speaker was Mr. Benjamin Draper, well known and highly respected here. He is a fine, healthy representative of the prairie province, and he says he owes his health to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I was in bad shape all round when I started to use Dodd's Kidney Pills," Mr. Draper continued. "My trouble came from hard work when I was young. My joints got stiff, my muscles cramped and I suffered terribly from a sore back. I was depressed and low spirited, I was always thirsty and I had flashes of light before my eyes.

"I had rheumatism and heart flutterings, my appetite was fitful, my memory was failing and I was troubled with shortness of breath. Four boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills made me a new man."

Dodd's Kidney Pills cured all Mr. Draper's troubles because they all came from sick kidneys. If you have any of his symptoms Dodd's Kidney Pills will help you.

The Grey North Sea.

Englishmen at home, in comfort,
Buying and selling, too,
Smoking your pipes together,
Just as you used to do;
Think of the sailors striving
To keep you safe and free,
Out on the North Sea riding,
Out on the grey North Sea.

Women at home, in safety,
Sleeping and waking, too,
Tending the home and garden,
Just as you used to do;
Think of the sailors straining
To keep your children free,
Out on the North Sea watching,
Out on the grey North Sea.

All ye in England dwelling,
Free from the war's alarm,
Just as in peace-time living,
Sheltered from want or harm;
Think of the sailors daily,
For the sake of you and me,
Out on the North Sea dying,
Out on the grey North Sea.

Kingston-on-Thames. Constance M. Savage.

JEWELED BOOKS.

Ancient Volumes Bound in Gold and Incrusted With Gems.

Bibliophilists will tell you that the bookbinding of the ancient has never been equaled, let alone surpassed. They will extol the beauties of the bindings of the Byzantine period, when books had covers of gold, silver and copper studded with jewels, the massive tomes being carried in imperial processions.

The book produced in the middle ages were of remarkable beauty inwardly and outwardly. Religious manuscripts were enriched with illuminations themselves, while their covers were of silver, gold or enamel, incrusted with gems. These books were generally bestowed as splendid gifts by bishops and princes on monastic houses and churches, where they were laid on the altar or chained to a desk.

The dukes of Burgundy were renowned for their libraries. The "Boccacio" of Charles the Bold was bound in red velvet set with five large rubies. Another Burgundian book was velvet bound and set with fifty-eight pearls of great size.

The library of Philip the Good of Burgundy surpassed all other book collections of the time. It contained nearly 10,000 volumes, all richly illuminated on vellum, with bindings of damask, satin and velvet, incrusted with jewels, with clasps of gold and gems.—Pearson's Weekly.

Inflammatory Rheumatism Permanently Cured

NEW BRUNSWICK LADY GIVES FULL PARTICULARS OF HER RECOVERY.

There are many types of rheumatism, but none worse than inflammatory.

It was this kind that almost killed Mrs. Edw. Warman, of Kent Jct., N.B.

Every known remedy she tried, different doctors gave their advice, but the disease increased.

Weak and despairing, she was at her wits' end when the remarkable cure of Thos. Cullen was published. This gentleman was cured of rheumatism by "Ferrozone." Consequently, Mrs. Warman used the same remedy. Here is her statement:

"For five years I have been rheumatic. I tried various forms of relief without success. The disease increased, settled in my joints and muscles; these swelled, caused excruciating pain and kept me from sleeping. My limbs and arms stiffened, my shoulders were lame, and prevented me from working. Week by week I was losing strength and despaired of finding a cure. It was a happy day I heard of Ferrozone. Every day I took Ferrozone I felt better; it eased the painful joints, gave me energy and a feeling of new life. Ferrozone cured my rheumatism, cured it so that not an ache has ever returned. Even damp weather no longer affects me."

Ferrozone has power to destroy Uric Acid, neutralize and enrich the blood, and therefore does cure the worst cases. Mrs. Warman's statement proves this.

By removing the cause of the disease and building up a reserve of energy, Ferrozone is certain to cure. Sufferer, isn't it about time to stop experimenting? Ferrozone is a CURE, order to-day, 50c per box, or six for $2.50, sold by all dealers or direct from The Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Ont.

CHAT IN PASSING.

Spring-Like and Dainty Are Some of the New Negligee.

Some of the daintiest negligees [illegible] with [illegible]. They have just enough [illegible] in colors [illegible] to make them attractive [illegible].

* * *

Now that we have long passed the stage [illegible]. What with our short skirts, they are not, and [illegible] if they are encased in a pair of those new black satin slippers with [illegible] beads in the prettiest colors and bewitching designs she'd not mind how much they show!

* * *

Any woman who has ever had the misfortune to have the hot-water bottle burst just when it was most needed, will appreciate a new bottle which is waterless but not lacking in hotness. It is flat and of metal and one has but to [illegible] it for several minutes and it will stay hot (and unburst!) for hours at a stretch.

* * *

This is a good time to pick up an inexpensive evening frock. All the shops are having sales and clearing out winter stocks, and if one will but take the trouble to look there are many gowns which have possibilities marked for very little. Freshened up with new tulle or perhaps a bit of lace or silk, a good gown may be had for an absurdly small outlay.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

TRADE BRIEFS.

Crops and animal products of the United States in 1916 had an estimated value of $13,449,000,000, an increase of $2,674,000,000 over 1915, which was the former record year.

The Peruvian Government will pave the city of Iquitos at a cost of $13,666. This will be paid by revenues from rubber plantations in the Department of Loreto.

There are opportunities for several lines of American supplies in West Africa, including canned goods, pork, cotton prints, hats and clothes.

As a result of the efforts of consular agents at Port Elizabeth, South Africa, American machinery worth $45,000 was installed in a wool washery in that district.

High grade phonographs are gaining in favor in Brazil. They retail at about $200 each. Care should be taken in packing the machines for export.

Mr. G. S. Thompson has discovered that celluloid can be made plastic by soaking it in ether solution. It can then be moulded into any shape for application in various tissues of the body.

India's small output of saltpetre is due not to any scarcity of the product, but to the difficulty of securing labor.

One hundred thousand pounds of lemon grass are used annually in the United States by manufacturers of perfume and soap. The Department of Agriculture is endeavoring to interest farmers in growing this grass on the high pine lands of Florida. Lemon grass is now imported from the East Indies.

A new natural dye has been discovered in a native grown root of Porto Rico, known as "genibrillo" or sweet ginger. The root is sold by farmers at Mayaguez for $1 a hundred pounds.

Brightly colored belts with pockets and polished buckles make big sales at Aden, Arabia. Dealers who hope to compete successfully for this trade should export an article that will cost not more than 25 cents.

Structural iron, cement and wood are needed in Colombia.

The Venezuelan Government plans to construct a road which will extend through the States of Miranda, Anzoategui and Bolivar, and will connect all the important cities in those States.

A dealer in France has inquired about American machinery for the bookbinding industry.

American biscuits and small cakes are in demand in British East Africa.

The United States has succeeded England as the supplier of lead in pigs and bars to Foochow, China. Tea chests are lined with this product.

Two portable sawmills have been placed in operation at Salisbury, New Brunswick. It is expected that the mills will saw 2,000,000 feet of lumber. The portable mills reduce the cost of sawing lumber in sections remote from existing sawmills.

Bermuda's 1917 vegetable crops will not be as good as usual, it is asserted, for this reason that there is less land under cultivation than in previous years.

PILES
You will find relief in Zam-Buk! It eases the burning, stinging pain, stops bleeding and brings ease. Perseverance, with Zam-Buk, means cure. Why not prove this? All Druggists and Stores—50c box.
Zam-Buk

ANTIQUES
Have you any old articles of merit which you are desirous of disposing of—such as Antique Furniture, Old Plate, Brassware, Prints, Engravings, Old Arms, Armour, Curios, etc.? If so, you will find it of interest to you to consult us.
ROBERT JUNOR
62 KING ST. E., HAMILTON, ONT.
THE HOUSE FOR GIFTS.
Importers and Dealers in China, Glass, Fancy Goods and Antiques.

Minard's Liniment for sale Everywhere.

Shop Sights

Many new sports hats of fine straw in mushroom shape and that new chartreuse green which is so fashionable and so difficult to wear.

New sports skirts of white wash satin, in smart pleated models; also some of white pongee.

New white and gold velour checked suitings that are quite smart, quite wide and will make attractive spring suits.

New spring frocks for young girls made in a rather trying style with the new round, and rather high, neck.

More sports silk than have ever before been shown—and destined to make coat linings or coats, whole suits, frocks, blouses, hats and parasols.

To whom it may concern: This is to certify that I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT myself as well as prescribed it in my practice where a liniment was required and have never failed to get the desired effect.

C. A. KING, M. D.

TRY USING RICE.

It Will Often Take the Potato's Place.

Now that potatoes, owing to increased prices, are no longer within reach for common use, rice is the best possible substitute.

Boiled rice is the best thing in sight. It is at once available, and, measured by its nourishing qualities, of far greater, pound for pound, use in keeping up the strength of those who eat it. Where a family needs to be coaxed into a fondness for rice instead of potatoes, try serving it some specially attractive fashion. There is much in appearance. A mound of fluffy rice, well cooked and lightly piled in the centre of a platter, lends itself to a great variety of appetizing variations.

The secret of properly cooked rice lies in an abundance of rapidly boiling water. After washing the uncooked rice so that the last rinsing water is not even cloudy, the grains should be sprinkled into a kettle of rapidly boiling water, the rice being added so gradually that the violent ebullition of the water will not be checked. There must be plenty of water and every grain of rice must fairly dance up and down.

For instance, try a decoration of green peppers, cut in rings and cooked until tender in slightly salted water. Lay these green rings in an interlaced row, well up on the mound of rice. The effect will be found exceeding good and the peppers will also add a delicious bit of flavor to the rice, when served together.

Pimentoes cut in strips and dropped for a few minutes into boiling water make another excellent garnish for boiled rice, the pieces being scattered irregularly around the edge, as a border.

A sprinkling of finely chopped parsley over the mound of rice is sightly as well as appetizing and a few spoonfuls of minced boiled ham, lightly strewn over the rice, is an improvement to the appearance of the dish as well as a piquant addition to the taste.

A little trick which goes a long way toward the satisfactory serving of rice is the use of a fork rather than a spoon. When cooking, the rice should never be stirred with a spoon, but with a fork; when serving, where possible, use two forks instead of a spoon. The spoon crushes the delicate particles and gives the rice a mushy look which must always be avoided.

Chicken livers in brown sauce, boiled calves' liver, creamed codfish, or minced meat of any kind, are all improved when served with a border on boiled rice, in which case potatoes need not figure in the meal in any form.

Lumbago's Misery Ceases, Every Aching Muscle Cured

JUST RUB ON OLD-TIME "NERVILINE."

Not necessary to drug inside!

That awful stiffness that makes you yelp worse than a kicked dog will be cured—cured for a certainty, and quickly, too, if you just rub on Nerviline.

Rub Nerviline right into the sore spot, rub lots of it over those tortured muscles, do this and the pain will go. You see Nerviline is thin, not oily. Therefore it sinks in, it penetrates through the tissues, it gets right to those stiff, sore muscles and irritated nerves that make you dance with pain.

You'll get almost instant relief from muscle soreness, stiffness, aching joints, lameness or rheumatism by rubbing with Nerviline. It is a soothing liniment, and doesn't blister, doesn't burn or even stain the skin.

It's the most harmless cure in the world for Lumbago, Back Strain or Sciatica. It takes away the ache at once and ends your misery quickly.

Now quit complaining—don't suffer another day—Nerviline, that good, soothing old-time liniment will limber you up mighty quick. Get busy to-day. Any dealer anywhere can supply Nerviline, 25c.

Father's Failure.

Johnny Blank, who had seen eight summers go by, not very long ago developed a fondness for playing "hookey" from school. After two or three offences of this kind he was taken to task by his teacher.

"Johnny," she said, "the next time you are absent I want you to bring me an excuse from your father telling me why you were not here."

"I don't want to bring an excuse from father," protested the boy.

"Why not?" asked the teacher, her suspicion plain.

"'Cause father isn't any good at making excuses. Mother finds him out every time."—New York Times.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

AMERICAN PEOPLE TO ALLIES.

If they tell you that we hold
Right and Wrong are much the same:
That with equal share of blame
The defender of the fold
And the ravening wolf we name—
Don't believe it!

If they tell you that we think,
When the robber comes by night
And we see beneath murderous might
Innocence unfriended sink,
We should be "too proud to fight"—
Don't believe it!

If they tell you we are cold
When strong men, and maids as brave,
May not [illegible] from bondage save—
We who gave [illegible] gold,
And our heart's blood, for the slave!—
Don't believe it!

If—O gallant souls and true—
If they tell you we judge well
Ways of Heaven and ways of Hell;
That the honor dear to you
Also in our souls doth dwell—
Oh, believe it!

If they tell you our heart's cry:
"That, whate'er the danger near,
One, one only loss we fear;
And are ready, [illegible]
For the things that you hold dear—
Oh, believe it!

—[illegible] Cullen, in Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Does a coal wagon always have the right of weigh?

The Business of Being a Boy is a strenuous employment. Sturdy boys and girls are not built out of books alone. The best food for growing youngsters is Shredded Wheat, the whole wheat food that builds healthy tissue, good bone and develops sound teeth and healthy gums. For breakfast or any meal, with milk or cream. Delicious with preserved fruits.

Made in Canada.

SHALL BREAK GERMAN FRONT SAYS GEN. HAIG

British Leader Tells Press Men of His Confidence of Success.

BIG GUNS NEEDED

"Peace Can Only Come With Absolute Victory, by Our Arms."

New York Report.—The following semi-official French communique is given out by the Wireless Press:

Certain of the French war correspondents have been received by Sir Douglas Haig. Following are some of the statements made by the General:

War is certainly not merely the clash of armies. In order to conduct it prodigious preparations and intense machinery are necessary. Our two most serious preoccupations at present are railway and artillery. We have had to construct within the last few months in the rear of our lines over 250 kilometres of railway lines, and recently I sent for the managers of the greatest railway companies in Britain. I showed them on the spot what had been done and what remains to be done. They understood the urgency and extent of the task.

As regards munitions, we have realized the maximum. At this moment we can supply our allies in excess of their needs. We must, however, have more artillery, especially heavy artillery. The point is not merely to be [illegible] to the enemy, but to overwhelm him with the whole of our strength."

The journalists asked the question whether a great offensive was imminent and whether Sir Douglas thought German lines would be pierced.

The General replied: "Who will commence it? The French, the Germans or ourselves, that matters little. If the enemy commences, either in the north or south in salients which appear to him favorable or on former fields of battle, we are ready to receive him, and his effort will cost him dear. We have trained armies and fully equipped so that his attack may be turned into a rout, and so that at no moment will there be a possibility, even in the rear, that he can be able to reintrench himself. You ask me whether we shall break the German front. Most certainly we shall, and severely, and at many points. The Germans, to defend themselves behind their front, have a very powerful network of railways. The first attacks of the general offensive may find themselves defeated at some points and uncertain at others. But we shall strike with full force until the total destruction of the German army is attained."

On being asked whether that would take place this year or not, he replied: "The year will be decisive in the sense that one will see take place on the battlefields the decision of the war. That is to say, the event after which Germany will be shown to be beaten militarily. It may be that the year of decision is also the year of peace. We all desire and shall do everything in our power to bring about the desired result. Peace can only come with absolute victory, which will be attained by the force of our arms. The Allies must not allow themselves to be deceived by German suggestions.

"In offering peace Germany only thinks of preparations for the next war. If we unfortunately yielded to perfidious appeals the drama would recommence in three years. Soldiers with their good sense and instinct understand that. Those on whom it depends with their blood wish to create peace with victory. In this respect I have entire confidence in our troops. Their morale is above all suspicion. With regard to peace we are all 'squarely well,' by which I mean the indomitable will to fight until the end."

DANDIES OF INDIAN ARMY

The Khattaks Are the Celts of the Hindus.

Have Queer Kink Found in All Pathans.

British Headquarters in Mesopotamia, Cable.—(British Eyewitness) (Correspondence of The Associated Press)—The Khattaks are the dandies of the Indian army. They are like the Celts of the British army, reckless, generous, improvident, mercurial, altogether a friendly and responsive sort of people, but with the queer kink that one finds in all Pathans, that sensitive, sensitive point of honor or shame which puzzles the psychologist.

The Khattaks kept their spirits up all through the hot weather. They are lively sometimes. As soon as the drum and oboe sound they start capering and make their work fly. The Khattaks are as responsive to the music as the Highlanders to the bagpipe, but they are more demonstrative. It is a good thing to be near when the Khattak Rifles leave camp. At the first sound of the drum and oboe they break into a wild treble shriek, tailing off perhaps, with the balbala, the Pathan imitation of the gurgling of the camel.

These tribesmen are easily excited, seldom dispirited, and if so, only for a short time. Their eagerness is sometimes a positive danger during an attack. At Sheikh Saad it was difficult to hold the Khattak company back while the regiment on their left was coming up; they were all for going ahead and breaking the line; and in the end it was a premature sortie of the Khattaks that precipitated the assault.

Old Shere Khan, a typical Khattak, the other day killed, right inside the regimental lines a rival for his wife's affections, and he could not have done anything else. The man's offense carried its own sentence in the minds of all decent-thinking Khattaks. Before the deed the subadar-major begged the adjutant to get the rival, Sher Gul, well away before the night; otherwise, he said, there would be trouble, but the adjutant could not look into the case until the next morning. In the meantime, to safeguard Sher Gul, he told the subador to see that twenty stout men slept around his bed.

The subadar made it fifty, but to no avail. At one in the morning the adjutant was called out quietly to see the remains of Sher Gul. His head was lying on the edge of the bed, a hatchet imbeded in the skull. He had been killed with fifty men sleeping round him. They had all slept like the dead, and nobody had heard the blow. There was no evidence against Shere Khan whatever public opinion was on his side.

"Zam, Zan and Zar"—land, women and gold—according to the Persian proverb, are at the bottom of all outrage, and with nine Khattaks out of ten, it is Zan.

The Khattak thinks no end of his personal appearance. He dresses to kill, and loves to go and parade in the bazaar in his gala kit. He will spend hours over his toilet, peering at himself in the glass all the while without a trace of self-consciousness, though his neighbors may be almost as interested in the performance as he. Then, with his hair neatly oiled and trained to the level of the lobe of his ear, he will stride forth in his flowery waistcoat of plum color or maroon velvet with golden braid, spotless white baggy trousers a flower behind his ear, a red handkerchief in his pocket, a cane in his hand, and for headgear a high Kohat lungi black with yellow and crimson ends, and a kula covered with gold.

CANADIANS DECORATED FOR VALOR

Long List of Heroes Honored for Bravery On the Field.

TWO BARS TO CROSS

While a Large Number Have Won the Military Cross.

London Cable.——The following honors have been gazetted:

Bar to Military Cross—Capt. Acting Major Henry Sloan Cooper, Infantry, led a successful raid with great courage and coolness; on many previous occasions he had done fine work. Capt. Roy Aubrey Spencer, Engineers, displayed great courage and skill in counter-mining against enemy galleries; on one occasion he was cut off from our lines for twelve hours.

Military Cross—Lieut. Acting Capt. A. William Archibald Cameron, Infantry, led a raid against the enemy with marked gallantry, inflicting many casualties and capturing seven prisoners. Lieut., Acting Capt. Harry Harold Coombe, although severely wounded during the raid continued the command and encouraged his men. Lieut. Charles Southwell De Gruchy, Artillery, displayed great courage and skill in establishing and maintaining communication under very heavy fire materially assisting in the success of the operations. Lieut. William Ralph Elliot, Infantry, assumed command and handled a company in attack with marked courage and ability; he reorganized the men who carried out consolidation of the position. Lieut. William George Ross Gurdon led a successful raid against the enemy with great courage and determination.

Burdette Wing Harmon led a raiding party and bombed three dugouts, inflicting many casualties and brought back two unwounded prisoners. Chas. Herbert Ivey, Engineers, succeeded in laying a trench with tracing tape in spite of a very heavy fire. Later he showed marked courage and skill in guiding a working party to the site.

Clarence Errol Kidd, Infantry, led a party across 200 yards of No Man's Land, and although his knee was severely wrenched in going over, he continued to carry on, and later organized a small party himself and helped to carry in the wounded under heavy fire. Wm. Angus Livingstone led a section of a raiding party with marked gallantry, inflicting many casualties and capturing several prisoners. Arthur Renner McCormick led a raid against the enemy's trenches with great gallantry; previously he had carried out several daring reconnaissances. James Goldie McMillan, Engineers, for conspicuous gallantry in assisting and exploding a large mine against the enemy galleries; after the explosion he, with great personal risk, dug down into the enemy's galleries from a point in No Man's Land thereby capturing and consolidating 700 feet and rendering the infantry in this sector safe from enemy mines, also capturing valuable mining apparatus. There were other indentifications during this operation.

George William Harold Milliken (Infantry), led a raiding party and bombed dugouts, inflicting heavy casualties. He assisted in the capture of four prisoners. Coulson Norman Mitchell (Engineers), displayed great courage and skill in counter-mining against enemy galleries. On one occasion he was cut off from our lines twelve hours. Victor George Wright Morris, led a raid against the enemy with great courage and determination and later although wounded, he continued to carry on. Robert Roy Murray (Engineers), displayed great courage and skill in counter-mining enemy galleries; on one occasion he was cut off from our lines twelve hours. Chas. Harold Peters (Infantry), led a patrol against the enemy, having personally reconnoitered the line of advance on two previous nights; later he led a relief party under heavy fire and succeeded in bringing in a wounded man. Donald Graham Robertson (Artillery), displayed great courage and skill in counter-mining enemy galleries, on one occasion he was cut off from our lines twelve hours.

Distinguished Conduct Medals—501,-[illegible] Corp. J. F. Barclay, Engineers, showed courage and skill in countermining enemy galleries, he was cut off from our lines twelve hours; [illegible] N. W. Hanna, Infantry, showed great courage and determination when in charge of a section himself, he killed an enemy officer; 136347 Sergt. J. T. [illegible], led a raiding party with great courage, himself killing one enemy, thereby saving a comrade; 401,-193 Sapper H. D. McGillivray, Engineers, showed great courage and skill in mining against enemy galleries, he was cut off from our lines twelve hours; A4115 Pte. D. E. Purser, Infantry, showed marked courage and initiative during a raid, and himself shot four of the enemy, he has at all times set a fine example to his men; 452502 Corp. J. C. Raspberry, although wounded, led a raiding party to the trench and displayed great courage and skill in counter mining enemy galleries, he was cut off from our lines twelve hours; 409424 Sergt. J. W. Strong, Infantry led a raiding party with great courage and skill, entering enemy's trenches and inflicting many casualties.

NORWAY, SWEDEN, DENMARK, IN JOINT PROTEST TO BERLIN

Scandinavian Nations Declare Submarine Campaign Illegal In Principle.

Cite Case of Neutral Ships Not For Enemy Ports--Reserve Right of Action.

London Cable.——Reuter's Copenhagen correspondent reports that Norway, Sweden and Denmark have handed to the German Ministers identical notes protesting the naval measures taken by Germany and Austria-Hungary, and making all reservations regarding the loss of life and the material damage resulting.

The following official communication has been issued:

"On Tuesday, the 13th instant, the Danish, Norwegian and Swedish Governments handed to the German Ministers in their respective capitals notes identical in tenor, protesting against the barring of certain sea zones announced by Germany and Austria. The note begins by recalling the fact that during the war the Governments have several times found themselves obliged to formulate formal protests against serious infringements of the rights of neutral involved by measures of various belligerent powers."

It then emphasizes the fact that the Governments, whose actions on these various occasions were, as always, inspired by the spirit of the most perfect loyal impartiality, confined themselves to defending the imprescriptable rights of neutrals.

After pointing out that the Governments have on previous occasions protested against measures of belligerents tending to restrict the free use of the seas by neutrals, the note proceeds to emphasize that the Governments on this occasion are all the more bound to maintain, in taking the same point of view, that the obstacles placed in the way of neutral navigation are now more considerable, in both extent and gravity.

"The note draws attention to the fact that the only rules of international law which might be invoked in support of measures having at their object the prevention of all commerce and all navigation with the enemy are those relating to a naval blockade. The note affirms that no belligerent has the right to prohibit peaceful navigation through zones the limits of which are very distant from enemy coasts, which could be blockaded only in legitimate manner. The Governments recall the universally recognized law on naval blockade, namely, that a neutral ship cannot be captured if it is not making any attempt to violate the blockade, and that in the event of a ship being captured it must be brought before a prize court in conformity with the general regulations.

"The Governments declare their anxiety in regard to the measures which have been announced is aggravated further by the fact that the zones declared dangerous will, it appears, be watched exclusively by submarines, whose activity involves great danger for neutrals' subjects, as has been shown by experience on various occasions in the course of the war.

"Finally, the note points out that the measures announced will be all the more contrary to the principles of international law, if, as the tenor of the communications of the Imperial Governments seems to indicate, they are to be applied without distinction to all ships entering the zones described, and consequently to those not bound for enemy ports, but on the way from one neutral port to another.

"On the ground of the considerations set forth above, the Governments formally protest against the measures taken by Germany and Austria and Hungary, and make all reservations with regard to the loss of human lives and to material damage which may result from them.

KAISER USED SANDBAG METHODS ON UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR

So Mr. Gerard Himself Characterized Their Treatment of Him.

Copenhagen, via London Cable.—The attempt of the German Government to negotiate through James W. Gerard, who had retired as Ambassador to Germany, desired concessions and pledges, was of a nature to lead Mr. Gerard to characterize it in conversations with a Foreign Office representative as "sandbagging." He refused even to transmit the text of the concessions desired unless he was allowed to report in code—a privilege of which he had been deprived since the rupture of relations.

Incidentally, the same embargo on Embassy communications was extended afterwards to telegraphing in open language within the Empire, in an attempt to convey instructions to American consuls; then to long-distance telephones used for the same purpose, and finally to letters to the Embassy; to the local Berlin telephone service, and even to the use by the personnel of local telephones at nearby hotels.

ADMIRAL GAUCHET.

Commander at Saloniki a Miquelon Fisherman.

St. Pierre, Miq., Report.—Much interest was aroused here by the recent promotion of Admiral Dominique Gauchet to be admiral-in-chief of the Allied navies at Saloniki, news of which was received in his little French colony after considerable delay. Admiral Gauchet was born on Dog Island, one of the St. Pierre group. His father was a fisherman, and as a boy he was trained to that pursuit.

Thirty years ago he went to France and joined the navy. Frequent acts of heroism in service led to his steady promotion. Admiral Gauchet is in his 59th year.

DAY'S TOLL OF UB. VICTIMSS

Liner Afric Lost Seventeen of Her Crew.

Three Other Boats Sunk by the Huns.

SHIPS SUNK.

	Ships.	Tons.
Total sunk to date, Feb. 13	76	200,0[illegible]
Sunk on Tuesday	4	13,[illegible]

Of the ships sunk one was American thirty neutral, forty British and six other belligerents.

SUNK ON TUESDAY.

Afric, British	11,9[illegible]
[illegible] West (motor), Norwegian	[illegible]
[illegible], British	1,160
Ada (brigantine), British	18[illegible]

London Cable.—Seventeen members of the crew of the White Star Line steamer Afric are missing as a result of the destruction of the vessel by a submarine. The Afric was of [illegible] tons. Two other vessels, the British steamer Ferrand, 1,160 tons and the Norwegian motor [illegible] West, are reported to have been sent to the bottom. The tonnage of the Norwegian ship is not known.

The Afric belonged to the Oceanic Steamship Navigation Co., a subsidiary of the White Star Line. Steamship men here familiar with the vessel said she had accommodation for about [illegible] passengers, second-class only. She was engaged in the Liverpool, Capetown and Australian service. At the office of the White Star Line here it was said the ship had been engaged in Admiralty service, but whether so engaged when sunk they did not know.

The Afric had a gross tonnage of 11,999 tons. She was last reported in the maritime register as leaving Capetown, Africa, on Dec. 3, with her destination not given.

NOT SEEKING TO AVOID WAR.

Berlin, Cable.——It is absolutely denied here that Germany in a note to the United States, or through other medium, is inviting suggestions for the avoidance of actual war. It is reiterated that the Imperial Government is not permitting doubts in any quarters regarding the position actively assumed in the U-boat warfare and that there can be no talk or thought of recession from the programme already being carried out.

In view of this it is declared in authoritative circles that any further parley or exchange of notes with the United States may be dismissed as unwarranted and improbable.

The origin of the report is ascribed to the recent announcement, made through the Swiss Government, that Germany was willing to negotiate respecting the amended treaty of 1799.

NOT STARVING YET.

Port of London Returns Show Little Decrease.

London Cable.——(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—"The returns of the Port of London for the past eight months will not encourage the hopes of the Germans of starving London or ruining its trade by the depredations of submarines," says the latest report of the Port of London authority on conditions at the great London docks.

The tonnage entering and leaving the port shows a substantial decrease as compared with the preceding year, but the quantity of goods actually unloaded shows a decrease of only three per cent., the tonnage being 1,829,000 this year, as compared with 1,885,000 last year. Prohibitions on the import of several classes of merchandise have been in force during this period, and have undoubtedly affected the figures appreciably.

The stocks of goods, especially foodstuffs, in the public warehouses has actually increased 22 per cent., being 687,000 tons against 564,000. The present stocks are the largest in the history of the docks of London.

As compared with pre-war times the traffic of the port of London has increased from 1,649,000 tons in 1913 to 1,829,000 for the corresponding period this year.

The detailed report indicates increases in receipts of most articles of food. Wheat, sugar, rice, cheese and cocoa all show an improvement. Meat and tea show a decrease.

The supply of timber is of next importance to foodstuffs, says the report. Difficulty in handling has been acute in this respect, owing largely to the enlistment of one third of the 700 timber porters, who handle the stack the timber after it has been discharged by the stevedores.

The irregularity of the arrival of timber-laden ships has also been a trying factor. A few days ago thirteen timber vessels arrived at the docks on a single tide. But in spite of such difficulties, the stock of timber at the docks has increased from about 200,000 tons to more than 250,000 tons.

Much of the work of the docks is now being done by soldiers from one of the numerous dock laborers' battalions specially recruited for work of this kind here and in France.

SEA LANE OF ARMED SHIPS

Guards Liners Through Danger Zone Off Britain.

Extends Hundreds of Miles Into Atlantic.

New York Reprot.——The Associated Press says that a funnel-shaped sea lane of armed patrol ships extending 300 miles from the British Isles westward has been establishde by the British Admiralty, according to passengers arriving here yesterday and to-day on the Cunard Line steamship Andania and other vessels from Liverpool. Light cruisers, patrol boats and armed trawlers literally lined the course taken by the Andania from Fastnet until she was safely out of the war zones, it was said.

The patrol boats at times were so close to the Andania that her passengers said they appeared to be separated by less than half a mile of sea in some places. At the western or sea end of the lane of safety, however, the passengers said they learned from the officers of the Andania the guarding craft were spread out in such a manner as to be invisible from the bridge of the Andania.

Seven steamers from various British ports arrived in New York harbor to-day within a few hours of each other. This immediately suggested to shipping men that the vessels had been convoyed across the Atlantic in a body and when passengers were interviewed they confirmed the conviction that the Admiralty had evolved such a scheme of meeting the submarine menace.

When the Cunard liner Ascania, which was among to-day's arrivals, left Liverpool fifty merchantmen were concentrated there awaiting convoy, passengers of the Ascania said. As warships arrived the steamers were escorted off on their voyages in groups of three and four.

The Ascania carried 101 cabin and seven third-class passengers. The Laconia arrived at almost the same time with thirty-seven passengers. They reported picking up an S.O.S. call shortly after leaving Liverpool. Two cruisers escorting the Laconia left her, evidently in response to the call.

The other ships arriving were the Atlas and Hermes from London, the Clifton and Stocker from Cardiff, and the Brighton from Barry.

THE ADRIATIC SAFE.

New York Report.—The White Star Line steamship Adriatic, the first British passenger vessel to leave New York after Germany's unrestricted submarine warfare began, has arrived safely at Liverpool, according to a cablegram received here to-day by the International Mercantile Marine. The ship reached its destination Monday morning, the message read.

NEW DEMAND BY STATES TO BE EMPHATIC

Germany to Be Told She Must Free U. S. Seamen Now Prisoners.

ARMING OF SHIPS

Navy Guns May be Loaned —Congestion in Ports Grows Serious.

Washington Report.—An enquiry concerning the redetention by Germany of the 72 American seamen brought in by the prize ship Yarrowdale was despatched to Berlin to-day by the United States, preliminary to more vigorous action if the men are not promptly released.

The plight of these sailors occupied much of the time at to-day's Cabinet meeting, given over to the crisis growing out of Germany's submarine warfare. It was agreed that their liberty again should be demanded in most emphatic fashion. Pending complete reports as to the treatment of German crews on war-bound ships in the Philippines, Hawaii and elsewhere, however, the Government will content itself with the enquiry as to why the Americans are held and under what conditions.

The Cabinet discussed every phase of the international situation. The question of providing navy guns for American ship-owners desiring to arm their vessels for defence was considered, but it was stated officially afterwards that no decision was reached. It is understood that there was a division of opinion with most of the Cabinet officers strongly favoring furnishing the guns, both on the ground that permitting American ships to remain idle in port suggests acquiescence in Germany's course, and because the congestion of ocean-bound freight in the country's ports is assuming serious proportions. Two or three members are said to have contended that the policy would be unwise. The President will decide the question.

News that an official statement had been issued at Berlin announcing that yesterday was the last "day of grace" allowed neutral shipping before the unrestricted submarine warfare went into full effect, did not appreciably increase tension here. There has been full realization ever since the sinking of the Anchor liner California that the German campaign is being carried on in defiance of the United States, and that Providence only is to be thanked that the overt act against American life that will precipitate war has not been committed.

There were strong indications during the day that the severance of relations with Germany would be extended to the other Central Powers. Austria's adherence to Germany's position is regarded as practically certain to force a break with that country. Ambassador Elkus at Constantinople was instructed to-day to ascertain whether submarines operating under the Turkish flag were under the same instructions as those of Germany and Austria.

Serious differences with Turkey already exist over interference with Armenian and Syrian relief, and the detention of more than 1,000 American refugees.

It develops that no message has been received at the State Department since the break with Germany from either Ambassador Elkus in Constantinople or from Consul-General Murphy in Sofia, who cared for American interests throughout Bulgaria. All cables to and from both points must go through Vienna, but officials have no indication as to whether they are held up there or by the local Bulgarian and Turkish authorities.

Meanwhile, the naval collier Caesar, loaded with food and clothing contributed by Americans for the sufferers in Syria, and the cruiser Des Moines, loaded with medical supplies, are lying at anchor in Alexandria harbor, unable to continue their voyage to Beirut, because of the uncertainty as to what greeting they would meet. They are long overdue at Beirut, where they were not only to unload their supplies for the destitute Syrians, but also to take on board the detained Americans.

Germany's redetention of the Yarrowdale prisoners, who had been ordered released upon the demand of the United States just before the break in relations, has aroused keen indignation, the incident almost overshadowing temporarily other issues of the grave situation.

SPOILED HUN PLAN.

Paris Temps Says U. S. Broke Too Soon.

Paris Cable.—"The rupture was [illegible] plans of Germany," says the Temps, "and Germany is now working to delay the consequences. The Imperial Government wanted by terrorism to stop the maritime communication of the Allies, and it has succeeded in detaining a large number of neutral ships in port. It is a partial satisfaction, which it seeks to prolong by the activity of its pirates against Allied ships, and by noisy affirmation that no one will be spared. Perhaps Berlin also wants to find out the real efficacy of its submarine war before going to the limit of its defiance.

"The results thus far are not up to all expectations, and that is why Germany is seeking to gain time and to manoeuvre opinion in the United States and other neutral countries."

Can you afford to be without The Times?

We Lead---
Others Follow

Here is one sure way of Saving Cash in purchasing the every day necessaries, those things you must have Buy from us in quantity. You get your goods at very Rock Bottom prices.

- Lard in 20 pound pails
- Bulk tea, green mixed, black, in 5 and 10 pound lots
- Sugar in 100 pound sacks
- Flour in 98 pound bags
- Rolled oats, 40 & 80 lb. bags
- Hams 12 and 14 pounds
- Rolls, (pork) 8 and 10 pounds
- Soap, box of 100 cakes
- Canned corn, 2 doz. in case
- Canned Peas, 2 doz. "
- Canned Tomatoes, 2 doz "

We buy in large lots, and are in position to quote you close prices. Telephone or call. No trouble to show, or quote prices.

NOTICE—Bring us your butter, eggs, and cream

N. McGillivray
North End Store

BANK OF HAMILTON
ESTABLISHED 1872

SAVE for War Saving Certificates

OUR Savings Department will help you to buy War Saving Certificates. One Dollar, or more, received

Help the Government win the War

PORT ELGIN BRANCH
R. J. RANNEY, Manager

Capital Authorized	$5,000,000
Capital Paid-up -	$3,000,000
Surplus - - - -	$3,475,000

SPRING GOODS

The arrival of many lines New Spring Goods has put our stock into first class shape to meet all requirements for the spring trade.

All prices have advaced sharply within the last few months, but by early and heavy buying, we are today offering many staple lines at less than today's

Wholesale Prices

Particularly so in grey and bleached cottons, prints, sheetings, pillow cottons, shirtings and flannelettes and all other staple goods.

Purchase now and Save Money

Produce wanted.

South End Store
N. McGillivray & Co.

The Port Elgin Times
MEMBER OF THE CANADIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION (INC.)

E. Roy Sayles, Editor and Proprietor

ADVERTISING RATES

Farms or Real Estate for Sale 50c each insertion: Miscellaneous articles, To Rent, Wanted, Lost, Found, etc., each insertion 25c. Local Readers, Notices, etc., 10c per line per insertion, 5c each subsequent insertion. Cards of thanks 25c. Coming Events 10 and 5 cents per line, no notice less than 25 cents. Legal advertising 10 and 5c per line. Black-faced type, count 2 lines for 1. Display rates, yearly contracts, 12c per inch, 6 mos. 15c per inch. In memoriam poetry 5c per line. Professional cards $4 per year in advance.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

The coal man is next to being King.

* * *

Ever hear the politicians talling about everyone saving and giving? Then read about the pomp and display at the opening of the Provincial Legislature.

* * *

School children are to be given opportunity by the O. A. C to get eggs for hatching. The government is going about things in the right way. Interest the boys and girls and the future of Agriculture is assured.

* * *

Premier Hearst in his Speech from the Throne last week said "the finances of the province are in a satisfactory state" which ought to mean that at least the government has decided not to tax buggies or wheel barrows this year.

* * *

United States papers are worrying about traffic being blocked and shipping tied up. If some of them will look up their files they'll find where they asked "What the British navy was doing." They have a chance now to show what the U. S. navy can do.

* * *

Billy MacDonald of North Bruce has been advocating votes for women the past few years, but it does look as if the government is endeavoring to beat him out of the glory, having one of its members introduce the measure However as long as the vote is given to women is the main thing.

* * *

Probably the big piece of work before the Provincial Legislature this session will be the plan to place returned soldiers on the land. It is to be hoped that something more workable than that of granting a tract of land to be bartered off at will, will be evolved. If a little less land were given and the land located somewhere in older Ontario the scheme would be more valuable, not only to the soldier, but to the province generally. The scheme of scratching around on new areas, when the older sections need people is not a good one.

* * *

Considering the severe winter, and the fact that more snow has fallen and more storm prevailed than any winter within the memory of old residents in this section, should not the G. T. R. be commended for the effort it has made in keeping their trains moving. It is true not much freight has got this way, or been moved out, but during the severest storms the trainmen have always managed to get a passenger and mail service train out and in every day. It is only a dozen years since this branch was tied up for two weeks on account of snow. Let's be honest, and give credit where it is due. The old railway has done well in keeping things going.

* * *

Occasionally governments appoint a man to high position regardless of his politics, and Premier Borden is to be commended on his appointment of Mr, J Bruce Walker, to go to England to confer with Australian, and New Zealand officers on the placing of soldiers on the land after the war. The call is from the British authorities, and Premier Borden could not have made a wiser selection, Mr. Walker is a Grit to the core, yet he has held the high position of Canadian Immigration Commissioner in Glasgow, London, and lately Winnipeg. Through his hands passed millions of dollars, which the Borden government loaned to Western farmers a few years ago, when crops were bad. "J. B." as we know him, for The Times editor had the privilege of serving under him, was a great campaigner in the days of Hon. William Paterson and Hon. A. S. Hardy and no sturdier advocate ever served the Liberal cause. But he had ability, and that's what should be recognized. He gave his best as an official of the Conservative government, and the present high appointment shows that the "patronage" system has not entirely possessed Canada's premier.

* * *

Premier Hearst has been Knighted and is now known as Sir William. He was born in Bruce County in 1863. He studied law and set up practice at Sault Ste. Marie, where he was a Sunday school superintendent and President of the Board of Trade, thus taking the widest possible interest in the city's affairs He was returned for that constituency to the Ontario Legislature in 1908, and his rapid rise to the Premiership of Ontario is one of the notable events of the Local Legislature. He advanced to that high office from the Ministry of Lands, Forests and Mines, where he put his intense interest in Northern Ontario into use. He was chosen Premier on Oct. 1, 1914, and since then his work in promoting the the Ontario temperance act and patriotic efforts mark him out. It is not often a man following the trend of Sunday school work rises to high place in politics, but in Sir William there is much sincerity of purpose. Bruce County people generally rejoice that a native of the County has been thus honored.

* * *

John Ross Robertson, editor and proprietor of The Toronto Telegram, is one of the men in Canada who has been rapping hard the honorary colonels, the barons and the knights which have been forced upon the Canadian people the past few years. We are getting a lot of these "Sirs" in this land, and in a few years there will be an hereditary nobility here. One day last week Premier Borden offered Mr, Robertson a Knighthood and a Senatorship, and he turned them both down. What a man! And yet how could it be otherwise He is the man who is busy giving his money and his energy to little children. He it is who establishes the Sick Children hospital He it is who is concerned more about whether suffering boys and girls are made whole than swanking about with a title He may not be a Knight in the high up circles, but he is King indeed in the hearts of little children. Canadians are proud of this man.

An Unenviable Position

Port Elgin coal dealers occupy a most unenviable position these days, especially the dealers who are doling out just sufficient amounts to tide families over the worst situation in the coal business that this country has ever seen.

The place is especially hard when it is considered that many people in the country districts are using coal, and the farmers are cutting very little wood for themselves. scarcely any being brought to town for sale.

Occasionally we have heard of a case where coal was refused, but we understand it has always been where wood has been at their hand if they desired it In a crisis like the present, where we know of many families in town without wood, and where the coal deliveries only amount to what can be carried on the back. Where the bakery is down to the bottom of the bin. Where the schools are threatened with closing. Where the hotels are getting coal only inlots of 500 lbs, and where some of the churches have had to be satisfied with some green wood, these are the circumstances which make it almost imperative on the part of a coal dealer, if he wants to do right, to know the supplies of everyone to whom he sells.

To find men in business willing to risk the loss of trade in other lines than coal, in order to deal honestly in the latter, it speaks well for the business integrity of these men.

What is needed now is a spirit of cooperation by all Selfish people will make names for themselves in a crisis like this which they might be ashamed of later on. Let everyone be honest in their demands on the coal man these days Let all remember that he has a hard place to fill; that he wants to be fair, and that above all he deserves fair-play and consideration for the manner in which the crisis is being bridged.

With spring near, deliveries will soon be coming regularly We suppose there is no need of our mentioning the fact that to get coal in the spring and summer will avert another hard time next winter.

CARD OF THANKS

Mr. and Mrs. S. Schrank wish to thank their friends and neighbors for the great sympathy and kindness shown them in their recent sad bereavement.

Will all those friends who extended their sympathy in my bereavement please accept my heart felt thanks.
B. Hilker

NORTH BRUCE

Anniversary services in the Methodist church next Sunday.

Miss Sadie Carr, teacher at Malton, was home for a week, her school was closed on account of whooping cough in the section.

At the social of the Girls' Sunshine Club held at C. Nicholson's on Friday evening over one hundred were present. The penny lunch with coffee was served on small tables which afforded a social time until 9 o'clock when Mr. Douglas McCulloch was called to the chair, a position which he capably filled. The program consisted of readings, patriotic songs, piano duets, violin solos and a song by Muriel and Jean McVittie. Proceeds amounted to $23. Mrs. D. McCarroll won the crochet collar and Jos. Scott, Jr., was lucky in drawing the pair of mitts.

The Girl's Sunshine Club held its meeting at H. McCulloch's Tuesday Feb. 5th. The afternoon was spent in knitting for soldiers. Ethel Brooks was made a member of the club. Ten members were present and two visitors. 43 cents collection.

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. J. B. McGillivray, on Feb. 17th, a daughter.

ALLENFORD

Mr. Chebott has fitted up a blacksmith shop on his property and is putting a man in to run it.

Miss Olivia Wade met with rather a serious accident last week. On stepping off the road to let a load pass her, another rig came along and knocked her down inflicting a severe cut on her forehead and otherwise shaking her up. The unknown driver drove on, never stopping to see how seriously she might be injured. Fortunately her brother was in the village who took her home immediately.

The Women's Institute met at the home of Mrs. B. Coleman last week.

No service in the Presbyterain church last Sunday.

Mrs. Beattie of Prevost, is visiting here.

Miss D. McDougald is still poorly.

Two Examples
Worth Reading

Just to show our customers how this big cut of 20 per cent off works, we will take two examples:

No. 1—Georgette crepe waists reg. $5.50 with 20 per cent off would be **$4.40** Now these cannot be bought in the city less than $7.50. Look over the big store ads and see for yourself Remember our showing of waists is remarkable.

Store open until 9 p.m. every evening

No. 2—Black and navy blue serges, $2 per yard with 20 per cent off would be **$1.60**. Try to buy these wholesale at $2. You'll realize what bargains we are offering.

Now don't be late. We have considerable goods of these two examples, but of course they won't last long. You had better choose a waist to-day or phone us about it.

B. Hilker

Palm Creamery Company

WE have made arrangement with **N. McGillivray, North End Store,** to purchase cream for us in Port Elgin district. Five and eight gallon cans are on hand at this store. All cans return to the North End and they are shipped to us at once. We guarantee prompt returns and the highest possible prices at all times, consistent with an honest test. Give us a fair trial. We guarantee satisfaction.

Treleaven and Ranton,
Palmerston

IMPORTANT TO WOMEN

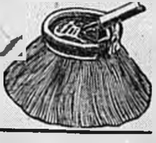
NO blue Mondays with a high speed Michigan washer—makes wash day a glad day—because in the first place it is so easily run, in fact a young girl can work it easily. In the second place (very important) It washes clean. There are other points of special value—made of choice Cyprus wood—inside bottom and sides ribbed like a washboard, and very solidly constructed. We can refer you to at least a dozen of more than pleased women who use this high speed Michigan. Glad to have you call and inspect.

Sold on Trial

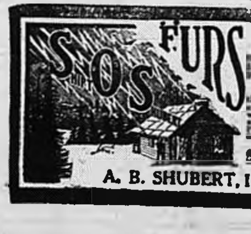
Wringers—With solid rubber rolls

O-Cedar Mops

O-Cedar mops for those hard-to-get corners and floors.



McLaren's Hardware



Safety First

Nothing is more important to the Fur Shipper than doing business with an Honest—Reliable—Responsible—Safe Fur House.

"Ship to Shubert"

the largest house in the World dealing exclusively in American Raw Furs, where you will always receive an Accurate and Liberal Assortment, the highest market prices and the usual "Shubert" efficient, speedy, courteous service.

Write for the latest edition of "The Shubert Shipper" containing valuable market information you must have.

A. B. SHUBERT, Inc. 25-27 WEST AUSTIN AVE. Dept. C38 CHICAGO, U.S.A.

Coughs and Colds

THIS is the weather coughs and colds are plentiful. Let us advise you what to use. Do not let a cough go too far.

A "stitch in time saves nine" so will a prompt remedy for a cough save further trouble.

Let us advise you

R. C. Crawford
Drugs and Kodaks
C. P. R. ticket agent

atronize home industry, let The Times do your printing.

Pratt's Stock Food

For sure success with stock and poultry use
Pratt's Regulator and Remedies

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Salts and Sulphur also for sale.

Thomson's Hardware Store

The Bigger My Business The Smaller My Price

I wish it would grow so big I could give things away—then we'd all be happy.

It's children's shoes we draw your attention to, Good strong shoes for school, they look well, fit well and wear like iron. Let us show you. Bring your boy or girl here.

JAS. GEORGE & SON

Good : Company

A good clock is good company. Not only ist it useful, but it is a pleasant thing to have, especially one of our home clocks with a soft musical tone announcing the hour.

Let us show you one of our fine line of clocks

Rowlands
The Jeweller

ELSINORE

There passed away after a lingering illness on Friday February 9th, at her late residence Amabel, Frances McFadden, wife of Robert Carson. Mrs. Carson was born in Glenelg township, Grey County, and lived there until her marriage 21 years ago when she went with her husband to the old Carson farm in Amabel. Though of a retiring quiet disposition she was a faithful attendant and worker at the Methodist church, Elsinore, until failing health practically confined her to her home. A true wife and helpmate she patiently and persistently kept up until a few days ago she was forced to yield to the ravages of the disease that had so long attacked her. The deceased was born on March 4th 1854, so was almost sixty four years of age. Besides the sorrowing husband, she leaves to mourn her loss, three sisters and five brothers, Mrs. Andy Carson, of Amabel, Mrs. W. C. McFadden, Port Elgin; Mrs. Jas. Walker, Markdale; John, Hamilton and James also of Markdale and Thomas of Mono Centre. The funeral took place on Monday February 12th, from her late residence to Tara cemetery. The large company of friends who in spite of the bitter cold, attending to pay their last respects to one who had lived among them so long, testified to the honored place the late Mrs Carson held in the community. The deceased favorite hymn "Jesus Lover of My Soul" was sung and the funeral sermon was founded on Revelations 7. 14 17.

Winter Clouds

At the close of the windy day
The clouds pile up in the west;
In sombre blue and heavy grey
They hang like a pall, and over the bay
They grow and darken the west.

Thro' the narrow rifts in the cloud
Shines the struggling, dying sun,
Yellow and wan, thro' the thickening shroud,
As the winds are howling and wailing aloud,
And the waning day is done.

The sky is growing opaque
With the dull black clouds of storm,
And the wind is vexing the angry lake
And the waning light of the day's at stake
And is dying at east in the storm,

The persistent wind from the west
Is driving the fickle snow,
And the air has grown cold at the storm's behest—
Tho' old Winter claims that it's all for the best—
And the wind is driving the snow.

The glowering blue of the sky
Is turning to menacing black,
And the clouds pass swiftly by on high;
More squadrons are drawn from the western sky,
And the night—and all is black!

SAUL ITAIRE.

Buy Now

The new War Savings Certificates which have been created by the Government to encourage thrift and economy and to give everyone an opportunity to assist in financing our war expenditure, are now on sale at every bank and money order post office in Canada. The $25 certificate sells for $21.50 the $50 for $43, and the $100 for $86.

As an investment these certificates offer many attractive features, chief of which are the absolute security and the excellent interest return. For every $21.50 lent to the Government now, $25 will be returned at the end of three years.

There are two other features which are especially interesting to small investors. First, the certificates may be surrendered at any time, if the buyer should need his money; and second, each certificate is registered at Ottawa in the buyer's name and if lost or stolen, is therefore valueless to anyone else.

Wiarton is considering the installation of Hydro power.

Central Business College
Stratford, Ontario

Ontario's Best Business College

Students may enter our classes at any time. Commence your courses now and be qualified for a position by Midsummer. During July and August of last year we received calls for Over 200 Office Assistants we could not supply. Our graduates are in demand. Write at once for our free catalogue.

D. A. McLACHLAN, PRINCIPAL

GIRLS WANTED

For office work to fill the places of men who have gone or are going to the front. Young women can render the Country real service by preparing to take positions in banks and Business offices, and thus relieve men for Active service.

Special Courses obtaining in bookkeeping, shorthand and all other Commercial subjects now in progress. Students admitted at any time. Illustrated Catalogue free.

NORTHERN Business College
Owen Sound, Ontario
C. A. FLEMING, F. C. A., Principal

Real Estate — Auctioneering Life Insurance

WE have opened an office in Port Elgin, and will deal in real estate. Property bought and sold.

Auctioneering—The old-time attention given to all farmers contemplating a sale.

Life Insurance—We are agent for be New York Life Co.

D. C. Cavin : Port Elgin

"Punkin Ridge" Well Played

The young people of S. S. No. 5, are to be congratulated on the big success they obtained in producing their play, "Punkin Ridge" in the town hall last week. The affair was in aid of Red Cross, and the hall was filled. Everyone enjoyed the evening immensely. The program was full of interesting numbers the smaller scholars, under the direction of their teacher, Miss Cairns, being responsible for several excellent parts, including dialogs, duets, choruses, drills, action songs, etc. Everyone of the scholars showed good training and did credit to themselves their school and their teacher.

Mr Wm. Jeffrey, in a neat speech told the audience how, with the aid of their energetic teacher, they had formed a Red Cross Society, and were doing splendid work. He said the play had realized them $175 in the schoolhouse, and by request they had brought the program to Port Elgin. He thanked the people of Port Elgin on behalf of the trustees of S. S. No. 5 for their attendance and turned the program over to Mr. D. Muir, of Yellowgrass, Sask., who was a former teacher at No. 5 and who is visiting here.

Mr Muir briefly told of his pleasure at being able to help in the program and at once proceeded with the program, which under his able chairmanship was well carried out.

Interspersing the pupils' selections were enjoyable numbers by Mr. John Schinack, Miss Hazel Webb, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McKinney, Arch Bell, James Scott. Assisting also were Miss Bennet and Miss Olive Sutherland, who played accompaniments. The musical part of the program was especially fine, and encores were imperative.

THE PLAY

Of course the play "Punkin Ridge" was a chief feature. For it the young men and young women had come through stormy weather to decorate the hall and plan the stage, and they did it nicely, for the flags and bunting, evergreens and Red Cross emblems helped to give the hall an inviting appearance. The young men looked after the seating, and the reserved plan and everything was well carried out.

There were nine people in the play, and they all interpreted their parts well. There was plenty of fun, in fact the audience thoroughly enjoyed the proceedings. "Elizabeth" was rather ancient, but she believed she had met her heart's desire in a certain "Augustus Simroy" who was supposed to be an English Lord, but who in reality was a housebreaker. Well, Elizabeth had money, and naturally her brother, Squire Brown didn't want her to throw it away. To help matters out he hired Jonathan Scruggins, who was lookin for a job as farm hand. Jonathan proved a good actor and he brought forth rounds of laughter. His courting of Elizabeth after the arrest of Simroy was quite good. But this got him in trouble with his own girl Belinda Hopkins, and in fact got both Elizabeth and Belinda into a fight. However, the Squire got things settled. His daughter Annie welcomed her lover Henry Clifton, and Jonathan reconciled Belinda, the policemen having eliminated Augustus Simroy from the stage.

Where all took their parts in such a capable manner, we refrain from individualizing.

The players were:

"Squire Brown" ....Archie Bell
"Elizabeth" ..... Mrs. Geo. Osborne
"Jonathan Scruggins"..Geo Osborne
"Annie Brown" ....Mary Jeffrey
"Harry Clifton" ......Edgar Hillis
"Belinda Jane Hopkins,"Della Herron
"Augustus Simroy" ..... Elmo Holtz
Policemen ..Archie Cameron, Charles Nelson.

The proceeds were $60.

Try The Times Job Dept. for your next printing.

SCHOOL REPORTS

The following is the report of S. S. No. 18 Bruce for the month of January.

Sr. 4—Examined in reading, spelling, composition, geography, arithmetic, memory work—Wilmer Ribey, Janet Dobson, Jessie Donaldson, Wallace Ribey.

Jr. 4—Greta Donaldson, xMabel Bannerman, xMay McArthur.

Sr. 3—Watson Nelson, Gertie Bannerman.

Jr. 3—xGladys Jones, Willie Donaldson, Vera Howe, Jim Duplock, Verna Howe, Albert Jones.

Sr. 2—Winnie McArthur.

Jr. 2 Examined on daily work—Tom Ribey, Colin McArthur.

Part 2nd.—Jean McKenzie, Charlie Woods, Bernice Jones, D. A. McLean, Harold Jones, Fanny Ribey.

Primer—Emerson Howe, Bob Donaldson, D. J. McKenzie, Elwood Howe.

Those marked x missed one or more exams. Most perfect in spelling obtained by Janet Dobson in Sr. classes, and Jean McKenzie in the Jr. classes.

Present every day, Janet, Dobson, Wilmer Ribey, Wallace Ribey, Vera Howe, Verna Howe, Willie Donaldson, Tom Ribey, Fanny Ribey, Elwood Howe, Emerson Howe. Highest marks in school "Wilmer Ribey".

Florence P. Young, teacher.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Winter Tours

SPECIAL FARES now in effect to resorts in Florida, Georgia, North and South Carolina, Louisiana and other Southern States, and to Bermuda and the West Indies.

Return limit May 31st. 1917

Liberal Stop-overs Allowed

Tickets now on Sale at all G. T. R. ticket offices.

J. S. Cameron, Agent, Port Elgin, Both telephones.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
REQUESTS
THE PEOPLE OF CANADA TO
BEGIN NOW
TO SAVE MONEY FOR THE
NEXT WAR LOAN

JAN. 9, 1917
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE OTTAWA

TO INVESTORS

THOSE WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME, HAVE FUNDS REQUIRING INVESTMENT MAY PURCHASE AT PAR

DOMINION OF CANADA DEBENTURE STOCK

IN SUMS OF $500, OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF

Principal repayable 1st October, 1919.

Interest payable half-yearly, 1st April and 1st October by cheque (free of exchange at any chartered Bank in Canada) at the rate of five per cent per annum from the date of purchase.

Holders of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash, in payment of any allotment made under any future war loan issue in Canada other than an issue of Treasury Bills or other like short date security.

Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.

A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp.

For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA
OCTOBER 7th, 1916.

Cream of the West Flour

The hard wheat flour that is guaranteed for bread

GUARANTEE
WE HEREBY AFFIRM AND DECLARE THAT CREAM OF THE WEST FLOUR is a superior bread flour, and as such is subject to our absolute guarantee of money back if not satisfactory after a fair trial. Any dealer is hereby authorized to return price paid by customer on return of unused portion of bag if the flour is not as represented.
THE CAMPBELL FLOUR MILLS CO. LIMITED
TORONTO
CREAM OF THE WEST

So high in quality that we can safely guarantee it

Try a Sack!

115

THE CAMPBELL FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED TORONTO

"Cream of the West Flour and other Flours manufactured by the Campbell Flour Mills Co. Ltd. are sold by N. McGillivray, Port Elgin, and other good grocers."

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Commentary. 1. Sick people at the pool of Bethesda (vs. 1-4). 1. After these things (R. V.)—After the healing of the nobleman's son and other events of that time. Feast of the Jews—This has been spoken of by scholars as the "unknown feast" because there is given no information as to what feast it was. Early writers thought it was the Passover and that opinion is still held by some. Many suppose that it was the feast of Purim, held in commemoration of the escape of the Jews from slaughter in the time of Queen Esther. If it had been the Passover, it seems almost certain that John would have mentioned the fact. Jesus went up to Jerusalem—There were two motives that Jesus had in attending the feasts at Jerusalem. 1. He was careful to observe the Mosaic law. 2. On such occasions he would have an opportunity to reach great numbers of Jews from various regions. At Jerusalem he had previously met with opposition and that opposition had not ceased, but he had a mission there and unhesitatingly went to fulfil it. As the city is situated on much higher hills than Galilee, it is proper to speak of going up to Jerusalem. 2. By the sheep market—"By the sheep gate."—R. V. As there is no word in the text for market, it is as allowable to supply "gate" as "market"; and, as in Nehemiah's time there was a gate that was called the sheep gate (Neh. 3: 1, 32; 12: 39), it is reasonable that it was the sheep gate. A pool...Bethesda—The name Bethesda is Aramaic, the form of the Hebrew language then used, means "house of mercy." Sick people received benefit here. The exact location of this pool is uncertain. The traveler is shown a large pool near St. Stephen's gate, which is declared by the priests in charge to be the pool of Bethesda. It is reached by a descent of thirty feet from the present level of the street at that point. Some believe that the pool of Siloam, which is fed by the Fountain of the Virgin, east of the walls of the city, is the pool in question. Having five porches—These were shelters constructed about the pool for the sick who came to the place.

3. A great multitude—The curative power of the water of the pool was supposed to be great. Then, as now, there were great numbers of sick people in Jerusalem. Impotent folk—Diseased persons. Halt—Lame. Withered—Afflicted with paralysis. Waiting for the moving of the water—The Revised Version omits this phrase and the following verse because these sentences are not found in some of the best ancient manuscripts. It is possible that some copyist inserted this portion as an explanation of v. 7. The moving of the water indicated that at that instant the pool had special curative powers. 4. An angel—Or messenger. Troubled the water—The messenger, or agency, for troubling the waters may have been the intermittent character of the springs which fed the pool. First—Not the first one only was healed, but as many as stepped into the water at once after the moving of the waters, were made whole, or sound. This was the belief the people held in the virtues of the pool of Bethesda.

II. An afflicted man healed (vs. 5-9). 5. A certain man—Neither his name nor his family connection is given. There is nothing in the narrative to show the social position of this man. He was afflicted with a bodily weakness of thirty-eight years' standing. From v. 14 it might be inferred that his infirmity was induced by his own sins. 6. Saw him lie—We are not told expressly why Jesus was at the pool of Bethesda, but it is natural to conclude that he was there for the purpose of performing the cure here described. There were many sick persons there, but the record speaks of his noticing the condition of this man only. A long time—He had been afflicted for thirty-eight years, but we are not told how long he had been lying by the pool. Wilt thou be made whole—Would you like to be made well? It is not often that a sick person is found who is not desirous of being made well; but the cases are many of those who are morally diseased who prefer to remain in that condition. 7. Sir—The sick man did not know Jesus, but he answered him respectfully, and doubtless hope began to arise in his breast. I have no man ..... to put me into the pool—The curative power of the water lasted but a few minutes after being "troubled," and haste was necessary to enter the pool. He could go but slowly, unaided, and he had no friend to help him quickly into the water.

8. Jesus saith unto him. Jesus singled out this man, as we view the case, for two reasons. 1. He had been seriously afflicted for nearly forty years and he had lain for some time at the pool, hence his condition was known to very many in Jerusalem. 2. Jesus saw that he was in a condition of soul to accept his ministry and to exercise the necessary faith. Arise, take up thy bed and walk—Jesus spoke directly to the impotent man, giving him a command that he of himself could not obey, and yet a command that he would gladly obey. The command came to him from Jesus with such force and assurance that he saw a new world opened before him. He was to arise, take up his sleeping mat and walk. It does not require much effort on our part to imagine the thrill that went through his entire being at the words of Jesus. This is one of the few recorded instances of healing that Jesus performed without a request to that effect by the afflicted one. 9. Immediately the man was made whole—The cure was wrought instantaneously. The man responded in desire and faith, and the power of Jesus wrought the cure. More than half a full lifetime had been spent in physical affliction, but now the man was completely restored to health. Took up his bed, and walked—This man who had been [illegible] for thirty-eight years may [illegible] told many times before this [illegible] and walk, but was [illegible] until Jesus gave [illegible] his faith by [illegible] mat and walk.

III. The Jews finding fault (vs. 10-15.) 10. The Jews therefore said unto him, etc.—There is no record that the Jews congratulated the cured man upon his restoration to health and strength or that they praised God for what he had done. Apparently all they could see was what they considered a violation of the law regarding the observance of the Sabbath. His bed was simply a heavy blanket, or a thin mattress, that he could roll up and carry easily under his arm. The following are a few passages bearing upon Sabbath observance among the Jews: Exod. 20: 8-10; Neh. 13: 15; Jer. 17: 21, 22. 12. What man is that which said unto thee. The Jews first criticised the man for carrying his bed on the Sabbath and then inquired who told him to do it. They would have been more reasonable if they had made the inquiry first. 13. Wist not—Knew not. Jesus had conveyed himself away—There were many in the porches around the pool and Jesus moved away in the crowd before the healed man learned who he was. It is not improbable that Jesus wished to pass unnoticed from the place lest he should be thronged and great opposition should be raised against him. 14. Jesus findeth him in the temple—The man seems to have gone at once to the sanctuary, perhaps a privilege of which he had long been deprived. They who are healed from sickness should seek the sanctuary of God, and give him thanks for his mercy. There is nothing more improper when we are raised up from a bed of pain than to forget God, our benefactor, and neglect to praise him for his mercies.—Barnes. Thou art made whole; sin no more—Jesus had a further word to say to the man whom he had healed. Health had come to his body and Jesus exhorted him to sin no more, indicating that his bodily affliction may have been caused by sinful indulgence. There came spiritual blessing to him in connection with his physical healing. He was warned against falling again into sin. 15. The man .... told the Jews that it was Jesus—He promptly testified to the mercy and power of Jesus in healing and saving him. This stirred up the Jews to persecute Jesus, and Jesus delivered to them his remarkable discourse on his Sonship with the Father.

Questions.—From what place did Jesus go up to Jerusalem? For what purpose did he go? Whom did he find at the pool of Bethesda? Describe the scene at the pool. What criticism did the Jews offer? Where did Jesus next meet the healed man? What did he say to him? What testimony did the healed man give? What was the effect upon the Jews?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—A miracle of mercy.

I. Performed for bodily healing.

II. Included the saving of a soul.

I. Performed for bodily healing. Attention is directed to a man who had been a great sufferer for half a lifetime, a friendless outcast, touching the lowest depths of human wretchedness, for years a disappointed seeker after health. Misery, helplessness and hopelessness were combined in his life. Jesus understood the man and his malady. His first words were an affectionate inquiry, the extending of a gracious invitation with the expression of conscious power. His question, was designed to shake off the apathy of years and to revive hope in the afflicted man. It was intended to draw his mind from Bethesda waters and to bring him into touch with himself. The question brought from the sufferer a sad tale of human helplessness on his part and human selfishness on the part of others. The most helpless one and the one farthest from the reach of human assistance, answered well the purpose of Jesus in revealing himself as the Son of God. In his command was the voice of divine power, authority and mercy. He brought healing when the arm of flesh had failed. The cure was perfect and immediate. He touched the chord that needed to vibrate. He aroused a dormant faculty, whose exercise was essential to a cure. The word of healing was also a word of command. The sick man's healing depended on his turning from the pool to Jesus, though at first his expectation had been that Jesus would help him into the waters of the pool. The command to arise and leave the place required faith, which proved itself by practical activity.

II. Included the saving of a soul. The pitiable condition of the suffering cripple, the prolonged duration of his distress, his utter helplessness and despondency enlisted no help from the Jews. They had no true sympathy with suffering, neither had they any true conception of the nature of the Sabbath. They were prompt to observe any violation of rabbinical dictation or the letter of the scriptures as they defined them. The healed man was censured and charged with obeying a Sabbath-breaker, thus making his physician a greater sinner than himself. It was a serious charge, for it involved the punishment of death by stoning. The healed man could not defend his action for his enemies were learned in the law, while he was not. His only argument was that the cure made the Healer an authority above the greatest rabbi. He emphasized the miracle rather than the Sabbath-breaking, while his accusers passed unnoticed the great gift of restored health, and magnified an imagined infringement of Mosaic law. They sought to weaken and undermine any influence which Jesus had exerted over the cripple whom he had healed. This miracle marked the beginning of the unsympathetic unbelief on the part of the Jewish rulers. It was the occasion for that great utterance which Jesus gave concerning his Sonship and his divine working. He put his own work side by side with the Father's, as the same in principle, the same in method, the same in purpose, the same in its majestic repose and energy. He repudiated the ordinance which rendered criminal a natural and necessary action. His vindication was based on three facts: the supreme Lawgiver ceased not from Sabbath activity; he stood toward that supreme Sabbath worker in the relation of Son; as such he was co-worker with God in all that God did. He held that the law of the Sabbath is a law of a living who never rests from doing good. The miracle had a beneficial effect upon the persecuted man, for he went to the temple, thus indicating his desire to worship. There he came to understand who had restored him to health, and from him learned the need of divine grace. Being healed, Jesus bade him be holy. It was he who had relieved him of his infirmity, who met him in his attempt at worship, and gave new direction to his powers. Prompted by gratitude to Jesus, with a desire to make him known to others in distress, and with the hope of bringing the Jews to recognize him in his true character, the enlightened and restored man left the temple to declare openly that Jesus was his benefactor and Redeemer. While he stood as a living witness to Jesus as the Messiah, the enmity of the Jewish rulers increased and their designs against Jesus took more decided shape. T.R.A.

CANADIAN RANGE CATTLE TOP U. S. A. MARKETS

Choice Steers Knowing Not the Taste of Corn Bring $11—A General Review for Breeders and Feeders of American 1916 Markets—by Paul D. Hammett.

During the first ten months of 1916 Canada took 4,592 head of cattle, valued at $178,896 from the U. S., as against 249 head, worth $11,921, in 1915, and 3,154 head, worth $229,293 in 1914. Horses to the number of 10,456 and worth $1,661,097, were taken by Canada as against 69,092 head, worth $12,143,449 in 1915. Canadians also took a large number of sheep from the border markets, and they did cattle, principally from the plains states in the West.

Records during the coming year will be measured by 1916, for in every branch of the food animal industry new marks were hung up. The highest prices on the Chicago market were established as follows: cattle, $12.60 for "regular" market beeves, fancy stock fed with show animals for the International selling to $13.25, the premier load at the exposition making $25 a hundred, and the individual champion selling for $1.75 a pound; hogs topped in September $11.60 and sheep and lambs sold to $10.25 and $13.65 respectively. The highest price for range cattle was $11 paid by Canadians.

Records for averages also went by the board during this year of prosperity. Fat steers averaged $9.59, rangers $8.40, calves $10.35, hogs $9.60, sheep $7.55 and lambs $10.75, while horses averaged $161.

The broadest demand in history was made upon the American live stock producer all through the year at highest wholesale and retail prices on record, the consumers' purchasing power being expanded to meet the high cost conditions. The demand from the warring nations also furnished an enormous outlet for American meats, and this tended to raise the prices. Packers alike had their greatest year of profit-making, and the reports from the leading packing companies showed their earnings to be far and away above all former years, although the percentage of profit on the business turnover was held to a slim margin. Shipper demand at all the markets was a strong factor in price making, and of the total receipts at the Chicago market there were sent out 701,672 of which 255,696 were feeders. Thus the crop for slaughter elsewhere was 446,976, an increase of approximately 64,272 over last year, when no feeders left the market. Eastern states' fat cattle shipments were by no means of volume sufficient to have effect during any part of the year in restricting shipper demands and especially was this true in the trade in choice steers.

The enormous world demand for beef, North America being the only continent economically fitted to materially increase production, is stimulating beef production. Europe's depleted live stock herds since the war started have made that continent logically a large buyer of American beef, and while South America has shipped some carcases, drought in the southern countries has materially curtailed shipments. The ending of the great war is bound to bring about some price adjustment, but the disturbance of this transition period cannot seriously handicap beef growers' prosperity, since domestic orders in the American and Canadian industries are sufficiently large to keep the plants running at full time for months after the war demands have ceased. And then the rehabilitation of the farms of Europe is not a matter that can be taken care of for months and years, and during that time Europe must continue buying her meat, or a very large share of it, from the continent. The general prosperity of the country is reflected to a very large degree in the buying of beef. Despite the highest prices for the consumer in history of this country and with shortage of long-fed steers in the market in fall higher prices in retail than during the summer months, there was no abatement in the demand.

It is an old axiom that high priced corn makes high priced beef, and this was never proven more satisfactorily than in the year just closed. Prices of corn, starting at a high level, increased during the first six months of the year, and although lower in the summer, when prospects for a new crop were bright advanced speedily again when drought hit the corn belt, effecting a serious shrinkage in the yield, and when the demands from Europe for this cereal kept up. The 1916 beef crop was made at a high cost and record prices were necessary for the feeder to emerge from the year with a margin on the right side of his ledger. The feed bill, which in the face of bounteous yields and lighter demands in former years, appeared almost mountainous finally was paid, and many were the shippers that returned to their homes with profits of 90c to $1 on their corn for short feeding.

PROFITS DESPITE HIGH FEEDS

The grand average of $9.59 for fat steers stands against $8.40 in 1915, and $8.65 in 1914. The receipt of 2,720,176 cattle during the year in the Chicago yards is an increase of nearly half a million over 1915, and shows an increase in production that plainly is not spasmodic, but an evidence of stability in the industry. During each month of the year new records were hung up for the respective periods, and coming down the home stretch in December prices mounted to dizzy heights never dreamed of in previous years.

The average weight of 1916 steers was 987 pounds, as against 1,046 in 1915, and 1,002 in 1914, and stood the lightest since 1912.

The troubles and losses for the feeders during the last two years were all wiped out during 1916. Prices were high at the first of the year, and from March to June climbed fast, receding slightly in summer only, to come into the final months with sensational advances. The steers passed the $10 mark in March, and thereafter in only two weeks, late in April and early in May, did tops sell below $10, June marking the first $11 sales, and before the close of that month $11.60 was paid.

Drought unloaded southwestern pastures of tens of thousands of cattle, and the same conditions was true in Nebraska, Iowa and South Dakota, but expanding demands for beef, millions of pounds of which went into the freezers, provided the outlet for the great runs without seriously impairing values. Cattle which would have been fed out to maturity had corn prices remained normal, came trooping into the markets in an immature condition by thousands in fall months. The effect of this liquidation will be a severe strain upon the late winter and early spring fat beef supplies. With the feeders it was a question of taking a profit while a profit was very plainly in sight, and thousands of cattle purchased in the fall months as feeders were fed 90c and $1 corn for thirty or fifty days and rushed back to the market, attracted by the high prices in vogue. Information which has come from all parts of the corn belt shows the feeders determined to get rid of cattle as fast as they were ready for beef. Unlike 1915, when by reason of supplies of big steers in excess of trade demands, these grades had rough sailing in comparison with the handy and yearling classes, the heavy beeves of 1916 were premium getters. The production of yearlings, however, was by no means overdone, and yearlings of choice grades always sold within a fair range of the prime heavies. The high price of feed accounted for a too liberal percentage of yearlings, and the same is true of the middleweight steers while scarcity of the big beeves of choice quality put these classes in keen favor with the slaughter, and they made strong price advantages over the yearlings.

Evidence was not lacking in any month that the conservation of calves that has been urged by many, both practically and theoretically inclined, persons, has been carried to an illogical conclusion. The trade of 1916 had many thousands of cheap quality steers, half blood, dairy cattle black and whites, and Jerseys, offsprings of dairy stock, which had run in the fields and pastures since calfhood. Tens of thousands of those were shunted into the market in late summer and fall months from all parts of the country the greater percentage from Wisconsin, northern Iowa and Minnesota, which could find only canner outlet, and the prices they brought charges considered, than would have netted owners less money, carrying been had by vealing them in season. A dairy calf under no conditions will make a satisfactory beef critter, and the longer he is held on the farm the dearer property, from a beef stand point, he becomes. Rarely would country buyers take them for stock purposes, and the majority of them went into the canner trade at prices of $4.50 to $6.50.

The feeders who matured cattle at the distillery sheds had a more prosperous year than for a decade, this grade of cattle making advances in keeping with the grain fed stock. A new top of $10.95 was made for this grade. A smaller crop was fed this year because of the prohibition wave, while the foot and mouth disease during 1915 caused many feeders to shorten the crops they put in the slop sheds.

The new top and average for the range cattle has been mentioned, the majority of this grade of steers coming from the Canadian, Montana, Wyoming and other western states. The quality was good, although the marketing at the first of the year showed soft flesh. Plentiful rains in the spring and again in the summer made grass bountiful, but the failure to cure grass in seasonable time accounted for the late shipping from most range sections.

VEAL THE DAIRY CALVES.

Cows and heifers followed the upward turn of beef steers to new records. Record prices for hides was another factor in pushing the prices upward since the hide of a cow or heifer brought a price which tended greatly to reduce the cost of carcass. Well-bred heifers and cows were retained on the corn belt farms to a very great extent to breeding purposes, the incentive to grow beef being accentuated by the high prices of beef. Dairy farm cast-offs comprised a large proportion of the year's supplies of the female stock, and with the small receipts of female stock from the rangers this only tended to enhance the value of fat cows and heifers. The year's average for the female stock was $6.75, an advance of 65 cents over 1915 and comparing with $6.55 in 1914. The fancy yearling heifers had broad and urgent demand and the Christmas yearlings cashed in load lots at $10 to $10.50. Breeding and feeding calves for maturity as yearling beef bullocks is increasing at a fast pace with the growth of silage feeding. And this was a strong factor in reducing beef-bred calves in the market.

Fifty purchasers of feeding cattle from Indiana, Minnesota, Michigan, Ohio and Pennsylvania were on the markets in great numbers. An average price of $7.20 was made for the year, and this stood against $7.35 in 1914 and $7.05 in 1913 and $5.70 in 1912. The high point was $9, paid in May, June and December. Fewer range feeders were marketed than in recent years, good range grass being responsible for this and likewise the inclination of rangemen to hold back yearlings and thin two-year-olds for maturity. Many corn belt feeders went direct to the ranges to satisfy their wants for the range feeders.

HOGS SHARE THE PROFITS.

Despite a run larger than ever was known in the history of the hog trade, growers were well paid for the crop. Packers were the life of the markets most months, and as a general rule prices were higher than anyone predicted. The general average for all grades, pigs excluded, figures $9.60, standing $2.50 higher than 1915 even showing 70 cents gain over 1910, the highest priced year since the early '70s. The prices paid showed the men responsible for this great [illegible] did not err in their judgment of conditions. Prices were the lowest in the first month of the year, and then showed a gradual rise to May, when after a short reaction another climb to records was started. The $11.60 top, which was made in September. The average price of light weights was $9.45, $2.25 higher than 1915. The average of the butchers $9.60, an increase of $2.40, and heavies averaged $9.65, an increase of $2.65. Fresh pork loins were obtainable in January at 11 1-2 to 12 cents, but in September they sold up to 23 cents, and during December they usually cleared at 14 to 15 cents.

—CANADIAN COUNTRYMAN.

All New.

Paisley cotton bands, made in France, and useful for trimming collars, or making borders, revers and so forth.

New spring hats entirely of narrow ribbons, and faced with straw of the same color. One in rose hue was charming.

New English cotton voiles in pleasing dark colorings, with all-over designs, will make attractive little dresses.

Smart new stockinette suits in plain colors—one with belt and collar of shepherd's check cloth.

Quite new is a perfume idea—the perfume is a solid cake, which may be slipped into one's bag. There is violet, lily or lavender, and the price is nominal.

HIMALAYAN BEARS

Are Trapped by Means of Their Obstinate Rage.

"Most wild animals are stupid as well as greedy, but for sheer brainless obstinacy in the face of opposition," writes [illegible] in his book, "The Wonders of the Jungle," "there is no animal like the Himalayan bear. If he wants a thing, in the way he will always [illegible] if he can, even [illegible] it would be easier to go round the obstacle.

"The wily natives of India have observed this trait of the [illegible] and [illegible] traps to catch [illegible]. They [illegible] a tree with a suitable horizontal bough. At a point on the bough [illegible] from the trunk they fasten a bait likely to attract the bear—honey, for example, or [illegible]. Then some distance [illegible] they suspend a heavy stone [illegible] tied to the upper bough so that the stone hangs between the bait and the fork of the tree.

"The bear scents the bait from a distance, comes to the tree, sees the food on the bough and climbs up the trunk of the tree. Reaching the bough, he walks along it to get at the bait. But suddenly he notices the obstacle in the way and pushes it aside with his paw. The stone swings out of the way for a second, then it swings back and hits the bear on the paw. With a growl of irritation the bear pushes it aside more violently. The stone swings away again, but it returns with greater force and hits the bear on the chest.

"With a snarl of rage the bear gives the stone a tremendous thrust and sends it up into the air in a wide curve. Then down comes the stone in a similar curve and hits the bear a thumping whack on the ribs.

"Most animals would desist after that third blow; not so the bear. He is now in a perfectly made rage, and a bear is a good boxer. He hits out with his paws right and left and sends the stone hurtling forward in a still wider curve. Then after a few seconds the stone comes back and hits the bear a terrific 'uppercut' on the jaw.

"The bear is roused to white hot fury. He thinks an enemy is hiding behind the stone—as an enemy might do in the jungle—and he is determined to reach that enemy.

"But, alas, the bear never went to school and learned the law of gravity! Every [illegible] he hits the stone it returns [illegible]. And as the stone has no brains to be knocked out it is the bear that gets knocked out at last. He [illegible] out of the tree.

"Then the wily natives below [illegible] it with a net and throw it quickly over him.

"And that is how [illegible] get their Himalayan bears."

CHINA'S COURSE

In Break With Germany, Caused by Young China.

Pekin Cable.—President Wilson's invitation to China to sever relations with Germany created great excitement here. A deputation of the older military men urged the Prime Minister to refrain from action for fear of German retribution in the future. The revolutionary military leaders of the young China party, however, vehemently advocated the opposite course. The balance was turned to this side by the view of the better informed officials, who regard the present opportunity as unlikely to recur for China to associate herself with the other neutral powers and secure a place in the peace conference.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dairy Produce—		
Butter, choice dairy	$0 42	[illegible]
Eggs, new-laid, doz.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cheese, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., fancy, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressed Poultry—		
Turkeys, lb.	0 30	[illegible]
Fowl, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Geese, Spring	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ducklings, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spring chickens, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live Poultry—		
Fowl, lb.	0 15	[illegible]
Chickens, lb.	0 18	[illegible]
Fruits—		
Apples, Baldwins, bbl.	3 50	[illegible]
Do., Spies, bbl.	3 50	[illegible]
Do., Greenings, bbl.	3 00	[illegible]
Do., 6-qt. bkt.	0 25	[illegible]
Do., 11-qt. bkt.	0 25	[illegible]
Vegetables—		
Beets, per bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carrots, per bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., 6-qt. bkt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cabbages, each	0 10	[illegible]
Do., red, each	0 10	[illegible]
Horse-radish, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leeks, bunch	0 10	[illegible]
Lettuce, doz. bchs., small	0 25	[illegible]
Do., doz. bchs., large	[illegible]	[illegible]
Onions, bundle	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., 11-qt. bkt.	0 75	[illegible]
Do., 6-qt. bkt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Parsnips, per bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potatoes, bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., bkt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sage, bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Savory, bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Turnips, bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., 11-qt. bkt.	[illegible]	[illegible]

MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Beef, forequarters, cwt.	$13 00	[illegible]
Do., hindquarters	16 00	[illegible]
Carcases, choice	15 50	17 00
Do., common	11 00	[illegible]
Veal, common, cwt.	9 00	[illegible]
Do., medium	12 00	[illegible]
Do., prime	18 50	20 00
Heavy hogs	15 00	[illegible]
Shop hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Abattoir hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mutton, heavy	14 00	[illegible]
Do., light	16 00	[illegible]
Lambs, Spring, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]

SUGAR MARKET.

Local wholesale quotations on Canadian refined sugar, Toronto delivery, in effect after January [illegible]—

St. Lawrence granulated	100 lbs.	[illegible]
St. Lawrence, Beaver	100 lbs.	[illegible]
Lantic granulated	100 lbs.	[illegible]
Blue Star granulated	100 lbs.	[illegible]
Redpath's granulated	100 lbs.	[illegible]
Royal Acadia granulated	100 lbs.	[illegible]
No. 1 yellow, all refiners	100 lbs.	[illegible]
Dark yellow	100 lbs.	[illegible]
Dominion crystal gran.	100 lbs.	[illegible]

10-lb. bags, 15 cents over granulated bags. 20-lb. bags, 10 cents over granulated bags. 2 and 5-lb. cartons, 30 cents over granulated 100-lb. bags.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS

Toronto, Feb. 16.—The better class of cattle held steady at the Union Stock Yards today but medium grades were lower. Trading was slow. Small stuff steady. Hogs weak.

Receipts—124 cattle, 116 calves, [illegible] hogs; 126 sheep.

Export cattle, choice	10 25	[illegible]
Butcher cattle, choice	9 50	[illegible]
do. do. medium	7 25	[illegible]
do. do. common	6 25	[illegible]
Butcher cows, choice	7 75	[illegible]
do. do. medium	5 25	[illegible]
do. do. canners	4 25	[illegible]
do. bulls	5 00	[illegible]
Feeding steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stockers, choice	6 25	[illegible]
do. light	5 00	[illegible]
Milkers, choice, each	50 00	[illegible]
Springers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, ewes	11 00	[illegible]
Bucks and culls	7 00	[illegible]
Lambs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs, fed and watered	[illegible]	
Calves	6 00	[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Cattle, receipts 12,000. Market firm.

Native beef cattle	7 85	[illegible]
Western steers	7 85	[illegible]
Stockers and feeders	6 10	[illegible]
Cows and heifers	5 25	[illegible]
Calves	10 00	[illegible]

Hogs, receipts 42,000. Market steady.

Light	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mixed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Heavy	12 00	[illegible]
Rough	12 00	[illegible]
Pigs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bulk of sales	[illegible]	[illegible]

Sheep, receipts 13,000. Market strong.

Wethers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lambs, native	12 25	[illegible]

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK

East Buffalo, N.Y., Despatch—Cattle receipts 250; steady.

Veals, receipts 200; steady; $5 to $16.

Hogs, receipts 4,800; lower; heavy $12.80 to $13; mixed $12.75 to $13; yorkers [illegible]; light yorkers $11.50 to [illegible]; pigs $11 to $11.50; roughs $12 to [illegible]; stags [illegible].

Sheep and lambs, receipts 1,800; active; lambs $13 to $15.40; yearlings $11 to [illegible]; wethers $12 to $12.50; ewes $6 to [illegible]; mixed sheep $11.50 to $11.75.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Flour, winter patents—47s.

Hops in London (Pacific Coast)—[illegible]

Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.—[illegible]

Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs.—[illegible]

Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs.—[illegible]

Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs.—[illegible]

Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs.—[illegible]

Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.—[illegible]

Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs.—[illegible]

Lard, prime western, in tierces—[illegible]

American, refined in boxes—[illegible]

Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new—[illegible]

Colored—[illegible]

Australian in London—[illegible]

Turpentine, spirits—[illegible]

Resin, common—[illegible]

Petroleum, refined—[illegible]

Linseed Oil—[illegible]

Cotton Seed Oil, hull refined—[illegible]

Optimists.

"With [illegible] my legs
Are pulled," said Reed;
"I'm glad I'm not
A centipede."
—Luke McLuke.

"My nose hurts me,"
Said Willie [illegible],
"I'm glad I'm not
An elephant."
—[illegible]

"My [illegible] are tired,"
Said Abner [illegible],
"I'm glad I'm not
An [illegible]."
—[illegible]

"My [illegible] aches,"
Said [illegible],
"I'm glad I'm not
An Arab's camel."

A WINTER PUDDING.

Though the Name of It is Fig Pudding.

Here are the articles required for fig pudding:

One cup of suet.
One pound of figs.
Three eggs.
Two cupfuls of bread crumbs.
One cupful of sugar.
Two cupfuls of milk.

Wash, pick over the figs and mince. Chop the suet. Beat the eggs light without separating. Mix all the ingredients thoroughly, turn into a well-greased mould, cover and boil three hours. Serve hot.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

Magic Baking Powder costs no more than the ordinary kinds. For economy, buy the one pound tins.

MADE IN CANADA

E.W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED

A PUZZLING CASE

This closed the conversation for the time being, as the curtain was now rising on the second act, and Dallas, therefore, held his tongue, for which boon I was very thankful, not caring to be worried much more by his incessant questioning and bad temper. I had a good deal to say against Mazzucata; but who would be such a fool as to ignite this mass of gunpowder? Dallas, as I well knew, had a very bad temper, and no respect for age; so, in such circumstances, a wise man holds his tongue. I am a wise man, so I held mine—for the time being.

The second act of the lyric drama, as 'tis now the fashion to call an opera, consisted mostly of intrigue, in which the queen, Chastelard, Murray, and John Knox, were all involved, ending in a fine scene, in which Mary banishes the poet from her presence for his presumptuous passion. From a musical point of view, I did not consider it so fine as the first act; but, probably, Renaud had purposely restrained his genius at this part, in order to accentuate more fully the splendid third act, which was said to be a triumph of melodic inspiration and harmonic cunning.

When the curtain fell for the second time, I saw Gilbert Tressinger rise from his seat, and go out into the vestibule of the theatre. Upon seeing this, Dallas touched my arm, and hastily followed him. I arose with considerable reluctance, as, not smoking myself, I find a tobacco-impregnated atmosphere extremely disagreeable, and would much preferred to have remained quietly in my place, or visited the boxes of my friends. Dallas, however was so anxious to see why he desired such a meeting, that we both followed the young man—a thing I would not have done under any other circumstances.

"There he is," whispered Dallas when we were in the smoking room, leaning against the wall."

"You won't wait a moment," I said, crossly; but, nevertheless, for the sake of peace walked across to Tressinger, holding out my hand.

"How do you do, Gilbert?" I said, using the privilege of an old friend, and calling him by his Christian name. "So you are back from Paris?"

"Yes; I only ran over on business, major."

"Mazzucata business," I murmured, under my breath. "Oh, by the way, let me introduce you to my friend: Mr. Dallas—Sir Gilbert Tressinger."

"Lawrence Dallas," said Gilbert, with a bow. "I know you very well, Mr. Dallas. We have a mutual friend, I think."

"Signora Mazzucata," replied Dallas, in a marked tone; and they eyed each other with considerable curiosity, while I, wondering what was to be the outcome of the meeting, stood aside, watching the comedy.

"I knew Signora Mazzucata in Italy," said Lawrence, at length, in an agreeable manner, evidently considering it best to be diplomatic.

"So she told me. Some time ago, is it not?"

"About eighteen months, or thereabouts. Since then, I have been travelling in the East, and only returned to-day."

"Oh!" murmured Gilbert, significantly. "And you patronize the opera on the first night of your arrival! You are fond of music?"

"Yes, very," said Dallas, who saw at what Tressinger was hinting; and determined not to gratify his rival by showing that he did.

"So fond," said I, interposing amicably, with the intention of preventing a quarrel between those hot-headed youngsters, "that he brought a bouquet to throw to the lady."

"I'm afraid I also must plead guilty," observed Gilbert, with a laugh, upon which Dallas half frowned, then recollecting his manners, smiled quietly.

"One cannot pay too many compliments to an artist of Signor Mazzucata's standing," he said, carelessly; "do you know her well, Sir Gilbert?"

"Yes, very well, I saw a great deal of her in Paris."

"Ah!" said Dallas, jealously, and made no further remark about the singer.

On his part Tressinger scrupulously refrained from either discussing Mazzucata, and for the rest of the conversation the two young men, both eaten up with jealousy about this woman, behaved in a regulation society manner. This conversation puzzled me more than ever, and when we were once more seated in our stalls I spoke to Dallas on the matter.

"Well!"

"Well," he replied, stolidly.

"You are a riddle to-night," I said, shrugging my shoulders, "you get into a vile temper with a man you do not know, and when I introduce you to him at your express request, you are positively agreeable to one whom I verily believe you regard as your enemy."

"If he loves Mazzucata I do regard him as my enemy."

"And why?"

"Because I also love her."

"There are always two to a bargain," I observed, sapiently; "so far as I can see, you are both in love with this woman. Now the chances are that she prefers one of you—which one?"

"Myself!" said Dallas, promptly.

"Well, supposing it's Tressinger?"

"In that case I would kill her," he replied equally promptly. I started in surprise, upon which he broke out into a harsh laugh which had the effect of making several people turn their heads to look at him.

"Oh, you wonder at my melodrama," he said, at length in a low voice, "but I tell you I would. You have no idea how I love her—of the encouragement she has given me. I heard all about Tressinger—oh, yes, you told me nothing new, and knowing he was to be here to-night, I came with the intention of being introduced to him. Well, I have been introduced to him, and now I know——"

He paused suddenly, and, much impressed by his manner, I spoke at once

"Know what?"

"That which I desired to know."

"My good fellow, you rave," I said in calm despair at the hopelessness of extracting sense from this erratic maniac.

"Wait till to-morrow," he whispered, harshly, "and you will see if I rave."

I was about to make a further remark when the curtain rose, and as Dallas obstinately refused to speak again, I was obliged to turn my attention to the stage, though I wondered much at the strange manner in which he was behaving. However, I put down his extraordinary conduct to an attack of love, and prepared to listen to this famous third act which had been extolled throughout Europe as a miracle of musical excellence.

The stage was set to represent the queen's chamber in Holyrood, and after half the act had passed in chorus and songs from Chastelard and the queen, the great duet which was so famous, began. Chastelard has hidden himself in the room, the queen sees him and runs to call her guards, but he, throwing himself at her feet, implores her to forgive what he has done for love's sake. He appeals not to the queen, but to the woman, and she, forgetting her royalty, is about to confess that she loves him, when the sight of the crown recalls to her what she owes to her race and to her country. With a cry she breaks from his encircling arms and summons the guard. The chorus pour in, there is a splendid and stirring finale, and the curtain falls on Mary ordering Chastelard to prison.

It was a great performance on the part of both artists, and when the curtain fell they were called before the footlights to receive the applause which they had honestly earned. The enthusiasm of the audience recalled to me the triumphs of Jenny Lind, especially when a perfect hail of flowers fell on the couple on the stage. Tressinger rising in his stall, threw his bouquet to the prima-donna, upon which Dallas, not to be behindhand, also arose and threw his. Ivan picked up some flowers, but whether they were those of my two friends I am not prepared to say, and presented them to Mazzucata. The singer, all smiles, bowed first to one side of the house, and then to the other, pressing the bouquet she held to her breast. Suddenly she looked at it and gave a shrill cry of horror—a cry that was drowned in the frightful explosion which followed.

There was a cloud of smoke which slowly dispersed, and then through the smoky veil I saw, as in a dream, that which was once a lovely woman lying a mangled corpse on the stage. Ivan was leaning back against the curtain with a white face, half stunned with the noise of the explosion—a thrill of horror ran through the crowded house—there was a dead silence, then the vast audience arose with a roar of alarm and made for the doors. The cries of women, the curses of men, I heard half confusedly, but higher than all I heard a cry of terror—

"Dynamite!"

CHAPTER II.

I am not so young as I was, therefore the catastrophe of the previous night unnerved me so much that I lay longer in bed the next morning than was my custom. Pointer was greatly concerned—Pointer is my man—and wished to send for a doctor, but this extreme proceeding I sternly forbade, knowing I should be quite recovered by noon, which indeed proved to be the case. After an excellent breakfast—for Pointer tempted me with my favorite dishes—I sent for the principal morning papers, in order to acquaint myself with the reports of this terrible calamity, which had so abruptly brought the performance of the previous night to a close.

It is not my intention to set forth a full report of what the papers contained, as anyone who so desires can turn up the case for himself, but merely to incorporate herein the gist of the matter so far as is requisite for an understanding of the events which followed the committal of the crime. Judging from the frank admissions of the press, the whole affair was veiled in mystery, and not even the most imaginative dared to put forward any theory as to the reason of the crime. All that was known appeared to be the barren fact that Mazzucata had been killed by the explosion of a dynamite cartridge concealed in the bouquet which she had held to her breast, but why such a crime should have been perpetrated in so bold and open a manner appeared to be quite inexplicable. Some of the papers indeed suggested that the dead woman had enemies, but so far as that goes, everyone in a public position has enemies, yet, as a rule, they refrain from letting their enmity carry them to such extreme lengths.

At all events, whatever theories were put forward to account for the affair, the actual fact remained the same, that Mazzucata had been killed by the explosion of a dynamite cartridge which formed the handle of a bouquet thrown to her on the stage. The whole question as to the detection of the crime lay in the discovery of the person who threw the fatal bunch of flowers. This, on the face of it, was utterly impossible, and one might as well try to find a needle in a haystack, as attempt to discover the owner of one particular bouquet flung at the feet of a prima-donna in company with several hundred tributes of the same kind.

Clearly, therefore, nothing was to be gained from the papers, so I placed them all on one side, and discarding them as useless, sought in my own mind for an explanation of this hideous mystery. Here was a beautiful woman barbarously done to death in a public manner by some unknown enemy. Now the question was to find that enemy, and to do so it would be necessary for me to make myself acquainted with all circumstances connected with the early life of this unfortunate singer.

In this respect I was absolutely ignorant, as, beyond the bare facts that Mazzucata had appeared in Italy, Vienna, Paris, and now London, with great success, I was quite in the dark regarding her previous history. Nowadays a public person's private life is known to all, thanks to society papers, who search into matters better left alone, but hitherto Mazzucata had escaped their pryings, and beyond the gossip of clubs, little was known of her life or personality. As to the latter she was reported to be a singularly charming woman, attractive in the highest degree, not so much on account of her undeniable beauty, as for a certain magnetic influence she exercised over all who came in contact with her. Her life, according to common report was not by any means a humdrum one, as she was said to affect the society of rich young men, and having squeezed all their money out of them, let them die broken-hearted at her scorn. Not that I believe any young men of the present day ever died of a broken-heart; but whatever might be the cause of their death, it was undeniable that all who had anything to do with this modern Lamia, either perished in the flower of their youth when she tired of them; or were ruined through her extravagant caprices which in many cases were scarcely those of a sane woman.

All this information, however, I had gained from the gossip of clubs. It was not to be found in the papers, and the general public knew nothing of Madame Mazzucata save that she was a great artiste. Now, however, the tragic event of her death would inspire the press to find out and publish all they could about her, in which case something would be found in her past life which would probably point to a reason for the manner of her death. In an ordinary case I would have left all this unravelling to the papers, the detectives, to whomsoever it might concern, but having witnessed the death of the singer I was unwilling to await such a slow method of solving the mystery and therefore determined myself to find out the cause of the crime. In two weeks I had detective fever.

So far, so good, but the question was, how was this fever to be cured: and the obvious answer was, by finding the assassin of Mazzucata and handing him over to justice. The reason of the crime was to be found in her past life, so the first thing to be done was to seek information on this point from someone who had been intimate with her before she came to England. To find such a person I had not far to go. In fact, two persons who could give me information were at hand, namely, Lawrence Dallas and Gilbert Tressinger.

Now what struck me as curious about these two young men was that each on the previous night had carried a bouquet of white flowers, and both bouquets had been thrown to Mazzucata shortly before the fatal event. Could it be possible that in one of these bouquets had been concealed the dynamite cartridge which caused the death of the singer? I could not believe it, as I deemed both my friends incapable of such a crime; and yet, when I recalled Dallas' wild words regarding his intention of killing Mazzucata should she prove false to him, I confess that doubts began to creep into my mind.

"Dallas said he would kill her if she loved Tressinger," I said to myself, as I dressed slowly, "but when he did not know the truth of that until he met Tressinger, and between such meeting and the explosion he never left my side, therefore could not have prepared the bouquet with the intent of killing her. No, that infernal machine which formed the handle of the bouquet must have been carefully constructed, and as Dallas, in spite of his wild words, had no reason to think Mazzucata false until he met Tressinger, he could not have brought the flowers with the dynamite cartridge concealed therein. Clearly then Dallas had nothing to do with the death; and as to Gilbert—"

I sent Pointer out of my room at this moment, for having the habit of talking aloud to myself, I noticed that he was eagerly listening, and not willing to admit him so far into my confidence, I got rid of him by some trivial excuse, and resumed my soliloquy.

"As to Gilbert there is no doubt he did not commit the crime, for he had no reason to do so. It was Mazzucata's favorite lover, and doubtless had seen her just before the performance, so even granted he wished to kill her, he would hardly have done in public what he could have done in private. But there, such arguing is ridiculous—he had no reason to murder her, and therefore must be innocent. Dallas, even though he wished to kill her, had no time to prepare his infernal machine, therefore must also be innocent. It is apparent that neither of these young men is responsible for the death of Mazzucata, so the assassin must be sought elsewhere."

It was all very fine arguing in this manner, but there was absolutely no clue to start from, and until some clue was discovered, the assassin of Mazzucata would certainly escape the consequences of his crime. I had no doubt that by this time the matter was in the hands of the police, but notwithstanding this, seized as I was with detective fever, I determined to search for a clue to the crime myself, and with this intent left my room to call on Dallas.

"If anyone be acquainted with Mazzucata's past life it will be Dallas," I said to myself, as I walked along Piccadilly, "and he may be able to tell me of some jealous lover, some lyric rival, some unsuccessful suitor, who had a motive for desiring the death of the singer; once I find a motive for the crime, there will be no difficulty in tracing the criminal."

So I spoke, but, alas! too confidently, for I little knew how difficult was the task I had undertaken. It is just as well that detective fever is such a virulent disease, for were it not for the insatiable curiosity of the same, the strongest and boldest man would hesitate before venturing on such a difficult quest as searching for a criminal. The labor is intense, the fatigue terrible, and every nerve must be strained if the matter is to be brought to a successful issue. In spite of all dexterity and every care, the great factor in the discovery of crime is chance—and chance, although I knew it not, was guiding me in the right direction for the detection of Mazzucata's assassin.

"Dallas," I said to myself, as I went upstairs to his rooms in Half Moon street, "Dallas will be able to tell me what he knows of her life, and where he fails Tressinger may possibly supply the information, so by putting this and that together I may arrive at some conclusion. The question is whether Dallas will tell me all I wish to know."

I found the young man sitting in an arm-chair reading the Telegraph's account of the crime, and by his white set face, his clenched hand, his dishevelled hair and red eyes, I saw that he was profoundly affected by the catastrophe which had robbed him of the woman he so much loved. With such a spectacle of despair before me, I knew it could not be Dallas who committed the crime, and yet in my heart there was a doubt, a doubt which could only be set at rest by his solemn assurance of innocence.

"Major Granby," he said, in a dull voice when I entered: "you here! Well!"

(To Be Continued).

CANADIANS WANTED FOR THE ROYAL NAVY

Canadians wanted for the Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve for immediate overseas service. Only men of good character and good physique accepted.

Pay $1.10 Minimum per day—Free Kit. $20.00 per Month Separation Allowance.

Experienced men from 38 to 45, and boys from 15 to 18 accepted for service in the CANADIAN NAVAL PATROLS for defence of the Coasts. Apply to COMMODORE ÆMILIUS JARVIS

Naval Recruiting Officer, Ontario Area
103 Bay Street, TORONTO, or
Dept. of the Naval Service
OTTAWA

Thorough mixing is what makes cake delicate and tender

Lantic Sugar

makes the best cake because it creams quickly and thoroughly with the butter which is the hardest part of the mixing. Its purity and extra "fine" granulation make it dissolve at once.

2 and 5-lb. Cartons
10 and 20-lb. Bags

"The All-Purpose Sugar"

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

SPECIALISTS

Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin, Kidney, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases.

Call or send history for free advice. Medicine furnished in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Consultation Free

DRS. SOPER & WHITE
25 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

Please Mention This Paper.

HAIR GOODS

—FOR—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

Mailed at lowest possible prices, consistent with high-grade work.

Our Natural Wavy 3-Strand Switches at $5.00, $7.00 and $9.00 in all shades are leaders with us. Just send on your sample, or write for anything in our line.

GENTLEMEN'S TOUPEES at $25.00 and $35.00, that defy detection when worn.

MINTZ'S HAIR GOODS EMPORIUM
62 KING ST. W. HAMILTON, ONT.
(Formerly Mdme. I. Mintz).

Molasses for Gasoline.

A company in South Africa has built a plant for the manufacture of natalite, a distillation product of molasses. Experiments have shown that natalite can be used as a motor fuel. In one of the tests, a 22 horse-power car covered over 500 miles, using 30.59 gallons of natalite. The new plant includes necessary buildings for manufacturing 2,000,000 gallons of nataleti a year, thus rendering South Africa largely independent of the world's gasoline supply.

Avoid Harsh Pills! Doctors Condemn Them

Most Pills unfortunately are harsh and drastic; they cause inflammation and great discomfort. Rather like nature is the way a pill should act, mildly but effectively. Science has established nothing more satisfactory as a family pill than the old reliable pills of Dr. Hamilton's, which for forty years have had a premier place in America. Dr. Hamilton's Pills are very mild and can be effectively used by the aged, by children, and indeed by men and women of all ages. No stomach or bowel medicine is more reliable. No remedy for indigestion, headache or biliousness is so effective, so mild, so certain to quickly cure as a 25c box of Dr. Hamilton's Pills.

Warning About Water Pipes.

Now is the time that fires are caused by householders attempting to thaw out service pipes by burning oil-soaked rags and using other ill-advised methods in which an open flame is used. The proper way for the householder to restore an ice-clogged pipe to service, says the "Engineering Record," is to wrap it with cloth and pour hot water upon it or, if the freezing is so severe to yield to this treatment, the best plan is to send for a plumber. Apparently this is a minor detail, but attention to it may prevent needless fire losses running into thousands of dollars.

It dates back to the period when Mark was living in Hartford, on the next block from Harriet Beecher Stowe and her husband, Professor Stowe.

Edith—I don't intend to be married until after I am 30. Maud—And I don't intend to be 30 until after I am married.—Boston Transcript.

FOR ALL BLACK LEATHER

EUREKA HARNESS OIL

is unexcelled for preserving and lengthening the life of black leather.

This scientifically prepared oil makes harness a rich, inky black—shiny, soft, tough.

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY, Limited
Branches Throughout Canada

Gallagh Gap.

Ballagh Gap, and the spring sun shining
On Leinster's valleys far down below;
Ballagh Gap, and the hedges lining
The roadways, blossomed like sifted snow.

'Tis there I'd be with youth's comrades playing,
In gladness maying through sweet lost days,
The gold-eyed primrose green banks arraying,
And daisies spangled in faerie maze.

Again I'd hear, as the wind came sighing
Across Mt. Leinster and Bruwa Creavroe,
The plovers fluting when day was dying,
And all the west was a magic glow.

'Tis there I'd be when the sun, new-risen,
Brought vales Elysian to raptured eyes,
And the spirit saw, from its clayey prison,
God's hand bedizen the seas and skies.

Too soon, alas, from these fair scenes banished
The friends of boyhood all passed away,
And youth's fond hoping too quickly vanished
In grief and groping, when skies were gray.

Yet I still have visions that flash and quiver—
Dark gloom can never my soul enwrap—
For I see God's sunshine pour down forever
A golden river o'er Ballagh Gap.
—James B. Dollard, in Ireland.

Sore Corns Go!

Absolutely Painless

No cutting, no plasters or pads to press the sore spot. Putnam's Extractor makes the corn go without pain. Takes out the sting overnight. Never fails—leaves no scar. Get a 25c bottle of Putnam's Corn Extractor to-day.

Bradstreet's Trade Review

TORONTO.—Wholesale business was fair for the week, and a large proportion of dealers report increases over the same period of last year. Drygoods firms report that a fair volume of orders are being sent out, but there is a feeling of uncertainty about conditions that will exist when the spring orders have been sent out. Collections in this line are reported to have fallen off slightly in the last week. Activity in retail trade centres principally in household furniture, food, shoes and rubbers, gents' furnishings and staple drygoods. Local goods are somewhat quieter than last year. There is seasonable activity in the grocery trade. Hardware firms report uncertainty on account of the extreme advance on iron and steel products. Money is fairly plentiful.

MONTREAL.—The volume of business is ahead of last year in most lines. Remittances have been affected to a slight extent, but the country retail trade which has been picking up after the quiet period early in January is beginning to be reflected in more satisfactory remittances, and a number of large drygoods houses report collections so far this year as ahead of those of the same period, while city collections are fair. Leather prices are being firmly upheld. Groceries are rather quiet. Very high prices for all iron and steel products, as well as ropes, etc., has checked activity in hardware lines to some extent.

OTTAWA.—In view of conditions, country trade is holding up well and the collections are quite up to normal. Local trade is fair; winter commodities are still moving out satisfactorily at the high prices.

HAMILTON.—The placing of an embargo on American roads from Pennsylvania to Buffalo has made the coal problem even more intricate than last week, and many local manufacturers are again faced with the probability of an early shutdown. Hard coal is being delivered in small quantities, but anthracite for industrial purposes is very scarce. Further embargoes within the last week have increased the difficulty of getting goods in and out of this city. The retail trade is fair with activity noted especially in winter clothing, furniture, boots and shoes, etc. Groceries are fairly active, and retail hardware is a trifle quiet at present.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS OF GREAT HELP

Mrs. Wm. Artlett, Ancaster, Ont., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for three years for my little girl and baby boy. I have found them of the greatest help during the teething period and always keep them in the house." The Tablets aid teething babies because they regulate the stomach and bowels, thus preventing constipation, diarrhoea and convulsions. They promote healthful sleep and keep baby well and happy. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Ladies' Department

All the year round we show a splendid assortment of
Corsets
Underwear
Hosiery, and
Handkerchiefs
We invite inspection at any time.

Highest price for farm produce
Butter 35c lb, Eggs 40c doz.

Falconer Bros.
The Home of Good Groceries

Some Specialties This Week

Nearly all just arrived, but bought months ago. Ginghams, Zephers, chambrays, prints, and Flannelets, the fast color kind 12½c to 16cts, worth anywhere in the market 20cts Fast color standard cotton shirting 22cts, worth 25 to 30cts. Every one good value

DON'T GO BAREFOOTED

While you can buy stockings and shoes at the prices that we are selling them. Hosiery, in Cotton from 15 cts up; Cashmere from 25 cts to all wool Cashmere at 50 and 60 cts, worth if bought to-day 75c to 85c. in women's sizes. Boots and shoes from $3.50 to $4, worth to day $5 to $5.50; $2 and 2.50 worth $3.50.

You can get lots of goods yet at reasonable prices if you go to the right place.
THIS IS THE RIGHT PLACE
Good butter, eggs, beans, potatoes taken in exchange the same as cash

D. GEDDES & CO.

Wait A Moment !

¶ Prepare for spring sewing. Buy shirting and print now, while good qualities and fast colors are still obtainable.

Kingcot shirting in genuine indigo dyes, Rockfast drills, Black hide twills, all still absolutely fast colors.

Prints in good fast colors, from 15 to 20c worth 25c yd. to-day Factory and bleached cotton at much below present value.

Butter 35cents per lb
Eggs 40cents per doz

STORE CLOSES TUESDAY AT 6 O'CLOCK P.M.

Roppel Bros.
Rural phone. Underwood

UNDERWOOD NEWS

Miss Agnes Brown, Sask. is a guest of Miss F. McLean.

Communion services in Presbyterian church on Sunday.

Miss Mary Lamont, Saugeen, spent the week end with her sister, Mrs. G. H. Hood.

No services in the Methodist church here on Sunday. Anniversary services at Wesley. The choir from here will furnish the music at the morning service.

A large number from here attended the Agricultural society dance at Tiverton.

Miss Florence McLean and Miss Brown, Sundayed at D. MacDougall's.

BORN—On Saturday last Feby. 10th to Mr. and Mrs. Alex McKenzie a son.

Carload of genuine Frost wire just arrived. Call and get prices. Thede & Brill.

(Intended for last week)

Pte. A. Russel, of the Scottish Guards, Windsor, spent the week-end at his home here.

Miss Lena Wittig is the guest of Miss Bobean, Tiverton.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Brooks, Denzil, Sask. were visitors at the home of Mr. Wm. Cassidy.

Mr. A. Russel entertained a number of friends on Monday evening in honor of his brother, who was home for the week-end.

Quite a number from here attended the carnival in Tiverton on Wednesday evening and all report a splendid time. Mr. Lawrence Mewhinney succeeded in capturing the first prize for best dressed gent, while R. H. Mewhinney landed first prize in Boy's race.

The regular meeting of the council was held on Saturday in the town hall. The roads were not in very good condition, but the board were all present. We hear though, that some of the councillors do not think as much of the snow fence at McKenzie's hill as when they had it erected. Evidently "Peter" doesn't like rolling out in the snow. Nuff sed.

THE COUNCIL

Bruce Township council met in the Township hall on February 10th 1917, pursuant to adjournment members all present. Minutes of previous meeting read, adopted and signed. A number of of communications were then read and dealt with one by one.

McNeill-Baker. That whereas a number of ratepayers of the Township have been inquiring of the council would store valuable papers and belongings to private parties in the Township vault expressing a desire to store such for better fire protection, and whereas this council desires it expedient to grant the request upon certain conditions which will be made known on application to the clerk.

Dobson-Baker. That the tender of W. G. Cole for ditching Goderich road from Con. 1 to Con. 10 for the sum of four dollars a trip and Andrew Smith's tender at one dollar and fifty cents for ditching from Con. 10 to 14 be accepted.

McKenzie—Baker. That we pay J. H McGillivray, twenty two dollars on contract bill 33 10.

McKenzie—Dobson, That the auditors report as read be adopted.

A number of accounts were ordered paid and council adjourned to meet on March 10th 1917, when pathmasters, poundkeepers and fenceviewers will be appointed.

8TH OF BRUCE

A happy time was spent at Mrs. S. Russel's last week, when her grandson Pte. Angus, was presented with a wrist watch and signet ring. Angus is a fine young man. He has been teaching school for several years near Windsor, where he enlisted with the 241st Highlanders. There was a good program of speech and song taken part in by Arch. McLean, M. Avis, C. Schnitther, R. McDougall, Mrs. S. George, Johnny Pace, W. Avis.

During the evening Pte. Russel was made the recipient of the watch and ring and a fine address, read by Mr. Jas. Pace. Mr. C. Hellwig presented the watch and Miss Minnie Schnitther the ring on behalf of the gathering. Pte. Russel made a brief reply offering his sincere thanks to the home folk.

Lunch was served and a dance followed.

L. M. Sees is in Toronto this week.

Flour and feed dealers who offer the Feed grains of Western oats should be very careful to warn farmer purchasers against using them for seed.

The London (Eng.), College of Music exams. were held at Kincardine, February 1st. There were eleven entries, all passed. Piano elementary—first class, Miss Isabel McNab, Underwood; Miss Mary Stewart, Bluevale. Intermediate, Miss Grander, Tiverton. Advanced senior, (honours). Miss Mary Giles, Tiverton. Singing, advanced senior, Miss Giles, Mrs. Thos. Brown, Underwood. Violin, Primary (honours) Mr. Nilledge Struthers, Underwood; Mr. Douglas Young, Mr. Miles Templin, Mr. Chas. Reynolds (honors), Kincardine; Mr. Harold Thompson, Bluevale.

ONTARIO FARMERS!

Existing war conditions demand that you give the question of seed special attention this year. Seed of desirable varieties and high germination power will be factors influencing yields. If you have not secured your seed

Let the Ontario Department of Agriculture help you

Farmers having seed grain or potatoes for sale may forward samples to this office stating varieties, price and quantity.

Farmers wishing to purchase seed are also invited to communicate with this office stating variety, and quantity, and an effort will be made to put them in touch with farmers having seed for sale.

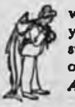
W. H. HEARST,
Minister of Agriculture

Write to N. C. MacKAY,
(District Representative), Walkerton

BY OUR BLOOD WE LIVE

If you tire easily, are subject to cold hands or feet—if you catch colds readily or have rheumatic pains—your blood or circulation is probably at fault and you need

SCOTT'S EMULSION
OF THE PUREST COD LIVER OIL



which is nature's easily-assimilated food, to increase your red corpuscles and charge the blood with life-sustaining richness. *Scott's* creates warmth to throw off colds and gives resistance to prevent sickness. ***Always Insist on SCOTT'S. Every Druggist has it.***

SCOTT & BOWNE, Toronto, Ont.

WILLOW CREEK

The house of Mrs. McDougall was destroyed by fire on Wednesday last, only some furniture being saved. Defective stovepipe was the cause.

A number of the boys rejected by the 160th will try the navy.

Ptes. V. Kidd and A. Russell were home on last leave.

Pte. George Clayton, son of Mr. and Mrs. Eastwood Clayton, was married at Petrolea, on January 24th to Ella May Fowler.

Elsinore

The young people of Elsinore held a box social and dance in the Red Cross rooms adjoining Mr. Kolb's store on Friday evening February 16th. The young people were pleased to have the opportunity of entertaining so many of their friends from distance. The proceeds of $115 were given to Red Cross. Au. Gerlitz sold the boxes. The music for the evening was supplied by Messrs Geo. Zeigler, J. Weis and A. Lehman.

Word from Toronto announces the death of Mrs. Hill, daughter of Mrs. Geo. Smith.

SAUGEEN COUNCIL

All the members of the Saugeen council were present at their meeting of Feb. 10th.

The auditor's report was received and adopted. A grant of $50 was made to repair North Street from the Town Line to the Elora Road on condition that the grant be supplemented by grants from Bruce Tp., Greenock and Paisley. The County Council having made a grant of $200 for above purpose. Accounts ordered paid were: Auditors $6 each, Clerk' 45 registrations in 1916, $9; Smith Bros., 50 yards gravel, $5; D. Smith, 200 feet cedar timber, $5 60. James Clazie was appointed assessor and the tender of J. W. Anderson to supply cedar timber at $28 per thousand was accepted. All the poundkeepers and fence viewers were re-appointed and the following pathmasters: Alex Russel, D. McCarrel, James Scott Jr., Alex Brunton, James Mitchell, John Munro, Jno. McArthur, D. J. Porter, Jno. Witting, J. W. McKinney, Jno. Bennet, Theo. Holtz, Jno. McVinnie, Jas. Mitchell, Arthur Campbell, A. Upshall, And. McCulloch, Wm. Karcher, Josiah Bell, Robt. Pollock, A. Davidson, R. McKechnie, J. T. Wallace, I. Thede, C. Bell, D. Finnie, D. Gowanlock, J. Young, H. Schwass, J. Schwass, J. Wallace, A. Reinhart, W. Lancaster, R. Chappel B. Webb, M. Cook, W. Walker, W. Miller, E. Doll, W. Pierson, M. McMillan, W. Beech, R. Harcourt, A. Bryce, J. W. Reany, S. Schwass, H. Nelson, G. Parr, A. Campbell, T. Manley, J. Cook, E. Gunchioner, J. Sholar, N. Snyder, J. Kepkey, H. Thede.

AUCTION SALE

D. C. Cavis has received instructions from James Vennard, lot 16, con. 6, Saugeen, to sell by auction on Thursday **February 22**, at 1 o'clock. The following is the list;

HORSES—Horse 5 years old; horse 3 year old.

CATTLE—Cow 6 years due to calf; cow 3 years old fresh; cow 10 years, due March 7; cow 11 years, due June 5; Jersey cow rising 7 years, due June 3; cow 7 years old due February 25; cow rising 2 supposed to be in calf; 2 heifers 2 years; 3 steers rising 1 year; 2 steers 1 year; 3 heifers rising 1 year; calf 6 weeks old; calf 5 months old; 2 steers 15 months; steer 2 years old in July.

Any person wanting good first-class cows, or good young cattle should attend this sale.

IMPLEMENTS—Binder, Frost & Wood, nearly new; Deering mower; Deering hay rake; F. & W. land roller; wagon complete; F. & W. disc; hay and stock rack, nearly new; 11 hoe drill, Verity plow; set of iron harrows; fanning mill; set scales, capacity 240 lbs; cutter, nearly new; top buggy; root pulper; Cockshutt manure spreader, new; grind stone; sugar kettle; small cutting box; set of bobsleighs; scuffler; wire reel; potato sprayer, new; fence weaver; 2 ladders 22 feet long; stone boat; heavy harness; set of single harness; 10 cow chains; whiffletrees; chains; forks; shovels; and many other articles.

FOWL—15 young barred rock hens.

HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS—Extension table; sideboard; fall leaf table; 2 washstands; six kitchen chairs; three rocking chairs, couch; two parlor tables; pictures; bedroom suite; bedstead; springs, toilet set; Modern Jewel coal heater; wood heater, parlor lamp; Pandora cook stove; churn; 32 yds floor oilcloth; china tea 40 pieces; set of small scales, 240 lbs.

A quantity of Empire State potatoes; 150 bus of oats, 8 tons of hay. Hay, oats and potatoes cash. Everything must go as Mr. Vennard has sold his farm.

TERMS—Five dollars and under cash, over that amount, 8 months credit on approved joint notes, six per cent per annum off for cash on credit amounts.

Bargains ?

In millinery and millinery trimings. No extra charge for triming hats.

For Fancy Needlework

Crochet cottons, wools, slipper soles, fancy and plain ribbons for work bags. Dainty handkerchiefs and fancy silk ribbon. Also all kinds of novelty and plain stamped goods in newest designs.

MISS M. BAKER
Arlington Block

Wage-Earners

With the revival of industrial activity throughout the factories of Canada, resulting in the disbursement of large sums in wages, it behooves each wage-earner to provide against future unemployment or unforeseen contingencies. YOU can do this by opening a savings account with this Bank and systematically saving a portion of your income.

The Bank of Nova Scotia

PAID-UP CAPITAL - $ 6,500,000
RESERVE FUND - - 12,000,000
TOTAL RESOURCES over 100,000,000

PORT ELGIN BRANCH
C. Currier, Manager

Now is The Time

When all men who appreciate the importance of being well-dressed should be thinking of

New Clothes for the Spring and Summer

And it's just the time when you should see the new styles and learn where the best values can be had. You will be surprised at the wonderful range of patterns in our Spring Samples.

We hardly need tell you that it will be impossible for us to repeat orders on any Spring lines, so they must be cancelled when sold up. For your own protection, why not leave your order for your Spring suit right now even for April or May delivery.

By doing so you have a larger selection to choose from. We are showing everything a man or boy wears, from hat to shoes; assortment large enough, qualities good enough, and prices low enough to please all who appreciate the value of good goods.

We hope to see you soon.

F. R. BARBER
MEN'S AND BOYS' COMPLETE OUTFITTERS

MAKE YOUR DOLLARS

FIGHT

AT THE FRONT.

BUY

DOMINION OF CANADA

THREE-YEAR

WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

$ 25.00 FOR $21.50
50.00 " 43.00
100.00 " 86.00

INDIVIDUAL PURCHASES LIMITED TO $1500.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY AT ANY BANK OR ANY MONEY ORDER POST OFFICE

JAN. 9, 1917

FINANCE DEPARTMENT
OTTAWA

A Valentine Tea

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Forrester, of the townline, gave their home over to the Red Cross of S. S. No. 14 Bruce, when a Valentine tea was held last Wednesday evening. The tea was served under a large cloth of red, white and blue, the tables being decorated with red hearts, Union Jacks and colored candies. The decorations were pretty and much commented on. Later a program was carried out with Mr. Tom White as chairman, those taking part being Mr. and Mrs. Neil McGillivray, Mrs. Jack McGillivray, McLean brothers, A. Salmon, Mrs. Kelly, Roy Salmon. Altogether a delightful time was spent and the proceeds amounted to $30, a fine sum for a good cause. Mr. Neil McGillivray was the lucky winner of the cushion top.

TIVERTON

J. M. Bowie bought a horse from F. Kippen of Bruce Tp. last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Kay left week for St. Thomas, where they will make their home. The best wishes of hosts of friends follow the young couple for a happy and prosperous wedded life.

Mr. Hugh McDougall is president of Tiverton Agricultural Society. The annual meeting showed things in good shape. The fine cement building and other equipment have all been paid excepting $80. This is Mr. McDougall's seventh year as president.

An Expert On Watches

Every man has genius along a certain line and while he may be successful along other lines, there is always something in which he excells.

Our specialty is the watch. Get yours here, or bring it to us.

J. J. BUSBY,
The Quick Repair House

For Washing Oddities

Silks, chiffons, kid boots, feathers, lamp shades, pet birds and animals, paintings, piano keys, fine woollens, or anything dainty or unusual, use

LUX

Won't harm anything that pure water may touch.
At all grocers. British made
Lever Brothers Limited, Toronto

The Port Elgin Times.

All The Local News Worth While Is In The Times.

48TH YEAR—NO. 9 PORT ELGIN, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY, FEB., 28, 1917 $1.50 PER YEAR $2.00 PER YEAR TO UNITED STATES

COMING EVENTS

10c. per line
No notice less than 25c

PUT THE DATE DOWN—For the box social at Bibey's school 12th of Bruce, on Friday March 2nd. There will be a play given entitled "The Village Doctor." The draw will also be made for the can of honey. Everyone plan to attend. The proceeds are for Red Cross. Admission 15 cents. Ladies with boxes free.

RED CROSS LECTURE—By Peter McArthur in town hall, Port Elgin, on Wednesday March 14th. Further particulars next issue.

GRAND ELOCUTION CONTEST under W. C. T. U. auspices for Patriotic purposes in town Hall Port Elgin Friday March 9th. Tickets are now on sale at 25 cents and the reserved seats 35 cents. The program will be a good one. All come.

BOX SOCIAL—The big event of the season will be the box social at S. S. No 2, Arran and Saugeen, Friday Mar. 9th. Don't miss it. Best program yet. Aid the Red Cross by attending. Admission 15 cents. Ladies with boxes free. Burgoyne school.

HOUSE SOCIAL—To be given by Dunblane Red Cross Society at the home of Mr. John Scott, Tuesday March 6th, 7.30 p. m. Good program, also refreshments. A fish pond will be a feature. All come.

Shingles For Sale

We have now in stock two carloads of shingles at last year's prices. New stock higher. These are red cedar and white cedar. Apply J. B. Cottrill.

NOTICE

I have arranged with Mr. D. C. Cavin to assist me in selling Ford Cars this year, and I will spend more of my time in the repair service. New cars will always be on hand to demonstrate and expert service will be given in the garage.

L. M. Sees, Ford Agent

CONDENSED ADVERTISING

FARM TO RENT—104 acres. Possession given 1st of March. For further particulars apply to Mr. Wm. Burgess. 6-tf

15 ACRES FOR SALE—Situate just outside Port Elgin on Goderich road North. Good house and barn, small orchard. Suitable for retired farmer. Will sell cheap as I am leaving town. J. B. Reinhart. Apply to A. B. Reinhart Port Elgin R. R. 2. tf.

HENS WANTED—We are paying good prices for live hens just now. Phone or drop a card to B. ZELKIND, Port Elgin.

FOR SALE—Two Shorthorn bulls 12 months old, also a few females. Prices reasonable. John Scott, Port Elgin R. R. 1. Bruce Phone.

UNDERTAKING

J. W. PATTISON, Funeral director and embalmer. Residence on premises. Rural phone No. 22.

DENTAL

W. P. POWER, D. D. S., Dentist, office over South End Store. Hours 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

J. A. CHAPMAN, Official issuer of marriage licenses, Port Elgin, Ont. Office in Muir Block.

R. C. CRAWFORD, Official issuer of Marriage Licenses. Office at Drug Store, Port Elgin

LEGAL

W. BURGESS, LL.B., Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, &c., &c. Office, Hutton's Block. Private and other funds to loan.

MEDICAL

DR. F. H. WELLS, Office and residence on Green street, one door west of Bank of Hamilton.

W. J. CHAMBERS, M.B., L.R.C.P., L.M., Edinburgh. Office and residence "Lakeview Hall" opposite South End park Port Elgin.

DR. W. S. LAIRD, Oculist, Specialty in Nose and Throat diseases. Guarantees all his fitting of glasses. Office hours Wednesday afternoons. Next to Metropolitan Bank

SOCIETIES

PORT ELGIN LODGE No. 429 G.R.C., A.F. & A.M. Regular communications in the Masonic Hall, Thursday on or before full moon, at 8 p. m. Visiting brethern cordially welcomed. George Chapman, W. M.; Cyril Currier Sec'y.

DENOVO LODGE No. 170, I.O.O.F., of Ontario, meets at 8 o'clock, p.m., every Monday in their hall in the Commercial Block. Art Harrison, N.G.; T. Rankin, Rec.-Sec.; D. Geddes, Perm. Sec.

Real Estate — Auctioneering Life Insurance

WE have opened an office in Port Elgin, and will deal in real estate. Property bought and sold.

Auctioneering—The old-time attention given to all farmers contemplating a sale.

Life insurance—We are agent for he New York Life Co.

D. C. Cavin : Port Elgin

Another Pioneer of Saugeen Township Gone

Mr. George Casper Reiber was born in Korhessen, Germany on Nov. 28th 1844. As a young man of 17 years he came to Canada and landed in the town of Hespeler. As there was no railroad from Hespeler to St. Jacobs, he walked the distance of about 20 miles to his sister's, Mrs. Becker, who lived there at that time. About 1862 he came to Saugeen township living in town for several years. Some years later he bought the old Martin Eby farm on which he lived nearly 32 years. He moved to town about twelve years ago and retired.

He was a faithful member of the Evangelical church and was one of the charter members, having had all the offices of the church entrusted to him in his life time.

In 1876 he married Sarah Eby daughter of the late Martin Eby, which union was blessed with six children, 2 sons and 4 daughters, viz: Fanny, who predeceased him 8 years ago; Mrs. August Thede, of Port Elgin; Millie, at home; Julia and Henry, of Didsbury, Alta.; and Solomon, of Kitchener Ont.

Mr. Reiber was a Liberal in politics but was quiet and reserved in his judgements not taking an active part in public affairs. He was a kind husband and loving father, and a good citizen. He was ill but a couple of weeks and his death was a shock, very few knowing of his illness. The deepest sympathy is extended to Mrs. Reiber and the family. The funeral on Saturday was largely attended. Services were conducted at the Evangelical church by Rev. E. M. Gischler.

An Easy Way To Make a Dollar

A subscriber sent us last week a limerick on the Buyers' Guide as follows:

"Try advertising in the Buyers' Guide,
No worries then you'll need to bide.
For your business will grow
And now one will know
What these few lines will decide."

This is pretty good, but perhaps there are others of our readers, who would like to try their hand at the making of limericks. The Times will give three prizes of $1 each.

A limerick consists of five lines. The first two and last lines must rhyme, also the centre two.

The rules are:

The first line of the limerick must contain the words "Buyers' Guide" as example: "Try advertising in the Buyers' Guide."

There will be three prizes.

One prize will be for the best limerick from anyone of 16 years and over.

One prize will be for the best limerick by any boy or girl of 13, 14, or 15

And one prize will be for the best limerick by any girl or boy under 13

Remember to give your name, age, if under 16, and address Limerick Editor Times office.

Always sign your name not for publication.

The contest will begin in issue of Wednesday, March 7th and will be open until the issue of March 28th.

A disinterested party will judge the limericks and the awards will be announced in issue of April 4th.

Fresh, frozen salmon, 15c lb. N. End store

Councillor N. Eidt has returned from Grand Rapids.

Harold Geddes, of the Bank of Commerce in the capital town of Prince Edward Island, has enlisted. This is the third, and all the sons of Mr. and Mrs. David Geddes, to enlist.

Here's a Chance, Be Quick

About 15 single cords of dry soft wood poplar and ash, also an offer would be considered for a small quantity of green soft wood, cut in lengths to suit purchaser. Terms cash, apply at Times office.

Exchange sale

Don't forget the Exchange sales. They must go on first Saturday in every month. You come and the other fellow will come. For this Saturday March 3rd, there will be offered along with other articles, 2 coal heaters; 3 young cows to calve in April; 3 last spring's calves.

THE MARKETS

	Feby. 28 1917	Feby. 28 1916
Butter	35c	27c
Eggs	40c	30c
Hogs	14.00	9.40
Potatoes	1.75 bag	1.00 bus
Wheat	1 70 bus	1.05 bus
Oats	.70 bus	.35 bus

Two Leaders

A flour special, Steele, (all Manitoba) 5 bag lots $4.60 per bag, Cream of West (high grade Manitoba) 5 bag lots $5 per bag. Phone us your order now and save money. N. McGillivray, North End Store

$25 For Logs

For the balance of this season we will pay $25 per thousand for first class Maple, Birch, Red Beech and A1. Soft Elm.

Stevens-Hepner Co. Ltd.

Potatoes $2.55 Per Bushel

Mr. Hugh McLean of the Underwood hotel, paid the record price for potatoes when he bought at Jim Vennard's sale last week, ten bushels at $2.55 per bushel. Potatoes are scarce and Mr. McLean had to have them.

There was a great crowd at the sale and bidding was brisk. Auctioneer Cavin was in good form and secured high prices. Cows went as high as $120.50; oats 75c, last spring's calves $52.50, in fact everything sold well.

Pte. Sam Fleming says, "The Allies Will Walk Through The Enemy"

A whole lot of Port Elgin friends were glad to shake hands with Sam Fleming last week. As he would say himself, "He's a good old scout," and the fact that he has travelled the Boer war without a scratch or a day's illness and has put just about two years in this greatest of all wars, and back to tell the tale, makes Sam a mighty interesting personage.

"Yes there is a big difference between the two wars" said Pte. Fleming to the Editor, "They kill people in this war."

It was in March of 1915 that he sold out his farm in Bruce Tp. and his threshing and grading outfits, moved his family to town, went down to Guelph at the end of the month, signed up for service, was in England in May and in three weeks afterward in Ploegstreet, Flanders, peppering away at the Fritzies.

How did he get along so fast? That's easy, Sam's a soldier, and when he signs up for war he wants to fight at once.

"South Africa was a picnic compared to this campaign, but I wish I could have beaten out this blamed rheumatism and been able to be in the greatest of all drives which is to take place this spring.

"Will the Allies go through the lines on the western front? was asked of the veteran.

"You bet they will. They have the men and the guns, and you'll see the Huns smashed this year. No one has any idea of the millions of men, great piles of ammunition and great parks of big guns just waiting the day. I think the Somme fight will be re-opened shortly and the Huns will find out that the little episode of last fall was nothing to the real drive. We are simply holding ground now and occasionally making a raid to survey the trenches and fortifications of the enemy.

'Were the stories of Hun atrocities true?" "Yes, I saw some of the fiendish work of the Hun and anyone need have no hesitation in believing them. Some were so foul they could not be described in print. The Prussian soldiers were the fighters. The Saxons were inclined to be friendly. It was always the Prussian who bayonetted the wounded. The British sometimes received orders to take no prisoners, but it was only done when attacking a vicious set of Prussians.

"What do you think about peace?"

"Not for me. The soldiers will never stand for it. Why we have the enemy now just where they had the allies at the beginning of the war. It would be the greatest crime in history to make peace. Think back. Look at the murder, the pillage, of the Kaiser's army. Surely they're not to be let off so easy?

"Believe me, the British have some system. We go back and forth across the channel, thousands of men, every day and no one thinks of the nervy submarine. The navy is backing the army in great style. I've talked to German soldiers. They know they're done. They want to quit. But I give them credit. They're great fighters, and they'll put up a great struggle in the final clash.

"How do you like the Ross rifle?"

"It's no good. It jams when a man wants to use it fast. Imagine a man in the midst of an attack having to lay his rifle down and try to kick open the lock with his boots. And the worst of it, the authorities knew the Ross rifle would act up, because it frequently happened at target practice. Yet we were armed with this club to defend the Empire. If we found a dead or badly wounded "Tommy" we always took his Lee-Enfield rifle and left our old Ross. The Lee-Enfield does not jam and it is not so much like a club as the Ross. They are substituting the Lee Enfield now, but of course they can't get them fast enough. They should manufacture them here."

"The Canadians have proven to be good soldiers, and have stood up like heroes against the well-trained Prussian barbarians, and they'll do their part in the big fight to come."

"Well, what do you purpose to do now, go to farming?"

"I haven't decided. I may work inside at munitions until I get thoroughly over my trouble and then I think I'll go west.

"What do you think of the government's scheme to give land in new Ontario to returned soldiers?"

"Oh I suppose it's all right, but who wants to go to isolated places. Why should the soldiers have to do the work of making valuable a lot of waste lands. Give me something nearer civilization."

Pte. Fleming looks well but he is not as strong as when he left. If anything, his two years service has put some lines in his face. Yes, the war has strained this veteran somewhat, but he has no doubt of the outcome.

Pte. Fleming has a wife and five children who are glad to have him back safe once more.

"No Man's Land"

Mr. Wm. Atkinson of Port Elgin, hands The Times a letter from his grandson now in France. "I am still in the firing line and in the best of health. We have a good time with old Fritz, and made it hot for him the other day. We had a great Christmas dinner, hot turkey, plum pudding and lots of rum and a good time, and that helps some.

"I met a man from Port Elgin here the other day, Henry Starling, a 'shoe' maker. He told me there are a lot of fellows from Port Elgin. I should like to know some of their names. This is a great war, but you know more about it than we do. Only we know Fritz will get plenty before we are through with him. I would like to see The Times occasionally, or The Leader. Well I must ring on."

C. R. Sparling.

Mr. Atkinson has also an interesting letter from his son-in-law, Pte. M. D. Askin, who is in France, and who reviews some incidents of Ypres, the Somme, and other fights, for Pte. Askin has been a good while in France. He says: I must not tell you much about the war, but shall describe some incidents. After arriving in France, we occupied the lines in a salient at Ypres for six weeks. We did not have the opportunity to do anything brilliant, as our lines were too far advanced. As it was, we carried on some bombarding raids, took a few prisoners, and our artillery stirred Fritz up occasionally. That is the part of the line where our second divisions fought and won one of the greatest, if not the greatest, battle of the war and our Canadian boys proved themselves worthy.

After being relieved there, we took train and went to the much talked of Somme district, where there are real hardships and fighting galore and then some. Believe me that's the place to make the chaps think of home. Say, did you ever see mud? You will say yes, heaps of it. But no! you haven't. The Somme is where the real stuff is to be found. Some places it is three and four feet deep. You see when it is raining two thirds of the time, and so much traffic, it works up so that you can just go through it, and sometimes some of the poor chaps get stuck and have to be helped out, and with the Hun shells whistling around and over our heads it's quite exciting.

When I speak of No Man's Land, I mean its the strip of land between our front line trench and the enemy's. One night when coming out of the trenches along the Posier road, I caught up with a poor chap whose home is in Fort William. He belongs to a battalion in our brigade. He had been out in No Man's land with others, at daybreak. While out Fritz caught sight of him. Ping! a sniper fired at him. Of course he flopped in a shell hole. He tried to dig himself in with his entrenching tools, but when he moved, Fritz let go a whizz-bang at him. By the way, a whizz-bang is a three inch shell. The next one would go past him. They kept it up that way for about four hours. One shell struck just behind him; it passed through just under him, and tossed him up two or three feet, but providentially it was a "dud" that is, it failed to explode. If it had I do not need to tell you what would have happened. He told me the above experience after I had got him quieted down. I had found him shattered and hysterical, and calling on his comrades. I have forgotten to say that he crawled back to the trench about one in the afternoon, without equipment or rifle. I will just mention here that I, too have had some close calls, but thanks to a kind Providence, I am still on the war path. Not so with many of my comrades. Some have gone over the border, some have been wounded, but none can say we have not done our duty. We did what others tried and failed to do, namely, take Regina trench. We spent eight weeks in that district; we hit the trail, and marched back to within twenty miles of where we were at first. That trip took eight days. We are now in rest camp, billeted in a town of twelve thousand. I am quartered with others in a stable loft. It has a cement floor on which I am at present lying while I write. We have been here for the last eight days, and I expect we will be here for another eight days, before we go back to the trenches again.

Big Prayer Meeting for Town and Townships

At the call of Reeve Christie, and carrying out his suggestion to his council at inaugural meeting, Revs. Watt, Hallman, Brubacher, Buckborough, Mann, Scanlon and Gischler, met in the library Monday and discussed plans for an afternoon of prayer for the Bruce battalion, for those [illegible] engaged in a righteous cause and speedy and permanent peace. E. R. Sayles was made secretary and H. H. Stevens will have charge of the musical service.

The laymen will be asked to cooperate and a program of suitable music, short addresses and prayers will be made.

The business men will be asked to close their stores from 4.00 to 6.00 p. m. and, the date will likely be March 15th. The Stevens-Hepner Co. will close their works from 2 to 6 p. m.

The townships of Saugeen and Bruce are being invited, through their ministers, to participate, and there will be a large gathering in town. The schools will also be asked to close at 3 p. m.

As there will likely be an overflow meeting necessary to accommodate all, the Presbyterian church is suggested, and the town hall being close-by, will be used, if necessary, for overflow meeting.

The ministers and the laymen whom they invite, will meet Monday March 5th, in the library at 2 p. m. to draft a program and make final arrangements.

Orange Special Next Saturday

Fine, sweet, California fruit at 30c, 40c, and 50c doz. Seville marmalade oranges, next week. Get prices.

FALCONER BROTHERS

J. B. Cottrill and R. H Fenton Form Partnership

Mr. J. B. Cottrill, lumber and wood dealer, has formed a partnership with Mr. R. H. Fenton, and they have purchased the coal shed of Mr. J. A. Thomson, and will enter into the coal and wood business.

It is their intention to erect a trestle, so that cars of coal may be run over their coal bins and be dumped. This does away with all shovelling.

A sawing outfit will be installed and wood of all lengths will be on hand.

The new firm have several cars of coal on order, and are getting things in shape for business.

OUR FIRST VOLUNTEER

CORP. JAMES JOHNSTONE

Harry Fowler was the first man to leave Port Elgin for the front. He was an artilleryman, and a reservist in the British army, therefore he was summoned to the colors at once.

On August 10th, 1914, James Johnstone was the first man to volunteer from here.

War was declared on the 4th, and he was away on the 10th, going to London, then to Valcartier, and to England in a short time. He was transferred in England, because of his knowledge of warfare, to the headquarters signal staff. In this capacity he had many experiences. After a year's campaigning he developed rheumatism, and Corp. Johnstone was for awhile a saddler. Later he was with the engineers as a sapper and is at present in the Military training school at Crowborough, England, assisting in training soldiers for sapping duties.

Corp. Johnstone is a South African Veteran having served with General Buller at the beginning of the Boer war.

He has a wife, and three children living in Port Elgin. He is 33 years old.

Surprises For Principal Shaw

Principal Shaw has been kept guessing the past week. In his hurry to get his goods together for shipment, he has been frequently interrupted and asked to accept some token of good-will by Port Elgin citizens.

Monday, as he was hurrying home, he was halted and made to listen to an address and presentation on the part of the fourth form and teachers, who gave him a beautiful fountain pen.

Wednesday, as he was preparing for the Shierholtz medal presentation, Supt. Mitchell and Secretary J. D. Falconer, of the Presbyterian S. S. called at his home and gave him a beautiful hymnal, and also Mrs. Shaw some fine art china on behalf of the Sunday school.

Wednesday night at the conclusion of the program in the library, Kathleen McBride read an address and Margaret Barber made Mr. Shaw the recipient of a fine pair of military hair brushes on behalf of his Sunday School class.

Friday night at the library a number of citizens gathered to acknowledge Mr. Shaw's worth and to present him with a fine leather suitcase and an address. Warden Izzard occupied the chair, and called upon Mr. W. A. Mitchell who read the address, and Mr. John McCallum who presented the suitcase. Mr. Shaw made a brief reply in which he said would never forget the kindness of the Port Elgin people. He regretted leaving, but was anxious, of course to get as high as he could in his chosen profession, and it compelled his removal. Those in attendance were: Tom Swalwell, Geo. Black, Del Shierholtz, J. A. Chapman, A. F. George, C. E. Schwartz, J. H. Wismer, H. Blindauer, A. G. Miller, H. H. Stevens, Wm. Lamont, G. McLaren, R. Fenton, A. E. Eaton, J. B. Cottrill, E. R. Sayles. Short addresses were made by several of the gentlemen present, all expressing regret at Mr. Shaw's removal. The gathering dispersed after singing the national anthem and bidding the Principal good-bye.

Car of Corn

We have coming a third car of feed corn. Get in your order at once there is an immense demand and this car will be cleared up in a hurry.

N. McGillivray; North End Store

TOWN TOPICS

Miss Reiber is recovering nicely.

The condition of Miss Ada Wilson continues very critical.

The tea-rooms continue to be popular and the Red Cross reaping good returns.

Miss Pearl Begg has taken a position in the law office of Wm. Burgess.

Miss Glenn, of Toronto, was the guest of Miss Mabel Henry, over Sunday.

Red Cross donations are: John Falconer, Chicago, $10; a friend, $1.

Mrs. Shaw and Miss Piper left Thursday last, Mr. Shaw following on Saturday.

A number of Boy Scouts who operated a picture show last week made $4.50 for the Red Cross.

Principal Aylesworth assumed his duties at the public school Monday morning.

N. E. Leeder Jr., is in Sarnia this week attending the Threshermen's convention.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Webster have moved into the house lately vacated by Principal Shaw.

We'd like to meet, on a dark night, with a lead pipe, the originator of these chain prayers.

Miss Hazel Webb has been spending a few days with her aunt, Mrs. Andrew Bain, in Greenock Tp.

Some Stevens-Hepner depts. were closed for Wednesday afternoon on account of a break in the engine.

Tommy Denell, a former pool-room proprietor at Port Elgin, has a job inspecting cordite at Parry Sound, for the munitions board.

Our readers are asked to remember their subscriptions to The Times. You've been thinking about it. Just pay it now. You'll be happier, and so will the editor.

Trooper Baker, who assaulted Arm Lymburner, came up before Judge Sutherland last week, and was let off rather lightly, being fined $50 and costs.

The marriage took place in Detroit recently, of Miss Gertrude E. Proctor and Mr. Julius Kanafolski. The bride is a niece of Mr. John Floto, and spent a holiday here a couple of years ago.

"Enclosed is postal note for the old home paper for 1917. We always like to get The Times. The letters from the boys at the front are very interesting to us just now." James McCulloch, Grandview, Man.

The Editor had a good day spoiled last week by receiving a letter containing an endless chain prayer. We fancy this was sent to us more for a joke than with any degree of seriousness. It says: "Do not break the chain for fear of calamity." Well, we've busted it.

The Presbyterian Sunday School presented Miss Eva McDuff, who was a former teacher, and who is now in Galt, with a handsome pin and address. The presents were arranged and sent to Miss McDuff by Supt. Mitchell and Secretary Falconer.

BUYERS' GUIDE

RATES—Contracts for 500 lines or over in a year 5c a line; regular weekly users of liners, 8c per line casual users of liners, 10c per line Black type, count two lines for one.

Lots of good dairy butter at North End Store.

Buy a box of soap and save $1. We will tell you how at the South End.

Get our prices on Coleman's hams, rolls, etc. We will interest you, and you'll be convinced that Eaton's butcher shop is the place to buy. We sell only Coleman's extra choice lines.

Try our bulk peanut butter 25c a lb. South End.

Just try our chocolates. They are the best money can buy. McMurray.

We have excellent values in men's overalls. Some new lines. South End.

Coleman's Hams, and smoked rolls. Special price hams 25c, rolls 23c. North End Store.

Try Eaton's Butcher shop for fresh fish, salt fish, finnan haddie or oysters. All choice goods.

See our new curtains and curtain materials at South End.

Try Koebke for your next grocery or fruit order

Try Eaton's Butcher shop for Coleman's hams and rolls.

Wanted—Eggs, and choice butter in pound prints. We pay you cash for them. G. McMurray.

Horse blankets, a complete range, North End Store.

Men's heavy wool socks now 25cts at Barber's.

We invite you to shop with us. We save you money at McMurray's.

See the new cotton dress fabrics up to date goods at the South End.

Neilson's chocolates—once used always used—you get them at Koebke's

Lumbermen's rubbers and all lines of warm foot wear, and below cost at the South End.

Good, wholesome rice, 6 lbs. for 25c, North End Store.

Koebke sells Neilson's soldier chocolate Send a bar to your soldier boy at the front

ROYAL YEAST CAKES

The best yeast in the world.

Makes perfect bread.

MADE IN CANADA

E.W.GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.
WINNIPEG MONTREAL

A $100 Prize Poem.

The best poem of 500 entered in a competition held by the St. Louis Art League was written by Evelyn Gilridge, of Hollis, L. I., who wins the $100 prize. The poem is as follows:

AS THOU WILT.

If in the sheltering circle of my arms
No little child of mine shall ever rest,
Nor I may feel the touch that thrills and charms
Of helpless, searching lips against my breast,
Yet for the sake of that beloved child,
Of whom my dream is ever, night and day,
Teach me the mother spirit, tender, mild,
That from no childish need can turn away.

And if the love that I had held so sure
Grow dim and distant till it vanish quite,
Grant me that changeless love that shall endure
Strong and sufficient for earth's darkest night.
Take from my heart all bitterness and pain
Until these futile, selfish strivings cease;
Use Thou the life I should but spend in vain,
And in the joy of service grant me peace.

Ask for Minard's and take no other

Exquisite Baby Clothes.

They are all hand made.

Of soft white stuffs, they are very simply made, but beautifully fine and dainty.

There are dear little slips, with the tiniest tucks imaginable, and some finished with a frill of real lace.

Finer dresses, too, are tucked and embroidered and finished with real Valenciennes, and sometimes have ribbon rosettes for further elaboration.

There are even hand-made flannel petticoats, as well as handmade and hand-embroidered white petticoats, with scalloping or lace-finished ruffles.

Bootees, too, are hand-knit, and there are hand-made and embroidered pillow slips on which to lay his sleepy head.

The Three Scutars.

By this time we should all know enough about the near east not to confound the various Scutaris—the one in Albania, the one opposite Constantinople and the one in southern Greece. It is curious that each name comes from a different original form. The Greek Scutari is otherwise Scatari, the Albanian one is the Illyrian Scodra, and the Asiatic one is the Turkish Uskudar. This last means a courier carrying royal orders from station to station and commemorates the fact that this place, the ancient Chrysopolis, or City of Gold, was the starting point of the Asiatic couriers.—Youth's Companion.

Pale-Cheeked Girls
Tired-Out Women
Quickly Built Up

WONDERFUL RECORD MADE BY NEW BLOOD-FOOD REMEDY.

Certain Results Guaranteed.

Pale people have pale blood.

In other words, the blood is watery and lacks red corpuscles.

The stomach is wrong.

Assimilation is poor and food is not changed into blood. Naturally the system is robbed of vitality, lacks strength and reconstructive power.

Don't slip from vigor into weakness. Don't allow the appetite to fail, but instead use Ferrozone.

You're bound to feel rejuvenated and strengthened at once.

Appetite is braced up, digestion is stimulated, vigor imparted to the stomach. Everything you eat is transformed into nutriment that supplies what your thin, weak system needs.

Vital, life-giving blood that makes rosy cheeks and dancing eyes—that's the kind that Ferrozone makes.

The strength and buoyancy that defies depression and tiredness, that's the sort you get with Ferrozone.

Every pale woman can transform her bleached-out appearance with Ferrozone.

Not only will it improve looks and spirits, but by rebuilding all weak, tired organs, Ferrozone establishes a soundness of health that's surprising.

For women and girls who want to feel well, to look well, to be well, and stay well, nothing known in the annals of medicine is so certain as Ferrozone.

Won't you try Ferrozone?

Concentrated cure in tablet form—that's Ferrozone, 50c per box or six for $2.50, at all dealers, or direct by mail from The Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Ont.

EDUCATING OYSTERS.

How the Japanese Teach Them to Make Pearls.

In Japan there is a great oyster farm where the bivalves are taught to make pearls. It was Dr. Mikimoto, a well known scientist, who conceived the idea that oysters might be educated and made to work for man. After many years of costly experimentation he discovered the method in use to-day.

The farm has an area of about fifty square miles, and the water varies in depth from five to fifteen fathoms. The farmer selects the spots where the larvae of oysters are most numerous and then he plants small rocks and stones. These are soon covered with oyster-spat. They are then removed and placed in special beds, where they lie undisturbed until the third year.

An oyster will not produce a pearl unless it be irrigated by some foreign substance. As soon as it feels this it proceeds to cover it with nacre, layer on layer, until after a few years it has made a pearl. When large enough the oysters are taken from their beds and carefully opened; a tiny speck of some foreign substance is introduced into their bodies, and they are replaced in the sea. By the end of from three to two years the oyster has coated the foreign substance with nacre and this has become a pearl.

All the work on this oyster farm is done by women, who bring the oysters up and down by diving.

THE DOOR TO HEALTH

Is Through the Rich, Red Blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Actually Make.

The blood is responsible for the health of the body. If it is good, disease cannot exist. If it is bad, the door is shut against good health, disease is bound to appear in one form or another. One person may be seized with rheumatism or sciatica, another with anaemia, indigestion, heart palpitation, headaches or backaches, unstrung nerves, or any of the many other forms of ailment that comes when the blood is weak and watery. There is just one certain, speedy cure—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They make new, rich, red blood, and this good blood strengthens the whole system and brings good health and happiness. Thousands owe their present good health, some, life itself, to the pills. Mrs. Charles Goddard, Chatham, Ont., says: "Four years ago my nervous system was so run down that life seemed nothing but a burden. I doctored for two years with little or no benefit. I could neither work, eat or sleep well. While in this condition, A friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Before doing so, I thought I would consult my doctor, and he told me he knew of no better medicine for building up the nervous system. I started to take the pills, and after a short while found they were helping me. I took the pills for nearly three months and am thankful to say that they completely cured me. Ever since I have kept a box of the pills in the house, but have not found it necessary to take them."

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through any dealer in medicine, or they will be sent by mail postpaid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50 by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

TRADE BRIEFS.

Citric, tartaric and sulphuric acids are to be manufactured at Messina, Sicily. Sicilian fruit growers are financing the venture.

Swiss dairy cattle breeders have discontinued the feeding of oil cake to their stock because of the difficulty of obtaining this food, which was formerly imported from France.

Wages of miners in Nova Scotia have increased by approximately 25 per cent since November 1, 1916. War bonuses have also been granted.

The autumn crop of cocoons in Japan was a large one, 9,472,600 bushels being gathered.

There is a demand in Hawaii for American shoes. Footwear is coming into use among the Japanese, Chinese and Corean inhabitants.

Rubber to be used in making fish line air tight is needed in Norway.

Ten thousand pounds of oiled worsted yarn is needed by a dealer in the Netherlands. Correspondence should be conducted in French or Spanish.

A school of aviation will be established in Lima, Peru. The Government has passed a law providing for an annual appropriation of $24,222 for its maintenance. There is a possible market for American supplies.

Automobile tires made of coir fibre are being experimented with in Australia to test their durability on the rough roads of that country. It is asserted that these tires are bullet, nail and glass proof.

There is no opportunity at present in Brazil for the introduction of American made shoes. Brazilian shoes are made, however, of American tanned leather and on lasts imported from that country.

Shoulder braces are needed in Australia.

A Spanish merchant has made inquiries about American petroleum and machine oils.

One hundred American tractors have been ordered by the Russian Department of Agriculture. In recent tests the one defect pointed out in these machines was that the plowshares are set too close together.

Riga, Russia, offers a fair market for American signs and marking devices.

MICA AXLE GREASE

forms a smooth, slippery surface on the axle spindle. The ground Mica fills the pores of the steel and makes easier turning. Dealers everywhere.

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY
Limited
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA

Heretofore Austria, Germany and England have supplied the demand.

Machinery for the making of furniture is needed in Norway.

Textile plants, such as agave and "caraguata," are to be cultivated in Argentina by a Scandinavian syndicate. A mill with a capacity of 120,000 leaves a day is to be established.

A royal order provides for the use of electric lights in Spanish mines. It is asserted that this lighting system is safer than the illuminant now in use. Most of the lamps to be used are manufactured in domestic plants.

An inundation tunnel will protect the city of Nuremberg, Germany, from the frequent flooding of the Pegnitz River. The tunnel will cost $2,800,000.

A dealer in British East Africa is in the market for cotton and silk hosiery.

Small sized American pails find a ready market in China. Those most in demand are of Belgian pattern with a checker head countersink.

A cannery has been built at Bolshertesk, Kamchatka, at a cost of $100,000. American machinery was installed.

One hundred locomotives have been ordered in America by a railroad company in France. Their combined cost is to be $4,000,000.

Minard's Liniment Used by Physicians

Removing White Spots.

Probably you will find white rings on some of your varnished tables, left by vases that were not carefully wiped free from water. These need careful treatment if they are to be removed without injury to the surface of the table. Have ready three flannel cloths, one moistened with linseed oil, one with alcohol, and one with furniture polish. Rub briskly with the oil, then with the alcohol, being careful not to use enough to take off the varnish, and then apply the furniture polish last of all. The spot will disappear entirely.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

Secret of Its Contents Was Very Closely Kept.

Portland cement may be defined as a product made by burning limestone and clay, which have been mixed so as to form a certain composition, and grinding the resulting "clinker" to powder.

In the early days much mystery surrounded the manufacture of Portland cement when it was first discovered by a bricklayer of Leeds, England. He found that by mixing water with a compound of Thames chalk and Medway mud he could compound an artificial water cement and determined that no one should discover his secret. When employed in manufacturing his raw mixture he is said to have attired himself in a long black gown and the pointed hat of the mystic and to have recited mysterious incantations during his operations.

But a curious onlook who determined to ascertain his ingredients and methods had a sample analyzed by a chemist, whose result showed [illegible] phosphate of lime. Thinking that he had solved the secret, he began to calcine all the bones he could gather up in the village, much to the discomfort and objections of his neighbors, who finally induced him to desist. Following, however, the old system of cut-and-try, he finally solved the problem and eventually produced a cement equal to that of the original compounder, and the great industry began to thrive at once.

In this country the Portland cement industry had its beginnings in the Lehigh Valley in Pennsylvania, chiefly in Lehigh and Northampton counties, where John W. Eckert, a chemist, discovered that there occurred a limestone composed of approximately the correct ingredients necessary for the manufacture of Portland cement.—Smithsonian Institution Bulletin.

Corns Drop Out

INSTANT RELIEF

Paint on Putnam's Corn Extractor tonight, and corns feel better in the morning. Magical, the way "Putnam's" eases the pain, destroys the roots, kills a corn for all time. No pain. Cure guaranteed. Get a 25c bottle of "Putnam's" Extractor to-day.

PROHIBITION AND CONSCRIPTION

(Chicago Tribune.)

Prohibition is a denial of free will. It asserts the right of the state to command the individual. If it were only for the right of personal selection would be merely moralistic meddling. It is not the part of Smith and Brown to determine by law what Jones shall do for his own good unless Smith and Brown prove that Jones by not doing what he ought to do imposes a burden on them.

They are justified in objecting to Jones' habits if those habits cause them trouble. They then are justified in putting a law on Jones.

The community is justified in interfering with the volition of its citizens only as it regards its own security as important and considers that its citizens, left to their own free will, might or would do injury to it.

There is no excuse whatever for any law requiring any kind of conduct from a person if that conduct injures no one but himself. So long as the individual alone is concerned his conduct must be left to himself. He will take the consequences.

There are many ardent proponents of restrictive and custodial laws. They intervene to say what people may see at the movies; what they may read; what they may drink; how long they may remain in saloons and restaurants; what they may see in the theatres. Occasionally we attempt to say what they may wear.

If the individual may be regulated thus and commanded thus for the benefit of the state, logic suggests that he may be compelled to do other things for the state.

ANTIQUES

Have you any old articles of merit which you are desirous of disposing of—such as Antique Furniture, Old Plate, Brassware, Prints, Engravings, Old Arms, Armour, Curios, etc.? If so, you will find it of interest to you to consult us.

ROBERT JUNOR
62 KING ST. E., HAMILTON, ONT.
THE HOUSE FOR GIFTS.

Importers and Dealers in China, Glass, Fancy Goods and Antiques.

When a state is in military danger it is in much greater danger than it is when saloons threaten its security. When it is in military danger we permit each man to consult his own will and his conscience, his desires and his timidity. We permit him to do as he wants to do, regardless of the needs of the state.

If he has a right to exercise his own judgment when the state is in great danger, he certainly has the right to do so when his own personal habits are concerned. We regulate as to habits and will not regulate as to duty. We may require a man to stop drinking because it is bad for the state, but we have not seen that it is necessary to compel him to serve the state if it is bad for the state to permit him to escape from service.

Prohibition and compulsory service are two pieces from the same bolt of logic.

Minard's Liniment lumberman's friend

TRADE BRIEFS.

Ten thousand acres of iron ore land will be developed by a recently formed company at Poplar Bluff, Mo. A blast furnace, a chemical plant and a concentrating plant will be built, costing [illegible].

Plans have been completed for the erection of a coal briquet plant at Norfolk, Va. This plant will have a capacity of forty tons an hour of sixteen ounce briquets.

Sea Island cotton growers in Florida, Georgia and South Carolina will convene to discuss the best methods of fighting the boll weevil pest. The meetings will be under the supervision of the Georgia State Board of Entomology.

The Nashville, Chattanooga, and St. Louis Railway has completed plans to extend its road to Mill Creek, Tenn., where it is asserted there are 2,000 acres of coal lands awaiting development.

A new method of building wood block flooring has been invented by C. J. Carter of Kansas City, Mo. The process consists of dovetailing the ends of the blocks to the baseboards and smoothing the block surface to fit as tightly as a hardwood floor.

Agriculturists of Spain have been called upon by the Central Provisions Board to declare the quantity of foodstuffs they possess. Embargoes on exports of cereals and vegetables will be lifted if it is found that the country is abundantly provisioned.

Had ship's anchor fall on my knee and leg, and knee swelled up and for six days I could not move it or get help. I started to use MINARD'S LINIMENT, and two bottles cured me.

PROSPER FERGUSON.

Low priced American pianos should find a market in Portuguese East Africa.

The output of [illegible] in the States in 1916 amounted to [illegible] tons, which was three times the production in [illegible].

Ocean freight rates to British East Africa have increased from 100 to 300 per cent over the rates prevailing before the European war.

Coal deposits have been discovered on the island of Sumatra. The extent of these fields is estimated at 200 square miles, which represents about [illegible] tons of coal.

American magnetos should make large sales in Brazil, as shipments of these supplies from Europe have ceased.

A company of Japanese capitalists has started a plant to manufacture egg products at Tsingtau, China. Sales will be made almost exclusively to the American market.

Merchants in Cochin, China, are in the market for American shoes. Oxford styles and high shoes retail at $5 upward.

U. S. Consul E. A. Wakefield, at Port Elizabeth, South Africa, reports that office appliances from America are rapidly gaining favor in that district.

The Rittman process of transforming petroleum waste into gasoline, benzine and toluene will act as a check upon any movement to increase the prices of these products. Gasoline made by this process costs six cents a gallon.

Construction of national roads in Peru is under the control of the national government. An annual appropriation of [illegible] is made for the maintenance of these highways. There is a small [illegible] for American [illegible].

[illegible] are in demand in [illegible].

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house

A Word About Roaches.

The cockroach, according to the bulletin on that insect issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, is one of the most ancient and primitive of insects; for fossil remains of them abound in early coal formations, ages before our more common forms of insect life began to appear. Now, however, the species in existence are much fewer than at that time, which might with propriety have been called the "Age of Cockroaches"; for then the moisture and warmth were much more favorable to the multiplication of the family.

Nevertheless there are enough at present to afford considerable annoyance to the housewife, for the damage that they do is not confined to the consumption of food products, since they soil and render foul everything with which they come into contact. They leave wherever they are present in any numbers a fetid, nauseous odor, very persistent, which is known as the "roachy" odor. Any food tainted by it is hopelessly spoiled. The odor comes from the excrement, a dark fluid that is exuded from the mouth, and also from the scent glands on the body which secrete a disagreeable oily liquid possessing a distinct and very disagreeable odor. Dishes on shelves often become impregnated with the odor which becomes noticeable when anything is served in them.

The bulletin offers the following method for trapping them: "A simple and practical method of trapping roaches in large numbers was devised by a correspondent in Brockton, Mass. He took several tin bread pans with vertical sides, about three inches in height, greased the bottoms and sides with a little rancid butter and placed them where the roaches were numerous. Each pan in the morning contained hundreds of the pests unable to climb out because of the greased sides. The roaches were shaken out into hot water and the pans were ready for use again, without regreasing."

LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN and light sewing at home, whole or spare time, good pay; work sent any distance; charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Company, Montreal.

WANTED—COOK-HOUSEMAID; FINE home for suitable girl; wages, $30.00. Address, Mrs. Goring, 29 Aberdeen Ave., Hamilton, Ont.

She Does Her Bit
In Patriotic Work

AND TELLS OF BENEFIT RECEIVED FROM DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

Mrs. H. A. Standish Strong, Hearty and Enthusiastic at Sixty-two, Advises Others to Use Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Ayers Cliff, Stanstead Co., Que., March 1.—(Special.)—One of the most enthusiastic patriotic workers in this district is Mrs. H. A. Standish. Though sixty-two years of age, her splendid health enables her to keep house for three hearty men and still have time and strength to devote to the welfare of the boys in the trenches. And Mrs. Standish will tell you she owes that abundant health to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I must say that Dodd's Kidney Pills are very good for sick kidneys," Mrs. Standish states. "I have recommended them many times for rheumatism, as they helped me very much for that disease. You can say for me that Dodd's Kidney Pills are beneficial for everyone who is troubled with bad kidneys."

The kidneys are the keystone of woman's health. Keep the kidneys right and the rest will be right. Dodd's Kidney Pills keep the kidneys right.

Speaking of Worries—

(A bit of philosophy passed around in the trenches.)

You have two alternatives: either you are mobilized or you are not. If not you have nothing to worry about.

If you are mobilized you have two alternatives, you are in camp or at the front. If you are in camp you have nothing to worry about.

If you are at the front you have two alternatives, either you are on the fighting line or in reserve. If in reserve you have nothing to worry about.

If you are on the fighting line you have two alternatives, either you fight or you don't. If you don't you have nothing to worry about.

If you do, you have two alternatives, either you get hurt or you don't. If you don't you have nothing to worry about.

If you are hurt you have two alternatives, either you are slightly hurt or badly. If slightly you have nothing to worry about.

If badly you have two alternatives, either you recover or you don't. If you recover you have nothing to worry about. If you don't and have followed my advice clear through, you have done with worry forever.

SERVICE TO ALASKA

C. P. R. Steamer Will Make Three Trips for Tourists.

As was the case during the past season, the C. P. R. steamship Princess Charlotte, will make three round trips in the Alaska tourist service next year, which becomes effective June [illegible], 1917.

The list of tourist sailings between Victoria, Vancouver and Skagway, which has just been announced by the B. C. Coast Service, provides for three round trip sailings for the Princess Charlotte, seven for the Princess Alice and seven for the Princess Sophia, making 17 round trip sailings all told for the summer season of 1917.

The advent of the palatial steamship Princess Charlotte in the Alaskan tourist trade last summer was such a pronounced success that the company had no alternative but to arrange for her return to the northern run next year, when it is expected tourist travel north will break all records. The schedule has been arranged earlier with a view to giving plenty of time for the arrangement of advance bookings.

The company proposes making a feature of this delightful travel route, and specially illustrated and descriptive literature is being prepared for distribution all over the continent. The accommodation on the Princess Charlotte will be largely reserved for parties booking in the east. A large number of inquiries regarding the northern tours have already been made in the east by parties who were unable to take the trip last summer.

Muggins—Dalinson is certainly an old reprobate, but he has lived to a ripe old age in spite of it. Huggins—Ripe? Positively rotten.

THE GOLD IN YOUR STUMP LAND
Send To-day For This Book

Yank Out Those Stumps

The Kirstin method clears your land for the plow.

TURN your sullen, gloomy, profit-eating stump lands into happy, smiling fields that bear rich crops, and put money into the bank for you.

Our Free Book, "The Gold in Your Stump Land," shows you how you can transform your barren stump fields into rich virgin farm land. It shows you photographs of immense stumps it has pulled; it contains letters from the men who pulled them; and it will convince you that the easiest, quickest and cheapest way is with a

Kirstin Stump Puller
One Man — Horse Power

The horse power machine for the big jobs, for the fields of many stumps; it will pull anything it tackles, and, because of its triple power, prevents strain to man, horse and machine. Will clear two acres from a single setting.

The One Man Puller gets the biggest stumps. Double leverage gives you a giant's power; a push on the handle means a pull of tons to the stump. Clears an acre from one anchor.

Every Kirstin guaranteed for 15 years, flaw or no flaw, your money back if the Kirstin bond does not live up to its promise. We guarantee the Kirstin method to clear land *ready for the plow* from 10% to 50% cheaper than any other method.

Money Back Bond
15 Year Guarantee
Warranted saving of 10% to 50% over all other methods.
Profit Sharing Plan

Big Money to those who Order Now. To early buyers in each locality we offer a special opportunity to join in our profit sharing plan. No canvassing; just a willingness to show your Kirstin to your neighbors. Don't wait — send the coupon today.

A. J. KIRSTIN
CANADIAN CO.
8425 Dennis Street
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

A. J. Kirstin Canadian Company, 8425 Dennis St., Sault St. Marie, Ontario.

Send me free copy of "The Gold in Your Stump Land"

Name............

Address............

Largest Stump Puller Manufacturers in the World

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

SPECIALISTS

Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin, Kidney, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases.

Call or send history for free advice. Medicine furnished in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Consultation Free
DRS. SOPER & WHITE
25 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

Please Mention This Paper.

CECIL SAYS THE HUN BLOCKADE IS A FAILURE

Seas Not Outlaw Waters, British Blockade Minister's View.

RIGHT OF SEARCH

Will Be Firmly Held, but Neutrals Will Be Used Leniently.

London Cable.—"The Western Atlantic, the North Sea and the Mediterranean are not outlaw waters. Murder may be committed on them, but the attempt to hold up all sea traffic there has not succeeded. It is the task of the western powers and their allies to vindicate once again the freedom of the seas."

This was the reply of Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, to the question of the Associated Press as to whether he could say anything with regard to the effects of the new submarine warfare.

Lord Robert Cecil then entered into details, saying:

"So far, it has had very little effect on the entry of supplies to this country, but it has interfered to some extent with trade between neutral nations. For instance, as you know most of the vessels trading from Scandinavia and Holland to and from America put into the United Kingdom by agreement in order to avoid the trouble and danger of visit and search on the high seas. Some of these vessels are reluctant to continue this practice, foolishly, we think, since the danger of putting into a United Kingdom port is not serious, and the practice is very convenient for all parties.

"The German piracy decree is not, indeed, a bluff; it is far too murderous for that. But its terror lies not in anything like wholesale destruction, the actual number of ships sunk bearing a very small proportion to those getting through unscathed, but in its very uncertainty, its erratic strokes.

"However, we are very anxious to meet the wishes of neutrals in this, as in all other matters, even when we do not think they are well founded. We accordingly are arranging in certain cases, where we are satisfied the vessel concerned is not trading in the interests of our enemies, that they shall be examined at some other British port, such as Halifax.

"This course does not mean the abandonment of the right of visit and search, which, obviously, it would be impossible for us to abandon. All it means is that we substitute one form of exercising that right for another, and, in order to make our action quite clear, we are declaring at the same time that vessels trying to run the blockade with goods to and from Germany, directly or indirectly, will expose themselves to condemnation in a prize court. We are adding that if they fail voluntarily to enter a British port for examination they cannot complain if their conduct exposes them to suspicion, and, indeed, constitutes a prima facie case that they are engaged in enemy trade.

"This is the meaning of our new proclamation. It will not, I hope and believe, make any practical difference in the present system, which will proceed exactly in the same way it has proceeded hitherto, except that certain ships will be examined at Halifax instead of at Kirkwall.

"In regard to Belgian relief ships, we will not place the slightest obstacle in the way of any agreement whereby they may be able to reach Rotterdam, even should such an arrangement mean a different route from the one they now pursue through the danger zone."

The proclamation referred to by the Minister of Blockade is a new order-in-Council which will be issued to-morrow, covering the attitude of the British Government towards neutral ships.

KNOW HOW TO BEAT THE HUN

Allies Are Prepared to Win the War Now.

Willing to Let Hindenburg Strike First.

London Cable says—Arthur S. Draper, staff correspondent of The New York Tribune, says:

The campaign of 1917 is about to open with a great spring offensive that will perhaps be the decisive one of the war on the west front, for military observers are agreed. I have just returned from a visit to the British front in France, and I know how well prepared and how perfectly confident is every soldier, from General to Tommy.

The same condition is true throughout the French army, which, after two and a half years of terrible strain and sacrifice, feels that it knows how to beat the enemy.

From neutral reports, from admissions made by German prisoners, and from much other information, the military students have reached a belief that Hindenburg expects and has prepared for the supreme struggle of the war in the west.

Troops which have fought in Russia, others from Roumania, have recently arrived on the west front. The new divisions and the fresh drafts are concentrated there. The bulk of the munitions and the supplies are being or have been sent there.

The air service has been keyed up by frantic efforts to regain the superiority which the Allied fliers wrested from the Germans last summer. Hundreds of thousands of men are digging feverishly to strengthen the lines, and in every other way every possible preparation has been completed.

Where and when the first great blow will fall are the questions which the experts and the Generals are debating. The allies seem to be willing that the German should first—to let him break his battalions and expend his shells against their lines before they throw their reserves of both into a crushing attack.

A push by the Germans against Russia seems hardly probable; nor is there much expectation of a renewed campaign in Roumania. Macedonia is considered merely a sideshow, to be watched till the great battle develops. Italy is a poor battleground, especially for this season of the year.

The finest "fighting country" lies between Armentieres and La Bassee, nearer to the Belgian border, until a thaw turns the frozen earth of this sector into a sea of Flanders mud.

Hindenburg may strike north of Ypres or south of Arras, along the Somme front, or he may strike at several points simultaneously. He needs territory—some physical proof of victory—to buoy up the hopes of his countrymen and improve the morale of his soldiers, something to give the nation and the armies the feeling that they are winning.

Where Sir Douglas Haig will strike, and when the blow will fall, it is impossible to speculate. But I venture to predict that when he does strike the world will marvel at the power and the intensity of the effort of the British army, which has been schooled on the Plains of Picardy and has learned the grim lesson of modern war well.

BRITISH AGAIN ATTACK AT KUT

Occupy Two Front Lines of the Turks,

But Are Later Forced Out Again.

London Cable.—British troops on the left bank of the Tigris River, in Irak, took the offensive on Saturday afternoon against the Turkish positions at Sannaiyat, says a British official statement issued to-day, and occupied two Turkish front lines on a frontage of 350 yards and 540 yards respectively.

The Turks launched two heavy counter-attacks and forced back the British right wing to its original line. The British left wing repulsed a Turkish counter-attack, but when night came the troops were withdrawn from their newly won positions. The text of the statement follows:

"On the afternoon of Saturday an assault was made on the Sanaiyat position on the left bank of the Tigris and the enemy's two front lines were occupied on a frontage of 350 yards and 540 yards respectively.

"Two heavy Turkish counter-attacks were launched, the first one hour and the second one and a half hours after we had obtained possession of the trenches. The former counter-attack was repulsed, but the latter was partially successful, and forced our right back to the original line. Our left, however, held on till dusk, when it was withdrawn under cover of our artillery barrage.

"On the south bank of the Tigris west of the Shumran bend further progress has been made."

MANY SUBS HAVE NOT RETURNED

Germany Admits Many U-Boats Are Missing,

But Claims Results Have Been Good.

London Cable—Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent sends the following account of the Reichstag meeting in Berlin:

"The main committee of the Reichstag met Wednesday morning. Vice-Admiral von Capelle, in a long speech, affirmed that the expectation the U-boats had placed in unrestricted submarine war had been not only realized, but surpassed.

"In view of the systematic concealment in which the British press has been indulging at the instigation of its Government with regard to the number of ships sunk, it is naturally difficult to give definite figures. The figures of the tonnage sunk recently published in the Berlin newspapers are in no wise correct, as shown by the proof we already have. It would be well to discontinue such summary compilations until official data are available, as they are only used by our enemies to carry on an agitation against us and disparage the great success of the U-boat warfare.

"Although a number of submarines, because of their large radius of action and their instructions, have not yet returned to their bases, I can already assure the committee that the results achieved have surpassed the expectations entertained by the navy. It is very satisfactory that there is no reason to reckon with the loss of even one U-boat since the beginning of the unrestricted submarine war. The defensive measures, about which such a fuss has been made by the British press and Parliament, have remained within normal limits, according to the reports of the U-boats which have returned.

"There is practically no shipping in the North Sea. Neutral shipping is clearly as good as stopped. Altogether we can look forward with greater confidence to the further development of the submarine war. The expectations attached thereto by the German people have been fully justified by the results thus far."

INCREASING CONFIDENCE THAT U-BOAT MENACE IS MASTERED

Private Reports Say Mortality From Famine is High in Germany.

New York Report.—A cable to the Tribune from Francis W. Hirst, dated London, Feb. 20, says:

Chancellor Bonar Law's statement in the House of Commons yesterday has given great satisfaction. The city is curious to learn how much new money is represented by Treasury Bill conversion.

Public attention has now switched from the loan to the man power controversy and the national service scheme. Arthur Neville Chamberlain has just told the Stock Exchange that he expects the war to be finished this summer.

There has been little business in the Stock Exchange, gilt-edged securities being dull. Bank shares are recovering, now that the loan has been successfully carried through. Chinese bonds have been firmer, but Japanese bonds have weakened, owing to the cessation of sinking fund purchases.

The postponement of the Imperial conference is attributed to the continued political crisis in Australia, which will involve a general election as the Senate, dominated by the labor caucus continues to checkmate the Hughes measures.

Private letters and newspaper reports from Holland indicate severe suffering for the poor there, and high mortality from famine among the civilian population of Germany.

Shipping critics in the House of Commons are attributing our shortage of transport to the expeditionary policy. The Peers are complaining about the multiplication of bureaucrats in Whitehall.

Potato difficulties continue. The Irish crop, it is stated, is one-third less than last year.

Import of silks and wines may be stopped to make room for necessaries.

In well-informed circles there appears to be increasing confidence that the submarine menace is being gradually mastered.

BRITAIN ISSUES MODIFICATION OF HER NAVAL BLOCKADE RULES

Official Proclamation of the Change of Terms Published To-day.

London Cable says—An official proclamation, modifying the terms of the British naval blockade, was issued here to-day. It follows:

"First: A vessel which is encountered at sea on the way to or from a port in any neutral country affording means of access to enemy territory, without calling at a port in British or Allied territory, shall, until the contrary is established, be deemed to be carrying goods with enemy destination or of enemy origin, and shall be brought in for examination, and, if necessary, for adjudication before a prize court.

"Second: Any vessel carrying goods with enemy destination or of enemy origin, shall be liable to capture and condemnation in respect of the carriage of such goods, provided that in the case of any vessel which calls at an appointed British or Allied port for examination of her cargo, no sentence of condemnation shall be pronounced except on carriage of goods of enemy origin or destination, and no such presumption as laid down in article I shall arise.

"Third: Goods which are found on examination of any vessel to be goods of enemy origin or destination shall be liable to condemnation."

MUSICAL HUNS WANT RECORDS

Bernstorff's Party Had a Big Selection

But Suspicious Examiners Will Hold Them.

Halifax, N. S., Report.—The German party on board the Scandinavian-American liner Frederik VIII., held here by the British authorities for examination, seems to have a singular love for gramophone music. Its various members had laid in a very representative stock of records ranging from grand opera to ragtime. They will not be allowed to take those records to Germany, as the authorities regard them as contraband. The Germans contend that they want the records for the music on them, but the immigration officials who discovered them think that perhaps they like them quite as much for the rubber, of which they are partly manufactured, and which is badly needed in Germany just now. The records will also be ran off to see whether they contain messages. The officials think it possible that some noted singer in the United States might give a touching description in German of the movements of Allied warships to a setting of Aida music.

The records will be confiscated and a receipt given for them, so that, if their German owners have the same passion for this kind of music at home they can repurchase them, but it is likely they will have to wait until the end of the war.

The search of the passengers continues. Yesterday one man was made unhappy by the vigilance of the officials. They suspected that his coat contained something inside besides the lining. A tailor was fetched from shore and he took out the lining. It is understood that a package of documents was found. These will be examined to see if they contain matters of interest.

The sailing of the ship is expected the week-end.

FOOD PARADE BY N. Y. WOMEN

Tenement Wives Held Great Protest Meeting.

Sent Appeal to President for Relief.

New York Report.—The women of the New York tenements have taken the food situation in their own hands, and planned a series of public demonstrations to convince the Mayor and city officials that something must be done to reduce prices. One of the wildest protest meetings the city has ever known broke up early to-day, after making arrangements for a great parade of women and children, to march all day through Wall Street, and at night through Fifth avenue.

An appeal was sent to President Wilson, and a committee was appointed to demand that the city appropriate $1,000,000, to be used immediately for buying and distributing food among the poor at cost. Impassioned speakers called upon the poor of the east side to organize and pledge the financial support of the Hebrew trades union. The capitalists were blamed for the high cost of food on the ground that they were amassing wealth by sending it to Europe.

Mass meetings and demonstrations continued to-day. The police were on the alert to prevent a fresh outbreak of rioting such as put many pushcarts out of business on Monday and Tuesday. Mayor Mitchel, who was absent when several hundred women tried to force their way into his office yesterday, promised to receive a committee to-day if it came quietly.

A thousand or more women attended last night's mass meeting, and at least 5,000 more fought to get into the hall. Two hours elapsed before there was order enough for the transaction of business.

HUN PLOTS IN MIDDLE EAST ARE LAID BARE

Earl Curzon Discloses the Events Which Transpired in Persia.

TEUTON TREACHERY

Russian Army Acted as Defence to Britain's Indian Empire.

London Cable—In the House of Lords to-night Lord Curzon lifted the veil which has hung over events in the middle east for many months. In reply to Lord Bryce, who sought information regarding the position of Persia, mention of which has not hitherto been made, Lord Curzon explained that a force, under Sir Percy Sykes, had marched to Ispahan and finally to Teheran, through 1,000 miles of country, under circumstances of the most arduous and perilous character, and it had resulted in the establishment of order over a wide area.

Lord Curzon reminded their lordships that the last occasion on which a statement on the subject had been made in the House was in 1915. The position at that time was one of considerable convulsion. British Consul Shiraz had recently been arrested under circumstances of ignominy. It was common knowledge that before the war Germany had been engaged in intriguing for an extension of power in the Indian Ocean with a view of striking the dominion of Britain in India and taking from us the hegemony of the eastern world. Turkey was to become her slave in order that she might control the straits. Egypt was to be menaced, Persia controlled and Afghanistan stirred up. The plot dated far back to 1898 when the German Emperor made a theatrical entry into Jerusalem and afterwards addressed a great meeting and told 300,000,000 of the Moslem world to look on him as their true and only friend. The principal instrument in this policy was to be the Bagdad railway. The consuls of the Central Powers at Ispahan and other large towns were well organized. They had a number of machine guns and probably a large consignment of rifles.

100 BANDS OF GERMANS.

At one time there were quite 100 bands of Germans scattered about Persia terrorizing the peaceful tribes and offering bribes. They stirred up trouble among the tribes, who habitually are at peace with the central Government. Meanwhile Germany succeeded in getting a more powerful ally in the Turks. Intending to pay off old scores with their hereditary enemy and anxious to recover territory on the borders of Persia, Turkey penetrated into Persia and overran part of it. A Turkish army is still there. Stories were spread everywhere that the German Emperor had embraced the creed of Islam. The movement reached its maximum force in August last, when the Turkish military advance was exercising a disastrous influence on the situation in Teheran and the Persian Government was on the eve of evacuating the capital. Since then there has been a steady improvement. The Russian army recovered its position and effectively barred the way of the Turkish forces to Teheran. We found ourselves in a somewhat strange position, having the Russian army acting as a successful screen to the defence of our Indian Empire.

British Consul at Shiraz and a few male members of the community there who had been imprisoned with him have been released after eight months' harsh captivity, and most of the German agents in the country have been captured.

The march of the force under Sir Percy Sykes from Bander Abbas to Ispahan and finally to Teheran, a distance of 1,000 miles, has not been mentioned hitherto in this country. The object of Gen. Sykes was to organize the Southern Persian force into a military gendarmerie under the Persian Government, but officered by British with Indian training experience. That force was ultimately to attain a strength of 11,000 men. Gen. Sykes has at present a force of 5,000 men in addition to a military escort of 800 troops from India, his military position being strengthened by reinforcements now being despatched from India. A similar force of gendarmerie is being raised by the Bakhtiari tribesmen, who have always been friendly to us. I hope before long Sir Percy will be able to march from Shiraz, at which he now is, and clear the brigand camps and robber pests that are part of Persia.

AFGHANISTAN LOYAL.

On the eastern side of Persia similar success has been obtained by another force under a British officer, Major Keith, who succeeded in pacifying the whole of that considerable quarter. In Afghanistan the Ameer, in spite of offers of bribes, has remained entirely loyal.

The attempt to improve the general situation in Persia has been assisted by two independent movements of a military character outside the borders of that country. The first was the success of General Maude in Mesopotamia. Those operations resulted in casualties to the Turkish troops estimated at 15,000, and has drawn increasing Turkish forces from operations in the north, thereby improving the position of the Russian army. The second outside group arose from the movement of the Shereef of Mecca. The situation is not altogether free from anxiety, as Turkish troops are still to be turned out of parts of the Persian hinterland. In the Persian Gulf there is still disorder, but the position of the oil fields is practically secure. No one who knew anything about the East cared to venture a prophecy, but he hoped it might be said the worst is over. The great chain of German ambition and aggrandizement, stretching from Europe to Asia, has been twisted aside, if not broken.

PEACE BODIES MEET

In Conference at New York —Not United.

New York Des.—Representatives of nineteen organizations, devoted to the maintenance of international peace, met here to-day to discuss plans for harmonious action in the face of the national crisis. The conference is under the direction of the American Peace Party.

Evidence of differences among the pacifists came to life several days ago, in the declination of the World's Court League and the League to Enforce Peace to attend this conference.

Delegates to the Woman's Peace Party, who will attend the American Peace Party's meeting, have adopted a platform, urging that, if occasion arises, the Government submit the question of war to an "advisory referendum."

It is declared that the United States should under no circumstances ally itself with any of the belligerents, and urges American citizens, as a measure of patriotic duty, not to enter the danger zone.

BRITAIN TAKES ALL LEATHER.

Washington Report.—The British War Office has taken possession of all the leather in the United Kingdom, the Commerce Department was informed in a cablegram to-day from the American Consul General at London. Leather produced between now and March 31 also will be taken over. Another cablegram announced the seizure of all unsold stocks of raw jute and prohibition of dealings in jute.

While you are waiting and hoping to do good things with the money not yet earned, death comes along and gets you.

GREEK KING'S TREACHERY HAD BAD EFFECT

Associated Press Writer Tells of Results of Entente Blockade.

VERY LITTLE FOOD

Coal Scarce Also—Government Complying With Ally Demands.

Athens Cable.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—This message is sent by hand on the first ship carrying passengers for America that has left Greece since the declaration of the Allied blockade of Greece on Dec. 8th. The only persons allowed to depart to-day were non-Greeks, who had previously obtained permission from the Allied authorities, and Venizelists, released from prison in compliance with the terms of the Allied ultimatum of Jan. 8.

The blockade of Greece is absolute. The only vessels of any nation allowed to make Greek ports are the rare Italian ones, themselves forbidden to discharge foodstuffs or mails for that part of Greece which is not Venizelist. The grain ships originally cleared for the Piraeus, which had been waiting seven weeks in the harbor for the blockade to end, so that they might dock, have all been ordered away. The Allied authorities have instructed them to proceed to Saloniki to discharge their cargoes for the use of the Venizelists in Macedonia. Were the blockade to end to-morrow, no foodstuffs from abroad could reach Greece under a fortnight. The price of ordinary canned goods has gone up 600 per cent. The banks refuse to accept drafts on foreign countries, as, owing to the stoppage of the mails, there is no way of forwarding them for collection.

The blockade was officially declared on Dec. 8, but had been in practical effect since the first of December. Government opinion at the time in Greece was that the available food supply of the country could hold out twenty-one days, and that satisfactory assurances could be given the Entente Powers within that period to insure the lifting of the blockade. No measures were therefore taken to conserve the food supply until Dec. 20. Then bread cards were issued, the bread ordered mixed with corn meal flour and barley, and seven-tenths of a pound allotted per person per diem. No definition of the Entente conditions for lifting the blockade was forthcoming until Jan. 8. Meanwhile the Greek Government was forced to issue, in addition to the bread cards, first sugar, then potato, cards. To save coal, the restaurants were ordered closed at 10 p.m., the moving picture theatres closed in the evenings, and the electric street lamps suppressed. Shops and stores were shut at 5 instead of 8.30, as usual. A sudden cold wave a week ago produced great suffering among the poorer classes throughout Greece, a large majority of whom were already out of work, owing to the stoppage of shipping and the putting down of all business for export. Both the Prime Minister and the King received hundreds of messages from all over Greece, begging that coal be sent to relieve the suffering of the people. The King gave permission that the Royal forest of Tatoi be cut to provide fuel.

After a week from the establishment of the Government control of foodstuffs, bran was ordered mixed with bread flour. To-day the bread is two-thirds bran.

All the wheat in private hands in Greece has long since been confiscated by the Government. The store of foodstuffs reserved for feeding the army has been reduced by half, and the portion thus rendered available added to the public stock.

On Dec. 9 the Hellenic Government sent a formal protest against the blockade to the other neutral governments, through their diplomatic representatives in Athens.

On Dec. 12 the Greek Government protested for the second time to the Entente Powers against a continuation of a blockade the conditions of raising which had not yet been formulated. A copy of this protest was also sent to the neutral Ministers in Athens. No telegrams, save official ones in cipher, reciting these facts, were permitted to pass the Entente censors.

Under these conditions Athens is and has been perfectly calm. From the evening of Dec. 2, following the withdrawal of the Allied troops from the capital of Greece, order has been easily kept by a company of sailors. A few attempts to raid bakeries in the early days of the Government food control were quickly suppressed, and have not been repeated.

The demands of the Entente Powers for reparation and guarantees, made in their ultimatum of Dec. 14, and finally formulated in the supplementary ultimatum of Jan. 8, are, according to the Allied military attaches, being fulfilled on the latter with all possible speed.

General Phillips, the head of the British military mission supervising the transfer of the Greek army to the Peloponnesus, expresses himself satisfied with the progress of the troop movements. No Greek artillery of any importance now remains north of the Corinth Canal, which is controlled by the Allies.

SOUTH DAKOTA GOING DRY

Sioux Falls, So. Dak. Report.—The Senate of the South Dakota Legislature late to-day passed an absolute prohibition bill forty-one to four. The bill recently was passed by the House and now goes to the Governor for approval. The bill will put into effect the prohibitory amendment to the State constitution in the last general election and will become operative July 1.

Can you afford to be without The Times?

We Lead---
Others Follow

Here is one sure way of Saving Cash in purchasing the every day necessaries, those things you must have Buy from us in quantity. You get your goods at very Rock Bottom prices.

Lard in 20 pound pails
Bulk tea, green mixed, black, in 5 and 10 pound lots
Sugar in 100 pound sacks
Flour in 98 pound bags
Rolled oats, 40 & 80 lb. bags
Hams 12 and 14 pounds
Rolls, (pork) 8 and 10 pounds
Soap, box of 100 cakes
Canned corn, 2 doz. in case
Canned Peas, 2 doz. "
Canned Tomatoes, 2 doz "

We buy in large lots, and are in position to quote you close prices. Telephone or call. No trouble to show, or quote prices.

NOTICE—Bring us your butter, eggs, and cream

N. McGillivray
North End Store

BANK OF HAMILTON
ESTABLISHED 1872

SAVE for War Saving Certificates

OUR Savings Department will help you to buy War Saving Certificates. One Dollar, or more, received

Help the Government win the War

PORT ELGIN BRANCH
H. J. RANNEY, Manager

Capital Authorized $5,000,000
Capital Paid-up - $3,000,000
Surplus - - - - - $3,475,000

SPRING GOODS

The arrival of many lines New Spring Goods has put our stock into first class shape to meet all requirements for the spring trade.

All prices have advaced sharply within the last few months, but by early and heavy buying, we are today offering many staple lines at less than today's

Wholesale Prices

Particularly so in grey and bleached cottons, prints, sheetings, pillow cottons, shirtings and flannelettes and all other staple goods.

Purchase now and Save Money

Produce wanted.

South End Store
N. McGillivray & Co.

The Port Elgin Times
MEMBER OF THE CANADIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION (INC.)

E. Roy Sayles, Editor and Proprietor

ADVERTISING RATES

Farms or Real Estate for Sale 50c each insertion; Miscellaneous articles, To Rent, Wanted, Lost, Found, etc., each insertion 25c. Local Readers, Notices, etc., 10c per line per insertion, 5c each subsequent insertion. Cards of thanks 50c. Legal advertising 10 and 5c a line. Black-faced type, count 2 lines for 1. Display rates, yearly contracts, 13c per inch, 6 mos. 15c per inch. In memoriam poetry 5c per line. Professional cards $6 per year in advance.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Good-bye, old February 1917. We're not sorry you're gone. Memories of your cold and storms make us shiver.

* * *

Everybody will be extra busy this year. Nearly every lot owner in Port Elgin tells us he intends to have a bigger garden than ever, and also intends to keep chickens. Potatoes and eggs should make good eating next winter.

* * *

Some cit'es are planning to double the taxes on dogs and to place a tax on cats. Just think of the money Port Elgin could raise by this method.

* * *

There is demand for more buildings suitable for housing convalescent soldiers, who need bright rooms, good air and exercise to bring them back to strength. How would the American hotel building do? If Port Elgin had a live citizens committee some use might be found for this fine property.

* * *

A despatch says Henry Ford was stalled at Waterford, Ont. through accident to the train on which he was travelling. It also says that he walked up town and had supper at the Teeter House It doesn't say whether he left a Ford car under his plate as a tip to the waitress

* * *

Owen Sound has good hopes of inducing a large Detroit manufacturing concern to locate there The industrial committee is proving a live organization. If Port Elgin business men desire to see their town grow in importance they will need to do something more than wish.

* * *

This is the year of jubilee, Canada having been a Dominion for 50 years. Plans are on for a fitting celebration next July. The event should be properly feted. But wouldn't it be better to postpone the celebration until the war is over, when the boys return, and make a good job of it?

* * *

An American named Palmer, returning to the U. S, said he saw the Deutsch land and 187 other German submarines chained together in an English harbor. Likely quite true, but it is to be hoped he won't tell it around. By this time there are about 400 German subs captured.

* * *

This is the year of Jubilee for Bruce county also. Judge Klein last year suggested a celebration for July this year, believing that the war would be over. But it is not over, and it would hardly seem the proper thing to have festivities suitable for the occasion with our battalion at the front. We suggest that the county officials begin plans for a week's celebration when the boys get back.

* * *

The Times extends its congratulations to Miss Caroline Schierholtz in securing the medal for highest marks in entrance exams. over all contestants in Bruce County. Caroline has brought great credit to herself, and her teacher also her parents and the Port Elgin public school. The tribute paid by Princial Shaw to the winner of the medal was splendid. It showed that punctuality, attentiveness and all-round good-nature had won, as it always does, the chief prizes in life.

* * *

Government House, the place where the Lieutenant governor makes his home, has cost the people of the Province of Ontario $1,006,894.81 to date. It takes a very ordinary imagination to see what a large expense this will amount to every year. With new knights created frequently, and other high-falutin, fol-de-rols, we should not be surprised that as these useless burdens are imposed on the people it will have a tendency to create discontent. Who can we blame for these conditions but ourselves. If the people would make public positions a little more uncertain for the politicians there would be less of this useless snobbery and expense.

* * *

Mr. Rowell, a lawyer, says Mr. Hearst, a lawyer, is not capable of administering the Agriculture Department for the Province, from a farmers' standpoint, and objects to the appointment of deputies, arguing that Mr. Creelman, the commissioner, should have been made the Minister of Agriculture. At present the people are paying the premier, a commissioner, and at this session the Govt., asked for an additional deputy. Why don't the politicians go at the thing in a business-like way and make one of the farmer members of the legislature the Minister of Agriculture? At the present rate of going the people are paying three prices, and then getting half a job.

* * *

Gone are the days when a whole load of hardwood, or a couple of bags of potatoes paid for a year's subscription.

* * *

About the time some of our farmers are opening up their pits we propose being near to make faces at them in the hope that they'll throw potatoes at us.

* * *

Toronto takes, and it deserves, a lot of praise for its gift of three and a quarter millions of dollars to the Canadian Patriotic fund for 1917. This is nearly $7 per head. Renfrew a town of hardly 5000, raised $60,000 the other day, or about $12 per head.

* * *

Provincial Treasurer Lucas reports a surplus of $1,121,000. By this token the government should not need the war tax they imposed. The opposition could do better work in endeavoring to show where taxation could be lopped off on account of the boasted surplus rather than arguing there is a deficit.

* * *

If the 160th battalion goes as a unit in the 5th division, and are in the big spring drive, there will be some heavy casualties, and great sorrow in many Bruce homes. It has not been the practice of late to put whole battalions in the front, but rather the plan of drafting.

"Money, or Your Life"

Several citizens have inquired as to what Port Elgin will do for the Patriotic fund this year. In 1916 $3,800 was raised. There is no doubt the demands are greater on the fund, and the town should do no less than it did in 1916, in fact if we are to take care of our share of the increases which the general fund at Ottawa must meet, we should do better.

It has been suggested that we begin earlier to pay our pledges, so that nine months might be used, instead of six, as last year. To do this we should begin now. On April 19, last year, the canvass was made. One of the larger givers goes so far as to suggest that a list be opened now and pledges taken, so that payments may be begun now, and fully paid by October 31st.

The suggestion is a good one. and if others feel favorable to it Treasurer Struthers is willing to open a list, and The Times will be only to glad to cooperate in keeping the lists before the public. The canvass campaign to come later.

Port Elgin cannot gain by putting this matter off. The obligation is ours. This is the year of the greatest struggle. Every soldiers family must be made free from all financial worries. In fact "It's money or your life."

Farmers Organizing

There never was a time in Canada when farmers were thinking and working more together than they are to day.

Many can still recall the days of the Grange, and still greater numbers the days of the Patrons of Industry.

The difficulty in past year organizations has been the inability of the farmers to keep their interests from being exploited by politicians.

The present way of organization is that of the Farmers' club in many districts of Ontario, while in the west the Grain-Growers are becoming powerful. The movement is being strengthened in the country by the sympathetic assistance which comes from the powerful organization in North Dakota, which state with its 30,000 members is organizing Iowa, Nebraska, Michigan and Wisconsin. In Western Canada farmers are much more powerful than in the east, and they have begun to reap some of the fruits of their banding together in better shipping facilities, and in the price paid for their wheat.

Another organization has sprung up which demands free trade, and soon, all over the continent the farmer is beginning to realize that he is the real power in this land, and that he has been, and is being, exploited by the politician and the middleman.

If those who represent the agricultural interests of our country could once realize the power they have and could select leaders from their ranks whose interests were really for the good of the producer, the common people would be rescued from the class of manipulators, and there would soon be found an easy way to the consumer by the producer.

TURNER'S

Owing to there being such a depth of snow in the bush the high price of wood does not seem to be a drawing card to the farmers as in the past years. By the time you dig the tree out and dig yourself in you've earned your big price for the wood.

Mr. John C. Pollock, of Port Elgin, spent a few days here.

James Hyde and daughter, of St. Helen's spent a few days at Archie Pollock's.

Toronto has nothing on this district for prices. Very ordinary 12 inch wood brings 2.50 a cord, potatoes about $2.15 a bushel, eggs 41c, butter 35c.

NORTH BRUCE

The Anniversary services of Wesley Methodist church were held on Sunday. The day was fair and the attendances were large. Rev. W. R. Buckborough was the preacher in the morning and the pastor Rev. Mr. Hawkn preached in the evening. The morning subject was "Christ's value to a man." It proved a very interesting and well thought-out address. The choir of the Underwood Methodist church furnished the music for the morning service, rendering two anthems which were greatly appreciated. In the evening the music was much enjoyed also. There was an anthem and a quartet and a chorus. The pastor delivered a fine sermon based on Mark text "I came not to be ministered unto, but to minister," pointing out that service was the mark by which men are known. He drew attention to the service of the martyrs, in the past and those leading unselfish lives to-day. The call of the country just now was for service.

Mr. and Miss Able from 4th Bruce, visited at Mr. G. A. Brooks, on Sunday.

Rev. Thynne of Palmerston, had charge of the services at Queen Hill and St. Andrew's on Sunday last. He will also conduct the services next Sunday.

Mr. Dougal McArthur and Mr. Dan McLean, 4th of Bruce Sundayed at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Koch.

Mr. Wm. McLean, of Detroit, was home to see his mother, Mrs. Dan McLean, 12th of Bruce. The latter has been ill for some time.

TIVERTON

Mr. and Mrs. Saul Brill and family spent Sunday at the home of Mr. Chas. Schmidt, 6th of Bruce.

Mr. Marshall Orford has purchased the store, stock, fixtures, etc. of Mr. W. H. Giles last week.

Fancy Work - Material

Complete line of fancy goods including crochet cottons in white, ecru and colors. Wool in all makes Also Scotch fingering and Beehive wool for soldiers socks, etc. and in white, grey and khaki.

MISS M. BAKER
Arlington Block

Central Business College
Stratford, Ontario

Ontario's Best Business College

Students may enter our classes at any time. Commence your course now and be qualified for a position by Midsummer. During July and August of last year we received calls for Over 300 Office Assistants we could not supply. Our graduates are in demand. Write at once for our free catalogue.

D. A. McLACHLAN, PRINCIPAL

Two Examples Worth Reading

Just to show our customers how this big cut of 20 per cent off works, we will take two examples:

No. 1—Georgette crepe waists reg. $5.50 with 20 per cent off would be **$4.40** Now these cannot be bought in the city less than $7.50. Look over the big store ads and see for yourself Remember our showing of waists is remarkable.

Store open until 9 p.m. every evening

No. 2—Black and navy blue serges, $2 per yard with 20 per cent off would be **$1.60**. Try to buy these wholesale at $2. You'll realize what bargains we are offering.

A last chance is given this week to secure the above two specials.

B. Hilker

Seeds! Seeds!

1917 must be production year, says Lloyd George

Does it pay to sow the very best?
Answer, Yes.
Where do you get it? At McLaren's.

Red Clover (Lion Brand)
Alsike clover
North Dakota Dry Land Alfalfa
Timothy (Pine Tree Brand)

All other varieties of garden and vegetable seeds.

Better book you Spring order for Coal

McLaren's Hardware

Are You

Going West?

TRAVEL By

Canadian
Pacific
Railway

To the west.
Settlers' rates.
Good service

Ask or write for information about Canadian Pacific Railway

R. C. Crawford
Drugs and Kodaks
C. P. R. ticket agent

Patronize home industry, let The Times do your printing.

Seeds!

Seeds!

(Government Standard)

Red Clover
Northern Grown
Alfalfa
Alsike
Timothy

Sap buckets and Spiles

Thomson's
Hardware Store

The Bigger My Business The Smaller My Price

I wish it would grow so big I could give things away—then we'd all be happy.

It's children's shoes we draw your attention to. Good strong shoes for school, they look well, fit well and wear like iron. Let us show you. Bring your boy or girl here.

JAS. GEORGE & SON

Good : Company

A good clock is good company. Not only ist it useful, but it is a pleasant thing to have, especially one of our home clocks with a soft musical tone announcing the hour.

Let us show you one of our fine line of clocks

Rowlands
The Jeweller

Evangelistic Campaign

The Ministerial Association of Port Elgin have arranged for Union Prayer-meetings to be followed by three weeks of Evangelistic services, as follows:

Prayer Meetings, March 1st Mennonite church; March 8th, Baptist church; March 15th, Evangelical church.

Union Services Monday to Friday inclusive, 7.30 p. m. 1st week, Monday March 19th, Inspirational Meeting Methodist church, followed by union meetings in Baptist church.

2nd week—Meetings held in Evangelical church.

3rd week—Meetings held in Methodist church.

Big Success

There was a bumper crowd at Mewhinney's school No. 3 Bruce on Friday night when the teacher Miss Megrow and her scholars and friends gave a box social in aid of Red Cross and the fact that everything went so well and the record sum of $178 was taken in, shows the interest and appreciation in the school section. Geo. Brown made a good chairman and Auctioneer Pearce sold 103 boxes. The program was an excellent one, especially fine were the drills by the scholars, and the dialogs and recitations in fact the whole program was a treat to all. The draw for the fine centre piece donated by Miss Rosetta Glenn was won by Mrs. McColl. Miss Sadie Currie was accompanist for the drills. Good accommodation was provided for the horses. There were 35 horses put in Ed. Shipley's stables and 60 in Alex Mewhinney's, and both men speak highly of the splendid way in which the young men co-operated in stabling and taking away so many rigs. The tickets for the centre piece brought $12.

AUCTION SALE

D. C. Cavin has received instructions from Ed Parfitt, Lot 41, Lake Range, a mile north of Port Elgin, to sell by public auction on Thursday ***March 8***, at 1 o'clock the following list: HORSES Two aged mares; mare colt rising 3 years; filly colt

CATTLE—Cow 5 years old, fresh; cow 6 years due next September; heifer, 3 years fresh calved; heifer 3 years farrow; farrow cow milking; heifer 2 years, due to calve in May; two steers, 1 year old; three heifer calves 8 months old; young calf.

PIGS—Brood sow; 2 pigs 10 weeks old. pig crate.

FOWL—40 Plymouth Rock hens; 2 roosters.

IMPLEMENTS—Frost & Wood binder, nearly new; 11 disc drill, with grass seed attachment; Deering mower 5 ft cut; Massey-Harris disc harrow, set of smoothing harrows; two-furrow plow, walking plow, scuffler, turnip pulper, democrat 2 seats; buggy, cutter, cream separator, Daisy churn, set of team harness, set of single harness, heavy waggon, set of bobsleighs, heavy; grindstone, hay rack; sugar kettle, fanning mill, scythes, forks, chains, wheelbarrow, household furniture and many other articles too numerous to mention

60 bushels of O A C oats; and 60 bushels of common oats; a quantity of potatoes.

Everything must go as proprietor has sold his farm.

TERMS—Five dollars and under cash, over that amount, 9 months credit on approved joint notes, six per cent. per annum off for cash on credit amounts.

GIRLS WANTED

For office work to fill the places of men who have gone or are going to the front. Young women can render the Country real service by preparing to take positions in banks and Business offices, and thus relieve men for Active service.

Special Courses obtaining in bookkeeping, shorthand and all other Commercial subjects now in progress. Students admitted at any time. Illustrated Catalogue free.

NORTHERN Business College
Owen Sound, Ontario
C. A. FLEMING, F. C. A., Principal

There are thousands of children who are bright but frail—not sick but underdeveloped—they play with their food—they catch colds easily and do not thrive—they only need the pure, rich liquid-food in

SCOTT'S EMULSION

to start them growing and keep them going. Children relish SCOTT'S and it carries rare nutritive qualities to their blood streams and gives them flesh-food, bone-food and strength-food. *Nothing harmful in SCOTT'S.*

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont. 16-1

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Winter Tours

SPECIAL FARES now in effect to resorts in Florida, Georgia, North and South Carolina, Louisiana and other Southern States, and to Bermuda and the West Indies.

Return limit May 31st, 1917
Liberal Stop-overs Allowed

Tickets now on Sale at all G. T. R. ticket offices.

J. S. Cameron, Agent, Port Elgin, Both telephones.

Miss Caroline Shierholtz Receives Fine Medal

There was a fine gathering of High School pupils, the 4th form of the Public school, trustees and friends on Wednesday night at the library to witness the presentation of the medal given by M. A. Halliday of Chesley to the pupil taking highest standing in Bruce county in the Entrance exams

Mr. E. Roy Sayles occupied the chair, and a program provided by the scholars was carried out as follows: Instrumental, Irma Stephenson, Nellie Avis; reading G. Parfitt; instrumental, Nellie McDuff; whistling solo, Miss McDonald; recitations, M. Rusnton, b. Goar; song, D McArthur.

The high school board was represented by Mr. Stevens and the public school board by Mr. Mitchell. Both gentlemen made brief congratulatory addresses, as did also Principal Shaw.

Inspector Reid, in appropriate language, made the presentation address, and pinned the medal on Miss Shierholtz.

Trustee Shierholtz, father of the young winner, made a reply of thanks, and at the conclusion three cheers were given for the Shierholtz family.

The medal is a very pretty and costly one, and shows the deep interest of Mr. Halliday in educational progress of the boys and girls in Bruce county. It is engraved on one side with the winner's name and the purpose, and on the reverse side the name of the donor

The medal is given for the highest marks obtained in entrance exams, by any pupil in Bruce County. Between five and six hundred pupils try these exams each year The past four years it has been won by pupils in the West Bruce Inspectorate.

Golden Wedding

Mr. and Mrs. Ira Dennis 10th of Bruce, celebrated their golden wedding on Feb. 20th. There was a nice gathering of friends who had come to wish the bride and groom of 50 years many happy days.

A program was enjoyed with Mr. Hugh McLennan as chairman, who officiated in fine style. Others taking part were: song, Mr. Blakely; speech, H. F. McDonald; songs, the Mrs. McLennan; address, Mr. Blakely of Nanton, Alberta, who gave some interesting reminiscences Mr. Dennis thanked the friends for their thoughtfulness. Refreshments were served and a social time spent, all enjoying the evening immensely.

Bruce County Wardens

The names of the Wardens of this County since it became a separate organization are: Geo. Cromar, Greenock 1857; John Purvis, Kinloss 1858 & 1861; Jno. Valentine, Greenock 1859, John Bruce, Brant 1860; J. T Conaway Southampton 1861; John Gillies, Elderslie 1863 & 1869 to 1872; Jas Brocklebank, Brant 1864 to 1868; Robt Baird, Kincardine town 1871 to 1879; Robert Purvis, Kinloss 1880 to 1882. Then followed in order for one year only: Jas. Tolton, Jno. Pierson, H T. Potts, W. T. Johnston, Wm. Dickson, Wm. Scott, John Douglas, Jas Gaunt, J. S Mc Donald, Dr. Bradley, Jas. Bryan, J. H. Scott, Wm. McIntosh, J. H. Elliott, J. Shouldice, L. T. Bland, D. M Jermyn; P. Cummings, Ben Cannon, J. J. Donnelly, R. Watt, Jno. McCharles, Wm. McDonald, A. W. Robb, Frank McDougall, H. E. Hilker, S. J. Park, Dr. Crow, I. Shoemaker, D A. McDonald, S. R. Brill, A. Mewhinney, Alex. McCannel Alex. McNabb, Dennis Izzard.

OBITUARY

At Sandridge, Ont. on Saturday morning, Feb. 3rd, Mrs. Hugh Christie passed away to her heavenly home after a few days illness at the home of her daughter, Mrs. D. Valentine, at the age of 75 years 9 months and 22 days. For many years she had been blind, and on that account confined to her home, but there are those who remember her well when she, with her husband, was one of the first pioneers in the Tp. of Joby, cheerfully taking part in the struggles pertaining to the life of the first settlers.

The funeral took place on Tuesday, Feb. 6th to Strong cemetery. Many of her old friends were present to show their last tribute of respect to the deceased. The funeral service was conducted by Rev. Mr. Moyes. She leaves to mourn her loss, two sons, John and Malcolm, who reside here, and the following daughters, Mrs John Cook, Mrs Valentine, Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. Murray, Grand Forks, B. C. Mrs. Christie was a former resident of Saugeen and will be remembered by many Times readers.

Health Triumphs

over disease every time you use Lifebuoy Soap. For its mild healing and cleansing oils are charged with cleansing properties that make it simply invaluable.

LIFEBUOY HEALTH SOAP

Mild and pure enough for Baby's skin—therefore eminently suitable for yours. The mild, antiseptic odor vanishes quickly after use.

Lever Brothers Limited TORONTO

At all Grocers 5¢

163

ARKWRIGHT

Arkwright Red Cross has been doing good work for the soldiers Last week they shipped a fine lot of socks. They were made and contributed as follows:

One pair each—Mrs. J. J Corbett, Mrs. A. G. Esplen, Mrs John Fair, Mrs. I. L Simpson, Mrs. A. C. Esplen, Mrs. A. M. King, Mrs John Hammell, Mrs. Thos Ash, Mrs. Mat Crawford, Miss Marion Hall, Mrs. Thos Beatty, Mrs Wilson Knapp, Mrs. Thos. Porteous, Mrs Warren, Miss Hester Patton, Mrs George Thompson, Miss Georgina Fair, Miss Frances Brown, Miss Hazel Thompson, Miss Cora Vance, Mrs. W. H. Davis, Miss Clara Ash.

Two pairs each—Mrs. J. Lowes, Mrs. J. Cordick, Mrs James Mutchett, Mrs W. Vance, Mrs James Fletcher, Mrs. David Lind, Mrs. T. W. Thompson, Miss Laura Cann, Mrs. Thomas Cann.

5 pairs—Mrs Cordick.

The Women's Patriotic League of Paisley is doing away with teas, to raise Red Cross funds, each woman contributing a regular monthly fee.

Giant Flowering Carnation

FREE!

Address a postcard to us now and receive by return mail a copy of our new illustrated 80-page catalogue of Garden, Flower and Field Seeds, Root Seeds, Grains, Bulbs, Small Fruits, Garden Tools, etc.

SPECIAL.—We will also send you free a packet (value 15c) of our choice

Giant Flowering Carnation

This carnation is a great favorite; the flowers are large and fragrant and the plants do well outdoors. Transplanted into pots in the early fall they bloom profusely from October till the end of May. Extra plants are easily propogated from them by cuttings, "pipings" or layering.

Send for our catalogue and learn of our other valuable premiums. 18

Darch & Hunter Seed Co., Limited, LONDON CANADA

Soldiers, regardless of age, are to be entered on the assessment roll and copied by the clerk on the voters' list to be printed. The strong argument in favor of giving the soldier boys votes is that a young man who is old enough to fight is old enough to vote.

Young Germans surrendering to Canadian soldiers informed their captors their mothers had told them to surrender first chance they got.

The French government has issued a decree reducing the size of all newspapers.

TO INVESTORS

THOSE WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME, HAVE FUNDS REQUIRING INVESTMENT MAY PURCHASE AT PAR

DOMINION OF CANADA DEBENTURE STOCK

IN SUMS OF $500, OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF

Principal repayable 1st October, 1919.

Interest payable half-yearly, 1st April and 1st October by cheque (free of exchange at any chartered Bank in Canada) at the rate of five per cent per annum from the date of purchase.

Holders of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash, in payment of any allotment made under any future war loan issue in Canada other than an issue of Treasury Bills or other like short date security.

Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.

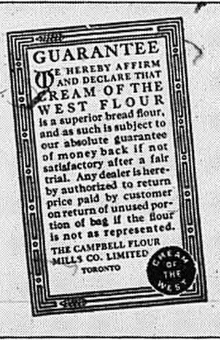
A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp.

For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA
OCTOBER 7th, 1916.

Cream of the West Flour

The hard wheat flour that is guaranteed for bread



GUARANTEE
We hereby affirm and declare that CREAM OF THE WEST FLOUR is a superior bread flour, and as such is subject to our absolute guarantee of money back if not satisfactory after a fair trial. Any dealer is hereby authorized to return price paid by customer on return of unused portion of bag if the flour is not as represented.
THE CAMPBELL FLOUR MILLS CO. LIMITED
TORONTO
CREAM OF THE WEST

So high in quality that we can safely guarantee it

Try a Sack!

115

THE CAMPBELL FLOUR MILLS COMPANY
LIMITED TORONTO

"Cream of the West Flour and other Flours manufactured by the Campbell Flour Mills Co. Ltd. are sold by N. McGillivray, Port Elgin, and other good grocers."

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson IX. March 4, 1914.

Jesus Feeds the Five Thousand.—John 6: 1-21.

Commentary.—I. Many to be fed (vs. 1-4.) 1. After these things—What John now records took place about a year after what is given in the preceding chapter. He does not write with close regard to chronological sequence, but with the main purpose of establishing the doctrine of Christ's deity. Went over the Sea of Galilee—From the west side of the plain near Bethsaida Julias on the northeast shore. Tiberias—This name was applied to this sea later than the name Galilee, having been given to it by the Romans. Two other names, Gennesaret and Chinnereth, are applied to the Sea of Galilee. 2. a great multitude followed him—They followed Jesus, either going across the sea or on foot around the northern end. It is probable that the multitude was made up in part of residents of Galilee and in part of those who were on their way from other districts to attend the Passover at Jerusalem. They had seen his miracles of healing and were interested to see more of his work and hear his teachings. 3. Went up into a mountain—The other evangelists speak of the retirement of Jesus and his disciples into a "desert place" for a period of rest, but they were followed by the crowds. He sat with his disciples—It is natural to suppose that he was giving them instruction. 4. The passover ....was nigh—This verse gives us information regarding the time of year. The Passover was observed early in April.

II. A small supply (vs. 5-9.) 5. Jesus then lifted up his eyes—It was "when the day began to speak of feeding the multitude. A great company—Their interest in the mission and power of Jesus was great. There were five thousand men in the company besides women and children. He "was moved with compassion toward them, because they were as sheep not having a shepherd" (Mark 6: 34.) He saith unto Philip—Philip was apparently a matter-of-fact man (John 14: 8), a quick reckoner and a good man of business, and, therefore, perhaps more ready to rely on his own shrewd calculations than on unseen resources.—Dods. This is suggested as the reason why Jesus put this question to Philip, for it was intended as a test. Whence shall we buy bread—It was a "desert place" at a distance from villages where food could be purchased. 6. To prove him—This need not mean more than to try whether he would suggest any way out of the difficulty; but the more probable meaning is to test his faith, to try what impression Christ's words and works have made upon him.—Plummer. Knew what he would do—The miracle which he was about to perform was different from the miracles of healing and others already wrought, in that it involved a creative act. It was wrought not only for the relief of the multitude, but for the further instruction of the disciples and to confirm them more fully in their faith in his Messiahship. 7. Two hundred pennyworth .... is not sufficient—Philip must have cast his eye over the assembly and quickly made his estimate. The sum mentioned was equivalent to about thirty-two dollars, but it would buy much more then than the same amount would now. This would not buy enough to satisfy the thousands of hungry people. 8. Andrew—One of the first two disciples whom Jesus called. He was less calculating and more believing than Philip. 9. Five barley loaves—The loaves were round, flat cakes, about an inch thick. One loaf would not be sufficient for a meal for one person. They were barley loaves, the food of the poorest classes. Jesus had asked, "How many loaves have ye? go and see" (Mark 6: 38), and Andrew brought the answer, but asked, "What are they among so many?" Two small fishes—They were probably dried or pickled fishes to be eaten as a relish with the bread. The supply was too small, for one who reasoned from a merely human standpoint, to consider for such a multitude, but the Master accepted and multiplied it.

III. A miraculous increase (vs. 10-15). 10. Make the men sit down—Mark tells us that they sat down by companies and in ranks, "by hundreds, and by fifties," so that an orderly arrangement was maintained. Much grass—This indicates that the time was early spring. The men.. About five thousand—The women and children would sit by themselves. 11. Had given thanks—Jesus blessed the food and gave thanks in recognition that the Father was the giver of the temporal good about to be dispensed to the multitude. Distributed to the disciples—They were to act with Jesus in this miracle, and were to be in a position to receive the full benefit of the lesson Jesus was giving. The disciples kept on distributing the bread and the fishes until there was no more demand. As much as they would—As much as the people desired. 12. Were filled—There was no scantiness in the amount given out. There is no scarcity in the kingdom of grace. God gives abundantly. Gather up the fragments—Although there was an abundant multiplication of the food supply, there must be no waste. 13. Filled twelve baskets with the fragments—These were the small wicker baskets used by the Jews to carry food that was ceremonially clean, and were here used by the apostles to carry a supply of provisions for themselves. "In all things the Saviour set us an example of frugality, though he had an infinite supply at his disposal, and was himself economical though He was Lord of all."—Barnes. 14. Then those men, when they had seen—"When therefore the people saw."—R. V. This is of a truth that prophet—The people were looking for the coming of the Messiah, and this miracle was viewed in the light of a sign that He who wrought it was the Christ. Jesus had exercised divine power in the multiplication of the loaves and fishes, and He had done this for the relief of the hungry multitude. 15. Jesus not only saw the outward acts of the people as they wondered at the miracle He wrought and admired Him as a benefactor, but He knew their thoughts and their purpose. They believed He was their coming King, and in spite of His diffidence they would make Him the King of Israel; for it was their view that the Messiah should be a powerful temporal ruler. They probably expected to take Him up to Jerusalem and crown Him at the approaching feast of the Passover. To avoid any open conflict Jesus withdrew into a mountain by Himself to pray.

IV. A miracle on the sea (vs. 16-21). The disciples doubtless shared the belief of the people who saw the miracle of feeding the five thousand, that Christ should be crowned king, and they desired to remain with him. For this reason he "constrained" them (Mark 6: 45) to enter the ship and cross the Sea of Galilee to the other side, toward Capernaum. They were reluctant to go away, for if honors were coming to their Master, they wished to receive those that would naturally come to them as his intimate followers. It has also been suggested that the disciples did not wish to leave him alone, since it would appear like desertion. The disciples were in great distress during the night, for one of the sudden storms which sweep the Sea of Galilee from time to time had arisen, and threatened to wreck their boat. Their toiling in rowing had not been effective in bringing the boat far toward the desired landing-place. Jesus was spending the night in prayer while they were in danger of finding watery graves; but he was not unmindful of their distress, and toward morning he came to them, walking on the sea. When they were afraid at his approach, he assured them that it was he and they received him into the boat. The waters became calm and "immediately the ship was at the land whither they went."

Questions.—To what place did Jesus and his disciples go? For what purpose? By what conveyance? What time of year was it? Who besides the disciples were about Jesus? What question did Jesus ask Philip? Why did he ask the question? What was Philip's answer? What suggestion did Andrew make? What course did Jesus pursue? How many were fed? How large an amount of food was left? How did the people regard Jesus after the miracle? Describe the miracle that followed?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Food in the Desert.

I. Christ's gift to his hearers.

II. Christ's lesson to his disciples.

III. An occasion of human error.

I. Christ's gift to his hearers. John's gospel presents chiefly the discourses of Jesus. This narrative is given by way of introducing his great discourse on the bread of life. It is the record of a critical scene in Christ's work in Galilee, which followed a great miracle in Jerusalem, where he revealed himself as the giver of life in the healing of the cripple at the pool of Bethesda. In this record he is revealed as the Support and Guide of life. At Jerusalem the central teaching was upon the relation of the Son to the Father. In this case it is the relation of Christ to the believer. The place where the multitude gathered was a thoroughly secluded district, well fitted to prepare them for the lessons they were to receive. Jesus sought retirement from the fury of Herod and the chief rulers. The disciples required rest and retirement after their first missionary tour. They needed training in philanthropic work, as well as in spiritual things. The people were eager to hear Jesus' teaching. They evinced a confidence in him which he did not disappoint. He honored their imperfect zeal. We are here made to see Christ's ready discernment of all forms of human necessity, and his power to relieve them. What he would not do for himself, he instantly did for those who forgot their own comforts to learn of him. The compassion of Jesus was without respect of persons. He did not raise the question of race or religion. He did not wait until the people cried out from hunger. He provided food for them before they asked it.

II. Christ's lesson to his disciples. It was more to the disciples than to the multitude that the events of the day were significant. They had been taught by degrees what was involved in "leaving all" to follow Jesus. He now taught them what was their mission to the world they had left, and that they had left it that they might serve it more effectually, and were now to love it with a new love. Discipleship involved practical, laborious service. Jesus put questions to his disciples which they could not answer, and laid on them duties which they of themselves could not perform. His object was to prove them, and to reveal their ignorance and weakness, that they might appeal to him for help. The proffer of Jesus' own wisdom and power was the answer to his own question. In the reckoning of the disciples there was a large deficit. With Christ there was a great surplus. With the child's gift, blessed and multiplied, Jesus fed the hungry, and refreshed the weary with no diminishing of his supply. Having by the miracle taught a lesson of beneficence, Jesus inculcated a lesson in economy. A solemn warning was implied in the command to "gather," and in its reason, "that nothing be lost."

III. An occasion of human error. The human and the divine idea of kingship came into strong contrast as a sequel to the miracle. The multitude imagined that Jesus was the destined deliverer of Israel from the Roman yoke, and were prepared to support his claims as a temporal monarch. Though those Galileans were not representative men, they were fired with the national idea, and they attempted to carry out the national wish with regard to the Messiah. Time and place were, in their estimation, favorable for raising the standard of rebellion. Upward of five thousand resolute hearts would form a nucleus for an army, which they expected would soon include every true Jewish patriot. Instead of surrendering themselves to Jesus and his teachings as the Messiah, the multitude wished him to surrender himself to serve their purposes, and to accept their hosannas. Their proposal to make him king was sincere and enthusiastic. Jesus withdrew to frustrate their purpose, and thus to indicate the nature of the glory he sought. He had much to plead on behalf of the multitude on whom the miracle had been lost, and much to plead in behalf of his disciples, who had been greatly affected by the zeal of the multitude. He retired to the mountain, away from the political designs of men, to watch over his disciples as they toiled in their voyage across the lake.

T. R. A.

SAVING MONEY IN THE FEED BILL

How to Figure Out Which Are the Cheapest Feeds to Use—Bran at $32 Per Ton is Too Expensive to Feed Economically—Cut Up Some Hay or Straw and Mix It With the Heavier Meals Instead.

Even though prices for finished cattle are about $2.50 per hundredweight better this winter than they were last winter, with the high price of food we must feed as economically as possible so as to make a reasonable profit. Early in the winter many farmers, despite the plentiful amount of roughage in the form of hay they had, got—to use a vulgar phrase—"cold feet," and sold, with the result that at present time of writing, Jan. 25, choice steers are bringing on the Toronto market almost as much as Christmas cattle.

For some time now we have been publishing on our market pages tables and figures showing the relative value of the different feeding stuffs, and in the present article I want to show how, by studying the information that is given from week to week a man may save a lot of money in his feeding operations.

COMPOSITION OF FEEDS

KIND OF FEED.	Dry Matter per cent.	Digestible Protein per cent.	Starch Equivalent in 100 lbs.	Crude Fibre per cent.	Nutritive ratio.
Cotton Seed Meal	92.0	40.0	72.0	9.5	1:1.8
Oil Cake	90.2	30.0	72.0	9.0	1:2.4
Brewers' Grains (fresh)	24.0	3.7	12.7	5.1	1:3.6
Brewers' Grains (dry)	91.0	18.8	53.7	12.7	1:2.8
Malt Sprouts	88.0	11.4	38.7	12.3	1:3.4
Corn (feed)	87.0	6.6	81.5	2.2	1:12.2
Wheat (feed)	86.6	9.0	71.3	1.9	1:8.0
Oats	86.7	7.2	60.0	10.3	1:8.2
Barley (feed)	85.7	8.0	67.9	5.0	1:8.6
Bran	87.0	9.1	42.6	10.3	1:4.6
Shorts	88.0	11.1	48.1	8.0	1:4.3
Middlings	88.0	11.0	72.0	4.3	1:6.0
Timothy Hay	85.7	3.2	29.1	28.5	1:9.0
Red Clover Hay	84.0	5.5	22.0	24.0	1:3.6
Alfalfa Hay	84.0	7.0	24.0	28.0	1:3.4
Oat Straw	85.7	1.0	17.0	28.7	1:17.0
Wheat Straw	85.7	0.0	10.9	40.8	
Corn Silage	18.0	0.4	8.6	5.7	1:21.5
Swede Turnips	12.2	0.2	7.5	1.3	1:25.0
Mangels (medium)	12.0	0.1	6.5	0.9	1:63.0
Molasses	78.0	0.0	48.0	0.0	

Suppose we are feeding our cattle: clover hay, 5 lbs.; oat straw, 10 lbs.; silage, 30 lbs.; barley 2 lbs.; oats, 2 lbs.; and bran 8 lbs. per animal per day, and we want to know if this is an economical ration, and if it is not, what we should feed.

The first thing to do is to figure out the composition of the ration we are feeding. When changing rations it is important to have the composition of the new rations as nearly the same as the old as possible. If not, digestive troubles are likely to occur, and indeed the animal may get a setback. In the composition of a ration only three things have to be considered, the amount of dry matter of protein and of starch equivalent. The table shows the composition of some common feeding stuffs. The figures represent per cent. or parts per hundred, so that it is a simple matter to figure out the composition of the ration. Five pounds of clover hay is being fed. From the table we see that 100 parts of red clover hay has 84 parts of dry matter. By dividing this figure by 100 and multiplying by five we get the amount of dry matter in five pounds of the hay. Similarly by dividing the figure given for protein by 100 and multiplying by five we get the amount of protein in the five pounds of hay. The following table shows the composition of the ration figured out in this way:

	Dry Matter	Digestible Protein	Starch Equivalent
Clover hay, 5 lbs.	4.20	.275	1.60
Oat straw, 10 lbs.	8.57	.100	1.70
Silage, 30 lbs.	5.40	.120	2.58
Barley, 2 lbs.	1.71	.160	1.35
Oats, 2 lbs.	1.73	.144	1.20
Bran, 8 lbs.	6.96	.728	3.40
	28.57	1.527	11.83

Having determined the composition of the ration, the next thing to do is to see if it is economical. By turning to the market pages of The Countryman we find the following table which shows us at a glance the relative values of the different feeding stuffs.

Feed	Price	Value of Nutrients bought for $1.
Clover hay, ton	$12.00	$1.52
Cotton seed meal, ton	50.00	1.37
Brewers' grains, dry, ton	35.00	1.15
Wheat (feed) bush	1.07	1.05
Oil cake, ton	36.00	1.05
Malt sprouts, ton	26.00	1.03
Brewers' grains, fresh.	8.40	1.02
Middlings, ton	29.00	1.03
Timothy hay, ton	15.00	.99
Corn, feed, bush	1.12	.98
Oat Straw, ton	9.00	.86
Barley (feed) ton	1.00	.84
Shorts, ton	26.00	.84
Oats, bush	.64	.83
Bran, ton	32.00	.82
Wheat straw	9.00	.48
Molasses, ton	40.00	.48
Turnips, ton	16.00	.21

We see that clover hay at $12 per ton is the cheapest feed we have. For every dollar spent in clover hay at this price we get $1.52 worth of nutrients as compared with only 86 cents worth in oat straw at $9 per ton. This at once indicates that it will pay us to sell our straw and buy clover hay with the money, if we have got sufficient on hand. Barley, oats and bran are all very dear as compared with some of the other feeds. Thus for every dollar spent in bran at $32 per ton, we only get 82 cents worth of nutrients, as compared with $1.05 worth in feed wheat at $1.07 per bushel and $1.45 worth in dried brewers' grains at $35 per ton. This shows us that at the prices given, oats, barley and bran are not economical feeds.

In making up our new ration we need not reduce the amount of silage given. Silage as a succulent feed is a valuable feed in giving palatability to the ration. If silage costs to produce as much as $4 per ton, it is a cheap feed. Clover hay, as has been seen is a very cheap feed, so that it will be well to eliminate the straw from the ration altogether and feed clover hay. Suppose we feed 15 lbs. per animal per day. Let us see what kind of a ration we have now got with the silage and clover hay. By using the tables as described above we get the following:

	Dry Matter	Digestible Protein	Starch Equivalent
Silage, 30 lbs.	5.40	.120	2.58
Clover hay, 15 lbs.	12.60	.825	4.80
	18.00	.945	7.38

We have not got sufficient of either dry matter, protein or starch equivalent. From the table showing the relative value of nutrients we see that after clover hay cotton seed meal at $50 per ton is the cheapest feed. By feeding 1 1-2 pounds of this with the hay and silage we would have as much protein in the former ration, but we would not have sufficient starch equivalent. This means that we will have to feed some other feed that has a wider nutritive ratio. The nutritive ratios of the different feeding stuffs are given in the last column of the table. After cotton seed meal dried brewers' grains are the next cheapest feed. Here again the nutritive ratio is too narrow, and to give the required amount of starch equivalent we would have to feed too much protein. Feed wheat, the next cheapest feed, has a wider nutritive ratio, and if we feed seven pounds in conjunction with the clover and silage we will have a ration that has approximately the same composition as the first ration.

	Dry Matter	Digestible Protein	Starch Equivalent.
Silage, 30 lbs	5.40	.120	2.58
Clover hay, 15 lbs	12.60	.825	4.80
Wheat, 7 lbs	6.06	.630	4.99
	24.06	1.575	12.37

The new ration has less dry matter than the old one, but this is a small matter, as the digestive tract of an animal readily adapts itself to variations of 10 or 15 per cent. in volume of feed given.

Let us now compare the cost of the two rations. Valuing the various feeds at the prices given in the table, that is, clover hay at $12 per ton, silage at $4 per ton, straw at $9 per ton, oats at 64 cents per bushel, barley at $1 per bushel, feed wheat at $1.07 per bushel, and bran at $32 per ton, we find that the cost of the first ration is about 34 cents as compared with 27 cents for the second ration. That is, the second ration means a saving of seven cents per animal per day. This may seem like a small matter; but if thirty head of cattle are being fed it means a saving of $2.10 a day and for a month a saving of $63. Studying the composition of feeds and basing their worth on the value of the nutrients that can be bought for one dollar is a paying proposition.

In feeding wheat alone without any lighter meal it will be necessary to cut some of the hay up very finely and mix it with it. This will prevent the wheat from lying heavily on the animal's stomach and prevent danger from digestive troubles. The great value of bran is that it is food proof. When bran is fed in the ration it is not necessary to cut up any of the hay and mix it with the meal ration, as the bran contains a large amount of fibre which stimulates the digestive juices and helps in the digestion of the other feeds.

In the United States a popular feed with cattle feeders is corn and cob meal. It is found that when this is fed the animals never go off their feed. The reason of this is simply that, like bran, the meal, on account of the large amount of fibre in the cob, does not lie heavily on the stomach, and not only that, but it actually aids in the digestion of the heavier meals. By mixing cut hay with the heavier meals the same results are obtained as if bran or corn and cob meal were fed but at considerably less cost.

—CANADIAN COUNTRYMAN

Open the Eyes Under Water.

Practise opening the eyes under water in swimming, for while favorable conditions there is much to be seen and enjoyed in the queer, ghostly light below. The ability to see when below the surface may some time prove of priceless value. It is one of the attributes of swimming, and it may be readily mastered. But do not open the eyes until well below. The closed lid is an ample protection when one is plunging from any height, and it should remain closed until the first swift downward rush is ended.—All Outdoors.

Sciatica Vanishes Instantly if Nerviline Is Used

CAN YOU BEAT THIS CASE?

No ordinary liniment will even relieve Sciatica. Nothing but the most powerful kind of a remedy can penetrate through the tissues and finally reach the Sciatic Nerve. You can always depend on the old-time "Nerviline." Nothing made to-day is as good for Sciatica as Nerviline was when first produced about forty years ago. All this time the same old "Nerviline" has been curing Sciatica, Lumbago, Rheumatism, and is considered to be without an equal in relieving pain or soreness anywhere. "'Nerviline' couldn't be made stronger or better," writes James E. Edwards. "The way it cures Sciatica is to me simply a miracle. For years I suffered frightfully. I ruined my stomach with internal dosing. I rubbed in gallons of oils and liniments—none were strong enough. One good rubbing with Nerviline relieved. I kept on rubbing and shortly was cured. My father cured rheumatism in his right arm and shoulder with Nerviline, and my mother cured herself of chronic lumbago with Nerviline. Our family simply swears by Nerviline and we are never without it in our home. We find that for external pain, for coughs, colds, earache, such minor ills it is a veritable family physician. 25 cents at all dealers.

A reformer is generally a man who thinks everybody else is a crook.

—At the instance of W. M. McClemont, acting for the Dominion Oil Co., an appeal is being heard to-day at Osgoode Hall to annul a verdict recently secured in the case of Turnbull vs. the Dominion Oil Co. The suit involves a mortgage for a large amount.

Better Than the Echo.

A certain glen in Scotland had the reputation of having a splendid echo. An English gentleman visited the place and asked the guide about the echo.

"Just shout 'Two bottles of liquor,'" said the guide.

The gentleman did as requested, and after waiting for several minutes he turned to the Scot and said:

"But I do not hear any echo."

"Maybe no," chuckled the Scot, "but here's the lassie comin' wi' the liquor."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Codfish Balls.

Take a cupful of cod.

It is washed and shredded.

Add two cups of quartered potatoes.

The potatoes, of course, have been peeled.

Cover with boiling water and cook for 25 minutes.

The potatoes, however, must be cooked till they are done.

But they must not be overcooked to the point of sogginess.

Now drain thoroughly, mash and beat with a fork until light.

Add the butter, mix and partly cool. Add a beaten egg and two tablespoons of cream.

Make into balls, cover with egg and bread crumbs and fry in smoking hot fat.

Spanking Doesn't Cure!

Don't think children can be cured of bed-wetting by spanking them. The trouble is constitutional, the child cannot help it. I will send FREE to any mother my successful home treatment, with full instructions. If your children trouble you in this way, send no money, but write me to-day. My treatment is highly recommended to adults troubled with urine difficulties by day or night. Address,

Mrs. M. Summers.

BOX 1 WINDSOR, Ontario.

FOR DISTEMPER

PINK EYE, EPIZOOTIC SHIPPING FEVER, and CATARRHAL FEVER.

Sure and positive preventive, no matter how horses at any age are infected or "exposed." Liquid, given on the tongue; acts on the blood and glands; expels the poisonous germs from the body. Cures Distemper in Dogs and Sheep and Cholera in poultry. Largest selling live stock remedy. Cures La Grippe among human beings, and is a fine Kidney remedy. Cut this out. Keep it. Show to your druggist, who will get it for you. Free Booklet, "Distemper, Causes and Cures."

SPOHN MEDICAL COMPANY.

Chemists and Bacteriologists, Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dairy Produce—		
Butter, choice dairy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eggs, new-laid, doz.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cheese, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressed Poultry—		
Turkeys, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fowl, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Geese, Spring	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ducklings, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spring chickens, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live Poultry—		
Fowl, lb.	0 20	[illegible]
Chickens, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fruits—		
Apples, Baldwins, bbl.	3 50	4 50
Do., Spies, bbl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., Greenings, bbl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., 6-qt. bkt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., 11-qt. bkt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rhubarb, bch.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oranges, doz.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grape fruit, doz.	[illegible]	1 00
Vegetables—		
Beets, per bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carrots, per bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., 6-qt. bkt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cabbages, each	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., red, each	[illegible]	[illegible]
Horseradish, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leeks, bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lettuce, doz. bchs., small	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., doz. bchs., large	[illegible]	[illegible]
Onions, bundle	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., 11-qt. bkt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., 6-qt. bkt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Parsnips, per bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potatoes, bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., bkt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sage, bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Savory, bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Turnips, bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., 11-qt. bkt.	[illegible]	[illegible]

MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Beef, forequarters, cwt.	$12 00	[illegible]
Do., hindquarters	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carcases, choice	11 50	[illegible]
Do., common	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., common	[illegible]	[illegible]
Veals, common, cwt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., medium	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., prime	[illegible]	[illegible]
Heavy hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shop hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Abattoir hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mutton, heavy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., light	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lambs, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., Spring	[illegible]	[illegible]

SUGAR MARKET.

Local wholesale quotations on Canadian refined sugar, Toronto delivery, in effect after February 14:

St. Lawrence granulated	100 lbs.	[illegible]
St. Lawrence Beaver	100 lbs.	[illegible]
Lantic granulated	100 lbs.	[illegible]
Blue Star granulated	100 lbs.	[illegible]
Redpath's granulated	100 lbs.	[illegible]
Royal Acadia granulated	100 lbs.	[illegible]
No. 1 yellow, all refiners	100 lbs.	[illegible]
Dark yellow	100 lbs.	[illegible]
Dominion crystal, granulated	100 lbs.	[illegible]

20-lb. bags, 15 cents over granulated bags. 10-lb. bags, 10 cents over granulated bags. 2 and 5 lb. cartons, 30 cents over granulated 100-lb. bags.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS.

Trade was a little slow, but prices held steady.

Export cattle, choice	10 50	[illegible]
Butcher cattle, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. do. medium	7 25	[illegible]
do. do. common	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butcher cows, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. do. medium	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. do. canners	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. bulls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feeding steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stockers, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. light	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milkers, choice, each	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, ewes	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bucks and culls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lambs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs, fed and watered	[illegible]	
Calves	[illegible]	[illegible]

OTHER MARKETS.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct.	[illegible]	1 41	[illegible]	1 41
Oats—				
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flax—				
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

a—To $1.37 1-2 sold.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis—Wheat, May, [illegible]; July [illegible]. Cash—No. 1 hard, [illegible]; No. 1 Northern, [illegible]; No. 2 Northern, [illegible]. Corn, No. 3 yellow, [illegible]. Oats, No. 3 white, [illegible]. Flour—Fancy patents, [illegible]; first clears, [illegible]; other grades unchanged. Bran unchanged.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth—Wheat, No. 1 hard, [illegible]; No. 1 Northern, [illegible]; No. 2 Northern, [illegible]; to arrive, [illegible]; May [illegible] asked; July, [illegible] asked.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts [illegible].

Market steady.

Native beef cattle	7 65	[illegible]
Stockers and feeders	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cows and heifers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calves	9 00	[illegible]

Hogs, receipts [illegible].

Market lower.

Light	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mixed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Heavy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rough	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pigs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bulk of sales	[illegible]	[illegible]

Sheep, receipts [illegible].

Market steady.

Wethers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lambs, native	[illegible]	[illegible]

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Flour, winter patents [illegible].

Hops in London (Pacific Coast)—[illegible].

Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.—[illegible].

Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs.—[illegible].

Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs.—[illegible].

Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs.—[illegible].

Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs.—[illegible].

Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.—[illegible].

Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs.—[illegible].

Lard, prime western, in tierces—[illegible].

American, refined in boxes—[illegible].

Cheese, Canadian, finest white—[illegible].

Colored—[illegible].

Australian in London—[illegible].

Turpentine, spirits—[illegible].

Resin, common—[illegible].

Petroleum, refined—[illegible].

Linseed Oil—[illegible].

Cotton Seed Oil, hull refined, spot—[illegible].

FRETFUL BABIES

Mrs. John M. Weaver, Blissfield, N. B., writes: "I can speak very highly of Baby's Own Tablets. I have used them for my children and find they are the best medicine a mother can give her little ones. I would strongly recommend them to all mothers who have fretful babies." The Tablets regulate the bowels and stomach; break up colds and simple fevers; expel worms; cure vomiting and indigestion, and make teething easy. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Turned Up Tucks.

They're new.
They're effective.
They figure in skirts.
They are even otherwise.
But they show best on skirts.
A blue serge shows black bindings.
There are six of these turned-up tucks.
The top one reaches nearly to the hips.

Our deeds are like children that are born to us, they live and act apart from our own will.—George Eliot.

A PUZZLING CASE

Sitting down in a comfortable chair opposite him I pointed solemnly to a glass of brandy and soda standing at his elbow.

"You should not fly to that for consolation."

Dallas turned his lack-lustre eyes on the drink and then looked at me with a bitter smile.

"Don't preach, major," he said, harshly, "you don't know what it is to have loved and lost, therefore you are no judge as to what means should be taken to quieten one's conscience."

"Quieten one's conscience," I repeated, significantly; "is there need of that?"

"Need of that," he said, rising to his feet with a frown, "yes, great need."

"Why, did you treat her badly?"

"On the contrary, she treated me badly," he cried, walking to and fro in a state of uncontrollable agitation, "still I might have restrained my anger and we would not have parted."

"Parted where?"

"In Italy. Oh, yes! we were great friends in Milan; I saw her at the opera and she was so beautiful that I fell in love with her. Del Orto introduced me to her, and as I was English she took a great fancy to me."

"Why because you were English?"

"Like drawing to like, I suppose. She was English also."

"What?" I cried, in amazement; "Mazzucata English?"

"Or Irish, if you wish to be particular, major. Yes, her real name was Megallan, but of course she took an Italian name when she went on the stage, and from Mary Megallan changed to Marietta Mazzucata."

"I never knew that before."

"There are a good many things you don't know."

"You are right. For instance: how she came to her death."

Dallas was leaning against the mantelpiece, looking listlessly at the carpet; but at my last remark he looked at me with blazing eyes.

"What the deuce has that to do with you?"

I am an old man, but, nevertheless, my temper is as fiery as that of a young one, and I would have resented Dallas' remark very promptly, but that a thought of my desire to learn all about Mazzucata from him restrained me. With this in my mind I therefore answered quietly, though I was more disposed to show my sense of the man's impertinence by leaving the room.

"It has nothing to do with me, certainly, but I would like to know who killed the woman."

"So would I! So would I!" he repeated, vehemently; "if I did I would strangle him—or her."

"Do you think the crime was committed by a woman?"

Dallas looked at me keenly, then crossing the room resumed his seat and finished the brandy and soda.

"How should I know. It's none of my business."

"Considering what you said last night about killing her and what you say this morning about quietening your conscience, I should think it was a good deal of your business."

The young man sat quite still as I said these words, but I saw the knuckles of his fingers grow white as he suddenly clutched the arms of his chair.

"Major Granby," he said, at length, in a measured voice, "do you think I killed Mazzucata?"

"I don't know."

"Thank you, major, I am much obliged to you for your good opinion. So you have come here to spy out traces of the crime, and put a rope round my neck, eh?"

I kept quiet as long as I could, but evidently I was not born to be a detective, for at this last insulting speech I arose to my feet and poured forth the vials of my wrath on Dallas.

"You ought to be ashamed of yourself speaking like that to a man old enough to be your father," I cried, excitedly; "I came to you out of friendship and to ask you to put my mind at rest. You say I suspect you of killing this woman. God knows I do not wish to suspect you, but look at the way you spoke last night—look at the way you speak this morning. If you are not guilty, why do you act as if you were—I only came to warn you not to speak to others as you did to me, lest they suspect you of what I am sure you are innocent."

"Oh!" he said, sneeringly, "so you are sure I am innocent."

"I bid you good morning, Mr. Dallas," I replied, in a dignified manner, and walked towards the door. Before I reached it, however, he bounded across the room and stood with his back to the door, thus barring my exit.

"Major Granby," he cried, in a voice shaking with passion; "I want a plain answer to a plain question, and until I get it you do not leave this room. Do you think I am a murderer?"

I certainly felt that I occupied a very undignified position, for in my desire to begin unravelling this mystery I had unwittingly sought to know more of my friend's inner life than I had any right to. It seems to me that in becoming a detective, it is absolutely necessary to cast off all gentlemanly feeling so that one can press home questions which good taste demands should not be asked. Now, at this eleventh hour, I felt inclined to retreat from the position I had taken up, but so strongly was I seized with the detective fever, that crushing down all objections on the part of my conscience, I answered Dallas, if not directly, at least boldly.

"I think you know more about the affair than you admit."

"Admit," he retorted, scornfully, "I have admitted nothing."

"And will admit nothing, I suppose?"

"I may do so—to the proper authorities."

"In that event you may get into trouble."

"Oh, that's your opinion, is it, major?" he said, derisively, "but you are wrong. I am afraid you will find but little romance in this affair."

"A beautiful woman with two lovers, both at the theatre on the night of her death. It seems to me, Dallas, that there is a good deal of romance there."

"Oh! so you suspect Tressinger also," said Dallas, returning to his seat, and flinging himself down with a frown on his mobile face.

"I dont suspect Tressinger and I don't suspect you," I retorted, irritably, "if you will give me leave to speak plainly, I will tell you what I think."

"Very well! Speak as plainly as you will."

He filled himself a glass of soda and leaned back in his chair, while I sat down on the sofa and began to talk freely.

"Lawrence! have you ever had detective fever?"

"No!"

"Then I hope you never will have it, for it makes one feel the meanest man out."

"Oh! and you have detective fever?"

"Very badly! That is why I came to see you this morning."

"But what have I to do with your disease?"

"Simply this. Mazzucata is dead—murdered by an unknown person, and I wish, for the sake of gratifying my own curiosity, to find out the name of that person."

"You will never find out," replied Lawrence, gloomily. "How can you trace the owner of a bouquet, thrown from the centre of a crowded theatre?"

"Perhaps not in that way; but you know Mazzucata's early life, and can perhaps tell me of some one who wished her death."

"Beyond myself I know of no one who wished her death."

"You don't mean to admit that you killed her!" I cried, in a horrified tone.

"No, my friend. I'm too fond of my own skin to admit such a thing. It is true that I said I wished her death, but that was merely an expression of rage from a jealous man."

"Then who do you think killed her?"

Dallas turned his face away.

"I don't know," he said at length, in a husky voice.

"But you suspect," I persisted, feeling sure he was concealing something from me.

"No! No!"

"Yes, you do, Dallas. Tell me her name."

"Her name!" he cried, fiercely. "What right have you to think a woman is guilty of the crime?"

"Well, from what you said——"

"I said nothing, and I say nothing. Major Granby, if you are a wise man, you will leave this affair alone. Mazzucata is dead—I am sorry she is dead in one way, because I loved her. I am glad she is dead in another way because she deceived me. What my suspicions are I decline to say, but merely tell you that you will never find the person who threw the bouquet."

"I'm not so sure of that," I retorted, now growing suspicious; "at all events I will try."

"As you please. Try, and fail."

"I will not fail—if you will help me."

"I won't help you," retorted Dallas, harshly, rising to his feet. "I will not lift a finger to avenge the death of a woman who deserved to die."

I arose to my feet and walked slowly towards the door.

"Where are you going, major?" asked Dallas, coolly.

"I am going to see Gilbert Tressinger, and find out from him what you refuse to tell me."

"He can tell you nothing."

"You are wrong. He will tell me what [illegible] you and [illegible] woman in Italy."

Dallas grew pale. As I looked at him steadily I seemed to see a guilty look on his face, but this was probably only my fancy, and I therefore opened the door to depart when he called me back.

"Major Granby!"

"Yes!"

"You are going to see Gilbert Tressinger?"

"I am."

"To ask about my former acquaintance with Mazzucata?"

"Precisely!"

"Well, if you want to learn more than you think, ask him about that flower."

"What flower?"

"The Black Carnation."

"What do you mean?"

Dallas came swiftly across the room and pushed me gently outside the door with a mocking laugh.

"Ask him about the Black Carnation," he said, sneeringly. "Good day, Major Granby."

MAJOR GRANBY'S THEORY.

I firmly believe that Lawrence Dallas murdered the singer Marietta Mazzucata, and my reasons for such belief are as follows:

Last night he said that if he discovered she loved another man he would kill her.

Last night he discovered she was in love with Gilbert Tressinger, and doubtless thereupon determined to kill her.

Mazzucata was killed by the explosion of a dynamite cartridge concealed in a bouquet of white flowers, with one dark one in the centre.

Dallas threw Mazzucata a bouquet of white flowers with a dark one in the centre, and immediately after it was thrown the explosion occurred.

To-day Dallas says he is glad she is dead, and refuses to tell me anything about his past connection with this singer.

CHAPTER III.

So far as I could see, up to the present I had made but little progress in my efforts to unravel the opera house crime, and in my interview with Dallas had gained no definite information. Certainly, those doubts of his criminality which I had entertained before my visit were more or less confirmed, as his whole attitude seemed to favor the idea of his guilt. If he were innocent he certainly acted in a way likely to cause suspicion, yet, on the other hand, if he were guilty, as I began to believe, he was crafty enough not to commit himself in any way. As he very truly observed, it was an impossibility to trace the owner of the bouquet, and until such a result was achieved, there was no chance of Mazzucata's assassin being brought to justice.

Without doubt, judging from his conversation and demeanor, he might have thrown the bouquet which contained the explosive, and I myself saw him throw Mazzucata some flowers, but, as I said before, I am not prepared to say whether it was Dallas' bouquet she picked up, and so brought destruction on herself. Dallas denied his guilt, and taking everything into consideration, there was no chance of proving anything against him so, having thus failed in one interview, I [illegible] time in seeking another with Tressinger, in the hope that I would be more successful in finding a clue.

At this moment I recollected that I had already a clue, for the mention by Dallas of "A Black Carnation," suggested a starting point, from whence one could hope to advance with a considerable degree of certainty. For myself, I was puzzled to know what was meant by a Black Carnation, as I had never heard of such a flower; and unless it were the password of some secret society, I was completely bewildered as to what it could be. As to the term "secret society," I argued it out in this way:

Mazzucata was destroyed by an infernal machine on a small scale, hidden in a bouquet of innocent looking flowers. Such a mode of death suggests Nihilism, Anarchism, Communism, and these three words separately and collectively at once suggest a secret society. Now what was more likely than that Mazzucata was mixed up in some way with conspirators, and belonged to a secret society entitled The Black Carnation. As is usual with such leagues, the members are bound to secrecy by oath, the breaking of which entails death. Mazzucata had cried out in alarm the moment before her death, and in the light of the above argument I could now understand her cry, for she had seen in the centre of the bouquet a Black Carnation, which was to her the symbol of a violent end.

"Yes," said I, exultingly, on coming to this conclusion, "there is no doubt now in my mind that this is the true explanation of the mystery. Dallas cannot be guilty of her death, nor was the cause of such death a love affair. Mazzucata, doubtless, belonged to a secret society whose sign of death was a Black Carnation, and having betrayed the secrets of such a society was condemned to die. The black flower—an artificial flower, I suppose, since no natural flower is black—was placed in the bouquet to warn her she [illegible] her cry of horror, and before she could throw away the dangerous bouquet the explosion took place which killed her. Yes, I am right this time—she was a Nihilist and suffered the death of a traitor."

I could see all this plainly enough, but still it did not solve the riddle as to who threw the flowers. Dallas knew about the Black Carnation, so perhaps he also was a member of the society and had been appointed by the association to carry out the fatal order. Then again, he denied that he had killed Mazzucata and had referred me to Tressinger for information regarding the Black Carnation. Could it be possible that Gilbert had killed her? Was he also a member of this Nihilistic club? Had the carrying out of the death sentence devolved on him? Impossible, for he loved this woman; and no orders, no oaths would have led him to commit such a crime. Love that laughs at locksmiths would also laugh at Nihilism, and had it come to Gilbert's knowledge that Mazzucata had been condemned to death, he would have at once warned her to fly, and not been base enough to carry out the vile commands of a parcel of villains.

All these arguments were truly admirable, but as yet they had no very solid basis of fact. The Nihilistic idea might be true and it might not. All I knew was that Dallas had told me to question Tressinger about a Black Carnation, and as this at least was a starting point, I determined to call on Gilbert at once and demand an explanation of this mysterious flower.

In addition to the title and the income, Gilbert possessed a very pleasant little house in Curzon street, admirably fitted up in a bachelor fashion. The late Sir Ralph having been a misogynist, had remained single all his life, and being extremely well off had made himself very comfortable in a selfish male fashion. Indeed, I often envied him that perfect establishment in Curzon street, which would have suited me excellently, for I have the tastes of a duke and the income, if not of a pauper, at least of a city clerk. It is true I have my half pay, and this, in conjunction with a few thousands invested in consols, is all I have to live on. Fortunately, however, I know a great many people and dine out nearly every night, while on other nights I enjoy myself at the O. F. club, which possesses an excellent cook.

The O. F. Club to us who frequent it—the Old Friends' Club to the world, and the Old Fogies' Club to graceless young men—is situated in St. James' street, and is very select. No one under forty years of age is admitted, and we prefer bachelors to married men, so that our club consists of men of experience, you can guess that everything is conducted in the most admirable manner. We are all good judges of wine, of dinners, and of cigars, so that when we insist upon the cellar and the cuisine being perfect, as it is—if it were not, the Old Friends would dissolve, as a desire for good living holds us together. Sometimes a member will introduce a young man into the sacred dining-room of the Old Friends as a treat, but modern youths do not appreciate the triumphs of our Vatel as they should do, and we generally discourage these introductions. I myself on one occasion took Gilbert Tressinger to dine there, and, in contrast to the rest of his compeers, he appreciated our menu so much, and complimented us so highly that he was invited again, and became quite a favorite with our members. In fact, we were very indulgent to him, and were always glad to see his merry face in our smoking room, therefore, when I called in at the Old Friends' on my way to Curzon street, I was not at all astonished to find Gilbert ensconced in a large armchair in the writing-room.

(To Be Continued).

The Barrel Coat.

It is first cousin to the barrel dress.

And it is just about as attractive as the frock.

It is not inexpensive—one model cost considerably over $100.

It has a wide braided collar and a wide belt—this latter, plain.

The skirt of the coat is the part which resembles the barrel—it narrows a bit at the waist, widens out below the hips, and then slopes in at the hem.

And [illegible] deserves its name—you'll see the resemblance at once.

HAIR GOODS
—FOR—
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

Mailed at lowest possible prices, consistent with high-grade work.

Our Natural Wavy 3-Strand Switches at $5.00, $7.00 and $9.00 in all shades are leaders with us. Just send on your sample, or write for anything in our line.

GENTLEMEN'S TOUPEES at $[illegible] and $[illegible], that defy detection when worn.

MINTZ'S HAIR GOODS EMPORIUM
62 KING ST. W. HAMILTON, ONT.
(Formerly Mdme. I. Mintz).

PATENTS
IN ALL COUNTRIES
Book "Patent Protection" Free
BABCOCK & SONS
Formerly Patent Office Examiner. Estab. 1877
99 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL
Branches: Ottawa and Washington

OPEN LETTER TO THE WOMEN OF CANADA FROM LADY GWENDOLEN GUINNESS

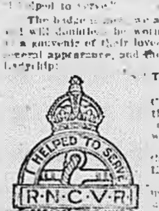
Captain the Hon. Rupert Guinness, A.D.C., C.B., C.M.G., R.N.V.R., Senior Officer of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, and his wife, Lady Gwendolen Guinness sailed a few weeks ago for England after having spoken in almost every town of any size in Canada from Sydney and Halifax on the Atlantic to Vancouver and Victoria on the Pacific.

Their aim was to organize Committees to secure recruits for the Overseas Division of the Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve, and the work which they launched and which was unreservedly helped along by the Hon. Mr. Hazen for the Canadian Government, has already had splendid results, and hundreds of good recruits have joined the Navy under the auspices of the R. N. C. V. R.

Before leaving, The Lady Gwendolen made arrangements to have a specially designed souvenir pendant distributed through the various recruiting centres to the Mothers, or Wives or Sweethearts whose influence had helped to secure recruits.

This pendant is a very pretty one of silver-gilt and bears the motto "I helped to serve."

The badge is now, we are informed, being distributed by the Committees, and will doubtless be worn by many women as a badge of honor, as well as a souvenir of their loved ones. The illustration gives some idea of its general appearance, and the following is the open letter written by her Ladyship:



The Pendant Offered by Lady Gwendolen Guinness.

To the Women of Canada:

In a journey throughout the Provinces of Canada, from Atlantic to Pacific, I have had the opportunity of personally witnessing the splendid spirit and untiring work of patriotic women everywhere in the Dominion.

I am convinced that here, as in Great Britain, the debt which is owed by the Women of the Empire to our Navy is not forgotten.

The iron hand of Naval Dominion alone shields us from the ruthlessness of an enemy who has not scrupled to make war on the helpless and defenceless. The power of the Navy protects our loved ones on their journey to the battlefields, and preserves our homes in safety and prosperity. Recognizing this debt I am sure that every Canadian woman will do her utmost to secure that support for Naval defence which has been asked for from Canada.

I am asking every woman who obtains a recruit for the Overseas Division of the Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve to accept a small silver badge, as a souvenir of her effort and sacrifice towards upholding the Cause of humanity and Civilization and bringing the struggle in which we are all engaged to a speedy and a triumphant issue.

(Signed) GWENDOLEN GUINNESS.

The new menace of unreserved Hun piracy adds further interest to the campaign for Naval Recruits and enforces the necessity of increasing naval effort and it is hoped that a still more generous response will be given to the Naval Recruiting Committees Call.

In the meantime, we feel we voice the feelings of many of our readers in extending our thanks to the Lady Gwendolen for the happy thought her gift embodies and to Captain Guinness and herself for their tireless exertions on behalf of the Cause.

MURAD
CIGARETTES
Everywhere
Why?
The blending is exceptional
SAnargyros

Spring Suggestions.

New sports suits of silk and wool jersey combined—the colors are charming.

White satin collars with points in the back. Or you may have them square or round.

Lustrous corduroy skirts in the soft-pretty sand color—suggestive of the coatless times coming.

Smart new shoes of Russian calfskin, in tan, with white buckskin tops, laced, of course, and finished with moderately high heels.

New sports hats, in large and becoming shapes, in vivid orange color—but only for the brunette.

The Egg Boycott.

Let the subject not be broached;
I refuse to eat them poached.

'Tis in vain the hen has toiled,
I decline to eat them boiled.

Any weakening I spurn;
From an omelet I turn.

Till the prices downward slide
I shall scorn to eat them fried.

Till they grow more circumspect
Any scramble I reject.

Though I take my stand alone
I shall not receive them thrown.

But it might be—well ahem!
I perhaps may weasel them.

—McLandburgh Wilson, in New York Sun.

1,000.00 Reward Forfeited If Remedy Fails

We hope this notice will reach the eyes of people who are troubled with constipation and bowel trouble. Dr. Hamilton's Pills have been guaranteed to cure any case within three days, and the above reward will be paid for any case resisting this greatest of all remedies.

No prescription ever written could surpass Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut. For years they have been curing the most obstinate cases of constipation, biliousness, headaches and sour stomach. Here is your chance to test Dr. Hamilton's Pills. If they fail—your money back for the asking. Be sure you get the yellow box, and insist on being supplied with only Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut, 25c at all dealers.

Forty Sandwiches.

No, not for forty thieves.

At any rate, this is the way of it.

Open a can (15 cents) of tuna fish.

Wash and chop three or four stalks of celery.

When ready to mix there should be equal parts.

Many like a chopped green pepper added to this.

Mix all this with mayonnaise dressing and spread lightly on thin sandwiches.

They are delicious, much like chicken sandwiches.

INCONSISTENT.

(Life)

Johnson—Who's that vestryman who delivered the Christmas address to the Sunday school children on peace on earth, good-will to men?

Thompson—"He's a millionaire who got rich making munitions for the belligerents."

Gus—Bet I've been to church more than you this year. Nother—Bet you haven't. G.—How many times have you been? N.—Once. G.—You win.—Stanford Chaparral.

"How do we know the world is round?" queried the teacher. "Because we know it isn't square," yelled the boy who reads all the financial and political news.

Mothers are funny folk. Usually their idea of having a jim dandy time is sticking around the house and fixing up nice things for the other members of the family.—Macon Telegraph.

Redpath
SUGAR
is made in one grade only—the highest. So there is no danger of getting "seconds" when you buy Redpath in the original Cartons or Bags.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it." 6

2 and 5 lb. Cartons—10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Bags.

Canada Sugar Refining Co., Limited, Montreal.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Falconer Bros. announce the arrival of their Spring Stock of solid Leather Footwear and invite your inspection. Prices reasonable, and special figures when a number of pairs are required. Give us a look through.

Farmers' $1.00 Special,

4 Seasonable Lines

2 pounds of nitrate soda (formerly known as salt petre)
6 pounds of sulphur, 3 lantern glasses
4 lbs of best Espom salts. All for $1.

Terms of course Cash or Immediate Trade. Any quantity of new laid Eggs, Butter, dried apples and white beans.

Falconer Bros.

The Home of Good Groceries

Some Specialties This Week

Nearly all just arrived, but bought months ago. Ginghams, Zephers, chambrays, prints, and Flannelets, the fast color kind 12½c to 16cts, worth anywhere in the market 20cts Fast color standard cotton shirting 22cts, worth 25 to 30cts. Every one good value.

DON'T GO BAREFOOTED

While you can buy stockings and shoes at the prices that we are selling them. Hosiery, in Cotton from 15 cts up; Cashmere from 25 cts to all wool Cashmere at 50 and 60 cts, worth if bought to-day 75c to 85c, in women's sizes. Boots and shoes from $3.50 to $4, worth to-day $5 to $5.50; $2 and 2.50 worth $3 50.

You can get lots of goods yet at reasonable prices if you go to the right place.
THIS IS THE RIGHT PLACE
Good butter, eggs, beans, potatoes taken in exchange the same as cash

D. GEDDES & CO.

ORDER NOW

Especially good prices for

Seed Corn

for orders left on or before

March 15th

Corn needn't be taken out or paid for until time for sowing.

Quality guaranteed.

Get our prices.

Butter 35cents per lb
Eggs 40cents per doz

STORE CLOSES TUESDAY AT 6 O'CLOCK P.M.

Roppel Bros.

Rural phone, Underwood

Goes To Splendid Position In West

Miss Anna Morton, school nurse at Galt, and formerly of Port Elgin, has accepted the offer to become assistant superintendent of Regina General hospital, one of the finest in the Dominion. Many Port Elgin friends will rejoice in Miss Morton's advancement.

Miss Robertson has returned from viewing millinery in Toronto. Miss Ruppard will have charge for the season.

R. H. Fenton will go to London and Buffalo on coal business this week.

New Brunswick went Liberal in Provincial elections by a majority of three seats with four more to be voted on.

Germans made a retreat of five miles on Monday. On Tuesday the British pushed them back two miles further.

Kut-el-Amara has been recaptured from the Turks by British.

Advertise it in The Times.

An Expert On Watches

Every man has genius along a certain line and while he may be successful along other lines, there is always something in which he excells.

Our specialty is the watch. Get yours here, or bring it to us.

J. J. BUSBY,

The Quick Repair House

UNDERWOOD NEWS

Pte. John McKay, son of Mr. Allan McKay, 6th of Bruce, has been visiting in the district.

S. S. No. 7 Trustees have placed a nice cupboard in the school here for the use of the teacher in taking care of the different articles required for school lessons.

Carload of genuine Frost wire just arrived. Call and get prices. Thede & Brill.

Miss J. MacKay, Port Elgin, is a visitor at Mr. J. H. MacKay's.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Thos. Robinson took place to Tiverton cemetery on Saturday afternoon. Deceased, although not strong, was in her usual health, but was suddenly stricken with pneumonia, and in spite of medical attention, she passed away on Thursday night. Great sympathy is felt for the sorrowing husband and family, bereft of a mother's care.

Communion services were held in the Presbyterian church, on Sunday.

Quite a number from here were in attendance at the Agricultural Society dance held in Tiverton last Friday evening.

Some men who make their abode in the neighboring district to the South, should read about the $[illegible] fines for using too much joy water. Nuff sed.

Death claimed another of the older men last Wednesday, when Mr. Wm. Inkster passed away in his [illegible] year. Deceased has been in failing health for some time. The funeral took place to [illegible] cemetery on Friday afternoon. Services were conducted at both house and grave, by Rev. McNabb.

Quite a number of the children here are laid up with whooping cough.

Mr. Wm. Sumpton's two brothers from the west, spent a couple of days with him last week.

A happy time was spent at Mr. Allan MacKay's when his eldest son Pte. John A. McKay was presented with a wrist watch, signet ring, and a fountain pen. He enlisted from [illegible], Man., with the [illegible] battery, Winnipeg. There was a good program of speeches and songs, those taking part being, Mrs. A. Bruce, Mrs. R. Struthers, Miss M. Drummond, Mrs. S. George, Mr. Angus MacKay, Mrs. R. Robinson, Mrs. J. West, Mrs. G. K. Potter, Margaret Brown, Minnie Schell, Peter Matheson, Alexander Brown. During the evening Pte. MacKay was the recipient of the watch, ring, and pen, and a fine address read by Mr. R. McKinnon, also presented the watch, Sam George the fountain pen, and Miss Ella Brown the ring, on behalf of the gathering. Pte MacKay made a brief reply offering his sincere thanks to the home folks. Lunch was served and a dance followed. The address was signed by Geo K. Potter, John West, Robert Struthers, Dan Brown.

Who Wants to Adopt a Boy?

A strong healthy boy, 6 months old. Apply Times office.

CARD OF THANKS

We hereby wish to express our heartfelt thanks to all those who so kindly assisted us through the illness and funeral of our beloved husband and father.

Mrs. Geo. Rieber and Family

News in General

Tara Spring Show will be held on Wednesday, April 25th.

James Christie is improving nicely after his operation.

Not much relief in the coal situation in Port Elgin as yet.

Rev. Mr. Hogg of Southampton, preached his farewell sermons Sunday.

Paisley council will contribute $100 a month to Red Cross as long as the war lasts.

Mr. Gillean Currie, aged 91, died at Owen Sound last week. In 1857 Mr. Currie was married to Miss Flora McKillop, of Port Elgin, who predeceased him 44 years ago.

Reeve Christie and Deputy Reeve Peter Dobson left Tuesday for Toronto, as county representatives to Good Roads convention. Reeve Johnson was unable to attend being called away on account of the illness of his brother.

Mrs. Peacock, who died suddenly at Ebenezer, was a daughter of Wm. Grant. Mrs. Peacock was only ill a few days. She leaves a grief stricken husband and twin sons, infants.

Mr. Jas. Vennard had the misfortune to fall and break two ribs while loading hay at his barn.

Mr. Ed. Parfitt has sold his farm just north of Port Elgin to Mr. A. J. Osborne, of Port Elgin, who will take possession in March. Mr. Parfitt has an auction sale announced for March 8th. Read the list in another column.

Mr. Norman McLeod of Arran Tp. has rented his farm and is selling his stock etc, on March 2nd. Norman will still live on his farm but retires from active farming.

Mr. John S. McDonald, ex-M. P. P. for Centre Bruce, passed away at his home in Ripley on Friday last in his 88th year. He resided in Huron township for over sixty years, and was elected to the Ontario Legislature on the Patrons of Industry ticket.

The Bible class and the teachers of the Presbyterian Sunday school spent a social evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Doll in Saugeen last Monday evening. About thirty-five were present and they were conveyed out and back on the sleighs of Mr. Ed. Doll and Mr. John Cook.—Beacon.

During the last half year the Amabel and Elsinore Red Cross Aid Society have forwarded to the trenches forty seven grey flannel shirts and sixty nine pair of socks. At the annual meeting the following officers were elected—President, Mrs. Arthur Eby; Treasurer, Mrs. John Geddes Jr.; Secretary, Miss Ethel Carson.

Mayor Johnston of Walkerton has been appointed issuer of Auto Licenses for Bruce County under the new provincial scheme. There are nearly a thousand auto owners in Bruce, it is estimated, and everybody who wants to drive a car will have to apply to Andy. The new official is paid by a commission of twenty five cents on each license issued.

Mr. R. Reany of Montreal, a former Saugeen resident, has a son who has been at the front, but who was recently taken prisoner by the Germans. If anyone wishes his address it is now; Lance Corporal, Stanley Reany No 132834, 12th R. H. C. Kriegsgefangenenlager 1, Kommando 2, Munster, Germany. Some name, eh?

The Annual meeting of the 32nd Bruce Battalion officers was held at Walkerton on Friday. The senior officer, Major Hay of Paisley presided. Finance report for the year was read and standing committees named. There is again some talk of a draft of 250 men being called for from Bruce to go overseas in which case the 32nd may have a part in the recruiting. Capt. Langford of Port Elgin, attended the meeting.

BURGOYNE AND DISTRICT

Leading roads were ploughed last week and sleighing is good again. Those who have logs, wood, hay etc, are taking advantage of the mild weather, to get the teaming done before spring opens up, and best of all, we'll be hoping to get mails more regularly. They say Mr. Peach, the mail man from Southampton, is a regular peach to carry the mails in all sorts of weather, although he lacks one arm.

A Sunday School teachers "training course" has been organized, some 15 or 20 have signified their intention of taking up the course of study.

There is a suggestion by Rev. W. J. Watt to have a Bible study service Sunday evenings instead of the regular church service. The object being to get more in touch with the young people and allow them to express opinions on subjects that would be brought up from time to time. A vote was taken on the matter on Sunday evening after service, a majority voting in favor of the change.

Miss Jean and Mr. McKerracher, of Paisley, visited at Mr. and Mrs. Reany's on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Gowanlock and Miss Bessie went west on Monday for a holiday.

The Messrs Miller, from Wisconsin, brothers of Mr. Jake Miller, are visiting their relatives in this district.

Mr. Gibbons is moving onto the old Keohko farm purchased lately by Mr. Jas. Ferguson.

Mrs. and Miss Bessie McVeety are to move into the old Grieve residence lately occupied by Mrs. Currie.

Mrs Gillent, from Idaho, is visiting at the home of her brother, Mr. Chas. Sang.

Mr. Palmer of Arran has rented the Herb Miller farm for a term of years.

Miss Lamont spent the week end with her friend Miss Beth Stewart she sang very pleasingly at the evening church service the beautiful solo "Does Jesus care."

Burgoyne school purposes having a box social soon for the Red Cross.

Communion service in the Presbyterian church Sunday morning was well attended.

Mrs. Morton is spending some weeks in Paisley.

Miss Della Herron is visiting friends in Hamilton.

Rev. Mr. Thynne was entertained over the week end at Mr. Alex Lamont's.

Miss Mary Baker is in Toronto attending the millinery openings.

W. Goodall, who is spending the winter here, is very ill at present.

Mr. Robt Strong's condition is again very critical.

Don. McLeod has sold his fine driver to Mr. Wm. Gowanlock.

Mr. and Mrs. Sol. Rieber, of Kitchener, Mr. Henry Rieber and Miss Julia, of Didsbury, Alta., were home on account of the death of their father.

Miss Kate Schwalm of Mildmay, was in town Saturday, attending the funeral of her uncle, Mr Geo. Reiber.

Miss Vida Sees won first prize for best dressed lady, at Paisley carnival, Friday, securing a suitcase.

Why is a local newspaper like a woman? Because every man should have one of his own and not run after his neighbor's.

Rev. J. R. Mann preaches in Southampton Sunday declaring the pulpit there vacant. Mr. Tindall, B. A., of Knox college will preach here.

Mr. Travis and Mrs. John E. Jones of Granum, Alberta, return on Monday to the west. They have had a fine visit to the old home friends.

Hockey Notes

Southampton Juniors played at Port Elgin on Monday night and were defeated by a score of 11-2. The two teams were tie in games and this was played to break the tie. The game was fast and clean, and proved to be very exciting.

The home boys took the lead at the first of the game and by good combination and many fast rushes steadily piled up the score. Ted Scammel and Christian played well on defence, stopping many rushes, and feeding the forward line, Christian especially showed his good points by making some brilliant rushes in which he nearly always succeeded in registering a goal.

Harmon, Thomas, Miller and McCullouch played well on the forward line, keeping up good combination and scoring several goals. Waskel was a star in stopping shots, as usual.

For Southampton Matheson and Wilson were the stars, each scoring one of the two goals. The team worked hard and the boys took their defeat in good spirits. M. Haug refereed.

The teams were Port—Waskel, Christian, Scammel, Miller, McCullouch, Harmon, Thomas. Southampton—Hockely, Matheson, Sparling, Schuler, Wilson, Baker, Grasser.

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA
ESTABLISHED 1832

Thrift

The longer the war continues, the greater the financial burden that Canada will have to bear. It is, therefore, a patriotic duty and necessity to save as large a portion of our earnings as we can. The larger the savings, the better the country can finance its obligations, and the better the individual will be prepared for any emergency.

Open a Savings Account with

The Bank of Nova Scotia

PAID-UP CAPITAL - $ 6,500,000
RESERVE FUND - - 12,000,000
TOTAL RESOURCES over 100,000,000

PORT ELGIN BRANCH
C. Currier, Manager

Now is The Time

When all men who appreciate the importance of being well-dressed should be thinking of

New Clothes for the Spring and Summer

And it's just the time when you should see the new styles and learn where the best values can be had. You will be surprised at the wonderful range of patterns in our Spring Samples.

We hardly need tell you that it will be impossible for us to repeat orders on any Spring lines, so they must be cancelled when sold up. For your own protection, why not leave your order for your Spring suit right now even for April or May delivery.

By doing so you have a larger selection to choose from. We are showing everything a man or boy wears, from hat to shoes; assortment large enough, qualities good enough, and prices low enough to please all who appreciate the value of good goods.

We hope to see you soon.

F. R. BARBER

MEN'S AND BOYS' COMPLETE OUTFITTERS

ONTARIO FARMERS!

Existing war conditions demand that you give the question of seed special attention this year. Seed of desirable varieties and high germination power will be factors influencing yields. If you have not secured your seed

Let the Ontario Department of Agriculture help you

Farmers having seed grain or potatoes for sale may forward samples to this office stating varieties, price and quantity.

Farmers wishing to purchase seed are also invited to communicate with this office stating variety, and quantity, and an effort will be made to put them in touch with farmers having seed for sale.

W. H. HEARST,
Minister of Agriculture

Write to N. C. MacKAY,
(District Representative), Walkerton

☞ *To City, Town and Village Dwellers in Ontario*

A Vegetable Garden for Every Home

IN this year of supreme effort Britain and her armies must have ample supplies of food, and Canada is the great source upon which they rely. Everyone with a few square feet of ground can contribute to victory by growing vegetables.

Four Patriotic Reasons for Growing Vegetables

1. It saves money that you would otherwise spend for vegetables.
2. It helps to lower the "High cost of living."
3. It helps to enlarge the urgently needed surplus of produce for export.
4. Growing your own vegetables saves labor of others whose effort is needed for other vital war work.

The Department of Agriculture will help you

The Ontario Department of Agriculture appeals to Horticultural Societies to devote at least one evening meeting to the subject of vegetable growing: manufacturers, labor unions, lodges, school boards, etc., are invited to actively encourage home gardening. Let the slogan for 1917 be, "A vegetable garden for every home."

Organizations are requested to arrange for instructive talks by practical gardeners on the subject of vegetable growing. In cases where it is impossible to secure suitable local speakers, the Department of Agriculture will, on request, send a suitable man.

The demand for speakers will be great. The number of available experts being limited, the Department urgently requests that arrangements for meetings be made at once; if local speakers cannot be secured, send applications promptly.

The Department suggests the formation of local organizations to stimulate the work by offering prizes for best vegetable gardens. It is prepared to assist in any possible way any organization that may be conducting a campaign for vegetable production on vacant lots. It will do so by sending speakers, or by supplying expert advice in the field.

To any one interested, the Department of Agriculture will send literature giving instructions about implements necessary and methods of preparing the ground and cultivating the crop. A plan of a vegetable garden indicating suitable crops to grow, best varieties and their arrangement in the garden, will be sent free of charge to any address.

Write for Poultry Bulletin

Hens are inexpensive to keep, and you will be highly repaid in fresh eggs. Write for free bulletin which tells how to keep hens.

Address letters to "Vegetable Campaign," Department of Agriculture, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Ontario Department of Agriculture
W. H. Hearst, Minister of Agriculture
Parliament Buildings **Toronto**

13

The Port Elgin Times.

All The Local News Worth While is In The Times.

48TH YEAR—NO. 10 PORT ELGIN, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY, MARCH, 7, 1917 $1.50 PER YEAR $2.00 PER YEAR TO UNITED STATES

COMING EVENTS

10c. per line
No notice less than 25c

HOT DINNER—Will be served by the Red Cross Ladies in the Public Library, on Saturday, March 17th., (St. Patrick's Day) from 4 to 8 p. m. Special Irish attractions and good music. Everybody invited. Admission 25c

RED CROSS LADIES—Meet to night (Wednesday) at 7.30. All come.

ANNIVERSARY SERVICES in Port Elgin Methodist church on Sunday, March 11th. Rev. T. L. Kerruish, a former pastor, will be the preacher for the day. All are invited. The services will be bright and interesting.

ST. PATRICK'S TEA—On Thursday March 15th at Mr. C. Walmsley's 10th of Bruce. Auspices Red Cross of S. S. No. 14 Bruce. Tickets will be drawn for a comforter. Good program. Tea served from 7 to 8.30 p. m.

GRAND ELOCUTION CONTEST under W. C. T. U. auspices for Patriotic purposes in town Hall Port Elgin Friday March 9th. Tickets are now on sale at Crawford's store. Reserved seats 35 cents. The program will be a good one. All come.

BOX SOCIAL—The big event of the season will be the box social at S. S. No 2, Arran and Saugeen, Friday Mar. 9th. Don't miss it. Best program yet. Aid the Red Cross by attending. Admission 15 cents. Ladies with boxes free. Burgoyne school. Good accommodation for horses

"PETER McARTHUR" COMING—No one should miss the lecture by Peter McArthur given under the auspices of Red Cross section of the Women's Institute, in the town hall Port Elgin, on Wednesday March 14th at 8 p. m. Admission 25 cents. He will also lecture in Underwood Tp. hall on Thursday March 15th, at 8 p. m. and at Tiverton on Friday March 16th 8 p. m. The entire proceeds go to Red Cross organizations.

WOMEN'S INSTITUTE—The regular meeting of the Women's Institute will be held in the public library, Saturday March 10th, at 3 o'clock.

A HOCKEY MATCH You Should See—Paisley comes to Port Elgin to-night (Wednesday) to play hockey. The teams are tie in games, and the one to-night will be a humdinger. The boys want all their friends to see this match to night at 8 o'clock in the rink. Lots of time for a good skate after game. Dr. Power referee.

Mr. John Kaake was home from Toronto.

CONDENSED ADVERTISING

HOUSE FOR SALE—Situate on Green street Price reasonable for quick sale. Apply Times office.

FOR SALE—High-class heifer 2½ years old, due to calve April or May. Apply J. H. Wismer.

FARM FOR SALE OR RENT—150 acres of good land situated on 12th Con. of Bruce Tp. Good buildings, bank barn, 2 orchards, 25 acres plowed, 5 acres of fall wheat in. Desire to either rent or sell. Apply Wm. Sumpton, Underwood, by letter, or 'phone Hugh McLean at Underwood hotel.

HENS WANTED—We are paying good prices for live hens just now. Phone or drop a card to B. ZELKIND, Port Elgin.

UNDERTAKING

J. W. PATTISON. Funeral director and embalmer. Residence on premises. Rural phone No. 22.

DENTAL

W. P. POWER, D. D. S., Dentist, office over South End Store, Hours 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

J. A. CHAPMAN, Official Issuer, of marriage licenses, Port Elgin, Ont. Office in Muir Block.

R. C. CRAWFORD, Official Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Office at Drug Store, Port Elgin

LEGAL

W. BURGESS, LL.B., Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public &c. &c. Office, Hutton's Block. Private and other funds to loan.

MEDICAL

DR. F. H. WELLS, Office and residence on Green street, one door west of Bank of Hamilton.

W. J. CHAMBERS, M. D., L. R. C. P., L. M., Edinburgh, Office and residence "Lakeview Hall" opposite South End park Port Elgin.

DR. W. S. LAIRD, Oculist, Specialty in Nose and Throat diseases. Guarantees all his fitting of glasses. Office hours Wednesday afternoons. Next to Metropolitan Bank

SOCIETIES

PORT ELGIN LODGE No. 429 G.R.C., A.F. & A.M. Regular communications in the Masonic Hall, Thursday on or before full moon, at 8 p. m. Visiting brethern cordially welcomed. George Chapman, W. M.; Cyril Currier Sec'y.

DENOVO LODGE, No. 170, I. O. O. F., of Ontario, meets at 8 o'clock, p.m., every Monday in their hall in the Commercial Block. Art Harrison, N.G.; T. Rankin, Rec. Sec.; D. Geddes, Perm Sec.

Councillor Begg Resigns

Owing to the fact that Mr. R. S. Begg has sold out his business and contemplates taking up farming in the west, he tendered his resignation as a councillor on Friday night and it was accepted by the council with regret.

Councillor Begg has served the town faithfully and well for several years and in his contemplated removal Port Elgin loses a good citizen. It is to be hoped, however, that after he takes a look around that he will find it to advantage to remain in this locality.

Mr. Begg has always allied himself with the best interests of the town, and he has shown his sincerity by giving of his time and means to aid in every good cause.

Councillor Begg's resignation means that the regular form of an election will have to be gone through, that is, the clerk will set the day for nomination, and if there be more than one standing for the vacancy an election must be held.

FORBES AMOS

Makes Supreme Sacrifice

A former Port Elgin young man, son of Mrs. S. G. Kinsey, who now resides in Chatham. Forbes is well-known here and remembered by many of the young people of school days. He was 17 when he left Port Elgin in 1910. A few years ago he took up land at Kincourth, Sask. When the war broke out, the call was clear to him and he came back to Chatham and enlisted there.

Forbes was a crack rifle shot and served as a sniper for same time, when he was slightly wounded, later tranferred to the 4th C. M. R. and while fighting at the Somme in October last received his fatal wounds. His grave is in sunny France in the cemetery at Rouen. He was 24 years of age.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

The Red Cross shipped to headquarters Tuesday, 91 prs of socks, 59 hospital shirts, 80 suits pyjamas, 48 wash cloths, 3 bunches cotton batting, value $175.

School reports were not received until Tuesday afternoon, and are therefore held to next issue.

At the Threshermen's convention at Sarnia, N. E. Leeder, Jr., of Port Elgin was elected to the executive.

Capt. A. D. George and Col. MacKenzie of Port Arthur, were guests of Mr. A. F. George this week. Capt. George expects to go overseas shortly, and is on his way to Ottawa.

Daily reports show thousands of cars of coal hauled from Buffalo, but not many have reached this section. McLaren's have still to deliver in 500 lb. lots while Cottrill & Fenton, have not received any of their cars yet.

Flour Advancing

Our prices are still low. Steele all Manitoba, 5 bag lots, $3.60 a bag.

Cream of the West, (High Grade Manitoba) 5 bag lots, $5.00 a bag.

Get your order in now, large millers are expecting a sharp advance.

N. McGillivray, North End Store.

Millinery Openings

Miss Robertson announces millinery openings at her parlors on March 14, 15, 16 and 17.

Car of Corn

We have coming a third car of feed corn. Get in your order at once there is an immense demand and this car will be cleared up in a hurry.

N. McGillivray, North End Store

The Saugeen Electric Light Co. desires it understood that the last day for discount is the 15th of each month, and further that no discount will be allowed except where bills are paid in full.

$25 For Logs

For the balance of this season we will pay $25 per thousand for first class Maple, Birch, Red Beech and Al. Soft Elm.

Stevens-Hepner Co. Ltd.

THE MARKETS

	March 7 1917	March 7 1916
Butter	35c	27c
Eggs	34c	25c
Hogs	14.25	9.40
Potatoes	1.75 bag	1.00 bus
Wheat	1.70 bus	1.05 bus
Oats	.70 bus	.35 bus

The Limerick Contest in Full Swing

The Limerick contest is in full swing, and the dollars are not going to be easily won, for the interest is keen.

An additional rule to remember is: "The limerick must be the product of the one who signs it."

Also no limericks published without author's name.

Get busy. Dollars are dollars. Try to win one. Think a limerick. Here are the ones sent in thus far. Get yours in for next week.

The Buyer's Guide will advertise my wares,
Will free me from many trials and cares,
By sending people flocking to my store.
Resulting in such splendid sales galore,
That fortunes huge will welcome my gray hairs."

The Buyer's Guide will give me such a lead
In advertising what and how to read,
The Port will crowd the Library
So eager each and all will be
To cram their heads with knowledge, See?

The Buyer's Guide is surely splendid, too,
In advertising which and what and who,
Be he a bishop, clod or clown,
A visitor to your wee town
Is sure some welcome to receive from you.

Try advertising in the Buyer's Guide
Where we always like to look,
Just before we decide
Which store is the best to take our pocket book.

Try advertising in the Buyer's Guide
For the high cost living
We always look for bargain-giving,
So if the store keepers are wise,
They will use the Buyer's Guide to advertise.

If you would advertise in the Buyer's Guide,
In a limousine soon you would ride;
In the business world you'd be sure to rise,
Prosperous you'd be till your demise,
And peace with you, aye, will sure abide.

Do look up the Buyers' Guide
Said the young and anxious bride,
For I to the shops must go
And The Times will let me know,
Of bargains fair, our stores provide.

If you the Buyer's Guide will try,
Customers to your store will fly;
Then you'll wear a smile
On you're face all the while,
And that will induce them to buy.

BUYERS' GUIDE

RATES—Contracts for 50 lines or over in a year 5c a line; regular weekly users of liners, 5c per line casual users of liners, 10c per line. Black type, count two lines for one.

Lots of good dairy butter at North End Store.

Buy a box of soap and save $1. We will tell you how at the South End.

Get our prices on Coleman's hams, rolls, etc. We will interest you, and you'll be convinced that Eaton's butcher shop is the place to buy. We sell only Coleman's extra choice lines.

Try our bulk peanut butter 25c a lb. South End.

Just try our chocolates. They are the best money can buy. McMurray.

We have excellent values in men's overalls. Some new lines. South End.

Coleman's Hams, and smoked rolls, Special price hams 25c, rolls 23c. North End Store.

Try Eaton's butcher shop for fresh fish, salt fish, finnan haddie or oysters. All choice goods.

See our new curtains and curtain materials at South End.

Try Koebke for your next grocery or fruit order

Try Eaton's Butcher shop for Coleman's hams and rolls.

Wanted—Eggs, and choice butter in pound prints. We pay you cash for them. G. McMurray.

Horse blankets, a complete range. North End Store.

We invite you to shop with us. We save you money at McMurray's.

See the new cotton dress fabrics up to date goods at the South End.

Neilson's chocolates—once used always used—you get them at Koebke's

Lumbermen's rubbers and all lines of warm foot wear, and below cost at the South End.

Good, wholesome rice, 6 lbs. for 25c. North End Store.

Koebke sells Neilson's soldier chocolate Send a bar to your soldier boy at the front

What meat is as cheap as this? Fresh, frozen salmon, 15c lb. North End Store.

Advertise it in The Times.

Mr. Theo. Holtz, was severely kicked in the side by one of his horses, on Saturday.

Mrs. Adam Esplen Dead

About 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening, while reclining in her chair, Mrs. Adam Esplen passed peacefully into eternal rest. She had been ailing many years from Bright's disease and was practically an invalid for the past nine years, being tenderly waited on and cared for by her sister, Mary.

Mrs. Esplen's maiden name was Annie Geddes. She was born in 1844 in Perth Parish, Ayrshire, Scotland, and came to Canada in 1860 with her parents and the family, when a girl between 15 and 16, to the Township of Arran. About six years afterwards she was married to Adam Esplen, and took up their home on the old Owen Sound road near Burgoyne, where she lived until about nine years ago, when she moved to Port Elgin where she has resided since.

Her husband predeceased her over eleven years. She was of a happy and cheerful disposition, kind and hospitable and the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. Esplen was open house to all comers for years. She was passionately fond of flowers as the homestead on the old Owen Sound road, gave evidence to passers-by. She was a life-long member of the Presbyterian church, and an unitiring worker with her late husband, who was an elder in the Burgoyne Presbyterian church for years.

There were three children, one daughter and two sons. Mary died in 1873. A. G. Esplen, storekeeper in Arkwright, and Adam J., on the homestead. Also three adopted children to whom she stood in the place of a loving mother, Mrs. A. Legge, of North Dakota, Mrs. A. Beatty of Toronto; and Samuel at Nelson, B. C.; also two grandchildren. There are also five brothers and a sister to mourn her loss.

The funeral on Friday was very largely attended, many persons from town and country being present to pay a last tribute to a good woman, whose Christian character and kindness will be long remembered.

News in General

Lots of colds and grippe.

Gerald Parfitt reports crows flying north last week.

Miss L. B. Cann has returned home, after visiting friends in Greenock.

Potatoes were $4.50 a bag at Chatham last week.

Mrs. Geo. Travis, left Tuesday for her home in Sweetgrass, Montana.

Sergt. Stewart Stout is spending a few weeks at home.

Mrs. James Underwood, of Arkwright, celebrated her 94th birthday recently.

Port Elgin hockeyists were beaten in Southampton Thursday, 11 to 6. The Port Elgin girls were also beaten 2 to 1.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Long, of Baxanne, Alberta, are visiting at Mr. A. McDiarmid's Arran.

St. George, Ont., a place smaller than Tiverton, is to raise $10,000 for the Patriotic Fund.

Mr. D. McLennan, Children's Aid Secretary, at Walkerton, acknowledges the receipt of a nice parcel of children's clothing sent in by Mrs. Jos. Thomas.

Mr. B. Hammond, has returned to Arcola, where he has a farm. Mr. Hammond has had an enjoyable visit amongst old friends and relatives.

Notices have been sent to those of our subscribers who have allowed their subscriptions to get behind. Please attend to the matter promptly.

Ed. Gingrich won the half bushel of beans donated by W. Donaldson, and drawn for in aid of the West Arran Patriotic Society.

At a farewell tendered to Rev. and Mrs. Hogg by Southampton Presbyterians, Mr. Hogg was made a present of $75, and Mrs. Hogg $25.

Sir Geo. E. Foster says the voluntary system of recruiting will still be used in Canada, and that conscription will only be in force after the people have sanctioned it at the polls.

Two men at Lion's Head were fined $200 each, one for keeping booze in his trunk while boarding at an hotel, and the other for having booze in his rig and treating another man.

A family re-union was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Theo. Holtz, Saugeen, when their sons and daughters, and other relatives met on Thursday last and had an enjoyable day together. Twenty persons were present.

Referring to the death of Mrs. Peacock, reported in last issue, The Advocate says: "Seldom has it been our duty to record so sad a cutting off of human life as in the case of the death of Mrs. Thos. Peacock (nee Miss Ida Grant), of Con. 14, Elderslie, who passed away Saturday last, just nine days after giving birth to twin sons. The deceased was the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Grant, of 14th Elderslie, and was in her 31st year. She was born on the farm home, where she played as a child, developed into beautiful womanhood, and in January of last year was married and went out to help establish a home of her own. In the life of the community Mrs. Peacock has taken an active and useful part in social and church circles. Singularly beautiful in her home life, and possessing rare qualities which made every outside associate a friend, her sad death comes with crushing force to the young husband, the parents and and brothers, also to a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

BORN—On February 22nd to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Haug, Saugeen, a son.

BORN—At Nanton, Alberta, on Feby. 20th to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. R. Campbell a daughter.

Arrangements For Afternoon of Prayer

On Monday the following gentlemen met in the Library to make final arrangements for the afternoon of prayer: Rev. Messrs Mann, Scanlan, Glaebler, Buckborrough, Hallman, Brubacher, Messrs J. B. Muir, Arch Bell, C. Riebel, G. Falconer, H. H. Stevens, E. R. Sayles.

Rev. Mr. Mann presided, as Reeve Christie had not returned from Toronto. It was decided to hold Thursday afternoon March 15th from 4 to 6 o'clock as the time, and the service will be held in the Presbyterian church. Should there be more people than to fill the church, the town hall will be used. A committee of laymen will look after the heating, seating and ushering at the town hall, and the program committee will divide the speakers.

Reeve Gilbert Christie will be the chairman at the church while Clerk Elliott will be vice chairman at the town hall.

Township school trustees are requested to co-operate by closing schools and giving children an opportunity to accompany their parents.

Stevens Hepner employees will have the privilege of attending, while business in the town generally will be suspended.

It was the idea of the meeting to endeavor to have all work set aside for the prayer service.

Various committees were appointed to look after the details for the day.

An offering will be taken, for Red Cross work.

A suitable musical program is being arranged for both the church and town hall.

The laymen nominated by the ministers to be on the general committee were:—Mennonite, A. B. Reinhart; St. Andrew's, J. B. Muir, Alex Bell; North Bruce, N. McGillivray; Baptist, J. J. George; Evangelical, H. Ebert, Presbyterian, G. Falconer; U. B., C. Reibel; Methodist, R. H. Fenton; general secretary, E. R. Sayles. Mr. H. H. Stevens was appointed to have charge of the musical part of the services.

ONE OF THE 160TH BATT.

SERGT. C. H. CROSSWELL

Sergeant C. H. Crosswell joined the 160th battalion December 30, 1915. He is quite well-known in town, and comes of a fighting family, he having four brothers in the British regular army, as follows:

Pte. A. Crosswell 17 years' service, 2½ years in trenches, wounded once.

Sergt. S. Crosswell, four years' service, 1½ years in trenches, wounded twice.

Corp. E. Crosswell, 2½ years' service, 1½ years in trenches.

Lance Corp. H. Crosswell, in training for active service.

The above is a fine record for one family making five brothers in all.

Sergt. C. H. Crosswell the subject of our sketch, is specially trained in pioneer work. He has a wife and daughter living here.

All unmarried men earning over $600 must pay income tax, and all married men earning over $1400 also pay.

Pte. Geo. Colvin, of Teeswater, a member of the 160th battalion, died last week.

The Methodists celebrate their Anniversary on March 11th. Special services are being arranged and a former pastor Rev. Kerruish will preach.

Public School Board appointments to the Library board are: Mr. H. Blindauer, three years, W. F. Bald, two years, Mr. H. D. McLaren, one year.

Those who have not sent in that National Service card, have been given until March 31st to get it ready. Under the war measures act every male between 16 and 65 years must send in their card. Do it now.

A number of Canadian guests at the Windsor hotel chartered the "Eleanor" on Monday and enjoyed a boat ride up the Tomoka river, which was very delightful because of the fine weather. Baskets heavily laden with good things to eat were taken along and when the party arrived at their destination a picnic luncheon was partaken of. Included among the party were Dr. Burdon and Miss Burdon, Dr. and Mrs. Caven, Mr. Caven, Toronto; Mrs. H. H. Stevens and daughters, Port Elgin, Canada; Mrs. S. Carter and Dr. Crosser.—Daytona (Florida) Journal.

TOWN TOPICS

Division court is proceeding in town hall to-day.

Mrs. John Howe, was in Paisley, Saturday.

Mr. Stan. Eby, of Wiarton, was in town over Sunday.

Pte. Herb Fenton is home from London.

Rev. A. H. Drumm has resigned from his Bowmanville charge.

Charlie Strachan of Glencoe, is visiting his grandfather, Mr. H. Crowe.

Miss Mary McCullough is home from Toronto.

Wellington Fenton was home from Chatham last week.

Mr. and Mrs. John McDougall entertained friends from the west last week.

Mr. J. H. Wismer has purchased a new Ford car.

Mrs. C. A. Philips and Ruth are visiting in Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Angus McKay of Tiverton spent over Sunday here.

Mrs. Wm. Sutherl[illegible] has been very ill, is improving slightly.

Winchester Pre[illegible]: A town is like a girl. It is wonderful what a little fixing up will do [illegible]

The electric power was off for awhile Wednesday night. The trouble was caused by a belt at the power house.

Mrs. Jerry Snyder, spent last week with Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm McNeill, of Southampton.

Mrs. A. Willoughby, Miss Cassie and Mrs. W. T. Willoughby, left yesterday for Detroit.

Mrs. Hallman of Manheim, and Mrs. Thamer, of Kitchener are guest of Mrs. (Rev.) Hallman.

The union prayer meetings are being well attended. To-morrow night the service is in the Baptist church.

Mr. and Mrs. Dougal McDougall have moved to the place formerly occupied by John Guyer, on Lake Range.

Mr. James Vennard has had a very serious time since his fall in which he broke two ribs. His condition is now improved. Last week he was critical.

Mrs. James Kepkey has received word of the serious wounding of a nephew in France, Corp. Robert J. Cook, who enlisted at Toronto.

Boy Scouts gathering papers for Red Cross announce that they can be helped a great deal if people would have their papers bundled.

Mr. John Hepner has bought a Ford Sedan. This is the first of this type of car to be seen in this part of the province.

Geo. Osborne brought a load of young people from the country one night last week and they had a jolly time at Mr. and Mrs. Albert Osborne's.

The Medal contest billed for Friday night is creating considerable interest, a number of young people from the town and townships are contesting.

Mr. John McArthur and family have moved to town from Bruce. It will be remembered that he purchased the property of Dougal McDougal, Goderich street south.

While the Misses Pfeto were driving home on Sunday their horse took fright, and in the plunge upset the cutter, throwing out the occupants, and breaking the shafts,

The death was announced last week of James Chalmers, a well-known traveller for McClary's of London. He was a cousin of Mr. R. Chalmers of Port Elgin.

Mrs. (Rev.) Buckborrough had a nasty fall while coming from the parsonage Thursday. She slipped on some ice and in the fall fractured her hip. She will be confined to the house for some time.

The Times is indebted to Mr. R. F. McLachlan of La Crosse Wis. for copies of The Tribune of that place. The Tribune advocates that the U. S. should be prepared, if not for the present war, then for one that's coming later on.

Mr. Wm. Strachan, of Glencoe sends a copy of The Transcript which tells of thunder and lightning in that town last week. The snow has also entirely disappeared in that section. During the storms some barns were struck by lightning and burned.

The marriage was quietly solemnized Monday morning February 19th by Rev. J. W. Hodgins rector of St. Paul's church Stratford, of May Elizabeth Chesney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robt Chesney, Stratford, to Sydney Bradford of London. They will reside in London. "Sid" is well known in Port Elgin, having operated the "movies" here.

Assessor Geo. Chapman is getting rid of the assessment notices. Anyone who is assessed too much should notify the Clerk before May 14. Of course, anyone who thinks his assessment is not high enough just notify George. He'll fix it in a few minutes.

The fact that Port Elgin district are to have the privilege of hearing a lecture by Peter McArthur next week should be generally appreciated by our people. This gentleman is famous for his writings and lectures, and no doubt our people will show their interest by attending. Mr. McArthur gives the entire proceeds of his lectures to Red Cross and the local ladies hope to have a large attendance. Underwood and Tiverton Red Cross ladies are also to be favored with a visit from Mr. McArthur on Thursday and Friday evenings.

A CLEAN HARNESS
wears longest

EUREKA HARNESS OIL

does more than make your harness clean. It revives the leather.

This oil soaks into the pores, makes the leather softer, blacker, tougher. Try it on any black leather.

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY, Limited

Branches Throughout Canada

FLORAL ARISTOCRATS.

Orchids Are Not Parasites, and It is Difficult to Raise Them.

Aristocrats of the flower kingdom—and probably the least understood. You hear them called parasites, which is only one of the common mistakes made about the orchid. You see a hundred different shapes and a dozen different colors grouped together, each shape perhaps a distinct family and each with a separate name.

In the first place, orchids are not parasites. A parasitical plant is one which gets nourishment from another plant. Certain orchids live on trees, but they get their food and drink from the air by means of aerial roots. We call them epiphytes. Other orchids get their nourishment directly from the ground. They're called terrestrial orchids.

People don't understand, either, why orchids cost so much. They fail to see why a tiny plant is sold for, say, $1,000. If they realized that rare orchids may have cost a long trip into a tropical jungle to obtain and that it takes from eight to ten years to raise a plant from the seed, with patient care and treatment, they could see why these flowers remain in the aristocratic class.

Only the orchid grower can understand all the details of his art, but the flower lover can easily learn to distinguish the various types.

RELIEF AT LAST

I want to help you if you are suffering from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding Piles. I can tell you how, in your own home and without anyone's assistance, you can apply the best of all treatments.

PILES TREATED AT HOME

I promise to send you a FREE trial of the new absorption treatment, and references from your own locality if you will but write and ask. I assure you of immediate relief. Send no money, but tell others of this offer. Address

MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box 8,
Windsor, Ont.

Progress.

(Chicago Tribune).

Because we travel in automobiles and aeroplanes, because we build skyscrapers and enjoy the movies, because the whole machinery of our physical life has been complicated, accelerated, and upholstered in luxury, we put this down as progress and charge little or nothing off against it.

We can be sure that we have paid roundly for this, and one of the largest items is registered in our mental habits. An acute observer of American life, long a resident of this country, has said that the most serious of our faults is our refusal to submit to persistent mental effort. We are mentally lazy, in short.

The charge is true and undoubtedly we can find its explanation in the rapidity of our external life and our inevitable preoccupation with it. We substitute for the hard and persistent effort mere surface apprehension and easy, though shallow, generalization.

We pride ourselves on our knowledge—that is, our information—but we do not sift this industriously and patiently. We know thousands of facts our forbears did not dream of, and we do not stop to think that many if not most of them are pragmatically valueless. The men of former times had less to think about and thought more of what they had to think about. They had to hold their facts longer and came nearer to a mastery of them.

The newspaper is responsible for this in large degree. It has widened men's horizon and increased men's stock of information. In so doing it has performed a service of value, but the service has been paid for. Our command over life, which is the test of real knowledge, is not greater in proportion to our increased informedness. We are tempted to move rapidly with a swiftly running current of reported events which we do not take the time and effort necessary to relate to one another and interpret.

Reading, which maketh a full man, if it is orderly, purposive and well digested, may become a mere anodyne or a pastime. We read more extensively than our fathers and probably think less of what we read. The short story displaces the three decker novel, the movie the five act drama, the newspaper the essay and debate.

The Germans have a word which we may translate "longsittingness." It is a significant word expressive of the solid, determined, untiring digging upon which alone a solid structure of real culture, of lasting achievement, can be built. There is nothing more needed in American life.

Minard's Liniment lumberman's friend

Spring Gloves.

They are of fine French kid.

And intended, of course, for feminine hands. They come in the smartest colors—biscuit, champagne and gold color.

They have pearl clasps and heavy embroidery and are finished with Van Dyke points in colored kid to match the stitching.

Some have narrow bands of contrasting color kid at the top.

Why People Feel Depressed In the Cold Weather

Why is tiredness and languor so prevalent just now? A physician explained that the cold of winter drives blood from the surface of the body to the liver. Nominally one-fourth of the whole blood supply is in the liver, and when more blood is accumulated in that organ everything goes wrong.

No better remedy exists than Dr. Hamilton's Pills, which are composed of such vegetable extracts as Mandrake and Butternut, and possess wonderful liver stimulating powers. It's a marvel the way Hamilton's Pills clear the blood of the poisonous humors. They put new life into worn out bodies, build up the appetite, bring back a reserve of nerve energy, tide folks over the cold days of winter and the depressing days of spring. For your health and body comfort get a 25c. box of Dr. Hamilton's Pills today.

Universal Service and Four Men.

(St. Louis Republic.)

Universal service, according to a common sense plan, would not mean the putting of a rifle upon the shoulder of every boy. Far from it. It would simply mean that every boy, on reaching a certain age, would be fitted into the scheme of his country's defence. If the nation needed him it would know where to find him, what he was good for, and how to use him.

Let us take, for instance, four men of 24 years each, who have been fitted into this scheme. The first is a laborer of 160 pounds weight; sound and strong. He has been given, during selected periods between the ages of 17 and 21, the training of an infantry man. He is called to the colors in the hour of need and a rifle is put into his hand. He is a trained soldier, available for immediate service. The second man drives a motor truck. He is not put into the line with a rifle, but is attached to the ambulance corps or quartermaster's department as a part of the army's transportation system. Both of these men are in perfect health and condition.

But the third man has a blemish—a stiff knee. He could not march three miles a day. He is a machinist—the expert operator of a turret-lathe. He is as necessary and valuable a part of the military machine as the soldier or the motor truck driver, but his place of service is in the munition shop instead of in the field. The fourth man is slight and delicate; he is under weight and lacks in chest expansion; he would not last sixty days in a strenuous campaign. But he is a skilled accountant and will be invaluable as the army's representative in the accounting department of a factory which has been taken over as a munition plant, and to this service he is assigned.

Universal service, rationally organized, would not attempt to put every man into the fighting line; such action would insure—not preparedness, but unpreparedness; it would involve a topheavy fighting force on the one side and a depleted sustaining force on the other. Practically carried out, universal service would so organize the manhood of a nation that, in the event of war, every citizen would be placed, with the minimum of delay and friction, in the position where he would be of the greatest value to his country.

Instead of wasting the energies of the nation's manhood upon useless and barbarous tasks, a rational scheme of universal service would make forever impossible just such wasting of energy as has been witnessed on the Mexican border during the last few months. And it would have a most powerful influence upon the preparedness of the nation for the conquests of peace. How many boys do you know who have lost years by "drifting" before they found out the thing to which they were best adapted? What kind of effect upon the citizen would it have if the Government looked over every boy at the age of 17 and saw to it that he received, in school or shop or mine or railroad yard or plowed field or counting room or laboratory, the training best calculated to enable him to do the thing which would help his country most in the hour of its need? Can anything be thought of which would be a better preparation for the citizenship of peace than this?

I cured a horse of the Mange with MINARD'S LINIMENT.
CHRISTOPHER SAUNDERS.
Dalhousie.

I cured a horse, badly torn by a pitchfork, with MINARD'S LINIMENT.
EDW. LINLIEF.
St. Peter's, C. B.

I cured a horse of a bad swelling by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
THOS. W. PAYNE.
Bathurst, N. B.

HAIR GOODS

—FOR—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

Mailed at lowest possible prices, consistent with high-grade work.

Our Natural Wavy 3-strand Switches at $2.50, $3.00 and $5.00 in all shades are leaders with us. Just send on your sample, or write for anything in our line.

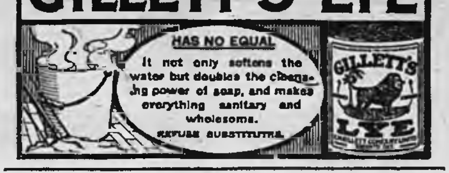
GENTLEMEN'S TOUPEES at $25.00 and $35.00, that defy detection when worn.

MINTZ'S HAIR GOODS EMPORIUM

62 KING ST. W. HAMILTON, ONT.

(Formerly Mdme I. Mintz).

GILLETT'S LYE


HAS NO EQUAL
It not only softens the water but doubles the cleansing power of soap, and makes everything sanitary and wholesome.
REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.
GILLETT'S LYE

Ask for Minard's and take no other

Antiquity of Passports.

Passports are a very ancient institution. Some of the old monkish chroniclers mention as an achievement on the part of King Canute that he obtained free passes for his subjects through various continental countries on their pilgrimages to the shrines of the apostles Peter and Paul at Rome. Each pilgrim was furnished with a document in the nature of a passport called "Tructuria de Itinere Pergenta." Hall in his "Chronicle" makes reference to a system of passports in the time of Edward IV., and the enforcement of this system is known to have been very strict in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.—London Mail.

True Blue.

The expression "true blue" which we hear so often; has not even an English parentage, but is said to have been a Spanish saying which meant that the blood that filled the veins of the aristocracy of Spain was blue in color, while that of the inferior mortals was more or less black, and the proverb that "true blue will never stain" instead of meaning, as is generally supposed, that "a noble heart will never disgrace itself," actually refers to the "blue aprons" worn by butchers on account of their not showing blood stains—a far jump this from the blue blood of the haughty Spanish aristocracy to the humble apron of a butcher's boy.—London Express.

TEETHING TIME A TIME OF WORRY

When baby is teething is a time of worry to most mothers. Baby's little gums become swollen and tender; he becomes cross; does not sleep well; is greatly troubled with constipation; colic or diarrhoea and sometimes even convulsions seize him. During this period nothing can equal the use of Baby's Own Tablets. They regulate the bowels and stomach, and make the teething so easy that the mother scarcely realizes baby is getting his teeth. Concerning the Tablets, Mrs. Arthur Archibald, New Town, N. S., writes: "I used Baby's Own Tablets when baby was getting his teeth and I found them an excellent medicine." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

SCIENCE NOTES.

As a precaution against conflagrations resulting from the fires of excursionists, several stone fireplaces have been erected in Swope Park, Kansas City, for public use.

A new cafe and observation car has large windows at the tables, so that diners may get a broad view of the passing landscape while dining.

The steel mast of an Atlantic Coast oil barge is used as a smokestack from the galley.

Every square mile of sea is estimated to contain about 120,000,000 fish.

Recent observations made in Northern Norway indicate that the average display of aurora borealis takes place at a height of from 60 to 65 miles.

A lady's foot should equal in length one-seventh of her height.

The output of the Bureau of Fisheries in stocking the waters of the United States amounted to more than 4,000,000,000 specimen last year.

Japan occupies a prominent place among the countries of the world in the possession of mineral springs rich in radium emanations. These are found exclusively in granite regions.

Air-cooling methods of the rapid-fire guns now in use have proven inadequate, and the soldiers seem to think that water cooling is superior.

Of the 800 German missioners engaged in different parts of the British Empire before the war, 400 were located in India.

In the up-to-date school, the blackboards are cleaned by a vacuum device.

A well known explorer is authority for the fact that lions are generally "left handed." They usually strike with the left fore-paw.

A bat has difficulty in rising from a perfectly level surface.

Sugar exists in the sap of nearly 200 plants and trees.

It is estimated that a ton of water from the Atlantic Ocean, when evaporated, yields 81 pounds of salt; a ton of Pacific water, 79 pounds; a ton Arctic or Antarctic water, 86 pounds; ton of water from the Dead Sea, 187 pounds.

Minard's Liniment Used by Physicians

Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

We may not share his views in many ways,
Or claim connection with his race or creed,
And party's call receives but languid heed
In battle times. But Laurier earns this phrase
That tongues of gall can never his fame abase;
Or sully the clean grandeur of his life;
The future crowns him o'er the transient strife;
His honored years wear garlands of bright days.

Traducers prate as winds of summer blow,
A little dust that eddies swiftly past,
While sunlit vistas keep their undimmed glow.
A great man's genius is its own sure charm,
Unwounded by the spite-shot bolts of harm;
His light shines clear while fades destruction's blast.

—James P. M'Fadden, St. Mary's, Ont., in St. Thomas Journal.

No More Corns

Cure Guaranteed

Never known to fail; acts without pain in 24 hours, is soothing, healing; takes the sting right out. No remedy so quick, safe and sure as Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Sold everywhere—25c per bottle.

Why Cats Purr and Lions Roar.

One of the most interesting discoveries made lately is that of Sir Richard Owen that the lion roars, instead of purring, simply because the hyoid bone in his throat is loose.

In the cat this bone is stationary, so that the cat purrs and cannot roar, but in the lion and tiger the hyoid is loose, and therefore even when calling to their mates the larger members of the cat family roar. The roar of the jaguar and leopard are like "hoarse, barking coughs, an interval of about one second separating the expiratory efforts," says this observer. They may be easily reproduced or imitated by sawing a piece of thin board with a coarse toothed saw. The cheetah, however, calls with a decided mew, very much like that of the cat.

R. I. Pocock, superintendent of the London Zoo, explains that those felidae or cat family that have an elastic ligament between the ceratohyal and the upper elements of the suspensorium (lion tiger, leopard, jaguar) roar, but never purr; while all the other species of the felidae, with normally constricted hyoids, purr, but never roar, and among these are the cheetah and puma.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house

PANCAKES.

Nine Good Recipes for All the Year Round Breakfasts.

Winter or spring, summer or fall, pancakes hot from the griddle are a welcome and relishing addition to the morning repast.

Times readers will find in the following recipes a delicious variety from which to choose:

Bread Pancakes—Take one pint of sour milk or buttermilk. At night put into this enough dry bread to take up the milk. In the morning mash the bread with a fork, add one egg, well beaten, salt to taste, one-third teaspoonful baking soda, mix in flour enough for a medium stiff batter. Serve with sugar and cream.

Mincemeat Pancakes—These delicious cakes are made the same as the ordinary wheat cakes. Fry and spread with hot mincemeat, rolling them in the same manner as French pancakes. Sprinkle with confectioner's sugar and serve immediately.

Cornmeal Pancakes—Mix two teaspoonfuls baking powder with one pint cornmeal, one-half pint flour, and a little salt, and two well-beaten eggs and enough sweet milk to make a batter. Or put one teaspoonful soda in one pint sour cream, add a beaten egg, a little salt, four tablespoonfuls of flour and enough cornmeal to make a soft batter. Fry brown on both sides in hot fat.

Green Corn Pancakes—One can of sweet corn, two well-beaten eggs, three tablespoonfuls milk, one tablespoonful melted butter, salt and pepper to taste, two teaspoonfuls baking powder and flour to make a batter. Serve with butter.

Sour Milk Griddle Cakes—Put into bowl one cupful sour milk, and one cupful sifted flour (one-third of this cup may be entire wheat, fine corn meal or rye meal). Before mixing sift on the flour one teaspoonful each of salt and soda, then add one beaten egg and one tablespoonful of melted butter. Beat well, cook on a hot griddle. Flours and meals vary, so if the first cake is not right, add more flour or moisture as needed.

Almond Pancakes—Cream one tablespoonful of butter with three tablespoonfuls sugar, add two well-beaten eggs, pinch of salt, one-half cupful of cream, stir in one half cupful of flour, ounce of ground almonds. When done sprinkle with powdered sugar and roll and serve.

Hominy Griddle Cakes—To one pint warm boiled hominy, add one pint milk or water, one pint flour. Beat two eggs and stir into the batter with a little salt, fry as any other griddle cake. They are delicious.

Rice Griddle Cakes—Two cupfuls cold boiled rice, one pint flour, one teaspoonful sugar, one-half teaspoonful salt, one and one half teaspoonfuls baking powder, one egg, a little over a cupful of milk, sift together salt, sugar, flour and baking powder, add rice, free from lumps, diluted with beaten egg and milk. Mix into a smooth batter. Have griddle well heated. Bake nice brown, not too thick; serve with maple syrup.

Royal Buckwheat Cakes—This is the most delicious of all the griddle cakes. Two cupfuls pure buckwheat flour, one cupful wheat flour, two tablespoonfuls baking powder, one half teaspoonful salt, all sifted well together. Mix with sweet milk into a thin batter and bake at once on a hot griddle.

ANTIQUES

Have you any old articles of merit which you are desirous of disposing of—such as Antique Furniture, Old Plate, Brassware, Prints, Engravings, Old Arms, Armour, Curios, etc.? If so, you will find it of interest to you to consult us.

ROBERT JUNOR

62 KING ST. E., HAMILTON, ONT.

THE HOUSE FOR GIFTS.

Importers and Dealers in China, Glass, Fancy Goods and Antiques.

He Feels He Owes His Life To Them

TELEGRAPHED 200 MILES FOR DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Sandy Goulette, Now Strong and Hearty, Tells How he Found Health After the Doctors Had Given Him Up.

Old Fort, Bay, Labradore, Que., March [illegible] (Special.)—"Do I believe in Dodd's Kidney Pills? Well, I telegraphed two hundred miles to get two boxes of them." The speaker was Sandy Goulette, an old settler here. Nor did Mr. Goulette require to be pressed to tell the rest of his story.

"I was swollen out of shape from head to foot. I was so short of breath I could hardly speak. The doctor could do nothing for me. The minister gave me the holy sacrament, and a good priest came and told me I could not live much longer.

"Then I telegraphed for Dodd's Kidney Pills. I took three pills the night they came and I got relief before morning. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me. I am able to do my day's work now as well as I was ten years ago."

Mr. Goulette offers to answer any letters written to him regarding his case. He feels that he owes his health if not his life to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

ANCIENT ARMIES.

Only Ones Approximately in Size Those of To-day.

When King Xerxes of Persia invaded Greece in 480 B.C. he was said by Herodotus to have brought across the Hellespont an army of 5,700,000 men, gathered from all western and much of Central Asia, including the Greek cities on the coast of the Aegean sea. There has been a good deal of skepticism about these figures, says Robert Ellis Thompson in the Irish World, on the ground that such a body would have been found utterly unwieldly, and it was too large for any system of supply of food, and that nobody can be sure that it was counted correctly. And from that time to our own no army of one million or more was ever mustered into fight, unless it were the horde of Huns, who fought the battle of Chalons in A. D. 451, with the Goths and Romans, and left 250,000 of their number dead on the field of conflict.

While fighting still went on in the Middle Ages, within and between the nations into which the Roman Empire was divided in that century, armies may be said to have ceased to exist.

LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN and light sewing at home, whole or spare time, good pay; work sent any distance; charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Company, Montreal.

WANTED—COOK-HOUSEMAID; GOOD home for suitable girl; wages, [illegible]. Address, Mrs. Goring, 29 Aberdeen Ave., Hamilton, Ont.

The military forces were composed of feudal tenants of the several kings, who left their peaceful occupations at the call for troops, and went back to them when the war was over. But with the invention of gunpowder a great change came, and standing armies in the services of the kings began to arise, with the result of overthrowing the rude system of popular control of kings and princes, which the feudal system had preserved. But still armies were numbered by the ten or at most the hundred thousand, and millions, disappeared from military arithmetic. Even the wars of the French Revolution did not engage such vast numbers. At Wagram some three hundred thousand were engaged, and Leipzig the Allies alone numbered as many. This was the maximum.

We got back to the millions with the United States Civil War, as more than 1,000,000 soldiers were under arms in the national service when the struggle came to an end. At that moment America was the greatest military country of the world, and the knowledge of this fact lent force to our demands for the evacuation of Mexico by the French, and for the payment of the Alabama claims by the English.

Nearly Every Girl Can Make Herself Pretty and Attractive

SOME WHOLESOME TRUTHS EVERY GIRL SHOULD THINK ABOUT.

Probably you know just such a girl. Perhaps she is sixteen—good to look at, and pretty—quite interesting because she reflects the graces and charm that give promise of happiness to herself and others. But she is not strong. The color in her cheeks, once so rosy, has faded away—her eyes are listless—the buoyancy of spirits and vigor she once possessed are sadly lacking. Parents, friends, this girl needs Ferrozone—needs it that her blood may be renewed—needs it to restore the nerve force that growth, study and the development of her fresh youth have exhausted. This girl will become a queen with Ferrozone—which will restore her color—bring back her old-time energy—give brightness to her eyes and vivacity to her spirits. In Ferrozone every girl finds strength—then she can do things. In Ferrozone there is endurance—that drives away morning tiredness and languor. For the girl or woman that wants to be happy, healthy, winning—who values rosy cheeks, laughing eyes and abundant good spirits, nothing can compare with Ferrozone, 50c per box, or six boxes for $2.50. Get it today from any dealer in medicine, or by mail from The Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Ont.

Quivers Were Really Full.

It seems very doubtful whether even war will stop the falling of the birth rate. The tendency is for it to go down—down—down in nearly all the countries of Europe.

It is in pioneer settlements in new countries that families are generally largest. Out on the prairie life is deadly dull if there aren't plenty of little feet running in and out.

Alice Morse Earle, who writes so delightfully of Colonial days and Colonial ways, has much to say about the large families of the early settlers of New England. In those days large families were eagerly welcomed. Children were regarded as a real blessing—happy the man that had his quiver full of them.

For the Colonial farmer, and especially to the frontiersman, every child is an extra help on the farm. In New England, when land was apportioned out, there was in the early days a portion for every woman and every child in the family, so that if each child was not born with a silver spoon in his mouth, it came into the world in the proud position of a landed proprietor.

Families of twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen were so common that no one considered them remarkable at all. Sir William Phips was one of the twenty-six children, all with the same mother; Green, a well-known Boston printer, was married twice, and had thirty children.

Among the clergy large families were the rule. One widely known had twenty-six children, another twenty, another eighteen and so on.

"Going up on High?"

Better try the low gear first. The human engine must have the right kind of fuel-food. Power to do things comes from food that is rich in muscle-building material, that is easily digested. Shredded Wheat is a high-power food, the kind that fits a man or woman for the day's work—just enough muscle-making material, just enough heat-making material to keep the body in top-notch condition. Shredded Wheat is ready-cooked, ready-to-eat. Two Biscuits with milk make a nourishing meal at a cost of a few cents. Made in Canada.

Marmalade

I made it with my same old recipe but I used

Lantic Sugar

On account of its Fine granulation it dissolves instantly making a clear jelly.

2 & 5 lb. cartons, 10, 20 & 100 lb. sacks

GERMANS STILL RETREATING, BUT STIFFENING RESISTANCE

More Villages Taken Both Sides Of Ancre---Enemy Abandons Heavy Guns.

French Writer Says British Effort, When Told, Will Astound All.

Paris Special Cable says—The La Liberte correspondent in North France concludes his despatch as follows: "Examination of the German positions showed the enemy's retreat was fairly precipitate. He put out of action several heavy guns which he had not time to remove by nightfall. His front has not yet become fixed. When the British communiques display less reserve the British effort will astound everybody."

Andree Tudesq, the Journal's correspondent of the British front writes: "The final defences of Bapaume have fallen. Without fighting the Germans fell back rather than run the risk of disastrous casualties. The mystery of this simple victory is especially due to the terrifying efficiency of the new gas shells which were tried at Beaumont-Hamel in December and Grandcourt in February. The art of long distance killing has been carried to a wonderful pitch."

London Cable.—Additional progress has been made by the British forces north and south of the Ancre region in France. In the Ancre district the village of Ligny, south-west of Bapaume, has been occupied, and north of the stream the western and northern defences of Puisieux have been taken from the Germans, according to the British official communication issued to-night. The communication says:

"We have made further progress north and south of the Ancre. During the night we captured the village of Le Barque. To-day we have occupied Ligny and established ourselves in the western and northern defences of Puisieux.

"We raided the enemy's positions this morning southward of Lens and destroyed a number of dugouts and machine-gun emplacements and took a few prisoners. Another successful raid was carried out by our troops during the night east of Armentieres on a front of a half mile. Three lines of hostile trenches were entered and considerable damage was done the enemy's defences. We captured 17 prisoners and brought back searchlights and machine-gun.

"Artillery activity has continued on both sides north and south of the Somme."

RETREAT CONTINUES.

Headquarters of the British Army in France, Cable.—The German retreat has not yet come to a stand. To-day, however, the rearguards stiffened their resistance in places. There was an example of hard fighting between Gommecourt and Puisieux. In every case the enemy was forced to continue his retreat. Nightingale Wood, southeast of Gommecourt, was the scene of the heaviest engagement. We now occupy part of it. It was a clever and successful little action, which seems to have deranged the Boche plans, for he is showing signs that this was not the thing he meant. Last night we advanced further into Puisieux, a considerable village. It was defended by scattered detachments, which were soon torn out of their hiding holes. Our patrols pushed on to Ilex wood, at the north-western side of the town, crossed the Gommecourt-Puisieux road, and arrived at Rossignol wood before the Germans expected them, for their searchlights began to play in an agitated way. Puisieux is not much knocked about, the main fighting having been done by snipers and machine guns, there planted in barbed wire.

STRENGTHEN OUTPOSTS.

British Headquarters in France, Cable.—There was sharper resistance all along the line of the German retreat to-day than at any time since the movement began. There is no indication as yet of a fixed purpose by the Germans to make a definite stand, but they are doing everything possible to hold up and interfere with the British advance. To the rear, outposts were immensely strengthened, and this led to stiff fighting with the British forward patrols.

The Germans prepared carefully for their retirement, apart from choosing the moment when thawing was just beginning, bringing with it new depths of clinging mud. Belt after belt of barbed wire marks the German trail. Always great believers in this method of defence, the Germans appear to have outdone all previous efforts in the way of wire barriers in the Somme and Ancre areas.

The British, however, pushed forward to-day all along the eleven mile line stretching from south of Gommecourt to west of Le Transloy. They pushed further into Puisieux-au-Mont southeast of Gommecourt, in which more fires were visible last night. Searchlights were also playing anxiously about.

The present objective of the British is a crest which overlooks the high ground running between Achiet-le-Petit to Bapaume, where the Germans may attempt to hold for a time. Puisieux has not been so completely knocked about as most of the other battle villages, its standing walls offering cover for the defending troops.

Every bit of ground taken reveals further evidence of the thoroughness of the destructive methods adopted by the Germans just prior to retiring. Their carefully built and long occupied dugouts have been converted into a mass of wreckage by explosives and fire.

SAYS WILSON TOOK ORDERS FROM BRITAIN

German Chancellor Talks in Reichstag On Break With the States.

STILL FOR VICTORY

Says Central Powers Will Break "Tyranny of the Seas."

Berlin Cable.——Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg's address to the Reichstag, postponed from last week, was delivered to-day.

After dealing with the problem of domestic food, the Chancellor briefly recalled his last speech in the Reichstag, in which he announced that a proposal had been transmitted by Germany and her allies to their enemies to enter into peace negotiations. He continued:

"Their answer was more rude and more presumptuous than any sensible person in our country or in neutral countries could have imagined."

The Chancellor then turned to the establishment of the barred zones around Britain, France and Italy, and to the answers received from neutrals to the communication made by the Central powers.

He said: "We by no means underestimate the difficulties caused to neutral shipping, and we therefore try to alleviate them as much as possible. For this purpose we made an attempt to supply raw materials, such as coal and iron, needed by them, to neutral States within the boundaries of our sea forces. But we also know that all these difficulties, after all, are caused only by Britain's tyranny of the seas. We will and shall break this enslavement of all non-British trade.

BREAK WITH U. S.

"One step farther than taken by European neutrals has been made—as is known —by the United States of America. President Wilson after receiving our note of January 31 abruptly broke off relations with us. No authentic communication about the reasons which were given for his step reached me. The former United States Ambassador here in Berlin communicated only in spoken words to the State Secretary of the Foreign Office of breaking off relations, and asked for his passports. This form of breaking off relations between great nations living in peace is probably without precedent in history.

"All official documents being lacking, I am forced to rely upon doubtful sources—that is, upon the Reuter official version of the contents of the message sent by President Wilson on February 3 to Congress. In this version the President is reported to have said that our note of January 31 suddenly and without previous indication intentionally withdrew the solemn promise made in the note of May, 1916. To the United States Government, therefore, no choice compatible with dignity and honor was left other than the way which had been announced in her note of April 20, 1916, covering the case if Germany should not want to give up her submarine method. If these arguments are correctly reported by Reuter, then I must decidedly protest against them. For more than a century friendly relations between us and America have been carefully promoted.

"Since the beginning of the war things have changed on the other side of the water. Old principles were overthrown. On August 27, 1913, during the Mexican troubles, President Wilson, in a solemn message to Congress, declared that he intended to follow the usage of international law by a prohibition of the supplying of arms to both Mexican parties at war against each other. One year later, in 1914, these usages apparently were no longer considered good."

NO VITAL QUESTION?

Speaking of relations with the United States, the Chancellor said:

"I would fully understand it, if the United States, as a protector of international law, should have battled for its re-establishment in equal fashion with all belligerents, and if desiring to restore peace to the world had taken measures to enforce the end of the bloodshed. But I cannot possibly consider it a vital question for the American nation to protect international law in a one-sided fashion, only against us. Our enemies and American circles which are unfriendly toward us thought that they could point out an important difference between our course of action and that of the British. Britain, they have satisfied themselves, destroys only material values, which can be replaced, while Germany destroys human lives, which are impossible to replace.

"Well, gentlemen, why did the British not endanger American lives? Only because neutral countries, and especially America, voluntarily submitted to the British orders, and because the British, therefore, could attain their object without employing force. What would have happened if Americans had valued unhampered passengers and commodities traffic with Bremen and Hamburg as much as that with Liverpool and London? If they had done so, then we should have been freed from the painful impression that, according to America, a submission to British power and control is compatible with the essential character of neutrality, but that it is incompatible with this neutral policy to recognize German measures of defence. Gentlemen, let us consider the whole question. The breaking off of relations with us and the attempted mobilization of all neutrals against us do not serve for the protection of the freedom of the seas proclaimed by the United States. These actions will not promote the peace desired by President Wilson. They must, consequently, have encouraged the attempt to starve Germany and to multiply the bloodshed.

"We regret the rupture with a nation which by her history seemed to be predestined surely to work with us, not against us; but since our honest will for peace has encountered only cheering for war on the part of our enemies there is no more 'going backward.' There is only 'going ahead' possible for us."

SUB. ONLY DEFENCE

The Chancellor then insisted that Britain obviously endeavored to declare that the use of the submarine weapon was the greatest crime of history, since, he said, Britain considered herself the ordained ruler of the oceans and the benefactor of humanity. He recalled the opinion expressed on July 19, 1894, by Sir Percy Scott, to whom he referred as one of the greatest British authorities on naval history. Sir Percy, he said, predicted a submarine warfare exactly as it had come about during this war, and declared that no objection to it would be possible on the grounds of law or morality. Sir Percy, the Chancellor added, obviously could not have considered that the present submarine warfare would become the only German defensive measure against the entente allies and the British starvation blockade.

The Chancellor continued:

"Britain did not abandon the isolation of Germany, but, on the contrary, intensified it in the most reckless fashion. Our adversaries were not made to respect the principles of international law, universally recognized before the war, nor made to follow the laws of humanity. The freedom of the seas which America wanted to restore, in co-operation with us during the war, has been still more completely destroyed by our adversary, and America has not hindered this. All this is common knowledge.

"Even at the end of January, Britain issued a new isolation declaration for the North Sea, and in this period since May 4, nine months had passed. Could it then be surprising that on Jan. 31 we considered that the freedom of the seas had not been re-established, and that we drew our conclusions from this? But the case extends beyond that of formal importance. We, who were ready for peace, now by mutual understanding fight for life against an enemy who from the beginning put his heel upon the recognized laws of nations. The British starvation blockade, our peace offer, its rebuke by the Entente, the war aims of our enemies purporting our destruction and the speeches of Lloyd George are known also in America."

WAR VOTE OF $100,000,000

Immediate Response of U. S. Congress to President.

Expected to Back Up Wilson at Once.

Washington Report.——President Wilson to-day took the inevitable step and asked Congress for authority to use the forces of the United States to protect American ships and lives against the German submarine menace—to put the nation in a state of armed neutrality.

The immediate response was the introduction in the House of a bill, approved in advance by the President, empowering him to furnish guns and gunners to American merchantmen and to "employ such other instrumentalities and methods" as may become necessary; and providing for a $100,000,000 bond issue, to be used in his discretion for war insurance to encourage American commerce to brave the submarine peril. The bill may be brought up in the House to-morrow, with special rules for its immediate consideration.

A similar bill will be considered to-morrow by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Every confidence is expressed at the White House that Congress ultimately will act as the President asks, taking into account his efforts of more than two years to preserve peace as sufficient evidence that he does not desire to plunge the country into war.

No steps toward the arming of merchant ships are to be taken until Congress acts. The convoying of merchantmen is not approved by naval authorities as an effective or desirable strategic policy.

Without being specific as to terms President Wilson this afternoon asked Congress for authority to use the army and navy and the necessary money to make them effective. Behind the rights of Americans, the President declared, he was thinking of the rights of humanity, but through it all, he proclaimed to the world a policy of peace, if peace be possible.

"No course of my choosing, or of theirs," said he, "will lead to war. War can come only by the wilful acts and aggressions of others."

18 KILLED IN R'Y COLLISION

Freight Plows Into Penna. Railway Sleeper.

Outside of Altoona, Pa., in the Dark.

Altoona, Pa., Report.—18 persons, seventeen passengers and a negro porter, were killed in a rear-end collision between an express train and a freight on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Mount Union Station, 45 miles east of this city, early to-day. The accident occurred shortly after midnight, and the bodies were so badly mangled that six hours later only nine had been identified. They are: Chester A. Minds, Ramsay, Pa., his wife, two children and a nurse; Charles Levine, New York; Philip B. Polland, New York; J. S. Melley, Brooklyn, and T. N. Bright, the porter.

By checking up the tickets, however, it was established that of the others, three were from Pittsburg, three from Altoona, one from Birmingham, Ill., and two from points in Wisconsin. Minds, who is a coal operator and former member of the football team of the University of Pennsylvania, was taking his family to Utica, N. Y., to attend the funeral of Mrs. Minds' father. All of the dead were occupants of the sleeping car Bellwood.

The passenger train, which left Pittsburg at 7 o'clock last night for New York, and is known as the Mercantile Express, had stopped at Mount Union to discharge passengers, and was testing the airbrakes when the collision occurred. It carried four sleepers, two mail cars and a combination day coach. The freight plowed into it with such force that the rear sleeper, the Bellwood, was completely cut in twain. Two other sleepers were partly telescoped, but, aside from a terrific shaking up, none of their occupants were hurt. All were of steel construction, and were wedged together so tightly that it was several hours before workmen could extricate the bodies of the victims.

A relief train, carrying railroad officials, physicians, and nurses, was rushed to the scene from this city, and W. W. Creighton, general superintendent, left later to conduct an investigation into the accident, the cause of which has not been determined. The relief train was pressed into service, and, together with another train, took the passengers who escaped injury, eastward.

TWO CHILDREN KILLED.

Later.—Information from Pennsylvania Railroad sources shows that twenty persons were killed in the wreck. It has been learned that, in addition to those already accounted for, two small children were killed. As no tickets were required for them, they were overlooked when the passengers were checked up by the train crew.

2 AMERICANS MISSING FROM THE LACONIA

Many Canadians Were On Board the Cunarder When Torpedoed.

SIX VESSELS SUNK

By U-Boats, in Addition to the Big Liner, in War Zone.

TWO AMERICANS MISSING.

London Cable.——According to a Central News despatch from Queenstown, Mrs. Foy and daughter, who were aboard the Laconia, are missing, and are supposed to have been drowned.

It is probable that Mrs. Mary E. Hoy and Miss Elizabeth Hoy, of Chicago, are the passengers referred to. They were in the first cabin.

London Cable.——The Times says The Cunard Line steamship Laconia was torpedoed without warning on Sunday night. She had about 300 on board, practically all of whom were saved. There was a heavy American mail, and it is feared this is lost. We understand the survivors were expected to reach Queenstown late last night. The United States Embassy received an intimation from the Admiralty that there were no American passengers on board the steamship which rescued the Laconia's passengers and crew. They also picked up one boat which contained 14 survivors of another British steamer which was sunk by a submarine while en route. The steamer also has on board survivors of the steamer Falcon, already reported torpedoed.

A Liverpool special to the Times says that officials of the Cunard company are unable to give reassuring news. There is reason to believe that practically all on board save one were saved. The ship carried 295 people including about 80 passengers. Half of the passengers were traveling first class.

THE NEWS IN NEW YORK.

New York Report.——No steerage passengers were on board the ship, and the passengers were mostly English or Canadians, many of the latter being on their way to England to engage in Government service, or returning to duty after leaves of absence at home. The Canadians on board were: Lieut. Russell D. Bradshaw, Edmund Duggan, William Irvine Robinson, Geo. Forster, Thos. E. Parker and Wm. Harnett, of Toronto; Hon. Bawkes, Galt; Arthur Holland, Montreal; H. G. Pope, St. Catharines; Frank Pauling, Vancouver; William Eva, Montreal; Frank Evison, Winnipeg; Gus Dansen, Peachland, B.C.; Fred. G. Holden, Montreal; E. J. Inchbold, Montreal; Mrs. Irene M. Gore, Victoria, B.C.; William Mansen Winnipeg; Robert Marshall, Vancouver; Robert Moore, Montreal; Mrs. J. M. Reid, Vancouver; Mr. and Mrs. W. Rowley, Winnipeg; Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Wells, Montreal, and Fred. Sage.

There were also 26 citizens of the United States on board, six of whom were cabin passengers and 3 paid members of the crew, including stokers, coal trimmers, wipers and seamen.

It was positively stated by officials of the line that there were no explosives on board.

In addition to cargo and passengers, the Laconia carried 5,000 bags of United States and Canadian mail, 1,300 sacks of which had been transferred from the American liner St. Louis.

The Laconia, when she left here, was armed with one defence gun, mounted aft. The report that the ship was torpedoed at night and without warning, indicates that no opportunity was given to make use of the defence gun, according to officials of the line.

TORONTO MEN ON LACONIA.

Four residents of Toronto and four others who booked their passage in Toronto were passengers on the ill-fated Cunard liner Laconia, torpedoed off the coast of Ireland on Sunday night. The Torontonians are: Lieut. Russell D. Bradshaw, 3 Schofield Avenue; Lieut. Edmund Duggan, 536 Huron Street; William Irvine Robinson, 74 St. George Street; Geo. A. Forster, 5 Hepbourne Street. Those who booked through the local offices of the Cunard Line are: Thomas E. Parker, Cameron, Ont.; Henry G. Pope, St. Catharines; Frank Pauling, Revelstoke, and William Hartnett.

Lieut. Bradshaw is a member of the Royal Flying Corps and a son of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Bradshaw. His uncle is Hon. Dr. David Jamieson, Speaker of the Ontario Legislature. Lieut. Bradshaw was returning to the front after one month's leave of absence.

Lieut. Edmund Duggan, also of the Royal Flying Corps, is a son of Mr. Edmund H. Duggan, clerk of the Tenth Division Court. He was wounded in the leg and shoulder some time ago, and had been granted three months' leave.

SIX MORE SHIPS SUNK.

London Cable.——Including the Laconia, a vessel of 18,099 tons, the latest report shows that known tonnage aggregating 24,222 has been sent to the bottom since Sunday night. An official report from Germany says that since the commencement of the war 4,595,500 tons of shipping belonging to Entente and neutral nations has been destroyed or condemned as prizes by the Central powers.

The following ships have been reported sunk: The Algiers, British, steamer, 2,361 tons; Eros, British steamer, 1,342 tons; Kilber, French sailing ship, 277 tons; Maria Adriana, Dutch, sailer, 55 tons; Vigda, Norwegian, steamer, 1,854 tons; Laconia, British, liner, 18,099 tons.

Lloyd's report that the crews of the British steamships Iser and Belgier, the sinking of which has been announced, have been landed.

HUN TREACHERY AIDING WILSON

Opposition to His Appeal for Power is Dwindling

On Knowledge of Plots Against the States.

Washington Report.——A special rule for immediate consideration of the Flood bill to empower the President to arm and protect ships "under United States registry" was favorably reported to-day from the House Rules Committee.

Washington Report.—Spurred by increasing menace from Germany, house leaders today planned to seek action before night on the bill authorizing President Wilson to arm ships and rush it to the Senate, where an agreement exists not to pass any similar measure before to-morrow. Opposition dwindled rapidly as members of Congress learned of the German plot to involve Mexico and Japan in war with the United States, and additional reports came in of the torpedoing of the Laconia and the detention of four American consuls in Germany.

It became known authoritatively to-day that the President endorses the Senate bill, which includes the "other instrumentalities" clause, and carries no insurance prohibition for ammunition vessels. The Administration plan is to substitute the Senate bill for the House bill, and try to force the lower body to accept the change.

The State Department last night sent to the Berlin Government a request for immediate release of four American consuls, held there pending receipt of word that German consuls in the United States have been permitted to go to allied ports in South and Central America.

As a result of the increasing gravity of the German situation, the Administration is known to be giving extraordinary attention to preparedness measures, particularly to the question of universal military training, even though passage of a bill providing this seems unlikely at the present session.

ONTARIO RAILWAY BOARD.

Toronto, Report.—An important amendment to the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board act was announced by Attorney-General Lucas introducing a bill in the Legislature yesterday.

The main section gives the board power to enforce its orders by way of direct action itself in imposing fines and penalties. Provision is made for a penalty not exceeding $1,000, where there is default or disobedience regarding an order made by the board, and where this continues each successive day shall be deemed a separate offence.

SHORT ITEMS OF THE NEWS OF THE DAY

Italy Releases 100,000 Men for Spring Labor On the Farms.

'VARSITY TO REOPEN

Australia Will Probably Prohibit American Apples.

Four railway construction battalions have arrived safely in England.

The National Service Board is now making an occupational survey of Canada.

Important temporary changes have been announced in the conditions for homesteading.

An appeal for tolerant treatment of aliens in case of war has been issued from Washington.

W. W. Cox, widely known as a pioneer in fruit-raising in Collingwood district, died in his 82nd year.

Thos. J. Noonan, a veteran of the Italian revolution and the Franco-Prussian war, died at London, Ont., aged 75.

Pte. Thomas Lockyer, Canadian Medicals, with a lady friend, were run over and killed by a tube train in Kentish Town, Eng.

Four bogus bank notes totalling $2,000 were passed on Saturday on a young woman clerk of the German branch of the Bank of Ottawa.

Sarnia may take steps this spring to combat the high cost of living by allowing citizens to use Tecumseh Park for the purpose of raising vegetables.

Major H. E. Date, commander of Fort Henry, has left for Northern Ontario to select a site for a new internment camp for the Germans now at Fort Henry.

St. Thomas citizens have formed a Gardens Association, with the Horticultural Society officers in charge and several representative bodies represented on the executive.

The front in Deloge's grocery store, on St. Clair street, Chatham, was demolished when gas that had apparently leaked into the store from a defective pipe exploded.

A lively controversy has arisen in the Ottawa Women's Canadian Club over the question of adopting "O Canada!" with English words as the Canadian national anthem.

Senator Corby, of Belleville, who recently went abroad for his health, was at Honolulu operated upon for appendicitis. Advices report his condition as favorable.

William Eva, who was lost when the steamship Laconia was torpedoed off the Irish coast Sunday night, was an American citizen, according to an announcement by Cunard Line officials at New York.

William Morris Hughes, the Australian Premier, says Reuter's Melbourne correspondent, intimated to a delegation which called on him that the importation of American apples would probably be prohibited.

Hazel, the 5-year-old daughter of Albert Aldous, was drowned while playing on the ice on Chippawa Creek, at the Falls, with another small girl. The ice broke and the child was swept away under the ice by the swift current.

Dr. G. F. Matthews, St. John, is awarded the Murchison medal and a cheque by the Royal Geological Society for valuable services in connection with the geological research in New Brunswick.

Proof of Italy's large military resources is afforded by the War Office's recent concession of 100,000 territorial second line troops for agricultural labor in March and April, with 30,000 more between the ages of 36 and 44 if necessary.

The University of Toronto will reopen and studies will be resumed as usual on Monday next. The colleges were closed recently owing to a shortage in coal, but this has now been overcome by the arrival of a plentiful supply of fuel.

The plant of the C. Norsworthy Company, known as the Red Foundry, St. Thomas, was badly damaged by fire. Fifty men are thrown out of work. The origin of the fire is unknown. The loss, $20,000, is partly covered by insurance. The company will rebuild at once.

AUSTRIA WILL BACK GERMANY

London Cable.—The Austrian reply to the American note in regard to the submarine issue will be handed shortly to the United States Ambassador in Vienna, and will probably endorse the position of Germany, according to a Reuter's Amsterdam despatch quoting a Berlin telegram to the 'Weser Zeitung,' of Bremen. The telegram says that the Vienna Government will clearly express the view that there is no turning back for the Central Powers.

PROVINCIAL FORESTER.

Toronto, Report.—Hon. G. Howard Ferguson introduced his bill in the Legislature yesterday to preserve forests from destruction by fire. It provides that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, upon the recommendation of the Minister, appoint a Provincial Forester for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the act and the regulations. One of the leading provisions is the control of fire by permit.

Can you afford to be without The Times?

Seed! Seed!

Recleaned - Tested

IN these days of scarce labor and high prices it is poor economy to buy cheap **Clover** and **Timothy Seed** because it is cheap.

Know what you are buying. Every farmer or merchant who is offering seed for sale should have his seed Government tested and graded No. 1, No. 2, No. 3. Our Government rules, that any seed testing lower than No. 3, must not be sold at any price.

We are particular to get the very best from

The Wm. Rennie Company

Have supplied our seed for some years. Their seed is giving splendid satisfaction.

Our stock is now in and cheaper than last year

Red Clover
Lucerne
Alsike
Sweet Clover
Timothy

Every bag is Government inspected and graded so that you know exactly what you are buying.

See our stock and get prices.

NOTICE—Bring us your butter, eggs, and cream

N. McGillivray
North End Store

BANK OF HAMILTON
Established 1872

Capital Authorized, $5,000,000
Capital Paid-up, - $3,000,000
Surplus, - - - - - - $3,500,000

Ambition

THAT one idle dollar on hand for which you have no particular need, will start a saving account in Bank of Hamilton Your ambition is to get ahead financially will grow as your savings accumulate. Capital is the key that opens tth door of success.

PORT ELGIN BRANCH
R. J. Ranney, Manager

41-C

SPRING GOODS

The arrival of many lines New Spring Goods has put our stock into first class shape to meet all requirements for the spring trade.

All prices have advaced sharply within the last few months, but by early and heavy buying, we are today offering many staple lines at less than today's

Wholesale Prices

Particularly so in grey and bleached cottons, prints, sheetings, pillow cottons, shirtings and flannelettes and all other staple goods.

Purchase now and Save Money

Produce wanted.

South End Store
N. McGillivray & Co.

The Port Elgin Times
MEMBER OF THE CANADIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION (INC.)

E. Roy Sayles, Editor and Proprietor

ADVERTISING RATES

Farms or Real Estate for Sale 50c each insertion: Miscellaneous articles, To Rent, Wanted, Lost, Found, etc., each insertion 25c. Local Readers, Notices, etc., 10c per line per insertion, 5c each subsequent insertion. Cards of thanks 50c. Legal advertising 10 and 5c a line. Black faced type, count 2 lines for 1. Display rates, yearly contracts, 12c per inch, 3 mos. 15c per inch. In memoriam poetry 5c per line. Professional cards $6 per year in advance.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

No Robins yet! Where are the boys of the old days with the splendid eyes, ears, and imaginations, too?

• • •

Votes for women, and in time for next election, too. But now that the ladies have them, what will they do with them?

• • •

A daily newspaper headline says: "All you need is a spade, some ground, seed potatoes, and the intention." This writer probably works nights and sleeps daytime.

• • •

Time was when measures brought up by one party were always opposed by the other. In the temperance issue, and votes for women both parties made it unanimous.

• • •

In two years the municipal war tax has brought to the provincial treasury about $4,000,000. One million was given to the Patriotic Fund and $3,362,000 spent on an hospital in England where Canadian soldiers are treated.

• • •

The decline in liquor licenses last year amounted to $500,000 but this was more than made up by the amusement tax. The expense which the license system made necessary should soon be recognized somewhere as a receipt.

• • •

Premier Lloyd George has ordered the production of beer in England to be cut down one fourth. Why not go the whole way? Other nations and British possessions, have shown the evil can be put away entirely to good advantage.

• • •

Stephen Leacock, professor of political economy at McGill University, says we shall have a world famine before the war ends. Mr. Leacock is usually a writer of very happy sentences, but this latest one is surely gloomy enough.

• • •

Owen Sound is interesting the government to establish a convalescent hospital in that place. The suggestion of The Times in last issue that Port Elgin should seek to interest the government in the American property should be followed up.

• • •

Some Agricultural Societies are offering good prizes for vegetables raised and shown by children at the annual fair. This is good. We pass the suggestion on to the directors of our North Bruce and Saugeen Agricultural society.

• • •

Just as the sun begins to shine on both sides of the fence there are rumors of the lower gasoline prices. But don't be deceived. As soon as the cars are purchased and the wheeling gets good, the price of juice will be raised accordingly.

• • •

The News says the government is committed to a courageous land settlement policy. What it should have said is that the government will confiscate the hard earned cash of the people in old Ontario to make the going good for its railway enterprises in isolated parts in New Ontario.

• • •

A leading shoe manufacturer says that shoe prices will drop because England has shut out not much more than a million dollars worth of shoes from Canada. If shoes drop because of the amount sent to England what will happen to canned salmon, which amounts to $5,000,000 excluded from England. Cotton goods are also likely to be cheaper.

• • •

Middlesex county has naturally swung into line on the good roads plan, especially since a big trunk road scheme is proposed to run from Montreal to Windsor. And why shouldn't it? There are only a few counties whose legislators cannot see far enough ahead to know that to stay out means to pay the shot for the other fellow, both for building and upkeep. The good roads idea has come to stay.

• • •

The suggestion made by Reeve Christie in January, that an afternoon should be given over to prayer on the part of the people in this district, when our soldiers and sailors and the allies might be presented for Divine favor, has taken hold. An afternoon has been chosen when all business and work generally will be closed, and the service of praise and prayer attended. The people have earnest desires to remember at the throne of grace the millions of brave men and the thousands who sorrow for those fallen in battle. Let the meeting for prayer be much on the hearts of all our men and women for the next few days.

• • •

An item for $684 spent for cut flowers for the Lt-Governor's residence was brought to notice in discussing public accounts in the Legislature. The save and serve idea preached by the politician is most amusing.

• • •

A week's canvass of 600 unmarried civil service employees at Ottawa by recruiting officers for recruits brought four men willing to enlist, but all were unfit. The civil service at Ottawa contains the names of 1700 unmarried men who are eligible. But, of course, no more should be expected of these men than any other class. No doubt they would accept their obligations of compulsory drafts quite as readily as Canadians in general.

• • •

Owen Sound Sun complains that The Port Elgin Times gives a wrong interpretation when it says "that at a meeting of the 1000 League Col. Rorke had called slackers rats." The Sun editor says some other things about "getting the sense of an article" etc. What The Times actually said was: "The Colonel seemed to have lots of names of young men who wouldn't enlist in his battalion, some he characterized as rats." The Sun explained in a later article, the colonel wanted it pointed out that the rats he referred to were those leaving Canada at the time to escape military service. The Sun has had some explaining to do recently because of the extended publicity it gave to that League meeting, but it hasn't helped itself a great deal by misquoting The Times.

• • •

In his most momentous speech to the House last week Lloyd George said the main obstacle to inducing farmers to increasing cultivation was lack of labor. In some English counties young farmers have flocked to the colors, and there was no one to stop them. The putting in force of the military service act shows there are 60,000 farm laborers eligible for service, but the authorities have only called up 10,000 to bear arms, counting it better service to produce crops. To a greater extent than most people imagine this same condition has come to Canada. The farms this year in the province of Ontario will only be one-third worked. It is time the Government of Canada put some definite plan into the recruiting methods, leaving men on the farms, and setting forth a plan under which the cultivation of farms can do most for the Empire.

Is It Fair?

The Owen Sound Sun last week rapped in good hard style the practice of holding up, the merchants and business men for all sorts of causes good, bad and indifferent. It says:

The merchants along the main street are subjected to almost a continuous bombardment by people begging for one cause or another. Several new causes have been pointedly brought to the attention of the merchants this last week, when subscriptions were asked for assistance to a certain church in a neighboring village on grounds that the residents of that village had given so much for patriotic purposes that they could not afford to give sufficient to keep the church in good financial condition. Another request for funds was made by a patriotic society in a neighboring township for their work.

In both cases the causes were worthy ones. But why are the merchants and their clerks being made the target always? They are having very hard times, some of them, to meet expenses, and is it just because they are in a position to be almost forced to give that they are asked? The threat is never made positively, but a couple of good customers go into Mr. Jones' store, tell their story, and that they have seen Mr. Brown in his store and he has subscribed. Mr. Jones simply has to do as Mr. Brown did and so on from store to store.

The whole scheme is an injustice to the merchants.

What conditions exist in Owen Sound exist also in every village, town and small city. The practice is an old one and it is about time it was done away with. If those who do the soliciting would just pause for a moment and ask themselves the question "Is it fair to put this off on someone else?" and be honest with themselves when they put the question, there would be less of the soliciting done.

Towns are not made by men afraid
Lest somebody else get ahead.
When everyone works and nobody shirks,
You can raise a town from the dead.
And if, while you make your personal stake,
Your neighbor can make one, too.
Your town will be what you want to see.
It isn't your town—it's you.

Mr. A. Caldwell, of Calgary in renewing his Times says: "We were pleased to see my old friend Dr. McClure, in The Times looking hale and hearty. We had a week of very cold weather here, but it is fine weather since and very little snow in Calgary."

Special Envelopes for Soldiers

The Times has printed for use of those corresponding with soldiers in England or at the front addressed envelopes making it very easy to send letters. These sell at 10 cents a parcel. Get a package and insure your letters reaching the boys.

The Last Days of 20% Sale

Wed. Mar. 14th

Wednesday night, March 14th at 10 o'clock we close our big sale and your chance of getting 20% off goods bought here passes.

WE have had a splendid trade, far beyond our expectations, and satisfied customers have gone from our store by the score.

THIS week and the last days of the sale we draw your attention to two lines you must have:

Shoes and Raincoats

No. 1, Shoes for Men and Women

For instance, Ladies' $4 50 fine stylish boots and our 20 per cent off means **$3.60** Where can you buy a late model of good leather at that price?

Again: Take a man's fine, solid leather $6 shoe, and hard to get at that price, knock off 20 per cent and you have a pair of shoes you cannot buy for $6 anywhere. You get them here at **$4.80**. Better buy now You know how prices are climbing.

No. 2, Raincoats

Spring is coming and that means rain, rain rain. Don't spoil good clothes with wet. Keep your clothes neat by one of our standard English-made MacIntosh's. These swell coats sell regularly from $6 to $12, for either ladies or men. By rights you should add 25 per cent to the price because you simply can't get rubber goods at same old prices. Instead of adding, this store is deducting 20 per cent; and you get the finest coat in our store for **$9.60**. Think it over. It pays to buy the best. But if you took a cheaper one, a $6 one, you'd get it here for **$4.80**.

Remember our 20 per cent off sale closes **Wednesday, March 14th at 10 p. m.** Don't ask for it after that time.

B. Hilker

Seeds! Seeds!

1917 must be production year, says Lloyd George

Does it pay to sow the very best?
Answer, Yes.
Where do you get it? At McLaren's.

Red Clover (Lion Brand)
Alsike clover
North Dakota Dry Land Alfalfa
Timothy (Pine Tree Brand)

All other varieties of garden and vegetable seeds.

Better book your Spring order for Coal

McLaren's Hardware

Are You Going West?

TRAVEL By

Canadian
Pacific
Railway

To the west.
Settlers' rates.
Good service

Ask or write for information about Canadian Pacific Railway

R. C. Crawford
Drugs and Kodaks
C. P. R. ticket agent

Patronize home industry, let The Times do your printing.

Seeds! Seeds!

(Government Standard)

Red Clover
Northern Grown
Alfalfa
Alsike
Timothy

Sap buckets and Spiles

Thomson's
Hardware Store

The Bigger My Business The Smaller My Price

I wish it would grow so big I could give things away—then we'd all be happy.

It's children's shoes we draw your attention to, Good strong shoes for school, they look well, fit well and wear like iron. Let us show you. Bring your boy or girl here.

JAS. GEORGE & SON

Good : Company

A good clock is good company. Not only is it useful, but it is a pleasant thing to have, especially one of our home clocks with a soft musical tone announcing the hour.

Let us show you one of our fine line of clocks

Rowlands
The Jeweller

Council Meeting

The Reeve and Councillors Eidt, Pattison and Cuttrill were present at the council meeting on Friday night.

After the minutes a communication re water rates was read from Southampton. Investigation is being made through the surrounding towns as to cost of pumping water.

A by-law was passed authorizing the treasurer to borrow money from Bank of Hamilton

Accounts were passed as follows:

W. Brown	$ 26 00
The Times	12 25
Geo. E. Falconer	10 00
H. D. McLaren	10 00
J. T. Wing & Co.	30 84
Electric Light	55 75
H. D. McLaren	5 00
Geo. Fisher	45 54
	$195 42
Public School Requisition	1317 00
High School requisition	350 00
	$1862 42

The town's part of the weigh scale receipts amounted to $6 50 for February.

Indians are also to have a vote, according to the new Enfranchisement act of the Ontario government.

AUCTION SALE

D. O. Cavin has received instructions from Ed. Parfitt, Lot 41, Lake Range, a mile north of Port Elgin, to sell by public auction on Thursday ***March 8,*** at 1 o'clock the following list: HORSES Two aged mares; mare colt rising 3 years; filly colt

CATTLE—Cow 5 years old, fresh: cow 6 years due next September; heifer, 3 years fresh calved; heifer 3 years farrow; farrow cow milking; heifer 2 years, due to calve in May; two steers, 1 year old; three heifer calves 8 months old; young calf.

PIGS—Brood sow; 2 pigs 10 weeks old, pig crate.

FOWL—40 Plymouth Rock hens; 2 roosters.

IMPLEMENTS—Frost & Wood binder, nearly new; 11 disc drill, with grass seed attachment; Deering mower 5 ft cut; Massey-Harris disc harrow, set of smoothing harrows; two-furrow plow, walking plow, scuffler, turnip pulper, democrat 3 seats; buggy, cutter, cream separator, Daisy churn, set of team harness, set of single harness, heavy waggon, set of bobsleighs, heavy; grindstone, hay rack; sugar kettle, fanning mill, scythes, forks, chains, wheelbarrow, household furniture and many other articles too numerous to mention

50 bushels of O. A. C. oats; and 50 bushels of common oats; a quantity of potatoes.

Everything must go as proprietor has sold his farm.

TERMS—Five dollars and under cash, over that amount, 8 months credit on approved joint notes, six per cent. per annum off for cash on credit amounts.

An Expert On Watches

Every man has genius along a certain line and while he may be successful along other lines, there is always something in which he excells.

Our specialty is the watch. Get yours here, or bring it to us.

J. J. BUSBY,
The Quick Repair House

GIRLS WANTED

For office work to fill the places of men who have gone or are going to the front. Young women can render the Country real service by preparing to take positions in banks and Business offices, and thus relieve men for Active service.

Special Courses obtaining in bookkeeping, shorthand and all other Commercial subjects now in progress. Students admitted at any time. Illustrated Catalogue free.

NORTHERN Business College
Owen Sound, Ontario
C. A. FLEMING, F. C. A., Principal

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Winter Tours

SPECIAL FARES now in effect to resorts in Florida, Georgia, North and South Carolina, Louisiana and other Southern States, and to Bermuda and the West Indies.

Return limit May 31st. 1917
Liberal Stop-overs Allowed

Tickets now on Sale at all G. T. R. ticket offices.

J. S. Cameron, Agent, Port Elgin, Both telephones.

Briefs from the Boys in France

Gunner R. J. McQuarrie, in a letter to his mother here, says; "Received your parcel, and very thankful for it, I have been on leave, and visiting Edinburgh. We also visited London and attended St. Paul's cathedral Sunday morning. There we heard the grandest music and singing I have ever heard. While I was working in the quarter-master's stores to-day, I saw some brushes made by Stevens-Hepner Co. It soon brought me to thinking of old days. Mother, this is a grand old country, and it is worth defending."

Writing from France on January 12 Eldon Dell says: "I was in France for Christmas dinner. We had lots of turkey, plum pudding, etc. We get lots to eat in France. Have had a slight attack of grippe, but am operating a transport truck in good style again. We have to operate near to the trenches and the German shells come close sometimes."

Writing on January 31st Pte. Dell further says: "The weather is cold now. The people say the coldest in 20 years, but it's not cold to we Canadians. The ground is frozen, therefore our transports run easier and the big guns can be moved without road making. I think old Fritz will remember 1917 for many years to come. Big preparations here."

Since Art Christian won the Military Medal we note he has also been promoted to sergeant. Writing on February 4th to his mother here he says: "It has been cold of late, and rather uncomfortable. This is Sunday and am just back from church parade. When my medal comes I will have it sent to you for safekeeping. I saw Jack McDuff. He has been on leave, and was looking fine. Haven't run across any other Port boys, but expect I will when the Bruce Battalion gets here. Tell the people to write. A soldier likes letters, also send The Times."

Jack MacDuff, in a letter home to his mother under date of Dec. 21st tells of a fine visit to London and to Scotland. He says: At Glasgow I saw the Wilkies. They were in good health, and made me very welcome. My visit to the land o' cakes was most enjoyable."

Writing under date of January 21st Jack further says: "We've been busy, and it's so cold it's hard to find a place to write. There is some snow here and it is quite frosty. I met Frank Geddes a few days ago. He looks well but was like the rest of us, plastered with mud. Frank says Ralph will soon be in the trenches again."

The Times is also privileged to print a letter from Sergt. Davis, who is a prisoner in Germany. He is a friend of the MacDuff family, and the letter is sent from Gefangenenlager, Minden, Germany, and is addressed to Miss Eva MacDuff: "I was pleased to get your letter and to know that Jack is well. He deserves a good rest after being so long on duty without a break of any kind. Since I am a prisoner my correspondence is limited. We are allowed to write only two letters and four cards per month. You ask how things are with me. You will see I have been moved from Dulman to Minden. It is not so good here. We could see quite a piece of the country there, but we can only see the sky here, as we are cased in by barrack rooms. But never mind, I suppose I should think myself lucky after escaping from the awful attack and bombardment by Jack Johnsons."

Buried Here

The funeral took place here on Thursday noon last of Mary Douglass, wife of the late Dr. Wm. Douglass, formerly of Port Elgin. She died at her home in Chicago, on Feb. 27, 1917. Mrs. Douglass lived on the old Lakeview Farm, Goderich road north. In 1898 she removed to Chicago where she resided until her death. She is survived by two daughters, Anna C., and Elizabeth M., both of Chicago: and five sons, James H. of Utah; Chester H., of N. Dakota; Wm. S. and Chas. H., both of Washington; and Dr. Frank C., of Chicago. The Douglass family are remembered by many residents in town and community.

SCHOOL REPORTS

The following is the report of S. S. No. 7, Saugeen and Arran for the month of February.

Class 5—Ruby McIver, Anna Bell,

Sr. 4—J. D. Lyness, Alex Geddes, Hazel Moore, Kenzie Bell

Jr. 4—Marie Gowanlock, Richard Webster, Stanley Reany.

Sr. 3 Jessie Hailey, Florence Geddes, Hazel Kaufman, Gladys Busch, Sylvester Chappell, Vera Schwass, Clayton Schwass, Bevis Gowanlock, Muriel Reany.

Sr. 2—Robbie Geddes, Murray Chappell, Oral Gowanlock, Heather Gowanlock.

Jr. 2—Earl Busch, Robbie Chappell, Maggie Moore.

1st class—Ida Schwass, Alexander Heard, Harry Gowanlock, Clifford Reany.

Pr.—Caroline Schwass, Willie Chappell, Ellie Reany, Atta Schwass.

Average attendance 20.

Felicia Wallace, teacher

The following is the report of S. S. No. 12 Bruce for month of February.

Sr. 4—Mina Riebel 259, Celestia Holtzman 232, Minnie Sieffert 224, Pearl Mann 229, Gordon Sieffert 179.

Sr. 3—Howard Sieffert 232, Douglas Riebel 189, xVera Smith 174.

Jr. 3—xLizzie Dobson 133, Harvey Sieffert 120, xCharlie Schell 66, xClarence McDonald 34, xEdith Schell.

Sr. 2—Ernest Riebel 265, Allan Nelson 161, xJames Hearn 50.

Jr. 2—James Scott 231, xHilda Jennings 192, xChester Smith 183, John McDonald 126, xAngus McDonald 101, xDonald McLeod 69, xHugh Guthrie 72, xBertha Scott.

Sr. Pt. 2—Nellie Sieffert 208, xNorman McLeod.

Jr. Pt. 2—Muriel McVittie 202, xGordon Dobson 121, xWillie Smith 60.

Sr. 1—Vera Holtzman, Andrew Smith,

Jr. 1—Muriel Christman, Joseph Cottrill, Wesley Smith, Mary Nelson, Melvin Christman, David Cottrill.

Those marked with an asterisk were absent for one or more examinations.

Average attendance 27.

Belle Robertson, teacher

The following is the report of S. S. No. 14, Bruce, for January and February.

Sr. 4—xElla Kaake, xMargery Dunlop, xMaggie Kaake, Florence Bell.

Jr. 4—xWillie Scott, xCharlotte Dunlop, Bert Scott.

Jr. 3 A—Peter Stafford, Grace Thomas Howard White.

B—Clarke White, Bessie Currie.

Sr. 2—xEthel Kaake, xAlma Dunlop, Arthur Stafford.

Jr. 2—xStella Scott, Elihu Luttrell.

Sr. 1—Walter White, Pansy Gibbons, Harris Gibbons.

Jr. 1—xMilton Scott, xWillie Kaake, xHugh McGillivray, Carl Luttroll, Zelta Atkinson, Willie Christie, Johnnie Stafford.

Primer—Sam Christie.

Those marked x had perfect attendance.

Bertha M. Moulton, teacher

The report of the Red Cross Workers of S. S. No. 10 Bruce and Greenock for year ending January, 1917, is as follows: Receipts from section, $525.78; Grants from Bruce Twp. Council, $70. Total $595.66. Expenditures for material for Red Cross work, $382.66. Balance on hand, $213. The Society shipped 109 flannel shirts, 228 pairs socks, 40 pillows, 87 slips, 27 sheets, 26 shirts, 34 Turkish towelling face cloths, 78 knit face cloths, 850 mouth wipes, 2 bed pan covers. Mrs. D. McGillivray, President: Miss Flora McDonald, Vice President: Miss Bella McGregor, Treasurer; Mabel Nelson, Secretary.

Good Prices Always

Everything at the auction sales these days bring good prices. Last week Auctioneer Cavin sold for Geo. Bannerman a good list of stuff, cows bringing $150 and $140, a yearling heifer $110. Five cows and five yearlings brought $1000.

At Norman McLeod's sale in Arran Tp. there was a good crowd of bidders, cows sold as high as $120; two grass steers brought $122 each, and a three-year-old colt $160.

Farm Changes Hands

Wm. W. MacDonald has sold his farm on the 12th of Bruce to Geo. Collins for $5100. The farm contains 100 acres. Mr. D. C. Cavin negotiated the deal.

Mr. Collins is from Kincardine Tp. Mr. MacDonald has not decided just what he will do.

B—for Best Battalion, for Britain, for Bruce,
R—for Robust men who had no excuse,
U—for the Unit to which we belong,
C—for Canadians, stalwart and strong,
E—for the Empire which we're fighting to save,
We come from the land of the true and the brave.
C—for the Colonel we love so dear,
O—for the officers, I think they are all here,
U—is for us, the men of rank and file,
N—for the No-goods who don't think it worth while,
T—for the Tears they are shedding at home,
For the men in the Trenches and the ones on the foam,
Y—for Yon Victory which we're training to win,
Give the 160 a chance and we'll get to Berlin.

--N. E. Webb, 160th.

In the first four months of the operations of the Ontario Temperance Act, fines to the extent of $35,000 were collected from charges laid by officers of the government, in addition to fines collected by the municipalities.

Mr. F. W. Aylesworth, a former teacher on the Paisley public school staff, has been engaged as principal of Port Elgin public school, to begin his duties this week. Our sister town has been fortunate in securing so capable a man for the position.—Advocate.

Mrs. Burchill, a fully qualified teacher with seven years' experience as principal of continuation schools, has been secured to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Mark at Paisley school.

A little of Sunlight goes a long way; every particle is pure; there is nothing to harm the clothes or impede the rapid progress of the wash. Every cake of Sunlight Soap carries a $5,000 guarantee of purity.

Sunlight Soap
5 cents

Palm Creamery Company

WE have made arrangement with **N. McGillivray, North End Store**, to purchase cream for us in Port Elgin district. Five and eight gallon cans are on hand at this store, fill cans return to the North End and they are shipped to us at once. We guarantee prompt returns and the highest possible prices at all times, consistent with an honest test. Give us a fair trial. We guarantee satisfaction.

Treleaven and Ranton,
Palmerston

FEWER PEOPLE GROWING OLDER

The Public Health Service reports that more people live to the age of forty years to-day, but from forty to sixty years mortality is increasing from degenerative diseases in the U. S.

Thousands of well-informed men and women to-day are learning the true value of

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF THE PUREST COD LIVER OIL

as a powerful blood-enricher and strength-builder to ward off the headaches and backaches that mean weakness. SCOTT'S helps fortify the body against grippe, pneumonia and weakening colds, through its force of medicinal nourishment.

Refuse Alcoholic Extracts That Do Not Contain Cod Liver Oil.

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont. 16-1

"MADE IN CANADA"

The 1917 Ford Touring Car

$495.00

f. o. b. Ford, Ontario

Streamline effect, tapered hood, crown, fenders new radiator with larger cooling surface — these are the principal new features of the 1917 models.

The demand for this new model has been so great that I am having difficulty in obtaining sufficient cars to satisfy my customers.

To insure delivery of your car, I suggest placing an order to-day.

Call and see me—

L. M. SEES, Dealer
Port Elgin, Ont.

TO INVESTORS

THOSE WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME, HAVE
FUNDS REQUIRING INVESTMENT
MAY PURCHASE AT PAR

DOMINION OF CANADA DEBENTURE STOCK

IN SUMS OF $500, OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF

Principal repayable 1st October, 1919.

Interest payable half-yearly, 1st April and 1st October by cheque (free of exchange at any chartered Bank in Canada) at the rate of five per cent per annum from the date of purchase.

Holders of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash, in payment of any allotment made under any future war loan issue in Canada other than an issue of Treasury Bills or other like short date security.

Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.

A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp.

For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA
OCTOBER 7th, 1916.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson X. March 11, 1917.

Jesus the Bread of Life.—John 6: 22-40.

Commentary.—I. Seeking for Jesus (vs. 22-29). 22, 23. On the day following the feeding of the five thousand, a part, at least, of the multitude desired to see Jesus again. They saw that he did not enter the boat to go across the sea with his disciples, and they expected to find him on the east side. 24. They also took shipping—Boats had come across the sea from Tiberias, a city built by Herod Antipas on the west side of the Sea of Galilee, and made by him the capital of his province. These boats were used by the people in going to the west side of the sea in their search for Jesus. They landed in the plain of Gennesaret, a few miles south of Capernaum. Seeking for Jesus—Their search was to be richly rewarded, but not in the manner they were expecting. 25. Rabbi—Master, teacher. When camest thou hither—Their seeking for Jesus was prompted largely by curiosity. This question shows that they were living upon a low plane. "They expect something miraculous. Christ does not gratify their curiosity. If the feeding of the five thousand, which they had witnessed, taught them nothing, what good would it do them to hear of the crossing of the sea?"—Cam. Bib. 26. Verily, verily—This word repeated has the effect of a solemn oath. Jesus is about to rebuke them for their unworthy motives, that he may lead them to something vastly higher. Not because ye saw the miracles—The miracle had been wrought primarily to convince the people of the Messiahship of Jesus and secondarily to relieve hunger. They who had asked Jesus the question were not affected by the first consideration, but were by the second. The sign, the miracle, in itself had not appealed to them, but the plentiful supply of food had. Because ye did eat of the loaves—This would be a severe charge for one who was merely human to make, but Jesus, the Son of God, saw clearly the motives of those who had questioned him, and his judgment of them was absolutely correct. They were seeking for material benefits. There are multitudes in that class to-day. If there is any material advantage to them in being religious, they are ready to be known as Christians. They have no conception of spiritual blessedness. They mind earthly things and are wholly unconcerned respecting spiritual values.

27. Labor not for the meat which perisheth—Jesus would not have us indolent or neglectful of our physical needs. He would have us diligent to provide for our households, but this should not be our chief concern. That meat which endureth unto everlasting life—He urged upon the people the necessity of giving first attention to the interests of the soul. This is in full harmony with his words recorded in Matt. 6: 33. The meat spoken of here is spiritual sustenance, grace, salvation. Which the Son of man shall give—The benefits which Jesus urges his hearers to seek would come through himself alone. Him hath God the Father sealed—The Father attested, or authenticated, the Messiahship and Sonship of Jesus by the prophecies of the Old Testament, by the voice from heaven and by the miracles which were wrought by him. The recent miracle east of the sea, which they had witnessed, sealed this great truth. 28. What shall we do—The attention of the people had been drawn from the material to the spiritual, to some extent, at least. They wished to know what works they might perform to secure the "meat" that would endure to everlasting life. 29. This is the work of God—This is the work God would have you do. This should absorb your interests and employ your energies of soul. Believe on him whom he hath sent—The work of God is to believe on his Son. To do this one must turn away from his sins, submit himself fully to the divine will and receive Jesus by faith into his heart and life. This will accomplish such a change in one that he becomes a new creature in Christ Jesus. This faith will free him from condemnation, and as he walks in the light, it will bring to him the cleansing of his heart from all sin (1 John 1: 7.) It is by a steady and continuous faith in Christ that one is kept pure in heart.

II. Asking for a sign (vs. 30-34). 30. what sign shewest thou—Christ's hearers understood from what he had said that he claimed to be the Messiah, and they asked for a sign as a proof of the correctness of his claim. They did not consider the miracle of feeding the five thousand sufficient. "As Jesus claimed the right of teaching them, and, as it was manifest that he would teach them differently from what they supposed Moses to teach, it was natural to ask him by what authority he claimed the right to be heard."—Barnes. 31. our fathers did eat manna in the desert—Reference is made to the supply of food the Lord gave to the children of Israel during their forty years' wandering in the wilderness. They who were questioning Jesus would have it understood that Moses gave the manna, and yet he was not the Messiah; and Jesus must give a greater sign than that or they would not believe in him. he gave them bread from heaven—Moses was divinely appointed to lead Israel to Canaan, and through him he communicated with the people, but it was the Lord who provided the manna, and not Moses. 32. Moses gave you not that bread from heaven—Their statement was wrong in two particulars. In the first place, it was the Lord that gave the supply of food. In the second place, it was food for the body that was given in the wilderness; while the Father was offering the world that which would nourish the soul, "the true bread from heaven." 33. the bread of God is he which cometh down from heaven—That which feeds the soul, imparting and sustaining spiritual life, is the bread of life, but the direct statement is not made until a little later. 34. evermore give us this bread—This petition was based on a low conception of what Jesus was offering them. "Whatever miraculous supply he has at command, they would like to receive, not transiently, like the great repast, but permanently—evermore." — Whedon. This request reminds us of the water that Jesus offered her. She would be glad to have it, so she would not be obliged to come to the well to draw (John 4:15.

III. Jesus the bread of life (vs. 35-40). 35. I am the bread of life—In v. 32 he spoke of himself in the third person, and now he speaks unmistakably of himself, using the first person. Jesus is the bread of life, not only because of his life-sustaining power, but also because he gives life. The manna of which his hearers had spoken satisfied only bodily needs temporarily, but Jesus satisfies spiritual needs eternally. He that cometh ..... he that believeth—The conditions upon which Jesus gives himself to the individual are that he leave all other systems of religious trust and come to Jesus as his only support and believe in him with all his heart. Soul hunger and soul thirst are fully met in Jesus. 36. Ye also have seen me, and believe not—Their opportunities had been great, for they had heard his instructions and had seen the miracle which he wrought on the other side of the sea. "They had even seen him, and yet did not believe on him," is the sense of the passage. 37. All that the Father giveth me shall come to me—Those who come at the call of God, he is representing here as giving to Christ, because it is through his blood alone that they can be saved. God, by his spirit, convinces of sin, righteousness and judgment; those who acknowledge their iniquity, and their need of salvation, he gives to Christ, that is, he points out to them the Lamb of God who takes away the sin of the world.—Clarke. I will in no wise cast out—This is a precious promise and it has comforted myriads of sin-burdened souls as they have looked to Jesus. 38-40. It is clearly the will of the Father that all shall come to his Son, and to those who thus come he will impart life, spiritual life; and those who receive and retain this life shall be raised up at the last day and shall be forever with the Lord. He wills the highest good of all.

Questions.—Who were trying to find Jesus? What reason did Jesus give for this desire to see him? To what did Jesus seek to call their attention? Why did they ask for a sign? What did Jesus tell them to do if they would please God? What did the people say about manna? What did Jesus mean when he said that he was the bread of life? Quote a rich promise contained in the lesson. On what conditions will Jesus become the bread of life to us?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Imperishable food.
I. The gift of God.
II. Received by faith.

I. The gift of God. Christ's knowledge of the human heart was shown in exposing the false motives of those who followed Him. He did not pronounce it wrong for the multitude to feel the cravings of nature or to rejoice in the miraculous supply afforded them in the desert. They were not rebuked for following Him. The defect was in their lack of spiritual perception and the desire for eternal life. They were moved by their stimulated appetites without any gratitude or devotion. They did not recognize the Giver in the bread, nor the Bread of life in the Giver. Jesus rebuked excessive attention to the body to the neglect of the soul. He proclaimed the essential superiority of the food which endures. He gave a striking and just representation of Himself. He revealed Himself plainly as the Bread of life. He intimated that there was in Him that, which if properly received, would communicate eternal life. He passed gradually from figure to reality. From the miracle of the loaves the multitude would gladly have received Him as their king. They would have headed an uprising to make Him such, but on being informed directly of His divine origin and His mission to earth, and that they must believe on Him as their Saviour from sin, they demanded further evidence. The difficulty was not that the Messiah's origin should be mysterious. The popular opinion was that when Christ came no one would know from whence He came. The Jews supposed they knew exactly who Jesus was, the son of Joseph and Mary. His miracles could not undo the impression made on their minds by the circumstances of His life at Nazareth. He was still but the carpenter's son. Jesus did not alter His words to meet the moral difficulties present in their minds. He proved His claim, that of having been sent into the world by the Father to perform a specific work. He asserted that it was not Moses, but God who fed the people with manna. Hence there could be no comparison between Moses and Jesus. The Bread of life was not limited to one people, but offered to the whole race of mankind. Jesus proceeded to speak of His Father's placing His people in the care of His Son as the Mediator. God the Father was declared to be the Author of the plan of salvation, Jesus claimed a power within Himself to constrain wanderers to return to God.

II. Received by faith. Jesus urged the supreme importance of motive in religion, the transcendent value of the salvation of the soul and that faith in himself which would lead to eternal life. He declared that believing in him is the greatest of all works, the comprehensive summary of all true work. The requirement to believe on him comprehended a full consent to be saved by him. It was this simple and implicit trust which created the difficulty. They imagined there was some higher work yet to be done than any commanded by the law of Moses. They believed themselves to be prepared to do whatever needed to be done. Jesus saw the spiritual nature of man in all its priceless capacity, and to this he addressed himself when he bade his hearers eat of his flesh and drink of his blood. He would have them understand that the true aim in life is not the attainment of material good, but the attainment of spiritual life in him. To feel his love, to do his will, was the aim in life worthy of their pursuit, worthy of the nature with which their Creator had endowed them. The very purpose of Christ's mission to earth, his teachings and miracles, his sufferings and death, was that he might give himself to the hungering heart of humanity. Belief in him consists of the turning of the soul to righteousness. Inner conviction determines action. Believing is the inner process, work is the outer process. Belief is the motive, work the result. Belief is the cause, work is the effect. Faith in Christ is God's appointment as the sole means of salvation. The primary element of all true faith is simple reliance on the gospel testimony that Christ is all sufficient for the purpose of salvation. The amazing love of the fathers appears in choosing and drawing guilty men to be saved. Every stage of the Redeemer's life confirmed the comforting fact that "God sent not his Son into the world to condemn the world." The Father sends his Son to men, and men to his Son.

T. R. A.

MURAD
CIGARETTES
Everywhere
Why?
The blending is exceptional
S. Anargyros

HOW TO FEED FARM POULTRY FOR PROFITS

Egg Production Depends Largely Upon Proper Methods of Feeding, and Upon Egg Production, Especially Winter Egg Production, Depends the Profits—Anyone Can Follow This Practical Advice.

One of the leading principles in poultry keeping is successful feeding for egg production. The number of eggs laid by a farm flock decides, to a very great extent, whether the flock is a source of profit or loss to its owner.

To obtain the best results from successful feeding the flock must be composed of well matured birds. These birds should be strong, healthy and vigorous when put in the laying pen in the fall of the year. Any birds that contract colds or other ailments should be removed from the flocks. This is essential to prevent disease from spreading.

Experiments have shown that birds lay more eggs during their pullet year period of usefulness. The farmer should see that the large majority of his flock is composed of pullets. To be exact, the flock of one hundred hens should consist of seventy-five pullets and twenty-five yearlings. The yearlings should be kept primarily for breeders, and the pullets maintained to serve as winter egg producers. The twenty-five yearlings should be selected during the laying season of the pullet year and, if possible, during the winter months. Those birds which are winter egg producers should be selected and leg banded and the remainder sold in June or July.

STIMULATING EGG PRODUCTION.

The pullets should be forced to secure a large egg production, but the yearlings should be fed rather sparingly during the early part of the winter. High feedings would tend to stimulate egg production, and this is not desirable, as it affects the fertility of the eggs and also weakens the vitality of the chickens. The breeding yearlings should be fed liberally before the breeding season opens, to stimulate egg production. Hatching eggs should be available about March 15th, and mating should be done at least ten days before that date.

Egg production is largely controlled by the method of feeding. Abundance of litter should be scattered on the floor of the hen house. Even as much as ten to twelve inches is often advisable in order to provide exercise for the birds. The grains should be scattered in the litter, which should be dry and light. It is a good practice to stir the straw or chaff with a fork directly after feeding. By which practice being followed the litter can be kept from forming into a compact state and the grains given become incorporated readily in the loosened material. To secure her food the hen must work, and this is the best possible way of making the birds take their daily exercise.

The laying hen must have an abundance of good, palatable, nutritious food. A variety of feeds should be fed, as each kind of grain serves a different function in the production of eggs. Certain grains are known as heat producing foods, others serve to maintain and build up tissues and organs of the body, others furnish energy to carry on the various functions of the body, and still others to supply material for egg production. When it is understood that each kind of grain performs its special duty, the importance of variety can be readily appreciated.

It is a well-known fact that fowls prefer whole to ground grains. The larger part of the ration, therefore, should consist of whole grains. Such grains as corn, wheat, oats and buckwheat are used to a very great extent to supply the whole grain ration. Corn is an excellent winter feed, being a great heat producing food, and very appetizing. It has great fat producing qualities and should be fed with judgment. As the weather becomes warm in spring the amount of corn in the laying ration should be gradually decreased. Wheat is undoubtedly one of our leading poultry feeds. While good, sound wheat is preferable to any other grade, good results can be obtained by feeding shrunken or frozen wheat, provided the grain is not too badly damaged. It is often more economical to feed slightly damaged wheat than wheat of good milling qualities. Oats make a good poultry food when they are of good quality and contain a low percentage of hull. Poor oats should never be used for poultry feeding. Oats may be fed either whole or crushed with good results. Buckwheat makes one of the best poultry feeds we have, but being a strong laxative feed must be fed with considerable judgment. It is high in flesh and fat producing qualities and can be fed to good advantage in late autumn and winter. Buckwheat should never be fed in spring or summer, and at no time should it constitute more than one-third of the laying ration.

The best laying ration we know of in whole grains is as follows: two parts corn, two parts wheat and one part buckwheat or oats. Feeding should be done twice daily, early in the morning and about three o'clock in the afternoon. The grain should be thrown in the litter and enough fed in the morning to keep the hens busy for several hours. Feeding in the afternoon should always be done early enough to enable the birds to pick up a full meal before going to roost. Any grain which may remain in the litter over night will be picked up the following morning before the attendant makes his morning visit. The amount of feed required must, in all cases, be regulated by the attendant. No definite amount can be given from day to day. A good plan is to brush away some of the litter and see if there is any grain remaining before feeding. The litter should be free from grain at least once each day.

DON'T OVERFEED WITH WET MASH.

In addition to the whole grain ration already mentioned, some ground grains should be given. Such feeds as wheat bran, ground or crushed oats, middlings and cornmeal serve feeds with high protein content, such as linseed meal, gluten meal and beef scraps, should be added to the ground grain ration. A good mash mixture is composed of as follows: wheat bran, 200 lbs.; ground or crushed oats, 100 lbs.; middlings, 100 lbs.; middlings, 100 lbs.; cornmeal, 50 lbs.; beef scraps, 49 lbs.; linseed meal, 20 lbs.

This mash should be fed in a self-feeding hopper, which should be before the birds at all times. Before putting the mash in the hopper it should be thoroughly mixed. This mash can also be fed as a wet mash by moistening it with water or sour skim milk, preferably the latter. Care must be exercised not to overfeed with wet mash, as overfeeding causes laziness and a retarded egg yield. The wet mash should be fed in troughs and only what the birds can pick up in a very few minutes. When properly fed, wet mashes, due to their palatability, stimulate egg production. Dry mash feeding is more largely followed with large flocks, as by this method labor is minimized but when the flock is moderate in size both methods could be followed with good results. Wet mashes should be fed every other day, or at least twice a week, for best results. The proper time for feeding this mash is at noon or shortly after dinner hour.

Beef scraps supply the animal food so necessary for maximum egg production. Green cut bone can also be used to good advantage providing it is fresh. Great care must be exercised in feeding green cut bone and very small quantities used. Overfeeding with cut green bone upsets the digestive organs and reduces the egg yield. Sour milk is also a good animal food and should be more largely used on poultry feeding.

During the winter months some form of green food must be supplied. Mangels, turnips, cabbage, sprouted oats, clover or alfalfa hay may be fed. Mangels are perhaps the best and should be fed if possible. Split the mangel in two and spike the pieces to the wall and the birds will consume large quantities of them. The same method can be used in the feeding of turnips or cabbage. Sprouted oats can be grown in a warm room or basement by soaking the oats for twenty to twenty-four hours in lukewarm water and then spreading them out in a layer about one inch thick on the floor. They must be kept moist and occasionally stirred to prevent moulding. As soon as sprouting commences they must not be disturbed, but should be watered daily. Feed to the laying stock when about three inches in length. Clover or alfalfa hay, if of good quality, also make excellent green food for laying hens and should be fed regularly, either cut and steamed, or fed dry as litter, allowing the birds to pick off the leaves.

Oyster shells and grit should be kept before the birds at all times. Oyster shell is largely composed of lime from which the hens make egg shells, and grit aids in the process of digestion.

As the egg is composed largely of water it is very important that water or sour milk be kept before the birds at all times. The milk should be sour and thickened, and the water fresh for best results. If milk is used the drinking utensils should be kept perfectly clean.

To obtain the best results from feed and labor expended the birds must be properly housed. It is not necessary that the house be warm or costly, but it must be comfortable, dry, and free from draughts. These, together with plenty of light, are the essentials for poultry housing. Each bird should be allowed four to four and one-half square feet for Leghorns or other light breeds, and five square feet for utility breeds such as Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds or Orpingtons. The smaller the house, the more costly will be the housing problem. It has been found that hens can be most economically housed in lots of about one hundred. To accommodate one hundred hens the house should be twenty feet square. This gives the maximum floor space with the least possible outlay. The windows or curtains should be on the south side, and the roosts on the north wall.

Only by proper breeding, judicious feeding and comfortable housing can the highest egg yield be expected from any flock of laying hens.

—The Canadian Countryman

COSTLY PAPER.

(Life)

With the advancing cost of white paper, announcements like the following may be looked for in the magazines: "Authors submitting manuscript are requested to enclose small sum to defray cost of rejection slip."

"Does your husband worry about the grocery bill?" "No; he says there's no sense in both himself and the grocer worrying over the same bills."—Boston Transcript.

THE VAMPIRE.

Queer Beliefs That Cling About This Old World Superstition.

The vampire, according to the belief of eastern Europe, is the physical body of a dead person, male or female, that maintains itself in a sort of half life in the grave by returning to its former haunts and nourishing itself on the blood of living persons. This superstition is characteristically Slavonic.

The vampire superstition is strongest in White Russia and the Ukraine, though it also pervades the popular belief in Poland and Servia, among the Czechs of Bohemia and the Slovaks of Hungary and is to be traced as far as Albania and Greece. Comparative philology proves it to have had a common origin with the equally hideous legend of the were wolf, a human being who could at will assume the appearance and ferocity of a wolf, which if wounded in its nocturnal pursuits in the head or limbs could not efface its injuries or escape detection when it returned to its human form.

The vampire is to be detected during his visits to the haunts of man by his extreme pallor, his unnaturally long and pointed canine teeth and his fetid breath. The vampire also throws no shadow either upon the ground or on a looking glass, and is never seen to eat or drink. How he leaves and re-enters his grave is an undecided point, because no one is ever supposed to have had the courage and address to see, but the belief is that locked doors and closed windows are no bar to his movements.—London Globe.

Puss and the Bell.

Cats are certainly not so demonstrative as dogs, but, according to many cat lovers, they are quite as sagacious. Archbishop Whately has recorded that his mother's cat habitually rang the bell whenever it wanted a room door opened. On the first occasion that Pussy made her wish known in this way the family had retired to bed.

"In the middle of the night," says the archbishop, "the parlor bell was rung violently. The sleepers, startled from their repose, proceeded down stairs with poker and tongs to intercept, as they thought, the predatory movements of a burglar. But they were equally surprised to find that the bell was rung by Pussy, who frequently repeated the act whenever she wished to get out of the parlor."—London Spectator.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dairy Produce—		
Butter, choice dairy	$0 42	$0 45
Eggs, new-laid, doz.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cheese, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., fancy, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressed Poultry—		
Turkeys, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fowl, lb.	0 22	[illegible]
Geese, Spring	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ducklings, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spring chickens, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fruits—		
Apples, Baldwin, bbl.	4 50	6 50
Do., Spies, bbl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., Greenings, bbl.	5 00	6 00
Do., 6-qt. bkt.	0 40	0 50
Do., 11-qt. bkt.	0 65	0 75
Vegetables—		
Beets, per bag	1 75	[illegible]
Carrots, per bag	1 50	[illegible]
Do., 6-qt. bkt.	0 25	[illegible]
Cabbages, bkt.	0 25	[illegible]
Horseradish, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leeks, bunch	0 10	[illegible]
Lettuce, doz., bchs., small	0 25	[illegible]
Do., doz., bchs., small	0 40	[illegible]
Onions, bundle	0 05	[illegible]
Do., 11-qt. bkt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., 6-qt. bkt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potatoes, per bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Parsnips, per bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sage, bunch	0 05	[illegible]
Savory, bunch	0 05	[illegible]
Turnips, bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., 11-qt. bkt.	[illegible]	[illegible]

MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Beef, forequarters, cwt.	$13 00	$15 00
Do., hindquarters	16 00	18 00
Carcases, choice	15 50	[illegible]
Do., common	11 50	[illegible]
Veals, common	9 50	[illegible]
Do., medium	12 50	14 50
Do., prime	17 50	[illegible]
Heavy hogs	12 50	14 50
Shop hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Abattoir hogs	19 50	20 00
Mutton, heavy	10 00	12 00
Do., light	14 00	[illegible]
Lambs, yearlings	21 00	[illegible]

TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS.

Export cattle, choice	10 50	[illegible]
Butcher cattle, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. do. medium	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. do. common	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butcher cows, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. do. medium	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. do. canners	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. bulls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feeding steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stockers, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. light	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milkers, choice, each	50 00	115 00
Springers	50 00	115 00
Sheep, ewes	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bucks and culls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lambs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs, fed and watered	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calves	[illegible]	[illegible]

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats—				
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flax—				
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]			

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis—Wheat—May [illegible]; July [illegible]. Cash—No. 1 hard, [illegible]; No. 1 Northern, [illegible]; No. 2 Northern, [illegible]. Corn—No. 3 yellow, [illegible]. Oats—No. 3 white, [illegible]. Flour—Fancy patents [illegible]; quoted at [illegible]; first clears advanced [illegible]; quoted at [illegible]; other grades unchanged. Bran unchanged.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth—Wheat—No. 1 hard, [illegible]; No. 1 Northern, [illegible]; No. 2 Northern, [illegible]; May, [illegible].

LONDON WOOL SALES.

London.—The offerings at the wool auction sales to-day amounted to [illegible] bales. It was a mixed assortment, and was eagerly absorbed at rising prices. New Zealand scoured touched [illegible]; South Wales greasy, [illegible], and Cape of Good Hope and Natal greasy, [illegible]. Linseed, on track, [illegible]; May, [illegible]; July, [illegible] bid.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts 6,000.
Market steady.

Native beef cattle	8 05	[illegible]
Western steers	8 00	[illegible]
Stockers and feeders	6 40	[illegible]
Cows and heifers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calves	9 00	[illegible]
Hogs, receipts 25,000.		
Market firmer.		
Light	12 75	[illegible]
Mixed	13 15	[illegible]
Heavy	13 15	[illegible]
Rough	13 15	[illegible]
Good to choice hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bulk of sales	13 30	[illegible]
Sheep, receipts 14,000.		
Market steady.		
Wethers	10 75	[illegible]
Lambs, native	11 85	[illegible]

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, Report—Cattle, receipts [illegible], steady.

Veals, receipts [illegible]; active; [illegible]. Hogs, receipts [illegible]; active and higher; heavy [illegible]; mixed [illegible]; yorkers [illegible]; light yorkers [illegible]; pigs [illegible]; roughs [illegible]; stags [illegible]. Sheep and lambs, receipts [illegible]; steady; lambs [illegible]; yearlings [illegible]; wethers [illegible]; ewes [illegible]; mixed sheep [illegible].

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Flour, winter patents—[illegible]. Hops in London (Pacific Coast)—[illegible]. Hams, short cut, [illegible]. Bacon, Cumberland cut, [illegible]. Clear bellies, [illegible]. Long clear middles, light, [illegible]. Long clear middles, heavy, [illegible]. Short clear backs, [illegible]. Lard, prime western in tierces—[illegible]. American, refined in boxes—[illegible]. Australian in London—[illegible]. Turpentine, spirits—[illegible]. Resin, common—[illegible]. Petroleum, refined—[illegible]. Linseed Oil—[illegible]. Cotton Seed Oil, hull refined, spot—[illegible].

How to Recoup.

Curdled Custard.—Suppose your boiled custard curdles. Try putting it in a very cold basin and beating it briskly. Another plan is to add a teaspoonful of corn flour mixed to a paste with water. Cook this for a few minutes, then strain the thickened custard into a glass dish.

To Thicken Batter.—In mixing any pudding made with batter you may add too much liquid if you are in a hurry. If your batter is too thin, thicken it with white breadcrumbs.

When cream doesn't whip stand it where it will get very cold, then add to it the white of an egg and beat them together thoroughly.

If mayonnaise curdles put the yolk of an egg into a very cold basin and add the curdled sauce drop by drop, stirring steadily all the time.

QUITE RIGHT.

(Boston Transcript)

Dibbs—Home, they say, is the dearest place on earth.
Wibbs—Yes, that's why we quit housekeeping and went to board.

Blobbs—Disappointment has driven many a man to the bughouse. Slobbs—Yes, even nuts are not all they are cracked up to be.

The strangeness of foreign life throws one back into himself.—Cardinal Newman.

STRANGLES

Or Distemper in stallions, brood mares, colts and all others is most destructive. The germ causing the disease must be removed from the body of the animal. To prevent the trouble the same must be done.

SPOHN'S COMPOUND

Will do both—cure the sick and prevent those "exposed" having the disease. All druggists.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists, Goshen, Ind., U.S.A.

A PUZZLING CASE

Major, I was astonished; not at seeing him there exactly, but at the idea that instead of remaining in seclusion after the tragedy of the previous night, he had ventured out into society so soon. Upon my word, considering how he professed to love Mazzucata, it was hardly decent, but the young men of the present day have no hearts, nor palates, either, seeing they appreciate neither women nor dinners to the extent which such delights demand. Now, when I was a young man—but there, I must digress no longer, but come back to the story and to Gilbert, who, as I said before, was seated in the writingroom looking at an envelope he had just addressed.

So absorbed was he in his own thoughts that he did not notice me when I entered, and as we had the apartment to ourselves, I determined to try the effect on him of a little surprise. Evidently he was thinking of the Mazzucata tragedy, so if I suddenly asked him about the Black Carnation, he would be so startled that he might blurt out the truth, whatever it was, about that ridiculous flower. My interview with Dallas had put me on my guard against giving a man time to collect himself and tell lies, so I judged it wisest for my purpose in this instance to startle Tressinger, and, so to speak, bounce all he knew out of him. Having thus made up my mind I stole quietly behind him and sharply uttered the cabalistic words used by Dallas an hour previous.

"What about the Black Carnation?"

Such a cry as he gave I never heard before and I trust I never will again for it made my blood curdle to hear it as he sprang to his feet with a horrified face.

"Major Granby," he gasped at length, "Major Granby!"

Being an old soldier, I have always my wits about me, and therefore seeing he was more upset than I bargained for, I touched the bell and ordered a glass of cognac when the waiter appeared.

"Major!" said Gilbert, again recovering himself with an effort, "what do you mean?"

"About the Black Carnation?"

He put up his hands to his face with a kind of groan and fell back in his chair as though in a faint. I own I was much puzzled at this extraordinary behavior, and would have spoken at once so eager was my curiosity, when, fortunately, the brandy arrived. Having sent the waiter out of the room, I took the glass in my hand and approached Gilbert, who still remained seated in the armchair, with his face covered.

"Here, my boy, take this," I said, in a kind tone, for I felt sorry for the way in which I had startled him. "Drink it down and you will feel better."

With a sigh, he removed his hands from his face and took the glass, the contents of which he drained at one breath, then looked up into my face with a forced smile which he strove to render as careless as possible, but the attempt was not successful with me.

"Well, Major Granby, you rather startled me."

"So I see; but why should my remark startle you?" I asked, looking at him sharply.

"Because I did not know you knew anything about the Black Carnation."

"Nor did I until this morning."

"Who told you about it?" asked Gilbert, nervously.

"Dallas."

"Dallas!" he repeated with a start, "the fellow to whom you introduced me last night?"

"The same."

"And what does he know about the Black Carnation?"

"I am not aware of the extent of his knowledge. I call on him this morning, and when I was going he said, 'Ask Tressinger about the Black Carnation.' What he meant I do not know."

"I know, however," muttered the young man, thoughtfully; "yes, I know, so I have no doubt she told him also."

"Who told him and what?"

"Mazzucata told him about the Black Carnation."

"What is the Black Carnation?" I asked, desperately curious regarding this mysterious flower.

Tressinger hesitated a moment and looked steadily at the carpet, then raised his eyes and met my eager gaze.

"I don't know why I should not tell you," he said, at length, in a low voice; "it is a flower."

"An artificial flower?"

"No, a real flower."

"Rubbish! whoever heard of a Black Carnation?"

"No one; but it exists for all that."

"I don't believe it."

"I do! I must, because I have seen it."

"Seen a Black Carnation! You are joking, Gilbert."

"Upon my word of honor I am not. I have seen a natural carnation as black as your hat."

"Dyed or painted!"

"No! grown by nature."

"Impossible. Nature does not indulge in such freaks."

"Perhaps not often, but in this case she has created a black flower."

"Well," said I impatiently, "whether this flower be natural or artificial, what has it to do with the death of Mazzucata?"

"It was a sign that she was to die."

"Why? did she belong to a secret society?"

"I don't know."

"Do you belong to a secret society?"

Tressinger looked at me in some surprise at my question.

"I? No! Why do you ask?"

"Oh, because—because—well, I hardly know how to explain myself."

"Major Granby," said Gilbert, after a pause, during which he eyed me keenly, "you seem to take a great interest in the death of Mazzucata."

"Yes, I do. I want to know who killed her."

"And your reason?"

"Not a very worthy one. I have detective fever."

"In this instance I would advise you not to have detective fever."

"In Heaven's name, why?"

"Because you will never find out who killed Mazzucata."

"You, too!" I cried curiously; "why, Dallas said exactly the same thing to me."

"Dallas said the same thing," repeated Gilbert, with lively interest; "why, what has he to do with it?"

"That's just what I wish to find out."

My companion rose to his feet, and took a few turns up and down the room with a perplexed look on his face.

"I can't conceive why Dallas should say that," he muttered, after a pause; "he cannot suspect her."

"Her!" said I, overhearing this remark, which was not meant for my ear, "oh, it is a woman, then?"

"No, no! certainly not," replied Gilbert, sharply; "who said such a thing?"

"Not Dallas, then you."

"What! did Dallas say that the crime had been committed by a woman?"

"Well, he hinted as much, and now yet—"

"If I said anything I meant nothing. It was a slip of the tongue."

"Slips of the tongue sometimes tell more than the most carefully prepared speech," I answered, with a shrewd nod of my head.

"I wish you would stop talking like a sphinx," cried the young man, in an ill-tempered tone, resuming his seat. "What do you mean by all this questioning?"

"I wish to find out who killed Mazzucata."

"Then you never will find out."

The agreement of Dallas and Tressinger on this point puzzled me greatly, and it seemed as though I were likely to learn as little from the latter as I had done from the former, when, in desperation, I determined to appeal to his love of life by showing him the perilous position in which he stood.

"Listen to me, Gilbert," I said, gravely, laying my hand on his shoulder: "I knew your uncle intimately and promised him before he died to do all I could for his nephew. The time has now come when I can do a great deal—that is, if you will be plain with me."

"What do you want me to tell you, major?" he asked, in a wondering tone.

"Tell me all about Mazzucata and this Black Carnation."

"To what end?"

"Because I want to find out who killed this woman, and it seems to me that there is a clue to be found in this flower you speak of."

Tressinger remained silent for a few moments in deep thought, and then spoke out plainly.

"I will tell you all I know, but I am afraid it will neither solve the mystery nor go any way towards elucidating it. I know no more than you do who killed Mazzucata."

"You know that it is a woman."

"No, I do not, it is only my fancy."

"Then why are you and Dallas agreed on this point?"

"Dallas puzzles me," said Gilbert, evading the point of my question, "and I cannot conceive why he should make any mention of the Black Carnation."

"Confound you and this Black Carnation. What does it all mean?"

"I wish I knew. However, I will make you as wise as I am myself, and then you can draw your own conclusions."

I waited impatiently for the story, and seeing this he began without further preamble, which was just as well, seeing that my curiosity was bringing on a fit of bad temper.

"I met Mazzucata some six months ago at Monte Carlo, where she was then singing. You know I was brought up to be a singer, and have studied at Milan, so on being introduced to her she took a great interest in me on this account. From interest we rapidly passed into a state of affection for one another and from thence to ardent love. I really believed she loved me truly. Oh, yes, I know what you are going to say, that she had many lovers before she met me. I am aware of all that—she told me all about her past life, and believe me, major, she was not so bad as people make out. Every singer's reputation is at the mercy of a scandal-loving public, and because my poor Marietta disregarded the conventionalities she laid herself open to censure, therefore her fair fame suffered, but I believed in her, despite all scandal, and would have made her my wife, had she lived."

"Dallas also."

"I know all about Dallas' infatuation. He met her eighteen months ago in Italy, and persecuted her with his attentions, but beyond accepting such attentions as a pretty woman is accustomed to receive from a man, she gave him no encouragement. Still, notwithstanding her coldness, he persisted in his suit and offers of marriage, so she promised to give him an answer when he returned from his tour in the east. Meanwhile she met me, and as I tell you, we fell in love with one another; she promised to become my wife when we heard that Dallas had returned."

"You heard yesterday, I suppose, for he only told me he only came back to town in the morning."

"Exactly, ill news travels fast, you know. Well, she was going to tell him to-day that she intended to be my wife, when the catastrophe of last night occurred and robbed me of the woman I adored."

He buried his face in his hands much affected, and respecting his grief, I remained sympathetically silent until he recovered himself.

"But what has all this to do with the Black Carnation?"

"Everything; listen. Marietta would not tell me anything of her girlhood, and to this day I am absolutely ignorant of her name."

"It is Mary Magillan, according to Dallas."

"Mary Magillan," he replied, scornfully, "that is a lie she told Dallas to keep him quiet, but it is not her real name, for she told no one, not even to me. No one knows her real name, least of all, Dallas, and my knowledge of her life does not extend further back than her debut in La Scala three years ago as Marietta Mazzucata."

"She is Irish."

"Yes, I am aware of that, but I don't know which part of Ireland she came from."

"Do you know if she had any enemies?"

"Not that I ever heard of, but she must have had some unknown enemy, for on several occasions she told me she would die a violent death, and would receive a warning in the shape of a Black Carnation."

"Which you saw?"

"Well, to tell you the truth I did not believe there was such a thing in existence as a Black Carnation, but she assured me there was, and that she would receive one and be killed shortly afterwards."

"Well, did she receive the warning?"

"Yes! Two days after she arrived in England I called at her hotel, and without a word she handed to me a flower, which was nothing more than a carnation, coal black. She then said she would be killed shortly, but refused to tell me any more, so I know nothing of the person who sent her the token, or who killed her."

"[illegible] a warning [illegible]"

"Yes! she was in a terrible state of mind, and wanted to forfeit her engagement. Indeed she did so, and was going back to Paris to-day with me, where we were to have been married at once."

"But why did she sing last night?"

"The manager persuaded her, and she told me that she felt safe on the stage, as no one could kill her before a thousand people. Yet you saw what happened. Oh, the demon who killed her, if I could only find out who it was!"

I took his hand and comforted him as well as I was able. "We will search for the assassin of Mazzucata together, Gilbert."

MAJOR GRANBY'S THEORY.

Number Two.

Discarding the theory that Dallas murdered Mazzucata out of sheer jealousy, I firmly believe that she met her death at the hands of an emissary of some secret society, and that the Black Carnation was the official notice of her death. My reasons are as follows:

She was Irish, and therefore likely to be connected with some organization for the purpose of freeing her country.

She refused to tell Tressinger from whom she expected the token of a Black Carnation, and was doubtless sworn to secrecy, on that and other points.

She duly received the fatal token and expected her death.

She was killed by an infernal machine, which is plainly the method employed by secret societies.

The explosion took place in public so as to show all other members of the society that nothing could protect them from death if they once incurred the wrath of their organization.

CHAPTER IV.

My conversation with Gilbert afforded me much food for reflection during the next few days, as it tended rather to deepen than to solve the mystery of Mazzucata's death. I must own that the episode of the Black Carnation seemed to favor the idea that she had fallen a victim to the vengeance of a secret society. This being the case, as I now began to believe, my suspicions regarding the criminality of Dallas were set at rest, and I sought him out with the idea of securing his co-operation in hunting down the dastardly assassin who was guilty of this wicked crime.

On calling at his rooms, however, I found that he had departed from town for a few days' rest, being, as his valet informed me, quite unnerved by the opera house catastrophe. His servant was unable to give me further information, so, considerably disheartened by this unforeseen absence of Dallas, I came away in a very downcast frame of mind.

It was now nearly a week since that tragic occurrence, but up to the present no arrest had been made in connection with the crime, and it seemed as though the mystery would never be solved. It is true that the papers notified the public that the police had a clue, which would undoubtedly lead to the discovery of the assassin, but the papers always make that statement, though, in nine cases out of ten, it is quite untrue. Scotland Yard, infallible as it deems itself to be, knew nothing further than that Mazzucata had been killed by the explosion of an infernal machine, while the curious episode of the Black Carnation, which might have given them a key to the riddle, was quite unknown to the authorities.

As to Gilbert Tressinger, he and I had many conversations together about the tragedy, but neither of us could come to any satisfactory conclusion, and, indeed, differed considerably in our theories on the subject; for while I leaned to the opinion that it was the work of a secret society, he thought it more likely to be the outcome of some circumstance connected with the unknown girlhood of the singer.

Things were thus at a standstill when I inquired for Dallas and found this matter, for my detective fever was more virulent than ever. I went straight to Gilbert's house in Curzon street, with the idea of ventilating a theory, which I had lately formed concerning the Black Carnation.

Gilbert was engaged with some visitor in his drawing-room, so I took my seat in the smoking room, which was very comfortable, and read the morning papers. While thus occupied, I heard the sound of voices raised in anger, and became aware that Gilbert and his visitor were having high words. Only a thin wall divided the rooms, and though I could not make out what they were fighting about, I heard a word here and there which roused my curiosity considerably. One of the voices was Gilbert's, the other that of a woman, and it was this latter that seemed to be the noisier of the two. First imploring, then wrathful, this woman seemed to be urging Tressinger to do something against his will. That it was connected with the opera house crime I knew perfectly well, for I twice caught the words "Black Carnation" pronounced by the woman in a menacing tone of voice.

(To Be Continued).

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

SPECIALISTS

Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin, Kidney, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases.

Call or send history for free advice. Medicine furnished in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Consultation Free

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

25 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

Please Mention This Paper.

MOTHERS

REMEMBER! The ointment you put on your child's skin gets into the system just as surely as food the child eats. Don't let impure fats and mineral coloring matter (such as many of the cheap ointments contain) get into your child's blood! Zam-Buk is purely herbal. No poisonous coloring. Use it always.

50c. Box at All Druggists and Stores.

USE ONLY ZAM-BUK FOR CHILDRENS SORES

ST. VITUS DANCE AFFECTS MANY CHILDREN

The Trouble Can be Cured Through the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

St. Vitus Dance is much more common than is generally imagined. The trouble is often mistaken for mere nervousness, or awkwardness. Usually attacks young children, most often between the ages of six and fourteen—though older persons may be affected with it. The most common symptom is twitching of the muscles of the face and limbs. As the disease progresses this twitching takes the form of spasms, in which the jerking motion may be confined to the head, or all the limbs may be affected. The patient is frequently unable to hold anything in the hands or walk steadily, and in severe cases the speech may be affected. The disease is due to impoverished nerves, owing to the blood being out of condition and can be cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which enrich the blood, strengthen the nerves, and in this way restore the sufferer to good health. Any symptom of nerve trouble in young children should be promptly treated as it is almost sure to lead to St. Vitus Dance. The following is proof of the power of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to cure this trouble. Miss Hattie Cummings, R. R. No. 2, Peterboro, Ont., says:—"I was attacked with what the doctor said was St. Vitus Dance. Both my hands trembled so as to be practically useless. Then the trouble went to my left side, and from that to my right leg, and left me in such a condition that I was not able to go out of the house. I took the doctor's medicine without getting any benefit. Then I tried another remedy with the same poor results. At this stage I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and did so, with the result that they fully restored me to health, and I have not had the slightest symptom of nervous trouble since. I can recommend these pills to anyone who is suffering from nervous trouble, and hope they will profit by my experience."

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills from any drug dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

PORK AND PORCELAIN.

And the Venus Shell of the Shores of the Mediterranean.

"You remember the comment of the wag who declared that if fish should be served only on plates adorned with fishes and seaweed, pork should be served only on porcelain. And you probably saw no connection whatever. It is remotely possible that the wag saw no connection, either—beyond the sound of the words.

Curiously enough, there is a deep inner connection between pork and porcelain, a connection that happens to drag in a certain kind of fish that was found on the shores of the Mediterranean. That fish was the Venus shell, and it inhabited a house more beautiful than any Italian palace. The top of the shell was oval and arched, and when it was covered with a fine gray seaweed the children who played along the shore called it "porcella" the little pig.

In time the Venus shell came to be known as the porcella, perhaps because the people who gathered the shells for their commercial value were more familiar with the pig than with the luminous goddess of love, whose radiance was supposed to be reflected in the iridescent house of the creature who dwelt in the sea from which Venus is said to have arisen.

The luster of that shell was well known all over Europe, and when a potter of [illegible] succeeded in producing a glaze on earthenware that was very hard and luminous, he called it "porcelain," because it resembled the shell of the "porcella." He was not thinking of "porco," the Italian hog, nor of "porca," his spouse, nor yet of "porcella," the little pig, but he gave his ware a name that quite [illegible] suggests pork.

For Him.

New foulard neckties herald the approach of spring—they are in four-in-hand style, with flowers and polka dots for designs and new colors for the new season.

New soft hats are here—they are of French origin, look the part and come in plain or mixed colors.

New shoes, which are of calfskin, come in the cordovan leather and have the long vamp and broad heels that men like. They have wooden pegs and brass tops, too.

WHAT KILLED GREEN.

(Life)

"What killed Green? He always looked healthy to me."

[illegible]

Nerviline Ends Neuralgia, Brings Relief Instantly

No Remedy Like Old "Nerviline" to Cure Pain or Soreness.

That terrible ache—how you fairly reel with it—that stabbing, burning neuralgia—what misery it causes. Never mind, you don't have to suffer—use Nerviline, it's a sure cure. Not an experiment, because nearly forty years of wonderful success has made a name for Nerviline among the people of many different nations. "There is nothing speedier to end Neuralgic headache than old-time Nerviline," writes Mr. G. C. Daigleish, from Evanston. "It is so powerful and penetrating that it seems to eat up any pain in a minute. My family couldn't get along without Nerviline. We always keep a bottle handy on the shelf, and use it to end chest colds, sore throat, coughs, earache, toothache and pain in the back. My wife swears by Nerviline. For cramps its effect is astonishing, and we believe it is better and speedier than any other household family remedy." At all dealers.

Bradstreet's Trade Review.

Toronto—Wholesale trade is better than for last week, while the crisis which confronted industries through a scarcity of coal has been relieved for a time by liberal shipments during the week. The railway situation is still a depressing influence on general trade, although the immediate danger of shutdowns has been removed. Dry goods wholesale houses report increases, and while dressgoods are behind last year, gents furnishings, carpets, woollen goods, etc., show increases, placing the general trade in a satisfactory condition. Current orders are fair. Hardware lines are only seasonably active, as February is normally a quiet month. Grocers are only moderately active. Country collections are good, and city payments are fair.

Montreal—The railway congestion is less acute than last week, although manufacturers are still handicapped by the inability to get raw materials, and wholesalers and jobbers find it impossible to get deliveries of goods expected several weeks ago. Wholesale trade is fairly good, and travellers are already sending in satisfactory orders for fall delivery while current orders are fair. All manufacturers of textiles are behind in their deliveries, but wholesalers are satisfied to take goods whenever they can get them, in consideration of the appreciation in value in the meantime. Fur dealers report that stocks are well cleaned out. The hardware trade is seasonably quiet. The tea market was steady at last week's advance, and the general grocery trade is fair. Leather is firm, with the small stocks holding values steady. Collections are fair to good.

Ottawa—Better communication has resulted in heavier orders from salesmen. Wholesale trade is fair; furs have been fairly active for the season, and stocks are well cleaned out. Commercial obligations are being fairly well met.

Hamilton—The coal situation is less acute than it was a week ago, as a lessening of the blockade at the frontier has made it possible for local industries to secure fairly good supplies. Wholesalers state that spring trade looks exceptionally good. Liberal orders are being shipped out, and autumn orders are already coming in. Hardware lines are seasonably quiet. The building trade is rather inactive. Money is plentiful, and collections are well up to normal.

London—Western Ontario trade conditions are quite satisfactory, and the outlook for the 1917 crop is very promising. Wholesalers have shipped good spring orders, and buying for fall requirements has been satisfactory from the wholesale points of view thus far. Country trade is good through Western Ontario, and payments are good.

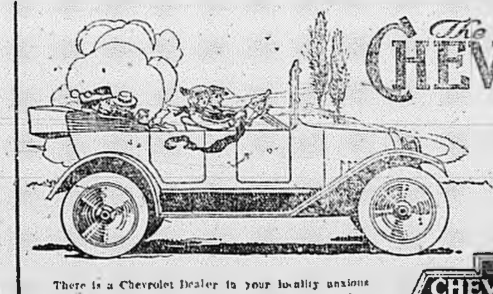
Winnipeg—Mercantile business is fair. Spring goods are being received from jobbers and wholesalers, and the business community is preparing to meet an active inquiry for spring commodities. Payments are good, especially in the country.

Calgary—Business conditions in Alberta show a great deal of improvement over the same period of last year. Retail trade is fair, and wholesale [illegible] the better firms have considerable stocks of goods bought at lower prices. The buying movement is quite well sustained.

Vancouver—Retail trade is holding up well, and the general feeling in trade circles regarding the future is one of optimism. Collections are more satisfactory, and the volume of business is quite satisfactory to wholesalers and jobbers, as well as to the retail trade.

Quebec—Wholesale trade is showing up favorably, dry goods are fairly active, wholesale and retail, other lines are up to the average. Collections on the whole are fairly satisfactory.

We all have our ups and downs, but [illegible] from being called down.



The New Series **CHEVROLET FOUR-NINETY**

The best steel, and genuine highest grade materials forged, cast or welded into shape by modern machines of scientific accuracy insure the high efficiency of the CHEVROLET Four-Ninety.

The resiliency of the chassis, the pliancy of the supporting springs and fine upholstery insure comfort.

Our mammoth production and efficiency methods makes possible the low price of

$695. f. o. b. OSHAWA

including Electric Lights and Starter

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

OSHAWA, CANADA.

WESTERN SERVICE AND DISTRIBUTING BRANCH: REGINA, SASK.

CHEVROLET

There is a Chevrolet Dealer in your locality anxious to give you a demonstration. See him before you buy your 1917 Motor Car. Write to Oshawa for a new catalogue showing all Chevrolet Models.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Falconer Bros. announce the arrival of their Spring Stock of solid Leather Footwear and invite your inspection. Prices reasonable, and special figures when a number of pairs are required. Give us a look through.

Farmers' $1.00 Special,

4 Seasonable Lines

2 pounds of nitrate soda (formerly known as salt petre)
6 pounds of sulphur, 3 lantern glasses
4 lbs of best Epsom salts. All for $1.

Terms of course Cash or immediate Trade. Any quantity of new laid Eggs, Butter, dried apples and white beans.

Falconer Bros.

The Home of Good Groceries

Some Specialties This Week

Nearly all just arrived, but bought months ago. Ginghams, Zephers, chambrays, prints, and Flannelets, the fast color kind 12½c to 16cts, worth anywhere in the market 20cts Fast color standard cotton shirting 22cts, worth 25 to 30cts. Every one good value.

DON'T GO BAREFOOTED

While you can buy stockings and shoes at the prices that we are selling them. Hosiery, in Cotton from 15 cts up; Cashmere from 25 cts to all wool Cashmere at 50 and 60 cts, worth if bought to-day 75c to 85c. in women's sizes. Boots and shoes from $3.50 to $4, worth to day $5 to $5.50; $2 and 2.50 worth $3 50.

You can get lots of goods yet at reasonable prices if you go to the right place.
THIS IS THE RIGHT PLACE
Good butter, eggs, beans, potatoes taken in exchange the same as cash

D. GEDDES & CO.

ORDER NOW

Especially good prices for

Seed Corn

for orders left on or before

March 15th

Corn needn't be taken out or paid for until time for sowing.

Quality guaranteed.

Get our prices.

Butter 35cents per lb
Eggs 40cents per doz

STORE CLOSES TUESDAY AT 6 O'CLOCK P.M.

Roppel Bros.

Rural phone, Underwood

BURGOYNE AND DISTRICT

Lester Dick is able to be out again.

Arthur Tighe, is here from the west.

Stan Ferguson, is at Guelph hospital, where he was operated on last week.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Adam Esplen, which took place Friday afternoon from Port Elgin to Burgoyne cemetery, was largely attended by relatives and acquaintances from this district

A young daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. McLean, underwent an operation for appendicitus last Saturday. Latest accounts the patient was doing well.

Live stock brought high prices at the sale of Mr. Norman McLeod conducted by the veteran auctioneer, Mr. D. C. Cavin on Friday afternoon. Several cows and young cattle went well over the $100 mark each. Prices in general were nearly double those of a few years ago. Mr. McLeod, although giving up active farming, for the present will remain on the premises, the farm having been rented to his next neighbor, Mr. A McDonald.

Rev. W. J. Watt being absent last Sunday in Toronto, Mr. McCulloch had the services.

The literary society have a social evening this week. A varied program, including pie.

DUNBLANE

Much regret and sympathy was expressed on the death of Mrs. Peacock (nee Ida Grant). Many from this district attended the funeral.

Mr. Jack Wallace is doing his bit to help out the fuel famine by drawing wood to Paisley.

Elora Road Patriotic League met at the home of Mrs. Clarence Fraser, Thursday.

Miss Ida Burns of Toronto, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Wm. Grant, and other friends.

We are glad to welcome Jim Christie home after his recent operation. We trust he will soon be able to be around again.

Mr. Howard Webster has returned from Toronto. Long hours, working at munitions have rather impaired his health. We wish him a speedy recovery.

UNDERWOOD NEWS

Carload of genuine Frost wire just arrived. Call and get prices. Thede & Brill.

Mr. Geo. Hurd, of Bentinck and Wm. Edmond, of Sask., were visiting Mr. Wm. Sumpton last week.

Leave your order for grass seed at Thede and Brill's.

Mr. R. McKellar and Miss Robean, Tiverton, were guests of Miss Florence McLean, on Sunday.

Mr. W. Summers and Mr. Alfred Bradley, attended the funeral of the late Dr McCrimmon, at Ripley, on Monday.

Mr and Mrs Jno. Wittig were at Queen Hill church, on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs Young and family, who have been visiting friends, here, left for their home in the west, on Tuesday.

A large number from here attended the box social at Ribey's school on Friday evening and were loud in their praise of the splendid play. "The Village Doctor" that was put on by the young people there.

The Red Cross society meets Friday of this week in the workmen's hall.

W. F. M. society of the Presbyterian church are meeting on Wednesday afternoon at the Manse.

Mrs. Wm. Brown, underwent a slight operation on Monday. Dr. Struthers and McLeod were in attendance.

Pte Wm. Robinson, London, was home last week, owing to the sudden death of his mother.

The following articles were shipped recently to Red Cross headquarters Toronto by the Underwood Red Cross workers: 30 pairs sox, 30 flannel shirts, 18 pyjamas suits, 6 surgical shirts, 1 doz hospital handkerchiefs. Donations: Mrs Ruxton, $1; Mr. C R Johnson, $3 50; Mrs. H Murray, $1; Mrs G. H. McKay 75 cents; Mrs. D. McKenzie, $2.

"The Village Doctor" Brings $300 For Red Cross

Florence P. Young, is the energetic teacher at Ribey's school 12th of Bruce She and her friends and trustees succeeded in making a record for Red Cross receipts by producing "The Village Doctor" an interesting play, and giving it in connection with the box social Friday night.

The school was jammed with people. Trustees and others expected a crowd, and erected a gallery in the school, but even this would not hold all. The young people kept splendid order despite the fact that they were packed in like sardines. $94 was realized on the 60 lb. can of honey donated by Wesley Jones and won by Jack Reoch. John Nelson gave 40 lbs. of red clover seed from which $7.50 was realized. It was won by Wm. Aitto. Mr. R. C. Pearce auctioned the boxes off in good style, while Mr. Wesley Jones very capably officiated as chairman. The instrumental part of the program was given by McLean brothers and W. Howe. The play lasted two hours, and created keen interest and enjoyment. The young doctor comes to the village and rents Mrs. Crane's parlor for an office. Mrs. Crane has a daughter, Jane, who much against her mother's will trains for a nurse. Mrs. Crane tells all her griefs to the young doctor and he forms his own opinion of Jane and he gets quite a surprise when he sees her.

The doctor has numerous patients with various aches and ills. Mr. Solomon Wiseacre, the old man with a sore back, Mr. Lovejoy, who is in great distress with a compound fracture of the heart because of his infatuation for two young ladies in the village.

Mrs. Groan who had all the pains and aches imaginable until the Dr. prescribed low diet for her and she left the office wonderfully improved. Miss Knowing and Miss Clinger two society ladies called on the Dr. and invited him to join their literary club and further impressed the doctor with the strong mind of Jane. Miss Clinger herself being much interested in the Drs affairs. Mr. Brief the young lawyer trying to run opposition with the young doctor.

Widow Ware and children were in a sad plight and the kind heartedness and skill of the Dr. were fully brought in to the way he attended to their sad plight.

Mrs. Grabbe who who was in very poor health. The doctor advised her to go on a trip. But Mrs. Grabbe was quite opposed to this. Mrs. Crane was quite interested in the doctor's affairs. Mrs. Frost was trying to sympathize with her. Tom Bravo was congratulated when arriving from the war. Everyone was amused to see Mr. Archie McLean act his part as Dr. Old in the runaway accident, he let the nurse care for the Dr. to restore him to health again But after all the Dr. won the fair Jane after all his trials and troubles. They held a reception and all were invited, everyone telling Jane what a lucky girl she was. Mr. Brook attempted to make a speech but he was unsuccessful. The Doctor certainly acted his part well and great credit was given to Mrs. Crane for the success of the play.

Those taking part were:
Dr. Young—Mr. Roy Salmon.
Mrs. Crane—Mrs. Neil McGillivray.
Jane Crane—Florence P. Young.
Miss Knowing—Mrs. Wm. McCulloch.
Belinda Clinger—Pearl Nicholson.
Lawyer Brief—Mr. Wm. Nicholson.
Simon Grabbe—Isadore Sieffert.
Mrs. Simon Grabbe—Mrs. Thos. Howe
Solomon Wiseacre—James, McKenzie.
Mrs. Ware—Ruby Jones.
Mrs Frost—Sadie Cameron.
Tommy Ware—Harold Jones.
Johnnie Ware—D. J McKenzie.
Mrs. Groan—Miss Mamie Matheson.
Mr. Samuel Lovejoy—Mr. Elmer Ribey.
Dr. Old—Mr. Archie McLean.
John Brook—Joshua Howe.
Tom Bravo—Orval Ribey.

It is understood that the young people may produce the play both in Port Elgin and Tiverton, many persons desiring to see it.

NOTICE

Mr. Karcher will buy hogs for me at Turner's. People should gave hogs to the men stationed there. I ask the farmer is it not fairer to give hogs to the men who buy there? We pay the top price always, which is generally known. Remember our butcher shop when you want choice meats. We always try to have the best, and you have your choice.

L. Hamilton.

Red Cross Acknowledgements

Beginning with this month Mrs. Kennedy, treasurer, will report in the first issue of each month the donations she has received for Red Cross in the previous four weeks.

It so happens that in some one week there is little or anything to report, and this method of reporting once a month the receipt of public monies will work out better for the treasurer and as well for those who are working in Red Cross interests.

The report this time contains the receipts of the tea rooms since their beginning.

$5 from Mr. H. McLaren, Sr.

TEA ROOMS

Dec. 6—2 Ladies of Red Cross....	$ 6 00
Dec. 23—4 " " "	8 30
Jan. 6—4 " " "	13 30
Jan. 13—4 " " "	11 99
Jan. 20—4 " " " ..	14 45
Jan. 27—Mrs. Falconer, and Mrs. Eaton, including also sale of potatoes.....	35 06
Feb. 3—Too stormy	
Feb. 10—W. C. T. U.	16 50
Feb. 17—3 ladies of Red Cross ...	16 00
Feb. 14—Ladies Aid, Methodist..	24 61
March 3—3 Ladies of Red Cross..	18 25
Total proceeds for 10 Saturdays	$180 48

March 10—Ladies of Evangelical church take the tea rooms. March 17—Mrs. Falconer and Mrs. Eaton take them

Carl Leeder sees Times' Robin

The Times Robin has appeared. It was singing merrily on Saturday forenoon in a tree in N. E. Leeder's orchard, and was first seen by Master Carl.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Holtz, leave this week for Montana, after a pleasant vacation here and in Hamilton.

Conrad Faust brought to town four hogs, just 6 months old, which, at $14.35 per cwt. figured up to $141. These hogs were fine ones.

TURNER'S

Mr. James Christie, returned home from Walkerton, on Saturday.

Mrs. English, of Carlyle, Alta., and her sister Miss Bessie Taylor, of Eden Grove, spent a couple of days with Mrs. George Schell.

Mrs. Neil Bell is under the doctor's care at present.

Mr. Angus McLeod, of Elsinore, visited his brother-in-law, Mr. Lewis Eby, last week.

Mr. Wm. Schell has purchased a new gasoline engine for running small machinery on the farm.

Mrs. Arch Campbell, is spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Norman McLeod, Arran.

Mr. George Kidd, has moved down to the 2nd, the farm purchased from Mr. Schildroth.

Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Wittig, of Underwood, spent Sunday, with Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Bell.

Mr. Wm. Schell, slipped on the ice last week and had the misfortune to tear some of the ligaments in his knee.

Mr. Dune McRae, shipped a couple of cars of lumber from here, last week.

Mrs. Heart, of Port Elgin, spent a few days with friends here.

Bruce Municipal Telephone

The annual meeting of the subscribers of the Bruce Municipal Telephone System will be held at the Township Hall, Underwood, on Friday, March 9th, 1917, at 1 p. m. The financial statement will be presented, election of commissioners and general business.

D. McNAUGHTON, President.
J. B. STRUTHERS, Secretary.

Fancy Work - Material

Complete line of fancy goods including crochet cottons in white, ecru and colors. Wool in all makes Also Scotch fingering and Beehive wool for soldiers socks, etc. and in white, grey and khaki.

MISS M. BAKER
Arlington Block

85 Years

The fact that this Bank has been in business for the long period of 85 years, and has grown until its Total Resources have passed the hundred million mark, is proof of careful, conservative, and yet progressive management on the part of directors and officials. Safe banking methods appeal both to the conservative business man and the savings bank depositor.

The Bank of Nova Scotia

PAID-UP CAPITAL - $ 6,500,000
RESERVE FUND - - 12,000,000
TOTAL RESOURCES over 110,000,000

PORT ELGIN BRANCH
C. Currier, Manager

The Man Who Comes To - - Look - -

Receives the same glad welcome here as any man who comes to buy, our primary object, at this time, being to acquaint men of PORT ELGIN and the surrounding country with the advantages in quality, service and price to be exclusively obtained at this store.

We don't expect to sell you goods before you know us, our goods and our business methods, so we invite you to call, "snoop around" a bit and get acquainted.

F. R. BARBER

MEN'S AND BOYS' COMPLETE OUTFITTERS

ONTARIO FARMERS!

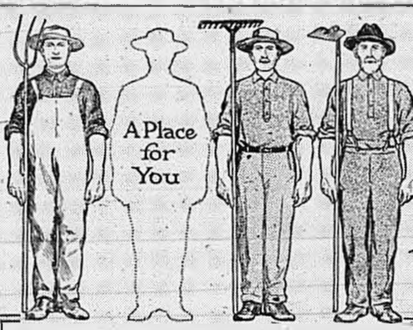
Existing war conditions demand that you give the question of seed special attention this year. Seed of desirable varieties and high germination power will be factors influencing yields. If you have not secured your seed

Let the Ontario Department of Agriculture help you

Farmers having seed grain or potatoes for sale may forward samples to this office stating varieties, price and quantity.

Farmers wishing to purchase seed are also invited to communicate with this office stating variety, and quantity, and an effort will be made to put them in touch with farmers having seed for sale.

W. H. HEARST, Minister of Agriculture
Write to N. C. MacKAY, (District Representative), Walkerton



Recruits Wanted for Production

Just as surely as lack of food is strangling Germany day by day, so plenty of food is winning the victory for the allies. The French armies, for instance, were never better fed than now, for France cannot forget the awful lesson of 1870—the failure of her food supply. To this she attributed the loss of that war.

To feed the French soldiers around Verdun, more than 25,500,000 pounds of food a week were required. This gives a faint idea of the colossal task of feeding an army. Canada and Britain have a huge army of fighting heroes on the line; every man MUST have plenty of food, in spite of a world shortage. Upon Canada's food production all principally rely.

The Farmers of Ontario Urgently Need Help

The Department of Agriculture appeals to men and boys to enlist in the farm help campaign. The Department appeals to men unfit for military service, or who find it impossible to enlist in the army. Do your "bit" by helping to increase production of foodstuffs. This is your hour of opportunity.

The farmers of Ontario need the help of retired farmers, of men following no occupation (retired), of business men who can spare a portion of their time. We appeal to all who can so arrange their ordinary affairs to plan to help some farmer friend, particularly in seed time and harvest.

Confer with your county District Representative of the Department of Agriculture, or write, "Farm Help Campaign," care Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

Ontario Department of Agriculture
W. H. Hearst, Minister of Agriculture
Parliament Buildings Toronto

The Port Elgin Times.

All The Local News Worth While Is In The Times.

48TH YEAR—NO. 11 PORT ELGIN, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY. MARCH, 14, 1917 $1.50 PER YEAR $2.00 PER YEAR TO UNITED STATES

COMING EVENTS

10c. per line
No notice less than 25c

HOT DINNER—Will be served by the Red Cross Ladies in the Public Library, on Saturday, March 17th., (St. Patrick's Day) from 4 to 8 p m Special Irish attractions and good music. Everybody invited. Admission 25c

"PETER McARTHUR" COMING—No one should miss the lecture by Peter McArthur given under the auspices of Red Cross section of the Women's Institute, in the town hall Port Elgin, on Wednesday March 14th at 8 p. m. Admission 25 cents. He will also lecture in Underwood Tp. hall on Thursday March 15th, at 8 p. m. and at Tiverton on Friday March 16th 8 p. m. The entire proceeds go to Red Cross organizations.

Wheat—Up or Down?

A very prominent milling president says he believes that wheat will go to $1.50 before July. In discussing this item with a prominent farmer, who had sold wheat here last week at $1.78 he said he preferred to get rid of his wheat before the snow left. He had usually noted that grains slumped in price when spring opened and grass was green for pasture. While the green grass may not have any effect on the stocks of wheat, or the price, it would be interesting to keep this little episode in mind, just to see who is the prophet the miller or the producer.

Alex Stewart, the farmer near Harriston, whom John Rowland reported for disloyal talk, was sent up for trial. He was given bonds for $3000 bail.

Congratulations are being extended to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Ribey. On Saturday they celebrated their silver wedding anniversary. A large number of invited friends and relatives were present in honor of the occasion.

Don't forget the Red Cross dinner in the public library, on Saturday (St. Patrick's Day), from 4 to 8 p. m. The ladies of Port Elgin and surrounding country are asked to contribute baking, butter, eggs, meats, cream, etc. A hot dinner will be served. Admission 25c.

CONDENSED ADVERTISING

FARM FOR SALE—Lot 25 Lake Range Saugeen Tp., 91 acres, one half workable land, rest fire wood and cedar also pasture land. Good barn and house with stone foundation. Hard and soft water, two, orchards. Apply to James Dobson on the property or R. D. Northgrave, Port Elgin. 11-1tp.

LOST—A black and tan fox hound, between sixth and fourth of Bruce, below Underwood, March 7th. S. Fleming, Paisley.

FOUND—Ladies' fur ruff. Apply at Times office.

HOUSE FOR SALE—Situate on Green street. Price reasonable for quick sale. Apply to Mrs. John Kaake.

FOR SALE—High-class heifer 2½ years old, due to calve April or May. Apply J. H. Wismer.

HENS WANTED—We are paying good prices for live hens just now. Phone or drop a card to B. ZELKIND, Port Elgin.

UNDERTAKING

J. W. PATTISON, Funeral director and embalmer. Residence on premises. Rural phone No. 22.

DENTAL

W. P. POWER, D. D. S., Dentist, office over South End Store. Hours 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

J. A. CHAPMAN, Official issuer of marriage licenses, Port Elgin, Ont. Office in Muir Block.

R. C. CRAWFORD, Official Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Office at Drug Store, Port Elgin

LEGAL

W. BURGESS, LL.B., Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public &c., &c. Office, Hutton's Block. Private and other funds to loan.

N. EIDT, Blacksmithing, horse-shoeing, and general repairs. Get your bob-sleighs from us.

MEDICAL

DR. F. H. WELLS, Office and residence on Green street, one door west of Bank of Hamilton.

W. J. CHAMBERS, M.D., L.R.C.P., L.M., Edinburgh Office and residence "Lakeview Hall" opposite South End park Port Elgin.

DR. W. S. LAIRD, Oculist, Specialty in Nose and Throat diseases. Guarantees all his fitting of glasses. Office hours Wednesday afternoons. Next to Metropolitan Bank.

SOCIETIES

PORT ELGIN LODGE No. 429 G.R.C., A.F. & A.M. Regular communications in the Masonic Hall, Thursday on or before full moon, at 8 p. m. Visiting brethern cordially welcomed. George Chapman, W. M.; Cyril Currier Sec'y.

DENOVO LODGE No. 170, I. O. O. F., of Ontario, meets at 8 o'clock, p.m., every Monday in their hall in the Commercial Block. Art Harrison, N.G.; T. Rankin, Rec.-Sec.; D. Geddes, Perm Sec.

Miss Maggie Webb Wins Medal Contest

There was a fine gathering at the town hall Friday evening to hear the contest in elocution for a medal presented by the W. C. T. U.

There were nine contestants, those taking part showing splendid training and as a result the contest was keen.

The judges were Principal Aylesworth, Rev. W. J. Watt, and Principal Holley, of Southampton. They had quite a task, because the contestants, at least three of them were very close in the race. The readings are provided by the department presided over by Mrs. Van Slyke, who arranges the contest, and makes the allotment of the readings. The judges are provided with charts, and the decisions are arrived at on points gained.

Maggie Webb was the winner of the coveted medal, and from the applause of the gathering it proved the judges had made a selection which met approval. Miss Webb is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George S. Webb, of Saugeen.

The other contestants received a very pretty maple leaf pin. They were Pearl Begg, Elsie Miller, Vera Eidt, Robt. McDonald. Ruth Thornburn, Margaret McEwing, Olive Lyness, Alice Carr. The presentations were made by Mr. Aylesworth.

The musical part of the program was very enjoyable, and was contributed by Miss MacDonald. Miss Hazel Webb. Misses MacDuff and Avis, Mrs. Walker, Mr. R. E. O. Smith.

A nice sum was realized by the W. C. T. U., which will be used by the organization for patriotic purposes

Mr. E. R Sayles presided as chairman.

A bag of Early Eureka seed potatoes will be offered at the Red Cross Dinner next Saturday. These potatoes have been donated by Mr. Jas. H. Johnston.

Rev. J. H. Dyke the Field Secretary of the National Sanitarium, gives a lecture in the Town Hall on Wednesday evening, March 21, at 8 o'clock, on the subject of Tuberculosis, it's nature, treatment and prevention, illustrated with instructive lantern views. All are welcome to this, only a collection to be taken.

AUCTION SALE

Auction sale of horses, 4 cows, 21 head of young cattle, 8 pigs, implements and hay, in lot 4. Con. 14, Bruce Tp. on Wednesday, March 21st, at 1 p. m. W. G. Nicoll, proprietor. R. C. Pearce, auctioneer.

Patriotic Money

Those families on the patriotic fund may receive their allowance at The Times office on Saturday at 2.30 p. m.

Auction Sale of Cattle

Auctioneer Cavin received instructions from John Wilson, to sell by public auction on Thursday ***March 22,*** at the Queen's Hotel, Port Elgin, at 1 o'clock, the following:—Twenty good young milch cows; twelve steers and heifers; a dozen young calves.

TERMS=8 months' credit given on approved joint notes bearing 6 per cent interest.

D. C Cavin's Sale List

FARM FOR SALE OR RENT—150 acres of good land situated on 12th Con. of Bruce Tp. Good buildings, bank barn, 2 orchards, 25 acres plowed, 5 acres of fall wheat in. Desire to either rent or sell.

Fifty-nine acres good farm land 1-2 a mile from Southampton, park lots 14, 15 16, 17, Saugeen Tp. Brick veneer house good orchard and frame barn.

The fine residence and property of Mr. John Henderson, Port Elgin. House has furnace Property includes four acres.

Fine grass farm on the 8th of Bruce, lot 30. Sold on terms to suit the purchaser.

100-ACRE FINE FARM FOR SALE—Lot 9, con. 8, Bruce Tp. one mile from Goderich road. One of the finest farms in the county. Extra good buildings, well watered, orchard, good fences, everything in first class shape. Sold on reasonable terms by applying to D. C. Cavin, Port Elgin

Flour Advancing

Our prices are still low. Steele all Manitoba, 5 bag lots, $3.60 a bag.

Cream of the West, (High Grade Manitoba) 5 bag lots, $5.00 a bag.

Get your order in now, large millers are expecting a sharp advance.

N. McGillivray. North End Store.

Millinery Openings

Miss Robertson announces millinery openings at her parlors on March 14, 15, 16 and 17.

Miss Mary Baker, has returned from Toronto, and will have millinery openings on March 28th. and following days.

Car of Corn

We have coming a third car of feed corn. Get in your order at once there is an immense demand and this car will be cleared up in a hurry.

N. McGillivray, North End Store

The Saugeen Electric Light Co. desires it understood that the last day for discount is the 15th of each month, and further that no discount will be allowed except where bills are paid in full.

THE MARKETS

	March 14 1917	March 14 1916
Butter	35c	27c
Eggs	30c	23c
Hogs	14.65	9.90
Potatoes	1.75 bag	1.00 bus
Wheat	1.80 bus	90 bus
Oats	1.00 bus	.38 bus

Limerick Contest Closes With Next Issue

The Limerick contest is going full speed now, and interest is spreading. Last week we published verses from people in the town, district and one from a reader in Kincardine. This week two appear from Times readers in Wiarton. This gives an idea of the territory The Times covers, and shows that our subscribers read the ads. The contributors vary in ages, so that all classes are represented.

In writing your limerick don't put anything "suggestive" in it. The Times does not want that sort. Make your limerick as amusing as you like, but don't have it "suggestive" or "smart". No limerick used without the writer's name attached.

Remember, next issue is the last chance to submit a limerick. Then the limericks will be sent away to a competent judge, and the winners announced.

The Buyer's Guide you cannot hide,
For in The Times on the right hand side
The articles advertised to be,
Bring customers whom you seldom would see,
If the Buyer's Guide, could hide.

When he looked up the Buyer's Guide,
To see where he could get license to win his bride,
He was sadly put out,
And he turned away to pout,
So the guy, he was left united.

Add an 'ad' to the Buyer's Guide
Your scope for sales will be multiplied.
Bees are drawn to the flowered sweets
As 'ads' appeal to the buyers' needs
Try it and you will be satisfied.

Advertise in the Buyer's Guide,
You'll get awfully chilled if you stand outside,
Business men have come to think
That nothing pays so well as ink
And you'll think so, too, when you have tried.

It pays to advertise in the Buyer's Guide
Then your bargains will go with a slip and a slide:
You'll be glad when you've done it,
You're sure to have won it.
Just try it and see how they glide.

If in the Buyer's Guide you advertise,
The people soon will open wide their eyes,
And search the column for the articles they need,
Your business then will grow with greatest speed.
And the Guide will prove a help to him who buys.

The Buyer's Guide will always tell,
The very place you should buy and sell,
Only the names that you find there
Are the ones will be written on "pages fair"
So take fair warning, don't go to Southampton.

If you advertise in the Buyer's Guide
You'll never walk, but always ride,
Your trade will increase
Your troubles shall cease
And all your wants, will be supplied.

Put your ads. in the Buyers Guide column;
'Tis the very best place to instal 'em:
For customers will come
And business will hum
And you'll prosper like whatchamacallum.

Try an 'ad.' in the Buyer's Guide
And I am sure you'll say with pride,
It is the best I've ever used
I've had such sales, I feel amused.
From here and there, and far and wide.

No Coal Yet

Coal situation is not improved. Gib. McLaren was in Buffalo last week. At Buffalo there are thousand of cars, but the railroads are not hauling them. At present there is but little coal here and deliveries are still in 500 lb lots.

There is lots of coal at the mines, but the railways are not meeting the situation to any extent, so far as this section of the province is concerned.

Pte. Wankel of Seaforth, was visiting Mr. Wm. Wankel this week.

Rev. Dr. Scanlan, preached in Southampton Sunday.

Lots of Robins now. Miss K. MacGillivray and Miss Mann report the beautiful birds on Tuesday.

The Presbyterians cancelled their evening service Sunday, on account of Methodist anniversary.

Lieut. Gaudier, a wounded officer, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. Webster, last week.

Mrs. Henry Winch, of Chesley, was a visitor with her mother, Mrs. Gear, last week.

Referring to the paragraph in The Times that Rev. Mr. Brubacher might go west, it should be said that he will remain east for the present.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Haug leave this week to spend a few months with their daughter, Mrs. McLachlan in Elderslie Tp.

The Epworth League meeting at the Methodist church was well attended Monday night. An address was given by E. R. Sayles, on the "Influence of the Press in the Religious, Home and National Life." On Monday next the the young people have a social evening.

Seville Marmalade
Oranges 25c a doz.
FALCONER BROS

Remember The United Prayer Meeting

Our readers are reminded of the united prayer service for town and township on Thursday afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock.

The Presbyterian church will be opened at 3.30, and at 3.45 a service of sacred music will begin. At 4 o'clock Reeve Christie will preside and a program of praise and prayer for soldiers and sailors of the Empire, and its allies, will be begun.

ORDER OF SERVICE

1. Organ Prelude..........
2. Hymn 801, "Oh, God of Bethel,"...
3. "O, King of Kings"..........
CHOIR
4. Hymn 893, "Approach my Soul the Mercy Seat"..........
5. Scripture Reading..........
6. Invocation Prayer..........
7. Hymn 223, 'Nearer My God to Thee'
8. Address....... 'Getting in Line With God's Will"..........
REV. W. J. WATT
9. Prayer.......... REV. I. BRUBACHER
10. Hymn 897, ..."From Every Stormy Wind That Blows"..........
11. Address.........."Need of Prayer"
REV. DR. SCANLAN
12. Prayer..........
REV. M. D. HALLMAN
13. Anthem .... "Come Unto Me"
THE CHOIR
14. Address..........God's Dealing With The Nations"..........
REV. E. M. GISCHLER
15. Prayer..........
REV. W. S. BUCKBERROUGH
16. Hymn 318......."Lead Kindly Light"
17. Address.........."Obedience"
E. R. SAYLES
18. Prayer..........
REV. J. R. MANN
19. Hymn 402,.."Showers of Blessings"
20. Other Prayers..........
21. Closing hymn 161,..."Rock of Ages"

For our valiant soldiers,
And for those at sea,
Britain's bravest sailors
Lord, we pray to Thee
Thou can'st shield from dangers,
Earth, and sea, and air—
May our brave men always
Be thy special care.
When in darkness resting
Arms are laid aside
Lord, do Thou protect them,
Still with them abide,
And if they in fighting
Should not think of Thee,
Do not Thou forget them,
Still their Succor be.
Lord, when sick and and wounded,
Far perchance from care,
Let thy healing spirit,
Save them from despair
Saviour, be Thou near them
All the prayers to hear.
Strengthen, watch, and comfort,
When none else is near.
All our unknown dangers,
Lord, to Thee are known
Thou art God of Battles
Thou and Thou alone,
And, although around them
Tens of thousands lie
Thou canst keep in safety
Those for whom we cry.

Real Estate News

There were quite a number of real estate deals last week, town property figuring prominently.

Mr. Wm. McRae has purchased Mrs. Gear's residence and will move in from Saugeen shortly.

Mrs. Gear has bought the former Vandrick property near the Library, owned by Mr. L. Philips.,

Mr. Harry Blindauer has sold to Wm. Overton, his house and has purchased the property on Goderich street owned by Mr. Wismer, formerly the M. Barber residence.

Mr. Bert Nicholson has bought Wm. Hartley's property on Johnson avenue. It is understood that Mr. Hartley has purchased a farm near Elsinore, and will move on it soon.

Mr. Wm. McDonald, is moving on the Smith farm on the 6th of Bruce, now occupied by S. George, who will move to his fifty acres on the 6th.

Mr. Ed. Parfitt, has moved to town, and Mr. A. J. Osborne, has taken possession of the farm.

Mrs. Neil Cairns and, Mrs. Thos. Cairns are very ill at present.

Mrs. John Coulter and Mrs. Scouton, were in Toronto, last week.

Mr. R. J. Ranney, was in Guelph this week attending the Sheep Breeders' convention.

There were seven cases for division court. All were settled out of Court, except C. F. McPherson, vs. W. Baker verdict for defendant without costs.

The marriage was quietly solemnized Tuesday evening March 6th, by the Rev, Mr. Wooton, pastor of the Methodist church, Galt, of Lillie Jennet, daughter of Mrs. John Campbell, Goderich Road, Port Elgin, to Mr. Frank Haight, of Southampton.

R. C. Crawford druggist, and manager for the Bruce Municipal Telephone Co. here, invited the editor to go to Underwood to attend the annual meeting of the telephone Co. Mr. Crawford is quite used to running a car, and when at the top of the mountain he thought the horse could coast down as a car does. Some snow in the horse's hoofs caused it to slip and fall and that stopped the coasting. The horse being down and unable to rise, a debate ensued as to what to do. The editor thought best to sit on the horse's head until the harness was loosed, while the druggist argued that he should sit on the hind legs in order to stop it from kicking. However, the situation was relieved by George Jamieson and John Ribey who put the horse on its pins, chucked the two youths in the cutter and sent them on their way.

Stanley Harman Wounded

Mrs. Wm. Harman received word on Saturday that her only son Stanley, had been wounded in France.

No particulars were given.

Mrs Harman lives alone here. Her husband is in the 160th, and her son in the 70th.

Anniversary Services

The special anniversary services at the Methodist church Sunday were well attended, the church being crowded at night.

Rev. T. L. Kerruish, a former pastor, was the advertised preacher for the day, but illness prevented him from being present. Rev. Mr. Roadhouse, of Southampton, took the services, and he delighted the large gathering with two fine gospel sermons. He is always appreciated by Port Elgin audiences.

The musical part of the services were enjoyable and altogether a very pleasant and profitable day was had. The offerings were also very liberal.

Mr Roadhouse in his evening discourse used the healing of the impotent man at the pool of Bethesda as the basis of his remarks. He noted that Jesus selected the most hopeless case, for the man was not only a paralytic of body, but he was satisfied with his condition. Every generation has its men and women who cannot walk the Christian life. There were many who were church members who were not models of Christian life, and they were content to live that way. That was the startling thing, that was the tragic thing. He noted that the paralytic of the story was always on hand, he liked to be around, just as people to day. They like to go to church, enjoy the singing and the sermon but had no thought of getting rid of their besetting sins. Christ aroused the impotent man not by asking if he wanted improved health, but if he would be made whole. Men needed to be roused to day. Men were needed who would go the whole way in the Christian life, and walk steadfastly in the battle against sin.

Pte. Wilber Lyness

Missing since Oct. 1916

The subject of our sketch this week is Pte. Wilbur Lyness, a Saugeen young man, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lyness.

Wilbur was in Calgary when the war broke out in August 1914, and he at once offered his services to his King and Country. After being trained and going overseas rheumatism developed and he was discharged.

He came back to Canada and recovered, so that in October 1915 he was again accepted and went overseas and finally to France where he was in all the "drives" in the spring, summer and early fall of 1916.

In October last Mr. Lyness received word that his son was missing after one of the big attacks, and since that time no information has been received from headquarters.

Pte. Wilbur Lyness left Saugeen seven or eight years ago for the west, and was for a time in the farming districts, but later settled in Calgary. He was a strong man of splendid physique, and 30 years of age in October.

Mr. and Mrs. Lyness have received no official word of the whereabouts of Wilbur, they wait anxious hoping that he may yet be reported as well.

Hockey

There was a good attendance at the hockey game last Wednesday night. Paisley played the Port team and they were beaten 10 to 7. Dr. Power refereed the game, and the boys were kept right to their knitting. There were some changes in the locals. Sid Bell found himself very useful as cover point, scoring four of the goals. Eric McGillivray played forward along with Alex Mann and Edgar Ridout. There were some good rushes. Roy Wankel of the Juniors put up a great game in goal, while Kuhl at point played good defence. For the visitors their defence worked well, and they have a couple of speedy forwards. The game was clean and the spectators enjoyed it.

TOWN TOPICS

Saturday is the 17th day of old Ireland.

Mrs Charles Bricker and family, have removed to Port Colborne.

Mr. R. S. Begg was in Toronto, last week.

Mr. Ed. Forrester, of Kincardine, is on a trip to the west.

Miss Struthers, of Underwood, was visiting Mrs. J. B. Smith, last week.

Falconer Bros. store is undergoing some alterations in order to make room for a new department of ladies' wear.

Mr. Stanley Eby has sold out his barber shop at Wiarton and is now working at Galt.

Mrs. R. D. Northgrave has gone to Toronto for a month. Miss Leslie Northgrave was home last week.

Miss Martin of Port Elgin, was the guest of Miss Eva Robertson for a few days during the past week—Beacon

Rev. Mr. Buckberrrough preached in Southampton Baptist church Sunday afternoon,

The Union prayer meetings continue to grow in interest and attendance. Thursday night it will be held in the Evangelical church.

Mr. S. C. Cooper, of Owen Sound, was a visitor in Port Elgin last week. Mr. Cooper was formerly proprietor of The Lion's Head News.

Mr. A. F. George was in Guelph and Toronto last week. Mrs. George is now at Guelph hospital where she is receiving treatment

It should be noted that the income tax for unmarried men in the places such as Port Elgin is assessment on all over $400, for married men on all over $1200.

The exchange sale on Saturday was quite well attended. Auctioneer Cavin is making quite success of this monthly feature. It is held on the first Saturday in the month.

Many friends here will be glad to know that Mr. Grey Owen of Chemung, who has been seriously ill, is recovering. Miss Gray, Postmistress, has been spending a few days in Chemung.

Mr. and Mrs. John C. Thede announce the engagement of their daughter Pearl Melinda, to Mr. Melvin L. Reinhart of Stratford, Ont., the wedding to take place quietly on March 21st.

The new war loan offered by the Dominion government to the people of Canada is now on the market, and a number of local people are investing. It is a great investment, providing nearly 5½ per cent interest and the dollar is bought for 96 cents.

Saturday St. Patrick's day, the Red Cross tea rooms will be transferred to the library, where there will be a hot dinner served at 25 cents. Mrs. Falconer and Mrs. Eaton are making a special for the Red Cross funds by providing extra dinner and entertainment.

Red Cross dinner in the library, next Saturday, from 4 to 8 p. m. Come and bring your friends.

BUYERS' GUIDE

RATES—Contracts for 500 lines or over in a year 5c a line; regular weekly users of liners, 8c per line casual users of liners, 10c per line Black type, count two lines for one.

Lots of good dairy butter at North End Store.

Buy a box of soap and save $1. We will tell you how at the South End.

Get our prices on Coleman's hams, rolls, etc. We will interest you, and you'll be convinced that Eaton's butcher shop is the place to buy. We sell only Coleman's extra choice lines.

Try our bulk peanut butter 25c a lb. South End.

Just try our chocolates. They are the best money can buy. McMurray.

We have excellent values in men's overalls. Some new lines. South End.

Coleman's Hams, and smoked rolls, Special price hams 25c, rolls 23c. North End Store.

Try Eaton's Butcher shop for fresh fish, salt fish, finnan haddie or oysters. All choice goods.

See our new curtains and curtain materials at South End.

Try Koebke for your next grocery or fruit order

Try Eaton's Butcher shop for Coleman's hams and rolls.

Wanted—Eggs, and choice butter in pound prints. We pay you cash for them. G. McMurray.

Horse blankets, a complete range. North End Store.

We invite you to shop with us. We save you money at McMurray's.

See the new cotton dress fabrics up to date goods at the South End.

Neilson's chocolates—once used always used—you get them at Koebke's

Lumbermen's rubbers and all lines of warm foot wear, and below cost at the South End.

Good, wholesome rice, 6 lbs. for 25c. North End Store.

Koebke sells Neilson's soldier chocolate Send a bar to your soldier boy at the front

What meat is as cheap as this? Fresh, frozen salmon, 15c lb. North End Store.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER
CONTAINS NO ALUM.

The only well known medium priced baking powder made in Canada that does not contain alum and which has all its ingredients plainly stated on the label.

E.W.GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
WINNIPEG TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL

FROM MONSTER TO GOOD KING

Life of Lewanika, King of African Barotse.

A Monument to Work of One Good Man.

In the heart of the sombre African jungle there died recently one of the greatest and last of the kings of the unknown, though not undiscovered, world—a ruler of one of those spaces bright to your fancy, dim on the map, black in truth, a part of "heart of darkness." The dead king was called Lewanika, head chief of the Barotse, and he was autocrat of the lives and destinies of some millions of black men dwelling in the forbidding valley of the upper Zambesi. Excepting Abyssinia, his was the greatest native empire on the barbaric continent, and the man himself perhaps the last of those picturesque and terrible monarchs whose doings and undoings took on a frightful shadow from contrast with the encroaching light of the world outside.

Lewanika, dead at 64, saw his country emerge from the wildest, murkiest savagery to a place literally within the slow sun of civilization. Beginning life as butcher, outrager, and wholesale assassin, he closed it a constructive and beneficent old barbarian, in love with the brilliant and mysterious great lands across the seas.

In his lifetime he abolished savage punishments, brutal sacrifices and the horrors of some forms of idolatry; he built and maintained schools wrote a fixed body of law, admitted the white man and his ideas, and even established female suffrage of a kind from which his neighbors across the big tides may wish to adopt something.

To the many of us who remember "Darkest Africa" as a phrase, with a connotation of cannibalism, the story of Lewanika must be of interest. He was born in 1850 in troublous times, far from Lialui, the capital city of the Barotse (or more properly Marotse). Of name he was Lobosi, and he was the twenty-second ruler of his line, which had been established in the seventeenth century and had reigned with innumerable interruptions, fatalities and restorations.

When Lobosi was born his uncle Lepopo sat on the throne as chief of the tribes in a most truly Barotsean manner, it must be said. One of his chief diversions was to chase down some of the innumerable children of subject tribes and beat them to a ton island in the Zambesi near Lialui, where he fed them to the crocodiles for his own and his tribe's amusement. The bloody Lepopo was deposed and assassinated after eleven years of this kind of circus, and succeeded by another uncle of Lobosi, who was himself expelled after brief rule to make way for Lobosi who ascended the throne in 1874, at the tender age of 17.

In the early part of his reign Lobosi exhibited all the interest in savagery that had graced his uncle so fatally. The patient Barotse stood for this kind of rule until 1884, when Lobosi brought himself to fail by torturing and murdering his own brother. He fled into exile, but returned with an army the following year and put the new ruler to rout. He reascended his throne after changing his soiled name to Lewanika.

On his re-entry into Lialui the victorious Lewanika found among his people a strange creature, a white man with quiet, conciliatory way, who had come to take nothing, and was decidedly anxious to make friends. Lewanika long repulsed this visitor, but eventually yielded, received him and permitted his overtures.

This man was Francis Coillard, the famous Zambesi missionary. When he went to his first meal with the king, that worthy squatted on the ground in complete nudity, and devoured ducks with his hands and teeth. Toward the end of his life the king had learned even an excellent taste in European foods, wines and table fittings.

Coillard, by unshakable patience, got himself admitted to the confidence and trust of the king, who in time treated him with high honor and consulted him about the government of his tribe.

"What," he cried out one day in the face of recurring trouble, "shall I do with my people?"

Coillard's reply is preserved in his diary, left on his death at Lewanika's court in 1904:

"Take the secret spear from under your cloak and throw it away; renounce vengeance once for all, attach your people to yourself by making their welfare your first object; put a stop to theft; give them justice, quiet sleep, and good food to eat."

In 1902 Lewanika, attired in good European clothes and invariably equipped with a silk hat, attended the coronation of King Edward—Barotseland having before that time become a voluntary British protectorate. King Edward received him with great interest and British society took him up and lionized him.

Lewanika went home with his head unturned, but with several new notions piled into it. He worked on the problem for four years before he dared anything so revolutionary as freeing the slaves. Then, even two years after Coillard had died and his guiding hand had been removed, Lewanika abolished human serfdom in his country. Civilization had taken hold with him, a rare thing in a savage prince.

SHIPPING FEVER

Influenza, Pink-Eye, Epizootic, Distemper and all nose and throat diseases cured, and all others, no matter how "exposed," kept from having any of these diseases with SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND. Three to six doses often cures a case. Best thing for brood mares; acts on the blood. Druggists and harness shops or manufacturers sell it.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO.
Chemists and Bacteriologists Goshen, Ind., U.S.A.

Minard's Liniment lumberman's friend

FACE WRINKLES.

Some Advice to Women Who Fear Their Appearance.

That wrinkles are bound to come even on the fairest face is not altogether so, for with care these telltale furrows can be prevented from making their appearence if you will take proper pains. There are, however, many women who do not know how to ward them off, and to them the following advice is recommended: Women suppose that crow's feet are the most important sign of age as far as wrinkles go, and so long as they have not these they imagine that they can hide their years. Nothing could be farther from the truth. At the base of the ear by the time you are thirty one little line will make its appearance. Every ten years after that another little tally will be marked there by the hand of time. Take good care then when smoothing your visage by massage that this little corner will not be neglected, or despite all the rest your secret will be betrayed.

Women particularly have a tendency very early in life to show lines about the mouth, which are not only a disfigurement at all times, but often become so accentuated by fatigue or illness as to completely alter the expression of the face. Most readers of these lines will probably resent the accusation that [illegible] largely due to the pernicious habit of chewing gum. If you do not chew gum, however, [illegible] surely they [illegible] occasionally in caramels or in [illegible] of a like nature which require an unusual amount of effort in mastication. It is impossible to eat these things without making faces and frequent facial distortion is sure to leave its mark. Another reason for the furrows around a woman's mouth is her nervous temperament and the consequent volubility of her speech. Actors and public speakers invariably have these wrinkles in the vicinity of the mouth as an inevitable outcome of the extra effort which the persuance of their careers brings to bear upon the facial muscles in that region.

No beneficial effect can be accomplished without the abolition of the harmful cause. If you will avoid doing the things which are detrimental to the beauty of the lower part of the face, such as making faces when you talk, you can, by the aid of careful and persistent massage with astringent lotions, prevent appearance of the marks. Apropos of astringent lotions, it should be borne in mind that in all treatments of the face three things are absolutely necessary: First, the thorough cleansing of the epiderm; secondly, the softening of the tissues, and while they are in this state the moulding takes place through massage and the application of bandages, and finally friction with astringent preparations, which cause the parts under treatment to become fixed in the desired location.

CHILDHOOD AILMENTS

The ills of childhood come swiftly and too often before a doctor can be called in or medicine obtained the mother will always safeguard her little one by keeping Baby's Own Tablets in the home. This medicine always does good—it can never do harm. Concerning it Mrs. Napoleon Lambert, St. Ignace, Que., writes: "Baby's Own Tablets are an excellent medicine for childhood ailments and I am well pleased with their use." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

MILITARY HOSPITAL LANTERN SLIDES

An Ontario minister the other day borrowed from the Military Hospitals Commission a set of lantern slides. These slides show what goes on at the hospitals and sanatoria. That is, they show something of how our injured soldiers are being restored to health and to power for self-support, however serious their injuries may be. The minister exhibited the slides at three country churches under his charge. In returning the set he writes:

"My recording steward, who is also the postmaster and chairman of the local recruiting league, says they should be shown in every community. They meet the unrest in many families who have feared that the maimed who return will be forced to sell lead pencils or such like.

"What I should have done was to ask for them for a longer period and put them on in every available church in this district. A man with a well-prepared lecture and a few local slides could render a valuable service to the country, both in allaying the unrest referred to and in removing the prejudice in some families from which recruits might be secured."

The slides, with explanatory notes, may be borrowed by ministers and other responsible persons free of charge. Application should be made to the Military Hospitals Commission, 22 Victoria street, Ottawa.

PATENTS IN ALL COUNTRIES
Book "Patent Protection" Free
BABCOCK & SONS
Formerly Patent Office Examiner. Estab. 1877
99 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL
Branches: Ottawa and Washington

Baking Bread for the Army

"Bakers, attention!"

At the front the words of command ring out in the great hall. From their position, bent double over long troughs, 200 men straighten bolt upright, head erect, eyes steady, hands rigid at their sides.

"Carry on!"

Immediately 400 hands plunge into the billowy dough and the work of kneading begins again. A man clad in a sleeveless shirt, wearing a cook's cap, passes by me, bearing a heavy load of fresh dough, which he flings down a "shoot" to the floor below.

We are interested [illegible] in the process of providing bread for an army. Here, in a former factory, the bread of the British armies in the field is being made. One hundred and twenty thousand two-pound loaves of bread are each day baked in the ovens of this bakery. I was given a slice of the bread. It was crisp, appetizing and excellent. Day and night the work is carried on by enlisted men of the army—men who wear their khaki as proudly as any of the troops in the front-line trenches. The division of labor is admirable. Every device which tends to increase the efficiency of the men has been installed. Yet it is hand-made, one might also say home-made, bread that is delivered to the men at the front.

Here in the long shed, the flour that has just come in from Canada is stacked, and, passing through the hands of skilled workmen, is turned into bread as if by magic. A steady stream of kneaded dough, fresh leavened, is being carried to the shoots; below it is gathered up and slung on flour-sprinkled tables, cut into round lumps about eight inches in diameter, each lump forming a loaf; each is carefully weighed to make all loaves of identical size. Then the loaves are shoveled into the ovens, baked to a turn, drawn out, carted into the adjoining storeroom, where they are left to cool; when cooled the fresh bread is packed into sacks, loaded into goods' vans, which wait right at the door of the building, and twelve hours from the time it has left this bakery the bread is in the hands of the quartermasters ready for distribution to the men.

Industrialism in its highest state of perfection never produced a more efficient organization. The men work at high speed. Military discipline prevails. There is no talking or chaffing. Here there is none of that atmosphere of personal irresponsibility so prevalent in industrial enterprises. I watched for a long time these men at their work, straining every nerve and muscle to do their best as efficiently as possible, and as we passed from hall to hall the command, "Bakers, attention!" brought the men instantly to the rigid position demanded by the drill regulations.

Looking over the long rows of faces I was not a little astonished to find such a variety of ages. Gray-haired men at work side by side with what seemed to be mere boys. On inquiring, I learned that fathers and sons often enlisted together for this special service, skilled men of the trade, who, before the war, had carried on their work for the most part in individual shops.

Some of us who have been taught to believe that the Englishman is a confirmed individualist, that he is incapable of organization in the German sense, must revise our notions. Those who have been led to believe that the British workman is opposed to compulsory military service and that trade union men are submitting recalcitrantly to army regulations must change their point of view. As a soldier here, a trade union man, said to me, "The finest union in the world is the army."

This great bakery is but a model of many other such establishments which I visited. Nearby are warehouses filled with stores for the troops in the field. The amount of goods handled in one consignment is stupendous; 50,000 tins of jam, 20,000 boxes of meat, cases of onions by the thousand, bags of sugar by the 10,000, boxes of tea by the ton, and the like. Brought in from all parts of the world direct by transport the goods are stored in the warehouses, stacked in piles so arranged that though hundreds of thousands of cases and sacks are here stored, yet almost at a glance the exact amount of the goods on hand can be counted. The supplies are so vast that no matter how great the requisition may be it can be instantly filled. I walked through long rows of goods stacked up in blocks as high as city houses. The different types of wares are arranged in squares resembling a city street. Here is a square all of sugar; close by, one of jam; beyond, another of marmalade and so on. All the goods bear British trade marks, with the exception of the tinned meat. We walked for half a mile through this strange and silent city of foodstuffs. "Le pays de Cocagne" (the land of plenty), as a Russian companion remarked to me, staring up at a high edifice made of bags of sugar.

It is a fact admitted by everyone that no army in the field is better cared for or fed than the British troops in France, but at the same time it is a current belief that no army is as extravagant. This latter opinion, which is widely held not merely in neutral countries, but even in England, would not seem to be borne out by the facts. During a brief sojourn, I found everywhere signs of rigid economy. On the contrary, as far as could be observed A regimental cook at a base told me that he had saved 3,000 rations during the last month. This does not mean that the men are stinted in any way, but the allowance of fresh meat, bread, butter, cheese, jam and tea is greater than needed to satisfy the appetite of the average man, and as the rations are pooled, the saving is made without anyone noticing it, while the economy to the nation in pounds, shillings and pence is enormous.

Efficiency and economy are the two dominant factors of success in modern warfare as in modern industry. The old spirit of "muddle" to which many clung so tenaciously during the first and even the second year of the war has been swept by the board. The third, and as many hope and confidently believe, the last year of the war is opening auspiciously. The signs of success are not to be read exclusively in the bulletins from the fighting front, nor estimated by the number of prisoners taken or miles of trenches captured, but rather by watching how smoothly, silently, irresistibly the great machine of the army, now perfected in every part, is gearing up the speed of efficiency, economizing and conserving its energy and resources.—London Mail.

PILES

You will find relief in Zam-Buk! It eases the burning, stinging pain, stops bleeding and brings ease. Perseverance, with Zam-Buk, means cure. Why not prove this? All Druggists and Stores.—50c box.

Zam-Buk

LET a woman ease your suffering. I want you to write, and let me tell you of my simple method of home treatment, send you ten days' free trial, postpaid, and put you in touch with women in Canada who will gladly tell what my method has done for them.

A MESSAGE TO WOMEN!!

If you are troubled with weak, tired feelings, headache, backache, bearing down sensations, bladder weakness, constipation, catarrhal conditions, pain in the sides, regularly or irregularly, bloating, sense of falling or misplacement of internal organs, nervousness, desire to cry, palpitation, hot flashes, dark rings under the eyes, or a loss of interest in life, write to me to-day. Address: Mrs. M. Summers, Box [illegible] Windsor, Ont.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—Your MINARD'S LINIMENT is our remedy for sore throat, colds and all ordinary ailments.

It never fails to relieve and cure promptly.

CHAS. WHOOTEN.
Port Mulgrave.

Ask for Minard's and take no other

Too Scientific.

The city-bred boy's parents had just moved into the country and arrangements were being made for him to attend the public school. One day he saw electricians at work there.

"What are those fellows doing?" he asked his father.

"Putting in an electric switch," was the reply.

"Well, I am going back to town at once," was the boy's astonishing comment. "I won't stand a school where they do their licking by electricity."—Youngstown Telegram.

Had Fourteen Fits In One Afternoon

BUT IS MADE WELL AND STRONG BY DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Mr. R. J. Thompson, of Uxbridge, Tells the Story of His Terrible Trouble and Almost Miraculous Escape.

Uxbridge, Ont. March [illegible]—(Special)—Mr. R. J. Thompson, living near here, had fourteen convulsions in one afternoon. The doctors did not think he could live. To-day he is well and strong. He says Dodd's Kidney Pills did it. But let him tell his own story:

"I am delighted with Dodd's Kidney Pills," Mr. Thompson states. "I have only taken eleven boxes, and I feel like myself again.

"I was taken ill very suddenly. I ate my dinner and went to take a man home. I just got about three-quarters of a mile when I was taken with a convulsion fit. I had fourteen that afternoon and the third day I had nine more.

"The doctors said I could not live and if I did I would never be able to do anything again, as I had chronic Bright's Disease. But, thank God, I am doing my own work once again, by the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Bright's Disease is the most advanced stage of kidney disease. It can be avoided if the early stages of kidney trouble are remedied by the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Kickball for Baby.

We've football,
We've basketball,
It's a great game
But they're not baby games.

Kickball is quite another matter.

First one buys a big, light rubber ball.

It may be almost as large as baby's head.

Then one crochets a cover, the whole being suspended by ribbon or cord.

It should reach down to the calves when baby, lying down, has his feet stuck straight up.

Just watch the lively feet of the 2 year-old as he lies in his bed and kicks and kicks.

Minard's Liniment Used by Physicians

Where Dictionaries Fail.

"I don't always get stenographers who can spell."

"Refer 'em to the dictionary, old chap."

"But I'm in the motor business. And that has produced a flock of words that haven't gotten into the dictionary as yet."—Louisville Courier Journal.

Unfortunately a girl isn't apt to return a fellow's love if she has no use for it.

HELP WANTED.

LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN and light sewing at home, whole or spare time; good pay; work sent any distance; charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Company, Montreal.

WANTED—COOK-HOUSEMAID; FINE home for suitable girl; wages, [illegible]. Address, Mrs. [illegible], [illegible] Aberdeen Ave., Hamilton, Ont.

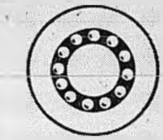
MONEY ORDERS.

SEND A DOMINION EXPRESS Money Order. They are payable everywhere.

THE GRIFFON.

Almost within hearing of the roar of Niagara Falls is a little village on the line of the New York Central called La Salle, and few of the thousands who daily fly through its very door-yard know that this unassuming little town was the birthplace of commerce on the Great Lakes.

In January, 1679, a French nobleman, Robert de La Salle, came to this point on the Niagara River, and at once began to build a sailing vessel, with which he hoped to carry on trade with the western Indies. On the 7th of the following August the craft was launched. She bore the name of Griffon, was of [illegible] tons burden and carried a crew of thirty-four men, all but one of whom were Frenchmen. The vessel was armed with seven small cannon and was an object of wonder and alarm to the neighboring Indians, who regarded it as a floating fort. On the day of the launching the Griffon set sail and in due time reached the mouth of Green Bay, Lake Michigan, where the return trip began. The voyage had been successful and with a load of fine furs they started on their homeward way, but disaster overtook them and in a severe storm the pioneer foundered with all on board.


MICA AXLE GREASE

Makes your wagon run as if it had ball bearings. It is the Mica that does it. Mica makes a smoother bearing surface and a longer wearing grease. Dealers everywhere.

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY
Limited
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA

TRADE BRIEFS.

Two mills with a total daily capacity of [illegible] tons are now in operation near the recently discovered deposits of tungsten in Inyo county, California.

Cochineal, which was formerly shipped from the Canary Islands to this country by way of London, is now exported direct. Much of the 1916 crop, which amounted to [illegible] pounds, was sold in the markets of Barcelona and Marseilles.

Seventy American vessels are being fitted out to join the halibut fishing fleet which makes its headquarters at Prince Rupert, British Columbia. It is expected that the average catch will be doubled by the addition of these boats.

The winter tomato crop of the Canary Islands, valued at [illegible], has been allowed to rot in the fields because of the scarcity of vessels available for this trade.

American shipyards are under contract to build [illegible] vessels of [illegible] tons. Many of these vessels are already under construction.

Due to the high cost of fodder for horses and mules, motor trucks are coming into general use in Antofagasta, Chile.

The chief of police of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, will grant temporary licenses to American automobile salesmen who visit that city. This favor will be appreciated by all American exporters of automobiles.

Prices of wheat and coal are to be regulated in Spain as a result of the efforts of the Spanish Provisions Board. The maximum price for wheat will be [illegible] per 100 pounds.

Shaving brushes of real and imitation badger hair are needed in the [illegible] consular district, Argentina.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house

All in a Hurry.

A little girl from a more leisurely part of the country was walking with her mother along that part of Broadway in front of the Woolworth building. It was the noon hour, and the crowd was out and in rapid motion. The wind was fresh, and gusts of it scurried past as they often do in that vicinity.

"I don't like New York, mother," said the little girl. "Everything is in such a hurry—even the wind."—[illegible] Post Saturday Magazine.

"Opportunity calls once at every man's door." "Hard luck is a whole lot more sociable."—Pittsburg Post.

You Can Do Your Bit in the trenches, in the home, in the office, in the factory, in the store, when the body is nourished with foods that build healthy muscle without overtaxing the digestive organs. Shredded Wheat Biscuit contains the greatest amount of body-building nutriment at lowest cost. It strengthens the muscles of the stomach and intestines by making them do their normal work in a natural way. A better-balanced ration than meat or eggs, more easily digested and costs much less. Ready-cooked and ready-to-eat. For breakfast with milk or cream, or for any meal with fruits. Made in Canada.

The New Series CHEVROLET FOUR-NINETY

$695
f. o. b. OSHAWA

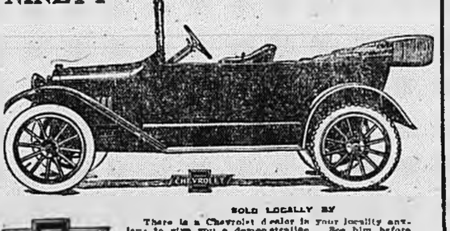
STANDARD EQUIPMENT

- Valve-in-head motor.
- Electric lighting and starting system.
- Selective sliding gear transmission, 3 speeds forward and reverse.
- Staunch frame.
- New front and rear spring brackets.
- New front spring suspensions.
- New accelerator foot rest.
- Oil indicator light equipment.
- Ample road clearance.
- Cantilever Springs.
- Improved Upholstery.
- Mohair top.
- Non-skid tires on rear wheels.

THE CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED
OSHAWA, ONTARIO
WESTERN SERVICE AND DISTRIBUTION BRANCH, REGINA, SASK.

SOLD LOCALLY BY

There is a Chevrolet dealer in your locality anxious to give you a demonstration. See him before you buy your 1917 Motor car. Write to Oshawa for a new catalogue showing all Chevrolet Models.



FOUND BOMBS FOR MUNITION PLANTS IN U. S.

Arrest of German Chemist in Hoboken May Reveal Wide Plot.

NOT FOR WILSON

Suspect's Room Was a Laboratory—Other Arrests Expected.

Hoboken, N. J., report: With the arrest here to-day of Fritz Kolb, a German, the authorities expressed the belief that they had frustrated a well-developed plot to aid Germany by blowing up munition plants in this country engaged in turning out contracts for the Entente allies. The police said they found in Kolb's room two bombs, which, according to rumors that had reached them, were to be sent to President Wilson.

After a preliminary investigation they announced themselves as convinced that the plans of the alleged plotters had to do entirely with destroying war supplies and that no attack on the President's life was contemplated. The police also said they had come into possession of information which might help them in solving the Black Tom, N. J., explosion, and the destruction of the Kingsland, N. J., plant of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, in which large munition supplies for Entente allies were blown up.

Four other men were questioned by the authorities to-night. Chief of Police Hayes, of this city, said they were friends of Kolb, but that he was convinced they knew nothing of the alleged plot.

MORE ARRESTS EXPECTED.

"We are following leads which may result in additional arrests at any time," declared Chief Hayes. "We are co-operating with the New York police and the neutrality squad of the collector of the port of New York. All of us have been working on this for several weeks."

Kolb was found in a small hotel, opposite the piers of the Hamburg-American Line. His room, it was asserted, bore the appearance of having been used as a laboratory. Besides the two bombs, the police said they found some tubing resembling that used in ships, part of it brass and part of it steel. The bombs were made of this material. There also were a flask of black powder, two lead cans, three bottles containing gasoline, benzine and alcohol, tools, miscellaneous materials trinitrotoluol and black disc powder. Experts from the New York Detective Bureau said the disc powder was new to them, but they believed it was similar to some used in Germany.

BOMBS OF GREAT POWER.

The bombs, the experts declared, also were of a new type and apparently of great power. They were about seven inches long, an inch and a half in diameter and filled with an explosive which was taken out by the police to be analyzed before they would express an opinion as to its nature. About the steel body of the bomb was wound a thin copper tubing, perforated at intervals. The fuses were contained in its tube, the evident purpose being to protect them, the convolutions being designed to permit a considerable length of fuse being used, so that time would be given for anyone planting the bombs to reach a safe distance before they exploded.

The workmanship of the bombs, the police said, indicated ingenuity and skill. They were wrapped up in a shirt which Kolb, they said, admitted was his.

Kolb denied that he had anything to do with making the bombs, but said, according to the police, that his room was used for that purpose by a man he knew only as "Karl," whom he met in a saloon. He added that he did not know where Karl could be found at this time.

Kolb said he was born in Cologne, Germany, and came to this country shortly after the war began on a Standard Oil steamer, working his way. He made several trips also between this country and Mexico, he said, but not recently. At various times, he said, he worked as a bar-keeper and waiter and also admitted that he was a druggist and had sought a position as a weigher in chemical houses. He gave his age as 33.

NO FAMINE IN BRITAIN YET

London cable: A party of neutral journalists who made a tour of London's docks yesterday were impressed at the sight of the tremendous cargoes of food brought in by freshly-arrived ships, the aggregate running into hundreds of thousands of tons. Fifty ships were unloading grain and chilled beef from America, South America and Canada, sugar from Bombay, and other cargoes to augment Britain's supply. The whole sight of brisk activity impressed the newspaper correspondents as a vivid reply to Germany's brag that she was going to starve Britain out within a few weeks by the submarine campaign and bring an end to the war. "We're getting all the ships we can handle," said a dock official. "The German submarine frightfulness is not felt here."

Chief—Have you a detailed description of that absconding bank cashier, Detective Sleuthpup—Sure. He was six feet two inches tall, and $60,000 short.

DO AUTHORITIES EXPECT THE WAR TO CARRY OVER TO YEAR OF 1918

Churchill Urges Preparation—Blockade to End It and Save Huge Sacrifices.

London cable: (New York Sun cable.)—A speech from Winston Churchill in the House of Commons yesterday, urging that preparations be made immediately for the 1918 campaign, is construed as indicating that the authorities do not expect to end the war this year.

Mr. Churchill intimated a strong belief that the blockade will force the collapse of the Central Empires and bring about the finish of the war in 1918 without such huge sacrifices of life as would be necessary in forcing a military decision. This view is widely entertained, and Mr. Churchill's wide reputation as a man who ordinarily favors action gives especial significance to such a declaration.

The Government knows that internal conditions in Germany and Austria-Hungary are very bad, that they are becoming worse rapidly, and that as the nations behind the fighting lines grow weaker than the armies, they cannot support the pressure indefinitely.

Men of the Churchill school, including the naval party, believe a continuance of the blockade of economic pressure will force Germany to send its high sea fleet out for a last desperate effort. This is keenly desired by advocates of extreme measures for the destruction of the German naval power, who urge no peace will be safe while Germany possesses its fleet.

Meanwhile, with the mobilizing of the man power resources of the whole world, and the tightening of the blockade, the Allies expect to starve the central empire into submission. This view is strengthened by the fact that in the House of Commons A. Bonar Law has refused to discuss the Salonika campaign, indicating that, despite wide-spread criticism, it will continue as part of the plan to starve the interior countries.

TRAGEDY AT SEELEY'S BAY

Blood-Stained Chips Found On Mrs. Hill's Farm.

Free, Owing Rent, Had Been Asked to Vacate.

Seeley's Bay report says: Blood stained chips, picked from the chip-strewn barnyard of the farm occupied by Mrs. Hattie Hill, the sixty-year-old widow whose mutilated remains were found in a horse stall on Saturday, will play an important part in the prosecution of the murderer of the woman.

Coroner F. M. Young on Saturday, in his investigation prior to the summoning of the jury, made a search of the barnyard for evidence. Behind a sleigh he found the chips. While in the barn he questioned Arthur Free, who occupied with his wife a portion of Mrs. Hill's house, regarding the freshly-marked post of a stall. Free is said to have replied that he had torn the post with kindling wood. The chips fit the freshly-cut post.

Free is still missing. He is believed to be in the neighborhood. A warrant has been issued for his arrest for failure to attend the coroner's inquest, which finished investigation to-night.

Crown Attorney M. M. Brown, who was present at the inquest to-night, is asking for the assistance of the Provincial police.

It was submitted to-night that Free's agreement with the murdered woman regarding the occupancy of a portion of Mrs. Hill's home and farm had expired, that he had been asked to vacate, and that he owed Mrs. Hill considerable rent.

Many neighbors told of responding to Mrs. Free's request for assistance on Saturday morning when she discovered the body.

"You must not blame me for this," one said when asked regarding Free's actions and remarks in their presence.

In a state bordering on collapse Mrs. Free was questioned regarding the murder. She told nothing which might help the jury in naming the murderer.

On Saturday night, she stated, she had taken clothes of her husband's to the home of a neighbor. She said that she had recently discovered them, and the space which they might occupy in a trunk was needed for papers. On Monday she brought the clothes back. The clothes were lying in her home to-day.

The condition of the body when they entered the stall indicated, witnesses swore, that the widow had been dragged into the stall. The clothes were over the head, which rested under the feet of the horse.

The horse stall was locked from within, but the catch was of a description that could be fastened from outside of the stall.

The doctor who performed the autopsy stated that death had been due to a blow which had injured the skull. Five ribs were broken. These were broken by the horse, and were fractured after death had taken place.

In the afternoon a friend of the daughter of the deceased came to the murdered woman's farm and shot the pigs which had chewed the murdered woman's remains. He did not consider the animals fit for human consumption after they had eaten human flesh.

Wigwag—Don't you love to drink in the beauties of the landscape? Guzzler—Well, if the landscape happens to consist of a field of rye and a bed of mint I'll drink it in.

DIVULGED PLOT TO BOMB PLANT

German Held at Hoboken Tells Black Tom Plans.

Two Suspects Held for Further Examination.

Hoboken, N. J., despatch: Fritz Kolb, a German in whose possession two bombs and other explosive material were found yesterday, and Hans Schwartz, arrested early to-day, were held for further examination in court to-day in connection with an alleged plot to blow up munitions ordered for the Entente allies.

Schwartz, who says he is a chemist, thirty-seven years of age, was held as a suspicious person. The police assert he has worked in hotels and cafes in Hoboken at various times. Schwartz made a long statement to Chief of Police Hayes, in which he revealed, the police allege, plans for another explosion at Black Tom, N. J., yesterday with Kolb and himself as the conspirators.

Schwartz, whose identity was at first concealed, denied, the police say, that he was connected in any way with the Black Tom explosion last summer, or the explosion at Kingsland. The failure of the plot to blow up Black Tom yesterday, the police declare Schwartz admitted, was due to faulty construction of the bombs.

Kolb was identified at police headquarters as a former employee of the Canadian Car & Foundry Company at Kingsland by Thomas Steele, a negro, also a former worker at that plant. Steele told the police he worked in the same room with Kolb, where there had been an explosion previous to the great fire, and that of twenty-eight men employed in the room Kolb was the man who disappeared.

MAN WHO POISONED SOUP?

Chicago despatch: The authorities of Hoboken, N. J., were asked by Chief of Police Schuettler to compare a description of Jean Crones with Hans Schwartz, who is held there in connection with an alleged bomb plot.

Crones a year ago poisoned the soup served at a banquet given in honor of Archbishop Mundelein at the University Club of this city. He fled the city, and thus far has eluded pursuit.

TO ARM SHIPS IF PERMITTED

U. S. President Seeks to Find His Powers

If Possible, to Act Without Congress.

Washington report: Further action by President Wilson in the German situation was postponed to-day pending a decision by his legal advisors whether he has power to arm American merchantmen in spite of the failure of Congress to pass a resolution conferring such authority.

The question was referred to Attorney-General Gregory and Secretary Lansing, and probably will be decided in time for consideration at to-morrow's Cabinet meeting—the first to be held in the new administration. The inauguration ceremonies occupied most of the time to-day, but members of the Cabinet and other officials found opportunity to discuss the subject.

A determination to arm the merchantmen if a legal way to do so can be found was generally apparent.

The President has placed squarely before the Senate the responsibility for changing its rules during the special session begun to-day, so that filibustering by a small group of Senators cannot prevent action by Congress. In the meantime he is preparing to take such steps as he can to meet the crisis and defend American rights.

While the arming of merchantmen is the step most considered, it is pointed out that the President has the right to convoy American vessels. This course has been opposed by the Navy Department, however, principally for strategical reasons.

Another step suggested is that the shipping board take over American merchantmen, arm them as naval auxiliaries, and send them abroad.

The President has been inclined to believe that certain old statutes still in force might prevent him from furnishing guns to merchantmen, but some of his advisers hold that a broader and truer interpretation of these laws will show that they have no application to the present situation.

CUBAN REVOLT ENDED.

New York, Report—Prospects of a speedy settlement of the Cuban revolution have been brought about, it was announced here to-day, by Dr. Orestes Ferrara, representative here of the Liberals who are in revolt against the Cuban Government, through a guarantee to the Liberals by the U. S. Government of fair elections in Oriente province and the recognition of R. Fernandez of the liberal party as the duly authorized military commander of the province.

The fellow who says nothing and saws wood picks up the chips in a poker game.

SUBS. TRAPPED NEAR GERMANY?

British Said to Have Great Nets There.

Something Causes Dearth of Torpedoings.

(By F. A. Wray.)

London cable says: Have the German submarines given up their campaign, or have they been trapped in a British net?

That is the subject of an interesting discussion in naval circles here to-day. To understand the situation that has given rise to such speculation, it is necessary to consider the following figures relative to the submarine campaign, which has dwindled down to almost nothing since the close of February.

In the first five days of March the aggregate of shipping destroyed has been three ships, of 6,376 tons, or a daily average of only 1,275 tons. During the twenty-eight days of February there were sunk 208 ships, aggregating 482,070 tons, or a daily average of 17,272 tons. In ordinary words, by the terms of this comparison the daily toll of destruction has fallen off eighty-seven per cent. The abrupt decrease in submarine operations is shown even more strikingly in comparison with the results of the first five days of February, in which period there were sunk thirty-one ships, of 41,557 tons.

Naval men explain this fact in two ways. First, that the German authorities have decided the submarine campaign is not worth the candle, and consequently have recalled all or most of the raiders. Second, the submarines sent out early in February had exhausted their supplies by the end of the month, and started back to replenish them, while others came out to take their places. It is also believed that the sudden falling off in sinkings is due to the fact that both of these returning submarines were caught in a British trap laid along the shallow waters bordering the German coast. This barrier is said to be so firmly and extensively constructed that no vessels can enter or leave German North Sea ports.

FELL TO DEATH.

Detroit Hotel Guest Set Fire to His Bed.

Detroit despatch: Trapped in a fire filled room on the seventh floor of the Hotel Tuller at 6 o'clock this morning, Edward D. Voorhees, a guest, dropped from a window ledge and his brains were dashed out on the pavement in the court below.

Clad only in his pajamas, Voorhees clung coolly to the ledge nearly five minutes. Then, reaching with one hand for a sheet, lowered from the floor above, his grasp slipped and he fell. Panic prevailed all the time Voorhees was crying for help.

The cry of fire had been flashed through the hotel by telephone, and bellboys and guests, half-clad, rushed into the corridors and to the windows. Many windows looked out on the court, and scores saw Voorhees hanging from the ledge. He fell to his death while they were still shouting encouragements.

Voorhees evidently went to bed smoking, and after he fell asleep his cigarette started a fire in the bed. This smouldered and spread until the smoke awoke Voorhees. Fire cut off his escape by the door, and he rushed to the window. Smashing the glass he let air in and the smothered flames burst out furiously with a sound like an explosion. Then Voorhees climbed out the window and hung suspended two hundred feet in the air until forced to let go.

BAPAUME RIDGE.

Said to Be Limit of the German Retirement.

(By Stewart Lyon, Special Correspondent of the Canadian Press.)

London cable: "The increase in the enemy's resistance to the British pressure in the vicinity of Bapaume leads the experts here to believe that the Bapaume Ridge is the limit of his voluntary retirement, and that it is his intention to cling to the line at Arras, Bapaume and Peronne, while launching an attack elsewhere. Local opinion suggests that General Hindenburg, who knows the Russian front better than the west, still believes the war can be won in the east by shortening the front opposite the British, and obtaining a stronger line for a purely defensive warfare against General Haig's attack. When the ground becomes fit the German leader may hope to release a sufficient number of divisions and commence a fresh offensive against Russia, where internal dissensions may turn to his advantage."

This possibility is not to be lightly dismissed. In open fighting the Germans would have a better chance against the Russians than in France, where the allies would welcome a war of manoeuvre at any moment.

The official statement that, owing to a world-wide shortage, the British people may have to do without potatoes late in the spring and early summer attracts more attention than the situation on the Ancre. The result is that everyone is digging in preparation of potato plots on an unprecedented scale.

Mr. Gnaggs—Remember the woman in the Bible who turned into a pillar of salt? Mrs. Gnaggs—Yes, she had a Lot to contend with.

TURKS ABANDON STRONG POSITION ON THE NILE IN UPPER EGYPT

Advance of British Troops Drove Them Out—Fliers Did Them Much Damage.

London cable: An official report from Egypt says that the Turks have abandoned a strong position in the neighborhood of Sheikh Nuran, west of Shelial. The statement follows:

"Turkish forces abandoned, in the face of our advancing troops, a very strong position in the neighborhood of Sheikh Nuran, west of Shelial, after having spent two months in the construction of a formidable system of defences.

"Yesterday our aircraft carried out a series of bombing attacks on enemy troops, railway trains, rolling stocks and the permanent way. About ten high explosive bombs were dropped. Much damage was caused to personnel and material."

Shelial is in Upper Egypt, on the Nile, about four hundred miles south of Cairo.

There have been no recent reports of fighting in this region. In various parts of the country uprisings have occurred during the war, usually on the part of tribesmen led by Turkish officers. So far as the reports have shown, little headway has been made by these forces.

NEW GROUND INTERESTING

Territory Taken Over by British On the Somme.

Shows Different Characteristics to Old.

British Headquarters in France, via London cable: The characteristically laconic reference in an official communication regarding enemy artillery activity south of the Somme has been the British method of publicly announcing the fact that they had taken over still more of the western line, and that the meeting point of the British and French troops had now been established well below that small but famous river. As a matter of fact, the Somme is a most disappointing stream to have had such a large share in the world's history. It wanders rather aimlessly from pool to pool in the flat lowlands, is occasionally directed into canals, turning hundreds of mill-wheels, and then slips idly along into the sea.

The new territory defended by the British troops just north of the river, however, is extremely interesting. It is deeply shell-scarred, but there is not the same chaos as was found about Pozieres, Beaumont-Hamel, Mametz and other villages which have been absolutely obliterated by the war. Such places as Faucourt, Dompiere, Assevillers and Estrees behind the new section of the British line, still show evidence of having once been habitations. Such large farm buildings and factories form most picturesque ruins.

Dompiere cemetery is a remarkable reminder of the ravages of war. Graves and strong underground vaults have been blown open by the relentless and remorseless shell-fire to such an extent that the aspect of the cemetery resembles some fantastic idea of the physical resurrection of the dead. The upheaval was so great that vaults appear to have burst from within.

CHINA TO JOIN ALLIES AT ONCE

President Said to Have Yielded to Cabinet

Which Declared for Break With Germany.

Pekin cable says: The immediate breaking off of relations with Germany is expected here, and it is generally predicted that China will join the Entente.

This belief is due to the fact that despatches from Tien-Tsin say that Tuan-Chi-Jui, who resigned March 4th and left for Tien-Tsin, has decided to return to the capital immediately and resume the Premiership. It is said that President Li Yuan-Hung has agreed to give the Cabinet full power to frame the foreign policy.

The Cabinet is known to favor the severing of relations with Germany, and Parliament is showing a disposition to follow the leadership of Tuan-Chi-Jui rather than that of the President.

A despatch from Pekin March 4th said the Cabinet had decided to join the United States in severing diplomatic relations with Germany, but that the President refused to approve of such action. Thereupon the Premier resigned and left for Tien-Tsin, accompanied by several other members of the Cabinet.

Tell a girl she is all the world to you, and she will jump to the conclusion that you want the earth.

"Does your wife attach much importance to you?" inquired the intrusive relative. "Oh, yes," replied Mr. Meekton. "Henrietta realizes that a man she would consent to marry must necessarily be important."—Washington Star.

NO SHIP SUNK BY THE U-BOATS

Three Consecutive Days Without Any Victims Being Reported.

BIG FLEET HELD UP

Submarine Threat Holds Many Boats in United States Ports.

London cable: Another day has passed without any record of U-boat outrages. This is the third consecutive day in which sinkings appear to have been suspended, and in which no German submarines have been in evidence.

CARMANIA REACHES NEW YORK.

New York despatch: The Associated Press says the British passenger liner Carmania, with sixty-one cabin passengers, from Liverpool, passed safely through the submarine zone and arrived here late to-day. Passengers said the vessel departed at night, escorted by war craft.

The Carmania was convoyed through the submarine danger zone with nine other ships bound for North and South American ports, passengers reported.

The Cunard liner Orduna, which left here Feb. 24 for Liverpool, has arrived safely, according to cable advices received here to-day by officials of the line. The Orduna had 119 passengers.

CAMPAIGN'S EFFECT ON SAILINGS.

The Associated Press to-night carries the following: "As a direct result of the German blockade decree of January 31, which also closed to neutral shipping the British ports of Kirkwall and Falmouth, 53 steamers of American, Swedish, Danish, Dutch and Norwegian registry have been prevented from sailing from the port of New York, or having sailed are now tied up for an indefinite time at Halifax for examination. According to figures compiled here to-day by shipping authorities these ships, had they sailed as scheduled, would have taken from this port approximately 250,000 tons of cargo. Fourteen of the vessels would have carried passengers and United States mails.

"The heaviest sufferer has been Holland. Agents here of lines flying the Dutch flag reported to-day that 25 vessels which would have sailed under conditions prevailing prior to February 1 are tied up at their docks or have been detained at Halifax for examination. Ten freight ships of neutral nations, classed as tramps, also are held here, awaiting orders to sail.

"The American line, which now has its entire fleet of six passenger ships in port, has missed eight sailing dates and all passenger traffic to Europe, other than that carried by vessels of the Entente allies and Spain, has been suspended, the same conditions prevailing for west-bound passenger traffic.

"The number of ships of the Entente allies departing from New York during the period from February 1 to March 5 is shown by port records to be 20 ships less than sailed between December 29 and January 31. The sailings were as follows:

Nationality.	Dec. 29-Jan. 31.	Feb. 1-Mar. 5
British	100	100
French	18	11
Japanese	3	4
Italian	9	5
Total	140	120

RUNNING FIGHT WITH U-BOAT

Boston despatch: A running fight in the English Channel on January 31 between a German submarine and the British steamer Foyle, in which 30 shots were exchanged, two of which struck the Foyle, was described by Captain James Evans, of the steamer, upon her arrival to-day from Liverpool. The engagement took place while the Foyle was on a voyage from Liverpool, where she had discharged a cargo from Portland, Maine.

Captain Evans said his vessel was just turned into the channel when he sighted a vessel afire a couple of miles ahead. Upon hearing shots fired at the burning vessel, Captain Evans changed the Foyle's course, and increased her speed. The submarine sighted her, however, and began a shell-fire attack at long range.

One shot from the submarine tore a hole through the upper deck of the Foyle, and another struck on the port side, grazing the bridge and scattering fragments at the captain's feet. The Foyle, which carries a 4.7 gun mounted aft, returned the fire, and the chase continued for more than two hours. The submarine finally withdrew.

Russian Sentries.

A correspondent describes a strange Russian army custom. [illegible] commanding officer [illegible] and in the [illegible] after the change of salutation has [illegible] and the [illegible] has replied to the men's salute, a non-commissioned officer [illegible] and makes his report. "The Russians attach great importance to these formalities. "Our men," said the [illegible], "are quite happy so long as we wish them good only, but if we pass them by unnoticed they at once conclude that they done something wrong, and to ignore them is a recognized sign of disapproval."—Exchange.

"Kind sir," whined the weary wayfarer, "I haven't had anything to eat for 36 hours." "Gee! that's tough," replied the kind sir. "Permit me to give you one of Ticklepalate's Tonic Tablets. They're the best things in the world to give you an appetite."

The Lord helps those who help themselves. The church will carry a man to the pearly gates, but there he must answer for himself.

Can you afford to be without The Times?

Seed! Seed!

Recleaned - Tested

IN these days of scarce labor and high prices it is poor economy to buy cheap **Clover and Timothy Seed** bcause it is cheap.

Know what you are buying. Every farmer or merchant who is offering seed for sale should have his seed Government tested and graded No. 1, No. 2, No. 3. Our Government rules, that any seed testing lower than No. 3, must not be sold at any price.

We are particular to get the very best from

The Wm. Rennie Company

Have supplied our seed for some years. Their seed is giving splendid satisfaction.

Our stock is now in and cheaper than last year

Red Clover
Lucerne
Alsike
Sweet Clover
Timothy

Every bag is Government inspected and graded so that you know exactly what you are buying.

See our stock and get prices.

NOTICE—Bring us your butter, eggs, and cream

N. McGillivray
North End Store

BANK OF HAMILTON
Established 1872
Capital Authorized, $5,000,000
Capital Paid-up, - $3,000,000
Surplus, - - - - - $3,500,000

A Dollar A Week

NOT much, is it? But if you deposit that small sum in the Bank of Hamilton regularly, it will amount to almost $1,000 in ten years. The habit once formed, is easy to continue.

Begin today with one dollar.

PORT ELGIN BRANCH
R. J. Ranney, Manager

41-C

Announcement!

¶ Mr. Duke, of Lailey Trimble Co.. The "Master Clothes builder" will be at the QUEEN'S HOTEL on

Thursday, March 15th

Showing a complete range of Men's Suitings and Spring Overcoatings.

¶ All work and materials used are fully guaranteed.

¶ Call and see the styles, the materials, and get the PRICES.

¶ We guarantee the fit and save you money on your requirements.

South End Store
N. McGillivray & Co.

The Port Elgin Times
MEMBER OF THE CANADIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION (INC.)
E. Roy Sayles, Editor and Proprietor

ADVERTISING RATES

Farms or Real Estate for Sale 50c each insertion; Miscellaneous articles, To Rent, Wanted, Lost, Found, etc., each insertion 25c. Local Readers, Notices, etc., 10c per line per insertion, 5c each subsequent insertion. Cards of thanks 50c. Legal advertising 10 and 5c a line. Black-faced type, count 2 lines for 1. Display rates, yearly contracts, 12c per inch, 6 mos. 15c per inch. In memoriam poetry 5c per line. Professional cards $6 per year in advance.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

It won't be for us to say whether U. S. should go to war, but it does look like wilful waste to see a perfectly good navy such as the U. S. has, knocking its heels together while American shipping is practically tied up.

* * *

Lion's Head has been incorporated as a village. This will mean another member in Bruce County Council. Our parliament has quite a large membership. With 33 County Councillors there should be no trouble in getting lots of government, anyway.

* * *

The Liberals of East Middlesex held a convention last week, and women were there to become acquainted with the workings of these wonderful political machines. One thing, both parties will have to make their conventions last a couple of days. There will be so many more things to discuss and so many more people to take part, with so much more to say.

* * *

A report of the inauguration ceremonies of President Wilson says "there was no fuss, no feathers, and no inaugural ball." Well, that's one on Ontario politicians When the splendor of the entertainment given at Government House, on the opening of the Ontario Legislature, is taken in consideration, it does look as if the Yankees had a better idea of the eternal fitness of things.

* * *

No doubt the Ontario government means well, and its plans are well formed to settle returned soldiers in New Ontario. But we are disposed to believe as The Times interview with a returned soldier showed, in a recent issue, that these men do not want to be isolated in new parts of the country With no greater expense the government could place these men on land in Old Ontario. Here they would be right alongside practical farmers, and they would be more likely to remain on the land.

* * *

The bar will soon be gone in Quebec Constant efforts are being made to abolish the booze there. A new law coming in force May 1st provides for the abolition of the treating system. A liquor seller permitting treating on his premises can be prepared to pay a heavy fine. The closing hour is fixed for 9 o'clock every night except Saturday, when doors will shut at 7 o'clock. It has long been held that if the treating system were abolished the license system would lose the bulk of its evils. This may be so, but province after province of Canada can be heard saying that the bar is a bane under any and all circumstances.

* * *

The Toronto News suggests that city dwellers should spend their holidays this year "on the land." Just what is meant by "on the land" we'd like to know. If it's hoeing and digging in city parks and ball grounds why all right, but if it's in the country districts they are to spend their vacation, well, we are disposed to leave the matter with our Burgoyne correspondent, who will no doubt be able to tell how it appeals to the country-folk.

* * *

Some weekly publishers, relicts of a system tolerated years ago, still permit their papers to be used as mediums by the shifty individual who wants "to take a crack" at someone else, or perhaps contributes some "personal" intended to injure the social standing of young people. These contributions are usually made by persons who want to operate in the dark, and do not want their names known. The publishers who will give publicity to this sort of stuff are few now a days, and it is all for the best. But the editor is not the only one who is tried by frequent unsigned articles, which may look good at first sight. The preacher is often perplexed to know what to do with complaints. A story is vouched for concerning one eminent divine, who, whenever a member came with a complaint he took a blank book and his pen and said, "Now I shall write down what you say and you can sign it and then I shall know just what your complaint is." And he carried it for forty years and opened it perhaps a thousand times, but he never wrote a word in it. When people have to sign their complaints they usually prefer not to make them.

* * *

There is one thing sure, The Times is read by all classes of all ages, and they read inquiringly, too, The Limerick contest has proven it. The contest is all to the advantage of Times advertisers. This is a day of keen competition, and the small town merchant must if he wants to win, study the desires and wishes of the buying public intensively The opportunity to trade at the big city stores increases yearly, and the past few years has found the people able to get cash for anything they can produce. This has created an inclination to buy wherever they believe they can do most with their money. The small town merchant has but one means to reach these people—the local paper and its job department. If being in business is going to be worth while the merchant will have to put thought and consideration into his advertisements. The goods the people want can be found in our local stores, but the people have to be convinced. Back your advertising with good salesmanship, business-like treatment of customers, and the big city store has nothing on the town store.

* * *

It would seem that those who desire conscription are using very poor tactics. Last week a Winnipeg minister said that he had been authorized to announce that conscription would be in force in a few days. The Minister of Militia immediately took exception to the statement, announcing to the people of Canada that there were several suggestions now being considered by the government but that compulsion would not be a part of their scheme. A lot of fault finding with the government has been indulged in by over-anxious people. Surely the government has much to contend with when ministers stand in their pulpits and make declarations about what is to be law in Canada, those same declarations found later to be wholly-unauthorized. This sort of preacher will weaken the respect of men for the pulpit.

Lack of Leadership

Truly things in Canada have come to a very peculiar stage. There was an awful howl by the political press last week because Mr. R. B. Bennett, director of National Service, was reported to have said at Regina, that farm produce was the chief need of the allies just now. Many hard things were hurled at Mr Bennett, and there was an occasional veiled hint that the west may keep its men back to work the land. Most of these disagreeable situations get their impetus from the political newspapers

It would be extremely regrettable indeed, if another situation were created between the west and the east, such as was created by the "politics first" newspapers of the city when they howled at Quebec so much last summer for not enlisting, that Quebec retaliated by refusing to buy from Ontario, and began a campaign to buy and sell within themselves. The newspapers which yelped loudest against Quebec, when trade began to fall off, were soon driven to cover, and the Bon Entente was organized, for the purpose of telling our Quebec brethren that nothing was meant and the Frenchmen were invited to shake hands and make up.

Now, another situation will likely be created, because Mr. Bennett is reported to have told the west to produce

Should Mr. Bennett recast his statements in Regina? We think not. Lloyd George in his momentous speech for production and conservation of supplies has said plainly that in many counties in England too many men had gone from the land, but the military service act had remedied that matter. Men were being detained on the farms.

Canada can do one or two things well It can produce foodstuffs, if it has the men; it can make munitions, or it can send its men to the front, but it cannot do all of these things in the measure the hobbyists of each of the necessaries demand.

In our own community, The Times and its readers have pride in the number of men who have gone from the county to represent it at the front, but the people here also note with a good deal of disgust the constant shouting of politicians and the partisan press to produce, produce, when there are few producers

Another thing, Ontario should be given some consideration. Can this province produce what it ought to? Bruce County farmers simply smile when asked "if they will produce more this year than last." The fact of the matter is, while these farmers say they will do all they can to back the men at the front and endeavor to produce to the utmost, there will be less production this year because there are fewer men to do it. On the other hand, there will be greater demands because of the great allied armies to feed. Perhaps Stephen Leacock is not so far astray when he prophesies that we are treading toward a world famine.

The great calamity is that the Grit press sees no good in the director of National Service, because he is a Tory, and the Tory press is ready to snap at the Grit. Meanwhile the country suffers through lack of leadership and unity of purpose Men are needed, munitions and foodstuffs are needed, but with all the turmoil and strife of political partisans we are wasting much time and opportunity.

BORN—On March 7th to Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Walsh, of Arran Tp, a daughter.

Sunlight Soap has a high standard of purity which is backed by a $5,000 guarantee. If a soap has no standard there is no reason why it should always be of uniform quality, always contain the best materials or be anything like as good as the soap *with* a standard.

Sunlight Soap

☞ *To City, Town and Village Dwellers in Ontario*

A Vegetable Garden for Every Home

IN this year of supreme effort Britain and her armies must have ample supplies of food, and Canada is the great source upon which they rely. Everyone with a few square feet of ground can contribute to victory by growing vegetables.

Four Patriotic Reasons for Growing Vegetables

1. It saves money that you would otherwise spend for vegetables.
2. It helps to lower the "High cost of living."
3. It helps to enlarge the urgently needed surplus of produce for export.
4. Growing your own vegetables saves labor of others whose effort is needed for other vital war work.

The Department of Agriculture will help you

The Ontario Department of Agriculture appeals to Horticultural Societies to devote at least one evening meeting to the subject of vegetable growing; manufacturers, labor unions, lodges, school boards, etc., are invited to actively encourage home gardening. Let the slogan for 1917 be, "A vegetable garden for every home."

Organizations are requested to arrange for instructive talks by practical gardeners on the subject of vegetable growing. In cases where it is impossible to secure suitable local speakers, the Department of Agriculture will, on request, send a suitable man.

The demand for speakers will be great. The number of available experts being limited, the Department urgently requests that arrangements for meetings be made at once; if local speakers cannot be secured, send applications promptly.

The Department suggests the formation of local organizations to stimulate the work by offering prizes for best vegetable gardens. It is prepared to assist in any possible way any organization that may be conducting a campaign for vegetable production on vacant lots. It will do so by sending speakers, or by supplying expert advice in the field.

To any one interested, the Department of Agriculture will send literature giving instructions about implements necessary and methods of preparing the ground and cultivating the crop. A plan of a vegetable garden indicating suitable crops to grow, best varieties and their arrangement in the garden, will be sent free of charge to any address.

Write for Poultry Bulletin

Hens are inexpensive to keep, and you will be highly repaid in fresh eggs. Write for free bulletin which tells how to keep hens.

Address letters to "Vegetable Campaign," Department of Agriculture, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Ontario Department of Agriculture
W. H. Hearst, Minister of Agriculture
Parliament Buildings Toronto

10

Seeds! Seeds!

1917 must be production year, says Lloyd George

Does it pay to sow the very best?
Answer, Yes.
Where do you get it? At McLaren's.

Red Clover (Lion Brand)
Alsike clover
North Dakota Dry Land Alfalfa
Timothy (Pine Tree Brand)

All other varieties of garden and vegetable seeds.

Better book your Spring order for Coal

McLaren's Hardware

The advocates of church union are encouraged by the practical move of the churches of Northern Ontario, where a local union is looked forward to. The intention is for the Methodist and Presbyterian churches to co-operate, and according to plans formulated at a meeting at North Bay, a saving of thirty thousand dollars annually and thirty men will be effected.

Central Business College
Stratford, Ontario

Ontario's Best Business College

Students may enter our classes at any time. Commence your course now and be qualified for a position by Midsummer. During July and August of last year we received calls for over 200 Office Assistants we could not supply. Our graduates are in demand. Write at once for our free catalogue.

D. A. McLACHLAN, PRINCIPAL

GIRLS WANTED

For office work to fill the places of men who have gone or are going to the front. Young women can render the Country real service by preparing to take positions in banks and Business offices, and thus relieve men for Active service.

Special Courses obtaining in bookkeeping, shorthand and all other Commercial subjects now in progress. Students admitted at any time. Illustrated Catalogue free.

NORTHERN Business College

Owen Sound, Ontario
C. A. FLEMING, F. C. A., Principal

Are You
Going West?

TRAVEL By
Canadian
Pacific
Railway
To the west.
Settlers' rates.
Good service

Ask or write for information about Canadian Pacific Railway

R. C. Crawford
Drugs and Kodaks
C. P. R. ticket agent

Patronize home industry, let The Times do your printing.

Seeds!
Seeds!
(Government Standard)

Red Clover
Northern Grown
Alfalfa
Alsike
Timothy

Sap buckets and
Spiles

Thomson's
Hardware Store

Four Cars
This Week

WE will have this week a car each of
CORN
FLOUR
OATS
SALT

'Phone or call now if you want some of these shipments.

JAS. GEORGE & SON

TURNER'S

Mr and Mrs Andy Miller have moved from the Elora Road to the farm purchased from Mrs. J. Forrester.

Mr Arch. Miller preached at Burgoyne and Dunblane on Sunday.

The many friends of Mr. George Atkinson were pleased to see him able to be out driving Wednesday.

Miss Phemie Cameron returned home to Paisley last week.

The minister who was to preach in St. Andrew's on Sunday failed to make an appearance, so Mr. James B. Muir took the service.

Mrs. Jno. Atkinson of Arran Lake, spent a couple of days visiting friends here.

On Tuesday 6th $14 50 was paid for hogs here.

Mr. Witthun of the Knechtel Mfg.Co. Hanover, was a caller here on Monday.

GRESHAM

A. Wood sold a valuable team of horses last week to Irwins.

Mrs R. McGregor is ill.

Miss Gladys George is visiting Mrs. D. McKinnon.

A. Vance and family have moved to the 4th of Bruce.

Miss Foster is visiting Miss Nelson.

J D. McGillivray was a visitor here last week.

Mrs Andrew Colwell is ill with pneumonia

The W. M S. had a fine meeting at Mrs. Alex Wood's last week Mrs. James McDonald of Calgary, gave a very interesting address on western church conditions and needs

Port Elgin School Report

Dept. 2

Sr. III—Over 75%—S. Anderson, M. Cottrill, G. Bock, K. Robinson, V. Hessenauer, A. Buschlen, M. Kaake, G. Harrison, A. Miller, and N. Miller (equal).

Over 60%—W. Bray, M. Everitt, H. Vannard and H. Brigden, (equal) J. Goar, G. MacLean, L. McFadden.

Not graded on account of absence—A. Bricker, D. Collins, A. Fleming, J. Bayles, J. Schrank, M. Osborne.

Jr. 3rd—Over 75%—A. Mitchell, J. Mitchell, K. Stephenson, W. Smith, and E. Saleman (equal).

Over 60%—G. McLachlan, C. McKenzie, E. Thomas, L. Begg, R. Thede, V. Bell, V. Wilson, A. Scammel.

Over 40%—R. Wilson,x R. Smithx, E. Nodwell, M. Overton, S. Begg.

x absent from one examination.

Berta M. Gilbert, teacher.

Dept. 4

Srs. Excellent—F. Wipp, M. Bell, F. Barber, J. Hill, I. Krauth, M. Wilson, M. Lamont.

Good—L. Hill, L. Gamble and G. Stephenson (equal), G. Cottrill, J. Johnston and W. George (equal), B. Scammel, E. Strathy, F. Perry.

Fair—E. Weishuhn, xO. Hessenauer, W. Wilson, xA. Brown.

Jrs. Excellent—W. Schlorholtz, N. Webb, J. Currier, A. Rowlands, W. Wilson, F. Buschlen.

Good—L. Smith, V. Perry, M. Wilson, H. Osborne, L. Saleman, F. McKenzie, C. Becker, O. Brill.

Fair—xI. Snider, J. Henderson, xL. Miller, xC. Blundell.

The pupils marked with an asterisk were absent from a test.

W. M. Struthers, teacher.

Dept. 3

Sr. II—Over 75—N. Schaus, J. Miller, M. Wankel.

Over 60—N. McFadden, xL. Weishuhn, W. Thomas, E Giesbler, E. Gray, M. ~~Perry, R.~~ K. Thomas

Over 50—G. Goar and xH. Snyder (equal), M. MacPherson,

Jr. II—Over 75—S. Langford xW. McBride and G. Starling (equal).

Over 60—C. Tupling, L. Schrank, xB. Nodwell, M. Kettles, xP. Bannister.

Over 50—xJ Bolender, xM. Hartley, P. Philips, G. Bray, C. Dennis.

Those whose names are marked with x have missed examinations

Kathleen Cassidy, teacher.

Feb. report of Dept. 5.

Sr.—J. Falconer, E. Schrank, H. Dennis, E. Bray, R. Philips, G. Henri, D. Langford, W. Wankel, M. Schwartz, D. McKenzie, F. Fleming, J. George, H. Moir, C. Eby.

Jr.—B. Starling, W. Johnson, S. McLean, M. Saleman, H. McBride, W. Booth, A. McDonald, O. McDonald, O. Hurlock, K. Bolender, G. Bell, D. Booth.

B. Currie, teacher

SCHOOL REPORTS

Report of S S. No 1 Saug. Arran & Eld. for the months of Jan. and Feb.

Sr. IV—Robbie Scott, Harold Fleming, Helen Hamilton, Willie McDougal.

Jr. IV—Fraser Scott, Mabel Grant, Pearl Quigley.

Sr. III—Flora McLean, George Thomas, Milburn Fleming, Violet McDougall, Lily Bryce.

Jr. III—Margaret McKechnie, Beatrice Scott, Tracy Thomas, Harvey Grant, Allan Quigley.

Sr. II—Frances McDougald, Dugald McLean.

Jr. II—Edna Fraser, Hugh McLean.

Sr. I—Dave McKechnie, Florence Fleming, Jean Scott.

Primer—Marie Thomas, Maggie McLean.

Present every day—Margaret McKechnie, Beatrice Scott, Tracy Thomas, Florence Fleming, Jean Scott.

Good conduct—Margaret McKechnie, Florence Fleming.

R. Noonan, teacher.

Report of S. S. No. 3, Arran for Feb. Those marked thus x were present every day.

Sr. 4th—xEsther Ziegler 65, x Cecil Trask 58.

Jr. 4th—xGertie Trask 74, xNina Sternall 61.

Sr. 3rd—Hugh Saug 86, (hon), Neil McDonald, 81 (hon), Rose Chappel 76 (hon), xMyrtle Trask 64, Austin Weiss and xEarl Sternall 63, Frank Barrows 54

Jr. 3rd—Isabelle Ziegler 88 (hon), Ruth Chappel 69.

Second—xPearl Sternall 87 (hon), Barbara Faust 84 (hon), xWilfred Trask 77 (hon), xMargaret Plaunt 73.

Sr. 1st—xMarjorie Trask 79 (hon).

Jr. 1st—xHarvey Weiss 68.

Sr. Primer—Earl Trask 49.

Jr. Primer—xMabel Plaunt 79.

Number enrolled 21—Average 20.5.

E. L. Robb, teacher.

WAR LOAN

DOMINION OF CANADA

Issue of $150,000,000 5% Bonds Maturing 1st March, 1937

Payable at par at Ottawa, Halifax, St John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Victoria, and at the Agency of the Bank of Montreal, New York City.

INTEREST PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY, 1st MARCH, 1st SEPTEMBER.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

ISSUE PRICE 96.

A FULL HALF-YEAR'S INTEREST WILL BE PAID ON 1st SEPTEMBER, 1917.

THE PROCEEDS OF THE LOAN WILL BE USED FOR WAR PURPOSES ONLY.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE offers herewith, on behalf of the Government, the above-named Bonds for Subscription at 96, payable as follows:—

10	per cent	on application;
30	"	16th April, 1917;
30	"	15th May, 1917;
26	"	15th June, 1917.

The total allotment of bonds of this issue will be limited to one hundred and fifty million dollars, exclusive of the amount (if any) paid for by the surrender of bonds as the equivalent of cash under the terms of the War Loan prospectus of 22nd November, 1915.

The instalments may be paid in full on the 16th day of April, 1917, or on any instalment due date thereafter, under discount at the rate of four per cent per annum. All payments are to be made to a chartered bank for the credit of the Minister of Finance. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture and the allotment to cancellation.

Subscriptions, accompanied by a deposit of ten per cent of the amount subscribed, must be forwarded through the medium of a chartered bank. Any branch in Canada of any chartered bank will receive subscriptions and issue provisional receipts.

This loan is authorized under Act of the Parliament of Canada, and both principal and interest will be a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Forms of application may be obtained from any branch in Canada of any chartered bank and at the office of any Assistant Receiver General in Canada.

Subscriptions must be for even hundreds of dollars.

In case of partial allotments the surplus deposit will be applied towards payment of the amount due on the April instalment.

Scrip certificates, non-negotiable or payable to bearer in accordance with the choice of the applicant for registered or bearer bonds, will be issued, after allotment, in exchange for the provisional receipts.

When the scrip certificates have been paid in full and payment endorsed thereon by the bank receiving the money, they may be exchanged for bonds, when prepared, with coupons attached, payable to bearer or registered as to principal, or for fully registered bonds, when prepared, without coupons, in accordance with the application.

Delivery of scrip certificates and of bonds will be made through the chartered banks.

The issue will be exempt from taxes—including any income tax—imposed in pursuance of legislation enacted by the Parliament of Canada.

The bonds with coupons will be issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000. Fully registered bonds without coupons will be issued in denominations of $1,000, $5,000 or any authorized multiple of $5,000.

The bonds will be paid at maturity at par at the office of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General at Ottawa, or at the office of the Assistant Receiver General at Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary or Victoria, or at the Agency of the Bank of Montreal, New York City.

The interest on the fully registered bonds will be paid by cheque, which will be remitted by post. Interest on bonds with coupons will be paid on surrender of coupons. Both cheques and coupons, at the option of the holder, will be payable free of exchange at any branch in Canada of any chartered bank, or at the Agency of the Bank of Montreal, New York City.

Subject to the payment of twenty-five cents for each new bond issued, holders of fully registered bonds without coupons will have the right to convert into bonds of the denomination of $1,000 with coupons, and holders of bonds with coupons will have the right to convert into fully registered bonds of authorized denominations without coupons at any time on application to the Minister of Finance.

The books of the loan will be kept at the Department of Finance, Ottawa.

Application will be made in due course for the listing of the issue on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges.

Recognized bond and stock brokers having offices and carrying on business in Canada will be allowed a commission of three-eighths of one per cent on allotments made in respect of applications bearing their stamp, provided, however, that no commission will be allowed in respect of the amount of any allotment paid for by the surrender of bonds issued under the War Loan prospectus of 22nd November, 1915, or in respect of the amount of any allotment paid for by surrender of five per cent debenture stock maturing 1st October, 1919. No commission will be allowed in respect of applications on forms which have not been printed by the King's Printer.

SUBSCRIPTION LISTS WILL CLOSE ON OR BEFORE THE 23rd OF MARCH, 1917.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA, March 12th, 1917.

BRITAIN— CALLS TO CANADA—

THE FACTORY — THE FARM

She must have Food—

for her Armies in the Field—for her Workers in the Factory—in the Munition plant—in the Shipyard—in the Mine.

THERE'S DANGER IN SIGHT—BUT YOU CAN HELP

DO YOU KNOW—
that the rapidly rising price of food stuffs means that the World's reserve supply is getting small?

DO YOU KNOW—
that a world-wide famine can only be averted by increasing this supply?

DO YOU KNOW—
that a "food famine" would be a worse disaster to the Empire and her Allies than reverses in the Field?

YOU CAN—
help thwart Germany's desperate submarine thrust on the high seas.

YOU CAN—
do this by helping to make every bit of land in Canada produce—the very last pound of food stuffs of which it is capable.

AND REMEMBER—
that *no man can say that he has fully done his part*—who having land—be it garden patch, or farm, or ranch—fails to make it produce food to its utmost capacity.

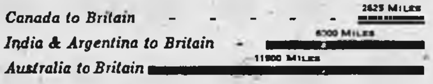
THESE FARM PRODUCTS ARE NEEDED FOR EXPORT

WHEAT, OATS, BEEF, BACON, CHEESE, EGGS, BUTTER, POULTRY, BEANS & PEAS, WOOL, FLAX AND FLAX FIBRE, DRIED VEGETABLES

BRITAIN APPEALS TO CANADA

THE NEAREST PRODUCER OF STAPLE FOODS

India and Argentina are more than twice the distance away and Australia more than four times.



"No matter what difficulties may face us, the supreme duty of every man on the land is to use every thought and every energy in the direction of producing more—and still more."

Martin Burrell—Minister of Agriculture.

The Department invites every one desiring information on any subject relative to Farm and Garden, to write—

INFORMATION BUREAU
DOMINION DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OTTAWA

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson XI. March 18, 1917.

Jesus Saves from Sin—Temperance Lesson.—John 8: 12, 28-37, 56-59.

Commentary.—I. The Light of the World (v. 12.) 12. Then spake Jesus again unto them—He was speaking to the Pharisees (v. 13.) He was resuming his discourse after several interruptions. The connection is natural between what he says here and v. 52 of the preceding chapter. I am the light of the world—Many writers think that Jesus had in mind one of the ceremonies connected with the feast of Tabernacles when he spoke these words. It was the custom on one or more nights of the feast to make a brilliant light, high up in the court of the women in the temple. This was in commemoration of the light which the Lord gave to the Israelites to guide them by night in their journey from Egypt to Canaan. This ceremony was an occasion of great rejoicing. The Jews understood the expression, "The light of the world," to have direct reference to the Messiah, and the Pharisees criticised him for claiming to be Christ. He is the Light of the world to illuminate darkened human hearts and show the way to heaven. He that followeth me—The way is open for all who will follow Jesus. Only those who deny themselves and take up their cross daily can be his followers. Shall not walk in darkness—He shall be saved from ignorance, infidelity and sin. If he follows me, becomes my disciple, and believes on my name, he shall have my Spirit to bear witness with his, that he is a child of God.—Clarke. Shall have the light of life—The true followers of Jesus have not only divine illumination, but they also have divine life. They have him who is the source of all light and life.

II. The Son lifted up (vs. 28-30.) 30. Then said Jesus—Jesus had just spoken of his relation to the Father. He had told the people that unless they believed in him, they would die in their sins. They did not comprehend the message he brought to them, for their hearts were set against him, hence he spoke the words that follow. When ye have lifted up the Son of man—These words refer to Christ's death by crucifixion. He would be lifted up on the cross and the Jews would accomplish his death. He thus prophesied his own death and who his murderers would be. Ye shall know that I am he—Even on his cross the shuddering Jews, amidst the signs from heaven, felt a guilty consciousness that they were crucifying the Holy One, but the words from this extend into a broader meaning. It is the crucifixion by which the world knows the power of Christ, the Redeemer and Judge.—Whedon. At the crucifixion were the darkness and the earthquake in token of the Messiahship of Jesus. The crowning proof, however, that he was the Son of God was his resurrection. I do nothing of myself—Jesus insistently declared his Sonship with the Father. He spoke the words of the Father. 29. He that sent me is with me. This was a true assertion, yet those who were opposing Jesus would not accept it. From Christ's statement here we may realize how we may be comforted and upheld by the divine presence with us. 30. Many believed on him—Such was the convincing nature and force of the truths which he presented, that they believed he was the Messiah, and received the doctrine.—Barnes.

III. Slavery and Freedom (vs. 31-37). 31. Jews which believed on Him—They were not in the majority, but they were a choice and honorable company. They had courage to take their position in spite of prejudice and in the face of unpopularity and persecution. My disciples indeed—For believers to continue in Christ's word involved much. They were not only to believe that Jesus was the Messiah, but they were to obey His word, accept His instruction and follow His example. A disciple indeed is a true Christian. 32. Ye shall know the truth—The truth includes the principles of vital godliness and the practice of the same. It includes Christ Himself, who said, "I am the way, the truth, and the life" (John 14. 6). The truth shall make you free—Jesus prayed for His followers, "Sanctify them through thy truth; thy word is truth" (John 17. 17). The truth has power of sin is to be broken and the heart is to be fully cleansed. 33. We be Abraham's seed—The Jews boasted of their descent from Abraham and thought they were, by virtue of their ancestry, God's people, and no others could rise to the high religious plane they occupied. Were never in bondage—How false their claim was appears from a consideration of their history. They were slaves in Egypt, were captives in Babylon, were oppressed by the Syrians and were at that very time under the dominion of the Romans. It is vain for the sinner to boast of his freedom. He is the bond-slave of sin. Multitudes who are habitually using intoxicating liquors declare they are not slaves to drink, but they are bound by chains that are hard to break.

34. Verily, verily—This repetition intimates a strong affirmation. The servant of sin—The original expression is strong. Whoever commits sin is a bond-servant of sin. He is bound by chains from which he can not free himself. Jesus alone can set him free. 35. The bondservant abideth not in the house for ever (R. V.)—The bond-servant is not vitally related to the household. There is no natural connection. The Jews were sinners and hence were bond-servants. They could not, therefore, presume to enjoy the divine favor. They could not inherit the promises of Abraham. The contrast is drawn between the position of a servant and that of a son. 36. Ye shall be free indeed—True freedom can be obtained only through Jesus Christ. If the Jews would accept Him and through faith receive the freedom that He could give, they would not only have the freedom belonging to Abraham's descendants, but they would have what was of infinitely greater importance, freedom from sin. 37. Ye are Abraham's seed—Jews, Ye seek to kill Me—Thus hostile were they to Jesus. My word hath no place in you—They had not inherited

Abraham's character. They would not receive the truth. "The original word conveys the notion that there was no room for this doctrine in their minds. It met with obstructions, and did not penetrate into their hearts."—Barnes.

IV. Abraham's faith (vs. 56-59). 56. Your father Abraham rejoiced to see my day—Abraham believed God's promise that the Messiah would come and rejoice over it. His faith caught sight of the blessedness of the reign of Christ. Was glad—A stronger expression that "rejoiced." 57. Not yet fifty years old—Jesus was only thirty-three. The Jews used the number fifty as a round number to be compared with the two thousand years since Abraham's time. Hast thou seen Abraham—They offered an objection to Christ's statement, but it simply called forth a declaration of his divinity. 58. Before Abraham was, I am—"I am," as used here, stands for eternity of existence (Exod. 3: 14). Compare this with John 1: 1. 59. Then took they up stones to cast at him—Their hatred toward Jesus and their failure to disprove his statements regarding himself led them to resort to the argument of stones. Passed by—He either made himself invisible, or, mingling with the crowd, became hidden to his enemies.

Questions.—Where was Jesus at the time of this lesson? What feast was in progress? What did it commemorate? In what sense is Jesus the light of the world? In what sense was he to be lifted up? How are we to be made free? Of what did the Jews boast? Who are in bondage? In what way did Jesus declare his divinity? How may individuals and nations become free from the drink evil?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Redemption Proclaimed.

I. Through the mediation of Christ.

II. From the curse and slavery of sin.

I. Through the mediation of Christ. As Jesus had applied to himself, in his discourse on the bread of life, one of the typical miracles of the wilderness, so here he represented himself as the antitype of the fiery pillar that led the Israelites during the long pilgrimage. This similitude exhibited the glory and power of Christ in his own nature and the blessings which he brought to the world. None but the divine Lord and Saviour of mankind could justly claim to be the light of the world. His bearing record of himself was a necessity. He was his own great theme. Peerless as the sun in the firmament above, shone the character of Jesus Christ, unspeakably great and glorious in himself. He shed full light upon every subject which pertains to the highest well-being of the human race. It was the chief mission of Christ to explain and establish the spiritual relationship between man and God on the basis of faith, obedience and love. His knowledge of the Father was absolute and most intimate. His advent dispersed darkness and brought new truths into view. He asserted himself to be the only source of illumination for the whole world, and that following him brought sure deliverance from error and sin, and brought light which is life. Darkness is the name for the whole condition of the soul averted from God. Referring to his death, his words revealed his sublime heroism. They expressed his unshaken faith in the triumph of his cause. They indicated a consciousness of his peculiar relation to the eternal Father. His death was to establish the absolute unity of purpose and action that exists between himself and his Father. The Jews interrupted the discourse which Jesus was giving to those who believed on him, by their vain boast of a relationship which was disproved by their spirit, language and entire conduct. They claimed political freedom, while in reality they were subjects of Rome. They claimed religious freedom, while in reality they were slaves to the letter of the law. They claimed moral freedom, while in reality they were bondsmen of sin. The whole history of their nation was the record of one bondage following another. The evidence of foreign rule met their eyes everywhere. They bought and sold with Roman money. They paid tribute to a Roman emperor. A Roman governor sat in their judgment hall. A Roman garrison occupied the fortress of their city. With all that they treated Jesus' promise of freedom as an insult. They seemed unable to recognize the inner bondage of the soul. From the declaration of superiority to Abraham Jesus passed to the declaration of his equality with God. Abraham had seen the day of Messiah by the light of the prophecy and accordingly the statement of Jesus was a claim to be the true Messiah. The title "I am" proclaimed the pre-existence of Christ, his unchangeableness, his all-sufficiency. The Jews understood this as a divine claim and took up stones against him as a blasphemer.

II. From the curse and slavery of sin. The weak and imperfect faith of the believing Jews called forth the discourse on freedom. The greatness of Christ's aim was to make all men free. He sought to show that sin is not natural to man, as God meant him to be, and that there is no such relation between a sinner and his sin as makes deliverance impossible. Perfect freedom is only to be enjoyed in perfect harmony with the divine will. Inasmuch as slavery to sin implies a false relationship to God. Jesus adhered to the lines of ancient history so as to mark the distinction between Jews who failed to recognize the privilege of sons and those who were as sons introduced into the true spiritual freedom of Abraham's seed. His declaration was leveled against the traditional faith and old maxims which the Jews in general were holding in their birthright blessing. The freedom effected by Christ is that of sonship. He only can place the slave on a new footing in the household. He proclaims liberty to the soul. He is the Source and Medium of spiritual knowledge. He is the Revealer of the relationship between God and man. Without union with Christ there can be no discipleship. Without abiding in his word there can be no true union with him.

T. R. A.

FARM AND GARDEN

THERE'S PROFIT IN MANURE.

There is no more prosperous sign on a farm than a well-kept manure heap. It shows thrift and success.

It is important to know the amount and value of manure which will be produced in a given time by animals of different kinds, and various methods of calculating these approximately have been proposed.

Some authorities calculate according to the quantity of straw used as litter, figuring that for one ton of straw, used as bedding, four tons of manure will be produced. Armsby claims that where straw is used economically each horse will need 2,500 pounds of straw per year for bedding. Taking this as a basis, he concludes that a ton of wheat straw, economically handled, may result in six tons of fresh manure, but ordinarily it will not give more than five tons.

CALCULATIONS ON QUALITY.

The method advocated by Heiden, and some other authorities, is probably a more accurate one. This method bases all calculations upon the amount of food consumed and litter used. The dried excrement of horses, cows and other neat cattle and sheep is almost one-half of the dry food consumed.

Heiden says 100 pounds of dry matter in food consumed by a horse yields 210 pounds of manure. To this the weight of bedding must be added, which will be about six and a half pounds per day, in order to get the total product of manure. Allowing for dung and urine dropped outside the stable, Heiden calculated that a well-fed working horse will produce 50 pounds of manure per day.

The New Jersey Experiment Station claims the average milch cow, weighing 1,000 pounds, will produce daily manure (dung and urine), unmixed with litter, 70 pounds per cow.

Experiments tried by the Pennsylvania Station give an average of about 46 pounds of dung, 27 pounds of urine, or 73 pounds of total manure daily.

It is estimated that sheep give 183 pounds of manure for each 100 pounds of dry matter in food consumed. A 60-pound sheep, consuming two pounds of dry matter and receiving three-fifths pound of bedding, would produce about four pounds of manure daily.

A hog, it is estimated, produces from six to ten pounds of manure per day.

The quantity of manure, as well as quality, produced by farm animals is governed considerably by the character of the food.

Foods rich in protein increase the consumption of water, and the excretion of urine, consequently increasing the bulk of manure produced without improving the quality.

The Massachusetts Experiment Station has shown that hens produce from one-fifth to one-fourth pound of manure per head daily.

THE QUALITY OF FARM MANURES

Sheep manure contains a small amount of water is, weight for weight, the richest manure produced by any of the common farm animals. It is what is called a hot manure, fermenting rapidly with the development of heat. Like horse manure, it is especially likely to lose ammonia.

Horse manure is very dry, and is, therefore, difficult to thoroughly mix with litter. It is a hot manure, undergoing fermentation rapidly and generating a high heat on account of its loose texture. It is likely to lose ammonia even more rapidly than sheep manure, and requires careful management from the moment it is voided. The composition of horse manure is more uniform than that of any other farm animal, chiefly because the food of horses is more uniform. The urine is especially rich.

Hog manure is very variable in composition, owing to the variable nature of the food supplied to the animal, but is generally rich, although containing a high percentage of water. It generates little heat in decomposing.

The manure of neat cattle, like that of hogs and for the same reason, is variable in character, but is generally poorer than that of other farm animals on account of its large percentage of water. It decomposes slowly and develops little heat.

Poultry manure is very rich in all the fertilizing elements, but especially so in nitrogen, owing to the fact that the urinary secretions, which contain large amounts of nitrogen as well as potash in readily available form, are voided with the solid excrement. It quickly loses nitrogen, however, by fermentation, if not properly mixed with absorbents or preservatives. In no case should alkaline substances like lime, wood ashes, etc., be mixed with poultry manure.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS.

Corn is planted thicker when grown for silage than for grain, and a larger proportion of nutrients are as a result obtained in the stalks in the former case. The closeness of planting varies somewhat in different sections according to soil and climate. The common practice of growing corn for grain is to plant in hills three and one-half feet apart both ways; when intended for silage it is generally planted in drills three and one-half feet apart, with stalks eight to ten inches apart in the row. This will secure a fair proportion of ears and a maximum yield of feed materials in the crop taken off the land.

Root crops and rape help out the sheep ration.

The best medicine for the young lambs is sunshine. Let them out into the open air on sunny days.

If you cannot provide a high, well-drained yard and shelter for your sheep, better sell your flock to some one whose sheep barn and enclosure are on dry ground.

Profit is what we keep sheep for. Begin to seek and expect a profit not by stocking up heavy with sheep, but by getting a few good ones and keeping them right.

The least amount of nitrogen will be lost from stored manure if animals are kept on it or it is kept in a moist, well-packed condition.

A few strands of loose wire lying around has proved the undoing of many a valuable horse.

The farmer who did not build that silo may wish he had done so before the winter is over.

Fish meal, made from the waste of fisheries on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, is being used quite extensively as a feed for poultry, sheep and cattle. The use of this waste as feed was suggested many years ago, but the development of the industry is quite recent. Good results are reported from the use of the meal.

Salt has been tried in Pennsylvania this year as a substitute for potash as a fertilizer for potatoes. The vine attained a healthy growth, but the development of the tubers was disappointing.

SUNDAY AT HOME

THE BARREN DAY.

Never a cheery word voiced to-day—
Never a caroling roundelay—
Never a blossom set on the shrine
Where an untrimmed lamp doth
dimly shine—
Nothing to show at the set of the sun,
Of "something attempted," of "something done."
Barren and bare, the hours trooped by
Into the deeps of eternity!

—Philip I. Roberts.

GOLD TRIED IN THE FIRE.

There is no man that hath left house, or brethren, or sisters, or father, or mother, or wife, or children, or lands, for my sake, and the gospel's, but he shall receive an hundredfold now in this time, houses, and brethren, and sisters, and mothers, and children, and lands, with persecutions, and in the world to come eternal life.

Beloved, think it not strange concerning the fiery trial which is to try you, as though some strange thing happened unto you.—Now for a season, if need be, ye are in heaviness through manifold temptations; that the trial of your faith, being much more precious than of gold that perisheth, though it be tried with fire, might be found unto praise and honor and glory at the appearing of Jesus Christ.

The God of all grace, who hath called us unto his eternal glory by Christ Jesus, after that ye have suffered a while, make you perfect, stablish, strengthen, settle you.—In the world ye shall have tribulation; but be of good cheer; I have overcome the world.

SPRINGS.

My life is a mountain side. I am refreshed by the upper and nether springs. I need both, for they complete my equipment. I go down to feed the natural spirit of mercy. I put coal in the furnace of a widespread pity, and sometimes make a large demand on the surplus stock of sympathy.

Somewhat exhausted, I climb to the upper ranges to recruit, refit and lay in a stock of fresh fuel for noble fires. Only the most perfect workers can remain in the perpetual presence of squalor. I wish to commune with the great and good, keep in touch with their thought and witness their career. I see the clouds gather round the lights, and soon I drink delicious draughts. Good and holy ones are the appointed means used by the Most High to lift by their perpetual attraction.

O, these mediators between earth and heaven, between realities and divine possibilities, between the severities of duty and the rest of God, compelling us to own how glorious when done are the things most difficult to do!

I dwell between these springs: below I hear the murmur and the dirge and the requiem; these sad tones I transfuse into hymns of thanksgiving, as I catch the inspiration and see the crown of noble deeds. Here I call into my presence the lofty and the devoted, quench my thirst as I drink from golden cups, clasp the hands of sanctity, and weep my tears of gladness, with the choice ones whom angels study and admire.

What wise woman can afford to be ignorant of Sarah Martin, of Great Yarmouth, the humble seamstress who worked from house to house for thirty cents a day, then gave one day in the week for rescue work, then two, then all? The prison visitor, the prison chaplain, who worked out the principles of criminal jurisprudence which the authorities afterwards adopted. And now a magnificent memorial window in the parish church tells of her undying fame.

What man wishes to be ignorant of John Howard, who penetrated the dungeons of Europe, pleaded with crowned heads, travelled fifty thousand British miles to investigate and relieve the sufferings of humanity? "His plan," said Burke, "is original; it is as full of genius as it is of humanity. It was a voyage of discovery, a circumnavigation of charity." He died at the age of 65 in Cherson, in Persia, after having visited a girl with the plague. He said to the British Consul, "Put a sun dial on my grave, and let me be forgotten." But that cannot be, for "the righteous shall be had in everlasting remembrance."

H. T. Miller.

AN INVITATION TO SICKNESS

Impure Blood Means a Breakdown in Your Health.

Impure blood is an invitation to sickness. The blood is at work day and night to maintain the health, and any lack of strength or purity in the blood is a weakness in the defense against disease. Anaemia is the doctor's name for lack of blood. There may be an actual loss in the quantity of the blood, or one or more of its constituents may be lacking. Its surest symptom is pallor. Anaemia is particularly common in young girls. It is not, however, confined to them alone, for it is this same lack of blood that prevents full recovery after la grippe, fevers, malaria and operations. It is also present in old age and in persons who have been under unusual mental or physical strain. If you are suffering from this trouble take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They make pure, new blood with every dose and this new blood means health and strength. Thousands have proved the truth of these statements, among them Mrs. John Hyatt, Metiskow, Alta., who says: "About a year ago I was in a badly run down condition, my blood was watery, I was very nervous, slept badly at night; suffered from frequent headaches and found my housework an almost intolerable burden, my appetite was poor, and I did not seem to assimilate the food I took, altogether my condition seemed serious. As there was no doctor in our neighborhood I decided to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial, and I have much cause to be thankful that I did so, as in a few weeks I could feel a great change for the better. I continued the use of the pills for some time longer, and found a complete cure. I feel better than I have for years and can therefore cheerfully recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to all who are weak and run down."

You can get these pills from any dealer in medicine or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Stropping Himself.

When the train stopped at an inland Virginia station the Northern tourist sauntered out on the platform. Beneath a tall pine stood a lean animal with scraggy bristles. The tourist was interested.

"What do you call that?" he queried of a lanky "cracker."

"Razorback hawg."

"Well, what is he doing rubbing against that tree?"

"He's stropping himself, mister; stropping himself."—Harper's Magazine.

Trade Briefs.

There is a market in Liberia for many kinds of American goods, including liquors, tools, flour, meal, agricultural implements canned goods and clothing.

American phonographs are popular in Aden, Arabia.

A firm in French West Africa wishes to find a market in America for okoume cedar, which is used in the manufacture of cigar boxes.

Norwegian merchants are in the market for sugar, coffee, cocoa, wheat, (maize) and rye and other foodstuffs.

In 1916 the zinc and lead fields of north Arkansas produced 30,648,500 pounds of ore, which was a record. Twenty-one new concentrating plants were opened during the year.

Fish landed at the ports of Boston and Gloucester, Mass., and Portland, Me., in January aggregated 12,462,073 pounds, valued at $506,033.

Lithographic stone is now quarried at Brandenburg, Ky., and sells at prices ranging from 2 1-2 to 21 cents a pound. Such stone was formerly imported from Bavaria.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dairy Produce—		
Butter, choice dairy	$0 4[illegible]	[illegible]
Eggs, new-laid, doz.	0 [illegible]	[illegible]
Cheese, lb.	0 [illegible]	[illegible]
Do., fancy, lb.	0 [illegible]	[illegible]
Dressed Poultry—		
Turkeys, lb.	0 [illegible]	0 3[illegible]
Fowl, lb.	0 2[illegible]	[illegible]
Geese, Spring	0 [illegible]	[illegible]
Ducklings, lb.	0 25	[illegible]
Spring chickens, lb.	0 [illegible]	[illegible]
Fruits—		
Apples, Baldwins, bbl.	4 [illegible]	6 [illegible]
Do., Spys, bbl.	3 [illegible]	[illegible]
Do., Greenings, bbl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., 6-qt. bkt.	0 [illegible]	[illegible]
Do., 11-qt. bkt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rhubarb, bunch	0 1[illegible]	0 12½
Oranges, doz.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grape fruit, doz.	0 [illegible]	[illegible]
Vegetables—		
Beets, per bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carrots, per bag	1 [illegible]	[illegible]
Do., 6-qt. bkt.	0 [illegible]	[illegible]
Cabbages, each	0 [illegible]	[illegible]
Horseradish, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leeks, bunch	0 [illegible]	[illegible]
Lettuce, doz. bchs., small	0 [illegible]	[illegible]
Do., doz. bchs., large	[illegible]	[illegible]
Onions, bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., 11-qt. bkt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potatoes, per bag	4 [illegible]	[illegible]
Do., 6-qt. bkt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Parsnips, per bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sage, bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Savory, bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Turnips, bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., 11-qt. bkt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MEATS—WHOLESALE.		
Beef, forequarters, cwt.	$12 00	$1[illegible]
Do., hindquarters	16 00	[illegible]
Carcases, choice	15 50	[illegible]
Do., common	11 50	[illegible]
Veal, common, cwt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., medium	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., prime	[illegible]	[illegible]
Heavy hogs	14 50	[illegible]
Shop hogs	16 50	[illegible]
Abattoir hogs	19 50	[illegible]
Mutton, heavy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., light	15 00	[illegible]
Lambs, lb.	0 2[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., Spring	[illegible]	[illegible]

TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS.

These, with the stock left over from yesterday, were cleaned up at prices from changed from yesterday, except in hogs, which eased off slightly.

Export cattle, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butcher cattle, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. do. medium	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. do. common	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butcher cows, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. do. medium	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. do. canners	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. bulls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feeding steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stockers, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. light	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milkers, choice, each	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, ewes	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bucks and culls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lambs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs, fed and watered	[illegible]	
Calves	[illegible]	[illegible]

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flax—				
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis.—Wheat—May, [illegible] July, [illegible] cash—No. 1 hard, [illegible] No. 1 Northern, [illegible] No. 2 do., [illegible] Corn—No. 2 yellow, [illegible] Oats—No. 2 white, [illegible] Flour unchanged. Bran—$33 to $34.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, [illegible] No. 1 Northern, [illegible] No. 2 do., [illegible] May, [illegible] asked; July, [illegible] asked. Linseed—To arrive, [illegible] May, [illegible] July, [illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts 2,000.

Market strong.

Native beef cattle	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stockers and feeders	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cows and heifers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calves	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs, receipts 2[illegible]		
Market strong 5c higher.		
Light	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mixed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Heavy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rough	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pigs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bulk of sales	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, receipts [illegible]		
Market firm.		
Wethers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lambs, native	[illegible]	[illegible]

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Flour, winter patents—[illegible]

Hops in London (Pacific Coast)—[illegible]

Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.—[illegible]

Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs.—[illegible]

Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs.—[illegible]

Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs.—[illegible]

Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs.—[illegible]

Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.—[illegible]

Lard, prime western, in tierces—[illegible]

American, refined in boxes—[illegible]

Australian in London—[illegible]

Turpentine, spirits—[illegible]

Resin, common—[illegible]

Petroleum, refined—[illegible]

Linseed Oil—[illegible]

Cotton Seed Oil, hull refined, [illegible]

ADANA IRRIGATION.

Cilicia of Antiquity to Be Made Wonderfully Productive.

A project of irrigation of the Adana Plain (the Cilicia of antiquity), at a cost of £4,000,000 ($17,600,000), and requiring eight to ten years for completion, has been undertaken by the Ottoman Government. This project contemplates the regulation of the three rivers which water the plain—the Jihun, the Shihan and the Berdan Shah—and will open up to agriculture 200,000 hectares (494,200 acres) of land, much of which is at present arid. It is estimated that the completion of this irrigation project and the introduction of fertilizers and agricultural machinery will increase many fold the Turkish production of cotton, sugar cane, lemons, oranges and olives. A part of the irrigation works will be put in operation within the next 18 months.

When these irrigation works are completed the Adana Plain will be the most favored portion of the Ottoman Empire, for it already possesses excellent transportation facilities. The plain is traversed by the Bagdad Railway and, in addition, Adana is connected with Mersina by rail. Further, the port of Alexandretta lies at a distance of only 30 miles from the mouth of the Shihan, which river, as well as the Saihun and the Berdan Shah, will, after the completion of the contemplated regulation projects, be navigable and offer a cheap means of transporting the products of the plain to the sea. The regulation of these rivers will also render available abundant water power for industrial purposes, such as the generating of electricity.—U. S. Consul-General Ravndal at Constantinople, under date of Sept. 6, in Commerce Reports.

Avoid caustic and acid preparations that discolor and damage aluminum. Keep your utensils bright as new by using

Old Dutch

NEW CANADIAN WAR LOAN

The Safest and Best Investment Possible to Obtain

These securities are always saleable and we are ready to purchase at any time.

Without charge we give best attention to all applications placed through us.

Full particulars and Subscription Forms furnished on application.

Write, Telegraph or Telephone us at our expense.

W. A. MACKENZIE & CO.

TORONTO WINNIPEG

A PUZZLING CASE

At last I heard the door open and knew that the visitor was leaving the house; so, true to my new profession as a detective, I rushed at once to the window of the smoking room, which fortunately afforded a view of the street. A few moments afterwards, I saw a tall, dark woman, dressed in a bizarre red costume, dart out of the house with a frown on her face, and walk rapidly away down the street. Just as she was turning the corner, I heard Gilbert's footsteps, so, unwilling to be caught in such an undignified situation, I came back to my chair and resumed the perusal of the paper.

Tressinger entered the room, and greeted me in an agitated manner, rendered still more emphatic by the haggard look on his young face.

"What is the matter, Gilbert?" I said, as he took a seat, "you seem to be worried over something."

"I am worried," he replied, with a frown, "I have just had a very unpleasant quarter of an hour."

"So it would seem, judging from the row you were making next door."

He looked up quickly.

"Did you hear what we were saying?"

"No, saving some reference to the Black Carnation."

"Always that infernal flower," answered Gilbert, gloomily; "it is becoming a perfect nightmare."

"Well, and what did this woman wish to see you about?"

"How do you know it was a woman?"

"I heard her voice, and I saw her leave the house."

"You are progressing in the detective business, major," said Tressinger, smiling bitterly. "Yes, you are right; my interview was with a woman, and it concerned Mazzucata's death."

"In what way?"

Tressinger made no reply, so I sought for information in another way.

"What is this woman's name, Gilbert?"

Still no answer, upon which, feeling somewhat nettled at being thus shut out from his confidence, I took up my hat and moved towards the door.

"Where are you going, major," he asked quickly, seeing my movement.

"I am going away, sir," I replied, in a dignified manner, for I own I was angry; "you promised to let me assist you in this matter, but as you now refuse to tell me anything, there is no use my staying here."

"Sit down, major, and don't be angry about nothing. I do not refuse to tell you what you wish to know, I was only thinking."

"About what?" I asked, resuming my seat.

"About my future movements. Shall I go abroad or stay here?"

I stared at him in some surprise.

"Why should you go abroad?"

"I have been warned that I may be arrested."

"Arrested!" I cried, jumping to my feet with an astonished look, "and for what?"

"The murder of Mazzucata."

"Nonsense."

"It is true, I assure you. This woman came here to warn me."

"But who is this woman?"

"Ilma Celinski."

"Humph! I am as wise as I was before."

"You don't know her name?" he said, curiously. "No, of course not. It is not yet in the papers. Well, I may say Celinski is a Pole."

"I can tell that much myself."

"And she is—or rather was—the maid of Mazzucata."

"The maid of Mazzucata—well?"

"Well!" he repeated, impatiently, "can't you see the connection."

"Between this woman and the murder? No, I'm sure I can't."

"I'm afraid you are not such a good detective as I thought, major."

"Oh, by the way," I said, with a sudden flash of memory, "both you and Dallas referred to some woman in connection with the crime; is this the woman?"

"No. Oh, you are quite wrong."

"How can I help being wrong when I am in the dark. For heaven's sake, Gilbert, stop this choppy conversation, and tell me what you mean."

"Willingly. Olma Celinski is, or was the maid of Mazzucata, and was more of a companion than a servant. She knew more than anyone else about Mazzucata, and among other things she knew of the warning of the Black Carnation. Well, it appears that after the murder of her mistress she went on to the stage to view the scene of the tragedy, and while they picked up the remains of a flower which was—"

"A Black Carnation?"

"Precisely. So in that bouquet which contained the dynamite cartridge, there must have been a black carnation and that was the reason Mazzucata cried out just before she was killed. The first flower was a warning to her that death was coming, the second that death had come—and speedily, as you saw."

"I understand. But what has all this to do with you?"

"Simply this. That the police think I threw the bouquet which contained the black carnation."

"Ridiculous. Do you mean to say the police think you killed the woman you love?"

"So Ilma says, and she came here this morning to warn me to fly."

"And by doing so thus acknowledge your guilt."

"Well, I am not going to acknowledge my guilt either by word or deed. I am innocent of the crime."

"My dear Tressinger," I said, grasping his hand, "you need not tell me that. I know you are innocent."

"Thank you, major," he said, warmly, much affected, "I am glad to hear you say so, as I shall need all the friends I can get when I am arrested."

"Will you be arrested?"

"Assuredly; and I am going to remain here. Flight would acknowledge guilt; and I am innocent, so I will remain."

"Why is this woman so anxious for you to fly?"

"She wants to save my life."

"But why?"

Gilbert looked down at the carpet with a flush on his face.

"I don't think me conceited, major, but I believe she loves me."

"Well, she is certainly doing you a good turn in thus warning you," I replied, grimly; "but tell me, Gilbert, if you are arrested what defence will you make?"

"What defence can I make except declare that I am innocent. I loved Mazzucata. I threw a bouquet to her, but I swear that there was nothing harmful in the bouquet."

"Not even a black carnation?"

"No, it was a bouquet of white flowers with a black rose in the centre, but a rose is not a carnation."

"Certainly not. Where was the bouquet made up?"

"At the shop of Phillis & Co., in Jermyn street."

"Then the flower girls there can give evidence that the bouquet contained nothing but white flowers and a black rose?"

"Most certainly."

"Phillis & Co. are not likely to go in for black carnations?"

"I should think not. It is a unique flower and worth its weight in gold. For the bouquet I bought I only paid a guinea, but if there had been a black carnation in it the price would have been treble."

"You say you have seen a Black Carnation?"

"I have seen the one which Mazzucata received as a warning that she was to die. A perfect flower and as black as ink."

"I suppose there are others in existence?"

"I don't know; I never heard of any."

"It could not possibly have been your bouquet that contained a black carnation?"

"No, I'm certain of that."

"Well, the bouquet concealing the cartridge had a black carnation, so it could not have been yours; and, as it was not yours, your are not guilty."

"My dear major," cried Gilbert, impatiently, "you are arguing in a circle. I tell you the centre flower of my bouquet was a black rose, and I had no more intention of killing Mazzucata than yourself."

"I know that, but why should the police suspect you?"

"I am quite in the dark."

"Someone must have seen a black carnation, or thought they saw one in your bouquet."

"What nonsense. How could they see what wasn't there? Besides, no one saw the bouquet but myself."

I thought over the matter for a few moments, and then asked Gilbert a leading question.

"Tell me all you did on that night from the time you bought the flowers."

"I had promised Mazzucata some flowers to carry in the opera, and during the day went to Phillis & Co., where I ordered a bouquet of white blossoms and a black rose in the centre. It did not come to my house in time, so on my way to Mazzucata I called at the shop and took it from there. I held it in my hand all the way to the Hotel Europa, where Mazzucata was staying, and went upstairs to her room. Ilma, who was there, making ready to go to the theatre, told me Mazzucata had already gone, so I left the rooms at once and went on to Covent Garden."

"Did you lay down the bouquet when you were in Mazzucata's rooms?"

"Yes, for a few minutes; but no one was in the room but Ilma, and you surely don't suspect her?"

"No, certainly not. But in the theatre?"

"Well, I put the bouquet under my stall, and then threw it to her on the stage as you saw."

"By the way, you left it there when you went out after the second act to have a smoke."

"Of course, but what of that?"

"Simply this, that the bouquet might have been changed while you were away."

"Impossible. In a crowded theatre?"

"I don't know why it should be impossible. Look here; it is quite improbable that Phillis & Co. would make up a bouquet with a dynamite cartridge in it."

"Yes; the idea is absurd."

"Well, from the time you left the shop till the time you went out to smoke in the theatre after the second act, you never lost sight of the bouquet?"

"No, I didn't."

"Then it must have been changed in the theatre," I finished, triumphantly.

"But who would do such a thing?"

"The person who killed Mazzucata."

"My dear major," said Gilbert, ironically, "if the person who killed Mazzucata had a bouquet of white flowers with a black carnation, and a dynamite cartridge in the handle, why couldn't he throw it himself? Why run the risk of changing it for mine?"

"To lessen the risk," I answered, quietly. "You were well known to be the lover of Mazzucata, and probably that circumstance gained you the enmity of someone. Well, supposing out of jealousy—or say, as the emissary of a secret society—that 'someone' went to the theatre with the black carnation bouquet. He sat directly behind you—at least we will suppose for the sake of argument that he did—and saw you there—a man on intimate relations with the woman he desired to kill. Well, in order to save himself the risk and make you the innocent instrument of his vengeance, what was easier for him than when you were away, to bend down in the stall and change the bouquets? Thus when you threw your bouquet it was not yours, but his with the black carnation."

Gilbert turned pale as if he saw an abyss open before him. "Great heavens!" he groaned, covering his face with his hands. "If this is so; I am lost. But, no, it is impossible. Granted, that all took place as you have so ingeniously described, who would know that the bouquet I threw had a Black Carnation?"

"Everyone round you."

"Pardon me, that cannot be so. For no one seeing a dark flower in the centre of a bouquet would believe it to be such a monstrosity of nature as the Black Carnation. No, if things are as you say, the person who changed the bouquets and made me the instrument of his vengeance, must also have denounced me to the police, thus at one blow destroying both Mazzucata and myself."

"That is my theory also," I answered, delighted to see how the case was unfolding itself; "but the question is, who changed the bouquets?"

"Ah, if we could find that out we could lay our hands on the assassin. But, after all, this is mere theorizing."

"I daresay the police have not much more to go on."

"They must have more evidence against me, or no magistrate would grant the warrant for arrest."

"But is there a warrant of arrest against you?"

"I don't think there is at the present time, but Ilma tells me the police are going to issue one shortly."

"How does she know?"

Gilbert shrugged his shoulders.

"I'm sure I do not know."

A sudden thought struck me and I rose to my feet.

"Gilbert, I know who denounced you to the police."

"Who?"

"Ilma Celinski!"

"Impossible! She loves me."

"But how does she know of this Black Carnation business? If the bouquets were changed in the theatre, as I suspect, she must have had information that they were going to be so changed."

"I tell you it's impossible," cried Gilbert, much agitated, walking up and down. "Ilma loves me—she came to warn me to fly—she would not do that if she had denounced me. Good heavens!" he added, stopping short, with a gesture of despair, "when will all this end? Against my will I am being brought into the affair—on all sides there is perplexity and peril, which I know not how to escape. Major, what am I to do? You are my friend, tell me what to do."

"Yes, I will tell you," I answered, taking his hand. "I am your friend, so leave the matter in my hands and leave England for the present."

"What, fly! That would be tantamount to a confession of guilt."

"If you are in prison you will be suspected all the same, and you can do more to aid yourself while free. Leave England, and I will see if I can discover who it was who changed the bouquets. I will see this Ilma and find out her attitude towards you—I will go to Phillis & Co.—I will find out where these accursed flowers came from—I will."

"Major," cried Gilbert, with a shudder, "hark, what is that?"

There was a sharp knock at the door, and immediately afterwards it was thrown open. A man in plain clothes and two policemen stood on the threshold.

"Too late!" cried Tressinger, reeling back against the wall. "It is too late."

"Gilbert Tressinger, I arrest you in the Queen's name," said the man in plain clothes, advancing.

"And for what?" he asked, with pale lips. "For what crime?"

"For the murder of Marietta Mazzucata."

CHAPTER V.

Needless to say there was great excitement in London over the arrest of Gilbert Tressinger. The Opera House tragedy was one of those romantic crimes such as the world loves to read about. A famous singer, a handsome, rich and titled young man, and a terrible death—it contained all the elements of a romance, and you may be sure that this romance lost nothing in the telling. Things had been rather quiet lately, and the big papers were at a loss for material to fill their columns and attract their readers, when, lo, this fantastic tragedy took place and became the sensation of the day. Reporters sharpened their pencils and their wits, editors heaved sighs of relief at the prospect of inserting attractive matter in their empty columns, and all the world of Whitechapel, Belgravia, and respectable Brixton gaped hungrily for news concerning the guilt of this—as they thought—past lover, present murderer, and future felon.

For myself, the arrest of my poor young friend had taken me completely by surprise, but I never for a moment thought him guilty of the monstrous crime laid to his charge. He had laid bare his heart before me, he had described the occurrence of the tragedy, therefore, in my own mind I was quite positive that whosoever was guilty, Gilbert at least was innocent. The committal of a crime presupposes a motive; but from all I knew, saw and heard, Tressinger had absolutely no motive which could make him kill the woman he loved, and bring himself within the grasp of the long arm of the law.

The young baronet was a great favorite in the world of society, and both in clubs and drawing-rooms his friends and acquaintances declined to believe in his guilt. All the sympathies of the upper ten thousand were with this representative of their order who was accused of committing a foul crime; but the radical section of the public, the middle class, the religious multitude, and the mob of the slums, all believed the poor fellow guilty, even before he had been tried. He was a gentleman, a baronet, a wealthy man, and that was quite enough reason for those who hated the upper classes to rejoice over the downfall of a prominent member of the same. As to the religious folks, they roundly asserted that the committal of the crime was only the logical outcome of the iniquitous life which Tressinger had been leading—for iniquitous they said it was, simply because his name had been coupled with that of Mazzucata. No good could come out of Nazareth, according to these bigots, and the junction of a singing woman and a fast young man was quite enough to account for all kinds of enormities.

Thus did the one half of the world defend Gilbert, while the other condemned him, and between these two great divisions many violent arguments took place both in favor and against the accused. Naturally enough as the man had not been tried, and the public at large were ignorant of the evidence in the hands of the police, neither party was able to settle the argument in a satisfactory manner, therefore, the preliminary inquiry before the magistrate was looked forward to with the utmost impatience by everyone.

I foolishly thought that when Dallas heard of the arrest of his rival he would at once come back to town, but as day after day passed and he did not return, I began to have a very bad opinion of the young man for such ungenerous conduct. From his remarks about the black carnation which had led me to invite the confidence of Tressinger, it was evident that he knew something of the affair, and if his evidence in any way tended to exculpate Gilbert, it was a shameful thing of him to hold back, when such evidence might free the unfortunate young man from this terrible charge.

As it was, however, I did my best to enlist sympathy on all sides for my young friend, and also visited him frequently in prison, much to his comfort. Owing to the strong expressions of public opinion, particularly that of the lower classes, the magistrates refused bail, so poor Tressinger had to remain in prison, a prey to a hundred fears while waiting for his preliminary trial.

(To Be Continued).

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

SPECIALISTS

Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin, Kidney, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases.

Call or send history for free advice. Medicine furnished in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Consultation Free

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

25 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

Please Mention This Paper.

ANTIQUES

Have you any old articles of merit which you are desirous of disposing of—such as Antique Furniture, Old Plate, Brassware, Prints, Engravings, Old Arms, Armour, Curios, etc.? If so, you will find it of interest to you to consult us.

ROBERT JUNOR

62 KING ST. E., HAMILTON, ONT.

THE HOUSE FOR GIFTS.

Importers and Dealers in China, Glass, Fancy Goods and Antiques.

HAIR GOODS

—FOR—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

Mailed at lowest possible prices, consistent with high-grade work.

Our Natural Wavy 3-Strand Switches at $5.00, $7.00 and $9.00 in all shades are leaders with us. Just send on your sample, or write for anything in our line.

GENTLEMEN'S TOUPEES at $25.00 and $35.00 that defy detection when worn.

MINTZ'S HAIR GOODS EMPORIUM

62 KING ST. W. HAMILTON, ONT.

(Formerly Mme. I. Mintz).

has sweetened half a century with the same crystal purity that makes it the favorite to-day. Buy it in original packages and be sure of the genuine.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it."

2 and 5 lb. Cartons—
10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Bags.

Made in one grade only—the highest!

Take Down Your Dictionary

And see what Webster calls a Bargain. He says; 'It's a gainful and satisfactory transaction.' According to that our whole

Shoe Department

Must be made of Webster's bargain. We are now carrying about three times as large a stock of shoes as in the past.

"Never Such Values"

A short time ago a reader of our advt. noted a "SPECIAL" in shoes. A visit to our store resulted in the purchase of four pairs. The lady of the house in referring to the purchase, to a friend remarked, "There never was such value offered here."

This is only one of the results of following closely our ads. for real bargains.

Falconer Bros.

The Home of Good Groceries

Some Specialties This Week

Nearly all just arrived, but bought months ago. Ginghams, Zephers, chambrays, prints, and Flannelets, the fast color kind 12½c to 16cts, worth anywhere in the market 20cts Fast color standard cotton shirting 22cts, worth 25 to 30cts. Every one good value.

DON'T GO BAREFOOTED

While you can buy stockings and shoes at the prices that we are selling them. Hosiery, in Cotton from 15 cts up; Cashmere from 25 cts to all wool Cashmere at 50 and 60 cts, worth it bought to-day 75c to 85c. in women's sizes. Boots and shoes from $3.50 to $4, worth to-day $5 to $5.50; $2 and 2.50 worth $3.50.

You can get lots of goods yet at reasonable prices if you go to the right place.
THIS IS THE RIGHT PLACE
Good butter, eggs, beans, potatoes taken in exchange the same as cash

D. GEDDES & CO.

ORDER NOW

Especially good prices for

Seed Corn

for orders left on or before

March 15th

Corn needn't be taken out or paid for until time for sowing.

Quality guaranteed.

Get our prices.

Butter 35cents per lb
Eggs 40cents per doz

STORE CLOSES TUESDAY AT 6 O'CLOCK P.M.

Roppel Bros.

Rural phone. Underwood

BURGOYNE AND DISTRICT

Numerous crows make it sound like Spring. A little more mild weather and lucky farmers will be opening up gold mines in the shape of potato pits. It will be unsafe for the editor to stand within throwing distance if frost or rot has got into these valuable pits.

Miss Beulah Stewart has gone to take a position near Toronto.

The Literary society had a splendid time at their social gathering Thursday evening which by the way was free. The box social at the school house Friday was also a big success. The program talent was chiefly from outside the district and everything passed off nicely under the management of chairman McCannel.

There are a few cases of measles reported yet, and numerous spring colds.

The Patriotic League are having a towel shower at their meeting this week.

Mr. Arch. Bell occupied the pulpit here Sunday, Rev. W. J. Watt being called away.

Saugeen bugles are sounding this week calling the faithful to prayer. We are in the right and our hands are clean, will never bring peace. Dust and ashes is the only remedy. Get down, says Admiral Beatty.

The time has come around again when the paper farmers are giving all sorts of advice to old farmer Hay Seed. He must get up earlier, work later, sweat and puff, wet or dry in a mighty effort to put every acre into seed. Produce, produce, to fill our mouths is the cry. The fact that necessary help has been stolen from him is no excuse. Thousands of high school boys, retired farmers and all the rest will be sent out from towns and cities to give their "valuable" assistance. Every spare lot in these towns and cities is to be turned over and seeded with potatoes and other vegetables. A little hennery of ten hens is to be attached to one corner in each town lot and so on. What a hub bub! Practical man, Hay Seed, takes it all in, winks with one eye, and with a pitying smile goes about his usual duties as if no flies bothered him, just waiting for spring.

Mr. and Mrs. Cushman Smith and baby Arthur, of North Bruce, visited with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Smith, on Sunday.

Quite a number were entertained at Mr. Oliver Gengrich's on Monday evening last, and all report a splendid time.

Surrounding papers like The Times Burgoyne correspondent. Usually our budget is "carped" from The Times and appears in their next issue, without the usual courtesy of a credit line.

Tara Constable is hot after all persons who dump ashes and waste on the streets there.

UNDERWOOD NEWS

Mrs. James Pace is at her brother's Mr. A. MacDougall's Hamilton.

Mr. Wm. Orford is visiting in Southampton and Owen Sound.

The Ladies Aid of the Methodist held a very enjoyable basket social at the home of Mr. Wm. Blair last Tuesday evening. Rev. Hawke was chairman for the evening and a short impromptu program was given of vocal and instrumental music and readings. A splendid lunch was served by the ladies, after which the remainder of the evening was spent in contests and games. Proceeds were $14.00.

Master J. Robinson, son of Mr. Thos. Robinson is critically ill with pneumonia. Nurse Shewfelt, Kincardine is in charge.

Mrs. Hugh McLaren, spent the past week in Kincardine.

Miss Finlayson, Kincardine, was a guest of Mrs. Jas. A. Cole.

Miss Nettie Struthers is visiting relatives in Port Elgin.

We are glad to report that Chester Gibson, is able to be out again after his long and severe illness with pneumonia.

Mr. G. Collins, of Kincardine, Township, is moving to his farm on the 12th Bruce, recently purchased from Wm. McDonald.

Leave your order for grass seed at Thede and Brill's.

Carload of genuine Frost wire just arrived. Call and get prices. Thede & Brill.

J. Vennard, was in Kincardine, last week.

Through the operation for appendicitis at Duluth on Friday, February 23rd, 1917, Donald J. Matheson, eldest son of Mr. Dan Matheson, 4th of Bruce, passed away on Thursday March 1st, "Donnie" as he was familiarly known and called was born at Lot C Con. 4, in 1898, He received his schooling at Baie-de-dore school. Donnie was of a whole hearted and sympathetic nature, jovial and full of life, thus being well liked by everyone that knew him. Three years ago he left for the West returning to his home 4th of Bruce in the fall of the same year. In the Spring of 1916 he left for Ashland, Wis. becoming a fireman on one of the tugs. Last summer was his second year on the boat and was making splendid progress in the line of advancement. The body left Duluth on Saturday arriving in Kincardine on Monday, March 5th. The deceased leaves to mourn the loss, his father, Mr. Dan Matheson, two brothers, Pte Murdock, who is at Kent, England, and Bruce at home, also four sisters, Misses Jessie of Kincardine, Annie of Toronto, Mary and Ruth at home. The interment took place on Tuesday, March 6th to the Inverhuron cemetery.—Watchman Corr.

W. G. Dobson, of Toronto, was visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robt Dobson, last week.

TIVERTON

Wallace Blakely has been appointed one of the school trustees.

Mr. and Mrs Giles, were in Port Elgin, last week.

Miss A. Matheson, Toronto, is visiting at her home, 4th Bruce, being called home by the death of her brother, the late Donald Matheson.

Dan MacDonald, son of Mr. Angus McDonald, 4th Bruce, was reported wounded on February 17th.

Mrs. John McLennan, of the 8th of Bruce visited at the home of Mr. and Malcolm McNeill, last week.

Mr. J. M. Bowie had the misfortune last week Monday, which loading grain at Mr. Fred Kippen's, 2nd of Bruce, to break a rib.

NORTH BRUCE

The Ladies' Aid meet this (Wednesday) afternoon, at Mrs. H. Carr's.

Mr. and Mrs. Reoch have returned after a couple of weeks holiday, at Owen Sound.

The ladies of the W. M. A. met at Mrs. D. Riebel's on Wednesday of last week. After devotional exercises, a dozen boxes were packed and mailed to boys overseas. The boxes contained each a pair of socks, homemade candy and cake, loaf sugar, nuts, indelible lead pencils, etc.

Mrs. McLennan Sr., who has been confined to her bed with la grippe, is now improving.

The organized classes of the U. B. church made up a sleighing party Friday evening, numbering about 35. They drove to town where they were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. T. Cluley and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Fallis, from Harriston, spent the week-end here, and attended the silver wedding on Saturday, of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Ribey.

Mr. A. B. Reinhart has sold his 200 acre farm to Mr. Herman Schwass, and taken the latter's 60 acres on the deal. Both parties move at once. D. C. Cavin negotiated the deal. Mr. Reinhart is having a sale on the 20th, Everything will be sold, as he will not farm this year.

Save and Serve

Serve your country by helping in the accumulation of savings; remember that thrifty individuals make a prosperous nation. Also the larger the people's savings, the more able will the country be to bear the burdens of the war.

The readjustment period after the war will be a trying time for those without money. Be prepared for this by opening a savings account in the Bank of Nova Scotia and depositing regularly from your income. 61

The Bank of Nova Scotia

PAID-UP CAPITAL - $ 6,500,000
RESERVE FUND - 12,000,000
TOTAL RESOURCES over 118,000,000

PORT ELGIN BRANCH
C. Currier, Manager

Bruce Telephone Rates May Be Raised to $14

About 125 subscribers of the Bruce Municipal Telephone assembled at the township hall at Underwood, Friday afternoon to transact annual business. All the township were represented.

The chairman, D. McNaughton, presided. Around the table were commissioners McLean and Hunter, Treasurer Mackay, Secy. Struthers and Supt. Norman Jones.

The financial statement was explained to the meeting by the commissioners. Mr. Maclean used a large canvas sheet to explain to the gathering the debenture plan, and also to show that the rate would have to be raised to avoid overdrafts. The sheet proved a good feature.

In discussing the proposed rate Messrs Arch McLean, M. Avis, P. J. Brown, H. Roppel W. J. Blair, J. Kippen, J. Haug, W. Mackay, A. MacArthur, spoke favorably, pointing to the splendid service.

A motion was unanimously passed authorizing the commissioners to fix the rate to meet requirements.

The price for 1917 may be $14.

The commissioners, officers and the superintendent came in for some compliments for their good work.

The commissioners were re-elected amid applause. The gathering dispersed after singing the National Anthem.

AUCTION SALE

D. C. Cavin received instructions from A. B. Reinhart, on Goderich road, north of Port Elgin, to sell by public auction on Tuesday, March 20th, at 1 o'clock. The following is the list.

HORSES—Horse, 7 years old, horse 6 years. These two make a very good pair, aged mare.

CATTLE—Cow due to calve March 27, cow due to calve at last of April, fresh cow, three-year-old heifer due to calve in June, three-year-old heifer due April 5, three-year-old heifer due April 8th, 2 two-year-old steers, 2 two-year-old heifers, 4 yearling heifers, yearling steer, pair of young calves.

HOGS—Brood sow, due to farrow March 28th.

HENS—50 white Wyandotte hens, also thoroughbred rooster.

IMPLEMENTS—M-H binder, almost new; M-H, disc drill, 13 disc, F. & W. mower, hay rake, waggon, sleighs, team harness, iron kettle, buggy, cutter, grindstone, cream separator, single plow gang plow, Crown gang furrow plow. Disc harrows, Turnip drill, scythes, forks, shovels, circular saw and frame.

Also a quantity of household furniture, including a Happy Thought range, nearly new.

200 bushels of seed oats, also a quantity of hay, potatoes, buckwheat and rye. All grain, potatoes, hay & hens cash.

TERMS—Ten dollars and under cash, over that amount, 8 months credit on approved joint notes, six per cent per annum off for cash on credit amounts.

News in General

BORN—On March 12th, to Mr. and Mrs. J. E. McArthur, Port Elgin, a son.

Mr. A. McCulloch of Saugeen, was at Mt. Horeb last week.

Postmaster Griffin, of Wingham, died last week aged 69 years.

Mr. David Duke has been appointed chief of police at Southampton.

Rev. T. S. Campbell, of Wiarton, died last week in his 85th year.

Hon. A. G. MacKay, is to resign from the Alberta Legislature.

Dr. McCrimmon, of Ripley, a Bruce county pioneer, died last week.

Wiarton council sent a committee to Chesley to study Hydro lighting.

Whitby hotelmen asked for exemption from taxation and free water. The council unanimously refused the request.

F. S. Spence well-known throughout the Dominion as a temperance advocate, died last week in Toronto of pneumonia.

At the anniversary service at Southampton Methodist church last Sunday, the indebtedness of $500 was entirely wiped off.

A presentation was made to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McRae, last night. Particulars next week.

The record receipts of $300 taken by Ribey's school box social is quite the item of interest among Red Cross workers. It is understood that the young people will give the play in Port Elgin, the proceeds going to the Port Elgin Red Cross.

At the recent threshermen's convention held at Sarnia, it was decided to petition the Legislature to amend the "planking law" so as to compel municipalities to provide planks at each bridge in order to obviate the necessity of threshermen carrying them on their outfits.

Mr. Ed. Parfitt's sale last Thursday was well attended. Auctioneer Cavin had no trouble getting high prices for everything. Stock went well, a cow bringing $84, 3-weeks-old calf $23, 3-months-old calves $13, potatoes $2.40 a bushel and oats $1.25. Hens sold for $1.15.

Corp. Amor Howe, in a letter home yesterday, says the 160th have been inspected by General Hughes. Corp. Howe was one of four men picked for a course at Aldershot in sniping and scouting. It will be remembered that Amor took honors in marksmanship at Aldershot. The 160th has been ranked as the first battalion in the first brigade of the 5th division.

Mrs. Jas. Underwood, of Arkwright, is 94 years of age, and the Tara Leader says she is probably the oldest inhabitant of Bruce county. Paisley has, however, a citizen who has seen a few more years. Mrs. Devine, of Ross street, according to the best available information, is in her 100th year. She is still able to take care of herself pretty well. Since her grandson, who lived with her, went off to war with 160th, she is left alone, but neighbors look in frequently and see that she is all right.—Advocate.

MILLINERY OPENINGS MARCH 28

And following days. Our stock is complete and ladies will do well to visit our parlors and make selections. We have an exceptionally fine lot of hats.

MISS M. BAKER
Arlington Block

"Bachelor" Suits $16.50

backed up by this guarantee:

Bachelor Guarantee

Should this garment fail to give satisfactory wear, it may be returned to the retailer who will make full and fair adjustment.

[Signed]
THE BACHELOR CLOTHING CO. Limited

—the first trade-marked clothes to be guaranteed and sold at $16.50.

F. R. BARBER

MEN'S AND BOYS' COMPLETE OUTFITTERS

ONTARIO FARMERS!

Existing war conditions demand that you give the question of seed special attention this year. Seed of desirable varieties and high germination power will be factors influencing yields. If you have not secured your seed

Let the Ontario Department of Agriculture help you

Farmers having seed grain or potatoes for sale may forward samples to this office stating varieties, price and quantity.

Farmers wishing to purchase seed are also invited to communicate with this office stating variety, and quantity, and an effort will be made to put them in touch with farmers having seed for sale.

W. H. HEARST,
Minister of Agriculture

Write to N. C. MacKAY,
(District Representative), Walkerton

Giant Flowering Carnation

FREE!

Address a postcard to us now and receive by return mail a copy of our new illustrated 80-page catalogue of Garden, Flower and Field Seeds, Root Seeds, Grains, Bulbs, Small Fruits, Garden Tools, etc.

SPECIAL.—We will also send you free a packet (value 15c) of our choice

Giant Flowering Carnation

This carnation is a great favorite; the flowers are large and fragrant and the plants do well outdoors. Transplanted into pots in the early fall they bloom profusely from October till the end of May. Extra plants are easily propogated from them by cuttings, "pipings" or layering.

Send for our catalogue and learn of our other valuable premiums. 13

Darch & Hunter Seed Co., Limited, LONDON CANADA

On Thursday afternoon, March 1st, a quiet wedding was solemnized in St. John's church St. Thomas, by the Rev. W. F. Brownlee. The contracting parties were Mrs. M. G. Jacques and Mr. A. P. Bowman, of Southampton. After the signing of the register, Mr. and Mrs. Bowman left immediately for London, going from there by C. P. R. to Chicago, en route for California where they will spend the next two months motoring through the South. Many friends in Port Elgin join in extending congratulations.

Mr. A. E. Jones of 10th Bruce, is one of the most extensive and successful bee-keepers in this section. Last season he had a bumper crop from 140 colonies. Mr. Jones told The Advocate that he and four other beekeepers of Bruce and Saugeen—Messrs. Jos. Seiffert, H. McCulloch and John Schrank—had in all 34 tons of honey from 1916 yield, and every can of this has been disposed of at good prices. The season was exceptionally favorable, both as to profusion of bloom and weather conditions under which the nectar-gathering insects could carry on their work. The result is that the intelligent and experienced apiarist received a rich return for his labours.

At the manse Paisley, on February 27th by the Rev. J. Little, Mr. William Kelly of Keppel Sask., was married to Miss Isabel McArthur, daughter of Mrs. Charles McArthur, Townline, Bruce and Saugeen. Immediately after the ceremony the young couple took the afternoon train to Guelph and other points. After their return they were given a reception at the home of the bride's mother, where about seventy guests had assembled to welcome them back. A pleasant evening was spent and a dainty lunch partaken of. The bride and groom received many handsome and useful presents including some substantial cheques. After enjoying a couple of weeks visiting among friends and neighbors they will leave for the west, followed by the good wishes of all.

NOTICE

Mr. Karcher will buy hogs for me at Turner's. People should gave hogs to the man stationed there. I ask the farmer is it not fairer to give hogs to the men who buy there? We pay the top price always, which is generally known. Remember our butcher shop when you want choice meats. We always try to have the best, and you have your choice.

L. Hamilton.

Mr. J. A. Chapman is the A. O. U. W. delegate to Toronto next week.

Mother's Troubles

Mother's unending work and devotion drains and strains her physical strength and leaves its mark in dimmed eyes and careworn expressions—she ages before her time.

Any mother who is weary and languid should start taking

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PUREST COD LIVER OIL

as a strengthening food and bracing tonic to add richness to her blood and build up her nerves before it is too late. Start SCOTT'S today—its fame is world-wide.

No Harmful Drugs.

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont.

The Port Elgin Times.

All The Local News Worth While Is In The Times.

48TH YEAR—NO. 12 PORT ELGIN, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY. MARCH, 21, 1917 $1.50 PER YEAR $2.00 PER YEAR TO UNITED STATES

Thanks!

The editor received a pleasant wish on St. Patrick's day from a town subscriber. Here it is:

"Here's to yez, if ye're Irish,
And bedad if ye're not
Here's wishin' ye were."

COMING EVENTS

10c. per line
No notice less than 25c

LANTERN SHOW at Red Cross tea rooms Saturday night.

THE VILLAGE DOCTOR—Will be played by the young people of the 12th of Bruce in the town hall, Port Elgin, on Friday, March 23rd. This is the play which is receiving such favorable comment. The proceeds go to Port Elgin Red Cross. Admission only 25c to all parts of the hall.

BOX SOCIAL—Under auspices of Red, White and Blue Club, in the Township hall at Underwood, Tuesday March 27 Good program is being prepared. A play entitled "The Village Doctor" will be given. Program at 8 p. m. sharp. Proceeds for Red Cross work. The floor will be cleared for dancing after the boxes are sold. Admission 15 cents. Ladies with boxes free. Doors open at 7.30. R. C. Pearce, Auctioneer.

DIRECTORS' MEETING—The Directors of the North Bruce and Saugeen Agricultural Society, are hereby notified of a meeting to be held in the Public Library at 2.30 p. m., Saturday, March 31st. J. Henderson President; F. W. Elliott, Secy.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Saugeen council meets Saturday.

The Red Cross tea rooms are taken this week by the North Bruce W. M. A.

The centerpiece offered by Red Cross ladies will be drawn at the concert Friday night.

The British and French drove the Germans back 20 miles on a front of 100 miles, taking 100 villages.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm Jeffrey attended the funeral of Miss Munro at Southampton on Friday. Deceased lady was at one time a resident of the 2nd con. of Bruce, she being a daughter of the late Capt. Munro.

Our correspondents will please forgive us for holding some of their copy. It will appear next week. The late mails brought many limericks, and as the contest closed with this issue they had to appear. Also Town Topics is cut down this week.

CONDENSED ADVERTISING

HOUSE FOR SALE—Situate on Green street Price reasonable for quick sale. Apply to Mrs. John Kaake.

LOST—Ladies' right hand black kid glove. Finder please leave at Times office.

FOR SALE—Two calves 3 and 7 mos old, also sow. Apply H. C. Baker, Port Elgin.

FOUND—A pipe. Apply at Times office.

HENS WANTED—We are paying good prices for live hens just now. Phone or drop a card to B. ZELKIND, Port Elgin.

N. EIDT, Blacksmithing, horse-shoeing, and general repairs. Get your bob-sleighs from us.

UNDERTAKING

J. W. PATTISON, Funeral director and embalmer. Residence on premises. Rural phone No. 22.

DENTAL

W. P. POWER, D. D. S., Dentist, office over South End Store. Hours 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

J. A. CHAPMAN, Official Issuer of marriage licenses, Port Elgin, Ont. Office in Muir Block.

R. C. CRAWFORD, Official Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Office at Drug Store, Port Elgin

LEGAL

W. BURGESS, LL.B., Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public &c., &c. Office, Hutton's Block. Private and other funds to loan.

MEDICAL

DR. F. H. WELLS, Office and residence on Green street, one door west of Bank of Hamilton.

W. J. CHAMBERS, M. D., L. R. C. P., L. M., Edinburgh. Office and residence "Lakeview Hall" opposite South End park Port Elgin.

DR. W. S. LAIRD, Oculist, Specialty in Nose and Throat [illegible]. Guarantees all his fitting of glasses. Office hours Wednesday afternoons. Next to Metropolitan Bank.

SOCIETIES

PORT ELGIN LODGE No. 429 G.R.C., A.F. & A.M. Regular communications in the Masonic Hall, Thursday on or before full moon, at 8 p. m. Visiting brethren cordially welcomed. George Chapman, W. M.; Cyril Currier Sec'y.

DENOVO LODGE No. 130, I. O. O. F., of Ontario, meets at 8 o'clock, p.m., every Monday in their hall in the Commercial Block. Art Harrison, N.G.; T. Rankin, Rec.-Sec.; L. Geddes, Perm Sec.

News in General

Good Friday is April 6th.

Mrs Pattison, has been visiting her sister in Wiarton.

There will be no Easter excursion rates on the railways this year.

Soon be time for 1st of July committee meetings.

Miss Alice McCulloch, is spending a week in Kincardine.

Miss M. Reiber, is convalescing, and now able to sit up daily.

Mr. Ronald Bell, has purchased the Reiber property adjoining his place.

W. Fenton has taken up his old position at Ford garage.

Mr. Overton, asks The Times to contradict the item appearing in last issue, that he had purchased a house here.

Farmers near Walkerton are selling turnips to buyers at 70 cents a bushel. They were formerly 15 cents.

Mrs. Langford, was in Toronto, last week attending Canadian Home Circle meeting.

During his stay in this community, Mr. Peter McArthur was a guest at the home of Mr. Dugald Smith, of Saugeen.

Mr. Dougal McArthur, was in Owen Sound last week, where he purchased a gasoline yacht for use on the lake this summer.

Mr. Hugh McLaren, Port Elgin, was here last week and opened up a set of books for Mr. R. Ross, the new town treasurer.—Kincardine Reporter.

Mr. D. McIntosh, has bought Mr. Wes. Burns' house in Tiverton, the latter having purchased a farm in Huron township.

Miss Robertson's millinery parlors were visited by many ladies last week during the special openings. The styles shown received very favorable comment.

We might mention in passing, that the editor on his way home from Peter McArthur's lecture, captured two, of those "little black hens" he told about in a story.

Mr. John Howe, of Lewvan, Sask., in renewing his Times says: "Extend my regards to all the people in Port Elgin, and country, and congratulations to my friend Mr. Izzard on his election to the Wardenship."

Editor J. J. Hunter has purchased a Ford. Jack is a first class telephone commissioner, Grit stumper, newspaper man, etc, etc., but this running of a car—we hope we don't meet him on the road.

Revival services began Monday. The local ministers are taking turns in addressing the meetings. This week they are being held in the Baptist church. Next week they will be in the Evangelical church.

The Montreal Daily Star noted last week that Lieut. J. R. Geddes, had been gazetted as an officer observer in the Flying Corps. John is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Alex Geddes, Arran, and many friends rejoice in his promotion.

In a report of officers for Dunblane patriotic society, it should have been noted that Mrs. McNeill was elected as the honorary president. Mrs. McNeill, although 84, and painfully crippled with rheumatism, still endeavors to do "her bit" for the Empire.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hartley, moved Saturday to their new home, on their farm near Elsinore. They have many town friends who regret their removal, Mr. Hartley has been an employee of the Stevens Hepner works for years, and many friends wish them well in their new undertaking.

Henry Reiber returned to Didsbury, last week. Mr. Reiber is a prosperous hardware merchant in the fine town of Didsbury, Alberta. When the editor was through the West, Didsbury was one of the little towns which attracted much attention for its fine red brick business blocks.

Mr. J. J. Corbett, the genial blacksmith from Arkwright, was in town Friday renewing old friendships. Although Mr. Corbett is nearing the 60 mark he felt his Irish enough, to offer to go to the front, and says he can yet "do a lot of the young gaffirs who were taken in the army."

Mr. R M. Lowry is authority for information given regarding ice in the harbor. Last week it was 26 inches thick. Thirteen years ago it was 27 inches thick. Ice men cut three times in the same hole and each time took out blocks 13 inches thick. He says navigation this way will be late.

There were many farmers at Paisley last week, attending the stock judging classes. N. C. MacKay, District Agricultural Representative arranged the classes under the auspices of the Centre Bruce Board of Agriculture. Perhaps the West Bruce Board might profitably arrange something like this for this section.

Many people attended the St. Patrick's dinner given in the Library on Saturday evening, by Mrs. Falconer and Mrs. Eaton. The auditorium was very nicely decorated with green, and Irish emblems, while the tables were invitingly spread in white and green. Home-made candy, baking, etc., were also sold. Music was provided, also a very fine dinner, for 25 cents. The proceeds were given by the ladies to the Red Cross and amounted to over $67. Warden Izzard was the highest tenderer for the potatoes donated by Mr. J. H. Johnston, paying $5 for them.

You want to see "The Village Doctor" town hall Port Elgin, Friday night, March 23rd. Admission 25 cents. Proceeds go to Port Elgin Red Cross.

The United Prayermeeting

Hundreds of people from the townships and the town crowded the Presbyterian church on Thursday to attend the prayer service, when the united prayers of the people were offered for the success of the allied cause, and for a permanent peace.

Work was laid aside in most homes in the country while the business places and the workshops were closed for the occasion.

At 3.30 many had gathored at the church to hear the sacred recital given by the organist Miss Sutherland, and at 4 o'clock Reeve Christie of Saugeen opened the service. The choir of the church assisted by several singers from other choirs, rendered "Oh King of Kings" which concludes with the National Anthem, when the gathering rose and sang.

The program of song was well chosen including such fine old hymns as "Rock of Ages", "Nearer My God to Thee", "From Every Stormy Wind that Blows", "Lead Kindly Light". With the subdued tones of the great organ, and the skillful lead of the choir, the praise was most impressive. The presentations to Almighty God to lead and direct the nations, and to hasten the coming of peace were made by Revs. Messrs. J. R. Mann, I. Brubacher, M. D. Hallman, W. S. Buckberrough. An address was given by Rev. Mr. Watt on "Getting in Line with God's Will", in which he implored the men to come nearer to the Giver of all good. We are the children of God, and He wanted to bless men, but we were wandering from Him. Feelingly the speaker pleaded for all to return to the Father.

Dr. Scanlan dwelt upon the "Need of Prayer". He pointed out that the people were too much engrossed in pleasures, and that there were many occasions where pleasure had reigned supreme, where prayer should have been made. "Prayers are answered" said the doctor, "and it is promised and proven. This day our boys on the firing line may be sustained and strengthened if we will pray often." The speaker pointed out that God was ever willing to hear and answer, and he implored all from this day hence to pray without ceasing.

"God's Dealing with the Nations" was the subject ably dealt with by Rev. Mr. Gischler. He referred to the nations of history that had been scourged because of neglect for God. "Canada can never be the great nation we want it to be unless men were willing to serve God and be honest about it" said Mr. Gischler. "There is too much graft in political life for God to bless this nation, and unless we turned from these ways we dare not expect the peace of God." Mr. Gischler feelingly referred to the death of the Duchess of Connaught.

Mr. E. R. Sayles spoke briefly on "Obedience."

The program concluded with that beautiful old hymn "Rock of Ages". The service lasted for over two and a half hours and through it all there was an impressive spirit of fellowship prevailing.

A thoughtful suggestion was the request of Reeve Christie that the program of the service might be enclosed in letters to the boys overseas.

BUYERS' GUIDE

RATES—Contracts for 500 lines or over in a year 3c a line; regular weekly users of liners, 5c per line casual users of liners, 10c per line Black type, count two lines for one.

New whitewear at South End.

Epsom Salts. 5c a lb. at South End.

Coleman's smoked rolls, 8 and 10 lb. each, 24c per lb. North End Store.

Get our prices on Coleman's hams, rolls, etc. We will interest you, and you'll be convinced that Eaton's butcher shop is the place to buy. We sell only Coleman's extra choice lines.

New Skirting and suiting at the South End.

Farmers' notice—We have a car of flour and feed arriving this week. Get your order in at once if you need any. N. McGillivray.

See the spring coats and coating at the South End.

Just try our chocolates. They are the best money can buy. McMurray.

Three specials—Two large fitting overall aprons, 60 and 75c; a neatly made house dress 85c. Just a few. Come quick if you want one. N. McGillivray.

Try Eaton's Butcher shop for fresh fish, salt fish, finnan haddie or oysters. All choice goods.

Rennie's and Ferry's garden seeds at South End.

Another case fresh frozen trout, just in, 13½ lb. Last case sold in two days. North End Store.

Try Koebke for your next grocery or fruit order

Try Eaton's Butcher shop for Coleman's hams and rolls.

Wanted—Eggs, and choice butter in pound prints. We pay you cash for them, G. McMurray.

Spring work shoes. See our stock, our prices are right. North End Store.

We invite you to shop with us. We save you money at McMurray's.

Neilson's chocolates—once used always used—you get them at Koebke's

Clover and Timothy seed. A full stock re-cleaned. Government stamped seed. North End Store.

"England and the English"

Written especially for The Times by Lieut. J. Ewart Munro

West Sandling camp, Feb. 17, 1917.

This is to say a few kind words about England and the English. Next time you hear an Englishman reviewing the glorious work of the navy cheer him at every pause. No matter how thick he lays it on he doesn't say enough. But if the same gentleman starts praising the English climate point a finger at him and exclaim distinctly and without fear; "Whoa, Percival. There ain't no such animal as glorious English climate." Then you can inform him that the sun hasn't shone in England since '74 The sun never sets on the British Empire but it never rises in England. Despite its climate England is the greatest country in the world and you're not here two hours until you know it.

The first chunk of land we saw after leaving Canada was the north coast of Ireland. Somebody once called it the Emerald Isle, but that gentleman didn't see the northern coast from a liner in the month of November. It was a mighty gloomy looking spectacle that morning I saw it with the heavy surf pounding on its cliffs. We got introduced to an English fog going up the Mersey and it hasn't left us yet. It insists on following you all over England and makes its most savage attack in London. When you can see London it is a tremendous collection of chimneys and roofs with occasional roads and streets. Streets out three or four miles appear as busy as those in the centre of the city. Then there are historic spots and places frequented by great men past and present. I had dinner in the same hash foundry in which Charles Dickens used to eat his egg sandwich and get outside two cups of coffee. I made a mistake. If Dickens was English he had tea not coffee. Tea is the national beverage and enormous quantities are put away between the hours of 3 and 5 in the afternoon. It is usually accompanied by some bread or toast and jam. It doesn't count as a meal. They have three regular meals besides.

Canadians are much amused at the English trains. They look like a string of cigar boxes and are drawn by an engine which could be placed comfortably in The Times window. I laughed until we hit the first curve. That string of buses took it at about 70 miles an hour so I just hung on and hoped we would hit the hole of the next tunnel.

Riding on an English bus is also exciting. The drivers seem to try to see how close they can come to everything without hitting it. I found out that these busses sometimes turned over, so I quit riding on them. The London bus is an institution and so is its conductor. They are mostly women now. In fact women are doing pretty nearly everything in England and the winning of the war will be largely due to their efforts.

Soldiering is more strict over here. The book calls for rations and rations you get in England. We all live in huts which are "heated" by small stoves. The person who said they were heated had a better imagination than Dante. An English hut stove is a delusion and a snare. It burns coal and has a pipe going outside like any other stove but it doesn't throw off enough heat to coax a fly in from outside. Then rules and regulations known in the army as K. R. and O. won't let you interfere with it So you sit on the top of the stove and keep passing in coal.

We "carry on" much the same as we did at Camp Borden. The training is different in that we meet all kinds of troops. England is speeded up all right. With the last great effort Kaiser Bill will wish he had never been born. Despite all this the Englishman outwardly remains cool and collected. He never gets fussy. In fact he is so stolid that a Canadian feels a little like prodding him along. Such a thing as defeat never enters his head. How can Britain be defeated? The thing is absurd. Then when you find out what is being done you get the same confident feeling. It is more than confidence. It is surety.

We see all the wounded and wrecked men coming back from the front and we know that Sherman said a mouthful. Canadians are well received in England. No Englishman suffers from spontaneous combustion in his enthusiasm but he tells you the Canadians are "frightfully jolly chaps, yes frightfully jolly." Canada never got better advertising than it is getting now. When you get away from home you learn to appreciate it. Stories of the wonders of Canada lose nothing in the telling when a Canadian Tommy starts in.

But the most welcome sight will be that dark line on the horizon when the boat sails westward on the Alantic. The land where the sun shines and where there are real stoves will be better appreciated after Fritz has been made a sadder but wiser man.

Yours Sincerely,
J. Ewart Munro.

P. S. I get The Times occasionally and it is mighty welcome. I read the ads., quack advertisements and look at the ladies' pattern hints.

Stanley Harmon Wounded In Right Shoulder and Side

The above picture shows Stanley Harmon who was wounded last week in France. "Stan" is only 18 now but the picture shows him to have developed a fine looking and sturdy soldier lad. He was an employee of the Stevens-Hepner Co.

Koebke sells Neilson's soldier chocolate Send a bar to your soldier boy at the front

The collection of the united prayer service amounting to $29 was given to Red Cross.

Mr. Alex McCannel has received word that a nephew, Mr. Neil McCannel, is very ill at Durham.

CARD OF THANKS

Mrs. Falconer and Mrs. Eaton desire through The Times to thank all those from town and country who contributed, also the ladies who assisted in serving and helping at the St. Patrick's dinner, and making it the big success it was, not forgetting the two ladies who gave their services in washing dishes.

Tenders Wanted

Tenders are wanted by Saugeen Township Council for operating the grader in the township for the season. Apply stating wages up to 1.10 p. m., on Saturday, March 24th, to Fred W. Elliott, Clerk.

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Scott, Port Elgin, on March 19th, a son.

A Saugeen Pioneer Passes

Mr. Andrew Sutherland passed away Friday March 16th, at the advanced age of 85 years, 9 months. For a long time Mr. Sutherland has been ailing, but a sturdy constitution aided him even in old age, to be out occasionally in the warm weather of last fall. He was the last of nine children born to the late John Sutherland of Aberdeenshire.

Andrew Sutherland was born in old Scotland in 1831. At the age of 21 he came to Canada, and for awhile he worked near Whitby. About 1860 he bought a farm on the 2nd of Saugeen. The farm had to be cleared, and deceased entered into the work of home building. Along with these duties he found time to serve St. Andrew's Presbyterian church in various offices, and also to serve his community as a school trustee. He was well read in all the affairs of his county and province, and as a Liberal he took keen interest and was well posted in political affairs.

For a number of years he has been living retired in Port Elgin, and it was the privilege of many of the older ones to pay frequent visits to his home, where a generous welcome awaited. Besides a wife, who will have the sympathy of all, there are left to mourn the following family: Mrs. McArthur, Alberta; William, Port Elgin; Mrs. Bain, Greenock; Mrs. G. S. Webb, Saugeen; Andrew, Saugeen; Mrs. Hammond, Perth; Mrs. Coaker, Chatham. A son and a daughter, (Mrs. James McEwing) predeceased their father.

The funeral on Monday afternoon to Port Elgin cemetery, was largely attended, a great many of the residents of Saugeen, attending to pay a last tribute to the memory of a good man.

Two Popular Young People Married

The marriage was quietly solemnized at noon today at the Evangelical parsonage, by the the Rev. Mr Gischler, of one of Port Elgin's most popular young ladies, Miss Pearl Thede daughter of Mr and Mrs. J. [illegible] Thede, to Melvin Reinhart, formerly of Port Elgin, but now of Stratford. The wedding was a very quiet one, only immediate friends and relatives attending. A buffet lunch was served at the home of the bride's parents, where the congratulations were extended, after which the happy young couple left on the [illegible] train for Buffalo and other points, followed by happy wishes of hosts of friends. They will reside in Stratford.

The W. C. T. U. met at Mrs. R. S. Begg's, on Tuesday last. Report of the medal contest department was given, all the proceeds were donated to Red Cross and Patriotic purposes. The local union extended an invitation to County Convention to meet here in June. After business was disposed of a program was given. Duets by Mrs. Muir and Miss McIntosh, also Mesdames Scanlan and Whittemore and an address by Rev. Mr. Buckberrough on "Woman's Influence in the Home". The meeting closed by an enjoyable social half hour. The union meet at Mrs. M. E. Robertson's on Thursday afternoon for Red Cross sewing.

THE MARKETS

	March 21 1917	March 21 1916
Butter	35c	27c
Eggs	30c	21c
Hogs	14.15	9.90
Wheat	1 80 bus	90 bus
Oats	1.00 bus	40 bus

The Last of The Limericks

This week the last of the limericks appear and they will be sent to the Manager of the Canadian Press Association at Toronto, who has consented to judge them. The winners and their limericks will be printed as soon as the awards are made.

The contest has created considerabe interest and amusement.

Limericks appear this week from Toronto and Manitoba, as well as locally.

The written copy, and not the printed verse, will be sent to the judges, so that there will be no mistake.

Some limericks have been printed which do not conform to the rules, but these are submitted to the judges, who will deal with them.

The Buyer's Guide column is dandy,
So very instructive and handy;
It shows where to hike
To get what you'd like,
From shoestrings and bacon to candy.

The Buyer's Guide has made a great hit,
With the women whose men are "doing their bit",
For the high cost of living
Makes them be a bit saving,
So they think the Guide is just it.

Watch each week the Buyer's Guide,
For the bargains side by side,
Put Eaton's on the shelf,
To Port take your pelf,
And for home trade then decide.

Horrah! hurrah! for the Buyer's Guide,
Let the sweeping and dusting slide,
While we break the foes lines
Give three cheers for The Times
And the 'Ads' in the Buyer's Guide.

The Buyer's Guide is a column,
But more like a mighty volume.
It tells you where to buy postum
And the newest fabric for your costume.

In Port Elgin town lives a wise old scribe,
Who prints what he calls the Buyer's Guide,
And about a big store
With goods galore
And genial Frank Barber presides.

With The Times as a Buyer's Guide
You may safely send a child,
To buy at Port Elgin,
And don't go too seldom
For the goods that the merchants provide

Through the Buyer's Guide in The Times we find,
Bargains offered to suit each purse and mind,
So those are the stores to which we'll sure go
When the merchants take pains to let us know
Of the goods with which they're counters are lined.

If you advertise in the Buyer's Guide,
You soon in a Ford sedan will ride.
Give her the feed,
She'll give you the speed.
And sure a fair maiden you'll have by your side.

The Buyer's Guide by day and night
Will be a source of great delight
If you advertise true
It will bring to you
A name that is yours by right.

If you would advertise in Buyer's Guide
I'm sure you'd cast all care aside,
For anyone who is wise
Will use their eyes
And good luck is nothing to hide.

He wouldn't put an "Ad" in the "Times Buyer's Guide",
So in business he failed and in poverty died.
"If you would be wise
You will sure advertise
And take warning from me", were the last words he sighed.

If you would advertise in the Buyer's Guide.
In a Chevrolet car you soon may ride,
And the Editor in-chief
May enjoy a piece of beef
With his wife and her poodle by her side.

Who established the Buyer's Guide?
It was E. Roy, with vision wide.
Now one may see at a glance,
If there is the slightest chance
High cost of living to divide.

Why advertise in the Buyer's Guide?
Well! The Times will spread it far and wide,
And don't you think that you'd feel sore
To see cash rolling in next door,
And you have to walk while they can ride!

There was a young man named Sayles
And another who came over from Wales
And whene'er the two meet
Be it sunshine or sleet,
They spring some remarkable tales.

The Buyers Guide is here to show
What to buy and where to go.
It always tells us what to take
So we won't make a big mistake
And if we read it we should know.

Try advertising in the Buyer's Guide
Throughout the world so wide
It will give the store keepers lots of pride
To see their ads in the Buyers' Guide.

When I advertise in the Buyers Guide
I see the editor scratch his hide
He oft has used the big stick,
But this is the best to make money quick,
For in a gas car he takes a joy ride

The "Buyers Guide" is the place to try,
And Port Elgin stores can soon defy,
The city's big department store,
With catalogues and ads. galore,
Come! Help to boost the old town high.

The "Buyers Guide" is the people's friend,
So advertise and you may depend,
That Port Elgin will grow,
And the stores will show,
There is profit for them in the end.

ROYAL
MADE IN CANADA
ROYAL YEAST CAKES
MAKES PERFECT BREAD
YEAST

The Two Claimants

(By Louise B. Cummings.)

Howard Prower and Ralph Cunningham, two young Englishmen, met in the gold country of Colorado and became fast friends.

These young men, having compared notes, learned that they came from eminent British families. Prower was a younger son of a nobleman, and Cunningham claimed to be a graduate of Oxford. Besides the fact of their being fellow countrymen, there was a strong resemblance between them. They were nearly the same height and build and both light complexioned. There was one difference between them, though it was scarcely noticeable. Prower's right eye was of a slightly different shade of blue from his left eye.

But there was a great difference in the character of the two men. Howard Prower was a kind-hearted, noble man; Cunningham was a devil. They prospected together for a time, agreeing that if one struck paying dirt he would share it with the other. Finally Cunningham dug a hole in the ground for which he was offered a hundred thousand dollars. He had no intention of sharing it with Prower, and was deliberating how he could beat him out of his portion when a letter came addressed to Howard Prower, Earl of Brokefield.

Prower was away on a prospecting tour when the letter came. Both men had been away from England for ten years. If Prower were out of the way Cunningham might return, pass himself off for the new Earl, and thus appropriate the title and estates. While he was deliberating on this plan word was received that Prower had been attacked by claim jumpers and murdered.

Cunningham went to the place where the fight had occurred and tried to find his friend's body. He was told that a number of persons had been killed in the fight and they had all been buried side by side. He was shown the graves, but saw no reason why he should exhume his friends body. Returning to his cabin, he opened the letters that had been received and learned that Prower's father and two older brothers had been taken ill and all had died within a period of a few weeks.

A month from that time Cunningham appeared in England and claimed to be Howard Prower, now Earl of Brokefield. There was no one of the family to receive him except a sister of the late earl, who did not doubt that he was her nephew.

No one disputed the identity of the claimant except Lady Gladys Pembroke, the daughter of a neighboring nobleman who would have been Howard Prower's wife except for his poverty. She had not married and when the heir returned expected a happy meeting. To play the part of her lover was more than Cunningham could accomplish, and she at once pronounced him an imposter.

But notwithstanding this assertion, which was not very largely accepted, Cunningham established himself as the Earl of Brokefield. He had played the part of a peer for four months, when who should appear but the real Earl. Prower had been left for dead by those who had attacked him and those who had joined in his defence. Before they had returned to bury the dead he had crawled away. When he had recovered he looked for his chum, but did not find him. Later he had heard of his father's and brothers' death, and at once started for England.

When one day Howard Prower walked into his home and met his old friend face to face the latter turned pale. There was one of two courses which he might choose—step down and out or claim that the newcomer was an impostor. He chose the latter course. He ignored his visitor, saying that he had come to personate the real Howard Prower, but that he would be unable to substantiate his claim.

Prower, aghast at such treatment, withdrew and entered suit against the man who had usurped his title and his property. His aunt unfortunately adhered to the opinion that Cunningham was her nephew. This left Lady Gladys Pembroke the only witness in Prower's favor, and her evidence was not counted so valuable as that of a member of the claimant's family. Nevertheless, Lady Gladys warmly espoused Howard's cause, and the relations of lovers that had existed before he left for America were resumed.

One witness was found in an old woman who had nursed Howard when he was a baby. But she had never seen him since that time, and her evidence was not considered of much value, especially since in her old age she had lost her eyesight. However, at the trial she was called to the witness stand and testified as follows:

"I have not seen Howard Prower since he was a baby, when I used to give him his bath and wheel him in his perambulator, but if I could see plainly now as then I would know him, for I noticed on him a defect I have never seen in any one else. His eyes were of a different shade of blue."

The two claimants were at once examined carefully. Nearly all the examiners pronounced that the blue of Howard's right eye was slightly lighter than that of his left.

This settled the case definitely, and he was adjudged to be the Earl of Brokefield. Cunningham was sent to prison for a term of years for making false pretensions.

RELIEF AT LAST

I want to help you if you are suffering from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding Piles. I can tell you how, in your own home and without anyone's assistance, you can apply the best of all treatments.

PILES TREATED AT HOME

I promise to send you a FREE trial of the new absorption treatment, and references from your own locality if you will but write and ask. I assure you of immediate relief. Send no money, but tell others of this offer. Address

MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box 8,
Windsor, Ont.

Siberia's Boom Town.

What the great Trans Siberian Railway has done to develop the remote districts which it penetrates is strikingly shown in the story of the town of Novo Nikolaievsk, Siberia. When the rails of the Trans Siberian reached the Ob River, the site of the town was a tangle of underbrush, with no signs of human habitation; now it is a modern city of 10,000 inhabitants, with electric lighting, large stone buildings, schools, a large town hall and a cathedral in the Byzantine style of architecture.

The reason for this rapid development is that Novo Nikolaievsk is situated at the intersection of the Trans-Siberian Railway and the River Ob, the great artery of communication for Western Siberia. Now that the Altai Railway has reached Blisk, Barnaul and Semipalatinsk, much freight will go beyond Novo Nikolaievsk, but it is expected that the new city will make up for this loss by the cargoes that will be transhipped into vessels on the Ob for conveyance down the river to the projected railway from the Ob to the White Sea. Novo Nikolaievsk will thus become a "window into Europe," not only for the Altai region, but also for all Siberia tapped by the railway from the eastern boundary of the Tomsk government almost to Omsk.—New York Times.

Minard's Liniment Used by Physicians

IN DAMP WEATHER.

Precautions to Be Taken by the Housewife.

A little while ago two young housewives were condoling with each other over the prolonged season of humidity and dampness.

"We can't get a single bureau drawer closed," said one, "and last night when I wanted to get out the very best table linen I own for an unexpected guest, we couldn't get the linen drawer open, and instead of showing off my best, we had to use paper napkins."

"We're in a worse state," said the other. "Finally after much pulling I got a bureau drawer all the way out, and now I keep it propped up on two chairs because I can't get it in again."

Summer dampness is really hard to guard against. It is sure to come every year. The weather is too warm to permit fires which might restore the house to a comfortable dryness, and as the dampness is only temporary not very much can be done to furniture or inside fixtures. It is a temptation to have the spreading draws and doors planed off a little, but to do so is a mistake for the return of heat and dry weather will cause them to shrink back to their normal proportions. If the are planed off now they will let in most unpleasant draughts and dust later.

Perhaps no one thing about damp weather is more distressing than the condition it inflicts on the salt cellar. If the salt cellar or shakers are emptied after each meal and thoroughly dried in a warming oven, and refilled just before the next meal, the salt will still be moist and sticky when it is used. One of the hotels at the seashore where dampness is inevitable keeps inverted water glasses over the salt dishes. Of course it is a little bit inconvenient to lift up a glass whenever you wish to get a spoonful of salt, but the results do make for dryness. Grains of uncooked rice can be mixed with salt used in shakers with rather satisfactory results.

Probably the fact that there is much greater humidity in England than in this country in part accounts for the fact that open cellars are always used there and that "salt shakers" are regarded as a decided Americanism. The obvious advantage of shakers is that in them the salt is kept free from dust and contact with the air, but in times of dampness one is tempted to use the English cellars, from which salt may be taken by means of a salt spoon so much more easily than it can be shaken out when it has absorbed a good share of moisture.

You will like its Fine Granulation

Buy your sugar in these neat 2 or 5-lb. cartons, which you can place directly on your pantry shelves. *Just cut off the corner* and pour out the sugar as you need it.

Lantic Sugar

comes also in 10 and 20-lb bags for housewives who like to buy in larger quantities

"The All-Purpose Sugar"

2 and 5-lb Cartons
10 and 20-lb Bags

MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., Limited.

I was very sick with Quinsy and thought I would strangle. I used MINARD'S LINIMENT and it cured me at once. I am never without it now.

Yours gratefully,
MRS. C. D. PRINCE.

Neuwigewnuk, Oct. 21st.

DOING COLONIZATION WORK

Western Canada is not the land of the romancer, but "happily ending stories" frequently owe origin to the west. For example, here is what Albert V. Laidlaw, of North Dakota, at the Royal Alexandra Hotel told a newspaper representative the other day:

"I am on my way as a home-visitor to my former home. I have ended my work for the season in harvesting grain. I have seen the last of it threshed, drawn, loaded and shipped for sale.

"I have worked early and late through the entire season with the idea of 'making good' on the season and assuring myself a holiday. I have been successful. Everything is snug at my farm buildings. There is nothing for the hired man to do but to feed the stock. I am away on a three-months' leave, and I am going back to my former home and tell the folks about Western Canada."

Canadian Pacific Railway officials assert that a superior class of settlers from the United States arrived in Western Canada last year. The settlers have made good, it was asserted. Many of the settlers are now home-visitors to their former homes.

Officials asserted that in addition to the pleasures to the home-visitors in taking a holiday and the revenue to railways in the west, the home visitors are doing a great colonization work for Canada. The holidays of the home-visitors invariably lead to new settlers and the breaking of new soil, which means increased crops and additional prosperity to the west, passenger officials assert.

Every brave man is a man of his word.—Corneille.

The Seal Ring.

The seal ring dates back to the days of the Old Testament and products of the glyptic art, as gem engraving was called, were known in the most remote times. In Exodus xxviii., 17-20, mention is made of the following stones, upon which the names of the twelve children of Israel were engraved: The sardius, the topaz, the carbuncle, the emerald, the sapphire, the diamond, the ligure, the agate, the amethyst, beryl, onyx and jasper. In verse 2 of the same chapter we find mention of the engraving of signets upon the hardest stones. It is believed that the Egyptians instructed the Israelites in the art of stone engraving. The Egyptians used the lapidary's wheel and emery powder and knew the use of the diamond in engraving other hard stones. Among the Assyrian and Babylonians ruins were found fine specimens of signets on gems, many of them set in rings.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house

THE VOICES CALLING ME.

I walk alone on the beach to-night
And the stars throw down their gentle light.
I'm catching the lure of the old church bells,
They sweep me on where memory dwells,
And bring in those visions bright—bring in those visions bright
Of many I loved, who from o'er the sea
Are stretching out hands of love to me;
Oh, their voices are calling me, so tenderly calling me.

I'm pacing alone on the shore to-night
Where the sea gulls roam in rapid flight;
And the waters are lapping their rocky bound
While silence and gloom reign all around.
My visions to-night are in the past
Where the pale horse rider his shadows cast
And carried a loved one home—carried a loved one home.
My spirit hastes across the sea,
Where hands of love are stretched out to me,
And their voices are calling me, O, tenderly calling me.

I'm keeping my vigil alone to-night,
And the waves are still, no foam is in sight;
The great ships pass on their outward way,
On their journey speed both night and day,
With the mariner 'fore the mast—the mariner 'fore the mast.
How like to life, my heart doth say,
From cradle's rock till the hair is grey;
O, it's coming to me and thee!
Hark, the voices are calling me, so tenderly calling me.

My watch I'm keeping alone to-night
And the rippling waves show a breeze in sight
That presently turns to a gale.
And the mad caps foam in their giant might.
Leaving many a bark in direst plight
Great peril for those who sail—great peril for those who sail.
How like to life, my heart doth say,
Great billows o'erwhelm us day by day,
Take loved ones over the sea,
Where their voices are calling me,
O, tenderly calling me.

I've come to the end of my watch to-night
And the storm is o'er—has spent its might;
Great wreckage on shore is piled,
For some have gone to their last long sleep,
A grave have found in the ocean deep
Laid low by the waters wild—laid low by the waters wild.
How like to life, my heart doth say,
We sail for a port that's far away,
O, far across the sea we're sailing, me and thee;
Hark, sweet voices are calling me, so tenderly calling me.

Graphic Description.

Zach had been introduced to a new circular saw. The foreman of the sawmills performed the introduction, and after giving Zach a few necessary extra instructions he left him to his work. Zach was really interested in the buzzing blade, and his curiosity getting the better of his discretion, he soon found himself minus a finger. Despite his excitability he was something of a stoic, so he bound up his wound without seeking assistance. While he was thus engaged the foreman reappeared. To him Zach described the accident.

"But how on earth did you manage it?" the foreman exclaimed, angrily, for the prospects of damages ahead were not exactly pleasant.

Zach shook his head.

"Sure, an' I don't know," he said. "I just touched the thing like this with my finger when—I'm blessed if there ain't another one gone!"—New York Times.

CONSTIPATED CHILDREN

Constipation is one of the most common ailments of childhood and the child suffering from it cannot thrive. To keep the little one well the bowels must be kept regular and the stomach sweet. To do this nothing can equal Baby's Own Tablets. Concerning them Mrs. Romaine Poirier, Mizonette, N. B., says:—"My baby suffered from constipation, but thanks to Baby's Own Tablets he is perfectly well again." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

SCIENCE NOTES.

The heaviest theatre curtains are now operated by the touch of a button.

The pressing need for small locomotives has been responsible for the rescue of many old-timers from the scrap heap. They have been rejuvenated and placed in service in Europe.

Babies under treatment at the Hebrew Infant Asylum, in New York, are kept in glass cases to prevent danger of cross infection.

Machinists engaged on fine work now make use of magnifying mirrors in order to more carefully watch the progress of the operation.

Private enterprise has resorted to use of aeroplanes for the exploration of Argentine where it is hoped to make use of a waterpower which has been heretofore inaccessible.

Discarded sleeping cars are being used as dormitories by the students

Minard's Liniment lumberman's friend

Remarkable Reptiles.

During the time of deposition of the clays constituting the Morrison shale in southern Colorado there existed a great variety of remarkable reptiles of huge size. Their bones, which are in places abundant, are the remains of animals that were mired in the soft clay of which Morrison formation largely consists. Some of these creatures, such as the brontosaurus, were sixty feet long. Many of them had remarkably small heads, notably the stegosaurus, which had so diminutive a brain that it must have been very stupid. This animal was undoubtedly very clumsy also, but its huge size and protective armor aided in its preservation.—Geological Survey Bulletin.

Montreal Man Tells Wonderful Story

BAD CASE OF BRIGHT'S DISEASE CURED BY DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

George Sullivan, Who Suffered From the Dread Disease for Two Years, Gives Credit for His Recovery to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Montreal, Que., March 22.—(Special)—Completely cured of that most dreaded of all diseases, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Mr. George Sullivan, 284 de St Valliers street, this city, is spreading the good news that he found his cure in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I suffered from Bright's Disease for two years," Mr. Sullivan states in an interview. "I was unable to work for weeks at a time. I spent hundreds of dollars on doctors without receiving any real benefit and received outdoor treatment at the Toronto General Hospital.

"I was feeling very badly discouraged when a friend advised me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. After using three boxes I was much better. I kept on till I had used nine boxes, when I was completely cured.

"Naturally I consider Dodd's Kidney Pills a wonderful remedy."

Dodd's Kidney Pills are no cure-all. They cure kidney diseases of all kinds from backache to Bright's Disease. The proof of this is their growing popularity in Canada for over a quarter of a century. If you haven't used them ask your neighbor about them.

TWO NEW V. C. S.

Heroic Officers Win Highest Award for Bravery.

According to the London Gazette the King has been pleased to confer the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned officers:

CAPTAIN WILLIAM ANDERSON BLOOMFIELD, Scouts Corps, S. African Mtd. Bde.

For most conspicuous bravery. Finding that, after being heavily attacked in an advanced and isolated position, the enemy were working round his flanks, Captain Bloomfield evacuated his wounded, and subsequently withdrew his command to a new position, he himself being amongst the last to retire.

On arrival at the new position he found that one of the wounded—No. 2475, Corporal D. M. P. Bowker—had been left behind. Owing to very heavy fire he experienced difficulties in having the wounded corporal brought in.

Rescue meant passing over some 400 yards of open ground, swept by heavy fire, in full view of the enemy. This task Captain Bloomfield determined to face himself, and, unmindful of personal danger, he succeeded in reaching Corporal Bowker and carrying him back, subjected throughout the double journey to heavy machine-gun and rifle fire.

This act showed the highest degree of valor and endurance.

TEMP. LIEUT. EUGENE PAUL BENNETT, Worcester Regiment.

For most conspicuous bravery in action when in command of the second wave of the attack. Finding that the first wave had suffered heavy casualties, its commander killed and the line wavering, Lieut. Bennett advanced at the head of the second wave, and by his personal example of valor and resolution reached his objective with but sixty men.

Isolated with his small party, he at once took steps to consolidate his position under heavy rifle and machine-gun fire from both flanks, and although wounded he remained in command directing and controlling.

He set an example of cheerfulness and resolution beyond all praise, and there is little doubt that but for his personal example of courage, the attack would have been checked at the outset.

HELP WANTED.

LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN and light sewing at home, whole or spare time; good pay; work sent any distance; charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Company, Montreal.

WANTED—SECOND HAND FOR WET finishing department, work on heavy woollens and blankets; good position for right man. State age, and experience. Slingsby Mfg. Company, Ltd., Brantford, Ont.

WANTED — PROBATIONERS TO train for nurses. Apply, [illegible] Hospital, St. Catharines.

MONEY ORDERS.

BUY YOUR OUT OF TOWN SUPPLIES with Dominion Express Money Orders. Five dollars costs three cents.

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

SPECIALISTS

Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin, Kidney, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases.

Call or send history for free advice. Medicine furnished in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Consultation Free

DRS. SOPER & WHITE
25 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

Please Mention This Paper.

Ask for Minard's and take no other

CORAL REEFS.

Nature's Methods in Building Those Seashell Monuments.

Coral reefs surrounded many of the islands in the Pacific. They protect the lowlands from the washing of the waves, and the still waters inclosed by them are the only harbors of refuge for ships. The reefs themselves furnish the greatest peril to navigation, and if there were no inlet through which a vessel could enter their protected circle they would be a danger and nothing else.

But almost every reef has such an inlet. It is a necessary result of the laws under which the forces of nature work. To understand this we must see how these reefs are formed.

Chemically the reef corals are almost pure carbonate of lime, the substance of ordinary limestone and marble. The reef grows as the shell of the oyster or any other shellfish grows. It is itself the common and undivided shell of innumerable polyps or minute insects, which are being produced and are dying in successive generations.

These tiny beings get all their living from the waters of the sea. It is from this source also that they derive the salts of lime from which they secret the bony structure that remains after the animal is dead.

The coral polyp cannot live in fresh water. Their food supply is brought to them by the waves and currents of the sea. As a result it is found that directly opposite the mouth of the rivers from the island the reef does not grow. There will be the inlet to the inclosed waters.

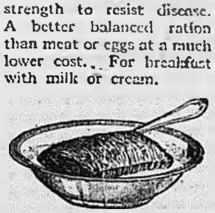
One Safe Rule.

Hopkins' wife has a fad for all manner of things sanitary. She came across an interesting item in the evening paper and promptly communicated it to her husband.

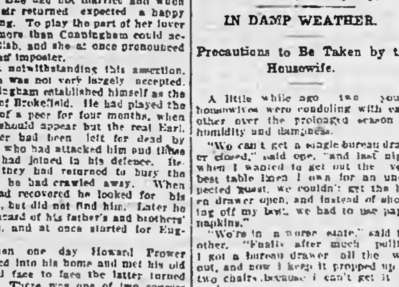
"An eminent medical authority," she said, "claims that a dentist's fingers carry disease germs."

"In that case," said Hopkins, "there's but one safe rule to follow—boil your dentist."—Exchange.

Believe in Preparedness? Are you ready for Mr. Germ? Catching cold is a crime. Fortify yourself against cold germs and other germs by eating Shredded Wheat Biscuit, the food that supplies the necessary warmth and strength to resist disease. A better balanced ration than meat or eggs at a much lower cost. For breakfast with milk or cream.



Made in Canada.



The New Series CHEVROLET

UNRIVALLED AS A HILL CLIMBER

The power furnished by the valve-in-head motor enables the driver of a Chevrolet to take on high gear, hills which baffle other makes of cars.

The Chevrolet delivers maximum power to the rear axle which accounts for the gasoline economy and hill climbing ability.

Own a Chevrolet and enjoy the thrill of passing the other fellow.

$695 f. o. b. Oshawa, Roadster $680, including electric lights and starter, speedometer, oil indicator light equipment, non-skid tires on rear wheels, etc.

Over three hundred dealers throughout Canada sell Chevrolet parts and give service to Chevrolet owners.

There is a Chevrolet dealer in your locality anxious to give you a demonstration. See him before you buy your 1917 Motor Car. Write to Oshawa for a new catalogue showing all Chevrolet Models.

Chevrolet Motor Co. of Canada, Limited
OSHAWA, ONTARIO
Western Service and Distributing Branch, REGINA, SASK.

HUN RETREAT PLAYS INTO BRITISH HANDS

Military Expert of London Times On the Ancre Retirement.

HINDENBURG'S LINE

Where He Has Prepared to Make Fight Against the British.

London special cable.—The Turks must often have cause to remember Tallyrand's saying that in every alliance there is a man and a horse. The German master has shown not the slightest regard for Turkish interests. He uses Turkish troops at Dvina, in Galicia, and in Roumania with callous indifference to the fact that great provinces are taken from Turkey by the Allies and other provinces are much threatened. Germany has displayed complete indifference to the fact that Armenia, Mesopotamia, Arabia, and possibly Syria have or are being torn from its unfortunate dupe.

The victorious armies of General Maude are in energetic pursuit of the enemy.

The entry into Bagdad produced a great impression both in the East and the West. The pursuit for 10 miles by the cavalry is enough to make our horsemen expire with envy. We feel that the operations of the Russians under Yudenitch and Baratoff, and of the British under Maude and Murray may be in some sort connected, and if proper use can be made where needed of the great army at Saloniki, the downfall of Turkish military power may be accomplished.

We must not suppose, however, that this is going to be easy. There is still a large Turkish army in Asia Minor which may make Yudenitch's task hard unless he is reinforced. The operations in Mesopotamia will become more difficult with the rising of the waters, and owing to the marshes and floods, while even on the side of Syria the summer is not the most favorable campaigning season.

If we ask why the Germans do not throw a larger force of Turks against General Maude, the answer may be that operations in the Sinai deserts began months before the force in Mesopotamia stirred. The Turks may have sent to Syria against Murray all the reserves at their disposal.

THE RETREAT ON THE ANCRE.

The main interest centres in the west on the retreat of the Germans on the Ancre. The trifling German success in the Champagne sector has since been retrieved. There are some signs of a renewal of the contest at Verdun. In the German retreat on the Ancre we gather more fruits of the Somme victories. It is clear the Germans could not retain the positions, because they were shot out of them.

The retreat is, of course, hailed as a German victory by the submissive German press. The Somme was a German victory, though the enemy lost position after position and suffered [illegible] casualties and the loss of immense war material. Verdun was the same sort of a victory. Let it be taken for granted whether the Germans win or lose they are always victors on paper.

How far the enemy proposes to go back on the Ancre front does not seem at present determined, but evidently he wants to fight on clean ground, where we shall have the worst deal. He seems to have prepared such a position on what is known as "The Hindenburg Line," which appears to run near Lens through St. Quentin toward Laon. Far from incommoding us this retreat is precisely what we desire. There is no difficulty in retreating under cover of night. Thousands of armies have done so thousands of times. It is not by any means a German discovery.

A PATHETIC BELIEF.

To what extent the whole German strategy is dominated by the pathetic belief that England will be compelled to make peace by the unrestricted submarine warfare is a question to which [illegible] we cannot give a [illegible]. The German people [illegible] that the [illegible] [illegible]. They are asked to hold out a few months more, when England apparently [illegible] for peace, but the star [illegible] of a country like the British Isles by a country situated geographically as is Germany [illegible] [illegible] difficult proposition. We wonder whether German leaders who gull the people are themselves also gulled by this hallucination.

Let us be charitable to the Germans, suppose this is not the main operation. What else are the Germans going to do?

GERMANS' GREAT STRATEGIC RESERVE.

We cannot describe the question usually until we know the destination of Hindenburg's great strategic reserve which still remains in the interior of Germany. We cannot draw firm conclusions from a postponement of the offensive by Germany, because the winter has been severe and must immensely have impeded transport of all kinds. A hard winter in Germany is no joke. All waterways became frozen hard. This year various substitutes to grease railway axle boxes are said to have been frozen. Therefore the postponement of the offensive act on Germany's part is not necessarily proof that none is coming. With at least 700,000 more men in the field than he had a year ago, the enemy is capable of holding hard, provided he retains the necessary physical and moral momentum; provided also the Allies have not placed in the field equivalent reinforcements. If German leaders really believe in the effects they promise the people from the submarine warfare, then Hindenburg's strategic reserve may be retained in the interior and used mainly as a threat of a counter-offensive against the Allies. The absence of such a reserve in 1916 gravely prejudiced German operations. But if German leaders' belief or evidence of the fact shows that the hope placed in the submarine warfare is extravagant, then it will develop upon the German armies to seek a decision which only an offensive can give them.

NEXT STROKE ON THE WEST.

Though the new German reserves have apparently not been moved out nothing definite can be said until their destination is ascertained. Evidence continues to point to the western front as the most probable theatre of the next German effort.

Now that the navy is under Hindenburg, this effort may have both services for combat. An attack upon us at home, or a return to the old scheme of an attack on the French channel ports is included among the possibilities. We must also regard operations in Italy, with an extensive front. But necessarily all hypothesis concerning the action of the enemy are subordinate to the initiative we may assume. On this matter nothing can be said.

RESIGNATION OF LYAUTEY

French War Minister Ignorant of Chamber Methods.

Stands by Decision—House Blocked Statement.

Paris Special Cable.—Gen. Louis Lyautey who resigned yesterday as Minister of War, apparently was the victim of his ignorance of Parliamentary methods. Like most other generals who have been Ministers of War in the past, he soon found himself ill at ease in his position, being unable to adapt himself to political life. He wished to resign a few weeks ago on account of the opposition which developed in Parliament to his bill requiring that men rejected as soldiers on account of physical defects be again examined, and providing for the incorporation of priests in fighting units.

In handing his resignation to Premier Briand, General Lyautey said his decision was irrevocable. After he left the Chamber he went directly to the War Ministry, despatched pending business, and announced his resignation to his staff.

The Premier called on President Poincare at midnight and informed him of the general's resignation. It is understood the Cabinet will meet to-day to deliberate what steps must be taken on account of the situation which has developed.

The words which aroused anger in the Chamber of Deputies formed the first part of a written statement prepared in advance by the general, the whole of which he was unable to read on account of the tumult. What he read was as follows:

"I must admit that I at first thought it would be preferable if this debate did not take place. It really did not seem opportune at a moment when I had just established an organization which answers, in principle, at least, to most of your requirements. To begin such a discussion, I thought, and still think, is dangerous, but if I agreed to it, it was because it was most distasteful to me to give the appearance of shunning it. I believe there are things which must not be spoken. You will permit me not to follow you into technical questions, because even in secret session my responsible opinion is that it would expose the national defence to risks."

At this point the General was interrupted by a tumultuous outbreak. During a brief lull Paul Deschanel, President of the Chamber, said: "It must not be inferred, from certain words spoken here that the Chamber has not the right to discuss in secret session everything concerning the national defence."

General Lyautey did not seem to understand what the trouble was about. He wished to continue the reading of his speech, but the uproar began again, louder than ever. He finally gave up and left the tribune.

STRANGERS WED

To Save a Vast Estate to the Wife

Chicago Report.—According to a story told by Dr. Gilbert H. Willis, of Bombay, India, Miss Phillippa Hartley, of New York, was married yesterday to John Colfax, a Chicagoan, whom she never before had met, in order to ensure title to the estate of Carleton Hannan, of Bombay, who is said to be worth several million dollars. Dr. Willis said he induced Colfax to wed Miss Hartley and accept a specified amount, with the understanding that he would never again see his wife.

A marriage license issued to the couple gave the bride's age was 25 and the bridegroom's as 22. Dr. Willis said the marriage ceremony was performed by a minister whose name he refused to divulge. He also refused to give the address of the bridegroom.

Dr. Willis said that Hannan had requested that his niece, Miss Hartley, marry before his death or within three months thereafter, in order to satisfy a trust agreement which he drew up in order to make sure that the bulk of his estate would go to Miss Hartley without danger of a legal contest by other relatives. A trust agreement, in accordance with this arrangement, was filed for record in Chicago yesterday.

THE WEST NEEDS 12,500 LABORERS

R. B. Bennett Reports On the Plans to Get Them.

Outsiders Are Guaranteed Against Military Service.

Ottawa Cable.—R. B. Bennett, M. P., Director-General of National Service, has just returned from an extended trip through the prairie Provinces. The main purpose of his trip was to complete arrangements for much-needed additional farm labor, in order that full effect might be given to the increased production policy of the Government.

The man power inventory recently taken by the National Service Board also makes it abundantly clear that there is no surplus of agricultural labor available in Canada, with the possible exception of Prince Edward Island. This situation renders it imperative to look elsewhere for additional help in the present emergency. The only available field would appear to be the middle and western States.

A brief survey of the situation indicated that 5,000 men were required in Manitoba, and a similar number in Saskatchewan. The minimum number needed for Alberta was 2,500. The immediate problem, therefore, resolved itself into inducing some 12,500 agricultural laborers in the United States to come to Canada to help us with the spring work on our farms.

An arrangement was completed by Mr. Bennett with the provincial Governments of the prairie section whereby from $150,000 to $2,000,000 will be appropriated jointly by the Dominion Government and the provinces in order to make a whirlwind campaign for labor in the western states.

The provinces will forthwith send twenty-two men south and the Dominion Government an equal number, which will render available forty-four special agents, who will work in conjunction with the regular officers of the Immigration branch of the Department of the Interior, in order to bring to the attention of prospective settlers the attractions of the western provinces, with special reference to the present farm labor situation.

It was decided to advance a portion of the railway fare of experienced farm hands from certain points in the United States to the boundary line, where the cent-a-mile rate of the Canadian lines commences to apply. This phase of the work will be handled by the Dominion immigration officers. The cost involved will be borne equally by the prairie provinces and the Dominion Government.

Each farm laborer entering Canada under this arrangement will be furnished with a certificate to the effect that as long as he remains a citizen of an alien country he cannot be called upon for any military service during the present war, nor will any obstacle be placed in the way of his departure from Canada at any time on account of the war situation. This was done to overcome the fear of conscription in the minds of many.

The administration of the distribution of these men will be left in the hands of the provincial authorities.

The Provincial Governments are dealing with the matter of increased production in an energetic and systematic manner. The Province of Manitoba has appropriated half a million dollars to assist those who require additional seed, and similar action has also been taken by the Government of Saskatchewan.

NOW 30 MILES BEYOND BAGDAD

British Forces Rushing to Join With Russ Troops.

Townshend's Guns Recovered From Fleeing Turks.

London Special Cable.—3 important announcements were made to-day of the operations in Mesopotamia. The first was the official statement from Constantinople that the Turks had taken up a new position between Bagdad and Samara, about 30 miles northwest of the fallen city, and along the line of the Bagdad railway. The second was the unofficial although altogether probable news that the Russian forces advancing from [illegible], Persia, had occupied the Persian town of Kirmanshah. The third was the official statement received this afternoon from General Maude, that the British advanced detachments are now 30 miles above Bagdad.

Kirmanshah is about 10 miles southwest of Hamadan, which the Russians captured soon after the opening of the new offensive undertaken in connection with the British advance up the Tigris. It is about 30 miles from the Mesopotamian border, and is almost due east of Samara. If the Turks decide to make a stand at Samara they must effectively block the progress of the Russians, or suffer their flank to be turned.

Telegraphing on Tuesday General Maude reports: "Our advance detachments reached a point thirty miles upstream from Bagdad, and that steps had been taken to prevent the flooding of Bagdad city during the coming rise in the river.

"The Bagdad Turkish small arms factory is in good repair. The railway workshops contain good, serviceable machinery, which is uninjured; also five locomotives and some rolling stock. A large quantity of obsolete ordnance, including antique bronze guns and masses of all kinds of ammunition, have been found in the citadel.

"The guns which were captured from us at the surrender of Kut also have been recovered in Bagdad."

SOLID BEHIND THEIR LEADERS

Is Claim of Ry. Brotherhood Chief Officers

Now Conferring With Eastern Local Heads.

New York Report.—The chiefs of the four great brotherhoods of railroad employees came here to-day from Washington, for a final conference with the local chairman of unions in eastern territory, before meeting the members of the National Conference Committee of the railroads tomorrow to present their demands for an eight-hour day. It was expected that the eastern representatives would follow the example of the employees' conferences, held yesterday at Washington and St. Louis, and ratify plans for a general strike if the railroads refuse to grant their demands.

Strike orders, to take effect first in the east on Saturday night, already have been issued, and the organized employees await directions to be issued here after Thursday's conference. The managers' committee, which is handling the situation for the railroads, will meet here to-night. The managers maintain that there cannot be any compromise at this time, pending a decision by the Supreme Court on the Adamson law.

There is no expectation on the part of the railroad leaders here that President Wilson will take action prior to the announcement of the results of Thursday's meeting. W. J. Lee, head of the trainmen's organization, declared that he and his associates would go before the railroads' representatives with their entire membership united behind their demands.

AMERICAN BOAT SUNK UNWARNED

Torpedoed by German Sub.—The Crew Safe.

U-Boat Refused to Render Aid.

London Special Cable.—American steamship Algonquin has been torpedoed by a German submarine. The crew was saved.

The Algonquin, owned by the American Star Line, of New York, was recently transferred from British registry. She sailed from New York for London on Feb. 20th, and was reported to have about eight Americans in her crew.

The Algonquin was torpedoed without warning, according to a report made by the American Consul at Plymouth. The Consul states that all on board were saved.

The vessel was torpedoed at 6 o'clock on the morning of March 12. The submarine refused assistance, according to the report of the Consul at Plymouth. Twenty-seven men have been landed.

There are two American steamships Algonquin. The one sunk was recently transferred from British registry. She was a vessel of 1,806 tons gross, 275 feet long and 40 feet beam. She was a single screw steamer and was built at Glasgow in 1888.

Later advices from Plymouth say the German submarine opened fire upon the Algonquin from a distance of 4,000 yards, firing about twenty shells. These were not sufficient to sink the steamer, so she was boarded by men from the submarine, who placed four bombs, and the Algonquin was blown up. The crew was given plenty of time to leave the vessel.

AMERICA MUST HELP BELGIUM

Even War Will Not Absolve Her, Says Hoover,

Who Points to Britain's Noble Course.

New York Report.—No war into which America may be plunged can absolve her from the duty of continuing to give relief to the starving and destitute people of Belgium, Herbert C. Hoover, head of the commission for relief in Belgium, said to-day before his departure for Europe to take up with renewed determination the task in which he has been engaged for many months. Mr. Hoover sailed on a neutral ship for a Spanish port, and will go to Paris, London, Rotterdam, and, if conditions permit, will enter Belgium to confer with the American members of the commission now there.

Meanwhile the campaign to raise relief funds will be continued in America.

If there is no war between the United States and Germany this money will be distributed in Belgium by the Americans and in northern France by Hollanders. If Mr. Hoover is able to make satisfactory arrangements with the Dutch Government. If war comes, arrangements have been completed, it was announced, for Dutch and Spanish agents in Belgium to take over the work of the Americans.

"No war or other difficulty into which America may be plunged can absolve her from this duty, and least of all from following the example of France and Great Britain. The temptation to cease giving should not be yielded to each time a ship is lost or the rumors of war become alarming. I cannot believe that our people will succumb to such impulses."

Mr. Hoover points to the Belgian charity administered by Great Britain and France, although at war, declaring it "will be one of the marvels of history, for they have handed to the commission more than 90 per cent. of all the money spent by the commission for the feeding of Belgium."

Of the commission's 10,000,000 wards, Mr. Hoover said, 2,500,000 are totally destitute—"dependents upon the conscience and goodwill of the world."

Of 220,000 Belgian refugees in England, Mr. Hoover declared, all except 15,000, mostly women and children, are employed, and they are contributing, from their earnings in British industries, $200,000 monthly. "I want particularly to emphasize this point," he said, "because the Belgians have a right to impress upon the world that they are not hanging back without a struggle and permitting themselves or their friends to become dependents."

Mr. Hoover spoke of the situation as affecting the Belgian children, declaring the commission is caring for 160,000 who are debilitated. These, he said, are under special feeding, and another 1,250,000 children require an extra meal a day "to avert a great tragedy," and to save these children $1,250,000 monthly is needed. "Europe is looking to us," he said. "Our measure is being taken."

MUST HOLD OUT FOR 120 DAYS

Germany Has to Bear Ruthless Measures in Vogue.

Even If Peace Came, Food Would Be Unobtainable.

The Hague, Cable.—After the debate in the Prussian House of Deputies March 6, on the food crisis, Dr. Heim, leader of the Bavarian peasant party published an article concerning the situation from which the Vorwaerts prints the following extracts:

"It is high time that the facts, which up to the present are known to but few of the uninitiated, should be published. It is better to tell the people the truth squarely than to continue to work on a system which has hopelessly broken down through its own faults. We must hold out one hundred and twenty days longer until the new crops; but even if to-morrow brought 'hunger peace,' we would be unable for months to get a pound more of bread grain owing to lack of tonnage and the world's crop failure.

"This must be told the people squarely, and the ruthless measures must be borne, whether they affect peasants and town dwellers not only in Bavaria and South Germany, but also the Prussian agrarians."

Dr. Heim then attacks the shortcomings of the Prussian agrarians, denouncing their failure to observe the ordinance to surrender the barley crop of 1916, which, he says, has not yet been done.

CAUSE OF ALL GREECE'S WOES

Entente Proposal re Eastern Macedonia Blamed

By Former Premier Venizelos, for King's Course.

Paris Cable.—Former Premier Venizelos, of Greece traces all the troubles of his country to the proposal of the Entente that Eastern Macedonia should be ceded to Bulgaria. In the course of a long statement given to the Havas correspondent at Saloniki, M. Venizelos reviews the events in Greece from the beginning of 1916, and explains and justifies his conduct.

"I am not exaggerating," he says, "when I say that without the Entente's proposal in regard to Eastern Macedonia the King would never have dared to refuse to fulfil our treaty obligations towards Serbia."

The former Premier further declared that he only raised the standard of revolt when it became evident that King Constantine would never join the Entente. He said that he refrained from giving the movement an anti-dynastic character because the Allies made that an express condition of their support, and because the object he had in view was to carry out as far as possible the duties of Greece in respect to Serbia. He concluded:

"Our sole aim at present is to win the war. The outstanding grave internal questions can be solved after victory, and national unity easily reestablished. In the impossible event of Germany being victorious, King Constantine would set up an unbridled autocracy. But if Germany, as I am certain, is finally vanquished, King Constantine would step down from a constitutional throne to become a mere party leader; will have to submit to the consequences of the defeat of his policy, just as any other party leader when beaten."

RETURNED SOLDIER APPOINTED.

St. Thomas, Report.—William T. Collins, a returned soldier of St. Thomas, has been appointed by the Dominion Government as sub-collector of Inland Revenue here succeeding Arthur A. Luton who has been appointed inspector of Weights and Measures for London district. Mr. Collins has lost two sons in action, and two other sons are still on the firing line.

U-BOATS SINK SHIP OUTSIDE BARRED ZONE

Another Belgian Relief Ship Torpedoed Without Warning in Free Water.

60 HUN SUBS. TAKEN

In Six Weeks, U. S. Hears—Experts See Entente Winning.

London Cable.—The Norwegian steamer Lars Fostenaes, bound from America to Rotterdam, with grain for the American Relief Commission, has been sunk without warning outside the blockade zone, according to the Norwegian Mercantile Shipping Gazette.

FOLIA IS TORPEDOED.

Washington Report.—Seven lives were lost and one American placed in jeopardy in the sinking without warning by a submarine of the Cunard freighter Folia, off the Irish coast, on Sunday. Consul Frost at Queenstown cabled the State Department to-day this report:

"Seven lives were lost in the sinking of the Cunarder Folia out of a crew of 75. The Folia was bound from New York to Avonmouth. She was torpedoed without warning, five miles off Ram Head, County Waterford, in a heavy fog, on Sunday, at 7.30 a. m. Dr. Core and the officers reached Bristol this morning."

SIXTY U-BOATS CAPTURED.

About sixty German submarines were captured and destroyed between Jan. 1 and Feb. 15, according to reports reaching here to-day.

This was the first authoritative word of the Entente success in coping with the undersea boats.

At this rate—an average of one and one half submarines a day—the success of the German submarines in the long run is doubtful, it is believed here. No information is available as to the number of U-boats Germany has available, though unofficial reports stated that she has 700 to 800.

Experts here think, however, that if the Entente can continue at the rate shown between Jan. 1 and Feb. 15, and can improve thereon, Germany will soon feel the strain upon this weapon and that ultimately she will be forced to give up its use.

ARMED GUARDS INSTRUCTED.

Complete and definite instructions to the "armed guards" to be placed aboard American merchant craft bound through the German submarine zones have been completed by the Navy Department, and approved by Secretary of State Lansing. They will be forwarded to the navy personnel aboard the merchant craft whenever the ships which are to be armed are ready to sail.

The nature of the instructions will not be made public. They were carefully prepared by navy officials and then submitted to Secretary Lansing, at whose suggestion some amendment was made. It is planned not to broadcast the orders generally through the naval service, but to furnish the officer in command of the armed guard on each ship with a copy when his vessel is ready to sail.

U-BOAT IS STRANDED

London, Cable.—The report that a German submarine has been stranded near Hellevoetsluis, on the Dutch coast, is confirmed by the Helvolka, says a Reuter despatch from Amsterdam. Fifteen members of the crew, says the newspaper, have disembarked.

WILL MAKE TEST CASE.

The experience of the defensively armed British steamer Princess Melita, which was forced by the Dutch Government to leave the Hook of Holland because of her armament, has raised an issue which it is believed will assume the nature of a test case.

It is stated the British Government will insist upon defensively armed ships being permitted to enter Dutch ports.

Negotiations between Great Britain and Holland regarding the detention of ships in Dutch waters is still proceeding. The British Government is unbending in its determination not to acquiesce in the policy of the Dutch in keeping their ships in their harbors because of the German threat. It is hoped that a compromise may be reached under which Holland can procure guarantees from both belligerents for a safe route for her vessels.

WHAT WILL CAUSE WAR.

In the course of an interview granted to the Copenhagen correspondent of the Berlin Tageblatt, says an Exchange Telegraph despatch, Count von Bernstorff, interrogated as to whether he thought there would be war between Germany and the United States, replied: "That depends on our U-boat warfare. If we sink an American ship we shall go to war. Nobody, I say, [illegible] can avoid it."

"And if," asked the correspondent, "Germany sinks British ships with American citizens aboard?"

To this Count von Bernstorff replied: "That is not the same."

N. Y. POLITICIAN DEAD.

New York, Report says.—Wm. F. Sheehan, former Lieutenant-Governor of New York, and a lawyer who was prominent in state and city politics in former years, died to-day at his home here.

Mr. Sheehan was taken suddenly ill last night on a train returning from Florida. Death was due to heart trouble. He was born in Buffalo 58 years ago.

The man of few words can't afford to waste any.

Can you afford to be without The Times?

Ready-to-Wear

. Men's Suits .

In this line our prices
we know are leaders

Just to convince you look over this list.
Men's suits size 37.

Grey check tweed price	**$8.50**
Brown check tweed "	**8.50**
Brown diagonal thread tweed	**$10.00**
Pepper and salt pattern tweed	**$11.50**
Brown hair stripe tweed	**$14**
Grey striped tweed	**$15**
Brown check tweed	**$14**
Heavy grey tweed	**$10**
Very fine mixed check tweed	**$18.50**

Come early while the picking is good. New stock arrriving will be at least 25 per cent higher

Butter and eggs, taken same as cash

N. McGillivray

North End Store

BANK OF HAMILTON

Established 1872.
Capital Authorized, $5,000,000
Capital Paid-up, - $3,000,000
Surplus, - - - - - $3,500,000

In The Beginning

THE primary object of the Bank was to encourage the habit of saving especially amongst the small wage earners. The Bank of Hamilton has never lost sight of this object. The small depositor is always assured of courteous treatment. One dollar will open a savings account.

PORT ELGIN BRANCH
R. J. RANNEY, MANAGER

48-C

WE invite you to call and see our new

SPRING COATS

They are up-to-date in style and materials and unsurpassed in fit and tailoring.

Prices range from

$10.00 to $18.50

Buy now while the showing is good.

South End Store

N. McGillivray & Co.

The Port Elgin Times
MEMBER OF THE CANADIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION (INC.)

E. Roy Sayles, Editor and Proprietor

ADVERTISING RATES

Farms or Real Estate for Sale 50c each insertion; Miscellaneous articles, To Rent, Wanted, Lost, Found, etc., each insertion 25c. Local Readers, Notices, etc., 10c per line per insertion, 5c each subsequent insertion. Cards of thanks 50c. Legal advertising 10 and 5c a line. Black-faced type, count 2 lines for 1. Display rates, yearly contracts, 12c per inch. 6 mos. 15c per inch. In memoriam poetry 5c per line. Professional cards $4 per year in advance.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

To those who have been unable to secure potatoes, and those who have not had the cash even if they were obtainable, the report of the government that there is a surplus of two million bushels in Canada will make them feel so much better. But perhaps the potato surplus is somewhat like the cash surpluses—merely a matter of figures.

* * *

Up in Bruce County, according to the Port Elgin Times they intend holding a big prayer meeting, to pray for the boys of that section who have gone to the front. The movement has been taken hold of by all the local clergy, and laymen will co operate in the programme. The idea is one that should commend itself to other municipalities. Who will be the leading spirit in Winchester.—The Press, Winchester.

* * *

The Detroit Daily News remarks: "It is founded on a rational belief, cogitated for many years, that the peoples of the world can get along with each other, in the long run, without hunting human beings with machine guns and submarines." To this the Toronto Telegram replies: "Indeed it is, and it can be done with the utmost safety if you are protected on the east by the British fleet, on the south by Mexico, and on the west by the Japanese fleet and on the north by Canada But how about it if you happen to live in a less secluded spot—Belgium for instance?"

* * *

Now that this winter, according to the calendar, is ended, it surely would not be viewed in the light of fault-finding if Port Elgin council were asked to provide and enforce a by law that the walks in the business section be kept clear of snow. The past two weeks has shown not only a very sloppy condition but a dangerous one. Vacant lots or vacant stores should relieve no one in the business section of the responsibility of cleaning off the walk.

* * *

Since the women are assured of the vote, local ladies are apparently preparing to take more active part in public affairs in this community. At the lecture given by Peter McArthur, Mrs D McTavish, made a very efficient presiding officer. It is understood that at the conventions of both the Conservatives and Liberals of the ridings of Bruce the women are to be invited and will take their share of the offices. And just here it won't be out of place for us to mention that the Grits have a strong advocate, and a good debater in Mrs. McTavish.

* * *

The increased value of sheep is giving some township councils in Ontario cause for serious thought. It works out this way. The law says that dogs must be assessed and that sheep claims must be paid. The assessors are able to get a line on only a small portion of the dogs, but when sheep are killed by dogs and the claim is made on the council the sheep are appraised at their highest value, which at the present time soon wipes out the revenue from the dog tax and makes serious inroads on the general finances of the municipality. Any person can see the injustice which is done to a certain class of the community, but the securing of a remedy is no easy matter Some municipalities have tried out the system of publishing the names of those who pay dog taxes, and the result has been fairly successful.

* * *

To conform to recent Government legislation, looking to greater security for those who put in their money, the Canadian Order of Foresters are facing an increase of rates for their fraternal insurance. The matter will come up for settlement at this summer's High Court meeting. As in the cases of the other similar organization which have had to raise their rates, the older members are somewhat harshly affected by the proposed change. Like many other people who are seized of a new idea which in the main is good, the organizers of most of these fraternal concerns forgot to take into account the unexpected contingencies, and so fixed too low a figure at the outset. And though when the change which has to come, to keep them solvent, does come, it seems to be an injustice, in the main it is not,—because those who have been in the societies have had low insurance in the days when their families were young, and protection has been afforded them cheaply. It has been like fire insurance. They have had good value each year. The real hardship comes to those who have taken out all their insurance in these associations; and now when they are old, find that they have to pay very heavy rates.

* * *

One of the most impressive occasions ever in Port Elgin was the united prayer service last Thursday. It was the culmination of a good suggestion made by Reeve Christie at the inaugural meeting of his council in January, that the town and townships might join in a service of prayer and praise for the allied cause. It showed a reverential spirit, when work, in the home, the business place, and the shop was laid aside to obey the call to prayer. It was a great privilege to enjoy the fellowship, and with one accord to humbly present the heart's sincere desire.

* * *

Many petitions have been sent to the Ontario government by municipal councils asking that the auto licenses be returned to the municipalities in which they are collected. Would this scheme make for better roads? In Bruce county $4,500 would be returned, while in York County they get about $275 000. Under the present good roads scheme, if Bruce were to enter she would have some of the York County funds spent here. As long as we stay out our money helps the other counties.

* * *

Last night the firemen met around the festive board to pay tribute to the work of their retiring secretary Mr. J. D. Falconer. "Done" has given his service for many years, and his retirement will be felt. One of his prominent qualifications was that of regularity of attendance at meetings. A little thing which means much in every undertaking.

* * *

A fine of $25 may be imposed on those who listen to conversations over the telephone. Of course, this is a special blow at rural phone users, but it applies to telephone operators as well. We fancy that most of the complaint of listeners is made by people who are just a little suspicious anyway. Usually, a person who eavesdrops hears something occasionally which usually cures him of the habit.

GETTING NEARER

We cannot think that the stalwart lads of the 160th will, as a rumor had it a short time ago, go to France as a pioneer, or building corps. We believe our people will hear that they will become part of the 5th division, and as such may be in the big things planned for shortly. Of course the plans of the leaders are not known by even the officers of any battalion, but we submit the 160th men are getting nearer the great fight, and they will be heard from soon in the midst of attack.

Every citizen of Bruce county should be prepared. Let every young man ask himself where his first duty is. Let every man, every woman, every boy and girl be found doing worthy things. Yes, the men in the 160th are getting nearer their supreme task. Are we at home ready for ours?

SOCKS—MORE SOCKS

This is the cry from the soldiers to the Red Cross women, and the women are answering that call heroically. The army is twice as big this year as last, and one wonders how the women will be able to knit two pairs where they knitted one last year. But they'll do it by enlisting more knitters. Women don't be afraid to learn to knit. Don't be afraid to say you can't knit but will sew. All are needed. Yes, the women are helping to win this war. Join with your local Red Cross. Join anywhere. This is the year. Save, serve and sew. The need was never greater.

A Good Ally

The man who saves nothing remains stationary, or goes behind. The man who saves progresses. Money makes money. Money out at interest works for a man and helps him along the road to success. It is his best ally next to his ability and integrity. 67

Open a savings account with

The Bank of Nova Scotia

PAID-UP CAPITAL - $ 6,500,000
RESERVE FUND - - 12,000,000
TOTAL RESOURCES over 110,000,000

PORT ELGIN BRANCH
C. Currier, Manager

DISTRESSING RHEUMATISM

How many people, crippled and lame from rheumatism, owe their condition to neglected or incorrect treatment!

It is the exact combination of the Purest Cod Liver Oil with glycerine and hypophosphites as contained in

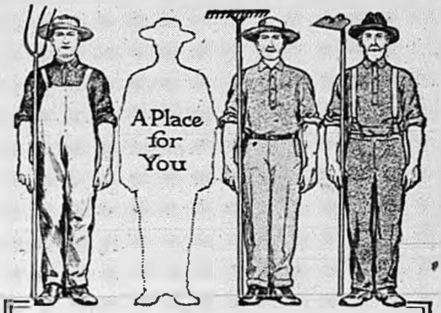
SCOTT'S EMULSION

that has made *Scott's* famous for relieving rheumatism when other treatments have utterly failed.

If you are a rheumatism sufferer, or feel its first symptoms, start on *Scott's Emulsion* at once.

IT MAY BE EXACTLY WHAT YOU NEED.

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont. 16-9



Recruits Wanted for Production

Just as surely as lack of food is strangling Germany day by day, so plenty of food is winning the victory for the allies. The French armies, for instance, were never better fed than now, for France cannot forget the awful lesson of 1870—the failure of her food supply. To this she attributed the loss of that war.

To feed the French soldiers around Verdun, more than 25,500,000 pounds of food a week were required. This gives a faint idea of the colossal task of feeding an army. Canada and Britain have a huge army of fighting heroes on the line; every man MUST have plenty of food, in spite of a world shortage. Upon Canada's food production all principally rely.

The Farmers of Ontario Urgently Need Help

The Department of Agriculture appeals to men and boys to enlist in the farm help campaign. The Department appeals to men unfit for military service, or who find it impossible to enlist in the army. Do your "bit" by helping to increase production of foodstuffs. This is your hour of opportunity.

The farmers of Ontario need the help of retired farmers, of men following no occupation (retired), of business men who can spare a portion of their time. We appeal to all who can so arrange their ordinary affairs to plan to help some farmer friend, particularly in seed time and harvest.

Confer with your county District Representative of the Department of Agriculture, or write, "Farm Help Campaign," care Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

Ontario Department of Agriculture
W. H. Hearst, Minister of Agriculture
Parliament Buildings Toronto

The Motor High Speed Washer

500,000 Satisfied Users

Backed by a positive Guarantee

Spiral cut gears make work fast and easy.

Accident proof.

Washes twice as fast as any other washer.

Operates as easy as a sewing machine.

320 gallons of hot suds forced through the clothes every minute.

Runs easier loaded than others do empty. . . .

McLaren's Hardware

Central Business College
Stratford, Ontario

Ontario's Best Business College

Students may enter our classes at any time. Commence your courses now and be qualified for a position by Midsummer. During July and August of last year we received calls for Over 200 Office Assistants we could not supply. Our graduates are in demand. Write at once for our free catalogue.

D. A. McLACHLAN, PRINCIPAL

GIRLS WANTED

For office work to fill the places of men who have gone or are going to the front. Young women can render the Country real service by preparing to take positions in banks and Business offices, and thus relieve men for Active service.

Special Courses obtaining in bookkeeping, shorthand and all other Commercial subjects now in progress. Students admitted at any time. Illustrated Catalogue free.

NORTHERN Business College
Owen Sound, Ontario
C. A. FLEMING, F. C. A., Principal

Are You Going West?

TRAVEL By
Canadian Pacific Railway

To the west.
Settlers' rates.
Good service

Ask or write for information about Canadian Pacific Railway

R. C. Crawford
Drugs and Kodaks
C. P. R. ticket agent

Patronize home industry, let The Times do your printing.

Seeds! Seeds!
(Government Standard)

Red Clover
Northern Grown
Alfalfa
Alsike
Timothy

Sap buckets and Spiles

Thomson's
Hardware Store

Four Cars This Week

WE will have this week a car each of **CORN**
FLOUR
OATS
SALT

Phone or call now if you want some of these shipments.

JAS. GEORGE & SON

From the Vicar of Bramshott

Rev. Mr. Hawke has sent to The Times a copy of the letter sent by the Rev. A. F. Titherington of Bramshott rectory, in reply to a letter asking as to the burial place of the late Pte. Wesley Haug, who was killed by a motor truck shortly after arriving in England. The Vicar says:

"You can assure Mr and Mrs Haug that our "Soldier's Corner" in our churchyard will always receive reverent care. Some 40 lie there already, of whom 35 are Canadians. Pte. Haug's grave is marked by a little oak cross, with his name inscribed which is erected by the government. Later on we hope to have a permanent memorial, and a tablet in the church with all names. I am having a photograph taken and will send a copy. Meanwhile I am sending you a copy of the parish magazine which contains a notice of the burial. He was buried with full military honors by his comrades, and there is nothing more impressive than a military funeral. We are proud of our old church, and the churchyard is a beautiful spot. My sympathy goes out to Mr. and Mrs. Haug."

Bramshott Camp

Sure, a little drop of water fell from out the sky one day,
And nested on the surface of a lump of mud and clay
When the Government found it, it looked so wet and rare
They said "Suppose we leave it, and put a camp right there."
So they dotted it with "Canucks" just to make the mud pies grow,
It's the only place you'll find them no matter where you go.
Then they sprinkled it with rain-drops, just to make it nice and damp,
And when they had it finished sure, they called it Bramshott Camp.

Have You Written Home to Mother?

Say, may I ask you, worthy lad,
Whose smile no care can smother,
Though busy life throbs round about
Have you written home to mother.

You are forgetting, aren't you quite,
How fast the weeks went flying
And that a little blotted sheet
Unanswered still is lying.

Don't you remember how she stood,
With wistful glance at parting?
Don't you remember how the tears
Were in her soft eyes starting?

Have you forgotten how her arm,
Stole round you to caress you?
Have you forgotten those low words,
"Good-bye, my son, God bless you."

Oh! do not wrong her patient love,
Save God's there is no other,
So faithful through all mists of sin
Fear not to write to mother.

Tell her how hard it is to walk,
As walked the Master lowly;
Tell her how hard it is to keep
A man's life pure and holy.

Tell her to keep the lamp of prayer
A light a beacon burning:
Whose beams shall reach you far away
Shall lure your soul returning.

Tell her you love her dearly still,
For fear some sad to morrow
Shall bear away the listening soul,
And leave you lost in sorrow.

And then though bitter falling tears,
And sighs you may not smother,
Will you remember when too late,
You did not write to mother.

WILLOW CREEK

The Bruce Telephone meeting March 9th was opposed to listeners on the line and the subscribers are glad the bill to prohibit that sort of thing has been passed.

March 9th the Bruce Y. P. A. met at Mr. Fred Schnittker's, where a most enjoyable time was spent in games and music and song. Pte. Herb Fenton was an honored guest. Milton Dahmer tendered the thanks of the gathering to Mr. and Mrs. Schnittker for their kindness.

We hear the question asked "what has happened to the township S S organization?" We hope the same thing don't happen to it as happen to it as happened to Count Zeppelin. There are many prominent Bruce township men connected with the organization, and they should endeavor to revive the interest.

Messrs W. Schnittker and James Schmidt are engaged hauling gravel.

Miss S. Schwalm is with Mrs. J. Hyde.

Walkerton in 1867

The Walkerton Herald in perusing an old directory, published in 1867 at Montreal, says, "Walkerton at that time was a place of 700, the jail and court house were just being finished. There were five lawyers. One of the lawyers, R. Sutherland, was a negro, and as he was elected mayor, Walkerton, held the distinction during that time of having the only colored man at the head of municipal affairs in Canada

There were then three churches, one newspaper. In 1860 there were 35,000 white settlers in Bruce, being settled with rapidity not equalled by any other County. By 1881 it numbered over 68,000."

NOTICE

Mr. Karcher will buy hogs for me at Turner's. People should gave hogs to the men stationed there. I ask the farmer is it not fairer to give hogs to the men who buy there? We pay the top price always, which is generally known. Remember our butcher shop when you want choice meats. We always try to have the best, and you have your choice.

L. Hamilton.

Special Envelopes for Soldiers

The Times has printed for use of those corresponding with soldiers in England or at the front addressed envelopes making it very easy to send letters. These sell at 10 cents a parcel. Get a package and insure your letters reaching the boys.

Advertise it in The Times.

Good Company

A good clock is good company. Not only is it useful, but it is a pleasant thing to have, especially one of our home clocks with a soft musical tone announcing the hour.

Let us show you one of our fine line of clocks

Rowlands
The Jeweller

Helping Patriotic Fund

One of the energetic organizations for patriotic work is the Dunblane society. A short time ago the ladies arranged an evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Scott, where a happy time was spent and $25 realized. Rev. Watt was chairman, and a good program including Miss Hazel Webb, Miss Alma Fraser, Jas. Scott, Willie and John Scott, Miss Ewing, M. McKechnie, Flora McLean and Reeve Christie was carried out. A feature was a letter sent to Mrs. A. Rowand from a French soldier, which had been interpreted by Rev. Watt and read to the gathering. The letter was prompted by Mrs. Rowand having enclosed a note with a shirt which she had made for the Red Cross. A very amusing feature was the "fish pond". Refreshments were served and an hour spent in social intercourse.

Another section doing good work for patriotic funds is the McGillivray school 12th of Bruce. This is due very largely to the very competent and enthusiastic teacher of the school, Miss Nellie McGillivray, who taught every one of her pupils to knit Boys as well as girls. They, together with the sections, organized a society, which has made regular shipments of large bales to Red Cross and patriotic headquarters. Miss McGillivray has three brothers in khaki, one of whom, Sergt Neil McGillivray, has been wounded twice

The British Government is sending women from England to work for the army in France. They will be cooks, waitresses, motor drivers, storehouse keepers, etc. All women between 20 and 40 are acceptable. They work eight hours a day for good wages.

Not Premeditated

The following letter from J. W. Chittick, a former Burgoyne resident appeared last week in The Calgary News-Telegram, and is self explanatory:

Sir,—In your issue of the 26th you published an account of the death of our dear boy Ronald.

The account was to a large extent erroneous and we feel that it leaves a wrong impression and that it was not your intention to do so, but the account was from the reports you were able to obtain at the time.

Knowing our boy and the circumstances as we do, we are quite confident that the shooting was purely accidental. The little will which he had in his pocket must have been written in school along with other boys, as he used no ink here that night, when he had not the slightest intention of anything except fun.

In rummaging through my desk in search of a book-mark Saturday evening he must have run across the revolver.

Ronald was a boy who loved to make believe with toy guns and swords, and was not fully conscious of the dangerous weapon he was now playing with. On the other hand, imagining that he heard his mother coming, who was the only one in the house at the time, he might have tried to hide it in his blouse when it exploded. He was not upstairs in the dark at the time, but was in the living room down stairs with lights burning.

We are confident that he was not brooding over anything as he was a light-hearted cheerful boy.

We feel sure that you will be only too glad to rectify the false impression that has gone abroad from the publication.

J. W. CHITTICK.

An Expert On Watches

Every man has genius along a certain line and while he may be successful along other lines, there is always something in which he excells.

Our specialty is the watch. Get yours here, or bring it to us.

J. J. BUSBY,
The Quick Repair House

Peter McArthur

The town hall was filled Wednesday night with a fine gathering of people anxious to see and hear Peter McArthur, the man who writes so entertainingly on many topics, and especially of the rural problems.

Mrs. McTavish occupied the chair in her usual capable manner. Warden Izzard was invited by the ladies to take part in the program and he made a neat speech on the growing influence of women in the political life. There was a short musical program taken part in by Misses Webb, Avis, Stephenson, Mrs D. Lamont and, Mr. R. E. O. Smith. At the conclusion of the lecture the thanks of the Women's Institute, under whose auspices the lecture was given, was tendered by Mrs. R. M. Lowry and Mrs Wismer.

Mr. McArthur in opening his address told some very happy stories, and noted that as he was not billed for any particular subject, he thought he would do as his old red cow, and if the audience were not satisfied with one class of pasture, he would try another. His reading from "The Red Cow" was the very best humor, and the audience was most appreciative. Still more amusing was the reading in which Mr and Mrs. Sommersocks try country life.

There was a splendid stream of humor all through Mr McArthur's address, and it was thoroughly enjoyed by all.

The more serious parts of Mr. McArthur's lecture centred around the story of how Neil McAlpine saved the settlement, the pioneers of Canada and the re-settlement problem. Touching, indeed, was his tribute to Canadian soldiers, who were privileged to go back to the land of their fathers to fight for the liberties which past generations had won for them. His tribute to the work of the Red Cross was also impressive.

Mr. McArthur dwelt particularly on the noble work of Canada, in the war against wilderness. Here he displayed a keen sense of appreciation of those who had fought and conquered the forest and gave to the Empire acre by acre the land which makes this country so valuable an asset to the British Empire.

Regarding the re-settlement of land he had doubts as to whether this could be done thoroughly in any given time by any particular organization. His study of the question had shown that it takes two generations at least to convince people that the land provided them the best opportunity for getting the most of the best out of life.

Mr. McArthur gave lectures in Allenford, Tara, Underwood and Tiverton and in each of the places there were large attendances The Red Cross has profited much in these lectures from a monetary standpoint, for Mr. McArthur personally paid his own expenses and charged nothing, while the community generally is enriched by having had the opportunity of seeing and hearing in person a man whose ideas are making the people think.

Millinery Openings

A cordial invitation is extended to the ladies of Port Elgin and the vicinity, to attend our opening of Spring and Summer millinery on

Wednesday March 28th

and following days, when we will show all the newest trimmed modes, including Chinese novelties, Khaki Kool and Yo San effect in the latest shades.

MISS M. BAKER
Arlington Block

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
Winter Tours

SPECIAL FARES now in effect to resorts in Florida, Georgia, North and South Carolina, Louisiana and other Southern States, and to Bermuda and the West Indies.

Return limit May 31st. 1917
Liberal Stop-overs Allowed

Tickets now on Sale at all G. T. R. ticket offices.

J. S. Cameron, Agent, Port Elgin. Both telephones.

"MADE IN CANADA"

The 1917 Ford Touring Car
$495.00
f. o. b. Ford, Ontario

Streamline effect, tapered hood, crown, fenders new radiator with larger cooling surface — these are the principal new features of the 1917 models.

The demand for this new model has been so great that I am having difficulty in obtaining sufficient cars to satisfy my customers.

To insure delivery of your car, I suggest placing an order to-day.

Call and see me—

L. M. SEES, Dealer
Port Elgin, Ont.

Keep up the Food Supply and Help Make Victory Sure

"I AM assured that my people will respond to every call necessary to the success of our cause—with the same indomitable ardour and devotion that have filled me with pride and gratitude since the war began."
HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE

OUR soldiers must be fed; the people at home must be fed. And—in spite of Germany's murderous campaign to cut off the Allies' Food supply, by sinking every ship on the High Seas—an ample and unfailing flow of food to England and France must be maintained.

This is National Service—
Not to the Farmer only—
But to YOU—to everybody—
This appeal is directed

WE must unite as a Nation to SERVE —to SAVE and to PRODUCE. Men, women and children; the young, the middle aged and the old—all can help in the Nation's Army of Production.

EVERY pound of FOOD raised, helps reduce the cost of living and adds to the Food Supply for Overseas.

For information on any subject relating to the Farm and Garden, write:
INFORMATION BUREAU
Department of Agriculture
OTTAWA

PLANT a garden—small or large. Utilize your own back yard. Cultivate the vacant lots. Make them all yield food

WOMEN of towns can find no better or more important outlet for their energies than in cultivating a vegetable garden.

Be patriotic in act as well as in thought.

Use every means available—Overlook nothing.

Dominion Department of Agriculture
OTTAWA, CANADA.
HON. MARTIN BURRELL, Minister.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON XII. March 25, 1917

Jesus the Way, the Truth and the Life—Review.—John 14: 6.

(A reading lesson only.)

SUMMARY.—Lesson I. Topic: God revealed to humanity. Place: Christ was born in Bethlehem. John's opening statement is that Jesus, the Word, was in the beginning with God and that He created all things. John the Baptist came to prepare the way for Christ's coming. Jesus came as the Light of the world, but most of the Jews, to whom He came, rejected Him. However, some received Him and became the sons of God. The Word came in the form of man. Jesus came clothed in the weakness of flesh, and was subject to death.

II. Topic: Witness-bearing. Place: Bethabara, on the east bank of the Jordan. While John the Baptist was preaching and baptizing in the wilderness, the chief priests and Levites from Jerusalem came to him that they might learn who he was. He declared that he was the voice crying in the wilderness to prepare the way for the Messiah. He was not the Christ. Jesus came where he was and he told the people to "behold the Lamb of God."

III. Topic: Finding the Christ. Place: Bethabara. John the Baptist said to two of his disciples, "Behold the Lamb of God." One of the two was Andrew and the other was probably John. They became Christ's first disciples. Andrew brought his brother Peter to Jesus, and probably John brought his brother James. The next day Jesus started for Galilee. He called Philip to be His disciple and he followed Jesus. Philip found Nathanael and brought him to Jesus. He also became His disciple. He had been a [illegible] and he became a faithful follower of Jesus of Nazareth.

IV. Topic: Christ's defence. Place: Jerusalem. A few months after Jesus began His public ministry, he attended the feast of the Passover in Jerusalem. He saw the traders in the temple and drove them out, for it was wrong to make the house of God a house of merchandise. The Jews asked for a sign of his authority. He said: "Destroy this temple, and in three days I will raise it up." He referred to the temple of his body, prophesying his death and resurrection.

V. Topic: The great Teacher. Place: Jerusalem. A prominent Jew, Nicodemus, came to Jesus, to talk with him. Jesus told him that one must be born again in order to enter the kingdom of heaven. He could not grasp the thought, and Jesus illustrated the birth by the Spirit by the wind. He told Nicodemus that the Son of man must be lifted up for the salvation of the world. All who believe in Jesus will have everlasting life. The truth that was mysterious to Nicodemus still endures and has been the comfort of untold thousands.

VI. Topic: A spiritual awakening. Place: Jacob's well, near Sychar. Jesus was passing from Judea to Galilee and passed through Samaria. He rested by Jacob's well while his disciples went to buy food. A woman of Samaria came for water and Jesus preached to her about the water of life. She wondered that a Jew should talk with her, but He said that salvation was of the Jews. He told her about her past life. She believed He was the Messiah and many of her people heard His words and believed.

VII. Topic: Living faith. Place: Cana. As Jesus came into Galilee, the people received Him. While He was in Cana, a high official came to Him from Capernaum, asking Him to go to his home to heal his son, who was at the point of death. Jesus answered his earnest request by saying, "Go thy way; thy son liveth." The nobleman believed Jesus and went home. On the way he met his servants, who told him that the boy became better at the exact time that Jesus spoke the words to the father.

VIII. Topic: A miracle of mercy. Place: Jerusalem. Some time after the healing of the nobleman's son, Jesus was at Jerusalem to attend a feast. He went to the pool of Bethesda, where there were many sick people waiting to go into the water to be cured, for there was curative power in the water at times. Jesus saw a man who had been sick for thirty-eight years and He healed him. It was the Sabbath. Jesus told him to take up his bed. The Jews found fault with Him for carrying his bed on the Sabbath. They looked upon this as a flagrant violation of the fourth commandment.

IX. Topic: Food in the desert. Place: Bethsaida, on the northeast shore of the Sea of Galilee. Jesus and His disciples went across the sea for a period of retirement, but the multitudes knew [illegible] and followed Him. He fed five thousand men besides women and children by multiplying five loaves and two fishes. Twelve baskets of fragments were taken up after all were satisfied. Jesus retired for prayer. In the night He walked on the sea in a storm to where His disciples were in great fear, and stilled the tempest.

X. Topic: Imperishable food. Place: Capernaum. After the feeding of the multitude, crowds of people followed Jesus, and in Capernaum he spoke to them, saying that they were following him for the loaves and fishes. He told them he was the Bread of Life. The Jews asked for a sign, but he told them that if they would partake of the bread of life, they would never hunger. The Lord would turn none away who came to him. Jesus brought himself within the reach of all who would receive him. He would become the life and salvation of the world, and no one would be lost.

XI. Topic: Redemption proclaimed. Place: Jerusalem. Jesus was at the feast of Tabernacles. He told the Jews that he was the Light of the world. He showed them that though they were the children of Abraham, they could be saved only through the Son of God. They could be made perfectly free through him. There is deliverance through him from every evil habit. The drunkard can be set free from the bondage of drink.

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—The world's Redeemer.

I. His presentation by John.

II. His claim as the Messiah.

III. His teaching and miracles.

I. His presentation by John. God's great prophet, John the Baptist, is known to the world only as the herald of Jesus Christ. His one great mission was to "prepare the way of the Lord." His one great message was to declare the fulfilment of prophecy in the coming of Jesus as the Messiah. He was faithful in pointing his disciples to the One greater than himself, in whom they might find redemption from sin. The consciousness of his divine commission made him earnest in his work. His clear insight into the corrupt condition of the people made him fearless in calling them to repentance. His full belief in Jesus, as the promised Messiah, made him confident in persuading his hearers to follow him and accept his teachings. In so doing he was the connecting link between the two dispensations. All that was foretold, all that was typified in the old dispensation relating to the Messiah, he declared to be embodied in Christ and his work for mankind. Clear, unmistakable words prevented any attachment to himself. Forceful, commanding words directed attention to Jesus as the "Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world." His work was completed in making Christ known.

II. His claim as the Messiah. In matters of religious life the Jewish nation was so corrupt that the interpretation of their scriptures had been warped through the hypocrisy of its leaders and their beliefs were distorted by the traditions of men. It was therefore indispensable that Jesus should declare His divine mission and His equality with God His Father. In order to lead men to trust in Him as their Saviour from sin, He must first convince them of His divinity and so enlighten them as to prove that He was indeed the Messiah whom their scriptures had declared should come. He had to bring them to see that God was making Himself known to them by sending His Son in the flesh, and through His atonement for sin they might find reconciliation. To lead the nation to a right understanding of their scriptures, and to their acceptance of Him as the Deliverer, first promised after the fall of man, Jesus constantly declared His unity with the Father and the fulfilment of His will through His mission to earth.

III. His teaching and miracles. From the calling of His first disciples to the end of His ministry Jesus did everything openly. His first invitation, "Come and see," was characteristic of all His dealings with the people. That He came as the Saviour of the whole world, He made clear in His first interview with one of the nation's leaders, when Nicodemus sought a personal interview to investigate the claims of Jesus. Both to convince the people of His Messianic authority and to prove their absolute lack of piety and reverence in worship and adherence to the divine law, He openly rebuked the defiling of the temple where secular business had been established in that consecrated building. His authority was obeyed and acknowledged though the hearts of the offenders yielded no reverence nor acknowledged any sin. That all nations were to find in Him a Saviour and that salvation must be obtained by individuals, Jesus indicated in His conversation with the Samaritan woman. The hardness of the Jewish nation was frequently contrasted with believing faith among the heathen. That Jesus cherished and strengthened what He taught to be the essential in man's salvation was evident in His dealing with the nobleman who sought the healing of his son. Contrasted with the prevailing desire of the multitudes to see signs and wonders, it was indeed a great joy to discover a weak, though sincere faith. Openly He proved its genuineness and its possibility of perfection, and its influence in leading to personal and household faith in Jesus as the Redeemer. The indifference of the Jews to the real works of mercy and their strict tenacity to legal, although mistaken, observance of the law Jesus publicly brought against them in healing a man on the Sabbath day and afterward setting his soul from sin as he met his Restorer in the temple. Ambition in temporal matters with spiritual blindness showed how little the people were able to see that Jesus was the Bread of life. Jesus saw them as bondmen to sin, depending upon their relationship with Abraham. In His straightforward effort to set them right in matters of personal salvation He met their avowed rejection of Him.—T. R. A.

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS.

Jesus the way. The Via Dolorosas of life are many and are filled with darkness and danger. The world's altar stairs that slope up through the darkness to God are broken and disconnected outside of Jesus Christ. Plato said, "The Father of the world is hard to discover, and when discovered can not be communicated." But Jesus Christ is the way to God, and he that hath seen the Christ hath seen the Father, and knows Him. The word "way" may mean the road along which you must go to reach a certain place or the thing that must be done to attain a certain end. Christ is both; but he is the way to God and he has done all that is necessary to make it possible for us to get there. A great ship is foundering in the sea. Land is in sight. What must the sailors do to be saved? Take the lifeboat and try to reach the shore. The ship is already breaking up. It is the only way. They take it and safely make the land. So Christ is the only way out of the storm and danger of sin. He is the lifeboat. In him is security.

Jesus the truth. The world is in darkness through sin. "Having the understanding darkened, being alienated from the life of God through the ignorance that is in them, because of the blindness of their heart" (Eph. 4: 18). The first temptation was a lie; and sin has been deception ever since. There are many minor truths that we accept but which do not bring peace to the soul. There is mathematical truth. But when a sinner cries for pardon we do not say to him, that two and two make four; it is truth, but it is not the truth he needs. He needs the truth "as it is in Jesus," saving truth. In Christ we have the truth about ourselves; the truth about sin, the truth about hell; and the truth about heaven; the truth that in Christ we have pardon and peace. It is this truth that makes free.

Jesus the life. Life abounds. Heaven is full of it; the earth is full of it. It is the great mystery. Science stands baffled before it. Materialism has tried to find a solution for the existence of life until many of her speculations are positively absurd. Jesus Christ is the Prince of Life (Acts 3: 15); "In him was life; and the life was the light of men" (John 1: 4.) Life alone can bring life. Christ was so intensely possessed of life that he broke up every funeral he came in contact with, and made such a gap in the domain of death that light, life and immortality have been shining through ever since. "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly" (John 10: 10).

A symposium. Augustine said, "I am the way, leading to the truth. I am the truth, promising life; I am the life, which I give." St. Bernard said, "The way, in which we walk by charity; the truth, to which we cling by faith; the life, to which we aspire by hope. The way in his example, the truth in his promise, the life is his reward." Leigh said, "Truth lies between way and life, as if the way to life was through truth." Thomas A'Kempis said, "Without the way there is no going, without the truth there is no knowing, without the life there is no living. I am the way which thou oughtest to follow; the truth which thou oughtest to trust; the life which thou oughtest to hope for. If thou remain in my way, thou shalt know the truth and the truth shall make thee free and thou shalt lay hold on eternal life."—G. W. G.

Every one stretcheth his legs, according to his coverlet.—Herbert.

MURAD
CIGARETTES
Everywhere
Why?
The blending is exceptional
S. Anargyros

PRICES FOR LIVE STOCK—A REVIEW AND FORECAST

Prospects Are That Record Prices Will be Realized for Cattle, Sheep and Hogs During the Months of June and July—Don't Sell Now for Shipment During the Summer—Hold On to Your Stock.

The past year, 1916, has been a decidedly good year for live stock men, despite the high price of feed. Never before were such good prices obtained for all kinds of stock, and the prospects for the year 1917 are that prices will be even better and that all previous records will be broken. On account of the scarcity of feed and the difficulty of getting it shipped in because of lack of transportation facilities many farmers are wondering whether it will pay them better to sell now when the selling is good, or hold their cattle until the months of May, June, July and August, when prices are usually at their highest. It is the purpose of this article to try and answer this question.

Present prices for all kinds of stock on the Toronto market are record prices for this time of the year. Thus let us compare present prices for the third week in February with prices for the same week in previous years. At the present time choice steers are selling for $11, last year they were selling for only $8, while in the year 1910 they were selling for only $6.

Choice spring lambs at the present time are selling for $14.50, while during the same week in 1916 they were selling for $12.75, and in 1910 for $7.65. Hogs on the off car basis are selling for $14.65 at the present time, while last year they were bringing $10.25, and for the same week in 1910 they were selling for $8.90.

INCREASE IN EXPORTS.

On the average, prices for cattle are best during the summer months of May, June, July and August. Most men are busy with the crops during these months and receipts are light. This indicates that these months are the best to sell in. The end of July or the beginning of August is the ideal time to sell. The months of October and November are the worst months to sell, as most farmers are unloading them and prices are accordingly at their lowest ebb.

For sheep and lambs the very best months to sell are May, June and July. As with cattle the worst months to sell are October and November, but September is not a good month to sell either.

The market for hogs during the last three years has been rather erratic, but the best months on the average to sell are May, June, July and August. Chiefly on account of the war the export trade of Canada in beef, mutton and pork has increased enormously and is still going up. Thus during the year 1914 the year the war broke out, the amount of beef exported was 13,617,707 pounds, but during 1915 the amount of beef exported rose to 18,828,257 pounds. At the same time the amount of beef imported decreased. In 1914 6,284,842 pounds of beef were imported, whereas in 1915 only 2,982,433 pounds of beef were imported. On account of the high prices prevailing more cattle were sold in 1915 than in 1914. In 1914 the receipts of cattle at the Union Stock Yards were 269,124 head, but in the year 1915 there were 306,872 head shipped in.

In 1914 the amount of mutton exported was 65,167 pounds, whereas in the year 1915 the amount of mutton exported rose to 1,064,963 pounds. In 1915 moreover, the amount of mutton imported decreased by more than 2,000,000 pounds compared with that imported in 1914. On 1914 there were 177,940 head of sheep shipped into the Union Stock Yards, Toronto, whereas in the year 1915 there were 159,672 head of sheep shipped in.

The figures with regard to exports of bacon and pork are even more striking. During 1914 the exports amounted to 27,720,135 pounds, while during 1915 exports rose to 116,043,319 pounds. During 1914 imports were 19,215,273, while in 1915 they had fallen to 10,052,602. In 1914 receipts of hogs at the Union Stock Yards were 416,386, and in 1915 they were 423,976.

We have seen that prices for all kinds of live stock during 1915 and 1916 were good, but what of the future? What prices may we expect to get for our animals if we market them during the best months of the year? Of course it is impossible for anyone to say definitely what prices will be for choice steers say in July, but it is possible from a consideration of the chart to make a pretty good guess. Some farmers consider that choice steers will be selling for as high as $15 per hundredweight during the months of June and July. We believe this is within the bounds of possibility. The practice of many farmers in selling cattle in March for delivery in June or July is a poor one at any time but especially so this year. It is a safe gamble to keep them and sell them oneself at this time, as prospects point to prices being around $14 per hundredweight for the best animals.

In February, 1916, the average price for choice steers was $8, and the top price of the year, which was reached in July, was $10.75, the average for the month being $9.71. The average price for choice steers this February so far has been $11, if steers go up in the same proportion the top price around July should be $13.75, that is about $14.

In February, 1916, the average price for choice lambs was $12.09, and in July the top average price was reached at $14.56. The highest price for this month was $15. That is to say, there was a difference of $2.50 between the average February price and the highest price paid in July. The average price of lambs this February so far has been $14.30, so that if we add $2.50 to this we get $16.80, which is the price choice lambs should be around July.

If hogs go up at the same rate during this year as they went up in 1916, we may expect them to be selling around $17 in August. In February 1916 hogs were selling for $10 on the fed and watered basis. The top price was reached in August, when the highest price paid was $13. This February up to the present time the average price of hogs on the fed and watered basis has been $14.30, there was $3 difference in 1916 between the February and top August price, therefore the August price for hogs should be $17.20.

HEAVY SHIPMENTS OF CALVES.

More cattle, calves, sheep and hogs were sold on the Toronto market during the year 1915 than during the year 1914, and more animals of all classes were sold during the year 1916 than during the year 1915. The receipts of calves during 1916 were particularly heavy. This would indicate that less mature cattle will be sold during the year 1917. Moreover, during the past few months on account of the scarcity of feed and the fact that it could not in many cases be obtained at all, on account of lack of transportation facilities many farmers have sold their stock when otherwise they would have kept them until the spring or early summer.

We have seen that the tendency is for prices of all kinds of live stock to rise. There is a reason for this quite apart from the war. In 1910 in the whole Dominion of Canada there were 4,256,193 beef animals whereas in 1914 the number had dropped to about 3,263,521, that is, was a drop of about 1,000,000 during the four years. Prices in 1914 were about $2.00 better than they were in 1910, chiefly on account of the growing scarcity. In 1915 in Ontario there were only 935,606 head of beef animals as compared with 970,445 in 1914. If figures were available for 1916 we would see that there were less in this year than in 1915. What has been said about cattle regarding the growing scarcity is true also regarding the growing scarcity is true also regarding sheep and hogs. Quite regardless of the war, then, everything points to very high prices during the year.

We cannot neglect the great influence the war has had in increasing prices. From what has gone before it is certain that prices would have increased nearly as much as they have. We may expect prices to be well maintained for several years after the war. This is a war of extermination, and millions of men will be killed and more millions will be maimed for life before it is over. The best soldiers Germany and also the Allies have, are farmers and those who live in the country, and these are the first to be called upon and the ones who are given the most dangerous work, and are consequently the first to be killed. After the war, as indeed there is now, there will be a great shortage of farm help in all the warring nations including Canada. Agricultural production must therefore in the nature of things be greatly reduced after the war, to what it was before the war. This means high prices for agricultural produce and high prices for live stock. It is estimated there has been a reduction in England and France and Germany of 33 per cent. in the number of hogs and sheep in these countries, although the number of cattle has shown no reduction. We have seen, however, what a reduction there has been in Canada in the number of cattle during the past six months.—The Canadian Countryman.

SUNDAY AT HOME

HELPING HANDS.

A strong and kind hand to help the weak
And ease his load of care;
A gentle hand to soothe the pain,
It is so hard to bear.
A guiding hand to lead us safe
O'er pathway rough and steep,
A cautious hand to lead us safe
From precipice too deep.
A clapping hand to cheer him on
Who's lagging in the race;
A friendly grip if he has failed
To win the longed-for place.
The soft, sweet, baby hand that thrills
The heart at every touch,
The child's confiding hand in ours,
That always means so much.
These be the loving hands and true,
That serve and soothe and cheer,
The helping hand we give or take,
And bless it with a tear.

ALL THY WORKS PRAISE THEE.

Bless the Lord, O my soul; and all that is within me, bless his holy name. Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits.—I will bless the Lord at all times; his praise shall continually be in my mouth.—Every day will I bless thee; and I will praise thy name for ever and ever.

Because thy loving kindness is better than life, my lips shall praise thee. Thus will I bless thee while I live; I will lift up my hands in thy name. My soul shall be satisfied as with marrow and fatness; and my mouth shall praise thee with joyful lips.

My soul doth magnify the Lord, and my spirit hath rejoiced in God my Saviour.

Thou art worthy, O Lord, to receive glory and honor and power; for thou hast created all things, and for thy pleasure they are and were created.

THE OLDEST REPORTER.

The oldest reporter in the universe was ever busy with note book and pencil seeking an interview. He did not write shorthand, but long hand. His note books are numerous, well preserved, and available to the chosen. What is marvellous, he lived in a land where they do not die.

The whole study of this active servant would be tedious; we only glance at an angle of his busy career. We take the evening hour, where notices are not numerous. In the dim and distant past we notice his interview with the Grand Porter. "Beginning to be merry, don't you hear the music and the dancing?" After four years he is at the same door again. "They began to be merry." Once he made a remark, "They are always beginning." Ages piled on ages. Again he returns to his gladsome duty, and again he writes down "They began to be merry." They never finish. They always begin, each day, each hour there is a new beginning. Century after century, cycle after cycle.

In the spirit universe it is always morning. In this world morning comes only once a day. These are all sins of the morning. When the clock strikes six God never puts the hands back to half-past five. It is ever on and on. Always beginning, beginning to be merry! What they have they hold; no back water in this stream, no undertone to neutralize the progress. The great spirit universe travels through no retarding medium. "Swifter than torrent, tempest, light, I fly to my serene abode;

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dairy Produce—		
Butter, choice dairy	$0 43	$0 45
Eggs, new-laid, doz	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cheese, lb	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., fancy lb	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressed Poultry—		
Turkeys, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fowl, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Geese, Spring	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ducklings, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spring chickens, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fruits—		
Apples, Baldwins, bbl	4 50	[illegible]
Do., Spies, bbl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., Greenings, bbl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., 6-qt. bkt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., 11-qt. bkt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rhubarb, bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oranges, doz.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grape fruit, doz.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vegetables—		
Beets, per bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., per peck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carrots, per bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cabbages, each	[illegible]	[illegible]
Horseradish, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leeks, bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lettuce, doz. bchs. small	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., doz. bchs., large	[illegible]	[illegible]
Onions, bundle	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., 11-qt. bkt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potatoes, per bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., per peck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Parsnips, per bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., per peck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Radishes, per bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sage, bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Savory, bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Turnips, bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., per peck	[illegible]	[illegible]

MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Beef, forequarters, cwt	$13 00	$15 00
Carcases, choice	[illegible]	17 00
Do., common	11 50	13 00
Veals, common, cwt	9 50	11 50
Do., medium	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., prime	18 50	20 00
Heavy hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shop hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Abattoir hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mutton, heavy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., light	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lambs, lb	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., Spring	11 00	[illegible]

TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS.

Export cattle, choice	10 75	11 25
Butcher cattle, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. do. medium	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. do. common	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butcher cows, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. do. medium	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. do. canners	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. bulls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feeding steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stockers, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. light	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milkers, choice, each	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, ewes	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bucks and culls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lambs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs, fed and watered	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calves	[illegible]	[illegible]

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats—				
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flax—				
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] sold. [illegible] sold.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis.—Wheat—May, [illegible]; July, [illegible]; cash, No. 1 hard, [illegible]; No. 1 Northern, [illegible]; No. 2 Northern, [illegible]. Corn—No. 3 yellow, [illegible]. Oats—No. 3 white, [illegible]. Flour unchanged. Bran, [illegible].

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, [illegible]; No. 1 Northern, [illegible]; No. 2 Northern, [illegible]; May, [illegible]; July, [illegible]. Linseed—To arrive, [illegible]; May, [illegible]; July, [illegible].

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts [illegible]

Market firm.

Native beef cattle	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stockers and feeders	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cows and heifers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calves	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs, receipts 21,000.		
Market strong, 10c higher.		
Light	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mixed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Heavy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rough	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pigs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bulk of sales	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, receipts 11,000.		
Market firm.		
Wethers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lambs, native	[illegible]	[illegible]

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, Despatch—Cattle, receipts [illegible], active and steady.

Veals, receipts [illegible], active and higher, [illegible].

Hogs, receipts [illegible], active and higher; heavy and mixed [illegible]; yorkers [illegible]; light [illegible]; pigs [illegible]; roughs [illegible]; stags [illegible].

Sheep and lambs, receipts 1,200; active and steady; lambs [illegible]; few at [illegible]; yearlings [illegible]; wethers [illegible]; ewes [illegible]; mixed sheep [illegible].

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Australian in London—[illegible].
Turpentine spirits—[illegible].
Resin, common—[illegible].
Petroleum, refined—[illegible].
Linseed oil—[illegible].
Cotton Seed Oil, hull refined, spot—[illegible].

AFRICAN ELEPHANTS.

They May Be in Captivity, But They Are Never in Subjection.

[illegible]

Speedy Giraffes.

The kangaroo, supposedly a fleet beast, covers but ten to fourteen feet a second, while the giraffe dashes along over sixty feet in the same time, and an ox attached to a wagon goes two feet a second. Some species of hare run sixty feet a second, others not more than half so fast.

An optimist is a man who invests in seashore real estate, and is satisfied with his lot.

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND TRADE MARK

FOR
PINK EYE
DISTEMPER
CATARRHAL FEVER
AND ALL NOSE AND
THROAT DISEASES

Cures the sick and acts as a preventative for others. Liquid given on the tongue. Safe for brood mares and all others. Best kidney remedy. Buy by the bottle or dozen. Sold by all druggists. Booklet, "Distemper, Cause and Cure," free.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO.
Chemists and Bacteriologists Goshen, Ind., U.S.A.

A PUZZLING CASE

He was much downcast, as was only natural, as he saw himself environed on all sides by perils, and his enemies being unknown he did not know where they would strike next. His liberty was already gone, so perhaps he would lose his life next; for if it were proved that he had thrown the fatal bouquet, no denial on his part would hold good against such damnatory evidence. The worst of it was that he could do nothing but deny, as, saving Phillis & Co., he had no witnesses to prove that the bouquet he had thrown was a harmless one.

The only hope I had of saving him was in finding out who had denounced him to the police, and then, searching into that person's past life, as whoever knew that the bouquet contained a black carnation must undoubtedly know who had committed the crime—and may perhaps himself have been the person who had changed the bouquets and thus indirectly killed Mazzucata.

With Gilbert's consent, I engaged a good firm of solicitors to take up his defence, and they in their turn gave the affair into the hands of Mark Tancred, a rising young barrister, who had already distinguished himself greatly in criminal cases. Tancred heard all that was to be said on the subject and shook his head doubtfully over the matter.

"I'm afraid he'll be committed for trial," he said at length, "as he has at present no defence. Before the trial comes off, however, we must go to work and find out the real assassin."

"It seems impossible."

"At present it does. But reflect, Major Granby. Here is a Black Carnation—there is a gallows—a chain runs between these two, but after hearing all you have told me, I am sure that Sir Gilbert won't be bound by that chain. No; we will do our best now, but if Tressinger is committed for trial, then we must go to work in earnest."

"Yes, but the first step?"

"Will be to find the garden which contains the Black Carnation."

It seemed but a slender hope, still this conversation cheered my heart and also that of Gilbert, to whom I repeated it, so when the day of the preliminary examination came off, both of us were much more hopeful regarding the final outcome of the case than we had hitherto been.

Nowadays a criminal case is looked upon by the public in much the same light as a successful play, with this difference, that while the last is fictitious, the first is real, and attracts an audience for the same reason as did the gladiatorial shows of ancient Rome. What representation of the stage can compare with a drama of real life, in which the ideal villain is supplanted by an actual murderer who is being tried for his crime, and who will perchance suffer the extreme penalty of the law. In the Roman circus, the ideal Orpheus was actually torn to pieces by the bears; in the English law courts, the real murderer is fighting inch by inch for his life. You say that the thirst for blood has died out in these latter days, that the refined population of the nineteenth century shudders at the idea of gloating over the death agonies of a fellow-creature. Pshaw! I tell you it is not so. We have simply transferred the arena of blood from circus to law court, and substituted worrying lawyers for wild beasts, but the principal actor is the same now as then—a man fighting for his life.

To this realistic drama, therefore came the jaded Londoners, to see Gilbert's struggles with the octopus of the law, which would, if it could, squeeze him to death. From Belgravia came refined ladies, his intimate friends, who would not kill a fly; from St. James' street came those who had shaken hands with him a week previous, but would not do so now, despite their protestations that they believed him innocent; from the city came opulent stockbrokers, eager for a new sensation; from the Strand came actors, actresses and singers, to see the man who—they thought—had killed a sister of their craft; all these curious people crowded the narrow precincts of the court, to stare at the pale young fellow who stood in the dock with a terrible charge hanging over his head.

Outside the court thronged Whitechapel roughs; slatternly women from the purlieus of Drury Lane; drunkards torn for the nonce from their beloved tap-rooms by a stronger attraction than that of drink; and all the idle vagabond population of the town who have nothing better to do. All these discussed the case without, as the more refined portion of humanity stared at the prisoner within, and the opinions of both leaned in the direction of guilt, condemnation, of hanging.

When the principal witness for the prosecution appeared, I was astonished, for it was a woman; when she threw back her veil, I was stunned—it was Ilma Celinski. Yes, the woman who professed to love Tressinger, who had gone to Curzon street to warn him, was the chief witness against him, and on her evidence hung, the balance of his fate; liberty or prison, guilt or innocence, life or death. I was thunderstruck when she appeared, and glanced towards Gilbert, who was evidently as much amazed as myself.

"What does it mean?" I whispered to Tancred, by whom I was seated.

"I think I know," he replied, in the same tone, "but I shall be more certain when I hear her evidence."

She was a handsome woman, in a bold insolent way, with large black eyes, black hair and a voluptuous red mouth, speaking excellent English, with a slight foreign accent, which added piquancy to her speech. She gave her evidence in a cool and collected manner, but I noticed that all the time she kept her eyes on the lawyers, and never once glanced in the direction of the reproachful face of the prisoner. Tancred noticed this also, and I saw him imperceptibly smile as he wrote something on a scrap of paper and passed it on to me. I glanced at it and read as follows:

"I thought I knew, now I do know."

What did he know. I was puzzled to answer; but without doubt Tancred, learned in the subtleties of the law, had discovered some clue which had hitherto escaped my less experienced wits. I should have liked to ask for an explanation, but at this moment Ilma Celinski began to give her evidence, of which I here give a condensed report.

"My name is Ilma Celinski. I was born in Warsaw and am a Pole by nationality. For the last four years I have been lady's maid to Madame Mazzucata, and was with her on the night of her death. She was a very good mistress to me, and I was more her companion than her servant, being quite in her confidence. I know nothing about her past life before she became a singer, as she was very reticent on that point."

Here, the witness gave many unimportant details which did not apply to the case, and afterwards proceeded as follows:

"In Italy some eighteen months ago madame was much in love with a M. Dallas, who desired to marry her. As he wished her to give up the stage she refused to do so at first, but ultimately promised to marry him when he returned from the East, where he was then going. When M. Dallas left, madame went to fulfil an engagement at Vienna; afterwards, in course of time, she came to Paris, and there met with Sir Gilbert, who was much in love with her. He also wished to marry her, but madame, mindful of her promise to M. Dallas, refused to marry him."

I saw Gilbert start at this last piece of evidence, and with an indignant flush on his face would have spoken, but that Tancred made a sign to him to remain silent.

"Sir Gilbert," resumed the witness, "was so much enamoured of madame that he said he would sooner see her dead than married to M. Dallas, at which remark madame laughed, treating it as a joke. When madame came to England, just before the beginning of the opera season, she received a letter from M. Dallas saying he was returning to London to marry her, and Sir Gilbert, finding this out, had a violent scene with madame, which enraged her very much, and she forbade him to come near her."

"What falsehoods," cried the prisoner, upon which the witness shuddered.

"Silence," said the magistrate, severely, "you must not interrupt the witness."

Gilbert would have spoken again in spite of this order, when Tancred hurriedly arose from his seat and crossed over to the dock.

"Be silent," he whispered, eagerly, "let her go on. All this lying evidence means more than you think."

Ilma Celinski, at this point, without displaying any emotion, resumed her evidence.

"Madame was a very practical woman, but had one superstition, connected with a black carnation. She often told me that she would die a violent death, and that she would receive a warning in the shape of a black carnation. After Sir Gilbert had been forbidden the house, she received a black carnation." (Sensation.)

Counsel for the prosecution—From Sir Gilbert?

Witness—I do not know.

Counsel—Was Sir Gilbert aware of Madame Mazzucata's superstition regarding the black carnation?

Witness—Yes, she had often talked about it to him.

Counsel—When she received this token, did she make any remark?

Witness—She cried out "Gilbert!" (Sensation.)

Counsel—Meaning, I presume, that the prisoner had sent the flower?

Witness—That was my belief, but she refused to say anything more.

Counsel—And what did she do with the flower?

Witness—She placed it in a glass of water on the table, and said to me, "I have my death before me."

Counsel—When did all this take place?

Witness—About four days before the first night of the opera, just after

ir | Homeopathic Hospital, Buffalo, on Wed

forbidden the house?

Witness—Yes; the black carnation arrived just after the quarrel between madame and Sir Gilbert about the letter of Mr. Dallas, when he went away, saying he would sooner see her dead than married to Dallas.

I was near Gilbert and overheard him murmur to himself, "My God! what falsehood. What does it mean?"

"On the first night of the opera," resumed Ilma, calmly, "which was the night upon which madame was killed, Sir Gilbert came to the hotel. After madame had forbidden him to see her, he had gone to Paris, but on the previous day he had returned, and wrote to her asking her to see him."

The letter produced and read in court was as follows:

"Curzon Street, May 15,1890.

"Dear Madame:

"I must see you. If not, it will be the worse for you. I know all about Dallas; he comes back to-morrow. What of the black carnation?

"Yours in haste,

"C. T."

The reading of this sort note produced a profound sensation, and seemed to many to confirm the guilt of the unhappy young man, as it contained a distinct threat, an allusion to the Black Carnation, and the name of Dallas. I own, my belief in Gilbert's innocence was for the moment shaken, but when I glanced at him, and saw how open was his look, how calm his demeanor, I repented of even the momentary treachery to my friend. As for Tancred, he merely smiled when the letter was read, and looked steadily at Ilma, who, catching his penetrating gaze, looked considerably discomposed. In a short time, however, she recovered her nerve, and went on calmly with her evidence.

"On receiving this note, madame was much agitated, and wrote to Sir Gilbert, saying, he could come the next night before she went to the theatre. He came just after she went, and I was left behind to look after some things which I was to take to the theatre later on. I saw Gilbert in the sitting-room—he had a large bouquet of white flowers with a dark one in the centre, and said he wished to give them to madame. I said madame had gone, but if he would give me the flowers, I would take them to the dressing-room at the theatre when I went down. He refused to let me do this, and said he would let no one but madame take the flowers, as they were meant especially for her."

A thrill of horror ran through the court at this last speech, for all present firmly believed that this was the fatal bouquet and this piece of evidence regarding Gilbert's refusal to give them to anyone but the dead woman was regarded as an additional sign of guilt.

"I had to go into the next room," continued the witness after a pause, "and as I went I heard Sir Gilbert murmur, 'I must let her know it comes from me.' The door of the next room—a bedroom—was open, and there was a mirror on the opposite wall which gave a partial view of the sitting-room. While looking in this, I saw Sir Gilbert take the Black Carnation out of the glass on the table and place it in the bouquet. When I came back to the sitting-room he was gone."

This evidence was dead against the prisoner, as all present knew that the fatal bouquet had contained a Black Carnation, and this then was the mode in which it was obtained. Ilma then took a drink of water and went on weaving the rope she desired to put round the neck of the prisoner.

"When I got to the theatre, I told madame all about Sir Gilbert's visit and the Black Carnation. She said to me that she did not care for that night at least, as he could not hurt her on the stage. During the opera I was down each act at the side wings in accordance with madame's instructions. When she was given the bouquet after the third act, by M. Ivan I heard her cry, and knew that the bouquet she held contained the Black Carnation. After that, the explosion took place, and the bouquet was blown to pieces, but afterwards, I went on to the stage and found this."

"This" proved to be a faded Black Carnation, which was handed up to the Magistrate and examined by him with considerable curiosity. Afterwards, Ilma Celinski stepped down from the witness box and left the court, having given evidence enough to have hanged a dozen men, let alone one. At least, such was my humble opinion, but not Tancred's.

"What do you think now?" I asked, bending over to him.

"I think I've got a clue to the assassin," he answered in a whisper. "Hush. I'll tell you all when the case is over."

There were several other witnesses, but their evidence was comparatively unimportant, saving that of Signor Ivan, who deposed having handed, to Mazzucata a bouquet of white flowers, with a dark one in the centre.

When all the evidence for the prosecution was ended, Tancred walked over to Gilbert, and had a short conversation with him, the upshot of which was, that the prisoner reserved his defence.

The speech of the Magistrate was dead against Gilbert, as indeed was the weight of public opinion, and he was duly committed for trial at the next Bailey sessions. After this, he was removed in custody, bail being refused, though several of his friends, myself included, offered security. The court gradually emptied of its throng, all discussing the case eagerly, and the reporters, who had been taking notes, hurried off to their different offices. I went with Tancred to see my poor friend, but only the lawyer was admitted and I was left to cool my heels outside, which treatment I resented very much, indeed.

As it was I had plenty to think about, and had just come to the conclusion that things looked very black for Gilbert, when Tancred came out again with a cheerful smile on his face. I must say that the smile rather disgusted me, considering the position of our friend; but lawyers have no hearts, and would hang their own fathers for six and eight pence. Perhaps this is a strong expression, but I have some money in Chancery which I cannot get out, so that will doubtless explain why I am so severe on the brethren of the long robe.

"Well," said I to Tancred, in an annoyed tone, "what are you rubbing your hands together for?"

"Because I see a gleam of light," he answered, gayly, as we took our seats in a hansom.

"It's more than I do."

"What, did you not hear the evidence of Ilma Celinski?"

"Yes, but that seemed to me to be bad for Tressinger."

"Not a bit of it," answered Tancred, quickly; "why, it is the best thing that could have happened. I can see through their little game."

"Whose little game?"

"Mademoiselle Celinski's and her friend."

"And her friend?" I echoed, in surprise. "Who is her friend?"

"That is exactly what I want to find out," he said, dryly, "all that evidence she gave was not her own invention, but that of a man of whose name at present I am ignorant."

"And this man is the assassin?"

"Yes, I believe he is."

"What does Tressinger say?"

"He says nothing, because he is quite bewildered by the lies of the little viper."

"I don't wonder at that," said I, sourly, "he thought she loved him."

"Bah!" cried Tancred, with derision, "she doesn't love him a bit—but she loves the other man."

"You have no idea who the other man can be?"

"No, but I'll know to-morrow after I have seen my client again."

"Tancred," I remarked, after a pause, "I think I can tell you the name of the other man."

"The deuce you can?"

"Dallas. Lawrence Dallas."

Tancred whistled thoughtfully, but made no reply.

(To Be Continued).

HAIR GOODS
—FOR—
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

Mailed at lowest possible prices, consistent with high-grade work.

Our Natural Wavy 3-Strand Switches at $4.50, $7.00 and $9.00 in all shades are leaders with us. Just send on your sample, or write for anything in our line.

GENTLEMEN'S TOUPEES at $25.00 and $35.00, that defy detection when worn.

MINTZ'S HAIR GOODS EMPORIUM
62 KING ST. W. HAMILTON, ONT.
(Formerly Mdme. I. Mintz).

ANTIQUES

Have you any old articles of merit which you are desirous of disposing of—such as Antique Furniture, Old Plate, Brassware, Prints, Engravings, Old Arms, Armour, Curios, etc.? If so, you will find it of interest to you to consult us.

ROBERT JUNOR
62 KING ST. E., HAMILTON, ONT.
THE HOUSE FOR GIFTS.
Importers and Dealers in China, Glass, Fancy Goods and Antiques.

GUARANTEED

The guarantee of a Dominion-wide industry backs

EUREKA HARNESS OIL

It makes all black leather blacker, softer, wear longer.

Dealers everywhere.

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY, Limited
Branches Throughout Canada

BELGIAN RELIEF WORK

The American members of the Commission for Relief in Belgium have been asked by the Germans to remain at their posts, and the work in Belgium is therefore proceeding under exactly the same guarantees as hitherto.

The fact that the Commission for Relief in Belgium continues to receive large sums from the Allied Governments is in itself enough to prove that they, who are most interested, have no reason to believe that Germans are directly benefiting. Furthermore, the commission have effected an arrangement with the British Government on one side and the German Government on the other by which an acceptable lane for Belgian relief ships between North American ports and Rotterdam has been fixed so as to ensure the continuity of supplies.

The Commission for Relief in Belgium is facing to-day a monthly deficit of $3,000,000. Hence it is more than ever in need of the full-hearted support of the public.

To Set Colors.

The most common way to set colors is to use salt, about the proportion of a cupful to half a gallon of water, and before the goods are made up soak them in this mixture for a few hours.

It has been found by experimenting, however, that different colors respond to the different "fixers," as they are called, and that it is well for the housewife to study both her material and medium. Salt has been found most satisfactory in setting browns, blacks and pinks.

For blues use vinegar in the proportion of half a cupful of vinegar to one gallon of water. For lavender, sugar of lead is more often used, a tablespoonful of sugar to a gallon of water being the proportion.

For immediate overseas service, join

The Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve
Overseas Division.

The Navy must be kept supreme—more men are needed to man the fleets which are sweeping the seas of commerce-raiders and submarines. Canadians joining the R. N. C. V. R., Overseas Division, are sent at once to England for training.

PAY $1.10 a day and upwards—Free Kit—Separation allowance as in C. E. F.

No experience necessary—Candidates must be sons of natural born British subjects—Ages 18 to 38.

Experienced men from 18 to 45 may enlist for service in the Canadian Naval Patrols to guard Canadian Coasts. Pay from $1.05 a day and separation allowance.

For particulars apply to COMMODORE ÆMILIUS JARVIS, Naval Recruiting Officer, Ontario Area, 103 Bay Street, TORONTO,

or to the Naval Recruiting Secretary, Ottawa.

NERVOUS CHILDREN

The Trouble is Often Really St. Vitus Dance—Do Not Neglect It.

Many a child has been called awkward, has been punished in school for not keeping still or for dropping things, when the trouble was really St. Vitus dance. This disease may appear at any age but is most common between the ages of six and fourteen years. It is caused by thin blood, which fails to carry sufficient nourishment to the nerves, and the child becomes restless and twitching of the muscles and jerking of the limbs and body follow. In severe cases the child is unable to hold anything or feed itself. St. Vitus Dance is cured by building up the blood. The most successful treatment is to remove the child from all mental excitement, stop school work and give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills renew the blood supply, strengthen the nerves, and restore the child to perfect health. Here is proof of their power to cure. Mrs. S. Sharpe, Oakville, Ont., says: "When my daughter was nine years old she was attacked with St. Vitus Dance. She was sent to a sanatorium, where she remained for nine weeks, without any benefit. Indeed, when we brought her home she was as helpless as a baby. I got a supply of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and continued giving her half a pill after each meal for several months, when she had fully recovered and has never had a symptom of the trouble since."

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through any dealer in medicine or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

"BUNCOMBE."

How a Colonel's Name Came to be a Term of Reproach.

Whenever I pick up a copy of the Congressional Record and numerous other publications and read the irrelevant speeches therein reported I sigh for the memory of Colonel Edward Buncombe, "Girard" writes in the Philadelphia Ledger.

Through no fault of the gallant gentleman himself, there clings to his name an unpleasant significance which many of our brave public men do naught to mitigate. Indeed, if there be such a thing as one shade's taking vengeance upon another in the future world Colonel Buncombe will at least pull out Felix Walker's tongue.

It was all Walker's fault that "buncombe" became a term of reproach, and the incident which made it so happened a century ago.

Walker represented in congress a district of North Carolina of which Buncombe county was a part. The county had been named away back in 1791 in honor of Colonel Buncombe.

Walker was one of those long distant orators who without half trying could empty the halls of congress and put them in a condition beside which the dead streets of Pompeii appear great white ways. When upbraided one day for talking about everything except the question at issue Walker used this immortal phrase:

"I am only talking for "Buncombe," meaning his home county.

And so "buncombe" became a new word in our language, which has been conveniently shortened into the colloquial "bunk."

DON'T GET ANGRY.

Value of Being Tough Minded About Snubs and Hurts.

Fits of temper are often a serious handicap, and the girl who is constantly "getting mad" is going to find by getting left when it comes to the attainment of success.

In the first place, anger has been proved to be a real poison. It exhausts you, and a violent fit of rage can make you really ill. "Sick with anger" is not a mere phrase—it is the truth.

But aside from its effects on yourself there is the effect on others. If you are constantly standing on your dignity and taking offense over trifles that were not meant to annoy you, you will soon be disliked in the office, and you are pretty sure to get mad at the wrong time some day and find yourself fired by some one tired out at your constant flare-ups.

It is certainly true that you find what you look for, and if you are looking for slights and insults you'll find plenty.

Suppose you do get a short answer, [illegible]. Make allowances for other people's worries as well as for your own. Don't think that the rest of the office is in league against you because some of them are laughing over a joke you have not heard. I know a girl who can't see two people whispering together without imagining they are discussing her and criticising her. This is a form of conceit that is particularly crazy and silly and capable in time of developing into monomania.

The touchy, irritable and suspicious girl is laying out a hard road for herself. If you have tendencies in these directions set to work to cure yourself. If you don't you will be pretty sure to fail in your work, and even more certain to fail in your life.

Colored Snowstorms.

Colored snowstorms were recorded as long ago as the sixth century, and a shower of red hail is said by historians to have once occurred in Palermo. In Tuscany, on March 14, 1813, there fell hail of an orange color. In 1808 red snow fell to a depth of over five feet in Carniola, Austria. The storm of colored snow was followed by one of the regulation color, and the effect produced by the separate layers of red and white, which were strictly distinct, was very peculiar. A portion of the scarlet snow was melted in a vessel and the water evaporated, when a fine, rose colored earthy sediment was found at the bottom. Snow of a brick red hue fell in Italy in 1816 and in the Tyrol in 1847. In the first volume of Kane's "Arctic Exploration" it is stated that when the ship passed the "Crimson Cliffs of Sir John Ross" the patches of red snow, from which they derived their name, could be seen at a distance of fully ten miles.

Impatient people, according to Bacon, are like the bees, and kill themselves in stinging others.—George Eliot.

Take Down Your Dictionary

And see what Webster calls a Bargain. He says: 'It's a gainful and satisfactory transaction.' According to that our whole

Shoe Department

Must be made of Webster's bargain. We are now carrying about three times as large a stock of shoes as in the past.

"Never Such Values"

A short time ago a reader of our advt. noted a "SPECIAL" in shoes. A visit to our store resulted in the purchase of four pairs. The lady of the house in referring to the purchase, to a friend remarked, "There never was such value offered here."

This is only one of the results of following closely our ads. for real bargains.

Falconer Bros.

The Home of Good Groceries

Some Specialties This Week

Nearly all just arrived, but bought months ago. Ginghams, Zephers, chambrays, prints, and Flannelets, the fast color kind 12½c to 16cts, worth anywhere in the market 20cts Fast color standard cotton shirting 22cts, worth 25 to 30cts. Every one good value.

DON'T GO BAREFOOTED

While you can buy stockings and shoes at the prices that we are selling them. Hosiery, in Cotton from 15 cts up; Cashmere from 25 cts to all wool Cashmere at 50 and 60 cts., worth it bought to-day 75c to 85c. In women's sizes. Boots and shoes from $3.50 to $4, worth to-day $5 to $5.50; $2 and 2.50 worth $3.50.

You can get lots of goods yet at reasonable prices if you go to the right place.
THIS IS THE RIGHT PLACE
Good butter, eggs, beans, potatoes taken in exchange the same as cash

D. GEDDES & CO.

Just What You Want

$1 buys $1.50 worth of goods at Roppel Bros.

For the Next Week in the following lines.

8 pound of sulphur 25 cts

50c Lipton' and Red Rose tea at present value a certain amount going at 40 cents

50 cent Jap rugs for bedrooms, 36x66 inches for 35 cents

15c factory cotton, 10 yds for $1.00. Only 10 yds to a customer.

75c satin Venetian dress goods. Special for children's school dresses 35 cents per yard

New spring goods now opening daily. See them.

STORE CLOSES TUESDAY AT 6 O'CLOCK P.M.

Roppel Bros.

Rural phone, Underwood

Fine Time

Owing to the fact that ex-Warden McCannel left for Montana hurriedly the Burgoyne box social did not get fully reported last week. When it is understood that the affair was purely a box social and $129 were the receipts it will be realized the school was crowded and boxes sold well. Miss Kennedy the teacher, carried out the plans and arranged the program and she deserves praise for the fine success for Red Cross work. Genial Alex McCannel presided and auctioneer Cavid sold the boxes. The program follows: chorus, the scholars; song, A. McDonald; recitation, Wilbur Byers; song, Ross Pierson; recitation, Miss Eva Cook; song, A. McDonald. Splendid numbers were given by the Pierson family and the gathering enjoyed immensely the music by the Burgoyne orchestra, and the Dunblane string band.

Why Peter Came to Bruce

Neil McDougall, president of the West Bruce Board, of Agriculture is responsible for providing the people of Bruce County the privilege of a visit from Peter McArthur

Mr. McArthur says he was accosted in Toronto one day by Mr. McDougall, and that the latter by "producing his birth certificate and strawberry mark" proved he was a second cousin of McArthur's. After this he proposed a trip to this section of Bruce and Mr. McArthur accepted. As president of the board Mr. McDougall has done a good service in arranging the series of lectures.

The directors of the Agricultural Society meet in Port Elgin on Saturday 31st at 2.30 p. m.

Dunblane Patriotic Society sent out on Saturday, 37 pairs socks, 16 suits of pyjamas.

You want to see "The Village Doctor" town hall Port Elgin. Friday night, March 23rd Admission 25 cents. Proceeds go to Port Elgin Red Cross.

Mrs. Wm. Bell received the sad news on Monday telling of the death of her mother Mrs. Thomas Knight, who resided with her son at Red Bay. Mrs. Knight has suffered from paralysis for some time. The funeral took place on Tuesday to Red Bay cemetery.

UNDERWOOD NEWS

Miss Jennie MacKay, of Port Elgin, has been spending a few days with Mrs. Geo. Head.

Mr. Mac Brown, and Mr. Ed. Schmidt, have left for the west, and intend locating at Sandfordene Sask.

Mrs. Bert Nuttal, has donated a beautiful hand painted picture to the Red Cross society, on which they are selling tickets. The picture is on exhibit at Roppel Bros.

Leave your order for grass seed at Thede and Brill's.

Carload of genuine Frost wire just arrived. Call and get prices. Thede & Brill.

Many farmers from the Underwood district, who are identified with the Farmers' Club, were in town on Thursday, taking off a car of flour and feed, bought on the co-operative plan.

Mr. Henry Roppel and family are moving to their old home on the 6th, this week.

Miss Lizzie Brown, is with her aunt, Mrs. J. W. Price, at Gresham.

The Red Cross workers of S. S. No. 14 Bruce, shipped last month two, boxes of supplies, viz: 4 sheets, 5 pillows, 6 pairs pyjamas, 13 Turkish towels, 15 hospital sheets, 34 flannel shirts, 30 pairs socks, 4 pair wristlets.

The following letter received by Hugh McLean, Underwood, from his son Lieut John McLean, will be read with interest. It is from the Canadian officers' Convalescent Home in England, where Lieut McLean is recuperating from his wounds of last October.

Dear Father:

Guess I'll not see you as I have just boarded out of hospital and am on convalescent leave until March 24th when I have to get another board I was awfully disappointed that they did not give me at least two, months so that I might make a try for home, but with the leave I have and the way the boats are running I thought I had better come down here and put in my leave

The other fellows down here are all homeless Canadian officers the same as myself. There were about forty of us here, and we all club together for our fun. Yesterday we were down at Windsor Castle

There isn't much doing around. The old war still carries on, and in another six weeks or so you can, I expect, again say that I am out at it again, hoping for better luck next time in getting home. Since Sam Hughes went out of office they have become stingy with their leaves.

Haven't heard from you for a long time now, but expect there's some mail on the way.

There goes the dinner bell so shall ring off until I hear from you again. With love, and hoping you are all well.

I am, your loving son,
JOHN

The Underwood Red, White and Blue club are to have the "Village Doctor" which was so well put on by the young people of the Ribey's school section, a short time ago.

WANTED—Any quantity of first-class clover seed. G. McLaren.

STABLE FOR SALE—Apply at Times Office.

Emery Wismer was home from Toronto Tuesday. He informs The Times that he has not sold his home on Goderich street. This house is still for sale.

Late Limericks

Don't miss to read the Buyers' Guide
It's where the rich folk's eyes abide.
You wonder where they make the dollar,
But, don't you see the guide they follow
They read the advertising side.

Buyers Guide
By your side
A' shopping go.
With little dough
Your needs provide.

New President

Mrs. (Rev.) MacNab, of Underwood, is the new president of the Bruce Presbyterial of the Women's Missionary Society.

A vacancy was caused in the removal of Mrs. Hogg, and at a general gathering last week Mrs. MacNab was the choice.

The new president is a very capable woman and under her leadership there will be much activity in missionary work among the ladies.

Complimentary Banquet To Sec'y J. D. Falconer

The local firemen last night tendered a complimentary banquet to their retiring secretary Mr. J. D. Falconer.

The affair was held in the library. The meal was splendidly served and the program provided by the girls of the Soldiers Friend Club. They served the banquet for a fee the money to go to their patriotic funds, and the girls did it in fine style, too. The menu was good and heartily partaken of, while the musical program was also enjoyed.

After the dinner chief Geo. Chapman presided as toastmaster and after honoring the King a list of toasts was carried out, the speakers being: Warden Izzard, E. Roy Sayles, Duncan Falconer, G. McLaren, G. McMurray, W. McFadden, J. W. Pattison. Mr. R. E. O. Smith sang a very rousing song, and Ed. Fisher gave a very amusing reading.

Those present were: Chief Chapman N. Eidt, G. McLaren, H. Strathy, W. Falconer, H. Wells, A. E. Eaton, J. J. Busby, W. J. Campbell, W. Sparks, S. H. Langford, W. McFadden, G. McMurray, Ed. Fisher, J.D. Falconer, Warden Izzard, F. R. Barber, N. Eidt, J. D. Cottrill, J. W. Pattison, R. E. O. Smith, E. R. Sayles, C. Currier, Sol. Schrank.

A vote of thanks was tendered the girls who carried out so splendidly a full course banquet, by S. H. Langford. This was acknowledged by Mrs. Busby, after which all joined in Auld Lang Syne.

Secretary Falconer has been on the job for 25 years and he has proven a very faithful official. Just now he finds pressure of his business to great, and must let loose of some of his volunteer work. While the firemen regret his resignation, all agree that "Dunc" has truly done his share. The new secretary is Mr. F. R. Barber.

A farmer from near Rockford, brought a hog to Owen Sound last week, which brought $90.25. It weighed 690 pounds.

BURGOYNE AND DISTRICT

Quite an event took place at the Burgoyne manse, on Saturday, Mr. Robt Gowanlock and Miss Bessie McVeety, being quietly united in wedlock by Rev. W. J. Watt. The contracting couple were accompanied by the bride's sister and husband, Mr. and Mrs. McRae, of Saugeen. They are both residents of this community, and their wedded life will commence at the present home of the groom on the John Gowanlock farm. Congratulations are extended to the happy couple in their new sphere of life.

This community was sorry to hear of the death of Mr. Norman McDonald who died within a few days after an operation for appendicitis. Deceased had been in the west with his brother for a number of years and visited among his people here last winter. Although little hope was given by the hospital officials from the first, the appendix having burst, his friends were hopeful of his recovery, he being of a rugged constitution, but word came Saturday that he had passed away. The remains will be brought home to his parents' residence Arran Lake, and the interment is expected to take place the latter part of this week.

NORTH BRUCE

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Robinson, were called from Hamilton last week, on account of the illness of Mrs. Robinson, who had a stroke on Monday.

Mrs. D. Riebel is home after spending a week with Mrs. R. O. Daniel, who has been ill.

Mr I. McVittie is confined to the house, with the affects of having stepped on a rusty nail.

ported rose to 1,064,963 pounds in
15 moreover, the amount of mut-

BORN—In Saugeen, to Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Brown, a daughter.

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Cottrill, Bruce, Tp., on March 11th, a daughter.

(Intended for last week)

On Sunday week Rev. M. D. Hallman, announced that he would speak last Sunday on when the war would end Taking for his text "Be sure your sin will find you out." He said that Germany started the war and would have much to answer for, but he believed that sin and disobidence in the allied nations were helping to prolong it. The low standard of social life in France, drink and immorality in other nations were a few of the many wrongs mentioned. He quoted Admiral Beatty as having said during the first year of the war, "Until a religious revival takes place at home so long will the war continue." Also spoke of Reeve Christie suggesting a day of prayer, and said that while many had sought refuge in prayer, there was still a spirit of indifference shown in that fifty per cent of the people in our own country, do not attend church once a year.

On March 10th, 1917, over eighty relatives and friends assembled at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Ribey, of the 12 Con. of Bruce, to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding, and to wish them many more years of happy wedded life. The former bridesmaid Mrs. J. Nelson, and the groomsman Mr. Wm. Howe were present. A dainty dinner was served at 5.30 p. m. The table was decorated with pink and white tulips, and hyacinths. A social evening was spent in music and speeches. Rev. Mr. Hawke, of Tiverton, gave an interesting talk on wedding anniversaries, and their relations to the increasing value of the metal which they represent. Speeches were also made by Mr. John Howe, father of the bride, Mr. Wm. Howe, Mr. Wm. Jeffrey, Mr. J. McKinney, Mr. John Ribey, and Mr. Geo. Ribey. While all enjoyed a very pleasant evening, the absence of two of the bride's nephews, Mr. Amer Howe and Mr. Nelson Ribey, who are overseas, and Mr. Wesley Ribey son of the bride, who was unable to attend, was keenly felt. Those present from a distance were, Mr. and Mrs. Fallis, of Harriston, and Miss W. Blyth, Durham. Mr. and Mrs. Ribey were the recipients of many handsome pieces of silver which testified to the high esteem in which they are held.

TURNER'S

Pte. Albert Muir, of the 160th Batt., who went west a few years ago, from here, is visiting at the Muir homestead, Con. 2.

A number of Scotchmen, went to Port Elgin on Wednesday to see and hear the writing farmer Peter McArthur. Peter certainly has brought home the cows to milk alright, but as he gave us no new stunt to get them moving through the gate or doors when their thoughts are a far off, we guess he still uses the old tail twister.

The price paid for hogs here on March 13th, was $14.65.

Last Tuesday evening a large gathering of friends and neighbors assembled at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McRae, Saugeen to bid them adieu before they left the old home to live retired in Port Elgin, and to present them with two handsome easy chairs splendidly upholstered.

Mr. and Mrs. McRae have been residents of the second con. for years, and as worthy citizens no one can speak too highly. Mr McRae is one of the boys who saw Saugeen change from the forest to wheat fields. At 16 he took a man's place and swung the cradle down the line with the rest on the farm he now lives on. Mr. McRae served for two years on the township council retiring voluntarily at the end of that time.

W. Rankin occupied the chair and John Bell read the address. Miss McRae very ably replied for her parents. Speeches were made by Alex Lamont, Peter McKinnon, John Bell, H. Dier, L. Eby, C. Nelson; songs by J. Schrank, W. Rankin, E. Christie, and violin music by Miss Leggat of Underwood and Wm. Muir. After a dainty lunch the younger ones enjoyed a good old time dance. Following is the address:

Dear Mr. and Mrs. McRae.

You are about to leave our neighborhood, but we are glad to hear, you are not going out of our reach. A few of your old friends and neighbors have gathered here this evening to spend a little time with you before you go to your new home. We are glad you are going to have life easier in your declining years and hope you will often come among us. You have always been true friends and good neighbors and have spent most of your lives among us and are leaving many pleasant memories. As a small remembrance of us and for Auld Lang Syne, we ask you to accept these chairs and we hope you will be spared many years to enjoy them. Signed on behalf of your friends and neighbors.

Wm. Muir.
Alex. J. Lamont.

"Bachelor" Suits $16.50

backed up by this guarantee:

Bachelor Guarantee

Should this garment fail to give satisfactory wear, it may be returned to the retailer who will make full and fair adjustment.

[Signed]

THE BACHELOR CLOTHING CO. Limited

—the first trade-marked clothes to be guaranteed and sold at $16.50.

F. R. BARBER

MEN'S AND BOYS' COMPLETE OUTFITTERS

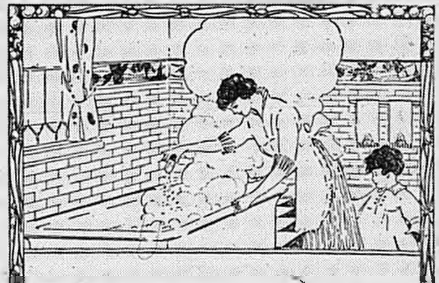
WATCH OUR WINDOWS

What you find in our advertisement from now out, you will find displayed in our windows. It will pay you to watch this space and our windows.

This week we show in

NORTH WINDOW	SOUTH WINDOW
Ladies' voil waists $2.00 to $3.00	The newest thing in Gents, Boy's and Youths' Caps
Ladies' camisoles $1.25 to $2.50	From 50 cents to $1.50
These are the finest ever shown in Port Elgin for the money	Men's new neckwear at 50cts and 75cts

B. Hilker



A Way to Soften the Hard Water of the Bath

Get out the LUX package—pour in 3 or 4 tablespoonfuls into the water and stir a little. The water immediately becomes creamy soft, most refreshing and very beneficial to the skin. Try it to-night. You'll be pleased, well pleased. People where the water is unusually hard just revel in

LUX

for the bath. Especially where babies are concerned.

These silky-smooth little flakes of the purest essence of soap exercise a soothing and cleansing effect on the skin that is very stimulating after a trying day.

LUX—at all grocers, 10c.—British made

Lever Brothers Limited
Toronto

23

The Port Elgin Times.

Farmers Are Invited To Discuss Their Problems In The Times

48TH YEAR—NO. 13 PORT ELGIN, ONTARIO. WEDNESDAY. MARCH, 28, 1917 $1.50 PER YEAR $2.00 PER YEAR TO UNITED STATES

Rev. W. J. Watt Resigns Pastorate

Rev. W. J. Watt, who has been pastor of Burgoyne and Dunblane Presbyterian churches for the past six years, announced from his pulpits Sunday that he would sever his connection with the people.

He has accepted a pastorate at Barrie, and preaches his farewell at Burgoyne on Sunday, April 15th.

The announcement was received with general regret, as Mr. Watt is universally liked as a pastor and a man.

The membership of the new call is 175 and the salary offered $1300.

COMING EVENTS

10c. per line
No notice less than 25c

POSTPONED—Box social at Underwood. Watch for further date.

CONCERT—Sang's School house Thursday, April 5th. Admission 10 and 15 cents. A 10 cent tea will be served by the ladies of the West Arran Patriotic Society after the program. Remember the date, and all come.

DIRECTORS' MEETING—The Directors of the North Bruce and Saugeen Agricultural Society, are hereby notified of a meeting to be held in the Public Library at 2.30 p. m., Saturday, March 31st. J. Henderson President; F. W. Elliott, Secy.

Farmers Notice

Farmers, we have a large stock of heavy work shoes, in tan and black oil grains, kips, men's calf and black elk. These are goods we ordered a long time ago, and have carried in stock. We are selling them much below to day's price.

Also fine shoes for men and boys.

PROTECT YOURSELF

By buying these goods now. F. R. Barber.

Fred A. Lewis piano tuner, expects to be in Port Elgin, about the 1st of May.

CONDENSED ADVERTISING

LOOK HERE—The furniture and fittings in the American hotel must be sold at once. First class household goods going cheap. Apply C. F. McPherson, Port Elgin.

WANTED—Any quantity of first-class clover seed. G. McLaren.

HOUSE FOR SALE—Situate on Green street Price reasonable for quick sale. Apply to Mrs. John Kaake.

ORDER NOW—Orders taken now for plowing lots W. J. Avis.

HENS WANTED—We are paying good prices for live hens just now. Phone or drop a card to B. ZELKIND, Port Elgin.

N. EIDT, Blacksmithing, horse-shoeing, and general repairs. Get your bob-sleighs from us.

UNDERTAKING

J. W. PATTISON, Funeral director and embalmer. Residence on premises. Rural phone No. 22.

DENTAL

W. F. POWER, D. D. S., Dentist, office over South End Store. Hours 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

J. A. CHAPMAN, Official Issuer of marriage licenses, Port Elgin, Ont. Office in Muir Block.

R. C. CRAWFORD, Official Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Office at Drug Store, Port Elgin

LEGAL

W. BURGESS, LL.B., Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public &c., &c. Office, Hutton's Block. Private and other funds to loan.

MEDICAL

DR. F. H. WELLS, Office and residence on Green street, one door west of Bank of Hamilton.

W. J. CHAMBERS, M. D., L. R. C. P., L. M., Edinburgh. Office and residence "Lakeview Hall" opposite South End park Port Elgin.

DR. W. S. LAIRD Oculist, Specialty in Nose and Throat diseases. Guarantees all his fitting of glasses. Office hours Wednesday afternoons. Next to Metropolitan Bank

SOCIETIES

PORT ELGIN LODGE No. 429 G.R.C., A.F. & A.M. Regular communications in the Masonic Hall, Thursday on or before full moon, at 8 p. m. Visiting brethren cordially welcomed. George Chapman, W. M.; Cyril Currier Sec'y.

DENOVO LODGE, No. 170, I.O.O.F., of Ontario, meets at 8 o'clock, p.m., every Monday in their hall in the Commercial Block. Art Harrison, N.G.; T. Rankin, Rec. Sec.; D. Geddes, Perm Sec.

Real Estate — Auctioneering Life Insurance

WE have opened an office in Port Elgin, and will deal in real estate. Property bought and sold.

Auctioneering—The old-time attention given to all farmers contemplating a sale.

Life Insurance—We are agent for the New York Life Co.

D. C. Cavin | Port Elgin

News in General

Mrs. D. McFadyen 12th of Bruce, is very ill.

S. S. No. 10 Glenelg, near Chesley, at a box social held last week raised $325.

John Rathwell, well-known resident of Arran died last week, aged 79.

Sugar makers say that present prospects are good for a bountiful run of sap.

Miss Ferguson of Southampton, is visiting her sister, Mrs. S. George, in Bruce Tp.

R. C. Barss, a prominent Paisley resident, died at the General hospital at Toronto last week.

Mr. John Coates, druggist, of Mildmay, passed away very suddenly at his home early Tuesday morning.

Mr. Chas. Sang took a hog to Allenford last week, which brought him $85. It weighed 680 pounds.

Mrs Longe has received word that her husband, who is in the 160th. is in the hospital, having undergone an operation for appendicitis.

Mr. Reinhart has moved to his brother's property. Mr. Schwass has taken possession of the farm he purchased from Mr. Reinhart.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McCulloch, went to Appin last week, where their son, Rev. Douglas McCulloch was ordained and inducted to the pastorate of the Presbyterian church there.

Those of our readers who have neglected that little duty of paying their subscription are reminded that the present is a very trying time for all weekly newspapers. Let us have your renewal now.

The sending of soldiers' photos to The Times is proving a very interesting feature. Many friends of the boys secure extra copies to send away to other friends.

J. W. Hopper has purchased a Percheron stallion from a Beaverton firm. This horse was brought to this country from France in 1914, and since has taken a first and a second prize at Toronto fair. He is rising five years and weighs over 1800.

An Arran township farmer putting his horse in a church shed in Southampton, had it taken by some youths and driven very severely. Although the boys ware summoned, they were let off without fine. This won't be very satisfactory to farmers generally.

The prize list committee of the Agricultural society met last week, and revised the list. Prizes were increased in several departments. Present were: President Henderson, and Messrs. J. H. Webster, J. Scott, Wm. Howe, J. J. George, Fred. Elliott, W. A. Mitchell.

Harold Snyder, Weldon Smith, Edmund Rowlands, and Arthur Gilbert put on a picture show for Red Cross Saturday evening. In the selling of home-made candy and the draws for a jar of maple syrup they obtained $10.65. "Dunc" Falconer was the holder of the ticket which secured the syrup.

While John Rowland was preparing a celebration by the telephone from Palmerston to Walkerton citizens, for one of their soldier boys, he met at Palmerston, the train pulled away leaving John. The celebration took place but Mr. Rowland was not present.

Although there was no effort made by financiers to interest this community in the Canadian War Loan, the local banks were the mediums through which over $30,000 was taken up from here. Of course, there was considerable money sent to Toronto brokers, through their advertising.

Mr. John Nuttall, went to Toronto last week, and at the general hospital underwent an operation. Mr. Nuttall has been lame in his right heel for several months. Last week the X rays revealed a piece of needle over an inch long, in his heel. This was removed and Mr. Nuttall is improving rapidly.

There was a large gathering of Baptists at Paisley last Wednesday, at the Conference to discuss the proposed new standard of salaries of ministers. Addresses were given by Rev. Dr. Schutt, of Toronto and E. R. Sayles, of Port Elgin. Mr. Malcolm McNeill represented Southampton, Mr. Odell, Tiverton, and G. McLennan and J. E. McAuley, Glamis.

A scene rarely witnessed was viewed by the people of Brampton on Monday afternoon, a husband and wife borne to their last resting place at the same time. On Friday night last, Mr. Hugh Birss was in his usual health and attended the preparatory services at the Presbyterian church While there he was taken ill, but thought his trouble trifling. He retired as usual. In the morning he was found by his wife to be cold in death. The sudden and terrible shock was too great for Mrs. Birss, who had not been very strong for some time, and she too passed away a few hours later.

The illustrated lecture given in the town hall on Wednesday night, by Rev. J. H. Dyke, Field Secretary for the Muskoka Free Hospital, was a most instructive one, well calculated to educate people in regard to a disease which is one of the most ruthless destroyers of human life. Flies are the greatest carriers of this as well as other diseases. One picture was thrown upon the screen showing the stork bringing a babe to a home and a fly carrying it away. Out of 32 consumptive patients who went to the Free Hospital for treatment, 31 were cured, and of another 52 there were 34 cured and 12 others had their lives prolonged several years by the disease being arrested. Out of 245 patients now at the Free Hospital only 40 are contributing anything and these only small amounts according to their means. The attendance was small, Warden Izzard occupied the chair.

Want Retired Farmers to Help

On Monday Warden Izzard received the following telegram, from the Lt. Governor, John S. Hendrie, which is self-explanatory:

"The call of the Empire for more food is urgent, but the Ontario farmer cannot respond unless labor is available for seeding, which commences early in April. Immediate action is imperative if assistance is to be given.

Will your Patriotic Committee kindly call an emergency meeting and ascertain whether retired farmers and others in your community are willing to help."

The Bruce Preparedness League assembles at 4 p. m. Friday, and Port Elgin is asked to send representatives. A prominent member of the Resources Committee will be present to address the gathering.

OBITUARY

After a brief illness, a former resident of this locality passed away at the Homeopathic Hospital, Buffalo, on Wednesday, March 21st, in the person, of Elizabeth J. Nicholson, in her 46th year. An operation for appendicitis performed on the 18th inst. revealed the fact that complications had set in. The deceased was born and grew to young womanhood in Saugeen Township. For a number of years she had lived in Toronto, and later had resided in Buffalo. Of a bright, cheerful disposition she was always interested in the material and social life by which she was surrounded and her untimely death while at the zenith of womanhood will be deeply regretted by her relatives and friends. The remains were brought home to the residence of her brother, Albert Nicholson, and interment was made in Port Elgin cemetery on Saturday afternoon, Rev. W. S. Buckberrough conducting services.

Saugeen River Flooding

The ice jam in the Saugeen River at Dunblane broke away Monday taking with it the road, a culvert, fences, mail boxes and the telephone pole at R. McKechnie's. Phone communication to A. Rowand's is also broken. The buildings of John Scott, T. Stanton and J. Wallace are all high and dry, the flats and road getting the worst of the deal. The rural mail carriers were blocked from going through for a few days. Councillor Webster, who has that section to look after for the Saugeen council, is having things cleared up.

NOTICE!

Tapping trees on Streets prohibited by law

Anyone found tapping trees after this notice will be prosecuted.

By order of
Port Elgin Council

Great Hockey Team

Ebenezer has secured a place in the sun, having been widely advertised by its girls' hockey team. They have beaten all-comers, and are open for challenges from any place. These young ladies play great combination, are fast skaters, and put up a great brand of hockey. Last week the Paisley girls were beaten 9 0. The Ebenezer players are: Olive Martin, Pearl Quigley, Lona Grant, Gertrude McFadden, Reta Stanton, Lida Underwood, Olive Quigley.

UNDERWOOD CREAMERY

Begins Operations Next Week

The cream wagons will be on the road next week

WM. AIRTH, Pres.

Millinery openings begin at Miss Baker's parlors to-day.

Miss J. J. Allan, Eyesight Specialist, will be at the Arlington Hotel Port Elgin Saturday, March 31st. One day only.

For Sale Quick

Good top buggy, good high-backed cutter, driving collar and hames, with hame tugs, fly net. Apply to Rev. W. J. Watt, Burgoyne.

CARD OF THANKS

Mrs. A. Sutherland and family, sincerely thank many friends for kindness and sympathy in their recent bereavement.

The Red Cross Society of S. S. No. 14, Bruce, tenders their sincere thanks to the young people of Ribey's school for the gift of $120 for Red Cross work.

Miss J. J. Allan, Eyesight Specialist will be at the Arlington Hotel Port Elgin, Saturday March 31st. One day only.

NOTICE

The public are notified to be cautious in travelling over the McRae bridge, as the supports have been washed away, thus weakening the structure.

G. Christie
Reeve of Saugeen Tp.

THE MARKETS

	March 29 1917	March 28 1916
Butter	35c	27c
Eggs	30c	21c
Hogs	15.15	10.15
Wheat	1 80 bus	90 bus
Oats	1.00 bus	40 bus

At The Front For 18 Months

France, Feb., 27th

Dear Parents: Just a few lines to let you know that I am living also that I received your most welcome letter the other day, and was glad to hear from you. I have just finished reading Frank Geddes' letter in The Times and find myself in the same billets to night. We just landed. I did not see Frank, but he may be within ten minutes walk of me, but I don't know what battalion he is in.

PTE. ROY PARR
Son of Mr. and Mrs. George S. Parr, of Saugeen

We are in a lovely beech grove, and the boom of the guns can be heard all round. It is a sight to watch after dark, the flash of the guns and the star lights, and the clatter of machine guns and rifle fire. The shell shattered village, the old walls of the church shelled in 1870, the ruined houses are all about us. Then you count the days you have to put in before you will be taking your turn in the trenches, in mud and gun fire. Wonder if we will have luck enough to get back to watch the guns once more Then you say to yourself; "Well, I have put in 18 months and surely I can put in a few more. I have seen some tough spots, and sometimes death has been tapping at my back door. I have been hit twice but I have never told you It was only a flea-bite. One piece of shrapnel put me to sleep for awhile and put a scar over my left eye, but still it was not bad and I am as good as ever again. I have been through three trench raids and we had three mines blown on us. I was also through the Somme drive and am in the Snipers' section. We get some good hunting. We have some good times and lots of fun I saw Roy Thomson at the Somme, but have not seen any of them lately It seemed like old times to see so many Port boys as I did when I was over on leave. I had a fine time and it was good to get away from the noise for a few days.

ONE OF THE 160TH. BATT.

PTE. ARTHUR PARR
Son of Mr. and Mrs. George S. Parr, Saugeen

A Great Need

If there is one thing needed in this community, it is a more up-to date system of testing eyes and fitting glasses Mr. R. C Crawford has arranged to fill that need, and at great expense has arranged with Frederick W. Mayor, the eminent eye specialist, to be at his drug store in Port Elgin, for ten days beginning Monday April 9th, to give free demonstrations of the wonderful "shadow test" system of sight-testing, each morning, afternoon and evening. This is a great opportunity. Glasses should be changed and eyes tested regularly, and from this date forward Port Elgin and vicinity are to have this "shadow test" at their command, for Prof. Mayor has come for the express purpose of instructing and making Mr. Crawford proficient in the new and latest system of sight-testing. Remember the place, and watch for further announcement.

A car of corn has just arrived. James George and Son.

BORN—March 21 at Manor, Sask. to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Busch, a daughter, (Lorna Patricia).

Prose on the Buyer's Guide

A very good piece of prose on the Buyer's Guide, was contributed by Miss Lily Allan of Saugeen, as follows:

Whoever investigated the Buyer's Guide, truly wasn't sorry when his lines to the Port Times he supplied; for it's an ideal thought to advertise articles to be bought, and to give people justice as they ought. On the right hand side you'll find the Buyer's Guide underlined; and your memory it will always remind; for it's there doing its work, and its duty it will not shirk, and when this paper you read, I do not think you need to ask where is the Buyer's Guide, for its trade mark is right on the outside.

TOWN TOPICS

Mr. John McEwing, went to Toronto, last week.

Don't forget, men, a meeting of 1st of July committee on April 12th.

Miss Edna Thede, is visiting in Paisley.

Mrs. W. J. Barrett, has returned from a visit to Hepworth.

Mrs. Whittemore, has returned to Toronto, after a visit here.

Mrs. J. B. Strathern and Miss Florence McLean, of Underwood, were guests of Mrs. James Struthers last week.

Mr. Kellior draws the attention of The Times to the fact that maple shade trees are being injured by tapping.

Pte. R. J. Cook, nephew of Mrs. James Kepkey, reported wounded in our last issue, died Saturday.

Mrs. McLean, of Hensall, and Mrs. Crawford, of Ripley, are guests of Mrs. R. C. Crawford.

Things are thawing out. August Thede killed a snake on Tuesday. The reptile was a couple of feet in length.

Lt. Duncan, who was severely wounded in France last winter, spent a few days with his sister here. He has just lately come through a serious operation.

Mr. James H. Johnson has disposed of his fruit farm to a gentleman from the west. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson will go west shortly.

The interior of the Queen's hotel has been undergoing some alterations. The partitions were removed from the small rooms at the rear and a nice sitting room made.

In a recent issue we printed an article concerning the Crosswells as a fighting family, five brothers being in the army. Last week the sixth brother enlisted for service.

The Evangelistic services are continuing in the Evangelical church this week. The interest is growing, and attendances are larger. Next week they are to be held in the Methodist church.

With the great quantities of snow on the streets, one wonders how it could get away so nicely without flooding. There was little frost in the ground, the snow having come early.

At a meeting of temperance men Thursday night, the officers were instructed to inform the head organization that the local workers were willing to assist in a Dominion wide movement.

There was a good crowd of farmers here on Thursday to attend the auction sale of cattle, D. C. Cavin was auctioneer. The stock were shipped here by John Wilson.

Master Arthur Gilbert, while skating at the rink last Thursday, had the misfortune to break a small bone in his right ankle. He will be laid up for some time.

Many friends will be pleased to know that Mrs. A. P. George, who was operated on for appendicitis at Guelph, and who was so critically ill after, is now recovering nicely.

Coulter & Power will operate their own garage this year. They have secured the services of an expert from the Chevrolet firm at Oshawa, in the person of Mr. Charles Stenabaugh, who will have charge of the mechanical department.

The auditors' report has been printed. No citizen who cares anything about his town should be without a copy. In the report is set forth the entire year's business of the town, and the work of the auditors has made it so that it can be understood by anyone. A copy may be had for the asking from Clerk Geddes, Treasurer Struthers or The Times office.

Miss Hazel Webb left Monday for Chatham, where she will take vocal training. Miss Webb has delighted our people frequently with her singing, and it will be a source of satisfaction to know that she is to train her natural talent. She has interpreted many beautiful solos with such sweetness and clearness, that it would seem superfluous, at first thought, for her to train. But there are vast possibilities in the realm of music, and The Times rejoices, with all its readers, that Miss Webb is to take the opportunity of advancing herself.

The remains of the late Garfield Floto arrived here from Windsor Monday, and interment will take place this afternoon to Port Elgin cemetery. Deceased is a son of Mr. and Mrs. John Floto, of Port Elgin. He left here three years ago for Windsor, where he has been a locomotive fireman running out that city. He contracted typhoid fever, but was ill only a few days. Garfield was a bright young man of good character, well liked and popular with all the young people, and his demise is deeply regretted. Services are being held in the Evangelical church this (Wednesday) afternoon. Rev. Mr. Gischler officiating.

BUYERS' GUIDE

RATES—Contracts for 50 lines or over in a year 4c a line; regular weekly users of liners, 5c per line casual users of liners, 10c per line Black type, count two lines for one.

New whitewear at South End.

Read Falconer Bros. hat sale adv.

See McFadden about a new buggy.

Epsom Salts, 5c a lb. at South End.

Great hat sale on at Falconer Bros.

Coleman's smoked rolls, 8 and 10 lb. each, 24c per lb. North End Store.

A hat for every head, 25c, 50c, 75c, and $1.00. Your choice at Falconer Bros.

McFadden for buggies, cream separators, implements, etc.

Giant flowering Nasturtiums and superb mixed Sweet Peas sold in bulk at Falconer Bros

Big clearing sale of hundreds of Felt hats, 24c to $1.00 at Falconer Bros.

New Skirting and suiting at the South End.

Bring your cream to Jas. George and Son, for the Walkerton Creamery. It is tested and paid for right on the spot Call and get a can.

See McFadden for implements. We make prices right.

See the spring coats and coating at the South End.

Farmers notice—In stock now, a car of flower and feed. Special price in lots. N. McGillivray.

Get them planted early if you want good Sweet Peas. Try the superb mixed varieties sold in bulk by Falconer Bros.

McFadden sells the high-grade McLaughlin buggies.

Just try our chocolates. They are the best money can buy. McMurray.

Golden Bantam corn, American Wonder peas, Golden Wax beans, Erliana Tomato. These are like the rest of the garden seeds sold by Falconer Bros. You can't beat them.

Three specials—Two large fitting overall aprons, 60 and 75c; a neatly made house dress 85c. Just a few. Come quick if you want one. N. McGillivray.

Try Eaton's Butcher shop for fresh fish, salt fish, finnan haddie or oysters. All choice goods.

Our new spring suits, rain coats, shoes, shirts, etc. are priced to save dollars for you and build trade for us. F. R. Barber.

We sow. We grow. We know. You will make no mistake by buying your your garden seeds at Falconer Bros.

Rennie's and Ferry's garden seeds at South End.

Try Keobke for your next grocery or fruit order

The right place for men's work shirts, overalls and heavy shoes is Barber's.

Try Eaton's Butcher shop for Coleman's hams and rolls.

Swell Easter hats now in stock at F. R. Barber's.

Wanted—Eggs, and choice butter in pound prints. We pay you cash for them. G. McMurray.

Spring work shoes. See our stock, our prices are right. North End Store.

We invite you to shop with us. We save you money at McMurray's.

Get your garden seeds at Falconer Bros.

Neilson's chocolates—once used always used—you get them at Keobke's

Men's guaranteed suits at $16.50 in blues, and fancy worsteds Come and try them on. F. R. Barber.

Clover and Timothy seed. A full stock re-cleaned. Government stamped seed. North End Store.

Marvellous values in Felt hats and caps at Falconer Bros.

Keobke sells Neilson's soldier chocolate Send a bar to your soldier boy at the front

Mrs. Forrester, has returned from a visit to Toronto.

The Limerick winners have not been named by the judges for this issue.

Miss Beatrice McLean, has returned from St. Marys.

Miss Eva MacDuff was home from Galt, over Sunday.

Rev. Dr. McDougall of Keady, has been extended a call to North Bruce and St. Andrew's congregations.

Mrs. Roy Walker gave a splendid rendition of the solo "Come Unto Me" in the Presbyterian church Sunday evening.

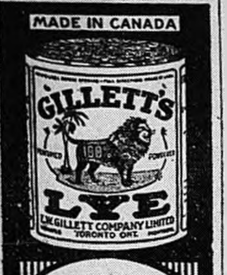
It was reported from Listowel that Harold Bronson, formerly with Mr. Martin here, had been killed in France, but there is no official verification as yet.

Mr. Ed. Forrester was in town Saturday, on his way back from the west. He brought back three cars of cattle and one car of potatoes.

Wm. Atkinson has received word that his grandson, Roy Sparling has been wounded in France. The Times printed a letter from Pte. Sparling a few weeks ago.

Alex. Mann left Tuesday for Toronto with the purpose, if he is fit, to join the 67th Battery. Alex. has already had some few months of military training, having taken the instruction and drill of University's officers training corps last season. Alex was a well trained Cadet having been Corporal at Goderich and Sergeant at Wingham.

MADE IN CANADA



Used for making hard and soft soap, for softening water, for cleaning, disinfecting and for over 500 other purposes.

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

E.W.GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED

Hollanders and Herrings.

Holland can claim the honor of having first established herring fisheries and taught its people the very great nutritious value of this fish. A Dutchman, Wilhelm Benkelszoon, discovered the secret of preserving herrings in the fourteenth century, and the salted herring made its appearance on the market in precisely the same manner as it now does, for the preserving process has undergone no marked change. Your Dutch fishermen is an expert at his job and can manage as many as 1,200 fish in an hour, working at top speed. He ties a short knife to the third and fourth fingers of his right hand by a string, which is attached to the handle of the knife. He thrusts it through the gill cavities and, with a sharp cut, brings away the gills, heart, gullet and pectoral fins of the unfortunate herring.

Minard's Liniment lumberman's friend

Women's Time Schedules.

Few women speak of a train starting slightly off the even hour, as the 3.03 train for example, or the 3.12. "Three" will do. It bothers a man a heap to go hunting for a 3 o'clock train by feminine directions, when it is a 3.12 train. For some women "3" will do for the 2.54 train; it's near enough. Then the man following feminine directions, unless he is on his guard against these pitfalls, is lost.

Probably, if it were not for his business training, which teaches a man that 3.02 is not 3, and 3.01, not 3.01½, not 3.01¾, but 3.02, he'd be better natured about women's time schedules.—Exchange.

Spanking Doesn't Cure!

Don't think children can be cured of bed-wetting by spanking them. The trouble is constitutional, the child cannot help it. I will send FREE to any mother my successful home treatment, with full instructions. If your children trouble you in this way, send no money, but write me to-day. My treatment is highly recommended to adults troubled with urine difficulties by day or night. Address

Mrs. M. Summers.

BOX 8 WINDSOR, Ontario.

"Pray Before Being Married."

Here is a Russian proverb that might be made good use of. It certainly would dispel a multitude of sorrows, especially the last one, which would prevent many hasty marriages and relieve the courts of many divorce cases. It takes matrimony out of the pale of whims and makes a divine consideration of it. The proverb runs this way:

"If you go to war, pray; if you go on a sea journey, pray twice, but pray three times if you are going to be married."

Good advice, all of it. There is too much that is hysterical in the matrimonial venture, and a little praying will tend to relieve the mind.—Ohio State Journal.

Ask for Minard's and take no other

Dublin Castle.

Dublin castle has a history of over seven centuries, for it was King John who in 1204 ordered it to be built, "well fortified, with good fosses and thick walls strong enough to defend or control the city." Henry III., when about to visit Ireland in 1243, ordered the addition of a hall, "with sufficient windows and glass casements," and other improvements were made in succeeding reigns, particularly by the Duke of Clarence, son of Edward III., who as viceroy spent much money on the castle to make it convenient (as his father complained when called upon to pay) "for his sports and other pleasures."—London Standard.

It surely isn't all peaches and cream in this fighting game.

A CURIOUS CUSTOM.

How the Dusky Maidens of Western Africa Win Husbands.

The natives of western Africa, and especially those on the coast, retain many quaint customs. When a girl has reached her eleventh or twelfth year she is considered quite old enough to enter into the bonds of matrimony. She is taken to the bank of the nearest river and an offering to the particular deities that she and her tribe worship is made with all due solemnity beside the stream. The dusky maid is then publicly washed in the river; a bracelet of black and white beads and gold is placed around her waist, or, if her family are not rich enough to provide beads of gold, her waist is simply marked with white lines.

She is then dressed in the best of the family wardrobe and is escorted in a procession through the town to show to all beholders of her beauty that she has reached the marrying age. Her hair is fantastically plaited and she is perfumed with scents.

All this done, if she is lucky a number of eligible young bachelors comes forward and make offers for her hand and heart, and the match is arranged on a strict cash basis. The preliminaries concluded, the marriage takes place. The bridegroom gives a feast, to which he and his family and the bride and her family all come. On the day after the feast the bridegroom shows his appreciation of his wife by powdering her head and shoulders with fine clay, and once more there is a procession through the streets of the village.

Took Friend's Advice And Got Results

HOW M. C. LINDOS FOUND A CURE IN DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

One of the Reasons Why Dodd's Kidney Pills Have Had a Phenomenal Growth of Popularity in the West.

Ellscott, Alta., March 29th.—(Special.)—The growth of popularity of Dodd's Kidney Pills in this section of the Great West has been phenomenal. They cure kidney disease. That much has been proved again and again. One of the latest proofs comes from M. C. Lindos, well known and highly respected here.

"Thanking Dodd's Kidney Pills seems a small way of expressing my gratitude," M. C. Lindos states. "I suffered from headaches and dizziness and was unable to find anything that would do me any good. I tried several medicines that were advertised to cure my trouble, but they did not.

Dodd's Kidney Pills were recommended to me by a friend and I sent for a box and gave them a trial. The result is that I am feeling fine now. I shall always keep a box of Dodd's Kidney Pills handy."

Dodd's Kidney Pills cured M. C. Lindos because the trouble came from the kidneys. Lumbago, rheumatism, dropsy, heart disease, diabetes and Bright's Disease are other troubles that come from sick kidneys. To cure them cure the kidneys with Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Your Corner.

Don't you like your little corner of
the world?
Have you sweetened it with sunshine and with song.
Have you tried to make it brighter as
you toiled,
Have you tried to right its sorrow
and its wrong?
Do you think it's just the finest spot
you know,
And the noblest spot for effort that
could be?
Have you made it shed around a
brighter glow?
Have you tried to help the rest of
us to see?
Are you happy in your station and
your time,
And contented with the way that
things go on;
Have you made the little corner round
you chime,
Does it sparkle with the dewdrops
in the dawn?
Do the thousands that go marching on
their way
Stop to smile before the beauty that
you've brought
From the chaos and the turmoil of
the fray
By a little friendly purpose and
sweet thought?
Don't you like the little corner He
has given
For your gladness and your use and
your delight?
Have you made it just a little nearer
Heaven,
Have you turned it from its darkness and its night?
It's your corner and it ought to be so
fine
No other corner anywhere could
glow
With the beauty and the gladness and
the shine
The [illegible] special little corner's
learned to know.

—Baltimore Sun.

Minard's Liniment Used by Physicians

Wigg—Henpeckke has sent his wife to Florida; I wonder if she is enjoying the winter. Wagg—I don't know, but I'll bet he is.

"SALADA"

It has the reputation of nearly a quarter of a century behind every packet sold——

Black—Green—or Mixed —— E 204

SUBMARINE HAS EARS.

Microphones Direct This Ship When Submerged.

Although the submarine is blind after it dives it can be made to hear with the aid of microphones or electric ears. Edward F. Chandler, an inventor who has made a close study of submarine problems, has worked out a method of utilizing microphones whereby a submerged craft may direct its course accurately toward a hostile ship. He gives an interesting explanation of this method in the Popular Science Monthly.

"In the modern telephone," says Mr. Chandler, "the transmitter is essentially a microphone, the pressure of the sound waves being communicated to the conductors by means of a diaphragm. The submarine equipped for battle under the sea is provided with microphones on its port and starboard bows. Telephone ear-pieces enable the submarine commander to listen to the sounds gathered by the microphones. If the submarine is not pointed head on toward the ship to be destroyed the microphone on the offside will hear less than the other, and the difference in the volume of sound received by the two microphone detectors will be noted at once in the telephone receivers. The commander changes his course until he hears equally well with both ear-pieces.

"While it is perfectly feasible to direct a submarine by telephone it is much more effective to convert the microphone vibrations into visual signals. As a result the commander of a submarine has only to watch a finger move over a dial in order to know what course he should steer. In a sense he sees the sound which the microphone detectors hear.

"While a visual steering indicator is primarily depended upon to guide the submarine on its deadly errand, telephones are connected with the microphones, to be used when the occasion arises. With their aid the commander can distinguish one under-water sound from another and interpret it correctly. A tramp steamer can be microphonically distinguished from a Mauretania, a torpedo boat from a super-dreadnought, and above all a sub-surface craft from a surface craft. Thus the character of an unseen ship miles away can be ascertained.

"But apart from listening to passing ships, the telephones will be required to receive messages from an admiral on a battleship five miles away. Both warships and merchantmen are equipped, with submarine signalling devices—devices which send forth either bell sounds or rhythmic vibrations. It is easy to see how useful they can be made to telegraph orders to a submarine under water five miles or more away."

Difference in Complexions.

The difference in the complexions of people is due to the varying amounts of pigment; very dark people, those with dark eyes and dark hair, have a great deal of this coloring material in their cells. A great many people are neither light nor very dark. They have less than the dark-complexioned people and more than the light-complexioned people. When the hair turns gray it is because the pigment has disappeared. As this is due to the loss of this coloring material, dark complexioned people turn grey sooner than light-complexioned people. The structure of the skin showing how these cells are made in layers can be seen by examining the skin with a microscope.

He adopts the opinion of others like a monk in the Sorbonne.—Pascal.

FOLK TALES.

Ethical Wisdom Always Taught by Them.

At the bottom of the folk tale there was nearly always a basis of folk wisdom—the perception that right-thinking and doing could bring people through all worldly, and even personal, limitations and obstacles. The stories were told by the common folks, who had to contend with every kind of material disadvantage, says the Christian Science Monitor. But they managed to grasp the essentials of existence in that hard schooling, and the greatest, simplest and most universal of folk tales, the parables, were told to them.

In the folk tales of the world, according to the standing of the nation's ethical barometer, we find certain lessons taught perpetually. Kindness is always repaid in some unexpected form or other, even when the kindly act has passed from the doer's memory; and the humblest person or creature may prove the most powerful friend in time of need. The old woman by the roadside with her burden, the old man with his stick, the traveler, the ill-treated dog or cat, even the insect in difficulties, the tired horse—all are agencies of untold good to those who befriend them, while those who pass with closed hand and heart find fortune strangely, adamantly adverse.

Again, the others with money, the eldest sons and heirs, who strut in confident pride, depending on, or puffed up by their material possessions, are the losers in the supreme quest, where the younger sons, often plain, sometimes dull or slow, but always kind hearted and always poor, are assured of triumph; and, in the story's course, slow wits develop and simple common sense and trust are shown to be of greater value in predicaments than the learning of schools. Indeed, a most delicate distinction is made between intellect and intelligence. Book learning, coupled with pride and scorn, is shown to be worthless, while good cheer, a sense of humor and a kind heart invariably solve the knottiest problem presented.

Bad news should be broken gently, not to mention cold storage eggs.

CHILDHOOD CHIMES.

Oh, happy were the days we spent
Aroon our mither's knee;
No one beneath the firmament,
Was half sae kind as she;
She tellt us, and took great pains
To please our roving e'e;
When we were puir wee toddling weans
Aroon oor mither's knee.

Refrain:
A mither's friendship is sincere,
A mither's love's divine;
Our mither dear, we'll aye revere
For Auld Lang Syne.

When we were puir wee toddling weans,
Frae sin and sorrow free,
Misfortune's mystic icy chains,
On life's weird sombre sea,
Did never press us hard and sair
And knock us a' ajee,
Every day was bright and fair,
Aroon oor mither's knee.

Thae bonnie days are past and gane,
And braw and big are we;
A crookit road we may hae ta'en,
And wild, and wayward be;
But oh, we ken tho' folly reigns,
Our hearts were pure and free,
When we were puir wee toddling weans
Aroon oor mither's knee.

J. C. [illegible] Jackson street west, Hamilton.

Orang Utan.

The large anthropoids of Borneo and Sumatra are usually called orang outangs. This form, it seems, is not correct. Orang signifies man and outang, or utang, debt, something owing, so that orang outang would simply mean a man in debt. The correct Malay name is orang utan, or outan. This signifies the forest man in distinction to orang dusum, or village (civilized) man.

COLT DISTEMPER

You can prevent this loathsome disease from running through your stable and cure all the colts suffering with it when you begin the treatment. No matter how young. SPOHN'S is safe to use on any colt. It is wonderful how it prevents all distempers, no matter how colts or horses at any age are "exposed." All good druggists and turf goods houses sell SPOHN'S.

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND

SPOHN MEDICAL CO.

Chemists and Bacteriologists Goshen, Ind., U.S.A.

China's Altar of Heaven.

There is no altar in earth which vies in marble majesty with the Altar of Heaven — Tien Tain in the south of the Chinese city of Peking, which Emperor Yung Le of the Ming dynasty, reared in A. D. 1420, with its triple balustrades, stairs and platforms of pure white marble carved miraculously its great circle covering a wide area in the midst of a vast inclosure. Standing alone, deserted under the blue Chinese sky, it is a dream of majesty and beauty. As the great setting of a scene of ritual pomp that calls for thousands and thousands of robed celebrants with music, incense, sacrifice, it is transcendently imposing and impressing. There the emperor knelt once a year and worshipped "the only being in the universe he could look up to"—Shang Ti—the emperor of the world above, whose court was in the sky and the spear tips of whose soldiers were the stars.

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

SPECIALISTS

Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin, Kidney, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases.

Call or send history for free advice. Medicine furnished in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Consultation Free

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

25 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

Please Mention This Paper.

The Rabbi of Lyons.

He bowed and held it to the lips of the
stricken son of France,—
And the shells burst fast and the thick
smoke hung over the soil of old Romance,—
A Rabbi holding a crucifix, bending to
earth:— Nay, friend,
Did you ever see a hunted Jew to his
"Christian" tyrant bend
As the Rabbi of Lyons bowed there—
bowed low with the crucifix
Of Christ rejected by Christians . . .
Can oil with water mix?
Then mix Christ's love with the "Christian's" . . . but the Rabbi of Lyons
Recked not the nameless crimes of hate
that unto his race were done
In the name of the Christ whose symbol of Love he held as he was bid—
And as the Christian asked the Jew,
so the Jew for the Christian did . . .

Perchance the dying soldier then,
through the closing dark divined
In clearer splendor the mystery of the
love and grace entwined
By the fingers of a Jew around the
crucifix of Christ,
And perchance his lips on those fingers
too pressed a kiss that well sufficed! . . .

* * * *

He bent, he bowed, with the crucifix; he
held it firmly and well
For a dying Catholic to kiss . . .
Then crashed a sudden shell
And the Grand Rabbi of Lyons by the
side of the Christian fell.
—Hyman Adelstein, in Canadian Jewish Chronicle.

Bird Bathers.

An ornithologist, swimming in the blue sea, said: "Birds enjoy baths as much as we do. Take, for instance, wild ducks. Wild ducks adore a fresh water bath. Though they feed over salt water, they will bathe only in fresh. They'll fly thirty or forty miles inland for their weekly fresh water dip.

"Sparrows go in for a wet bath and a dry one—a wet bath of clean water and a dry one of clean dust.

"The partridge takes a loam bath. He loosens up a square foot of the chocolate colored loam and bathes his plumes in it for half an hour at a stretch.

"All birds love a bath of ashes. Wherever, in the prairies, you see an ash heap, the sign of a forest fire, a flock of birds will rise up from it if you go too near—birds that have been polishing their feathers in the silvery ashes as a servant polishes knives."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

I was cured of Bronchitis and Asthma by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
MRS. A. LIVINGSTONE.
Lot 5, P. E. I.

I was cured of a severe attack of Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
JOHN MADER.
Mahone Bay.

I was cured of a severely sprained leg by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
JOSHUA A. WYNACHT.
Bridgewater.

Household Hints.

Gasoline will not leave a circle around the spot it is used to clean if it is mixed with cornmeal, or if a little salt is added to it before applying.

Washclothes and towels marked in crossstitch with his own initials will encourage the small boy in the hard ways of cleanliness.

To warm rolls, put them in a deep dish, cover them tightly and set in the warming oven. The steam, being confined, will make the rolls soft and fresh.

A very easy way to keep pumpkin for out-of-season pies is to cut it in pieces, dry them in the oven and put away in oiled paper. When needed, soak over night, then simmer gently until done and proceed to use as desired.

When taking down your screen, number both screen and window to save yourself trouble in spring, and make a note of the new screens needed.

HERE'S NOVELTY.

It's a two-in-one hat.

At first glance it looks like any other broad-brimmed sports hat.

But look again and you'll discover that the brim unclasps, and comes off.

The crown and narrow brim (under the wide straw brim) are of glistening satin.

Use the small hat for traveling, carry the brim flat in your trunk or suitcase, and wear the combination when you arrive at your destination and dress up.

It seems as though the one opportunity that is ever present is the opportunity to do the wrong thing.

HELP WANTED.

LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN and light sewing at home, whole or spare time; good pay; work sent any distance; charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Company, Montreal.

WANTED—SECOND HAND FOR WET finishing department, work chiefly heavy woollens and blankets; good position for right man. State age and experience. Slingsby Mfg. Company, Ltd., Brantford, Ont.

WANTED — PROBATIONERS TO train for nurses. Apply, Welland Hospital, St. Catharines.

MONEY ORDERS.

DOMINION EXPRESS MONEY ORders are on sale in five thousand offices throughout Canada.

TRADE BRIEFS.

French farmers will receive a premium of 15.8 cents a bushel on all wheat grown in 1917 and yearly thereafter while the maximum selling prices prevail.

Guatemala's perfumery imports in 1916 were valued at $16,225, of which the United States supplied products amounting to $5,963.

One thousand bales of sisal were shipped from the Hawaiian Islands to San Francisco in 1916. Ten thousand tons of potash, valued at $3,500,000, were produced. Nebraska's alkali lakes yielded the largest amount.

Clogs are replacing leather shoes in London, England, according to reports. Their cost is but one-quarter of that of a pair of shoes.

British Honduras shipped 942,[illegible] pounds of crude chicle gum, valued at $305,785, to the United States in 1916. This was a slight decrease from the exports of the previous year.

Japanese flour is gradually replacing the American product in Hong Kong, China. Bags of forty-nine pounds each retailed in the past year at prices ranging from $2.50 to [illegible].

A short railway line has been built in Shanghai, China, to connect two longer important railroads. Steel work for the five bridges on the new line was supplied by an American firm.

SICKLY BABIES

Sickly babies—little ones who are troubled with their stomach and bowels; whose teething is painful; digestion bad and who cannot sleep well can be made healthy and happy with Baby's Own Tablets. Concerning the Tablets, Mrs. Wilfrid Dumpus, Val Brilliant, Que., writes: "Please send me a box of Baby's Own Tablets as I would not care to be without them. I have used them for constipation, and vomiting and am well pleased with the result." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Here and There.

Gray will be a popular color for hats as well as for dresses this spring.

Many of the high turbans are trimmed with flaring wings of ribbon.

Collars and necklines show many variations in the new dresses.

A chemise blouse of crepe de chine, with plaits and a sash looped over at the side, is both becoming and practical.

Intricate patterns of soutache braiding ornament the large pockets, the bodice and the panel apron of one spring dress.

A dainty voile blouse has touches of hand embroidery in pink, and hand ruffles of Valenciennes lace which appear at both top and bottom of the cuff.

Bead and leather ornaments are favorite trimmings for the spring hats, and a string of wooden beads encircles more than one crown.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house

Unanimous Consent.

There was a wedding in a certain church the other day, and, as usual, the minister in the course of the ceremony said: "If any one has aught to say why this couple should not be joined in the holy bonds of wedlock, let him now speak or forever hold his peace." During the silence that followed a man who was accustomed to serving as a chairman of meetings, arose and, rapping the top of the pew sharply with his knuckles, said, "There being no objection the motion is carried."

The people who try to kill time will discover that time has more lives than a cat.

"Oh, come! Stop borrowing trouble." "Borrowing! Gee whiz, man; trouble isn't like money. When I borrow money I can forget about it right away."—Boston Transcript.

Man's Staff of Life is the whole wheat grain—not the white, starchy centre of the wheat—make no mistake about that—but be sure you get the whole wheat grain in a digestible form. **Shredded Wheat Biscuit** contains all the tissue-building, energy-creating material in the whole wheat, steam-cooked, shredded and baked. A perfect food for the nourishment of the human body. A better balanced ration than meat, or eggs, or starchy vegetables, supplying the greatest amount of body-building nutriment at lowest cost. For breakfast with milk or cream, or for any meal with fruits. Made in Canada.

The New Series CHEVROLET

FOUR-NINETY ROADSTER

$680
F.O.B. OSHAWA

TOURING TYPE $695
F.O.B. OSHAWA

CHEVROLET FOUR-NINETY ROADSTER—THE CAR FOR BUSINESS

FEATURES OF THE NEW SERIES

Valve-in-head Motor.
Electric Lighting and Starting System.
Three Speeds forward and reverse.
Combination Clutch Brake.
Search and Dimmer Lights.
Double Reversible Windshield.
Oil Indicator Light Equipment.
Heavy Frame and High Clearance.
Strong Springs and fine upholstery.
Mohair Tailored Top
Non-Skid Tires on rear wheels.

Chevrolet Motor Company of Canada, Limited

OSHAWA, - ONTARIO

Western Service and Distributing Branch: REGINA, SASK.

There is a Chevrolet dealer in your locality anxious to give you a demonstration. See him before you buy your 1917 motor car. Write to Oshawa for a new catalogue, showing all Chevrolet models.

FOR LARGER FARM CROPS IN ONTARIO

Timely Information by Expert at Legislature Agricultural Committee.

GROW MORE BEANS

Seed Grown in Locality Where It Will Be Used is Advocated.

At the inaugural meeting of the Agricultural Committee of the Legislature held recently in Toronto a propaganda was instituted towards meeting the problems imposed by the war on the agricultural industry. At the request of Sir William Hearst, Minister of Agriculture, Prof. C. A. Zavitz, of the Ontario Agricultural College, spoke at some length on the ways and means of increasing crop production and the right kinds of materials to use. Sir William himself made a few remarks emphasizing the need not only of growing foodstuffs, but of growing those kinds of foodstuffs which will be most needed both here and in the mother country.

There was a desire on all sides, said Prof. Zavitz, to do all possible to meet the very trying conditions that existed at the present time, but he hoped the suggestions he had to offer would be of real service in connection with the increase, if possible, and especially the quality of the crops of Ontario for the coming year.

BETTER CROPS WITH LESS LABOR

Owing to the scarcity of labor all possible means should be adopted to economize labor. While many of these suggestions were obvious, their importance could not be too strongly emphasized if actual results were to be achieved on the year's operations. He, therefore, said as a first consideration the farmer should get ready for the year's crop before the snow disappears from the ground. The seed should be selected, cleaned and got ready for spring sowing. In the great majority of cases it had been found that the seed which produced the best results was that grown in the locality where it would be used. In college they had learned from a long series of experiments that "plump" seed gave much better results than small seed, but more seed would have to be used in sowing, as the plants from this class of seed were larger and more vigorous than from small seed.

PLANT AT THE RIGHT TIME.

The next point made was the importance of planting the seed at the right time. Much had also been learned in this respect by experiments at the college. Briefly these results indicated that in the case of spring wheat it was important to get it in the ground just as quickly as the land could be worked. This should be immediately followed by oats. The barley should be put in next, then peas and beans. Getting the seed into the ground at the right time means an addition of bushels per acre.

BEANS SHOULD BE GROWN.

Turning his attention to the crops that might be sown to advantage, Prof. Zavitz urged an increased sowing of beans. Beans were grown extensively in Michigan and New York States, and it was reasonable to assume that Ontario, lying between them, could grow beans profitably. The bean was a highly concentrated food product, and the seed available in Ontario was comparatively free from disease. The variety that he thought could be used to best advantage was the common white pea bean. They are already grown to some extent in every county in the province, and could be greatly extended with profit. Prevailing prices are high and will continue to be as long as the war lasts. He very strongly urged the growing of more beans.

The pea crop might also be increased, but he did not urge this strongly. Like the bean, the pea was a concentrated food.

ROOM FOR MORE OATS.

Another crop that could be increased to great advantage, said Prof. Zavitz, was oats. The oat crop was exceedingly important. It was needed to feed our live stock, and live stock was greatly needed. The oat crop of Ontario was worth in value about one-quarter of all farm crops. Reiterating his former advice about sowing good seed, he declared the farmer should insist on getting seed oats of a known variety. There was a limited supply of O. A. C. No. 72 oats, and he understood the Dominion Government was arranging to get "Banner" seed oats from the west; in fact, about 400,000 bushels had been collected for seed purposes in the terminal elevators. If the farmer could not secure these he suggested that No. 1 commercial seed oats be purchased, but on no account the ordinary commercial feeding oats. This point he strongly emphasized as being essential to success—first home-grown seed and next western seed of known variety.

Prof. Zavitz warned the farmers against purchasing at a high price oats that were exploited by United State seed houses when the same quality of seed could be purchased in Ontario at from one-third to one-quarter the price.

THE POTATO SITUATION.

At the request of the committee, Professor Zavitz referred briefly to the potato question. The existing high price of potatoes, he thought would result in a great many people in cities and towns using vacant land for potato growing this year. This crop could also be very well extended, because of its great food value. As to methods to be employed in sowing, he said, that best returns would be secured from sowing small. Immature potatoes from good, healthy plants, as distinguished from small potatoes of a poor variety. Large potatoes, when used, should be cut into pieces of about two ounces in weight. Experiments along this line had been conducted over a series of years, and the two-ounce seed, under exactly similar conditions to one-ounce pieces and less, had given a yield of 177 bushels per acre. This was also demonstrated at the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa where they got better results from potatoes from Indian Head than from places further south. Not because the potatoes came from Indian Head, but rather that the potatoes did not come to the same degree of maturity. Give first preference to your home-grown seed by all means.

The weather conditions last year, said Professor Zavitz, were abnormal. Fortunately most of the seed in Ontario was free from disease. The labor shortage continued to be acute, and it could not well be overcome while the war lasted. But he was assured that if the suggestions that he had thrown out to the committee were adopted seriously by the farmers of Ontario, the seed prepared before the snow disappears, sowing done at the proper time, and "plump" seed selected, free from disease of blight, the results to the farmers from this season's crop, given reasonable weather conditions, would be astonishing to the farmers themselves and a great help to the country.

RUSSIANS IN MESOPOTAMIA

Force Driving Turks From Persia Cross the Border.

Foe Still in Retreat From Kermanshah.

Petrograd Cable, via London—— Russian troops, driving southwestward from Sakkiz, Persia, have crossed the Mesopotamian frontier into Turkish territory, the War Office announced to-day.

The Turks are still in retreat in the district southwest of Kermanshah.

The season of bad weather has begun on the Perso-Mesopotamia fighting front, the statement announces. It reads:

"Caucasus front: In the direction of Sakkiz our advanced detachments pursuing the Turks have crossed the frontier into Turkish territory. In the direction of Kermanshah the pursuit of the Turks continues. The bad weather season has begun.

"Western and Roumanian fronts: There has been great reconnoitering activity by enemy detachments, and also reciprocal firing."

SUB. VICTIMS.

Steamer Brayhead and Two Sailing Vessels Sunk.

London Cable.—The captain of the [illegible] to the local agency from the owners of the Head line: Brayhead, reported the ship sunk by a German submarine last Wednesday, while on a voyage from St. John to Belfast. She left here on March 1 with a large general cargo.

Chief Officer McCartney and sixteen men were landed to-day in an exhausted condition, while two of the boat's crew died of exposure. Capt. Hay and the rest of the ship's company of [illegible] are still missing. The Brayhead was of 2,851 tons, built in 1894, and owned by the Western Steamship Co., Limited, of Belfast.

[illegible] Report.—The [illegible] Norwegian sailing vessel Collingwood, 1,042 tons [illegible], reported that his vessel was sunk on March 12 by a submarine whose commander gave him ten minutes to abandon ship. Two hours before that time, he said, the submarine sunk the French sailing vessel Jules Gommes, [illegible] tons gross.

"DOPE" FIEND KILLS THREE

Vancouver Police Chief and a Boy Are Dead

Also the Slayer — Two Others Wounded.

Vancouver, B. C. Report.—Three killed and two others wounded is the total to date of an attempt by the police to effect the arrest yesterday of a negro named Tait in a house at the corner of Jackson avenue and Harris street. George Rolph, a nine-year-old boy, is [illegible] one of the killed.

Tait is well known to the police as a "dope" fiend. The police were called to the house by the landlord, whom Tait had assaulted. When Tait saw the police approaching the house he opened fire with a shotgun, the first shot hitting young Rolph, who lived half an hour. Chief of Police McLean joined the attacking force and in a rush on the house was brought down, and when the body was recovered it was found his head had been half shot off. Detective Cameron received two wounds in the head, and Constable Johnson was wounded in the face.

At 11 o'clock last night the police rushed the house and gained entrance, only to find that Tait was dead, but a woman, Frankie Russell, was uninjured. She was arrested.

It is not known whether Tait killed himself or was killed by a shot from the police. It was found that Tait had been armed with a shotgun and an automatic revolver.

An ordinary letter clip, tied with a six-inch piece of cord to the leg of the sewing table, is useful for holding the end of a seam while you are basting it, and for other purposes that will suggest themselves to the sewer.

CONGRESS EXTRA SESSION CALLED ON STATE OF WAR

President Summons Houses For April 2, Probably to Declare the Condition Exists.

Members Overwhelmingly In Favor---Governor Advocates Aid to Allies.

Washington report says—President Wilson to-day called Congress in extra session on April 2nd.

The purpose of the extra session is to take action on the state of war which admittedly exists between the United States and Germany.

Congress probably will be asked to declare that a state of war has existed since some recent date, when German submarines began conducting their most warlike operations against American commerce.

In his proclamation calling Congress together, the President states that it is for the purpose of receiving a communication from him concerning "grave questions of international policy".

The proclamation does not state specifically that the President considers a state of war exists, but leaves the question for discussion in his address, and for action by Congress.

The President's proclamation follows:

"Whereas, public interests require that the Congress of the United States should be convened in extra session, at 12 o'clock noon, on the second day of April, 1917, to receive a communication by the executive on grave questions of national policy;

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and declare that an extraordinary occasion requires the Congress of the United States to convene in extra session at the capitol in the city of Washington, on the second day of April, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, of which all persons who shall at that time be entitled to act as members thereof are hereby required to take notice.

"Given under my hand and the seal of the United States of America, the 21st day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and of the independence of the United States the141st.

In his address at the opening of the extra session the President will recite the overt acts committed against the United States by Germany. The foremost overt act which brought the President to his decision was the torpedoing without warning of the American merchantman Vigilancia, with the loss of fifteen lives, some of them Americans.

The sentiment in Congress is understood to be overwhelmingly in favor of a declaration that as a result of Germany's acts against the United States a state of war already exists.

Officials and diplomats have openly acknowledged that a state of war between the United States and Germany has existed for some time, but that the situation became most pronounced last Sunday, when the three American ships were destroyed by submarines in quick succession, and some American lives were lost. Practically all the President's closest advisers at once made up their minds that Germany was actually conducting war against the United States, and that the situation must be met promptly.

WOULD AID THE ALLIES.

New York Report——W. P. G. Harding, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, in an address here last night, declared it was his personal belief that Congress should immediately enact legislation enabling the Government to lend its credit to the Entente Allies, who are fighting for a cause in which all Americans are interested. He said the United States Government should not hesitate to extend a credit of one billion dollars, taking as security therefor the simple obligation of Great Britain and France.

"We should remember," he said, "that we have a common cause. My personal opinion is that it is clearly the duty of every man of influence to exert every honorable means in his power for the purpose of inducing Congress to do what it can do most quickly and effectively in the present crisis."

WALL STREET APPROVES

New York report says—President Wilsons call for an extra session of Congress a fortnight in advance of the date originally enacted was received in Wall street shortly before the opening of the stock market and met with general approval. First prices were firm to strong, war shares rising 1 to 3 points. United States Steel was the conspicuous feature, however, its first offering comprising 25,000 shares at 117 1-4, an extreme gain of three quarters of a point.

Shippings also displayed marked strength, but rails were little changed, except for a three-point rise in Seaboard Air Line preferred.

RUSHING PREPARATIONS.

Washington Report——The Cabinet, which urged the move upon the President at yesterday's session, is described by its members as having been more thoroughly united than it has been on any other question that has come before it.

All the resources of the United States, industrial as well as military, are steadily being mobilized to place the nation in the fullest state of readiness for any eventuality.

For the present the responsibility rests with the navy, which is arming American merchant ships, placing rush orders for submarine chasers, spending $115,000,000 by special authority of Congress to hurry the naval construction already under way, advancing the graduation of classes at Annapolis, protecting American harbors against invasion by German submarines, and marshalling the industrial resources necessary to stand behind the fleet.

Plans for the army are not so fully matured. It is believed, however, that President Wilson will realize the possibility of the army's participation in war when he addresses Congress, by discussing the need of universal military training. In a tentative way plans for marshalling the full strength of the regular army, the National Guard and the raising of a volunteer army of 500,000 men have been worked out in the Army War College. The volunteer army of 500,000 is planned as a nucleus of what eventually would be an army of 3,000,000, and would be assembled in training camp.

The mobilization of industrial resources has gone much further. Hundreds of great corporations, through the efforts of the Council of National defence, have prepared themselves to utilize their full efficiency in the defence of the nation.

President Wilson chose April 2 for the opening of the extra session because he thought it would be impossible for all members of Congress to reach Washington earlier.

CHEAP COPPER FOR FORCES.

Washington Report——The principal American copper producers have agreed to furnish the Government copper needed for the army and navy during the coming year at sixteen and a fraction cents a pound, about one-half of the current market price. Forty-five million pounds is the amount to be delivered. This solves one of the important problems in connection with large orders for munitions, soon to be placed, and is the first big concession in response to the appeals to the patriotism of the country's industries since the navy's agreements with the shipbuilders and steel makers for profit cutting. The action of the copper producers was announced by the Council of National Defence.

AN AIR MIRAGE.

Experience of a British Aviator at the Front.

London Cable.—An account of a mirage in the clouds is given in a letter from a British flying Corps officer on the Western front. He says:

"I had often wondered what it would feel like to see a machine coming straight for me and to know that a collision was inevitable. I had the experience this afternoon, only the collision did not take place.

"I was on patrol with five other machines over the lines, and had just gone into a cloud bank. Just before going I saw the 'plane on my right turning to cross in front of me. Suddenly I saw a machine of the same type as mine appear out of the cloud about fifty feet away, making straight for me.

"Instinctively I jammed my nose hard down and went as near a nose dive as possible. The other plane did the same. I turned. The other turned into me.

"I was in a cold perspiration all over by this time, so I thought 'Here goes; if I am going to crash, it might as well be complete.' So straight for it I went. We got closer and closer, and-bift' my machine and—its mirage in the clouds met.

"It seemed like a hideous nightmare and I can still see the machine doing its utmost to crash into me. I think I can say I have had the full horrors of a collision in the air without its actually taking place. I finally got out of the clouds, and had not the faintest idea where I was, until a shell reminded me that I was a little too close over the German lines."

The surgeon may boast that he never loses a case, until he operates on the Stock Exchange.

CHURCHILL ON HIS DEFENCE

Former First Lord of Admiralty Makes Reply.

To Criticism of the Gallipoli Campaign.

London Cable.——Winston Spencer Churchill, former First Lord of the Admiralty, in the debate on the report of the Dardanelles Commission in the House, severely criticised the manner in which the Dardanelles Commission's report had been prepared.

"They built up the narrative by clippings and snippings from documents and by single sentences from the evidence of witnesses," said Mr. Churchill. He added that this method was in direct conflict with accepted principles and detrimental to public and personal interests.

Mr. Churchill admitted, however, that the commissioners had swept away, directly or by implication, many serious and reckless charges, and that the burden of responsibility which he had borne alone for the last two years was now shared with the most eminent men the country had produced in generations. He therefore welcomed the report as an instalment of fair play.

The decision with regard to the Dardanelles, said Mr. Churchill, was not based on the opinions of experts, but on the plans of experts and the readiness of experts to execute those plans. Nobody had a right to say naval opinion was not marshalled behind the Admiralty's action.

The speaker deprecated what he characterized as attempts to ascertain whether the experts were enthusiastic toward the enterprise long after it had failed, and at the time the search was being made for a culprit. Such methods were pernicious to the last degree to efficiency and the resolute conduct of the war.

Warmly denying that he urged Lord Fisher, then First Sea Lord, to give his silent and reluctant consent to the enterprise, Mr. Churchill said:

"Lord Fisher did not declare definitely that he consented to undertake the operation. After balancing all the possibilities he exerted himself to the utmost and even offered to go out himself and take charge of it. It was not until the new situation had arisen and the Admiral on the spot was unwilling to go forward that Lord Fisher said he would not press him."

Then, Mr. Churchill added, the differences between Lord Fisher and himself began for the first time.

SLAUGHTER OF THE INNOCENTS

Bulgar Gas Bombs On Monastir Killed Over 60.

Mostly All of Them Women and Children.

Corful, Greece Cable, via London Calbe——Asphyxiating gas bombs thrown into the open city of Monastir by the Bulgarians in their violent bombardment on March 17 killed more than sixty civilians, including twenty-five women and thirty-one children, according to the Serbian press bureau. Nearly twenty others, mostly women and children, were killed by shell fire. The bureau has received the following from Saloniki:

"According to supplementary reports the exact number of the victims of the terrible bombardment of the open town of Monastir by the Bulgarians on March 17, was: Killed, 5 old men 9 women, 5 children; wounded, 2 old men, 2 women. Killed by asphyxiating gas: 6 old men, 25 women, 31 children; suffering from effects of gas, 61, who are not expected to recover."

SAW SUBS. NETTED.

U. S. Sea Captain Witnessed Their Capture.

[illegible] Report.—A wide gulf [illegible] submarines was reported to-night by Captain H. L. Smith of the American steamer Alaskan, which arrived to-day from La Pallice, France, for New York, according to the pilot who brought the ship into the harbor. The [illegible], Captain Smith said, were detected lurking beneath the surface of the sea by aeroplane observers of the [illegible] patrol. The aeroplanes signalled for trawlers and circled about, directing the placing of nets. In a little while the nets were drawn completely about the unsuspecting submarines, which were [illegible] and brought to the surface. They were lying side by side in the harbor of La Pallice when the Alaskan sailed.

AFTER HOLLWEG.

German Party Working to Have Chancellor Removed.

Amsterdam, March 21.—A Munich despatch to the Berlin Tageblatt says the "national committee for the swift overthrow of England" held a secret meeting on Monday and discussed measures for forcing Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg out of office. The despatch adds that a great popular demonstration is to be held next Monday.

The "national committee for the swift overthrow of England," is a new organization as far as any previous despatches from Germany are concerned. Reports from various sources for some considerable time have told of apparently widespread hostility throughout Bavaria to the German administration.

NEW CANADIAN WAR LOAN

The Safest and Best Investment Possible to Obtain

These securities are always saleable and we are ready to purchase at any time.

Without charge we give best attention to all applications placed through us.

Full particulars and Subscription Forms furnished on application.

Write, Telegraph or Telephone us at our expense.

W. A. MACKENZIE & CO.

TORONTO • WINNIPEG

Can you afford to be without The Times?

Ready-to-Wear

. Men's Suits .

In this line our prices
we know are leaders

Just to convince you look over this list.

Men's suits size 37.	
Grey check tweed price	**$8.50**
Brown check tweed "	**8.50**
Brown diagonal thread tweed	**$10.00**
Pepper and salt pattern tweed	**$11.50**
Brown hair stripe tweed	**$14**
Grey striped tweed	**$15**
Brown check tweed	**$14**
Heavy grey tweed	**$10**
Very fine mixed check tweed	**$18.50**

Come early while the picking is good. New stock arrriving will be at least 25 per cent higher

Butter and eggs, taken same as cash

N. McGillivray
North End Store

BANK OF HAMILTON
Established 1872
Capital Authorized, $5,000,000
Capital Paid-up, - $3,000,000
Surplus - - - - - - $3,500,000

Uncertainty

NO one knows what the future may bring forth. Now while your health is good and your earning capacity unimpaired, is the time to accumulate a competence. One dollar deposited in the bank of Hamilton will start a savings account.

PORT ELGIN BRANCH
R. J. RANNEY, MANAGER

41-C

WE invite you to call and see our new

SPRING COATS

They are up-to-date in style and materials and unsurpassed in fit and tailoring.

Prices range from
$10.00 to $18.50

Buy now while the showing is good.

South End Store
N. McGillivray & Co.

The Port Elgin Times
MEMBER OF THE CANADIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION (INC.)
E. Roy Sayles, Editor and Proprietor

ADVERTISING RATES

Farms or Real Estate for Sale 50c each insertion; Miscellaneous articles, To Rent, Wanted, Lost, Found, etc., each insertion 25c. Local Readers, Notices, etc., 10c per line per insertion, 5c each subsequent insertion. Cards of thanks 50c. Legal advertising 10 and 5c a line. Black-faced type, count 2 lines for 1. Display rates, yearly contracts, 12c per inch, 6 mos. 15c per inch. In memoriam poetry 5c per line. Professional cards $6 per year in advance.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

St. Marys council had quite a hot session last week when several questions came up such as oiling streets, curb and gutter repairing, etc. The Mayor threatened to have the weigh scales locked up unless the council committee had them repaired at once. It appears there had been much complaint over the scales on account of incorrect weighing. This is one of the things a small town should watch closely. Much harm is done to the trade of any place if the slightest inaccuracy occurs at the public weigh scales.

• • •

A subscriber writes The Times regarding the late arrival of trains pointing out that the Grand Trunk might assist its patrons by arranging its schedule so as to correspond somewhat to the actual running of the trains, and thus do away with a lot of weary waiting at the depots. The season has been a bad one for operating trains on time, and the people generally are willing to make allowance for the extra burden on the railways. The suggestion of our correspondent is, however, a fairly good one, but perhaps with the clearing away of the snow better time will be made.

• • •

According to The Kincardine Reporter, the council there is receiving some criticism in some quarters because they prohibited dancing in the pavilion. The Reporter, in dealing with the matter, says: "The coming summer may see hard fighting and many casualties. Our own boys are 'over there' and we know not the hour some homes will be saddened by sorrowful news. It behooves us as a people to forego our pleasures and show that splendid feeling for the families of those who have fathers and brothers at the front. Dancing for a brief period is not a matter of life and death with any, and we feel that a dance would be turned from joy to sorrow if word came that any of our brave lads had fallen."

• • •

The farmer needs the country town. True, but the country town has a greater need for the farmer. There is a big field of opportunity for a town such as Port Elgin if it had a good live board of trade to see that this place was made a good place for farmers to trade; that this was a good point from which to ship farm produce; to see that proper accommodation was provided at the shipping place; to see that the town provided good service in every little detail which the farmer needs to use when he comes to town. These are the little things which bring trade to a place and which make a town grow. Making the most of one's neighborhood means co-operation between town and farm, based upon a recognition of their common interests and dependence upon each other.

• • •

The Presbyterian church in Canada raised over a million dollars to carry on its work last year. When the great patriotic givings of the Canadian people are taken into consideration, this shows a wonderful progress. Still more impressive in connection with this denomination is the fact that it had the previous year an indebtedness in its Home Mission department amounting to over $150,000 and last year that debt was reduced to $20,000. Many church leaders wondered what would happen to the church funds when the big demands for patriotic purposes were increasing. But it has been shown in the above progress that men have been drawn nearer their church through giving to other causes. And it usually works out that way. A good giver to other things never neglects his church.

• • •

One of things which is helping to keep the young people interested in life in the country in this section the past couple of years, is the preparation of plays given at various entertainments. During this winter the young people of Saugeen made nearly three hundred dollars for Red Cross by this means, while the young people of Bruce, with a well-acted comedy are approaching the five hundred dollar mark for Red Cross funds. The present year may see a revival of the debating and literary societies in town and country. In the Burgoyne district the young people have a fine organization for literary development, and the desire is growing for something better than the usual impromptu program which was quickly gotten up, and usually contained very little for intellectual advancement.

• • •

The town council has had printed the auditors' report. A ratepayer who has any regard for his town's welfare will obtain a copy and peruse it. This is the only way the council has of placing its work before the people in detail. Public business requires publicity. The report should be noted, and if there is any item which is not thoroughly understood discuss it with your representative on the board. Interest yourself in the town in which you live.

• • •

There is considerable activity among the political organizations in Bruce, several of the Conservative township organizations have called meetings, and it is understood that the Liberals of Bruce are to hold a convention early in May. As this is a general convention, we presume the ladies will make their appearance. At least it would be most opportune for those who have desires to become candidates to see that the women are invited. Wiarton had the only branch of the Federal Women's Liberal association, in this section, and it is quite likely these ladies will be prepared, with their experience, to take part in any convention which might be held.

Dominion-Wide Prohibition

A movement has been begun under the Dominion Alliance to inaugurate Dominion wide prohibition.

Under this same leadership Provincial prohibition was pressed home on the legislators, and it is hoped to enlist the co-operation of the Dominion parliament for a Dominion-wide prohibitive law.

This should appeal to every citizen, and should add to the list of workers to this desirable end. There are many who would not be reconciled to any half measure and wanted total prohibition or none. This movement should enlist all of these people, and as well those who, since last September, have become convinced that even provincial prohibition was a good thing.

Men and women in every community are being asked to make another effort, as they did last year, and here is one opportunity in which they can render mighty service, by signing the petitions and co-operating in freeing our beloved country from a national curse.

Likes Port Elgin Grits

Alex. Vandrick writes from Saskatoon as follows: "I wish you would send me the Auditors' Report. It would be good to have published in The Times. Port Elgin's debt is very small, considering the fine waterworks system and many other fine conveniences. I was much pleased to know that my old friend D. J. Izzard was elected warden. If he should run for parliament I should like to give him a vote, although he is a hard shelled Grit, but Port Elgin has a lot of good Grits, at least I found them so. Saskatoon is a good business place, and is going ahead. I may change from here to Brandon."

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA
ESTABLISHED 1832

Service

By reason of its widespread branches in every Canadian province and in Newfoundland, Jamaica, Cuba, Porto Rico, Boston, Chicago and New York, this bank is enabled to provide exceptional facilities for economical and speedy collections.

The Bank of Nova Scotia has a Savings Department in every branch in Canada, and depositors are assured most careful attention. A complete service is given at each branch of

The Bank of NovaScotia

PAID-UP CAPITAL - $ 6,500,000
RESERVE FUND - - 12,000,000
TOTAL RESOURCES over 110,000,000

PORT ELGIN BRANCH
C. Currier, Manager

Don't Have Catarrh

One efficient way to remove nasal catarrh is to treat its cause which in most cases is physical weakness. The system needs more oil and easily digested liquid-food, and you should take a spoonful of

SCOTT'S EMULSION

after each meal to enrich your blood and help heal the sensitive membranes with its pure oil-food properties.

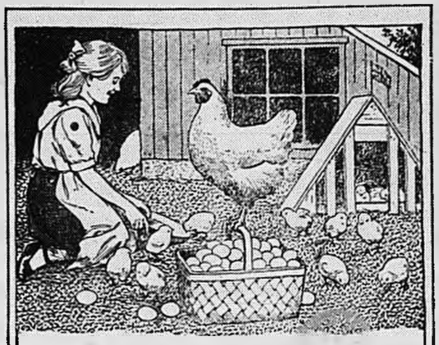
The results of this *Scott's Emulsion* treatment will surprise those who have used irritating snuffs and vapors.

Get the Genuine SCOTT'S

7

A little of Sunlight goes a long way; every particle is pure; there is nothing to harm the clothes or impede the rapid progress of the wash. Every cake of Sunlight Soap carries a $5,000 guarantee of purity. 111

Sunlight Soap



☞ *To City, Town and Village Dwellers in Ontario.*

Keep hens this year

EGG and poultry prices, the like of which have seldom or never been experienced, certainly make it worth anyone's while to start keeping hens. By doing so you have fresh eggs at the most trifling cost. At the same time you have the splendid satisfaction of knowing that you are doing something towards helping Britain, Canada and the Allies achieve victory this year.

Increased production of food helps not only to lower the high cost of living, but it helps to increase the urgently needed surplus of Canada's food for export. It saves money otherwise spent for eggs and poultry at high prices, and saves the labor of others whose effort is needed for more vital war work.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture will give every possible assistance by affording information about poultry keeping. Write for free bulletin which tells how to keep hens (address below).

"A vegetable garden for every home"

Nothing should be overlooked in this vital year of the war. The Department earnestly invites everyone to help increase production by growing vegetables. Even the smallest plot of ground, when properly cultivated, produces a surprising amount of vegetables. Experience is not essential.

On request the Department of Agriculture will send valuable literature, free of charge, giving complete directions for preparing soil, planting, cultivation, etc. A plan of a vegetable garden, indicating suitable crop to grow, best varieties and their arrangement in the garden, will be sent free to any address.

Address letters to "Vegetable Campaign,"
Department of Agriculture, Parliament
Buildings, Toronto

Ontario Department of Agriculture
W. H. Hearst, Minister of Agriculture
Parliament Buildings **Toronto** 11

YOU can't tell by looking at a cow how much butter-fat she will produce, and you can't tell by looking at a separator how much of that butter-fat it will save or lose; but you have our word that the separator we sell will skim milk cleaner than any other, and the machine stands ready to prove our claim.

A fair offer should be given a fair trial, and a firm with nearly forty years' experience in building the highest grade cream separator ought to be given forty minutes' consideration when they offer to prove that the De Laval is the superior of every other cream separator made to-day.

You buy the best land and the best seed, the best cows and the best feed—you are not satisfied with the cheapest. Should not the same principal apply to your farm machinery? Poor soil and poor machinery produce a bumper crop of failures every year.

Three good cows and a DeLaval separator will show more profits than five cows and a cheaper separator. There are only two kinds of cows—producers and consumers. They represent the profits and the costs of your business. Good cows produce more than they consume. Poor cows, like cheap separators, are worth less than they cost. The DeLaval Cream Separator saves all the profits. Why not try a DeLaval We arrange payments to suit purchaser.

McLaren's Hardware

Central Business College
Stratford, Ontario

Ontario's Best Business College

Students may enter our classes at any time. Commence your courses now and be qualified for a position by Midsummer. During July and August of last year we received calls for Over 300 Office Assistants we could not supply. Our graduates are in demand. Write at once for our free catalogue.

D. A. McLACHLAN, PRINCIPAL

WOMEN WAR WORKERS

Young women can render the country real service by preparing to take position in business offices and banks and relieve young men for war service.

Fifty thousand men will be called up very soon under the Militia Act for home defence—who will take their places in the business offices and banks? Young women should prepare now at

NORTHERN Business College
Owen Sound, Ontario
SPRING TERM OPENS APRIL 10TH.
Circulars Free.
C. A. FLEMING, F. C. A., Principal

ECZEMA ?

DON'T let it get started in your skin. Remember it is a disease hard to check and harder still to cure. We have a

Guaranteed Cure Or Money Back
TRY
My Own Eczema Ointment

Plenty of testimonials and a guarantee goes with every box.

R. C. Crawford
Drugs and Kodaks
C. P. R. ticket agent

Seeds! Seeds!
(Government Standard)

Red Clover
Northern Grown
Alfalfa
Alsike
Timothy

Sap buckets and Spiles

Thomson's
Hardware Store

SPRING . .
. . GOODS

The biggest stock of the finest shoes we ever had is now ready for your inspection. Ladies are especially invited to see the newest shapes and stocks.

Get our prices
See our Shoes

Then compare them to the big city prices and styles. You cannot get better bargains than right in our own shoe department.

JAS. GEORGE & SON

SAUGEEN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY : : INTRODUCE METER SYSTEM : :

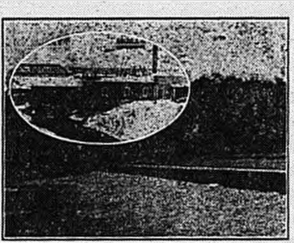
Some time ago the Saugeen Electric Light Co. announced, through The Times, that the meter system would be installed in Port Elgin, and the old flat rate would go forever.

This means that all current used for lighting, for ironing or power, or in fact in any capacity, will be measured by meter and sold to the user at a reasonable rate.

The company say they are now, and will continue, to give their power at Hydro rates. The Hydro commission announce that they are giving the people service at cost. The Saugeen Electric light Co. say they will meet that price, and are giving now to meter users current at the Hydro rate being charged in Chesley, Listowel and Palmerston. Consider this, because it means that these places are larger centres than we have up this way, and naturally their rate would be lower. By Hydro the more power used the less the cost.

But the change to meters will be a big one for Port Elgin. Since the installation of electric lights our people have always used all the light they needed, in fact the light was often burning when there was no need. In these days of cost systems, when every business man, to stay in business, must count his costs and eliminate all waste, so in the electric light business the day of wasting power is past and must be paid for on the basis used.

Of course no man can honestly argue against this system. After the meters are installed, and every householder has his place properly wired so that every room will have lighting, the company claim he will be convinced that, for service given by the Light Co. he is not paying as much as under the old system. There is this about the change, people will not leave their lights going in rooms they are not using.



THE DAM AND POWER HOUSE OF SAUGEEN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, ON SAUGEEN RIVER

However, this article is written with the object of showing our readers how the meter system is based.

In the first place there will be no charge for the meters, and in the second the power will be a 24 hour service.

To try to get the new rate so that our readers might understand it, The Times consulted Mr. Stafford, the manager of the Light and Power Co. and these figures are taken from an actual case in Port Elgin now on meter.

The house is 21x25 two story first part; 21x15 two story second part; 31x15 third part; giving a total area of the house of 1900 ft. the outside dimensions of the house are taken and reduced by 10 % and the nearest figure to the [illegible]dred taken. The correct consumption in this case was 15 K. W. and is figured as follows; 1900 ft. area at 3c— 57c
15 K. W. at 5c— 75c

Total $1 32
Less prompt payment disc't 13

Net total $1 19

15 K. W. at the old rate would be $1.35 not showing a saving of 16 cents for the month's bill.

According to the above, the company makes out that the new method will be a saving to the users, and also a saving to the Company, for all light used will be measured and paid for and there will be no more waste on either party.

The natural question arising out of this demonstration of a lower price by the Company is: Why does the Light Co. offer lower rates?

Well, they have their money invested in the plant, lines, etc., and they know that only by competing with Hydro on the same basis can they hope to remain in business. Even under this favorable quotation by the company, Hydro development will reach this section gradually.

Some of the little things the new system will make possible were given The Times by Manager Stafford. He says at the above rates one may use an electric toaster one hour for 2½ cents; an electric iron for 2½ cents per hour; a vacuum cleaner will work for a whole 10 hour day at a cost of but 5 cents; a 10 watt lamp will burn 100 hours for 5 cents; a 40 watt lamp for 25 hours for 5 cents.

If you want to test your meter, a good way is to burn a 40-watt lamp for 25 hours and the pointer on the right hand dial of the meter will move just one division, if it's right.

The meters go into effect 1st of May.

The Children's Aid Society has decided not to buy a property for a shelter this year. Warden Izzard and the County Council Committee has recommended that the Society rent a building for the coming year on the ground that none of the available properties are suitable.

Young People of Bruce Put on Good Play

The young people of Ribey's school section journeyed through the toughest kind of roads on Friday night, to play the "Village Doctor" for the benefit of the Port Elgin Red Cross.

Under the direction of the very capable teacher of S. S. No. 13, Miss Florence P. Young, a fine lot of young people have been brought together who are above the average of amateur actors and actresses.

"The Village Doctor" is a very pretty little comedy, which provides enjoyable sentiment, and some fun. The young doctor opens up a practice in a rented department. His landlady has a very lovable daughter, a nurse, and the contest begins between the physician, and the young lawyer of the town. The various patients who visit the doctor, have all the ailments imaginable. The acting by the patients was well done. Some of them were most amusing.

Mr. Solomon Wiseacre, the old man with a sore back Mr. Lovejoy, who is in great distress with a compound fracture of the heart because of his infatuation for two young ladies in the village. Mrs. Groan who had all the pains and aches imaginable until the Dr. prescribed low diet for her and she left the office wonderfully improved. Miss Knowing and Miss Clinger two society ladies called on the Dr. and invited him to join their literary club and further impressed the doctor with the strong mind of Jane. Miss Clinger herself being much interested in the Drs. affairs. Widow Ware and children were in a sad plight and the kind heartedness and skill of the Dr. were fully brought in in the way he attended to their sad plight.

Mrs. Grabbe was in very poor health. The doctor advised her to go on a trip, but Mr. Grabbe was quite opposed to this. Mrs. Crane was quite interested in the doctor's affairs. Mrs. Frost was trying to sympathize with her. Tom Brave was congratulated when arriving from the war. Everyone was amused to see Mr. Archie McLean act his part as Dr. Old in the runaway accident. He let the nurse care for the Dr. to restore him to health again. The Dr. won the fair Jane after all his trials and troubles. They held a reception and all were invited, everyone telling Jane what a lucky girl she was. Mr. Brook attempted to make a speech but he was unsuccessful.

Of course the heavy part of the acting fell to Miss Young, Mrs. McGillivray and Roy Salmon. They were perfectly at home in their parts, and put into the proceedings plenty of spirit. Miss Young is a very clever young lady, and much of the success of the play is due to her energy. Mrs. Nell McGillivray as Mrs. Crane, assumed a difficult task with perfect ease, while Mr. Salmon made a capital doctor, and a first class lover.

Between acts entertaining readings were given by Miss Young and Miss Robertson; a solo by Miss Blythe, quartets by Miss Blythe, Miss Nicholson W. Nicholson and W. Howe, and some fine Scottish reels by Mrs. John H. McGillivray.

During the reception Jim McKenzie in his funny make up of the feeble old man, provided a deal of amusement.

Those taking part were:
Dr. Young—Mr. Roy Salmon.
Mrs. Crane—Mrs. Nell McGillivray.
Jane Crane—Florence P. Young.
Miss Knowing—Mrs. Wm. McCulloch.
Belinda Clinger—Pearl Nicholson.
Lawyer Brief—Mr. Wm. Nicholson.
Simon Grabbe—Isadore Siefert.
Mrs. Simon Grabbe—Miss Blythe.
Solomon Wiseacre—James McKenzie.
Mrs. Ware—Ruby Jones.
Mrs. Frost—Sadie Cameron.
Tommie Ware—F. McKenzie.
Johnnie Ware—Budd Philps.
Mrs. Groan—Miss Mamie Matheson.
Mr. Samuel Lovejoy—Elmer Ribey.
Dr. Old—Mr. Archie McLean.
John Brook—Joshua Howe.
Tom Brave—Orville Ribey.
Mr. Softly—W. Howe Jr.
Miss Beautiful—Miss B. Robertson.
Hester Nelson, Jeanette Dobson, Myrtle Airth, Jennie McDonald, Chrissie McLean.

At the close, Inspector Bald, in moving the thanks of the gathering, to the players, paid a tribute to the good work for Red Cross. J. J. George seconded it. Mr. Arch McLean replied briefly.

At the close the players were entertained to lunch at the Red Cross tea rooms.

Considering the night the attendance in the hall was good. Mr. E. R. Sayles was chairman.

The draw was made for a centre piece donated by Mrs. Pattison. Mr. Arch McLean made the draw, the lucky winner being Miss Chambers, Port Elgin.

A Regular Visitor

Mrs. B. Blakely, writing from Golden B. C., says:

"I always look forward to The Times' like a letter from home, and one can always depend on it coming. Success to The Times and best wishes to all the old home folk."

Advertise it in The Times.

Arran conservatives meet at Arkwright March 29th.

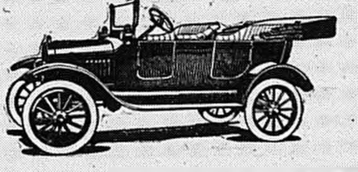
Patronize home industry, let The Times do your printing.

LIFT YOUR CORNS OFF WITH FINGERS

Tells how to loosen a tender corn or callus so it lifts out without pain.

You reckless men and women who are pestered with corns and who have at least once a week invited an awful death from lockjaw or blood poison are now told by a Cincinnati authority to use a drug called freezone, which the moment a few drops are applied to any corn or callus the soreness is relieved and soon the entire corn or callus, root and all, lifts off with the fingers.

Freezone dries the moment it is applied, and simply shrivels the corn or callus without inflaming or even irritating the surrounding tissue or skin. A small bottle of freezone will cost very little at any of the drug stores, but will positively rid one's feet of every hard or soft corn or hardened callus. If your druggist hasn't any freezone he can get it [illegible] wholesale drug house for you.



"MADE IN CANADA"

The 1917 Ford Touring Car
$495.00
f. o. b. Ford, Ontario

Streamline effect, tapered hood, crown, fenders new radiator with larger cooling surface — these are the principal new features of the 1917 models.

The demand for this new model has been so great that I am having difficulty in obtaining sufficient cars to satisfy my customers.
To insure delivery of your car, I suggest placing an order to-day.
Call and see me—

L. M. SEES, Dealer
Port Elgin, Ont.

Good Company

A good clock is good company. Not only is it useful, but it is a pleasant thing to have, especially one of our home clocks with a soft musical tone announcing the hour.

Let us show you one of our fine line of clocks

Rowlands
The Jeweller

Millinery Openings

A cordial invitation is extended to the ladies of Port Elgin and the vicinity, to attend our opening of Spring and Summer millinery on
Wednesday March 28th
and following days, when we will show all the newest trimmed modes, including Chinese novelties, Khaki Kool and Yo San effect in the latest shades.

MISS M. BAKER
Arlington Block

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
Winter Tours

SPECIAL FARES now in effect to resorts in Florida, Georgia, North and South Carolina, Louisiana and other Southern States, and to Bermuda and the West Indies.

Return limit May 31st. 1917
Liberal Stop-overs Allowed

Tickets now on Sale at all G. T. R. ticket offices.

J. S. Cameron, Agent, Port Elgin, Both telephones.

Serve
Save
Produce

EVERY ONE CAN do something for his country

Some can bear arms
Some can produce food
Some can make munitions
Some can give money

It is the privilege of all to help.

YOU CAN SERVE by Fighting—Working—Saving—Giving

This is NATIONAL SERVICE
Are YOU doing your part?

ALL EYES turn now to the Canadian Farmer, for he can render the Empire SPECIAL SERVICE in this sternest year of the war.

But—our farms are badly undermanned—25,000 men are needed on the land.

With insufficient help, the Man on the Land fights an uphill fight to meet the pressing need for Food.

CITY and TOWN can help.

Municipal Councils, Churches and Schools, and other organizations, both of men and women, can render National Service by directing all available labour to the Land.

Farmers themselves can exchange labour. School boys can assist.

Were you raised on a farm? Can you drive a team? Can you handle fork or hoe? If you can't fight, you can produce. Spend the Summer working on the Farm.

Let every man, woman and child in the Dominion who has access to Land, no matter how small the plot, make it produce Food in 1917.

For information on any subject relating to the Farm and Garden write:—
INFORMATION BUREAU
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OTTAWA

DOMINION
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OTTAWA, CANADA.
HON. MARTIN BURRELL, MINISTER.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON I.

April 1, 1917.

Jesus Gives Sight to the Blind.—John 9: 1-38.

Comentary.—I. A blind man healed (vs. 1-7). 1. as Jesus passed by—It was the Sabbath and it is natural to suppose that Jesus was going to or from the temple. This was shortly after his discourse to the Jews upon the subject of soul freedom. he saw a man.... blind from his birth—Jesus did not turn his eyes away from those in destress. He "saw" the afflicted man at the pool of Bethesda and healed him. He "saw" the blind man and gave him his sight. He sees us in our blindness and desires to make us see. There are six of Christ's miracles of healing the blind recorded, but this is the only instance of his giving sight to one who was born blind. There are many in the east whose eyes are diseased, many who are blind. There are several causes that, working together, contribute to this condition. The brightness of the sun, the dust carried by the wind and lack of knowledge of how to care for the eyes of some of these. The unsanitary way of living tends to cause these affections of the eyes and to spread them from one to another. The cases of those born blind are not numerous.

2. who did sin....that he was born blind—The theory that special afflictions are the consequences of particular acts of transgression is an ancient one. Job's friends who came to comfort him in his affliction could not see why he should be afflicted as he was, unless he had grievously sinned. God's words about him forever exploded that theory. Suffering is in the world because of sin, but particular cases of affliction are not generally traceable to particular sins. The disciples' question shows that they connected the man's blindness with some one's previous sin. Their question shows that they were in confusion, for the man was born blind, and he could not have sinned previous to his birth. It is scarcely supposable that the disciples had in mind the theory of the transmigration of the soul. 3. neither hath this man sinned nor his parents—Jesus does not recognize a connection between suffering and sin in individuals. In this reply he declares that the state of blindness in the man was not the result of his sin or that of his parents. He is not to be understood as saying that they had never sinned. works of God....made manifest in him—Not that this man was born blind for the sole purpose that a miracle might be wrought, but that his blindness furnished the occasion for Jesus to perform the divine work of healing, and thus to show himself to be God.—Binney. The works of God include his miracles and all those acts in which he manifested himself.

4. The works of him that sent me—Jesus does not let us forget the fact that he was sent by the Father into the world, and that, too, for a definite purpose. He was constantly employed in the work the Father gave him to do. While it is day—Night and day here mean, as so often in literature of all kinds, life and death.—Plummer. It is not improbable that these words were spoken toward evening and if so, they would be especially forceful. Jesus' earthly ministry was to be of short duration and much must be crowded into those few years. The night cometh—Christ realized how soon opportunities would pass and wisely improved every one. What an example of diligence has he left to the world! It is a lamentable fact that multitudes of his professed followers come far short of working "while it is day," and "the night cometh" and finds their work undone. 5. As long as I am in the world—Jesus intimated that he would not be long with them in the flesh. I am the light of the world—Here there is special reference to his giving light both to the man's eyes and to his soul. The Pharisees prove the truth of the saying that "the darkness comprehended it not."—Cam. Bib. He is the Light of the world to illuminate man's pathway to heaven.

6. When he had thus spoken—The discourse of Jesus was preliminary to the performing of the miracle. His words declared his divinity and his works would shortly declare the same truth. Made clay of the spittle—Saliva was applied to the eyes by afflicted persons as a curative agency very generally. In this instance Jesus used simple means, not as a curative agency, but to encourage the blind man's faith. Jesus put the clay upon the man's eyes, but as yet there was no vision. 7 Go, wash in the pool of Siloam—Jesus placed upon the blind man a test of his faith and obedience. The pool of Siloam was in the valley of Jehoshaphat, just southeast of the walls of Jerusalem. The water was supplied from a spring a little further up the valley northward. The name Siloam means "sent," perhaps because of the water's being sent from the natural spring, just mentioned. "The word 'sent' is so frequently used by Jesus of himself that we naturally apply it here also to himself as if the noiseless stream which their fathers had despised (Isa. 8:6), and which they could trace to its source, was a fit type of him whom the Jews rejected because they knew his origin, and because he had no external force."—Exp. Greek Test. Washed, and came seeing—The man had faith enough to obey the Lord's command and was healed. He went, a blind man, but he "came seeing." Neither he nor others thought he received his sight by natural means. The power of Jesus gave him sight.

II. A clear testimony (vs. 8-12). 8. Neighbors....said—The afflicted man had been blind from birth and he and his condition were well known to many. Moreover, he was a beggar, and hence a familiar object to those who went about the city. Beggars then, as they do now, took their places close to buildings used for worship, expecting to receive gifts from those who attended. The people quickly recognized him as the man who had been blind. 9. Some said—Opinions differed slightly. Some were convinced of his identity and others hesitated to say it was he, for it seemed impossible. I am he—The healed man had no hesitation in saying that he was the man. 10. How were thine eyes opened—The people could not understand how such an extraordinary thing could take place, and they were eager to learn. 11. He answered and said, etc.—He told at once all he knew of his cure in a clear, straightforward manner. He was positive that he had received his sight. He did not know much about Jesus, but he knew that he had been instrumental in opening his blind eyes. 12. He could not tell where Jesus was when the people asked him.

III. The questioning Pharisees (vs. 13-34). This miracle made no small stir among the people. The Pharisees had the cured man before them and questioned him. He gave a clear account of his healing, but they would not accept his statement regarding his blindness until they had questioned his parents. They declared that he was their son and that he was born blind. They referred them to their son for a statement as to his healing. They feared that they would be put out of the synagogue if they acknowledged Christ. The healed man gave a positive testimony and declared that Jesus must be a prophet or He could not open the eyes of one born blind. The Pharisees said Jesus could not be of God because he had healed Him on the Sabbath. The man maintained his testimony and was cast out by the Pharisees.

IV. Believing in Jesus (vs. 35-38). 35. Dost thou believe on the Son of God—Jesus would not leave the man without giving him soul benefit. Sight had come to his eyes and he had testified of Jesus' power. For his testimony he had been cast out by the Pharisees. Jesus would have him realize the full benefit of believing on Him. 36. Who is He—Here is a striking example of a heart open to the truth. He was in earnest to believe on Jesus. 37. It is He that talketh with thee—Jesus declares definitely His Messiahship. 38. Lord, I believe—Not only his cure, but the bearing of Jesus called for him to believe. Worshipped Him—The man believed that Jesus was divine and worshipped Him as God.

Questions.—What feast had Jesus come to Jerusalem to attend? What discourse did He deliver? What was the condition of the man whom Jesus saw? What question did the disciples ask? What reply did Jesus make? What did Jesus do to the afflicted man? What command did Jesus give? What was the result? What was the healed man's testimony? Why did the Pharisees find fault? What faith had the man who was healed?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—The works of God.

I. Disproved human philosophy.

II. Attested Christ's divine mission.

I. Disproved human philosophy. Jesus was passing out of the temple to avoid stoning, but without fear or hurry. He saw the blind man before his disciples saw him, and his look awakened their interest. This man vividly reminded Jesus of His mission to earth. His restoration would evidently and gloriously be the work of God. He saw what the man would become under divine grace. In response to a speculative question Jesus unveiled His deepest motives in bestowing an unsought blessing. He did not find fault with His disciples for their inquiry. He asserted that they had entirely misapprehended the philosophy of the poor beggar's history. Beneath that unpromising exterior Jesus saw the elements of a noble character and set about to bring them forth. In an unusual way the man was wrought into the plan of Christ's ministry. It was his recompense after years of weary blindness to be permitted to be the instrument through whom "the works of God should be made manifest." performance of the cure on the Sabbath day was the pivot upon which the question turned. It caused a fresh outburst of Jewish hatred against Jesus. On the ground of their allegiance to Moses they rejected the clear but evidence of Christ's divine mission. The Pharisees were technical, rather than moral, in their standard of judgment. They were biased, rather than candid, in their examination of evidence. They were divided in their conclusions. They were malignant, rather than generous, in their aims. They endeavored to make the whole thing a ceremonial crime. It was probably with the purpose of showing His contempt for the traditions of men, by which the word of God was made void, that Jesus infringed on the rules of the Talmud and struck a blow at their prejudices.

II Attested Christ's divine mission. The healed man, having nothing to conceal, gave a simple recitation of what had taken place. His conduct stood in sublime contrast to that of his parents or the Jewish rulers. In defiance of the Sanhedrin he declared that Jesus was his healer and that according to their own doctrine, no one without divine authority could perform miracles. He set his practical conviction of the claims of Christ against their speculative doubts concerning him. His general argument from scripture denied the assertion of the Pharisees that Jesus was a sinner. They desired to obliterate a fact by a false interpretation of the Sabbath law. They were aghast at the assumption of a person whom they considered under God's curse undertaking to teach the recognized guides of Israel. They confronted unanswerable logic with the language of insult. They cast him out for exercising the right of private judgment, for respectfully expressing his honest convictions and for defending the truth. A coming Messiah was a fundamental Jewish doctrine. The miracle was one of those which the Jews were especially taught to expect in the Messiah's time. The profound interpretation and lofty significance of the event perfectly harmonized with Jewish belief. Nevertheless, they thrust out the man who accepted and declared the Christ. The final cause of the man's blindness was not reached when the wonder of the healing had been wrought. In the temple where he was using his new eyes a fresh benediction met his believing soul. He beheld Jesus, and in that interview the purposes of Christ's love were fully accomplished. He lifted the man's thoughts above the circumstances of the hour. His fidelity to truth had been manifested amid sore temptations. Against them all he was loyal to his benefactor and true to himself. Such fidelity was too rare and too precious to fail of its reward. Jesus knew his further necessity and met him at the point of conscious need ready to compensate his positive, repeated, consistent testimony. He required only an answer to one question, implicitly to credit the record of God concerning his Son. He had displayed insight in apprehending Christ's character, courage in resisting Christ's adversaries, and now his faith and gratitude were evidenced in acknowledging Christ's claim. Faith followed upon Christ's words. Confession followed faith; worship followed confession.

T. R. A.

MURAD CIGARETTES

Everywhere Why?

The blending is exceptional

S. Anargyros

Plants That Give Heat.

We do not as a rule think of plants as giving heat, yet at certain times some flowers show an astonishing rise of temperature. Most remarkable in this respect are certain kinds of Arum. Just at the opening of the flower in these cases there is a great liberation of heat. This is due to the fact that the respiration, or breathing, is at such times very vigorous. Some very interesting experiments have been carried out in connection with these Arums by means of placing a thermometer just inside the spathe. One of the most remarkable cases was that of a species growing on the Mediterranean coast and known as Arum italicum. The temperature of the air was 60 degrees at the time of the experiment. That inside the spathe was 110 degrees! At that time the blossoms, which when expanded are practically scentless, gave out a fragrance suggestive of wine. It is said that plants of this kind are particularly common in Mexico.—Exchange.

A woman is a paradox. No matter how plain she may be, she is still a riddle.

FARM AND GARDEN

IMPROVING THE DAIRY HERD.

The wise farmer is constantly on the alert to improve his dairy conditions. Much of this improvement can be made (and in the least time and with the least cost) by the use of a pure bred sire. But it is not only important that he should be a pure bred animal, but that he should represent a strain of good milkers. There should be a history back of that sire. It is foolish to go back five or six generations for this history. The important point is, what is the reputation of his immediate ancestors? Are they, or have they been heavy producers? Did his dam, and his granddam on his sire's side, produce milk, or butterfat, or both in large quantities.

If the immediate family history is first class in every way, the question of pedigree is largely settled. It is immediate ancestry that counts.

REQUIREMENTS OF THE BULL.

Professor Trueman, of Storrs Experiment Station, in referring to the sire, says:

The bull chosen should be a good individual as well as have a good pedigree. It is not wise to use a poor animal simply because his ancestors have been good, for he will be one of the ancestors of the succeeding generations.

The bull should be vigorous as shown by a bright eye, a wide awake, active disposition, a full crest, broad chest, fine silky hair and soft hide. He should have a large deep body, with well sprung ribs, indicating feeding capacity. He should not be coarse and beefy. The hind quarters should not be peaked, but should be comparatively light. The thighs should not be overloaded with fat, and he should be well cut up in the twist. He should have a fine, straight-away walking gait, not cross-legged. When you find one just right, buy him, and do not be too particular about the price.

This bull should be used on the best cows that can be selected from those available. They need not be pure-breds. In fact many men will get better results to stick to grades. It does not require as much skill to breed good grades as it does to breed good pure-breds. The pure-bred bull will be prepotent over the grade cows, and the calves will be more than half-blood in actual characteristics. The strong blood of the pure-bred bull impresses the offspring much more than does the weaker blood of the grade, so that the bull becomes more than half the grade herd. On the other hand, in breeding pure-breds together, great judgment is required to get the two currents of strong blood to mix well; otherwise, the results may be, been tested. That means that bulls are not ready for general or extensive use until they are three or four years old. Instead of keeping them until fully mature, the common custom is to use them freely as yearlings and 2-year-olds and then get rid of them because they may get cross. We can hardly blame the bull for getting

Good breeding will not make well-developed heifers unless they are well fed. It is absolute folly to expect that heifer calves will develop into first-class cows if they are stunted when they are young. It is perfectly legitimate to get a good ration at a low cost as possible, but nothing but failure can come from trying to save money by feeding a poor or insufficient ration.

The blood of the good bull may be more strongly impressed upon the grades by closer inbreeding than is advisable when raising pure-breds. A strong bull bred to grade cows gets strong heifers, and he may be bred again to his own with a strong likelihoow of getting good results. This method gives 75 per cent. of the blood of the sire in the heifers of the second generation. It is not wise to inbred too much when raising pure-breds, but it may be practised with excellent results in the case of grades.

The average daily ration fed 2-year-old heifers in the Storrs College barn during the winter of 1908 was as follows: Hay, 8 pounds; silage, 20 pounds; grain, 1½ pounds. The grain mixture was made up of 200 pounds of bran, 100 pounds of cornmeal and 100 pounds of linseed meal.

The ration fed milking cows was made up as follows:

Hay	10 lbs.
Silage	40 lbs.
Bran	2 lbs.
Corn meal	2 lbs.
Gluten feed	2 lbs.
Cottonseed meal	1 lb.

The amount of grain and silage fed varied according to the size and condition of the cow. The grain varied from 6 to 12 pounds.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS.

Notice the fruit trees carefully. See which tree bears heavily, ripens on time and matures a high grade of fruit. Notice the trees that are shy bearers, the tender trees susceptible to disease and insect injury. It is highly desirable that the fruit-grower become thoroughly familiar with the tendencies of the various trees, so he will know how to treat them. Trees are much like animals. A person can always get better results with animals if he understands their peculiarities. Furthermore, one always wants to know the good trees and the poor trees. The poor will need be replaced as soon as practical. The desirable trees bearing large crops of highly-desirable fruits may be reproduced. Propagation should be from the best.

Those who have had any experience in handling sheep will know how difficult it is to get them into a barn or shed after dark. The interior is dark and they are afraid to enter. Of course, it is possible to catch one or two and carry them inside, but even then the rest will not follow. A lantern placed where the sheep can see it frightens them away instead of enticing them inside. But a lantern placed just inside the door and to one side, illuminates the interior of the barn and does not frighten the sheep. The sheep will readily and quietly enter a barn lit up in this way.

Coal ashes are of far less value as a fertilizer than wood ashes are, yet they have a value especially on a soil inclined to clay. They change the soil, making it lighter and more easily handled, and besides this it becomes more productive, because of the mechanical change made to the soil. There also is a slight element of fertility in these ashes.

That horses have their peculiar tastes in selecting the most palatable feeds is shown by recent investigations at the Ohio Experiment Station, in which some hays were eaten with great relish, while others were only partly consumed. Mixed clover and timothy seemed to satisfy their appetites best, and brome grass was also to their liking. Timothy hay stood third. None of the horses were fond of tall oat grass, while bluegrass and redtop were also near the bottom of the list of palatable grasses.

The first thing to do with scoured calves is to remove the cause and then give them lime water in the milk. Two tablespoonsful twice a day for a calf 2 months old, and for larger calves half a cupful. Make the lime water by putting a hand fuoll lime into a pail of water. When it has slacked and settled, pour off the clear portion and bottle it for future use.

It seems strange that there are so many farms where fruits are not grown. Most people like fruits, and there are very few localities and farms where some kind of fruits cannot be grown. Let every manager consider the value of a good orchard and then start one on his farm the first opportunity.

One Little Hour.

(London Poetry Review.)

Our little hour—how swift it flies
When poppies flare and lilies smile;
How soon the fleeting minute dies,
Leaving us but a little while
To dream our dream, to sing our song,
To pick the fruit, to pluck the flower,
The gods—they do not give us long—
One little hour.

Our little hour—how short a time
To wage our wars, to fan our hates,
To take our fill of armoured crime,
To troop our banners, storm the gates.
Blood on the sword, our eyes blood-red,
Blind in our puny reign of power,
Do we forget how soon is sped
Our little hour?

Our little hour—how soon it dies:
How short a time to tell our beads,
To chant our feeble Litanies,
To think sweet thoughts, to do good
deeds.
The altar lights grow pale and dim,
The bells hang silent in the tower—
So passes with the dying hymn
Our little hour.

Leslie Coulson.

(Sergeant Coulson, of the City of London Regiment (Royal Fusiliers) met his death leading a charge against the Germans in October last. He joined the army in September, 1914, and served in Egypt, Malta, Gallipoli and France.)

Flatbush—I see in Russia there is a heavy penalty for putting a declaration of love on a postal card. Bensonhurst—What is the penalty? "Marriage."—Yonkers Statesman.

CANADIANS WANTED FOR NAVAL SERVICE

For Duty off the Coast of Canada.

Applications for immediate service as officers in the Canadian Naval Patrols are requested from ex-officers in the Royal Navy, the Naval Reserve, or men holding Officers' Certificates in the Mercantile Marine. Seamen, Stokers and Engine Room Ratings are also wanted at once.

PAY Officers from $2.50 per day and $30.00 monthly and upwards to dependents. Men from $1.05 per day and separation allowance. Must be sons of British subjects. Ages 18 to 45.

Men from 18 to 38 are wanted also for immediate service in the Overseas Division of the R.N.C.V.R. Experience not necessary—accepted recruits proceed at once to England for training. Pay $1.10 a day and upwards. Separation as in C.E.F.

Apply to COMMODORE ÆMILIUS JARVIS,
Naval Recruiting Officer, Ontario Area,
103 Bay Street, TORONTO,
or to The Naval Recruiting Secretary,
305 Wellington St., Ottawa.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dairy Produce—		
Butter, choice dairy	$0 42	$0 45
Eggs, new-laid, doz.	0 42	0 45
Cheese, lb.	[illegible]	0 30
Do., fancy, lb.	[illegible]	0 35
Dressed Poultry—		
Turkeys, lb.	0 33	0 35
Fowl, lb.	0 25	[illegible]
Geese, Spring	0 20	[illegible]
Ducklings, lb.	0 25	[illegible]
Spring chickens, lb.	0 30	0 32
Fruits—		
Apples, Baldwins, bbl.	4 00	6 00
Do., Spies, bbl.	3 50	6 00
Do., Greenings, bbl.	2 50	5 50
Do., 6-qt., bkt.	0 40	0 50
Do., 11-qt. bkt.	0 65	0 75
Rhubarb, bunch	0 10	0 12½
Vegetables—		
Beets, per bag	[illegible]	3 25
Do., per peck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carrots, per bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cabbages, each	[illegible]	[illegible]
Horseradish, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leeks, bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lettuce, doz. bchs., small	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., doz. bchs., large	[illegible]	[illegible]
Onions, bundle	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., 11-qt. bkt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potatoes, per bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., per peck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Parsnips, per bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., per peck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Radishes, per bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sage, bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Savory, bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Turnips, bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., per peck	[illegible]	[illegible]

MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Beef, forequarters, cwt.	$14 00	$16 00
Do., hindquarters	16 00	18 50
Carcases, choice	15 50	17 00
Do., common	11 50	13 50
Veals, common, cwt.	10 50	11 50
Do., medium	13 00	15 50
Do., prime	18 50	20 00
Heavy hogs	14 50	16 50
Shop hogs	19 00	20 00
Abattoir hogs	19 50	20 50
Mutton, heavy	10 00	12 00
Do., light	15 00	17 00
Lambs, lb.	0 21	0 23
Do., Spring	11 00	14 00

TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS.

Export cattle, choice	10 50	11 50
Butcher cattle, choice	10 25	10 75
do. do. medium	9 50	9 75
do. do. common	8 40	9 00
Butcher cows, choice	9 50	10 00
do. do. medium	7 00	8 75
do. do. canners	5 00	5 25
do. bulls	5 00	10 50
Feeding steers	9 00	10 00
Stockers, choice	7 25	8 25
do. light	6 50	[illegible]
Milkers, choice, each	50 00	110 00
Springers	50 00	110 00
Sheep, ewes	10 00	12 00
Bucks and culls	8 50	9 50
Lambs	14 25	15 25
Hogs, fed and watered	15 25	
Calves	7 00	14 50

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct.	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 50	[illegible]
Oats—				
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flax—				
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	2 71	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

a—To $1.62 2-5 sold. b—To 62 3-4c sold.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis—Wheat—May, $1.87 3-4; July, $1.81 to $1.81 1-8; cash—No. 1 hard, $2.03 3-4 to $2.06 3-4; No. 1 hard, $2.02 3-4 to $1.97 3-4; No. 2 do., $1.93 3-4 to $1.99 7-8. Corn—No. 3 yellow, $1.11 to $1.12. Oats—No. 3 white, 58 3-8 to 59 3-8c. Flour—Unchanged. Bran—$34.50 to $35.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis—Wheat—May, $1.86 3-4; July, $1.81 to $1.81 1-8; cash—No. 1 hard, $2.06 3-4 to $2.08 3-4; No. 1 Northern, $1.97 3-4 to $1.97 3-4; No. 2 do., $1.93 3-4 to $1.98 3-4. Corn—No. 3 yellow, $1.11 to $1.12. Oats—No. 3 white, 58 3-4 to 59 3-4c. Flour—Unchanged. Bran—$34.50 to $35.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.98; No. 1 northern, $1.92; No. 2 northern, $1.89; May, $1.88 3-4; July, $1.82 asked.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, Despatch—Cattle receipts 125; active and steady.

Veals, receipts 50; active; $5 to $15.

Hogs, receipts 200, active and steady; heavy and mixed $16; yorkers $15.75 to $16; lights $15 to $15.50; pigs $11 to $11.50; roughs $14.25 to $14.75; stags $11.50 to $12.50.

Sheep and lambs, receipts 2,000; steady; lambs $12 to $15.50; yearlings $11 to $13.50; wethers $12 to $12.50; ewes, $4 to $11.75; mixed sheep $11.75 to $12.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts 17,000.		
Market firm.		
Native beef cattle	9 25	12 60
Stockers and feeders	6 90	9 90
Cows and heifers	5 25	10 80
Calves	10 50	15 00
Hogs, receipts 21,000.		
Market strong.		
Light	14 25	15 15
Mixed	14 60	15 30
Heavy	14 60	15 30
Rough	14 60	14 70
Pigs	10 00	12 75
Bulk of sales	14 95	15 20
Sheep, receipts 12,000.		
Market weak.		
Wethers	11 20	12 70
Lambs, native	12 75	15 25

WILLIAM TELL.

The Story Was Old in Denmark Before the Swiss Borrowed It.

Do you know who shot the apple on the head of the little boy? Why, William Tell, of course! Everybody knows how Tell delivered Switzerland from the tyranny of Austria. At least everybody used to know. Unfortunately, for pure romance, the historian and the investigator have been unduly active in the past quarter of a century, and the result has left us few heroes with enough covering of romance to cover their skeletons.

We have read Schiller's beautiful and inspiring play, either in our college German course or in translation, and we cling to William Tell with all the ardor of youthful enthusiasm. And along comes the historian and tells us that it is all a myth, that the dates fixed by the Swiss chronicles on the subject do not coincide with the dates of the historic events that were supposed to be taking place in Austria at the same time and that earlier records of Switzerland make no mention of the archer's master shot.

The selfsame story is told in the Danish legends, two centuries before it crops out in the Swiss narrative, and further investigation shows that it was borrowed by the Danes, the original apple having been shot from the original child's head by a German bowman named Eigil, when King Nidung sought to test the man's skill and nerve. In that remote story it is related that Eigil concealed another arrow in his bosom with which to kill the king if he injured his child. John Fiske, the American historian, was largely responsible for robbing us of William Tell.

When a girl is a belle, it is quite natural for her to announce her engagement with a ring.

DOMINION RUBBER SYSTEM

Millions of colds start with wet feet, which could and should be prevented by wearing rubbers, rubber farm shoes or high rubber boots.

Through the slop and slush of Spring you can work better, be more comfortable, and enjoy better health, if your feet are protected by rubber footwear bearing one of these famous Trade Marks:

"JACQUES CARTIER" - "GRANBY"
"MERCHANTS" - - "DAISY"
"MAPLE LEAF" - "DOMINION"

Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co.
LIMITED
Largest Manufacturers of Rubber Goods in the British Empire
EXECUTIVE OFFICES - MONTREAL, P.Q.
SEVEN LARGE, UP-TO-DATE MANUFACTURING PLANTS IN CANADA
28 "SERVICE" BRANCHES AND WAREHOUSES THROUGHOUT CANADA

MADE IN CANADA

46

A PUZZLING CASE

CHAPTER VI.

The next day, according to my promise, I went with Tancred to see Tressinger, in order to talk over the position of affairs, which did not look flourishing for our poor friend. A very black aspect had been put on his conduct, owing to the extraordinary evidence of Ilma Celinski, who, for some reason best known to herself, had turned traitress. In truth, her conduct was most peculiar, savouring greatly of caprice, as having first attempted to save—if not his life — at least his liberty by warning him to fly, she had gone to the other extreme and done her best to convict him of the crime. I call it caprice, but it was, doubtless, more than that, as no woman would play such a dangerous game without some strong motive. I suspected that the motive was a man, and that the man was Dallas, but waited to hear Tressinger's opinion, before committing himself wholly to this view of the case.

Tancred was deeply interested in the affair, the more so on account of its difficulty, as there was nothing he liked better than to unravel one of those enigmas so frequently offered to the world by the criminal classes. Talk about the difficulty of putting together a Chinese puzzle; it is a nothing compared with the task of weaving the rope out of his own actions to encircle the neck of a criminal. As a stone at the source may determine the direction of a mighty stream, so the slightest step in the wrong direction on the part of a detective may lead him farther away from the solution of the problem, and it is only by patient observation, deep thought, and the inspiration of the moment, that a definite conclusion can be reached. A criminal case is made up of little actions, as a mosaic is formed of tiny stones; but the latter makes a picture, the former builds a gallows.

"I have been mixed up with one or two queer cases," said Tancred, as we drove to the prison, "but this is the strangest which has come within my experience. If it were the plot of a novel, the omnipotent detective, who only exists in fiction, would find out about it without the slightest difficulty; but as it is an episode of real life, we lack the assistance of the omnipotent Lecoq, and must do our best to solve the mystery alone."

"Do you think we shall succeed?" I asked, doubtfully, for things looked anything but promising.

"I cannot say," replied Tancred, shrugging his shoulders, "at present we are entirely in the dark, and the only gleam of light I can see is the lying evidence of that woman."

"Lying evidence?"

"My dear sir, you surely didn't think she was speaking the truth? Why, the whole story was most carefully prepared to blacken our friend's character, and had I cross-examined the witness, I could have shown the falsity of several statements."

"Well, and why did you not do so?"

"Because I was not quite sure of my ground. Now I know the line taken by the prosecution I will go to work and get up a defence. As I told you, yesterday, I believe there is a man behind this girl, who put the story into her mouth. A man who hates Tressinger."

"Dallas hates him like poison."

"I daresay he does. Yes, I remember your suggestion, and there may be something in it. After we have seen Tressinger, we might call on this Mr. Dallas in a friendly way, and see what position he takes up in reference to our friend."

"But Dallas is out of town."

"Out of town," repeated Tancred, thoughtfully. "I don't like that."

"What you mean?"

"Simply this, that if Dallas is, as you suspect, the man behind this Ilma Celinski, he would have stayed in town to direct operations. His going away at such a critical time argues that he has not much interest in the case."

"I'll never believe that, never!" I said, emphatically, "he loved the dead woman too much, not to be deeply interested in the tragedy of her fate."

"Well," said Tancred, philosophically, as the cab stopped at the prison door, "we will discuss the matter with Tressinger, and, after hearing his better position regarding how to proceed."

Gilbert was much relieved to see us, as judging from his haggard face, the poor lad had been suffering terribly since his arrest. The death of Mazzucata had been a terrible blow, but as misfortunes never come singly, hardly had he realized that the woman he loved was dead, when to add to his misery he was arrested on the charge of being her assassin. While yet suffering from the effects of this second blow, a third had fallen on him in the shape of Ilma Celinski's evidence, which took him completely by surprise. Up to the time of Mazzucata's death he was unaware he possessed enemies, but after these three blows which had fallen in regular succession, he could not but see that he had some powerful and unseen enemies who were determined to destroy him. They had deprived him of his beloved, they had deprived him of his liberty, and now it seemed as though they were determined to crown their iniquity by depriving him of his life.

Ever since his arrest, Gilbert had been vainly racking his brains in the attempt to find out the meaning of these terrible misfortunes which were crushing him to the earth. He was quite sure he had never injured any person, yet these unknown persons whose machinations have hitherto been successful, evidently harbored some grudge against him. Convinced of his innocence, he could not believe that his life was in peril, yet, after the damning evidence of Ilma Celinski, he saw plainly that he was in a dangerous position. Innocent men have suffered for less, and at the present juncture of affairs, it seemed as though nothing could save him from the gallows.

Thus environed on all sides by doubts, difficulties and dangers, he greatly felt the want of some one with whom to discuss the matter, and was therefore much relieved in his mind when we came to help him in his hour of need. Indeed, he was so overcome that he could not utter a word, but warmly clasped our hands, while we, in order to give him time to recover himself, took our seats silently in his cell and waited for him to speak.

"I am very glad to see you, major," he murmured, at length, "and you also, Mr. Tancred. I have been thinking——"

"Precisely, and it is your thoughts we wish to know," interrupted Tancred, cheerfully. "You have, I presume, some suspicions as to the person or persons to whom you owe your present position?"

Tressinger made a gesture of despair.

"I have no suspicions," he cried, bitterly. "I do not know what it all means. I am completely in the dark."

"So are we all," I observed, slowly; "still, both Tancred and myself have certain ideas."

"Pardon," said Tancred, lifting his hand, "do not say anything at present Major Granby. I wish to ask Sir Gilbert some questions if he will answer them." He accompanied this speech with such a significant glance, that Gilbert was taken by surprise.

"Of course I will answer them," he said, in an astonished tone; "I have no reason to keep back anything."

"Humph!" said Tancred, apparently only half convinced. "Well, we shall see. Now, tell me, Sir Gilbert, what is your opinion of Mademoiselle Celinski's evidence?"

"My opinion is that it is a pack of lies," retorted Tressinger, with an angry frown. "I don't understand the reason of such falsehoods."

"Then her evidence is not true?"

"Not one word of it."

"Good. I thought as much, and would now like to hear your version of the story."

"That is simple enough. Mazzucata certainly met Dallas in Italy, and he wished to marry her, but she point-blank refused to have anything to do with him. There was no question of the matter remaining in abeyance until he returned from the East. As to my having quarrelled with her, that is distinctly false—we never had a single disagreement."

"And yet you were forbidden the house, or rather the hotel."

"That also is false, and I can explain it all. I as you know, came to England with Mazzucata, and two days after we arrived she received the token of the black carnation; it came from Paris."

"From Paris!" we both exclaimed, in astonishment.

"Yes, it had apparently been pressed between the leaves of a book and was afterwards sent to England in an envelope. That envelope had a French stamp and the Paris postmark."

"Worse and worse," muttered Tancred, thoughtfully, "the foreign element is coming in now. We may chance to find the murderer in England, but if we have to search the Continent, I'm afraid it will be difficult."

"But supposing the person who sent the black carnation is in England," I suggested, pointedly.

"You are thinking of Dallas?"

"Yes, he was in Paris for some time before he came to England, and only returned on the night of the tragedy."

"What has Dallas got to do with this?" asked Gilbert, curiously.

"I will tell you later on," replied Tancred, quickly, before I could speak: "meanwhile, please continue your story."

"There is not much to tell. When Mazzucata received the flower, she was in a terrible state of mind, and asked me to go to Paris in order to find out, if possible, who posted the letter."

"An impossibility."

"So I found. However, I did my best and failed. I only got back to town in time for Mazzucata's debut, so that is the reason I was not at the Hotel Europa for a few days. Ilma says I was forbidden to call—I say, I was in Paris, and can prove it by the evidence of my valet."

"Good," said Tancred, in a satisfied tone, "that disposes of a certain portion of the evidence. And as to your putting the black carnation in the bouquet?"

"That also is false. I went up to Mazzucata's rooms and found Ilma there, but when she told me her mistress had gone to the theatre I left at once. While I was there I never saw the black carnation."

"Did you lay down the bouquet while you were there?"

"For a few moments, yes. There was some coffee in the room, and I drank a cup."

"Was Ilma in the room when you laid down the bouquet and drank the coffee?"

"Yes, why do you ask?"

"Because she might have changed the bouquet when your back was turned. You brought to the hotel an innocent bunch of flowers with a black rose—you left it with an infernal machine concealed in a bouquet, with a black carnation."

"Impossible!"

"I think so too," I said, gravely. "Gilbert would have noticed the substitution of a black carnation for a black rose."

"By no means. He was preoccupied, and would pay but little attention to the flower."

"That is true," said Gilbert, quickly, "I never even glanced at the flowers—at least not closely."

"Well, then—black rose—black carnation. It was easy to make a mistake. Yes, believe me, Sir Gilbert, my supposition is correct—those flowers were changed by Ilma Celinski, when your back was turned."

"But why should Ilma have done such a thing? Why should she want to kill a kind mistress and ruin me?"

"That's what we have to find out," said Tancred, cheerfully, "my own impression is, that she was the tool of another person."

"Dallas?"

"Perhaps, we are not certain of that."

"I don't follow you at all," cried Gilbert, in perplexity, "why should Dallas wish to kill Mazzucata?"

"Because she loved you and he loved her."

"I myself heard him say he would kill her if she married anyone but him," I explained at this moment.

"Then that supplies the motive. Dallas came back from the East more in love than ever, and while in Paris, heard that Tressinger was to be married to Mazzucata. Knowing her superstition, he sent the Black Carnation in order to work on her fears. As that did no good he determined to kill her, and, therefore, determined to do so by means of that devilish bouquet, which Ilma substituted for your own."

"My dear Tancred," said Gilbert, in a tone of raillery, "you have built up an excellent case all out of nothing. Let us grant, for the sake of argument, that Dallas intended to kill my poor Marietta—that he sent the Black Carnation from Paris, but then he did not arrive from Paris till the night of her debut. so how could he have known that I intended to throw a bouquet of flowers—how could he know that such a bouquet would consist of white flowers with a black rose in the centre—how could he know I would call on Mazzucata before the performance with such a bouquet, and lastly, how could he have induced Ilma to change the flowers, and for what reason?"

"Your objections are very just—on the face of them," replied Tancred, good-humoredly; "but I think I can answer them. In the first place, I do not believe the story of Dallas as to his only arriving in London on the night of the debut. He was in London for many days."

"In that case, how could he have sent the Black Carnation from Paris?"

"Well, if you had time to go to Paris before Mazzucata's debut in search of the sender, he certainly had time to come to London and find out all about your movements."

"Well, granted that he did come to London as you suggest; what about the rest of my objections?"

"Oh the flowers? Well, you doubtless sent Mazzucata every day?"

"Yes. Women are fond of such attentions."

"Exactly, and Dallas knew that women are fond of such attentions. You, doubtless, always ordered these flowers at the same florists?"

"Phillis & Co., Jermyn street. Yes."

"Dallas would not have much difficulty in finding that out, either. Well, on the day of the debut he discovered that a bouquet of white flowers with a dark centre was being prepared by your order for Mazzucata. He, therefore, ordered a duplicate."

"But for what reason?"

"Because he wanted to kill two birds with one stone—in plain English, he wished to murder Mazzucata and then hang you for the murder."

"Well, go on."

"When he got his bouquet, he took it home and inserted the dynamite cartridge, and also removing the black rose, placed therein a Black Carnation."

"So far so good; but all supposition."

"Never mind; it's all feasible, at all events. Now, the next thing he had to do was to deliver this bouquet to Mazzucata, and for that purpose went to her hotel. He did not mean to kill her at the theatre, but at her rooms. When he arrived there, he found Mazzucata had left for the theatre, and only Ilma was present. While talking to her they heard your voice, and Dallas concealed himself."

"Do you mean to say Dallas was in the room at the same time as myself?" cried Gilbert, disbelievingly.

"I say that he was in the next room. He saw you lay down the bouquet and turn your back to it, in order to drink the coffee. Then the idea occurred to him of changing the bouquets, a little task which Ilma performed at his bidding, so at the theatre you threw the bouquet of Dallas and he threw yours."

"But why should Ilma do this?"

"Why do women do many things?" asked Tancred, ironically; "because she loved him."

"Loved Dallas! oh, nonsense."

"I don't see why you should say that. Dallas is not a bad looking fellow, and doubtless promised to marry Ilma if she did as he wished."

"All this is supposition; but supposing it to be true, why should Ilma come and warn me to fly?"

"Because she felt compunction at the idea of condemning an innocent man to the gallows. As you refused to take her hint, however, she let you go on blindly to your fate. All those lies in the witness-box were not hers, but invented by Dallas."

"I cannot—I will not believe it," cried Gilbert, walking excitedly up and down.

"Well, we will try to prove it to you," said Tancred, rising to his feet. "Major, can you find out anything about the movements of your friend, Mr. Dallas?"

"Don't call him my friend," said I, angrily, "as to finding out about Dallas, yes. My man Pointer knows his valet, so I have no doubt, if I tell Pointer what I wish to know, he will find out all about it."

"Good; do that and I am sure you will find that I am right."

"There is one thing you overlooked," said Gilbert, after a pause, "where did Dallas obtain the black carnation?"

"Ah! that is the question. However, I have no doubt we will find that out also."

"In what way?"

"By means of the flower itself. If it had been a red carnation or a yellow one, I would have been in despair, but a black carnation—to use an Irishism—is a rara avis. The gardener who has been lucky enough to have discovered how to grow a black flower is a celebrated person in horticultural circles, so all I have to do is to make inquiries—say at the shop of Phillis & Co., in order to find out where this man lives. Then I will go to him and ask to see his famous plant; find out if he has sold any bulbs, or slips for setting—if so, discover to whom he sold them, and, then, once the purchaser is discovered, the murderer won't be far off."

"THAT'S THE POLISH"

2 in 1

SHOE POLISHES

10¢ -BLACK-WHITE-TAN- 10¢

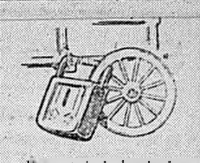
F. F. Dalley Co. of Canada, Ltd.
Hamilton, Can.

MARCH WEATHER RHEUMATIC WEATHER

VICTIMS CAN CURE THEMSELVES WITH DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

With the coming of March people who are afflicted with rheumatism begin to have unpleasant reminders of their trouble. The weather is changeable — balmy and springlike one day, raw, cold and piercing the next. It is such sudden changes of weather that sets the pangs and tortures of rheumatism, lumbago and sciatica going. But it must be borne in mind that although weather conditions start the pains, the trouble is deeply rooted in the blood, and can only be cured through the blood. All the lotions and liniments in the world can't cure rheumatism. Rubbing may seem to ease the pain while you are rubbing, but there its value ends. Only through the blood can you cure rheumatism. That's why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have so many thousands of cures of this trouble to their credit. The new, rich blood which they actually make drives out the poisonous acid and rheumatism is vanquished. Among many sufferers from rheumatism who have been cured by this medicine is Mr. C. H. McGee, freight shed foreman for the G. T. R. at Peterboro, who says: "In the course of my work I am naturally exposed to all kinds of weather, with the result that about two years ago I contracted rheumatism which settled in my legs. At times I could scarcely walk, and often had to quit my day's work owing to the stiffness and the pain. I tried different remedies without getting any help until I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I used six boxes of these and can say that I am about as well as ever I was. I still take the pills occasionally, and I hope that my experience may be of benefit to some other rheumatic sufferer."

If you suffer from rheumatism, or any other disease of the blood, begin to cure yourself to-day with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.



Prevent locked wheels and hot boxes by the use of

MICA AXLE GREASE

Mica forms a smooth coating on the axle spindle—keeps it cool and well lubricated.

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY
Limited
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA

ANTIQUES

Have you any old articles of merit which you are desirous of disposing of—such as Antique Furniture, Old Plate, Brassware, Prints, Engravings, Old Arms, Armour, Curios, etc.? If so, you will find it of interest to you to consult us.

ROBERT JUNOR
62 KING ST. E., HAMILTON, ONT.
THE HOUSE FOR GIFTS.
Importers and Dealers in China, Glass, Fancy Goods and Antiques.

HAIR GOODS
—FOR—
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

Mailed at lowest possible prices, consistent with high-grade work.

Our Natural Wavy 3-Strand Switches at $4.00, $7.00 and $9.00 in all shades are leaders with us. Just send on your sample, or write for anything in our line.

GENTLEMEN'S TOUPEES at $25.00 and $35.00 that defy detection when worn.

MINTZ'S HAIR GOODS EMPORIUM
62 KING ST. W. HAMILTON, ONT.
(Formerly Mdme. I. Mintz.)

PATENTS IN ALL COUNTRIES
Book "Patent Protection" Free
BABCOCK & SONS
Formerly Patent Office Examiner. Estab. 1877
99 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL
Branches: Ottawa and Washington

Some One to Care.

Coming home on the train last night I saw a pleasing scene from the car window. A little girl stood at the railroad station with an umbrella. It was raining hard. When the train stopped she looked eagerly up and down and then ran to meet a young woman. The child lifted the umbrella protectingly over the woman and smiled lovingly in her face.

It set me to thinking. After all, the main thing that we need in life is some one to care. As long as there is some one awaiting our homecoming, eager to welcome us and make us comfortable, we can keep up courage.

It is our duty to ourselves to surround ourselves as a family of friends. Those who care are [illegible] to draw us away from trouble, balsam to heal our wounds and [illegible] to keep us from sinking. We need all the friends we can make and hold.—[illegible]

[illegible]

Redpath SUGAR

2 and 5 lb. Cartons—
10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Bags.

No one ever doubts REDPATH quality, because in its Sixty Years of use no one has ever bought a barrel, bag or carton of poor Redpath sugar. It is made in one grade only—the highest.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it."

12

Canada Sugar Refining Co., Limited, Montreal.

Slaughter Sale
....OF....
Men's Felt Hats

Greatest clearance sale of soft and stiff felt hats ever offered in Port Elgin. Most of these hats are right up-to-date in style. All the fashionable shades included. The regular prices were from 75c to $3.50. All to clear at

25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.25

Also a few dozen Spring Caps to clear at less than half regular price. Here you will find hats and caps suitable for any occasion to clear at one quarter regular price

Falconer Bros.
The Home of Reliable Garden Seed and Good Groceries . .

Spring Is Now With Us

You must have a change in the clothes you wear

For Wet, Sloppy Days A raincoat, or an umbrella. We have a lar and varied stock of them.

For the Sunshiny Days—Light underwear, prints, ginghams, muslins, zephers, cottons, and silks. We have a large stock of them and the price is rock bottom

Hosiery—In cotton, silk and cashmere. We have sold more hosiery in the past season than any other two seasons, because we have the goods, and the values are great.

Gloves—Have been hard to get, but we have been able to get hold of a nice lot of them, just in.

We take Cash or Produce of all kinds, for our goods, and invite you to come and investigate

D. GEDDES & CO.

Just What You Want

$1 buys $1.50 worth of goods at Roppel Bros.

For the Next Week in the following lines.

8 pound of sulphur 25 cts

59c Lipton' and Red Rose tea at present value a certain amount going at 40 cents

50 cent Jap rugs for bedrooms, 36x66 inches for 35 cents

15c factory cotton, 10 yds for $1.00. Only 10 yds to a customer.

75c satin Venetian dress goods. Special for children's school dresses 35 cents per yard

New spring goods now opening daily. See them.

STORE CLOSES TUESDAY AT 6 O'CLOCK P.M.

Roppel Bros.
Rural phone. Underwood

UNDERWOOD NEWS

The last week to buy below wholesale genuine Frost wire at Thede and Brill's.

Buy your auto tires at the Hardware. We handle only the best.

Ross McLennan has rented his farm to L. MacDougall, and has moved to Galt, where he has rented another farm.

Mr and Mrs. Chester Gibson spent Thursday at Geo. H. McKay's.

No service in the Methodist church on Sunday owing to the bad condition of the roads.

Rev. McNabb was in Toronto for the past week. No morning service in the Presbyterian church on Sabbath next. Capt Minnifie, of the London Horse Guards, is to speak at night, and also to lecture in the church on Tuesday night showing views of the western front. Proceeds are for Belgian Relief Fund. He will preach in Centre Bruce church Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Jno. Nuttal is in Toronto.

Mr. A. Coleman, of Clifford, spent the week end at his home.

The neighbors of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel George, 8th of Bruce, gathered at their home Thursday evening last. After a short program Mr. and Mrs. George were presented with two rattan rockers and a framed picture. Mr. George made a suitable reply to the address after which a very pleasant evening was spent and all report having a good time. Mr. and Mrs. George are leaving for their farm on the 6th of Bruce. The address;

"Your neighbors have dropped in on this occasion to share once more in your hospitality. Soon you will move from our midst and we want you to feel we have appreciated your work among us. We feel that it is in life that flowers should be strewn in the pathway, and our true feelings are expressed in our actions to-night. We wish you the best the future holds and desire you to accept these chairs and picture as a slight token of our regard."

Last week a farewell social was given to Ezra Gottschalk and Ed Smith, who are going west.

Mrs. Wm. Brown is recovering after the operation, having had one of the fingers on the left hand amputated.

There are several of our young lads going away to the west this Spring to help with the seeding and harvest. One would think that there was work for all here, but the price seems to rule the labour market.

Our local organization of the Farmers Club received a car load of flour and feed last week at Port Elgin station.

A number were in attendance at Peter McArthur's lecture Thursday evening in the hall. Over $33 was realized for Red Cross

Mr. James L. McIntyre, Guelph, visited his brother Alex's for the week end.

Mr and Mrs. Fred Thede and Miss Roppel, spent a few days last week at Kitchener. Mrs. Thede intends remaining there for some time.

Mr Wm. Finlayson, Kincardine, spent a couple of days last week with his niece, Mrs John Cole.

Miss Robson, Tiverton, was a guest of Miss Witing

Glamis

Messrs. James McLennan, George McKinnon, J. E. McCauley, and Hector McLean, attended the Baptist Conferences in Paisley, on Wednesday.

Mr. Alex McSween's sale here on Saturday afternoon, was a success.

Pte. Earl Percy, who enlisted a few weeks ago with the C. A. M. Corps. at Calgary Alberta, was home for a day last week bidding good-bye to his parents and brother, leaving Thursday morning Thursday morning for Halifax, to join his draft there. All were pleased to see Earl again, looking hale and hearty. He was homesteading in Peace River District at time of enlistment. All wish Earl every success and safe return.

Mrs. George Colwell, 9th Con. Kincardine, spent the past week with her daughter, Mrs. J. D. Robertson.

We are pleased to report Mrs. W. J. Graham is much improved in health this past few days.

Mr. Sidney Johnson is engaged with Mr. James Needham 9th Con., for spring and summer work.

Mr. Kenneth McLean, returned home from Toronto, on Saturday.

Mr. Donald McKinnon, 10th Con. Kincardine, who recently sold his farm to Mr. Allen Bell, is having his sale of farm stock and implements on Thursday.

The Red Cross Workers here made another shipment of goods on Thursday as follows: 78 pairs of socks, 24 suits of pyjamas, 34 comfort bags, 29 towels and 4 pillows. All the ladies are requested to attend the Red Cross meeting which meets every two weeks.

The Red Cross meets again this week. The regular meeting having been cancelled week previous on account of a funeral.

Capt. Minnifie, a returned soldier gave a very interesting and helpful lecture illustrated by Lime Light Views here on Thursday evening, in the interest of the Belgian Relief Fund. There was a good attendance, about $100 was raised for the funds.

Mr. John L. McKay, and daughter, Miss Annie returned to Port Arthur, on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman McLeod of Niagara Falls, have been visiting their parents on 2nd Con., Bruce.

Miss Minnie McNally, teacher at Lapeer, Mich., is spending the holidays at her home here.

Mr. James Gilchrist has been hired with Mr K. McKenzie, Durham Rd. Kincardine, and commences work there this week.

Mr. Thompson's many friends are pleased to learn he is doing nicely in the General Hospital Guelph, where he underwent an operation. All hope to see him home soon.

Mr. James McLeod has returned home from Niagara Falls, where he spent the winter.

Miss Tessie Patterson is able to be out again, after her recent illness.

NORTH BRUCE

Report of G S O meeting held at Geo McIntee's March 13th: 8 prs. pyjamas were started and yarn bought with money in treasury, distributed. Next meeting to be held at G. A. Brooks 11 present, 3 visitors, 45c collection.

The death occurred at Fort William, on Saturday March 3rd, of John Scott. He was 70 years of age, and formerly lived on the farm now owned by Mrs. S. Steinhoff 4th of Bruce. Mrs. Scott, who was formerly Miss Orford, of Underwood, and a family of five sons and three daughters survive.

Health Triumphs over disease every time you use Lifebuoy Soap. For its mild healing and cleansing oils are charged with cleansing properties that make it simply invaluable.

LIFEBUOY HEALTH SOAP

Mild and pure enough for Baby's skin—therefore eminently suitable for yours. The mild, antiseptic odor vanishes quickly after use.

Lever Brothers Limited TORONTO

At all Grocers 5¢

163

BURGOYNE AND DISTRICT

The funeral of the late Norman McDonald took place on Friday to Southampton cemetery, Rev. W. J. Watt conducting the services. Considerable difficulty was experienced on the way on account to the sudden breaking up of the roads, many parts being flooded with water

Irvie Grieve is recovering from a severe attack of la grippie.

The residence of Mr. Chas. Sang. had a narrow escape from being destroyed by fire a few days ago. The fire had caught from the dining room pipes and had made good headway between the ceiling and upstairs floor before it was noticed. Telephone calls were sent out to the neighbors, but Mr. Sang had the fire pretty well out before they arrived. Considerable damage was done to the flooring and other wood work.

Miss Craig and a cousin are visiting Miss Coral McIvor. Miss Craig's singing of a solo at the church services Sunday morning, was much appreciated.

Mr. Howell, of Toronto, will give a talk next Sunday evening, about Belgium.

Mr. Stanley Ferguson, has returned from Guelph hospital, looking fit as ever.

(Intended for last week)

Mr. Alex McCannel, went away last week for a three weeks visit to friends in the Western States, and to possess some property left to him by a brother deceased a number of years ago.

Mr James Cheeseman has returned to the West, after spending the winter with his mother here.

Many of our people attended the Peter McArthur lecture, in Port Elgin Wednesday evening, and where highly pleased A number also attended the town prayer meeting Thursday. The hour 4 o'clock, was not suitable for country people having stock chores.

The ladies of the Patriotic Society had a towel shower at their meeting Wednesday last. Miss Mary E. Smith was appointed secretary in Miss Beulah Stewart's place.

This truly might be called, the fine age. We have of late, the whiskey-bottle fine, the tooth-paste-war stamp fine, the military dress censor, disloyalty and other fines. Shortly we will have the telephone and half a dozen other similar fines. Sneak detectives seem to be lurking in every corner. Offences and penalties multiply so quickly that the man who all along thought himself pretty straight following in the old paths doesn't know the moment a spring trap clinch on his peaway foot and he is mucked in for damages for exceeding the offence. We will soon be able to swallow kaiserism in its entirety. The hitherto respectable man will have lost his respectability and be called a criminal. His birthright a freedom destroyed, honor and honesty will no longer be his heritage. Public libraries have their fines, and this may spread to Sunday School libraries.

The teacher training class is coming along splendidly, and giving Pastor Watt much encouragement.

The barrel of empty sealers has been returned from Red Cross headquarters. All who contributed may get their jars back, at the library.

TURNER'S

We don't know which is making the most noise this spring, the Old Saugeen or the Old Fanning Mill.

Mr. Purvis, of Hanover, spent a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Hillis.

Mr. James Mitchell was in Toronto last week attending the funeral of his brother-in-law, the late Malcolm McMillan,

Mrs. Cocker and son of Chatham, spent a couple of days with Mrs. George Schell and family.

A number from here attended the funeral of the late Elizabeth Nicholson, in Port Elgin on Saturday.

Roads are very high these days and very little traffic. It is the time of the year that those travelling on the road can appreciate the good works of the disc harrow.

On Tuesday March 20th., there were quite a few hogs loaded here. The price paid was $14.15.

Although the snow has melted quite gradual, the Saugeen River and Mill Creek have been about as high as ever they were.

(Intended for last week)

It is with regret the many friends and neighbors of Mr and Mrs Wm McRae see their removal from the district. It is to be hoped that they will be spared many years in their new home in Port Elgin.

Rev. Thynne of Palmerston preached in St. Andrew's on Sunday.

S. McLure of Elderslie, was here for a a few hours on Sunday.

We would advise the editor, in hard times, to keep away from Turner's when the pits are being opened. It is not generally potatoes they throw here not even when they are cheap, but the good old pipe clay clods.

House Warming

A number of friends and neighbors gathered at the home of the newly wedded couple, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Gowanlock, on Friday, where an old time house-warming was held and the bride and groom made the recipients of a number of nice presents, including a couch, silverware and graniteware. During the evening an address was read signed by D. Gowanlock, D. Campbell and A. Gowanlock. A very enjoyable time was spent. The address was as follows:

Dear Bob and Bessie:

You have recently taken one of the most important and momentous steps in life and we, a few of your many friends, wish to commemorate the event and also to convey to you in a very slight measure our appreciation of your sterling qualities. Your pleasant manner and sunny smile during your single lives has always been an inspiration to those of us with whom you have most associated, and we desire to welcome you as neighbors and as a slight token of the esteem in which you are held we would beg of you to accept these articles. Trusting that you would be long spared to use them and that your sojourn with us may be long, pleasant and profitable.

The Very Newest Furnishings Hats, Shoes Gloves Ties, Underwear Shirts Etc. For Men And Boys Are here In the Very Highest Qualities And At the Lowest Prices

SUPPOSE

You drop in to-day, and see the elegant, Spring and Summer suits, overcoats and raincoats, for Men, Young men and Boys now being shown here It's really surprising how interested men become in these garments as soon as they see them and try them on. Perhaps you would like to get a better suit for the money than you ever had.

Come Here Then

Bachelor guaranteed suits at $16.50

Other men's suits from 10 to $25

Boys' suits from 3.50 to $13

Drop in and See Them

F. R. BARBER
MEN'S AND BOYS' COMPLETE OUTFITTERS

JUST WATCH HILKER'S NORTH WINDOW

For the newest in dress and waist silks

Stripe, one yard wide at *$1.50* per yd
Flowered silk marquisette at *$1* per yd
Fancy silk Tussah, in all color, at *75c* yd
Yo San silk, the newest on the market, for *$1.25* per yard

Men's and boy's caps 50c to $1.50
Boys' velvet caps 75c to $1.00
Men's neckwear, 50c to 75c

B. Hilker

Giant Flowering Carnation

FREE!

Address a postcard to us now and receive by return mail a copy of our new illustrated 80-page catalogue of Garden, Flower and Field Seeds, Root Seeds, Grains, Bulbs, Small Fruits, Garden Tools, etc.

SPECIAL.—We will also send you free a packet (value 15c) of our choice

Giant Flowering Carnation

This carnation is a great favorite; the flowers are large and fragrant and the plants do well outdoors. Transplanted into pots in the early fall bloom profusely from October till the end of May. Extra plants are easily propagated from them by cuttings, "pipings" or layering.

Send for our catalogue and learn of our other valuable premiums 18

Darch & Hunter Seed Co., Limited, LONDON CANADA

Nomination Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the nomination for a candidate for the office of Councillor for the Village of Port Elgin, will take place in the Town Hall, Port Elgin on ***Monday April 9th*** at 7.30 p. m

For the purpose of Nominating a candidate for Councillor in place and stead of R. S. Begg resigned should more than one candidate be proposed a poll will be taken in Polling Sub Division No. 1, at the Town Hall and polling Sub. Div. No. 2 at McLachlan's shoe shop Mond'y the 16th day of April 1917 at 9 o'clock a. m. and remain open until 5 o'clock p.m. All parties interested are requested to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

D. Geddes,
Clerk of Port Elgin.
Dated at Clerk's office, March 27th. 1917

The firemen were called to a burning chimney at the Baptist parsonage Tuesday night.

Creating Interest

There is great interest taken in the letters from soldiers at the front. The Times has had the privilege of printing many of these letters and our readers want more of them. Boys at the front, or anywhere in the army are invited to correspond with the editor. Also those who receive letters from soldiers or sailors. The Times would like to use them.

Advertise it in The Times

The Greenock Tp. merchant who sold what was supposed to be salts to a number of farmers with the result that half a dozen cattle died, is now seeking to recover damages from the wholesalers, who in turn expect to recover from the manufacturers. Several people who took the salts, including the merchant himself, escaped death by vomiting but al the cattle succumbed.

The Port Elgin Times.

Farmers Are Invited To Discuss Their Problems In The Times

YEAR—NO. 14 PORT ELGIN, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY. APRIL, 4, 1917 $1.50 PER YEAR $2.00 PER YEAR TO UNITED STATES

Telephone Rate Raised to $14

The Commissioners of the Bruce Municipal Telephone System met at Underwood on Thursday last to strike the rate for the year. After going carefully into the situation it was decided to strike a rate of $14.00 for 1917.

Messrs. D. McNaughton, A. McLean and J. J. Hunter, Commissioners, with Secretary, J. B. Struthers, and Treasurer, J. G. McKay, were present.

COMING EVENTS

10c. per line
No notice less than 25c

RED CROSS meeting to-night at 7.30 at library.

CONCERT—Sang's School house Thursday, April 5th. Admission 10 and 15 cents. A 10 cent tea will be served by the ladies of the West Arran Patriotic Society after the program. Remember the date, and all come.

Exchange Sale Saturday

Remember the exchange sale on Saturday at 2.30 at Auctioneer Cavin's rooms. The offerings are; horse, rising 7 years, mare rising 3 years, 3 yearling steers, 12 or 14 young calves, 2 sows bred 1st March, Happy Thought range, a parlor suite and furniture of all kinds. One top buggy, set single harness

Red Cross Report From March 7th to Date

Tea rooms—

Mar. 10—Ladies' Aid Evangelical church $24.05.

Mar. 17—Special by Mrs. Falconer, Mrs. Eaton and 10 young ladies $87.62.

Mar. 24—Called off.

Mar. 31—Ladies' Aid of Church of England $24.21.

Donations—

Boys' picture shows $3.15; McArthur lecture $49.75; United prayer meeting $29; P. E. Patriotic fund $20; Mr. H. McLaren Sr. $5; Ribey's school "Village Doctor" $24.70; Boys' picture show and draw on maple syrup $10.70; Social evening given by P. E. young ladies $37.60; bal. for tickets on centerpiece given by Mrs. Pattison, total amount made on same $11.25—$5.25.

The W. M. A. of North Bruce have charge of tea room Saturday April 7th

Mrs. J. H. Kennedy, treas.

Mrs. C. Currier is holidaying in Peterborough.

CONDENSED ADVERTISING

FOR SALE—House and lot on station street. All modern conveniences, splendid garden and good barn. Will sell cheap for quick sale. Apply Times Office. 14 2tc.

MAPLE SYRUP—Order now, from Hugh McColloch. Rural phone. North Bruce, P. O. Price $1.75 per gal. Cans extra. 14-2t.p.

FOR SALE—Two good grade Shorthorn heifers due to calve in April and May, also 1 pure bred Tamworth boar 14 months old, several pure bred Tamworth sows of breeding age, 4 grade York sows due to farrow in June or July. Terms cash or credit. Albert Salmon, R. R. No. 3, Port Elgin.

MONEY TO LOAN—Private money to loan. A few good snaps in Real Estate. Apply J. A. Chapman. 14 4tc.

A THOROUGHLY up to date, two and a half years course is offered to young ladies desirous of becoming graduate nurses. Pupils receive board, room, laundry, uniform, also allowance after acceptance. For further particulars write Superintendent Titusville Hospital, Titusville, Penn. U. S. A. 14 8tb.

HENS WANTED—We are paying good prices for live hens just now. Phone or drop a card to B. ZELKIND, Port Elgin.

N. EIDT, Blacksmithing, horse-shoeing, and general repairs. Tire-setting a specialty

UNDERTAKING

J. W. PATTISON, Funeral director and embalmer. Residence on premises. Rural phone No. 22.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

J. A. CHAPMAN, Official Issuer of marriage licenses, Port Elgin, Ont. Office in Muir Block.

R. C. CRAWFORD, Official Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Office at Drug Store, Port Elgin

MEDICAL

DR. F. H. WELLS, Office and residence on Green street, one door west of Bank of Hamilton.

W. J. CHAMBERS, M. D., L. R. C. P., L. M., Edinburgh. Office and residence "Lakeview Hall" opposite South End park Port Elgin.

DR. W. S. LAIRD, Oculist, Specialty in Nose and Throat diseases. Guaranteed all his fitting of glasses. Office hours Wednesday afternoons. Next to Metropolitan Bank

SOCIETIES

PORT ELGIN LODGE No. 429 G.R.C., A.F. & A.M. Regular communications in the Masonic Hall, Thursday on or before full moon, at 8 p. m. Visiting brethern cordially welcomed. George Chapman, W. M.; Cyril Currier Sec'y.

DENOVO LODGE, No. 176, I. O. O. F., of Ontario, meets at 8 o'clock, p.m., every Monday in their hall in the Commercial Block. Art Harrison, N.G.; T. Rankin, Rec. Sec.; D. Geddes, Perm Sec.

Contest for Members

The directors of the Agricultural society met Saturday. There was a good attendance. Mr. Alex Lamont gave a splendid report of the Fairs Convention, the outcome of his talk being a contest for new members between sides chosen by the President and Vice-President.

The prize list committee reported increases to list amounting to $200. The report was adopted.

The President John Henderson, has as his team in the membership contest the following: A. Lamont, W. Gowanlock, J. J. George, J. W. Pattison, C. Sang, W. A. Mitchell, W. Howe, W. McTaggart, B. Hilker, G. Gray.

The Vice-President J. H. Webster, has John Scott, G. McLaren, E. R. Sayles, C. Campbell, D. J. Izzard, G. Christie, W. Airth, W. MacKay, W. McIntosh, John Cassidy, John Howe.

An entry to the field crop contest counts also as a new member.

The Evangelistic services are being held in the Methodist church this week.

Mr. John Bennett, 2nd Con. Saugeen, is having a sale on Thursday April 12th. Mr. Bennett has not been enjoying the best of health lately and he has sold his farm to Andrew Sutherland.

NOTICE

All my former pupils in music, and those desiring to take up lessons will please note that I will resume my classes next week.

Miss Jean Munro.

NOTICE

I will make a rebate on all meats every pay night. Kindly watch this. You need me here to save you money. We need your trade to stay here, so patronize us. Those who trade with us say the price is always right. Come here and get the meat that puts ambition in your feet; Hamilton's meat cannot be beat. He intends to stay if you come this way. Leave your order to-day. The wife will smile and the children will laugh, and you'll be able to buy a walking staff, and bank the rest for a rainy day.

L. Hamilton, Butcher.

CARD OF THANKS

Mr. and Mrs. John Floto and family, through The Times, thank friends and neighbors for kindness and sympathy in their sad bereavement and also the Women's Aid of the Evangelical church for their many kindnesses.

The Red Cross Society of S. S. No. 9, Bruce, tenders its sincere thanks to the young people of Ribey's school for the gift of $15 for Red Cross work.

Nomination Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the nomination for a candidate for the office of Councillor for the Village of Port Elgin, will take place in the Town Hall, Port Elgin on **Monday April 9th** at 7.30 p. m.

For the purpose of Nominating a candidate for Councillor in place and stead of R. S. Begg resigned should more than one candidate be proposed a poll will be taken in Polling Sub Division No, 1, at the Town Hall and polling Sub. Div. No. 2 at McLachlan's shoe shop Mond'y the 16th day of April 1917 at 9 o'clock a. m. and remain open until 5 o'clock p.m. All parties interested are requested to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

D. Geddes,
Clerk of Port Elgin.

Dated at Clerk's office, March 27th, 1917

NOTICE

The public are notified to be cautious in travelling over the McRae bridge, as the supports have been washed away, thus weakening the structure.

G. Christie
Reeve of Saugeen Tp.

AUCTION SALE

D. C. Pearce has received instructions from HENRY WAGNER, Lot 30 Con. 1, Saugeen Tp. to sell by public auction on **Tuesday April 10**, at 1 o'clock the following list.

HORSES—Mare 12 years, driving mare in foal, 8 years, horse 8 years old

CATTLE—Cow 7 years, due to calve in May cow 9 years old, due July, cow 3 years, due August, cow 3 years old, due December, cow 12 years old cow 5 years, due to calve in July, 3 steers 1 year old, 2 heifers, 10 months' old, 3 fall calves—spring calf.

IMPLEMENTS—Massey-Harris binder, M H mower, hay rake, manure spreader, wagon, 2 sleighs, walking plow, two-furrow riding plow, 2 sets iron harrows, gang plow, land roller, fanning mill, weigh scales, 200 pounds, set of team harness, plow harness, and other articles. Heating stove.

TERMS—Five dollars and under cash, over that amount, 9 months credit on approved joint notes, five per cent per annum off for cash on credit amounts.

D. C. Cavin has received instructions from JOHN BENNETT, Lot 11, Con. 2 Saugeen Tp. to sell by public auction on **Thursday April 12**, at 1 o'clock, the following list.

HORSES—Working team.

CATTLE—4 fresh milch cows, cow due to calf, 1 two year olds, 4 yearlings, 1 young calves.

PIGS—Sow supposed to be with pig.

IMPLEMENTS—Deering mower, Deering binder, horse rake, drill, two discs, roller, walking plow, gang plow, iron harrows, buck foot harrow, pea harvester, fanning mill, two wagons, democrat, new hay rack, scuffler, set team harness, iron kettle, chains. A number of other articles too numerous to mention.

OATS—100 bushels of oats, cash.

TERMS—Ten dollars and under cash, over that amount, 9 months credit on approved joint notes, six per cent per annum off for cash on credit amounts.

THE MARKETS

	April 4 1917	April 4 1916
Butter	35c	27c
Eggs	30c	21c
Hogs	15.00	10.90
Wheat	1.65 bus	90 bus
Oats	70 bus	40 bus

Who Has These Photos?

To the Editor of The Times:

Sir.—I am very desirous of getting a picture of "The High School Cadets" of the Port Elgin High School, of which I was a member. This photo was taken about 1891 or 1892. It occurred to me that probably a plate could be taken from a photo which undoubtedly some member of that class or some family in Port Elgin or Southampton might have.

Also would like a picture of the high school girls class taken about the same time. As one gets older the little things of younger days prove to be big things after all, and I have often wished I had procured and kept these photos. If you can assist me I would greatly appreciate it. If you can give me the name of a photographer who can make a copy of the above photos I would be glad to remit the cost of same.

I have not been in Port Elgin for nearly 20 years with the exception of a few days and things have changed considerably since those days, but one always remembers his own town and "his ain folk."

A. D. Kinsey, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich

Limerick Winners

Owing to the fact that the Judges' verdict in the Limerick Contest arrived late last night we give only the winners.

Next issue we will give the Judges' report, and also announce a new contest. Watch for it.

The winners:—

Senior Contest.
Emily Ewald, Port Elgin, R R 1

Under 12 years.
Ernest Reibel, North Bruce, R R 1

12 to 15 years
Ruby McIvor, Port Elgin, R R 1

UNITED STATES DECLARES WAR

United States declared war yesterday. One million men and unlimited money will be sent to aid the allies.

TOWN TOPICS

Mrs. R. Cumming has returned from spending the winter in Toronto.

Mrs. Alex. McGillivray was in Paisley on Friday.

Mrs. Wesley Jones spent last week with Mrs. Carter here.

Mrs. Rowlands and Edmund were in Toronto last week.

Frank Bowen was on the Grand Jury at Walkerton last week.

Mrs. Oeschlaeger is in Kitchener, on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Ernst.

Mrs. Duck who has been quite ill the past few weeks, is improving nicely.

Mrs A. D. George was in Toronto over the week-end.

Rev. C. Schwalm, a former Mennonite pastor here, was a visitor with Rev. Brubacher last week.

Mrs. (Capt.) McPherson, has returned after spending the winter in Saskatchewan.

D. C. Cavin has sold the farm recently bought by Mr. Reinhart from Herman Schwass, to Morris Chappel.

Mr. F. C. Ryan, manager for Standard Bank at Paisley, was in town on Thursday.

Mrs. Byard and little daughter, of Orangeville, are visiting at Capt. Robertson's.

Miss Baker's millinery display was a very fine one. Many ladies from town and country visited her parlors last week during the opening days. The display included many pretty hats in both large and small designs.

A reader writes to ask if it will help the production idea to grow potatoes in the empty tomato cans. Sure thing, put them in the windows. Potato blossoms will be quite the popular flower this year, also grow cucumbers on the back fence.

Mrs. Wm. Geddes of Port Elgin called on her cousins Mrs. Isaac Glintz and Miss Aggie Smith on her return from visiting her daughter Mrs. (Dr.) Campbell at Elmwood. Mrs. Geddes' only son, Ewart is now in France.—Walkerton Telescope.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Schans, Mr. and Mrs. N. Metzger, Mr. and Mrs. D. Schenk, F. Breuitgam, A. Wagner. Miss L. Schiling, of Ayton; E. Floto, Caro, Mich; W. Schultz, Kitchener; Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Schular, Southampton, attended the funeral of the late Garfield Floto.

The death occurred at Toronto, on Wednesday last of Mr. George Carter, after an illness of only a few days. Death was caused by heart failure. Mr. Carter married Miss Annie McFarlane of Port Elgin, three years ago, and many friends here will sympathize deeply with her. The funeral was on Friday, interment taking place at Deseronto.

Mrs. Kaake, Mildred and Arthur leave in a couple of weeks to join Mr. Kaake at Toronto, where they will in future reside. Mr. Kaake has, for the past few years been engaged in building and contracting. Many citizens regret the removal of this family from Port Elgin. Mrs. Kaake has always taken active part in church work, in the W. C. T. U. and in the Women's Institute.

SAFE IN THE TRENCHES

Pte. Dan. McIntyre in a letter home gives his experiences of being in the trenches. His mother lives here and her four sons are in Khaki; John, James, Angus and Daniel. The letter from Dan follows;

France, March 3/17.

Just a few lines to let you know I am still alive and going on pretty good. It is a long while since I had a letter from you. I sent you a card some time ago, but I didn't send you my address. I have been in the hospital three times since the 18th of December and I have not got back to the battalion yet. I am in the Convalescent camp now. It is a place they send the soldiers to get strong after after being sick. I haven't been in the trenches for over two months so I am having a pretty good rest. The climate in France doesn't agree with me very well, I don't like this country. The towns are dirty and old, of course, and the war being on makes it worse. It was cold and wet here in January and February, but is getting warmer now.

PTE. DAN McINTYRE

I never saw any Port boys in France only Harry Moulton's boy. I saw him at the Base last summer. I suppose there is some change in Port since I left it, a lot of people dead that were alive when I was there. We don't seem to mind a man dying nowadays. We see so much of it in this country and we expect it.

Being in the trenches isn't as bad as a man would think It's bad enough but not so bad as I thought. I can't say I ever was afraid in the trenches. You are there and shells bursting all around you, but you don't seem to mind it. I remember my first trip in the trenches, I didn't know how far we had to go and we went on for about a mile from our billets when old Fritz caught sight of us and started to throw some shells at us. I didn't know how far away from those shells I was safe but I soon got onto my job. When I was in the trench for a day I knew when a shell was coming too close or not, you know I used to stand up and watch the shells burst on every side of us and think they were trying to kill us. I tell you that is when I found out how much God can help. I used to think when I would hear a big shell come my way that God was mightier than all the shells and guns they could bring up and when it came, to jumping out of the trench and going over to Fritz I felt quite safe, because God was with me and was able to keep me in a safe place. The first time I went over it was at 12 o'clock at night and I was not at all frightened. I am sure I wouldn't give up my religion for anything now. When no man on earth can do anything for you He is able and willing, and has done it for me. So a man is just as safe in the trenches as any other place if it is God's will to have him there.

Well, I don't know of very much to say to night but I will be looking for letters from any of my friends who care to write. My address is No. 180487 58th Batt. Canadians No. 4 Convalescent Camp, France. We are supposed to write the address in with the letters. I don't no just why, but we must do as we are told.

Mrs. Husson, of Guelph, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Crowe.

The choirs of the various churches are preparing special Easter music for Sunday.

Miss Winnie Munro of Toronto public school teaching staff, will spend Easter at home

Mr. Roberts, Hydro engineer, was in town last week, studying the Saugeen river during the sudden thaw.

Mrs. Geo. Schell was able to be in town Saturday, after suffering for some time from a sprained ankle.

Miss Jean Munro has returned from spending the winter at Toronto and Ottawa.

Many friends here will be glad to know that Mr. Otto Klein is recovering slowly after a very severe attack of rheumatism.

Ratepayers should attend the nomination meeting on Monday night to nominate a councillor to take the place of R. S. Begg resigned.

Mr. Henry Brigden lost a valuable horse Saturday. While at the lake shore it slipped into a hole breaking its leg. The animal had to be shot.

Many township men report the roads as drying rapidly, and land getting in shape for seeding. Some clover was sown last week.

Miss Campbell, of Paisley, has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Campbell. Mr. Campbell has not been enjoying good health of late.

Principal Nelson's mother had the misfortune to fall down stairs at her home one day last week, and sustained very severe injuries.

Mr. Henry Wagner, Saugeen, is having a sale on Tuesday, 10th. Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Wagner have moved from town to the farm and will operate it.

Mr. and Mrs Stenabaugh of Oshawa. have taken up housekeeping in the house vacated by A. Wilson, the latter moving to the house formerly occupied by Wm. Hartley.

Mr. Thomas Brigden had a finger on his right hand badly cut while at work in the saw-mill department of the Stevens-Hepner Co Monday morning. Mr. Brigden, owing to previous accidents, has but one finger on this hand.

The young people of the Evangelical church, and the Sunday school class of Mrs. Arthur Kolb, assembled at her home on Friday week, and gave Mrs. Melvin Reinhart a miscellaneous shower. A very enjoyable social time was spent.

Mr. H. H. Stevens, who has been suffering from a sprained ankle the past two weeks, recovered sufficiently to leave on business trip to New York. From there he will go to Washington, meeting Mrs Stevens and Dorothy and Frances, who are on their way home from spending the winter in Florida.

A ball was held in the town hall on Friday night. There was a large number of people, both young and old present, and a very enjoyable time spent. Cards were on the program from 9 to 11, after which lunch was served and the floors cleared for the dance. Mr. Raynor and Miss Raynor of Southampton, provided excellent music. A number of young men and women were present from Paisley, Southampton, and Dunblane. The proceeds of the evening were given to the Red Cross.

Friday is a holiday, and all the business places will be closed.

Mrs. J. D. McIntosh left for Richmond Hill Monday on account of her mother's serious illness.

Mrs. James Strathers was called to Holstein Saturday on account of the sudden illness and death of her sister, Mrs. Jos. Merchant.

Sentenced to 12 Years

At the Walkerton assizes before Justice Mulock, William Henry Day, charged with raping an Amabel farmer's wife was given 12 years in penitentiary. Day was sentenced in 1913 to fourteen years in penitentiary for bigamy. In April 1916, he escaped from the prison farm at Guelph, and went as far as Port Elgin by train. In tramping across country, he came to a farm house at night and sought a night's lodging. The farmer befriended him and as a reward Day attacked the wife while the farmer was absent doing the chores. He made his escape at the time but was arrested the next day on a vagrancy charge and when his 30 days sentence in the County Gaol was completed, he was rearrested on the rape charge. In the meanwhile he has been back in penitentiary. When the trial opened Day said, of course he was guilty but claimed he was insane and protested that an insane man should not be tried. He declined to challenge any of the jury or even to look at them and turned his back on the court. It took the jury only twenty minutes to find Day guilty both of rape and of escaping from the Prison Farm. The Chief Justice sentenced him to twelve years in the penitentiary, the sentence to run concurrently with his fourteen year term for bigamy, on which he has about ten years to serve.

Planning For Half-Holidays

The merchants and business men in general are planning for the summer half holidays on Thursday afternoons.

As usual it will be observed in Port Elgin, beginning in May. In past years our town has moved along without consulting nearby towns. It would be a good move if the local men communicated with the Paisley, Tara, Tiverton, Underwood and Southampton merchants, and an endeavor made to make the afternoon general. The surrounding country would then be familiar with the move, and it would be much more satisfactory than one town using Tuesday, another Wednesday and another Thursday.

Another thing, most of the merchants will have gardens, and bigger ones than in the previous year. If a concerted move were made for a Thursday afternoon holiday general through this section it would help materially in the patriotic work of greater production.

There should be a merchants' organization in every town, with a big general picnic held yearly. The Merchants' picnics in some sections is a big event looked forward to by everybody.

Orange Special for Easter

100 doz. Golden Sunkist Oranges
only 30 cents per dozen
Fine fruit, thin skinned, seedless, juicy and very sweet
Now on sale at

Falconer Brothers

Earl Hendry Wounded

Pte. Earl Hendry, who went from here with a London battalion in 1915, has been severely wounded in the right thigh.

A telegram was received by his mother here to that effect.

Property Changes

More property transfers are reported. Mr. Overton has purchased a house from Mr. William Miller, while Mr. Miller has purchased Mrs. Duff's house

BUYERS' GUIDE

RATES—Contracts for 300 lines or over in a year 5c a line; regular weekly users of liners, 8c per line casual users of liners, 10c per line Black type, count two lines for one.

Now whitewear at South End.

Read Falconer Bros. hat sale adv.

See McFadden about a new buggy.

Epsom Salts, 5c a lb. at South End.

Great hat sale on at Falconer Bros.

Coleman's smoked rolls, 8 and 10 lb. each, 24c per lb. North End Store.

A hat for every head, 25c, 50c, 75c, and $1.00. Your choice at Falconer Bros.

McFadden for buggies, cream separators, implements, etc.

Giant flowering Nasturtiums and superb mixed Sweet Peas sold in bulk at Falconer Bros

Big clearing sale of hundreds of Felt hats, 25c to $1.00 at Falconer Bros.

New Skirting and suiting at the South End.

Bring your cream to Jas. George and Son, for the Walkerton Creamery. It is tested and paid for right on the spot Call and get a can.

See McFadden for implements. We make prices right.

See the spring coats and coating at the South End.

Farmers notice—In stock now, a car of flour and feed. Special price in lots. N. McGillivray.

Get them planted early if you want good Sweet Peas. Try the superb mixed varieties sold in bulk by Falconer Bros.

McFadden sells the high-grade McLaughlin buggies.

Just try our chocolates. They are the best money can buy. McMurray.

Golden Bantam corn, American Wonder peas, Golden Wax beans, Erliana Tomato. These are like the rest of the garden seeds sold by Falconer Bros. You can't beat them.

Three specials—Two large fitting overall aprons, 60 and 75c; a neatly made house dress 85c. Just a few. Come quick if you want one. N. McGillivray.

Try Eaton's Butcher shop for fresh fish, salt fish, finnan haddie or oysters. All choice goods.

Our new spring suits, rain coats, shoes, shirts, etc. are priced to save dollars for you and build trade for us. F. R. Barber.

We sow. We grow. We know. You will make no mistake by buying your your garden seeds at Falconer Bros.

Rennie's and Ferry's garden seeds at South End.

Try Koebke for your next grocery or fruit order

The right place for men's work shirts, overalls and heavy shoes is Barber's.

Try Eaton's Butcher shop for Coleman's hams and rolls.

Swell Easter hats now in stock at F. R. Barber's.

Wanted—Eggs, and choice butter in pound prints. We pay you cash for them, G. McMurray.

Spring work shoes. See our stock, our prices are right. North End Store.

We invite you to shop with us. We save you money at McMurray's.

Get your garden seeds at Falconer Bros.

Neilson's chocolates—once used always used—you get them at Koebke's

Men's guaranteed suits at $16.50 in blues, and fancy worsteds Come and try them on. F. R. Barber.

Clover and Timothy seed. A full stock re-cleaned. Government stamped seed. North End Store.

Marvellous values in Felt hats and caps at Falconer Bros.

Koebke sells Neilson's soldier chocolate Send a bar to your soldier boy at the front

Farmers Notice

Farmers, we have a large stock of heavy work shoes, in tan and black oil grains, kips, men's calf and black elk. These are goods we ordered a long time ago, and have carried in stock. We are selling them much below to day's price. Also fine shoes for men and boys.

PROTECT YOURSELF

By buying these goods now. F. R. Barber.

Town council meets Friday night.

Mr. A. Heller had two cars of coal arrive last week.

Keep in mind the annual meeting of the Dominion Day committee Friday April the 13th.

Cars are beginning to make their appearance, but with gasoline at 38 cents per gallon there won't be unnecessary running this year.

CHINA'S MODEL CITY.

Latest Undertaking Would Put It in Suburbs of Hong Kong.

For a good many years schemes have been entertained from time to time for the erection somewhere in South China of a model city for the use of the well-to-do Chinese. Chinese people of wealth and Chinese returning from the United States, Australia and other sections of the globe with a knowledge of modern cities have felt this need, and in recent years several attempts have been made to launch such a project.

One scheme went so far as the organization of a city at Heungshan, not far from Kingmoon and within a short distance of Hong Kong. This city was established upon Chinese soil and by special arrangement with the Chinese government. It was to have certain custom privileges; it was established upon modern sanitary lines; and its close proximity to Hong Kong, on the one hand, and its location in the part of China from which come most of the Chinese in America on the other, were expected to make it attractive. The city has made little progress however.

The latest undertaking of this sort is for the construction of a model suburb of Hong Kong along the most modern lines for the housing of wealthy Chinese. This plan involves the reclamation of a tract of land about a mile and a half long and a third of a mile broad, the construction of wide avenues and fairly wide side streets, the erection of 47 blocks of high grade apartment, tenement and similar buildings, and the establishment of a modern sewerage system and other public utilities. In spite of war and the uncertainties of finance the company undertaking this enterprise has been formed and its plans completed, and work is to commence at once.

Increasing numbers of wealthy Chinese from various parts of south China are coming to Hong Kong to make this city their permanent residence. The result has been a constantly increasing need for houses for such people and a growing demand on their part for homes so situated that they can be among their countrymen. Most of these newcomers have plenty of money for their needs, and some of them have considerable sums for which they seek profitable investment. Purchases of residence property in the lower levels of Hong Kong by such people have changed the entire course of real estate matters in the colony of Hong Kong. The organization of this new suburb offers a way out of many difficulties, for it will not only afford this class of people the proper housing they demand, but will also offer a ready and safe investment.

The new suburb is to be located on the south side of the Kowloon peninsula, the mainland portion of the colony of Hong Kong two miles from the landing of the ferry from the city of Victoria (commonly known as Hong Kong) and along the shore of Kowloon Bay, near the native city of Kowloon. The site is to cover a tract about 2,000 feet long and 1,500 feet broad, embracing the foreshore only but backed by hills from which several small streams emerge, the ravines affording considerable fall for drainage purposes. The reclamation is wholly a dredging undertaking. The company is at present drawing specifications for the work to be done and expects to let the contract within the next six or eight weeks. There is some doubt as to whether dredging machinery of sufficient capacity will be available at the present time for the company's purposes, but apparently this is the only obstacle in the way of rapid progress being made upon the entire undertaking.

The reclamation of the land for this suburb is being undertaken by the original syndicate, the plan being that the construction of tenements, private residences, piers and warehouses shall be undertakings of separate syndicates to be arranged later. Being on the mainland portion of the colony the site has the advantage of railway connections for pier and warehouses and to assist in its development generally. It is probable that connections with Kowloon and Hong Kong will be maintained by motor busses rather than by a tramway system, but this question is yet to be settled.

The plan includes the erection of four piers with space for warehouses if need for them arises on the water front of the reclaimed land. The depth of the water now over the side averages about one and a half fathoms. With the extension of the piers and the dredging to be done in reclamation work sufficient depth for ordinary oceangoing vessels will be had at all tides.

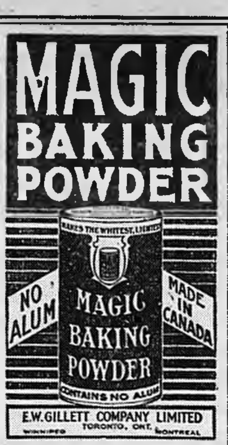
Unless delayed by a lack of machinery it is expected that the reclamation will be completed in about two years. —Commerce Report.

MINARD'S LINIMENT is the only Liniment asked for at my store and the only one we keep for sale.

All the people use it.

HARLIN FULTON.

Pleasant Bay, C. B.


MAGIC BAKING POWDER

MAKES THE WHITEST, LIGHTEST

NO ALUM

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

MADE IN CANADA

CONTAINS NO ALUM

E.W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
WINNIPEG TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL

Minard's Liniment Used by Physicians

The Eternal English Sparrow.

The same little sparrow was a pest in ancient Egypt in the time of Rameses. It has outlived nations, tribes and dynasties. Laws have been passed against it in Germany, Austria and France declared war on it, the British Parliament made it the subject of an investigation. It was imported into Australia and has become such a nuisance there that laws have been enacted against it; but, through it all, the little gray-coated sparrow has twittered gayly on, busily hatching and rearing its five or six broods a year.—Kansas City Star.

The Wood Powee.

(By Charles Bartrop)

With ashy breast and olive wing,
In leafy maze and lonely tree,
Upon a dry branch balancing,
Sat little wailing wood pewee.

To wind lament in stately pose,
Like those in selfish sorrow blind,
And din the woods with minor woes—
Such seemed the bent of pewee mind.

But when this percher made a dart,
He snapped his beak with lightning vim,
And every moth he caught apart,
He made a sacrifice of him.

A habit of complaint had he;
But for my life I could not tell,
How, day by day, this wood pewee
Could all so much and eat so well.

Pewee, pewee his trebles flow;
If sadness he were called to bear,
What living thing would wish to know
The grief that waked his trivial air?

He soothes me, does this wood pewee,
I scarcely know the reason why;
But life would be less dear to me
Without his little wailing cry.

—From The Canadian Magazine for March.

A. McKim Limited Advertising Agency New Executive

The new Executive of A. McKim, Limited, Advertising Agency of Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and London, Eng., has been announced.

During the last few years the late Mr. Anson McKim had gathered around him an executive staff capable of relieving him of all but a general oversight of the rapidly growing business of the advertising agency which he founded nearly thirty years ago, and which now comprises four offices in different cities and over 140 employees.

Since his death, these experienced men have been carrying on the work in the same efficient way that has characterized "McKim's" for so many years. The personnel of the executive as now organized is J. N. McKim, President and Treasurer; Mrs. Anson McKim, Vice President; W. B. Somerset, General Manager; H. E. Stephenson, Secretary; C. T. Pearce, Manager at Toronto; Thos. Bell, Manager at Winnipeg; W. Keeble, Manager at London, Eng.

The appreciation of the value of advertising space in local and home papers of modest circulation, always a strong feature of this Agency's policy, will be as marked as ever under the present management.

SPEED HIGH IN AIR.

Aeronautical Theory Borne Out by Bird Migration.

The statement that a flying machine with a normal speed of 40 miles an hour would travel at a height of 5 miles at 150 miles an hour—made by Dr. Graham Bell, is supported by an ornithologist. Doctor Bell's view, which depended on a prolonged course of scientific inquiries, was that the speed of an aeroplane increased in more or less definite ratio as the height from the earth increased. The thinner the air the faster the aircraft.

That birds use this quality of the air now seems probable. Some of the migrants arriving in England have been observed to dive down from an incalculable height, as has often been observed in Heligoland. That the weak flyers should cross the North Sea in one dash has seemed an insoluble mystery, because it has necessitated the theory that they are endowed at that moment with a sudden access of power. May it not be that then only they find themselves in the thinner higher air? Swifts, which are the most rapid flyers of all, for the most part fly higher than other birds.

Cranes have been seen to cross the sun's disk at an estimated height of 3-4 miles, and others have passed over clear the highest mountain ranges. The verdict of one of the best students of migration is that "without ascending to a considerable altitude the migration of many birds would be simply impossible." That very poor flyer, the corn-crake, has traveled the seemingly impossible distance of 5,000 miles.

It is true that many birds have been observed to fly low during migration. Swallows especially have been seen migrating at a low elevation and even to cover 100 miles an hour.—London Mail.

Clever Hindu Jugglers.

It is admitted that the Hindu jugglers and acrobats are the most skillful in the world. One of the latest reports is about a performer who went through many wonderful feats perched on the top of a single bamboo stick about fifteen feet in height. The top of the stick was tied to a girdle around the waist, and a leg rest was provided by a cushion a few feet down the pole. Perched on this slender stick he hopped and danced round in the liveliest way, accompanied by the tapping of a drum. He did other things even more wonderful. For example, he balanced a light stick on his nose and a heavy one on his chin and then threw the heavy one into the air with his head and caught it on the end of the light one. While balancing the two sticks thus end on end he made one revolve in one direction and the other in another direction.

Deepest Sea Near Shore.

The deepest parts of the sea are not in the middle of the oceans, as may be commonly supposed, but near the shore. Thus the Swire deep, 32,089 feet, more than 3,000 feet deeper than Mount Everest is high, is off Mindanao in the Philippines; the Aldrich deep, 30,930 feet, close to the Tongan and Kermandeck islands, and the Tuscarora deep, 27,930 feet, along the coast of Asia, north of Japan.

THE ONLY MEDICINE FOR LITTLE ONES

Mrs. Timothy Bowes, Blissfield, N. B., writes: "I have always used Baby's Own Tablets for my three children and I can speak very highly of them as I could not get along without them. Baby's Own Tablets are the only medicine I would use for my children." The Tablets cure all the minor ills of little ones and the mother who always keeps a box of them in the house may feel reasonably safe against the consequences of sudden attacks of illness. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Over Africa by Rail.

It is now possible to cross Africa by rail and water in practical comfort. Kings in Africa could always travel in comparative comfort; but one not a king had difficulties to contend with, which are being slowly removed by the steady extension of the means and methods of civilization. Following approximately the trails traversed by Livingstone and Stanley in penetrating the heart of that vast continent infested by wild animals and hostile natives, the traveller to-day may go from Banana at the mouth of the Congo River on the west coast, to Dar-es-Salaam on the Indian Ocean, a distance of 3,046 miles. All but the last section, Kigomo to Dar-es-Salaam, is in Belgian Congo, and the transcontinental trip may be made, with good connection, in forty days. The gauge of the railroads in Congo is two feet, five and one-half inches. Lake Tanganyika is 2,642 feet above the sea level. The final gap in this route, Kabalo to Albertville, was finished and opened to traffic in 1915, and the map of the route of the Congo is a fair outline of a tropical helmet.—The Christian Herald.

Minard's Liniment lumberman's friend

"Don't you consider an order of rare beef improper?" "Why, no?" "Because it isn't done, you know."—Punch Bowl.

TRADE BRIEFS.

Imports from Nottingham, England into the States in 1916 amounted to $12,300,546, an increase of $4,053,419 over the imports of the previous year.

Potash is being produced by a company at Durham, Ont., as a by-product from the feldspar used in the manufacture of Portland cement. The company has eight kilns and fifteen tons of potash are produced daily.

Mr. Anton E. Smith, chief forester at Stavanger, has recommended that western Norway be reforested with Douglas fir. This timber if planted now would be of marketable size in eighty years.

Russian timber exporting firms and sawmill proprietors have conferred with Government officials about the development of timber resources in northern Russia. It is estimated that an annual cut of 30,000,000 feet can be obtained.

The Royal Commission on the Collie Coal Industry of Western Australia has suggested that American locomotives and conveyer machinery be installed there.

Artificial limbs are needed at Havre France. The French Government supplies to soldiers the first limb needed, and, it is asserted, has contracted with several American firms for the supplies required at military hospitals.

The chief of the fire department at Vancouver, B. C., is interested in powerful marine fire pumps to be used in protecting the city's water front.

Teacher Has Not Lost One Day in a Year

MRS. ROGER GIVES CREDIT TO DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Before that She Suffered from Sciatica, Neuralgia, Nervousness and Other Troubles Coming from Sick Kidneys, Which Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured.

Elm Tree, Gloucester Co., N. B., April 5.—(Special)—Mrs. Jos. Roger, the popular teacher here, is fully recovered from a long siege of sciatica, neuralgia, and other troubles resulting from diseased kidneys and has made a statement in which she gives Dodd's Kidney Pills all the credit for her cure.

"My trouble came from a strain," Mrs. Roger states, "and I suffered for thirteen months. Backache, heart flutterings, sciatica, neuralgia, dizziness and failing memory were among my symptoms. When the doctor I consulted failed to do me any lasting good I decided that my kidneys were the root of my troubles and decided to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. I took twelve boxes in all and you may judge of the results when I tell you that I have not lost a day's work as teacher in the last year.

"I can sy that Dodd's Kidney Pills have done all for me that was claimed for them."

Others of Mrs. Rogers' symptoms were nervousness, that tired feeling, irritability and a dry harsh skin that itched and burned at night. They all come from diseased kidneys and all vanished when she used Dodd's Kidney Pills.

The Whiners.

I don't mind a man with a red-blooded kick,
At a real or a fanciful wrong;
I can stand for the chap with a grouch, if he's quick
To drop it when joy comes along.
I have praise for the fellow who says what he thinks,
Though his thought may not fit in with mine,
But spare me from having to mix with the ginks
Who go through this world with a whine.

I am willing to listen to sinner or saint
Who is willing to fight for his rights,
And there's something sometimes in an honest complaint
That the soul of me really delights.
For kickers are useful and grouches are wise,
For their purpose is frequently fine,
But spare me from having to mix with the guys
Who go through this world with a whine.

—Edgar A. Guest in Detroit Free Press.

Ask for Minard's and take no other

The Hangman's Stone.

There is a large boulder lying in a field near Foremark, England, which is known throughout Derbyshire as the "hangman's stone." The exposed portion of the boulder rises about six feet above the surface of the surrounding field and has a narrow ditch or indentation running across the top. The mark, so tradition says, was made in this way: A sheep thief in the dead of night, while leaning against the boulder to rest, placed his booty above on the flat surface of the stone. The man had the sheep tied with a rope, and in its efforts to escape the creature slipped on the opposite side, and the rope, catching under the thief's chin, choked him to death. The indentation in the rock was made by the friction of the rope while the dying man was engaged in an effort to extricate himself.

Time is money, except that it isn't quite so scarce.

ANTIQUES

Have you any old articles of merit which you are desirous of disposing of—such as Antique Furniture, Old Plate, Brassware, Prints, Engravings, Old Arms, Armour, Curios, etc.? If so, you will find it of interest to you to consult us.

ROBERT JUNOR
62 KING ST. E., HAMILTON, ONT.
THE HOUSE FOR GIFTS

Importers and Dealers in China, Glass, Fancy Goods and Antiques.

RIBBONS FOR SUMMER HATS.

Warm-weather hats show a liberal use of ribbons, particularly those hats of the sports variety. So far the ribbons employed are mostly narrow, but milliners prophesy the wider ribbons for hats, once the narrow ribbons have gained an assured entre.

Very narrow velvet ribbons are sometimes braided into bands, wide bands, for sport hats, the ends being left loose to form a fringe, and huge tassels, sometimes the sole trimming of a sports sailor, are fashioned of these narrow ribbons.

Very narrow ribbons, especially those of velvet, are used for embroidering designs upon straw hats and sometimes upon wider ribbons that in turn will adorn millinery. Very effective are the cat-o'-nine tails, grapes and birds thus made.

The narrow grosgrain ribbons, however, continue to be of first importance in sports millinery, both in simple bands and in most unusual bows. Those hats made entirely of grosgrain ribbon will continue to be fashionable during the summer, especially for country club and week-end wear.

One of the most extreme novelties for the summer season is that of the ribbon beach pillow, which must match the hat, at least in color if not in material. The pillow is oval in shape and finished with ribbon loops, that it may be hung upon the arm.

"Narrow ribbons," says one ribbon manufacturer, "are now in demand for millinery, but one never knows when the wide ribbons will have the field. Consequently we manufacturers are making a most tempting assortment ahead of time. Ah, you should see them—ribbons of Oriental character, including cashmere effects, East Indian, Persian and Arabian patterns, all of the richest colorings! Nor are we neglecting the plain satin ribbons, for we're hoping and expecting that sashes will be the rage toward the end if not at the beginning of the summer, and we want to have ribbons of the very newest tints and shades ready."

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house

Three Classes in Chile.

Although Chile is a republic, and all men are theoretically equal in the eyes of the law, yet in reality this is not so. Government of the people, by the people and for the people does not exist. There is a privileged class, composed mostly of the descendants of the old wealthy Spanish families, who exercise great power in all branches of the state, and in many things have the controlling voice. Between them and the middle class there is a fixed gulf; but even a wider gulf divides these two classes from the mass of working people, who are looked down upon with contempt.

Extreme poverty hardly exists in Chile, as it is found in the large cities of Europe, and it would not exist at all if reasonable economy and foresight were practised by the working classes. Intemperance, while not the sole cause of poverty, contributes very largely toward it. The government and the congress have signally failed in the regulation of the liquor traffic and in grappling with conditions and forces that make for poverty, and which the working classes in their dense ignorance are hopelessly unable to overcome. Let it be granted that the working classes of Chile can earn a fair wage, either as skilled or unskilled workmen. It is almost impossible for the worker to find a decent dwelling to make a home in which the very minimum of cleanliness and comfort can be found.—"Christian Herald."

A MESSAGE TO WOMEN!!

LET a woman cure your suffering. I want you to write, and let me tell you of my simple method of home treatment, send you ten days' free trial, postpaid, and put you in touch with women in Canada who will gladly tell what my method has done for them.

If you are troubled with weak, tired feelings, headache, backache, bearing down sensations, bladder weakness, constipation, catarrhal conditions, pain in the sides, regularly or irregularly, bloating, sense of falling or misplacement of internal organs, nervousness, desire to cry, palpitation, hot flashes, dark rings under the eyes, or a loss of interest in life, write to me to-day. Address: Mrs. M. Summers, Box 8, Windsor, Ont.

The Age of a Horse.

To tell the age of any horse,
Inspect the lower jaw, of course,
The sixth front tooth the tale will tell,
And every doubt and fear dispel.
To middle "nippers" you behold
Before the colt is two weeks old,
Before eight weeks two more will come;
Eight months, the "corners" cut the gum.
Two outside grooves will disappear
From middle two in just one year.
In two years, form the second pair;
In three, the corners, too are bare.
At two, the middle "nippers" drop;
At three, the second pair can't stop,
When four years old, the third pair goes;
At five, a full new set he shows.
The deep, black spots will pass from view
At six years from the middle two.
The second pair, at seven years;
At eight, the spot each "corner" clears.
At nine, the black spots will withdraw
From middle "nippers" upper jaw,
The second pair at ten are white;
Eleven finds the "corners" light.
As time goes on the horsemen know,
The oval teeth, three-sided grow;
They longer get, project before,
Till twenty, when we know no more.

Irrigation makes things grow, especially a thirst.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—SECOND HAND FOR WET finishing department, work chiefly heavy woollens and blankets; good position for right man. State age and experience. Slingsby Mfg. Company, Ltd., Brantford, Ont.

WANTED — PROBATIONERS TO train for nurses. Apply, Wellandra Hospital, St. Catharines.

MONEY ORDERS.

IT IS ALWAYS SAFE TO SEND A Dominion Express Money Order. Five dollars costs three cents.

AGENTS WANTED.

NEW MONEY-MAKING MARVEL, strange scientific discovery. Kalsome revolutionizes clothes washing ideas; positively abolishes rubbing, washboards and washing machines; $1,000 guarantee; absolutely harmless; women astonished; territory protection. The Arma Company, 21 Provincial Lane, Montreal, Que.

Haiti's Food Trains.

Nearly all the produce for the feeding of the population of Port-au-Prince, Haiti, a city of some 60,000 people, is brought in on the backs of donkeys. The public square are converted into open-air market places, and here the buying and selling goes on from early morning until 4 or 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when the caravans begin their toilsome journey homeward. Situated in a region famous for its fine fish, among them the delectable and plentiful "red snapper," the Haitians eat quantities of salt cod imported from Massachusetts waters. And the quality of this imported staple is such as would not find favor in American markets.—National Geographic Magazine.

GLASS CUPS.

The first glass cups were made at Alexandria. Some were colored like Bohemian glass and decorated with glass pastes, imitating precious stones and cameos. Some were stalline, others clear as crystal and still others formed of opaque layers welded together like the famous Portland vase, in which the white upper layer had been cut away like a cameo, having a blue ground around the figures.

HAIR GOODS
—FOR—
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

Mailed at lowest possible prices, consistent with high-grade work.

Our Natural Wavy 3-Strand Switches at $5.00, $7.00 and $9.00 in all shades are leaders with us. Just send on your sample, or write for anything in our line.

GENTLEMEN'S TOUPEES at $15.00 and $25.00, that defy detection when worn.

MINTZ'S HAIR GOODS EMPORIUM
62 KING ST. W. HAMILTON, ONT.
(Formerly Mme. L. Mintz)

A WHOLE REGIMENT

(Guelph Mercury).

The Toronto Star at considerable length goes into the make-up of the various departments of a newspaper as follows:

"It is a mistake to suppose that the editorial department of a newspaper is the department that "turns out editorials." That is only part of its field. The department prepares all the reading matter, except advertisements, that appears in the printed pages, and it is divided into a variety of branches. The news staff gathers and writes the news; the editorial staff, composed of the editorial writers, interprets the news, draws conclusions from facts, or comments on the facts. In most newspaper offices of North America the head of the news staff is called the managing editor. Under him is one group of men called the local staff, another designated the telegraph room, and others known as department editors. There may also be an art department and a library. The local room (or city room) is in charge of the city editor, to whom the staff of reporters is immediately responsible for the gathering and writing of all news of the city. There are also a few desk men who correct the work of the reporters, write headlines for it and prepare it for the printers. The telegraph editor handles all news that arrives by telegraph or long distance telephone. The two Canadian telegraph companies and one or more press associations have operators' desks in nearly every daily paper in the large cities of Canada. The department editors are mainly specialists in charge of some small department of the paper, and they are called editors because their copy goes to the printer direct, without passing through the hands of another editor. The department editors include the sporting, the financial, the commercial, the dramatic, questions and answers, etc."

Because of the war, chicory is selling high in England—at from [illegible] to $140 a ton, whereas in normal times it can be bought for $35 to $40 a ton.

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

SPECIALISTS

Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin, Kidney, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases.

Call or send history for free advice. Medicine furnished in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Consultation Free

DRS. SOPER & WHITE
25 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

Please Mention This Paper.

The New Series CHEVROLET

FOUR-NINETY
$695
f. o. b. OSHAWA

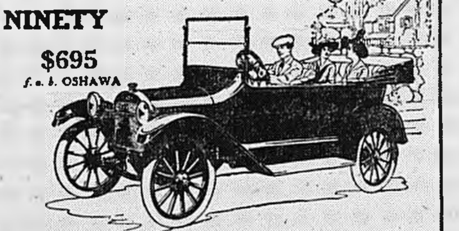
THE CAR FOR BUSINESS—THE CAR FOR PLEASURE

Canadians who want a reliable automobile fully equipped with every device necessary for comfort and convenience in motoring, choose the Chevrolet Four-Ninety.

The quality of the Chevrolet appeals to people of wealth. The price permits ownership by those of moderate means. Electric starting and lighting equipment built in as part of the car.

Chevrolet Motor Co. of Canada, Limited
OSHAWA, ONTARIO

WESTERN SERVICE AND DISTRIBUTING BRANCH: REGINA, SASK.


There is a Chevrolet dealer in your locality anxious to give you a demonstration. See him before you buy your 1917 motor car. Write to Oshawa for a new catalogue showing all Chevrolet models.

CHEVROLET

OLD HUN LINE A LONG, OPEN, RAGGED GRAVE

Hideous Trenches Tell What British Shells Were Doing One the Somme.

THE FOE'S MISERY

Living Germans Were Plagued Always by Their Own Dead.

(By R. T. Small, Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press.)

British Headquarters in France, cable says: Now that the desperate episodes in the war, known in history as the battle of the Somme, have been definitely ended by the German retreat from Arras to the Aisne, it has been possible more leisurely to investigate the conditions which existed along the German front just prior to the backward swing to the so-called Hindenburg line.

When the retreat first began more than a month ago, the British swept over some old Somme positions held by the Germans, and even the most hurried glimpse of the evacuated trenches indicated how untenable they had become, and why it was decided to run no risks of another allied offensive in this sector. Five miles of slogging along the old German lines in the vicinity of Bapaume to-day revealed a picture of ghastliness which may never be seen again in this or any other war. The front line was a long, open, dilapidated, crumbling grave, which disappeared in the mud at times, but could be picked up further on by means of the bodies that marked the way.

One realized with a shudder how the men doomed to live in these trenches had been plagued by their own dead. Such a ceremony as decent burial had been wholly out of the question, and there was no means of conveying the bodies to the rear. It had been like passing through a fiery rain from hades to bring up food and water to the living. So, the dead had simply been tossed out of the trenches, only to be blown back again by an exploding shell. Sometimes they came back in fragments, for there were arms and legs, feet and hands everywhere.

Occasionally, graves had been dug in the sides of the trench itself, but the dead could not even rest there. At frequent intervals the inevitable skeleton hands and feet protruded from the trench walls.

Grim sights this war has had for the men who passed up and down these trenches during the long and bitter nights of winter.

THE ANSWER.

It has been an enthralling thing to stand by the British guns in the last three of four months and wonder what was the meaning of all their continuous roar. There was no set battle in progress and the gunners said it was merely the "daily hate" going in to keep Fritz unhappy. The hideous revelations of the German trenches, however, give the gruesome answer to what the guns are doing. In some places there were veritable mangled masses of what were once human beings. Neither by day nor by night had the Germans rest. Their trusted barbed wire, in which they always place great reliance, had been swept completely away over thousands of yards, and they dare not venture out to repair it.

All trace of communication trenches leading to the front lines were wiped out, and it had been necessary to bring up supplies and relief at night over a country blown into endless shell holes, many of which were filled to such a depth with water that men were drowned in them. White bits of broad tape could be seen here and there attached to the iron posts. There were for the purpose of guiding men up to the front line.

STREWN WITH BODIES.

These pathways over the fields of death also were strewn with fragments of human bodies. Some of the dead had the looks of mummies. One of the fallen soldiers had his right arm thrown over his rifle, as if his last impulse was to protect this weapon of defence. But there was no defence against the constant shelling. Some pieces of metal thrown about by the high explosive shells must have weighed at least ten pounds. The result of hitting a man with a ten pound bullet can easily be imagined.

At one point in the trenches was just the lower half of a German officer, identified by the boots and leggings he wore. His legs were crossed tailor fashion. Trench helmets of heavy steel had great holes torn in them.

The front line, of course, was seamed with the inevitable deep German dugouts, but even these had not been immune. There were hundreds of direct hits on top of them, which must have made life intensely miserable and hazardous within. Around the famous Butte de Warlencourt the German trenches have entirely disappeared. The entire fury of the Somme fighting once swirled about this somewhat insignificant mound of powdery chalk just off the Bapaume road, which is generally believed to have been an historic tomb. The battle now marks the death place not only of one supposedly distinguished prehistoric man, but thousands of young warriors.

The geographical paltriness of the butte de Warlencourt really emphasises the wonderful importance of any high bit of ground in stationary warfare.

The Somme battlefields to-day appear like some great refuse dump. Litter is strewn everywhere. The evacuated German back areas remind one strikingly of the scenes around a deserted mining camp in which the gold veins have given out.

HUN TREACHERY CAUSED WHOLESALE DEATHS IN OCCUPIED BELGIUM

American Relief Flour Stolen, and Sawdust Put in Its Place Killed Scores.

London Cable.——The Times is printing the narrative of an Englishman, J. F. Wiltaker, who has just escaped from Roubaix, where, he says, he lived for thirty months during the German occupation, without the Germans discovering his nationality.

Mr. Wiltaker describes to-day the time when the food supply ran out and the town was almost wholly dependent on the American Relief Commission. He says that, but for the commission, all the people would have starved, rich and poor alike.

"Unfortunately," says Mr. Whitaker, "there is evidence that the German army contrived to intercept for itself part of the food sent by the commission. One who had good reason to know told me that more than once trainloads of supplies which had left Brussels for Roubaix failed to arrive. Analysis of bread in some cases showed German rye flour, including 50 per cent. of sawdust, which had been substituted for white American flour, producing an indigestible and putty-like substance, which brought illness and death to many. The mortality from this cause was so great at one period that the grave diggers could not keep pace with it."

TORPEDOING OF THE ASTURIAS

Victims Did Not Believe Huns Would Do It.

Had No Warning—Ship Ablaze With Light.

London Cable says:—The survivors of the British hospital ship Asturias were landed at a village on the shore of an unnamed estuary. The villagers were aroused early in the morning by the noise of motor boats and other craft speeding to and fro, and hastened to the assistance of the refugees. As many as possible of the survivors were supplied with clothes and wraps, but the village wardrobes were soon exhausted, and quilts and blankets were called into service.

The refugees said that the torpedo which sank the hospital ship struck near the stern and almost missed. One of the women nurses on board, who was attached to the British field hospital in Serbia, said:

"We had no warning of any kind, and we thought that an hospital ship would be sacred even to the Germans. Of course we had heard threats to the contrary, but the thing seemed so utterly barbarous that I dismissed it from my mind. We sailed through the Bay of Biscay without fear, and without trying to avoid detection. When the Asturias was attacked she was blazing with light and easy to identify."

ASKS AMERICAN FARMERS' AID

British Food Production Head Wants 5,000

To Combat Hun Subs'. Starvation Plan.

London Cable says:—"Five thousand skilled American farmers on English soil would go a long way toward combating Germany's plan to starve us into submission through her submarines," Sir Arthur Lee, head of the newly-formed food production department, told the Associated Press correspondent.

"I told you recently," Sir Arthur continued, "that we intended to bring from America some two thousand tractor plows for night plowing. We need skilled American farmers to supplement them."

Sir Arthur Lee was British military attache with the United States army during the Spanish-American war, and later military attache at the British Embassy in Washington. He has seen service in the present war. His present post is an outgrowth of the intensified submarine warfare begun on Feb. 1. Sir Arthur is charged with the gigantic task of making every available foot of soil produce its maximum amount of food.

"I hope that we may be able to attract to these shores at least five thousand skilled farmers from the United States," said Sir Arthur. "We will, of course, get some skilled agricultural help from Canada—from the great Northwest—and we are already benefiting to some extent by the labor of Canadian farmers who have come over to fight for us. But we cannot have too many. Skilled farm labor is our crying need at this moment."

Sir Arthur said the introduction of the American tractors on the large scale contemplated would also witness the more universal employment of women on the land. "I hope to see," he said, "as many of our women cultivating the soil as I saw Frenchwomen on the land of glorious France during one of my recent visits. There I saw nothing but women. They were everywhere. The picture spoke volumes for France's effort. Our women are just as patriotic, and will fill the gaps on the land if only they are shown the way."

DENOUNCES CENSORSHIP

John Dillon Also Raps Policy re Saloniki.

Claims Government is Sup pressing News.

London Cable.——In the House of Commons this evening John Dillon, Nationalist, complained of the greatly increased stringency of the censorship during the past six months. The newspapers, Mr. Dillon charged, were being directed how to influence the opinions of their readers, and had received orders to suppress certain news.

The Government had extracted a page from Bismarck's book in its dealings with the press, Mr. Dillon continued. Instead of greater publicity concerning submarine losses, as had been promised by Sir Edward Carson, First Lord of the Admiralty, the country was getting far less information. The policy of the Government was to suppress the truth and circulate falsehoods. It had suppressed the truth about Russia, and with regard to the Saloniki expedition its policy was stark madness.

"In God's name," exclaimed Mr. Dillon, "solve this great Greek question one way or another."

Sir George Cave, Secretary of State for the Home Department, in defending the censorship from Mr. Dillon's charges, said he declined to believe that the British press would submit to being coerced in such a manner. He could say, without fear of contradiction Sir George added, that suppressed statements were those that either were wholly untrue or the publication of which would be prejudicial to the conduct of the war or Great Britain's relations with her Allies.

The question of losses inflicted by submarines, said Sir George, was not the concern of the censorship but of the Admiralty alone and he was satisfied that Sir Edward Carson was giving out all the information that he could with safety without injuring the allied cause by disclosing information to the Teutonic allies.

FOR COMPULSION.

Question May Be be Re Sub mitte din Australia.

Melbourne, Australia, Cable.—(via Reuter's Ottawa Agency)—Premier Hughes addressed a meeting of three thousand people at Bendigo to-day. The audience was most enthusiastic, singing the National Anthem, waving flags, and cheering for the Allies.

Mr. Hughes' announcement that the question of compulsion might again be submitted to the electorate was continuously cheered. He eloquently appealed for whole-hearted co-operation of the people of Australia to assist in the conduct of the war with means, men, money and production. He urged organized efforts to increase the supply of foods and general products to help the empire.

The Premier denounced the methods of the Labor party caucus, declaring that every loyal Australian felt humiliated because the authorities in the Senate had prevented Australian representation at the Imperial conference in London. In order to refute false statements, Mr. Hughes announced that the soldiers' vote on the conscription referendum was 72,000 for and 58,000 against. The announcement was loudly cheered.

WHITE POWDER CASE.

Former Backers of Blanche Withdraw.

London Cable.——When the Government inquiry into the Maltalite, or white powder, syndicate was resumed to-day, Sir Theodore Cook and other former backers of Joseph C. Blanche, withdrew from the case. This step left Blanche alone in his effort to prove the charges that the British military authorities had failed to make use of his explosive, and had prevented him from introducing it to France. In view of the statements on behalf of the Government on Monday that the white powder invented by Blanche was dangerous and useless, Sir Theodore, who was chairman of the syndicate, and his associates, apologized to the Government and others concerned stating that owing to lack of information they had been induced to take a position, which the facts revealed by the Government showed was entirely wrong. They said they would be glad to give the Government every assistance in their power in the further procedure.

WILL GIVE UP.

Hun Plotters at 'Frisco to Seek Internment.

San Francisco, Report.— Federal authorities said to-day it was probable that Lieut. Wilhelm von Brincken, German consular attache, who was convicted several weeks ago, together with Franz Bopp, former German Consul-General here, and others, of violation of American neutrality, would seek voluntary internment.

"It is said that Von Brincken had been notified that his bonds of $25,000 were to be recalled by the bonding company.

Bopp and all the others convicted also are out on bond pending appeal.

BELGIAN SLAVES DIE BY SCORES IN THEIR PRISONS IN GERMANY

Trustworthy Secret Letters Tell Awful Tales of Their Sufferings.

Havre, France, Cable.——The Belgian Government has received by trustworthy means letters from responsible Belgians who have been deported to Germany. The letters, dated at the end of February or early in March, were written from the camps in which the men are being confined. Some passages follow:

"Since Feb. 1 we have had only two meals a day. The one in the evening has been discontinued. That was the best one, because we had corn."

From another letter: "It is frightful here. We are dying of famine. We have a ration of bread, water, and beets. That is all. We are skeletons covered with skin. Thirteen were counted in the morgue yesterday, and fourteen to-day. That is from among the 3,000 or 4,000 here. Conditions are more frightful in the —— and —— camps. If anyone gives us a little soup or something else to eat, he is punished with five days in prison."

From another letter: "The situation becomes more and more unendurable from day to day. Every morning two or three dead are found in the huts. The doctors decline all responsibility. To-day 120 are dead at Camp ——. We hope for our deliverance by the great offensive."

AN ARMY LIKE "IRONSIDES"

Russ Forces to Be Governed as Were Cromwell's,

By Committee of Officers and Men.

Petrograd Cable says—Gen. Alexieff, who is temporarily in chief command, is doing his utmost to bring the armies of new Russia up to the highest standard of efficiency. It has been arranged that each regiment shall have a committee composed of elected officers and men to act as a conciliation board respecting matters at the various fronts and headquarters. These committees will be subject to an elected chief committee of officers and men attached to the staffs of the various front and headquarters. At present a patriotic feeling is passing over the whole of Russia. All officials, even the Ministry, are working night and day to establish order out of chaos. This tremendous work is already bearing fruit in all directions, and the general situation is undoubtedly improving.

The arrest is announced of three prominent Russian military officers, General Schlewan, who suppressed the revolution of 1905; Gen. Stegel, who was military commander of Kharkov fortress, and Gen. Mrosovsky.

The executive committee at Kiev has ordered the domiciliary arrest at a hotel there of Gen. N. Ivanoff, former commander of the Russian armies in Volhynia and Galicia. The committee has telegraphed the Government for instructions.

Returns from the State Bank and other statistics show that the revolution produced no serious disturbance of the Russian market. Private deposits have shown an increase instead, as might have been expected, a decrease, and discount operations have proceeded almost without change.

ARTHUR FREE IS A SUICIDE

Man Awaiting Trial for Seeley's Bay Murder

Hangs Himself in Jail at Brockville.

Brockville, Ont., Report.——Arthur Free, who was on Monday committed to stand trial for the murder of Mrs. Hattie Hill at Seeley's Bay on March 2, committed suicide by hanging himself to the bars of his cell with a bed sheet during the night in the county jail here. No extra guard was placed on the prisoner, and last night he retired about 7 o'clock, apparently in good health and his customary spirits. This morning about 7 o'clock he was found by the turnkey hanging from the bars and was beyond the aid of Coroner Harding and Dr. Horton, who were called in. An inquest was ordered to be held at noon to-day.

Free disappeared from his home at Seeley's Bay three days after the crime, on the day the inquest was held, and as he did not appear at the inquest Coroner Young issued a warrant for his apprehension. After a twelve-day chase through the district and in northern New York, Free was captured in a barber shop at Cape Vincent, N. Y., on March 17, and on the following Monday was brought to Brockville by Provincial Detective Boyd, of Toronto, and Constable Brady of Seeley's Bay. During the preliminary hearing Free did not appear to realize the gravity of the situation. He made no statement. He was about 25 years old, and his wife and parents reside near Seeley's Bay.

BOMB PLOTERS.

Made Fire Bombs On a German Boat.

New York Report.—After a statement had been admitted in evidence that 200 shells for fire bombs had been manufactured in twelve days on board a German merchant ship, tied up at Hoboken, N. J., the Government to-day closed its case against Captain Charles von Kleist and five other Germans on trial for conspiracy to destroy vessels carrying munitions from American ports to the Entente Allies.

Captain von Kleist, when called to the stand, told of having been approached in March, 1915, by Dr. Walter T. Scheele, who informed him he "wanted a good man to go into the fertilizer business in Hoboken."

Dr. Scheele, who was indicted with von Kleist and the others, fled from Hoboken when the alleged bomb plot was disclosed, and is now believed to be in Mexico.

PRUSSIAN PARTY SPLIT.

Amsterdam, Cable.—A crisis has broken out in the Conservative party ranks in the Upper Chamber of the Prussian Diet, "over the speech of Count Yorck von Wartenburg, and the attitude of the party leader, Herr von Buch, who are both opposed to the Chancellor's idea of reform," says a Berlin despatch to the Cologne Gazette.

Both the members named have resigned their leadership, the despatch adds.

KNOW NOTHING OF PEACE MOVE

U. S. Government Sees No Change in Situation.

Resolution Declaring State of War Expected.

Washington despatch says: It was learned accurately to-day that the American Government has no knowledge of any development likely to come before Congress convenes which would change the present situation between the United States and Germany.

If Germany contemplates any sort of peace move or has considered abandoning submarine ruthlessness, or if any other nation has a step in mind designed to alter the present international status, the Government is without information on the subject.

Except for information concerning German plots against American interests, it was learned, the public in a general way knows as much as the Government about everything directly affecting the present crisis. Concerning German intrigues in this and other countries, the Government has much information, which up to the present it has not thought it wise to make public.

President Wilson to-day continued conferences with his advisers preparatory to writing the address he will deliver to Congress next week.

The Administration is said to be chiefly concerned at present with the form of action to be taken by Congress recognizing that Germany is making war on the United States and with preparedness measures. Aggressive steps, while being carefully considered, are understood to be looked upon as questions for determination after Congress has defined the status of the nation.

Whether suggestions that a huge loan of gift of money to one or more of the Entente Allies should be adopted, whether an army should be sent abroad, and whether increased supplies of munitions should be forwarded, are generally regarded as questions which would only confuse the issue if pressed to decision now.

The President has told no one just what his message to Congress will include. It is expected to review the history of the negotiations with Germany, leading up to the present situation, and submit what he believes Congress should do. The preponderance of opinion still is that Congress will adopt a resolution declaring that a state of war exists.

On leaving the White House Senator Husting said he could not give the President's views, but that his personal opinion was that Germany is making war on the United States and that the United States should recognize the fact. He added that he believed the people of the west are ready to support the President fully.

THAW HALTS A DRIVE ON RUSS

A London cable: An early spring thaw on the Russian front, from the Baltic Sea to the Carpathian Mountains, has rendered impossible for the present any attack in force by the Germans against the Russians. This seemingly puts at naught for the time being at least the reported intentions of the Germans to attempt to force their way from the Riga region toward Petrograd. Minor operations are in progress, however.

In Roumania fighting continues in the Fant valley region. Here the Germans have captured from the Russians a strongly entrenched ridge, and held it despite numerous counter attacks, according to Berlin. One hundred prisoners and machine guns and mine-throwers fell into the hands of the Germans.

The skin of a boiled egg, moistened and applied to a boil, will cause suppuration and relieve soreness in a few hours. It is also an excellent application for nasty or inflamed eyelids.

$500,000,000 FROM INDIA FOR EMPIRE

Magnificent Offer for the Financing of the War Wins Praise.

THE TIGRIS FIGHT

Legislative Council Overjoyed at the Retrieving of Army's Fame.

London Cable.——A special despatch from Delhi reports the final meeting of the session of the Legislative Council of India, at which stirring speeches were delivered by the Viceroy and members of the Council in reference to the new taxation measure and the participation of India in the war. The despatch says:

"At the Legislative Council's closing meeting to-day several members declared that the manner in which the new taxation proposals had been received was proof of the enthusiasm and patriotism of the people. Great satisfaction was expressed that no further burdens were placed on the poorer classes of the community, although some members deplored the raising of railway rates and urged development of the general industries of the country.

ACTION ON COTTON DUTIES.

"Many of the speakers expressed the grateful thanks of the country to Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for India, for his "firm and just action" in the matter of the cotton duties. They said that the attitude of the Lancashire cotton manufacturers in opposing the Indian tax on imported cottons showed a want of knowledge of Indian affairs.

"All the speeches contained expressions of patriotism and loyalty, and voiced the willingness of the people to share the burdens of the Empire.

"Lord Chelmsford in closing the session said he was glad to find that the offer of £100,000,000 to the Imperial Government had met with practically the unanimous accord of the Council. There would be sacrifices in the necessities of ordered Government, namely, in education, sanitation, public works, etc., but these sacrifices were trifling compared with those of other countries. Thrown back upon herself, he said, India had already increased the output of her industries a hundred fold. In fact, he believed the war would prove the date of India's industrial birth. He urged that it was the duty of everyone to subscribe to the war loan.

"Alluding to the cotton duty, the Viceroy said that a grievance had been removed which had been a long-standing source of irritation, but the whole question of duties would be considered after the war. He added that the Imperial Government could not, in existing circumstances, do more. But the history of this incident is highly encouraging to India, proving that she had true and staunch friends, and that her interests would be stoutly defended when the fiscal system came to be renewed.

NADIR OF INDIA'S FORTUNES.

"Alluding to the gallantry and endurance of the troops in Mesopotamia, he said that the fall of Kut marked the nadir of India's fortunes. The Indian army had been bled white in providing troops and equipment for the four fronts; the breakdown of medical arrangements had brought a storm of obloquy on the Indian Administration; the hardships of the summer had sapped the strength of the troops, and the sick had poured into India. All this, he said, had been remedied. Lord Chelmsford paid a high tribute to the labors of the past and present Commanders-in-Chief, Gen. Sir Beauchamp Duff and Gen. Sir Charles Monro, who had enabled Gen. Maude's heroic troops to achieve success and victory.

"The Viceroy concluded by reading a message from Premier Lloyd George, expressing on behalf of the British Government the most sincere gratitude for the magnificent contribution which India had just made towards financing the war.

"'Coming in addition to the enthusiasm and loyalty manifested through India on the outbreak of the war, and the invaluable military services rendered by the Indian army, the Viceroy said the Premier's message, is moving proof that India shares whole-heartedly with other subjects of the Crown the ideals for which we are fighting. That India should come forward of her own accord, in this crisis, and render such real and opportune assistance, is not only a source of sincere gratification to his Majesty's Government, but must produce a better understanding among all races and people under the British Crown.'"

RUBBER FOR HUNS.

Four Men Arrested at New York for Their Plots.

New York Report says—Four men were taken to police headquarters here to-day charged with conspiracy to ship rubber secretly to Germany. In two trunks and a phonograph seized on board a steamship plying between this port and Norway the police say they found sheets of rubber and many letters and memoranda written in German. The trunks had secret compartments. Those arrested were Joseph Newman, an exporter of this city; Oscar M. Newman, his brother; Ragnvald R. Henszen, chief steward of the ship, and William Hebb.

The defendants were arraigned before a United States commissioner late to-day and each held in $3,000 bail for examination on April 3rd.

Can you afford to be without The Times?

HOW ABOUT YOUR FEET MR. FARMER?

SPRING is here. You will need a good solid shoe to keep your feet dry, during seeding operations. With wet feet your are never at your best.

Needless to repeat the old story of advance in prices You know all about this—but NOTICE we have prepared against part of this advance by placing our order last fall for our spring shoes.

We have our stock in now. The famous

"DAYFOOT SHOE"

With a 60 year record for solid leather all through. We guarantee these shoes to give you splendid wear. Here are a few specials

Split Blucher at $3.25
Tan Grain at $5.00
Sask Grain at $5.00
French Kip at $6.00

Butter and Eggs taken same as cash

N. McGillivray
North End Store

BANK OF HAMILTON

Established 1872.
Capital Authorized, $5,000,000
Capital Paid-up, - $3,000,000
Surplus, ... $3,500,000

Opportunity

Does not come to you every day. Neither can you count upon finding it when you want it.

It is the part of wisdom to prepare for it and be ready to grasp it when it comes. Some capital will probably be required. Open a savings account in the Bank of Hamilton and begin to save now.

PORT ELGIN BRANCH
R. J. RANNEY, MANAGER
40-C

WE invite you to call and see our new

SPRING COATS

They are up-to-date in style and materials and unsurpassed in fit and tailoring.

Prices range from

$10.00 to $18.50

Buy now while the showing is good.

South End Store
N. McGillivray & Co.

The Port Elgin Times
MEMBER OF THE CANADIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION (INC.)
E. Roy Sayles, Editor and Proprietor

EDITORIAL COMMENT

The bad roads advocates should be happy now.

* * *

Peter McArthur, in his article in The Globe believes the people of Canada could throw off the Rake-offs here as Russia did the Romanoffs, if we only tried. Trouble is, quite a large number of Canadians are barking at the Rake-offs, hoping that they might get a place in the throng. The Rake offs we'll have always with us. They are found in all classes of our people, only more so in politicians and their followers.

* * *

It might be timely for The Times to draw the attention of some of our men in the district that it is unwise to take too many chances with the booze. The fines are heavy, and they will come sooner or later. It should be considered a privilege by all to assist in cleaning up an evil which has existed for generations. The government deserves the support of every one Don't take chances on supposedly secret violations.

* * *

Regarding the Patriotic campaigns The London Advertiser says that two of their prominent townsmen while in Toronto found out that the Provincial Government was paying the whole cost of advertising campaigns put on by the large cities, and that London was entitled to it. We would suppose that this would account for the big advertising done in the Toronto press for the Patriotic and Red Cross campaign a short time ago. Most places in Ontario will be grateful to The London Advertiser for making the fact public. But just why the Provincial government should pay for the fanciful notions in advertising which some of the large city advertising men may have, would be interesting.

* * *

In December last the Bruce Preparedness League, by resolution, asked the Department of Militia to enquire into the report that many young men were leaving Canada for the United States. It has taken quite awhile to get action, but better late than never After May 1st all Canadians who pass into the United States must present identification cards. These of course will be tabulated and the government will know exactly how many Canadians, and who they are, have gone to the United States The Bruce Preparedness will prove a benefit, not only to Bruce County, but nationally. During the past winter it kept the county free from a lot of unnecessary organizations which city enthusiasts want to form every now and then, and which as a general thing only muddle the people. The League is being generally recognized, and its consent is sought before any object desiring county support is undertaken. It is unfortunate and regretted that its president, Judge Klein, has been laid aside for the past few months through illness.

* * *

If 22 out of the 33 members of Bruce County Council vote for a Good Roads scheme at the June session in Chesley, this county will be among the first to take advantage of the new Highways Act which changes the Govt. grant for a trunk road from 40 to 60 for construction and 20 to 60 p.c. for maintenance. The probability is Bruce will not much longer remain outside. Public opinion is working hard with members of the County Council who are against the scheme, to drop their opposition. Bad roads advocates are finding the going very hard.

* * *

Some persons are fearful that if the main roads are assumed by the good roads scheme that the side and back roads might be neglected. On the contrary, the assumption of the main roads by the Provincial scheme will simply leave the side and back roads all the townships have to look after, and should make them much better than they are now. At present most councils are busy looking after the main roads, in fact most all the money and labor is spent on the front roads. The good roads scheme provides better back roads.

Civilizing Us

The Ontario government is to inaugurate a series of rural reforms. Just what it is that we suffering from in the country we do not know, but, of course, the genteel city chap knows all about it. One splendid trait in the character of the farmer and those dwelling in the rural places, is the forbearing way in which these people overlook the bombacity of the city folk who see so many evils in the rural districts and who know just the remedy. About crop time the city press sends along a young chap who is just bubbling over with farm knowledge. He drives along the main road, imagines an interview with a farmer, and lo and behold, next morning we know by reading the heading and date line that he has been here, and if we are foolish enough to read the spasm we find we have lost the time and gained a laugh. But a new idea has come along, and this is serious. Government officials are going to reform our people, and rural life is to be made more pleasant Pleasant, mind you! The farmer must have hot and cold water in his house through a waterworks plant, and they tell us under the new plan it is easy. They tell us that the Women's Institutes are to be entrusted with the task of seeing that the farmers install these plants. We are to have social centres in villages and country cross-roads, and it is proposed to use schools, churches and the grounds about them for this purpose.

Dr. Creelman says: "Moving picture shows, lectures, debating and recreation clubs all form part of the scheme. Farmers' sons and daughters who have been to high school, the Ontario Agricultural College or other institutions of learning, will no longer feel the want of mental stimulus on the land. There will be play for social and intellectual inclination. Something of the outside world will be brought to them. The fundamental industry of the Province will be linked up with the thought and progress of the day."

Bringing the outside world to us! Linking us up with the thought and progress of the day! Ye gods and little fishes, no wonder we are restless. And yet if these men who are going to do all these things to us, should come to see us we would summon all the boys, both Grit and Tory, from Bruce, Saugeen and Arran, to join in giving these saviors of the country people a real nice evening and send them on their way rejoicing. But then, who expects these benefactors would want to visit the country? As long as paper is plentiful, plans can be made on it.

Col. Hugh Clark Secy. for external affairs, was in town on Friday afternoon, meeting his friends. He attended a "smoker" given by Southampton Conservatives, on the evening. Mr. Clark is looking extremely well.

What Would You Do?

IF you caught your dog sucking eggs what would you do? If you caught the cat stealing cream would you do anything to stop her? You would—even though your actual loss were small.

Well, just sit down with paper and pencil and figure up what it means to you to lose 15 to 35 per cent of your cream, as you now do, by going without a cream separator.

We know you are busy and have many things to watch, but this cream loss is really serious enough and big enough to have your entire attention until it is stopped.

We know that a DeLaval in use is the best proof that can be given that this machine offers the most value in skimming efficiency, quality of cream produced, length of time it will last, and ease with which it may be operated and taken care of. You will surely agree that it is only sound business sense to see and try a De Laval.

REMEMBER:
Terms to suit purchaser.

McLaren's Hardware

This is the Economical Paint to Use

CERTAIN inherent qualities are essential in paint to ensure your permanent satisfaction with its application.

Of these, the more important are Endurance and Covering Capacity. The extent to which these qualities are present, accurately determines the real value of your paint.

B-H "ENGLISH" PAINT 70% Pure White Lead 30% Pure White Zinc 100% Pure Paint

made in over fifty artistic shades, combines these virtues in such a manner as to produce a result no other paint can excel, and few can equal.

It is economical because it will cover more surface and wear longer than other paints. A cheap paint does not permit of the use of the best ingredients, and always is expensive in the long run.

B-H "English" Paint—costing but little more than a cheap mixture—produces a better job that lasts three to four times as long.

J. H. KENNEDY, Port Elgin

are our authorized agents. They will gladly give you color cards and prices. Or you may write our Service Department direct for advice on your painting problems.

BRANDRAM-HENDERSON

Southampton Beacon suggests the getting rid of a number of dogs in the town, by raising the license fee.

John Cowanlock sold a fine heavy horse for shipment last week, for $275.

The death of Mrs. Alex. Graham occurred at Southampton, at the advanced age of 78 years. Deceased came to Bruce township in the early sixties, settling on the 12th of Bruce. The family moved to Southampton in 1873.

Comrades!
If you cannot carry a rifle, you can serve your country on the farm.

"The plow is our hope," declared Right Hon. David Lloyd George, the Prime Minister of Great-Britain. The tremendous significance of these words in the face of a world shortage of food must be a matter of concern to all. It points out the path of duty to men and boys unable to enlist in the army but capable of helping to increase production.

Help the farmer increase production

At this supreme hour when ample food production is one of the indispensable means of victory, the country faces a serious shortage of men and boys on the farms. The Department of Agriculture emphasizes the urgency of every man and boy taking to heart this splendid opportunity for patriotic service.

Boys Decide now to help in the war. If you are between the ages of 14 and 18, and have good term record, you can secure promotion at school by enlisting for farm service any time between April 20th and May 20th.

Parents are urged to encourage their boys to enlist for farm service. The physical and moral welfare of your boy will be advanced by a summer spent close to Nature; an interest will be awakened in an important industry of the country that will be a help to him in his whole future.

Men The Department appeals to retired farmers, to men following no occupation (retired), to business men who can spare at least a portion of their time, to all men who can arrange their affairs so as to help some farmer. Every man is invited to enlist for farm service.

Confer with your District Representative of the Department of Agriculture, or write or visit Ontario Government Employment Bureau, 15 Queen's Park, Toronto.

81

Ontario Department of Agriculture
W. H. Hearst, Minister of Agriculture
Parliament Buildings Toronto

Central Business College
Stratford, Ontario

Ontario's Best Business College

Students may enter our classes at any time. Commence your courses now and be qualified for a position by Midsummer. During July and August of last year we received calls for Over 200 Office Assistants we could not supply. Our graduates are in demand. Write at once for our free catalogue.

D. A. McLACHLAN, PRINCIPAL

WOMEN WAR WORKERS

Young women can render the country real service by preparing to take positions in business offices and banks and relieve young men for war service.

Fifty thousand men will be called up very soon under the Militia Act for home defense—who will take their places in the Business offices and banks? Young women should prepare now at

NORTHERN Business College

Owen Sound, Ontario
SPRING TERM OPENS APRIL 10TH
Circulars Free.

C. A. FLEMING, F. C. A., Principal

ECZEMA ?

DON'T let it get started in your skin. Remember it is a disease hard to check and harder still to cure. We have a

Guaranteed Cure Or Money Back

TRY

My Own Eczema Ointment

Plenty of testimonials and a guarantee goes with every box.

R. C. Crawford
Drugs and Kodaks
C. P. R. ticket agent

Seeds!

Seeds!

(Government Standard)

Red Clover
Northern Grown
Alfalfa
Alsike
Timothy

Sap buckets and Spiles

Thomson's
Hardware Store

SPRING . .

. . GOODS

The biggest stock of the finest shoes we ever had is now ready for your inspection. Ladies are especially invited to see the newest shapes and stocks.

Get our prices
See our Shoes

Then compare them to the big city prices and styles. You cannot get better bargains than right in our own shoe department.

JAS. GEORGE & SON

Dies Suddenly

School Inspector N. W. Campbell, one of the best-known and most prominent social and moral reform workers in Durham, died very suddenly Sunday, as he was preparing for church. He was 60 years of age, and for the past the 31 years been school inspector of South Grey. He was a leader in all social and reform movements; was a prominent church worker, being an elder in the Presbyterian church, and a Bible class teacher in the Sunday school, and was also chairman of the local Carnegie Library.

A widow, two sons and one daughter survive. One son, Will, left last month for overseas service. Mrs. John Henderson, of Port Elgin, is a sister.

News in General

The Walker House at Kincardine, has closed up.

Hogs were $18 per cwt live in Owen Sound for the past two weeks.

Mrs. Hurd of Guelph, is visiting her sister Miss Cassie Campbell.

The village of St. George, with population of 250, raised $5500 for the Patriotic fund in one day.

Peter McArthur, very well-known in this section, passed away at Lovat last week.

The Blenheim and South Kent rural phone system was bought up by the Bell Co. last week.

BORN—At Fort William on Tuesday, March, 20. To Mr. and Mrs. Albert Stauch, a daughter.

Messrs. Ed. Parfitt and James Vanoard left to-day for Lamonia, Iowa, to attend general conference of Saints.

The Times is worth many times its cost to those who regularly read this paper's advertisements, and act upon them.

The Saugeen river at Walkerton was within a few inches of high water mark made in 1912, and a couple of plants have been closed for a few days on account of flooding.

Mr. D. C. Cavin sold the Ed. Forrester farm on the 8th of Bruce to Edwin Drummond last week. Mr. Drummond has been in the west the past few years. He will take possession at once.

Mr. Richard Webb has sold his big horse to Mr. Craig, the buyer, for $350. An item appearing in The Times a year ago concerning this fine Clyde, shows him to be a product of Lansdowne, is 5 years old and weighs over 2200 lbs.

The County of Bruce contributed $27,116 to the British Red Cross appeal last fall. $10,000 was given in municipal grants and the balance in voluntary subscriptions. Bruce stands ninth in the amount contributed by the different counties in Ontario.

The wedding takes place to day at Denzil, Sask. of Elva E. Brooks, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Brooks to Mr. R. G. Haddow of Denzil. Miss Brooks lived here before moving west, and is well-known in Port Elgin and vicinity.

Pte. Kenneth A. Campbell, of the 231st Seaforth Highlanders, a former Saugeen boy, and son of Mr. A. P. Campbell, left Vancouver Monday for overseas. Duncan and Isobel left here Wednesday for Ottawa, where they will meet their brother, on his way to France.

Hydro Engineers are reported to have examined the course of the Saugeen lately for suitable locations for auxiliary power plants. Three possible sites are said to have been located:—Near Travnor's Bridge in Brant; at a point north of the 8th con. Brant; and also near Port Elgin.

Walkerton citizens are not paying up as they should the money they subscribed to the Patriotic Campaign last May, according to the figures presented by H. M. Day, sec-treas, at a committee meeting held on Friday. $7804 was subscribed in all. $4596 has been paid in. Of the $3008 that is still owing, no less than $1208 is due from citizens who have not yet paid a single cent.—Telescope.

John Rowland, at a Preparedness League meeting the other day scored that aggregation of political parasite who have been waiting around Walkerton for thirty-two years for officeholders to die that they may fill their boots. The returned soldiers were entitled to these jobs hereafter, and he asked the wirepullers to please take notice and disperse. He also hit at heads not a hundred miles from Walkerton when he said that any officeholders receiving $2000 and over shouldn't be allowed to run a side-show in opposition to other taxpayers who were helping to pay his salary, but that if he wasn't satisfied with Govt. pay he should give the job to a returned soldiers.

$10 Saved Every Month

for ten years will amount to $1,399.13 if deposited in this bank at 3% per annum interest compounded twice a year. Open a Savings Account with us and watch your money grow. 49

The Bank of Nova Scotia

PAID-UP CAPITAL - - $ 6,500,000
RESERVE FUND - - 12,000,000
TOTAL RESOURCES over 110,000,000

PORT ELGIN BRANCH
C. Currier, Manager

There is one necessary article in which people are getting a square deal, and that is seeds. There never was a greater demand, and Port Elgin merchants say that not only are they the same price, but the packages are as large as in other years. Further, some bulk seeds are even cheaper. Everyone is planning a garden, and if the seed men desired, they could reap a harvest. One thing our readers might profit by—get your seeds early.

* * *

Last week the council very properly notified the public that anyone found tapping the maple trees on the streets would be prosecuted. This was the proper step to take, but a great deal of damage has been done, because the threat was made sooner, and it may be necessary to even yet prosecute some. If the trees have been tapped thoughtlessly, would it be too much to ask that the tap holes be filled. The damage is done by leaving the holes open.

ARRAN COUNCIL

Council met March 10th. 1917, all present except Councillor Thomas who had to attend his father-in-law's funeral. Minutes read and adopted. Treas. statement showed a balance to the credit of the township $837.44. Communications from Miss Sang, Miss Heddle and Mrs. J. M. Geddes thanking the council for contribution to their Red Cross work; from P. Malcolmson Co. Clerk, re by law to extend the time of taking the assessment; from Co. Treas. re lands patented in Arran 1916; account from Robt Mills of $10.05, for taking a person to the London hospital. Council could not entertain this as it had done so a short time ago in the same case; from C. A. Speer, tendering his resignation as Assessor. On motion of Scarrow and Brunton the resignation was accepted. F. H. King resigned his position as Auditor which was accepted. On motion of George and Brunton F. H. King was appointed Assessor instead of C. A. Speer, resigned. By-law was passed confirming the appointment. By-law was passed appointing Pathmasters, Pound Keepers and Fence-Viewers for 1917. Pathmasters were appointed to look after the bridges during the freshets, in their beats. The following orders were issued, namely: A. G. Esplen, 3 months salary, $2 50, H. T. Potts, 3 months salary, $63 50; A. G. Esplen, account for coal oil, 60c; J. H. Wismer, grant to Board of Agriculture W. B., $10 00; John Crawford, wood for hall $11 00; Tobey Bros. goods to George Gibbons as per order $5 00; A. G. Esplen postage, $3 00. Council adjourned until April the 14th.—H. T. Potts, Clerk

CLIP THIS AND PIN ON WIFE'S DRESSER

Cincinnati man tells how to shrivel up corns or calluses so they lift off with fingers.

Ouch ! ! ! ! ! ! This kind of rough talk will be heard less here in town if people troubled with corns will follow the simple advice of this Cincinnati authority, who claims that a few drops of a drug called freezone when applied to a tender, aching corn or hardened callus stops soreness at once, and soon the corn or callus dries up and lifts right off without pain.

He says freezone dries immediately and never inflames or even irritates the surrounding skin. A small bottle of freezone will cost very little at any drug store, but will positively remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's feet. Millions of American women will welcome this announcement since the inauguration of the high heels. If your druggist doesn't have freezone tell him to order a small bottle for you.

"MADE IN CANADA"

The 1917 Ford Touring Car

$495.00

f. o. b. Ford, Ontario

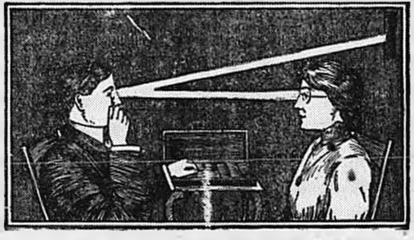
Streamline effect, tapered hood, crown, fenders new radiator with larger cooling surface — these are the principal new features of the 1917 models.

The demand for this new model has been so great that I am having difficulty in obtaining sufficient cars to satisfy my customers.
To insure delivery of your car, I suggest placing an order to-day.
Call and see me—

L. M. SEES, Dealer
Port Elgin, Ont.

COMING TO PORT ELGIN

An Eminent EYESIGHT SPECIALIST



"He Looks Into the Eye"

To visit Port Elgin for Ten days

- - COMMENCING - -

MONDAY, APRIL 9, TO WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18

WE HAVE ENGAGED

Frederick W. Mayor

THE EMINENT SPECIALIST

To give FREE DEMONSTRATIONS of the wonderful "SHADOW TEST" system of Sight Testing each morning, afternoon and evening for Ten Days Only. This is truly a great opportunity to consult a SPECIALIST whose reputation and ability are known all over Ontario, and who as a practitioner in the Optical Profession has few rivals and no superiors.

Mr. Mayor is coming for the express purpose of instructing Mr. Crawford in the mysteries of the "Shadow Test" or the simple aid of the Retinoscope "Looking Into The Eye" and thus locating its defects. I especially ask all to come----those now wearing glasses or those who suffer from or suspect any defect or trouble.

REMEMBER
Guaranteed Satisfaction
Free demonstration each day
Glasses only advised when needed
Prices Moderate
Children's eyes our specialty
Make this your Opportunity

This system entirely eliminates all guess work, and that tiresome "Trying On" of Glasses

R. C. CRAWFORD, Druggist & Optician
PORT ELGIN, Ontario

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON II. April 8, 1917

Jesus raises Lazarus from the dead—Easter Lesson.—John 11, 17-44.

COMMENTARY.—I. Mourning over the death of Lazarus (vs. 17-19). 17. When Jesus came—Jesus had been at Bethabara in Perea, the place where John the Baptist had preached and baptized. He went there from Jerusalem where the Jews had tried to arrest him (John 10:39, 40). He did not enter into Bethany, but came into the vicinity. Four days—It was told Jesus that Lazarus had lain in the grave four days, though he knew it without being told. Lazarus must have died on the day that messengers told Jesus he was sick. Jesus tarried two days and occupied one day in journeying to Bethany, making four in all. It is the custom in that country to bury the dead on the day that death takes place, for decomposition speedily follows. 18. Bethany—The name means "house of dates," probably from the abundance of date palms formerly growing there. It is on the eastern slope of the Mount of Olives. It is now a wretched Moslem village. The Arabic name is El-Azariyeh, or The Lazarus. Fifteen furlongs—One and seven-eighths miles. 19. Came to Martha and Mary—The family must have been prominent in the community and well thought of by the Jews, even though they were in close close friendship with Jesus. To comfort them concerning their brother—It was part of the Jewish cermonial of mourning that many, ten at least, should come and console (Gen. 37: 35; 2 Sam. 12: 17; Job 2, 11). It is said that the usual period of mourning was thirty days; three of weeping, seven of lamentation, twenty of sorrow. But the instances in scripture vary.—Cam. Bib.

II. Resurrection Power in Jesus (vs. 20-32). 20. Martha—went and met him—Jesus halted outside the village, and as soon as Martha heard of his coming she went to meet him. "Her position here, it may be said, is obviously that of the elder sister, the head and manager of the household."—Smith. It is natural that she should be the first to go forth to meet the Master. Mary still sat in the house (R. V.)—The same characteristics of Martha and Mary, respectively, are seen here in the incident described in Luke 10: 38-42. The sitting posture was usually assumed by those who were mourning. 21. Lord—Master. If thou hadst been here, my brother had not died—Martha does not reproach Jesus for not having come, but regrets that he was not present to heal him while he was sick. There was not time for Jesus to reach him after word was sent to him that Lazarus was ill. She expressed her confidence in his healing power, but supposed that he must be present in person to do the work. 22. Whatsoever thou wilt ask of God—Her words indicate that she believed Jesus could ask the Father to raise the brother from the dead and his prayer would be answered. She had probably heard of the raising to life of the son of the widow of Nain and of the daughter of Jairus. She must have known of the Old Testament miracles of resurrection from the dead. Her declaration of faith must have been pleasing to him. 23. Thy brother shall rise again—Although Martha understood these words to refer to the final resurrection of the dead, she must have been comforted; yet it is evident that Jesus was giving her the promise of raising Lazarus to life. 24. I know that he shall rise again—Martha did not belong to the Sadducean sect of the Jews, for she believed in the resurrection of the dead. She was assured that Lazarus would be raised "in the resurrection at the last day." That did not satisfy her present desire. She longed for his restoration to life at once.

25. Jesus said unto her—He recognized the deep agitation of her soul and spoke the word that must have moved her deepest moral and spiritual nature, as it has moved hearts all down the ages. I am the resurrection, and the life—Note the use of the definite article in connection with the words resurrection and life. Jesus is the only source of life. He is the giver of life and the restorer of it. Jesus employs the present tense, saying, "I am," not, "I will be." He gave Martha to know that He had, at that very instant, power to restore Lazarus to life. He that believeth in Me—To believe in Jesus then was to accept Him as the Messiah, to acknowledge His divine power and to receive Him as Saviour and Lord. To believe in Jesus now means the same. The believer submits fully to the divine will and becomes a new creature in Christ Jesus. Though he were dead—"Though he die."—R. V. Jesus did not assure men that they would not die physically. Yet shall he live—Believers in Jesus did not assure men that they would not die physically. Yet shall he live—Believers in Jesus are not immune from physical death, but they are not subject to eternal death. They are spiritually alive and He who is the source of all life dwells in them. 26. Whosoever liveth—Physically. Shall never die—Believers in Christ shall never die eternally. Believest thou this—Jesus had given utterance to most profound truths, applicable to individuals, and He asked Martha, to whom he was speaking, if she believed what He had said. The importance and efficacy of faith can not be overestimated. 27. Yea, Lord—The question Jesus put to Martha was direct and pointed, and the reply she gave was no less so. The blessing that comes to the soul that thus implicitly believes in Jesus is inexpressibly great. It is only when one becomes thoroughly submissive and trustful that this heart cry, "Yea, Lord," is uttered. Thou art the Christ—Whether or not Martha had fully grasped the sublime truths which her Lord had spoken, she grasped the thought of His Messiahship and declared her faith in Him. 28-32. Martha's interview with Jesus was deeply comforting to her. From it she returned to her sister and told her that the Master was calling for her. She went quickly to meet Him and when she saw Him, she made the same statement that Martha had made before her, "Lord, if Thou hadst been here, my brother had not died." Jesus was soon to disclose to her and Martha and to all the world His power over death. Such a manifestation of His power would confirm the faith of His disciples in His Messiahship, and would declare His divinity to all the ages.

III. Lazarus raised to life (vs. 33-44). 33-42. Jesus saw Mary weeping, and the Jews who came with her were also weeping in sympathy for her. He was deeply moved, and we have an exhibition of his sympathy for the sorrowing. "Jesus wept," and the Jews were convinced of his love for Lazarus. They asked among themselves if he who had given sight to the blind could not have kept Lazarus from dying. Upon his arrival at the cave which formed the tomb of Lazarus, he ordered that the stone which covered the entrance should be taken away. Martha's objection that the body had already become decomposed was met by the words of Jesus. "Said I not unto thee that, if thou wouldest believe, thou shouldest see the glory of God?" When the stone was removed, Jesus offered a prayer of thanksgiving to the Father for hearing him. 43. When he had thus spoken—With the Father. He cried with a loud voice—It was unusual for Jesus to speak in loud tones, but he spoke thus on this occasion that all the people assembled might hear. Lazarus, come forth—The voice of Jesus reached the ears of the living about the tomb and it reached also into the abode of the dead. It was a commanding, authoritative voice. The call was for Lazarus to come forth from the state of death into life—from the tomb to the realm of the living. 44. He .... came forth—He who utter the command, "come forth," imparted the life that enabled the dead to obey. Bound ....with graveclothes—His hands and feet were probably wound separately with strips of cloth, holding the spices in place. Face was bound about with a napkin—The cloth was placed under the chin and fastened over the head. Loose him—Jesus gave directions to have the grave clothes removed from the living Lazarus, for they were no longer needed.

Questions.—Where was the home of Lazarus? Where was Jesus when word came to him that Lazarus was sick? Why did not Jesus go at once to him? Relate the conversation between Jesus and Martha. What did Mary say to Jesus? Why did the Jews conclude that Jesus loved Lazarus? Describe the raising of Lazarus to life. What effect did it have upon the opposers of Jesus?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—A sympathizing Saviour.

I. Sounded the depths of human woe.

II. Established faith in himself.

I. Sounded the depths of human woe. As soon as Martha and Mary apprehended danger, they sent for Jesus. Two sharply contrasted types of natural character are exhibited in these two sisters. Martha's creed was sound, but not complete. She thought clearly, professed her faith with boldness, with no hesitation or qualification. Jesus did not minister to Mary by discourse as he did to Martha. He dealt with her according to her nature and temperament. Martha had fully grasped what Jesus was in relation to God, but not what he was in himself, the Source and Giver of life. Her faith had not risen to the divinity of his Person and mission. Her love was stronger than her faith. She did not see the connection between Christ's delay and the good of all concerned. Jesus did not try to annihilate Martha's grief, but to infuse it with another spirit. The death of Lazarus had spread a dark shadow over the hearts of many. Jesus beheld death in all its dread significance as the wages which sin had wrought. Humanity in all its sin and misery was portrayed in that gathering at the grave of Lazarus. Jesus knew how much the darkness and sorrows of death were intensified and aggravated by the state of ignorance and unbelief in which the world lay. His grief was connected with man's misery. While in his divine thought and sorrow Jesus penetrated to the root and source of all evil, the mighty attendant suffering awoke in him the truest and deepest compassion and tenderness toward all men. His tears were human, but his compassion and sympathy were divine. By his example he gave sanction and limit to sorrow, the limits in which sorrow is sacred and hallowing, and beyond which it is harmful and weakening. The heart which found expression for its woe in tears found expression for its sympathy and pity in the reaching out a hand to help.

II. Established faith in Himself. As it regarded the manifestation of the glory of God, the arrival of Jesus was neither too early nor too late. By His delay Jesus tried the character of all who knew the case. The restoration of Lazarus from death was more beneficial to faith than His preservation from it would have been. The growth and confirmation of their faith involved their greatest good. This alone could bring them into closer union with Christ and with the Father and open to them the door of the spiritual kingdom and fully present to their view the grand and real visions of Jesus as their King in all his beauty. Martha set a practical bound to Jesus' words. She set his promise in the remote future and made it impersonal, placing Lazarus with all the other dead. That which lifted her beyond the atmosphere of doubt was Jesus' exposition of the things concerning Himself. His first purpose was to get their minds away from death. His next purpose was to get them to identify Himself with the resurrection. Jesus set before Martha a specific fact and challenged her faith on definite teaching about Himself. He called upon her to believe in His personal, present power and the union of His people with Himself. Jesus connected the seeing of God's glory with the exercise of faith. The words of Jesus at the grave expressed His recognition of God as His Father, his consciousness of the Father's regard and His consideration of the people, in His devotion. By a natural, filial instinct his heart rose out of its depression into confident communion with His Father. His solemn thanksgiving expressed gratitude for the assurance of power to accomplish the miracle, confidence that as the Son He always stood within the Father's favor, care for the multitude that they might be prepared to believe when they beheld the stupendous miracle. The Sun of Righteousness shone in full splendor when He exerted His power over the grave and burst asunder the bands of death. Following the manifestation of Jesus' humanity was the manifestation of His divinity. On His humanity weeping. At the grave, in His divinity, He called the dead to life, a royal command befitting the majesty of God. It was just for that reason the Jews were hostile and charged Him with blasphemy.—T.R.A.

MURAD CIGARETTES

Everywhere Why?

The blending is exceptional

S. Anargyros

BEEF CATTLE SITUATION=DURING WAR AND AFTER

Holdings Are Badly Depleted, European Herds are Decimated, and Demand Will Soon be Satisfied—Breed Well, Feed Well and Weed Well is One Expert's Advice.

(By John Gardhouse.)

During the last five years there has been a marked decrease in beef cattle holdings in Canada—some 600,000 fewer cattle being held now than in 1912. In all provinces except Saskatchewan and Alberta this decrease has been general, but was far more marked in Ontario than in any other. We find, moreover, that there exists a great shortage of best beef the world over. When the war is ended this shortage will be felt very keenly, not only in this country, but all over the continent of Europe as well. Therefore we are safe in saying that there never was a time in the history of the country when it was of as great importance as it is at present for the people of Canada to think, and think most seriously, of the position this country is likely to be in with reference to the future supply of beef producing animals.

HOW CANADIANS MAY BENEFIT

We are now in the third year of the greatest war the world has ever known, and which has in several ways had its effect on the beef supply of the world. In consequence, we find that breeding operations are completely disorganized, especially in the countries where the war is raging. It will be impossible in those countries, even under the most favorable conditions, to get back to the breeding of anything like a reasonable supply of good beef cattle for some time after the cessation of hostilities; and that points out the road to opportunity to Canadians. Most of the European countries will have to get part of their breeding stock at least from this North American continent in order to build up their herds again, and may be compelled to buy large stores of the beef which will be required in these countries as well. There is no reason why Canadians should not secure an important part of this trade, providing we breed and feed the proper type of animal.

I know I am safe in saying that it is most important from the standpoint of the individual farmer and of the nation as well, that a solid foundation should be laid by the conservation of all good breeding females possible. As a war measure the British Government has already imposed restrictions against the slaughter of calves and females. I am afraid that a measure of this kind, even in war times, would not be advisable in this country. Yet we have only to visit some of the live stock markets to find that even at this [illegible] a great many calves of the beef breeds, and large numbers of useful heifers and cows, which should be spared, are finding their way to the block. We continually face the danger involved in the loss of such large numbers of good beef bred calves, and in the slaughter of very many breedy and serviceable cows and heifers, many of which are in calf when slaughtered. This is certainly short-sighted practice—to say the least—on the part of those who sell them, and is a most serious loss to the country at large.

EXPORTATION OF FEEDING CATTLE.

In the matter of exportation of our stockers and feeders we find as a result of this business, that large numbers of young, unfinished stuff have been dumped on the market at a time when prices are ordinarily the lowest. In 1915 there were exported from Western Canada to the United States 96,499 head, and of this number probably 70 per cent. were stockers and feeders. And, as you will no doubt remember, there was an abundant supply of all kinds of feed for live stock at that time. Fortunately we find that the recent campaign carried on by the Live Stock Branch, Ottawa, to conserve as far as possible the breeding stock, has had a very beneficial effect.

In spite of the fact that the census of June 10th last shows a heavy decrease in the total number of beef cattle within the Dominion, the marketings at the different stock yards in Canada during the past year have been exceptionally heavy especially so during the last few months—partially on account of the scarcity and high prices obtainable for meat producing animals. Due to these high prices it has been an exceptionally good year for beef raisers, even though large numbers of unfinished animals have been conspicuous at practically all the markets. Many farmers, we believe, might have made even more money had they not been in such a hurry to send their stock to market, but had spent a little more time and money in properly finishing them.

A noticeable feature of the year has been the splendid trade in pure bred cattle at fairly high prices. I have been informed by the accountant, that registrations in the beef breeds in 1916 have increased 4,431 over those in 1915. There is every reason to believe that the trade for commercial stock will be maintained, at very profitable rates.

With so many men taken from the land by the war, including experts in breeding and feeding, it is perhaps more than ever necessary, that careful attention should be given to the breeding and feeding of the right type of animal, as it is only by maintaining animals in a thoroughly healthy condition, that the best and most profitable results can be secured. I trust that those who remain at home will render no less valuable aid by helping to maintain and increase, in every way possible, not only the live stock of the country, but the yield from the land as well. The importance of renewed exertion on the part of every Canadian farmer and live stock man cannot be overestimated.

Considering the high price of feed, and the scarcity of labor, it is more than ever essential to this country that nothing but the right type of pure bred sires should be used, and it is just as important that liberal yet economical feeding be practised, in order to obtain the best results, with the least possible waste.

For profitable feeding we must have animals that are "good doers." Breeding the cows to the right kind of bull, therefore, is more than half the battle.

MUST CONSERVE GOOD FEMALES

Considering that there are not enough beef producing animals to supply the normal demand, the following facts stand forth clearly: 1st. Prices will continue high; as long as the supply is not equal to the demand we cannot expect anything but high prices. 2nd. The high market prices are bound to continue to have the effect of drawing from the breeder many good cows and heifers which should be retained for breeding purposes. 3rd. The fact that so many good females find their way to the block will have a tendency to keep the supply down for perhaps a number of years. 4th. It is well to keep in mind the length of time it requires to produce a good beef-bullock. 5th. Looking to the future, with the evidence we have before us, we may safely predict that for some years to come, beef cattle will be scarce and high, and it will be good business, both from the standpoint of the breeder and farmer, as well as of the nation, to breed all good cattle possible, retain the females, and feed and care for them well.

—The Canadian Countryman.

LITTLE HELPS

Get a Needle Threader and Save Your Precious Eyes.

If you find it difficult to thread a needle, don't strain your eyes—get a magnifying needle threader and save your eyesight.

* * *

For your desk there is a silver ink well with a clock attachment—probably intended to save your time and space.

* * *

An electric flashlight, small and inexpensive, is a handy possession, when collar buttons roll under the bureau—and there is a saving of time and temper.

* * *

More than one good pen has been spoiled by neglect—get a little can, filled with shot, to dry your pen on—and see how much longer your pet point lasts!

Observant Kiddy—Oh, look at that funny man, mother! He's sitting on the sidewalk talkin' to a banana-peel! —Grit.

"It isn't wise to trust a secret to the mails," cautioned the Wise Guy. "How about the females?" asked the Simple Mug.

A DARING FEAT.

Marvelous Swordsmanship of an Indian Sergeant.

Indian swordsmen are acknowledged to be unrivalled. An extraordinary performer, who was a sergeant in one of the native regiments, is thus spoken of in Colonel Barras' book, "India and Tiger Hunting": "He was a fine-looking fellow, in the prime of life and, notwithstanding the frightfully critical nature of what he was going to do, he moved about with perfect ease and calmness. In one hand he held a very long double-edged sword, sharp at the point and with edges like razors. With the other hand he led his little son, a child aged about six years, who was also clearly accustomed to what was about to follow.

"From the little fellow's evident enjoyment of the scene it was plain that failure on the part of his father was quite beyond the limits of his imagination. As soon as the usual preliminaries had been gone through, such as walking around and salaaming to the commanding officer and principal officers, the father placed his little boy in the centre of a circle, with a small lime (a kind of lemon), about twice the size of a walnut, under his heel.

"Then, taking up his stand at a few feet from the child, he grasped firmly the hilt of the sword and began brandishing it rapidly in the air. The blade was thin and finely tempered, so that it could be seen to quiver and undulate throughout its entire length as it flashed in the rays of the setting sun. Suddenly the muscles of the athlete might be seen to stiffen themselves; an instant's pause, then a sudden and lightning like swoop, and the lime under the boy's heel was cleanly severed.

"Then, the boy having taken up his position as before, a small open box, about the size of those we use for tooth powder, was placed on the ground at his feet. It was filled with a black powder called soorma, used by the natives for darkening eyelashes. Round this little box and about the boy's head the sword was now made to play with redoubled velocity. In the midst of the most dazzling passes the weapon would dart towards the little box, and then reappear, steadily poised, as the full stretch of the professor's eyes, in front of the eyes of the child; then a sudden turn of the wrist, and a very dark line of powder was lying on one of the boy's lower eyelashes, placed there by the sharp point of the long sword. The same was then done to the other eye. This feat was performed weekly, always with undeviating success, and was the most wonderful instance of nerve and steadiness ever witnessed."

Before they are married he tells her she's as light as a fairy when she sits on his knee, and after they are married he asks her where'd she get the notion a man could hold up 150 pounds on one knee for half an hour without his leg going to sleep.—Macon Telegraph.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dairy Produce—		
Butter, choice dairy	$0 42	$0 45
Eggs, new-laid, doz.	0 00	0 [illegible]
Cheese, lb.	0 00	0 [illegible]
Do., fancy, lb.	0 00	0 [illegible]
Dressed Poultry—		
Turkeys, lb.	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
Fowl, lb.	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
Geese	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
Ducklings, lb.	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
Chickens, lb.	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
Fruits—		
Apples, Baldwins, bbl.	4 [illegible]	6 [illegible]
Do., Spies, bbl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., Greenings, bbl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., 6-qt. bkt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., 11-qt. bkt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vegetables—		
Beets, per bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., peck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carrots, per bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Celery, per bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cauliflower, each	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cabbages, each	[illegible]	[illegible]
Horseradish, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leeks, bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lettuce, doz. bchs., small	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., doz. bchs., large	[illegible]	[illegible]
Onions, bundle	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., 11-qt. bkt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potatoes, per bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., Irish cobbler, per lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., per peck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Parsnips, per bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., per peck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Radishes, per bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sage, bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Savory, bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Turnips, bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., per peck	[illegible]	[illegible]

MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Beef, forequarters, cwt.	$11 00	$[illegible]
Do., hindquarters	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carcases, choice	14 [illegible]	[illegible]
Do., common	[illegible]	[illegible]
Veals, common, cwt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., medium	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., prime	[illegible]	[illegible]
Heavy hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shop hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Abattoir hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mutton, heavy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., light	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lambs, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., Spring	[illegible]	[illegible]

TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS

Export cattle, choice	$11 00	$11 50
Butcher cattle, choice	10 50	10 75
Butcher cattle, medium	9 70	9 75
Butcher cattle, common	8 40	9 00
Butcher cows, choice	9 50	10 00
Butcher cows, medium	7 00	8 00
Butcher cows, canners	5 25	5 50
Butcher bulls	6 00	10 00
Feeding steers	9 25	10 25
Stockers, choice	7 50	9 25
Stockers, light	7 00	7 50
Milkers, choice, each	40 00	115 00
Springers	40 00	115 00
Sheep, ewes	10 00	11 50
Bucks and culls	8 50	9 50
Lambs	15 00	16 25
Hogs, fed and watered	16 25	
Calves	10 00	15 00

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat—				
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats—				
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flax—				
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis—Wheat—May, $1.90 3-4 [illegible]

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth—Wheat—No. 1 hard, [illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts 4,000. Market steady. Native beef cattle [illegible] Stockers and feeders [illegible] Cows and heifers [illegible] Calves [illegible] Hogs, receipts [illegible] Market strong, 10c higher. Light [illegible] Mixed [illegible] Heavy [illegible] Rough [illegible] Pigs [illegible] Bulk of sales [illegible] Sheep, receipts [illegible] Market steady. Wethers [illegible] Lambs, native [illegible]

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, Despatch—Cattle receipts [illegible], steady. [illegible]

Camels and Dromedaries.

No matter to what extent the railway may be constructed in certain parts of the world, the camel will probably never cease to be the principal means of transportation in the Desert, over the greater portion of Egypt and the Soudan.

The desert would, of course, be absolutely impossible without this animal. He was created for it and thrives in it better than anywhere else. His broad, soft foot enables him to traverse deep sands where the horse would sink to its knees and [illegible].

The camel lives on almost nothing, the scanty herbage of the desert and the twigs of the thorny mimosa being his favorite food; but, as everyone knows, his most valuable quality in this relation is his ability to travel many days during the hottest days of summer without drinking.

The African camel is a native of Arabia and has only one hump.

The camel and the dromedary differ only in breed, just as the draught horse differs from the racer. The burden camel, called gamal by the Arabs, never changes its regular walk of two and a half miles an hour under a load which never exceeds 500 pounds for a long journey, for his strength must be estimated by what he can carry with exhaustion, hardship and privation.

The dromedary, or riding camel, is much swifter. With no other load than his rider, a bag of bread, dates and a skin of water, he can accomplish 100 miles a day in an emergency.

"Pride goes before a fall, you know." "Maybe it does; but it goes a lot quicker after one."—Boston Transcript.

PUTS A . . . STOP TO ALL **DISTEMPER**

CURES THE SICK

And prevents others having the disease no matter how exposed. All good druggists and turf goods houses.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO.,

Chemists and Bacteriologists. Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

A PUZZLING CASE

"There is another thing you must find out," said Gilbert, as Tancred was about to go, "what connection Mazzucata has with the black carnation."

"Oh, now you open up another romance," replied Tancred, in a perplexed tone; "the complications are bad enough now, so let us solve the problems we have in hand before we look for new ones. Good-bye, Sir Gilbert, when I see you again I shall know all about the black carnation."

MAJOR GRANBY'S THEORY.

Number Three.

I do not at all agree with Tancred's idea regarding Dallas, for I feel sure he is innocent, and, besides, has not enough brains to conceive and execute such a difficult task. My belief is, that Ilma Celinski killed her mistress out of jealousy, and for the following reasons:

She is in love with Dallas, who adored her mistress; and to destroy her rival invented that devilish bouquet.

She managed to get Gilbert to innocently throw it, in order to avert suspicion from herself.

She gives false evidence in the box in order to hang Gilbert, so as to be safe.

From a feeling of compunction she warned Gilbert to fly, knowing such flight would be a confession of guilt, and thus, without committing a further crime she would ward off suspicion.

CHAPTER VII.

Having thus laid our plans, Tancred and myself proceeded to carry them out; and in order both to lighten the labor and economize time, we divided the business into two portions. Tancred was to make inquiries at the shop of Phillis & Co. regarding the existence of a black carnation; and I, through the agency of my man, Pointer, was to discover the movements of Dallas from the time he arrived in Paris. Having thus arranged matters we parted to execute our several tasks; and I returned to my rooms to interview Pointer, while Tancred went off to Phillis & Co., ostensibly to purchase a buttonhole, but in reality to find out about that confounded flower. We were to meet next day at the Old Friends' Club, to report on our movements, and decide upon what was to be done.

I think I have mentioned Pointer before, but you only know his name, not his admirable qualities which make him the prince of valets. You have doubtless read 'Les Trois Mousquetaires,' by M. Dumas, which contains the admirable character of the lackey Planchet. If so, there is no need for me to describe Pointer: he is a replica of Planchet, faithful, shrewd, and blindly devoted to my interest. Nowadays, such a servant is a jewel of price, for what with the revolutionary ideas of the lower orders, and the all-men-are-equal theory, it is almost impossible to find a decent valet. I, therefore, valued Pointer very much, and as he has been with me for many years, he is completely in my confidence, being, I may say, a humble friend and adviser, though he has too much good sense to venture on any familiarity; if he did, egad, we would soon part, for I am a staunch supporter of class divisions.

Such remarks, however, are scarcely to the point, save in showing the reason why I trusted Pointer so fully; but, being an old man, I am naturally somewhat garrulous, and therefore a trifle egotistical, for I have noticed garrulous men generally stick to discussing themselves. However, I will not digress further, but merely remark that Pointer was an excellent servant, and well fitted to perform the mission with which I now entrusted him.

"By the way, Pointer," I said, after having led delicately up to the subject, "do you know the valet of Mr. Dallas?"

"Very well, sir."

One admirable quality about Pointer is that he answers exactly what he has been asked, and makes no comments thereon.

"What is his name, Pointer?"

"Dabsworth, sir."

"He is in town, I believe?"

"Yes, sir."

"And his master?"

"Has left town, sir. No address given."

"Does Dabsworth expect him back shortly?"

"Can't say, sir."

"Can you keep a secret, Pointer?"

"I can, sir."

"Good. I will trust you. Mr. Dallas is mixed up in this opera house tragedy."

"Is he indeed, sir!"

Another excellent qualification possessed by Pointer is, that he is never surprised at anything, but accepts the most startling statements in a calm and unemotional manner. Such a trait cannot be too highly valued in a servant.

"You know Sir Gilbert Tressinger has been arrested, Pointer?"

"So the papers say, sir."

"I am, as you know, a friend of Sir Gilbert's, and I wish to assist him to prove his innocence, for of course he is perfectly innocent, Pointer."

"Of course, sir."

"I have reason to believe that Mr. Dallas knows more about this affair than he chooses to say. Not that he is guilty in any criminal sense, Pointer. I make no accusation against him—you understand?"

"I do, sir."

"But, as I said before, he is connected in some way with the death of Madame Mazzucata. Now, Mr. Dallas told me that he arrived from Paris on the sixteenth of May, which was the date of the tragedy. I have reason to believe he was in London before that date, and has some strong cause to conceal his movements. What I wish you to do is to find out from Dabsworth when his master returned to town."

"I will do so, major."

"And, Pointer, there was a letter posted to Madame Mazzucata from Paris, which, I fancy, came from Mr. Dallas. You might sound his man on that point also."

"Yes, sir."

"That is all, I think, Pointer."

"Very good, sir. I will make my report to-night. Have I your permission, sir, to go out this afternoon to make inquiries?"

"Yes, Pointer."

"Very good, sir. I will find out all you desire to know. Anything else, sir?"

"Not at present. Oh, by the way, give me that book."

Pointer obeyed, and handed me a French novel, in which I was just then much interested, after which he retired quietly and left me to my own reflections.

This confounded detective fever certainly disorganized my life very much. Formerly, my mind was completely at rest, I was the slave of habit, and with me, one day was exactly the same as another. I arose about ten o'clock, and after a light breakfast read the papers, then I dressed myself carefully and went for a ride in the park, afterwards I had luncheon at my club, called on my friends, walked in the park, and amused myself according to my fancy until dinner-time. When that occurred I dressed myself again and took my meal at the club, after which there was either the theatre, a visit, or a game of whist, and bed before midnight. It was a very pleasant life and regular, but this detective fever put an end to all that by exciting my mind. Morn, noon and night, I was thinking about the case, and the idea of the Black Carnation was continually with me. I rode in the park—Mazzucata, I paid a visit—Mazzucata, I ate my dinner, I played whist, I retired to bed, Mazzucata—heavens, this woman dominated my entire life, and until I discovered and punished her assassin, I saw no way of escaping from her influence. I was the slave of an idea, a fancy, and the more resolutely did it remain there, and the case, though interesting, was exhausting. Judging from my own sufferings, I should say that police officers die young, for such wear and tear on the imagination must inevitably end in wearing out the brain long before its due time in the course of Nature.

Detective fever had made me do many things which I considered unfit for a gentleman—it made me ask questions about my friends' private affairs—it made me suspect my social equals—it made me consult with my social inferiors, to wit, Pointer, yet so keen was I on the result, that I confess, without blushing, that I did not care two straws about the means, provided the end was attained.

How I got through that afternoon I did not know. I could not read; I could not walk. I went to the club, and tried to converse with my friends, but failed dismally; so, in despair, I took a quick turn in the park by myself, and returned to my rooms at five o'clock in order to dress for dinner—which was a mere farce, seeing I had lost my appetite—and hear what Pointer had to say.

He was waiting for me, as calm and composed as ever; so, though I was burning to know the result of his inquiries, I emulated his stoical behavior, and saw him perform his various duties in connection with my evening toilet, without evincing any undue impatience.

"Well, Pointer," I said at length, when I was nearly ready, "did you have any success?"

"Yes, sir."

"What, you found out all I desire to know?"

"I found out everything, sir."

"Capital! Tell me all about it."

Pointer, who has been in the army, held himself upright in a rigid fashion, and delivered his report in as few words as possible.

"According to your directions, sir, I called on Dabsworth, and asked him to come with me to a public house which is kept by an old friend of mine who was a butler. Dabsworth, sir, came at once, as, his master being out of town, he had plenty of time on his hands. So we went to my friend's house, and had a chat over a bottle of claret."

"The wine of gentlemen," I muttered grimly, "and valets drink it. The world is going to the devil."

"While thus engaged, sir, I led up to the question of travelling, and asked Dabsworth how he liked the East, which he didn't, sir. Then, sir, he told me a queer tale about himself and his master in Paris."

"Yes, yes; go on, Pointer."

"He promised not to tell a soul, sir; but, Lord bless you, sir, 'When the wine's in the wit's out,' and Dabsworth's got a poor head for the bottle. Even claret goes to the head, sir; and it did to-day."

I felt a certain disgust for myself at countenancing such conduct as getting a man's secrets out of him through drink; but when I thought of the serious position in which my poor friend was placed, and of the scoundrelly fashion in which Dallas was acting all my scruples vanished, and I commanded Pointer to proceed.

"Mr. Dallas, sir," said Pointer, promptly, "arrived in Paris about the seventh of May, and came on to London on the eighth."

"Oh!" I cried, startled at finding Tancred's suspicions confirmed, "then he was in London at least a week before the day on which he said he arrived."

"I suppose so, sir. But he didn't tell Dabsworth he was going to England. No, sir. Dabsworth only found that out by letter."

"What letter?"

"The letter, sir, posted from Paris to Madame Mazzucata."

"Did Dabsworth post it there?"

"Yes, sir, by the instructions of Mr. Dallas," who was then in London."

"The deuce!" I murmured, rather at a loss to understand this complicated recital. "He wrote [illegible]," Pointer."

"Sir, it is difficult to tell all plainly, but, as far as I could understand Dabsworth, who told me the story in scraps, it is this way. On the eighth Mr. Dallas told his valet that he was going to see some friends at Amiens."

"Good. Amiens is a station on the line running from Paris to Boulogne and Calais."

"Dabsworth, according to instructions, was to remain in Paris with the luggage of Mr. Dallas, till he was told to come on to Amiens."

"I understand."

"He remained in Paris, sir," resumed Pointer, [illegible] "for some days; and on the eleventh, or thereabouts, received a letter from Mr. Dallas, enclosing another letter endorsed to Madame Mazzucata, which he was told to post [illegible]."

"And the outside envelope addressed to Dabsworth bore an English stamp and postmark?"

"Yes, sir."

"While all the time Dabsworth thought his master was at Amiens."

"That is the strange part of it, sir. On the fifteenth Dabsworth received a letter from Mr. Dallas with a French stamp and the Amiens postmark, telling him Mr. Dallas would precede him to England and that he was to come on to London on the sixteenth with the luggage."

"Judging, then, by the first letter, Mr. Dallas was in England; and by the second, he remained at Amiens."

"Yes, sir! I cannot understand it." it."

"Queer," I muttered, rather perplexed: "I expect the solution is this, Pointer: Mr. Dallas went straight to England on the eighth and posted that letter, then he returned to Amiens and wrote the other. What time did Mr. Dallas arrive in London?"

"On the morning of the sixteenth. He travelled by the night mail, sir."

"And Dabsworth?"

"Arrived in the evening about seven o'clock on the sixteenth of May."

"Egad," I said to myself, in surprise, "Tancred is right after all, and Dallas was in London all the time. Our friend has a talent for intrigue."

"Anything else, sir?"

"No, thank you, Pointer. That is all I wish to know, and I congratulate you on your talent for finding out secrets. Keep this information to yourself."

"Yes, sir."

"And now I will go down to the club."

I was destined not to reach the club for at least some time, as, just as I was leaving my sitting-room, a man rapidly mounted the stairs.

"My dear Major, I am fortunate in thus catching you."

"Tancred."

"The same. Come to your sitting-room, Major. I have found out all I wish to know, and could not wait until to-morrow. And you—"

"Have discovered all the movements of Dallas."

"Excellent. We will now put two and two together."

"Will you have a sherry and bitters?"

"Thank you, yes. I can only spare a few minutes, as I have to catch a train for Surbiton, but I can learn and tell everything in that time. Come, major, you begin."

Pointer placed the wine on the table, poured it out, and on a sign from me, retired, after which I began and told Tancred the story of the letters, to which he listened quietly without evincing the slightest surprise.

"I was right, you see, major," he said, sipping his sherry.

"You were, sir, you were," I answered generally, for which I am in fault, I always admit myself to be so. "Dallas was in London a few days."

"At least a week."

"But he returned to Amiens to post that second letter."

"Not he," answered Tancred emphatically, "he wrote and addressed that letter before he left Paris, and left it at Amiens with instructions to be posted on the fifteenth."

"You think so?"

"I am sure of it. Dallas, as I surmised came to London to convince himself of the truth regarding Mazzucata. She left Paris on the sixth, and he arrived on the seventh, consequently he followed her to London on the eighth; but in order to establish an alibi, should it be necessary, he invented that Amiens business, what I admit is very clever."

"You were also right about that black carnation."

"Yes, he sent that to Paris to be posted, but like a fool, forgot that he was betraying himself to his valet by the English postmark."

"It is strange that such a clever man should make such an error."

"It is, indeed, but the cleverest people always overreach themselves. Dallas came to England, found out that Mazzucata was about to marry Gilbert, and set himself to work to frighten her with the black carnation."

"Which he obtained where?"

Tancred took a slip of paper from his pocket and read out an address—

Simon Maxwell,
Florist,
Lippinton.

"Where is Lippinton, Tancred?"

"It's a little village near Harrow, where this man keeps a nursery garden."

"And grows black carnations?"

"Yes, he is the inventor of the flower."

"Where did you find that out?"

"From Phillis & Co. I saw the head of the firm, who, by the way, is a great friend of mine."

"What's his name?"

"It isn't a 'he,' it's a 'she,'" replied Tancred, calmly; "the [illegible] Mrs. Lanster."

"My dear Tancred, you don't mean to say—"

"But I do mean to say. Most women take to the millinery business, so Mrs. Lanster, to be novel and make money, has started a florist's under the name of Phillis & Co."

"Does she do well?"

"Rather; makes no end of money. You have, doubtless, observed how regularly Lanster pays his gambling debts now."

"Yes, but I didn't know—"

"Of course, you didn't, but that's not the question. Mrs. Lanster told me that the black carnation is in existence, and is grown by this man at Lippinton."

"Did she think Mazzucata's case had anything to do with this Simon Maxwell?"

"She thought it queer, certainly, but as she is a woman who can hold her tongue, she kept her own counsel. Few people know about the existence of this flower, as Maxwell guards the plant jealously."

"Then how did Dallas get it [illegible] to send to Mazzucata?"

"That is the question. We must find out."

"By calling on Maxwell, I suppose."

"Precisely. Now then, Major Granby, here is a chance for you to do the Vidocq business. Will you go down to Lippinton and see this man?"

"Certainly. I will go down to-morrow; but what excuse can I make?"

"Oh, tell him you wish to look at his greenhouses and buy [illegible] but above all do not ask to see the black carnation."

"Why not?"

"My dear major, neither you nor I know anything about this man, and for all I know he also may be mixed up in the affair."

"What, a market gardener? Absurd."

(To be continued.)

SZAR AND CZAREVITCH.

THE COLONEL SAYS:

"Zam-Buk is a valuable addition to every soldier's kit." This remark was made by Lieut.-Col. A. C. H. Hamilton-Gray, R.C.R., Wellington Barracks, Halifax, N.S. He says further:

"I can speak from personal experience, as I have used Zam-Buk myself for cuts, burns and rheumatism, and believe there is nothing to equal it."

Zam-Buk, the great herbal balm, is a boon to the men in the trenches—it ends pain and heals so quickly, and instant application of Zam-Buk prevents all possibility of festering or blood-poisoning.

Don't forget to put some Zam-Buk in your next parcel to the front. All druggists, or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto; 50c. box, 3 for $1.25.

ZAM-BUK

The High Cost of Indigestible Food falls heavily upon the household where there is no intelligent direction of the food supply. Expensive high proteid foods, such as beef and pork, impose a heavy burden upon the liver and kidneys. They are not as nutritious as cereals and fruits. Two Shredded Wheat Biscuits with milk supply all the nutriment needed for a half day's work at a cost of only four or five cents. Cut out meat and eggs, eat Shredded Wheat Biscuit with green vegetables and fruits, and see how much better you feel. For breakfast with hot milk or cream. Made in Canada.

Scientifically Made

EUREKA HARNESS OIL is a scientific preparation.

It is a pure mineral oil, therefore cannot turn rancid.

It contains no acids, and so does not destroy stitching.

Eureka tones up all black leather—makes it bright, shiny, pliable—new looking.

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY, Limited

Branches Throughout Canada

IMPURE BLOOD IN THE SPRING

The Passing of Winter Leaves People Weak and Depressed.

As winter passes away it leaves many people feeling weak, depressed and easily tired. The body lacks that vital force and energy which pure blood alone can give.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an all-year-round blood builder and nerve tonic, but they are especially useful in the spring. Every dose helps to make new, rich, red blood. Returning strength commences with their use and the vigor and cheerfulness of good health quickly follows.

There is just one cure for lack of blood and that is more blood. Food is the material from which blood is made, but Dr. Williams' Pink Pills double the value of the food we eat. They give strength, tone up the stomach and weak digestion, clear the complexion of pimples, eruptions and boils, and drive out rheumatic poisons.

If you are pale and sallow, if you feel continually tired out, breathless after slight exertion, if you have headaches or backaches, if you are irritable and nervous, if your joints ache, if your appetite fails and food does not nourish nor sleep refresh you, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will make you well and strong. To build up the blood is the special purpose of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and that is why they are the best spring medicine. If you feel the need of a tonic at this season give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial and you will rejoice in new health, new strength and new energy. Do not let the trying weather of summer find you weak and ailing. Build yourself up now with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills—the pills that strengthen.

Ask for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale people and do not be persuaded to take anything else. If your dealer does not keep these Pills they will be sent by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

"SALADA"

Tea is an Every-day Luxury

STEADFASTLY REFUSE SUBSTITUTES

Black, Mixed or Natural Green. E293

Speedway Races

Cars and Drivers Coming From Old Country.

A cablegram from Turin, Italy, to the Indianapolis Motor Speedway, assures T. E. Myers, general manager, that two brand new 1917 Fiats will be on hand when the starting bomb of the May 30th 300-mile race sounds. Race-goers are going to see those cars and Fagnano and Scales, their drivers, give the others in the big international race a contest.

The cars, which are modified 1914 French Grand Prize racers, have been in the process of design and construction for two years; for the great Turin factory, the largest motor factory in all Europe, now employing 17,000 men. These cars have been tested for speed on the road; they have been electrically timed, and, according to W. F. Bradley, the European representative of the Speedway, "They are the classiest pair ever turned out of the Turin shops, and they certainly are fast."

Fagnano, one of the drivers, had his first chance in big racing at the last French Grand Prix, and finished 18th. Scales, the other driver, is an Englishman, who will make his debut at international racing at the coming meet. Both of these drivers are free of military obligation at present, and Bradley, in his last letter, wrote that a sailing schedule and route for the men and cars had already been worked out.

With these two Fiats and the two English Sunbeams, which are to come over to be driven by [illegible] and Rickenbacher, speed fans are already assured of a fine field. Besides these, DePalma's noted Mercedes, thoroughly remodeled, and his Peugeot that used to belong to [illegible] and the two Peugeots and three Premiers that were being prepared in the speedway race shop, are sure to be on hand at the start, together with several purely American cars and drivers who have signified their intention of competing.

* * *

[illegible]

BLACK WHITE TAN

SHOE POLISHES

2 IN 1

10c

F. F. DALLEY CO. OF CANADA LTD. HAMILTON, CAN.

Slaughter Sale

. . . . OF. . . .

Men's Felt Hats

Greatest clearance sale of soft and stiff felt hats ever offered in Port Elgin. Most of these hats are right up-to-date in style. All the fashionable shades included. The regular prices were from 75c to $3.50. All to clear at

25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.25

Also a few dozen Spring Caps to clear at less than half regular price. Here you will find hats and caps suitable for any occasion to clear at one quarter regular price

Falconer Bros.

The Home of Reliable Garden Seed and Good Groceries . .

Spring Is Now With Us

You must have a change in the clothes you wear

For Wet, Sloppy Days A raincoat, or an umbrella. We have a lar and varied stock of them.

For the Sunshiny Days—Light underwear, prints, ginghams, muslins, zephers, cottons, and silks. We have a large stock of them and the price is rock bottom

Hosiery—In cotton, silk and cashmere. We have sold more hosiery in the past season than any other two seasons, because we have the goods, and the values are great.

Gloves—Have been hard to get, but we have been able to get hold of a nice lot of them, just in.

We take Cash or Produce of all kinds, for our goods, and invite you to come and investigate

D. GEDDES & CO.

Wall Papers

For Everybody

10,000 rolls of it from

4cts to 40c.

Per roll

Suitable for any kind of room. Come early and get a good choice

Some beautiful designs are shown.

The prices are arranged to suit.

First come, first served.

Butter and eggs taken in exchange for goods

STORE CLOSES TUESDAY AT 6 O'CLOCK P.M.

Roppel Bros.

Rural phone. Underwood

TIVERTON

The Red Cross section of the Women's Institute made $30 out of the play given by the young people of Riboy's school, and the ladies are very grateful to the young people for their assistance.

Miss L. McCulloch has returned to her home in North Bruce after a visit at Mrs. J. Kirkconnell's.

Mrs. Brown went to Ottawa, last week where she attended the funeral of the late John Drummond.

Mrs. A. F. George is recovering nicely.

Mrs. Crampton returned home on Saturday from a visit to friends at Port Elgin and Southampton.—Telescope.

Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Potts, announce the engagement of their daughter Dolly, to Mr. George H. Munson, the wedding to take place on Saturday, April 7th.

The speed limit for autos in the country this year is 25 miles, an increase of five miles. The towns and cities limit remains the same, 15 miles.

An Expert On Watches

Every man has genius along a certain line and while he may be successful along other lines, there is always something in which he excells.

Our specialty is the watch. Get yours here, or bring it to us.

J. J. BUSBY,

The Quick Repair House

Raised $134 for Preparedness League

Mr. John Rowland is Vice-president of the Walkerton Preparedness League, and he and his family are doing a great deal of work to properly welcome and look after returned soldiers. Mr. Rowland began at the first of the war to be liberal with his time and money and he has kept it up. With two sons at the front Mr. and Mrs. Rowland are leaders in the county town in all schemes to raise funds for patriotic purposes. On Friday last their beautiful residence was thrown open to help the Preparedness League. A big reception was given. Invitations read from 3 to 5, from 7 to 9 and from 9 to 11. This method made it possible to entertain hundreds of people.

Mrs. Rowland and her daughter received the guests in the large reception hall, and extended a cordial welcome, after which uniformed High School cadets ushered the guests to cloak rooms, then an invitation to the dining room, where light refreshments were served; then the drawing room where a short program was enjoyed. The house was ablaze with vari-colored lights, while the decorations were American beauty roses and sweet peas. Invitations were extended to Port Elgin and Southampton citizens. The reception was one of the biggest patriotic social events in this section. Over $134 was received for the Preparedness League.

SAUGEEN COUNCIL

The Saugeen Council met at a call of the Reeve, members all present except Mr. Atkinson. A deputation of Elderslie men waited on council and asked that action be taken to exchange one lot in S. S. No. 6 S. and 7 E. for one lot in No. 8 E. The council named John Scott as arbitrator to deal with this matter.

The Treasurer's report showed balance on hand $2022.70.

Mr. Geo. S. Webb was appointed to the Board of Agriculture in place of late Allan McKinnon, and the following pathmasters were appointed, John McArthur (lot 30 Con. 1), Jos. Thomas, Albert Dier, Fraser McRae, Gordon Camb, Chas. Weishuhn.

The following accounts were passed:

J. W. Anderson, 1125 ft. cedar @ $28, ... $31.50
Times printing account 9.75
J. C. Young, repairs to disc 3.25
F. W. Elliott, 3 months salary 53.30.
Postage 3.68 .... 11.60

Mr. Wm. Gowanlock's offer to operate grader at 45 cents per hour for man and team was accepted.

Council adjourned to meet at call of the Reeve.

F. W. Elliott, Clerk.

Bruce Preparedness League Meeting

Warden Izzard, Reeve Christie and E. R. Sayles represented this section at the Preparedness League meeting held in Walkerton Friday. About forty representatives from all parts of the county were present.

The president, Judge Klein, being absent in the Southern States, on account of ill-health, Warden Izzard presided.

Secretary McNab read several communications, the main one being the letter from the Resources committee of the province asking for co-operation to solve the problem of help on the farms.

Mr. Norman C. MacKay, agricultural representative, explained that his department was willing, and were now, assisting the farmers in many ways. He believed good work could be done by the various league branches if they would send the names to him of men willing to work for longer periods, and that the local leagues undertake to direct men in the towns and villages to the nearby farmers. Anyone who would work one day, two days, or any time, would be of assistance, if the farmers knew where to call.

Those taking part in the discussion were John Clancy, Dan McDonald, Reeve Christie, Reeve McCallum, J. M. Cameron, Mr. McNally, Reeve Rennie, John Rowland, R. Cryderman, D. Robertson K. C., and others.

A resolution was passed, asking all branches of the league to assist in the work of providing help wherever possible.

Otto E. Klein presented the request of the officers of the 32nd Regiment for the League's assistance in securing men to back up the 160th battalion. The League put itself on record as willing to assist in the work.

Easter Millinery

See our display OF Beautiful Millinery

A good variety of fancy work material in stock

MISS M. BAKER

Arlington Block

BURGOYNE AND DISTRICT

The old Saugeen river is free of ice again. There being little frost in the ground now fields will be in shape for cultivating as soon as the water runs off, unless winter returns again. Farmers may put in lots of good seed as well as they know how, but what about the weather? Blight, rust and all the other things over which they have little control that vitally affect the harvest returns. Nothing can equal hunger to make man or beast humble, and it is possible that starvation may be the Divine means used to bring fighting nations to their senses.

Owing to bad roads and wet weather few were out to hear Mr. Howell's address. He came from the congregations of St. Andrew's and Queen Hill where he had considerable success in raising funds for the Belgian Relief. His talk lasted for nearly two hours and consisted of numerous stories and the usual platform talk such as we may read in the newspapers every day and that we all know by heart, but made much more impressive by the speaker. Very little information was given about the relief work carried on in either England or Belgium, and possibly that is just what we would like to hear about. Cards were distributed to the few young people mostly, present and nearly $1.50 contributed.

Members of the session and managers were appointed to attend Presbytery meeting in Port Elgin Thursday, to take up the matter of Mr. Watt's resignation.

UNDERWOOD NEWS

The last week to buy below wholesale genuine Frost wire at Thede and Brill's.

Buy your auto tires at the Hardware. We handle only the best.

BORN—On March 24th, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Cassidy, a son.

BORN—On March 27th, to Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Knapp, a daughter.

Mrs. Wm. Sumpton, was called to Egremont, last week, owing to the serious illness of her sister, Mrs. Merchant.

Some real estate changed hands here last week. Mr. Harvey Inkster has purchased Mr. G. Tennyson's farm, while Mr. Tennyson has bought Mr. Wm. Brown's farm. Mr. Brown intends taking a trip to the coast for the summer months.

Mr. Thos. McCubbey, who has been very ill with pneumonia, is slowly recovering.

Messrs. J. Northcott, W. Inkster, and F. Simmonds, left for the west, last Wednesday. With so many of the young men going west this spring, farmers in this district are not going to find help to put in the seeding.

Owing to the serious illness of Captain Minnifie's wife in Walkerton hospital, he was unable to take charge of the services on Sunday evening. The lime light lecture for Tuesday night was also cancelled.

Mrs. C. Kay, of St. Thomas, is here on a visit to her mother, Mrs. Jno. Schmidt.

Mr. Wm. A. Cole, was in Toronto last week. While there he purchased a fine driver.

On Friday evening the I. O. O. F. lodge here gave an At Home to the members and their ladies, in the town hall. About 100 were present. Mr. Arch MacLean was chairman for the evening and a splendid program was rendered consisting of instrumental and violin music, by Messrs MacKay, Brown and Avis; piano solo by Miss S. Curry; piano duet by Misses Wittig; solo by Walt Mackay and a reading by Miss Sadie Mackay. The next part of the program was in charge of Mr. J. B. Struthers, who then put on a splendid drill by members of the lodge. Mr. Struthers is to be congratulated on the success of this drill. Lunch was served later in the evening, after which dancing was enjoyed for a short while. The I. O. O. F. lodge from here go to Lucknow on good Friday.

T. Nelson was at Walkerton last week on jury duty.

NORTH BRUCE

Report of G. S. C. meeting held at Geo. Brooks' March 28. There was no sewing out, but some left over from last meeting was finished up. More yarn was given out. 9 present. 58 cents collection. Next meeting to be held at Archie Schell's.

L. Agar, corresponding Sec'y.

A larger churn was placed in the creamery last week, and operations are now in full swing, with Mr. Shannon again at the helm.

Alfred Currie and family, left for the west last week. Their friends here wish them every success.

Mrs. Peter Robinson has improved in health, but still requires attention.

The ladies of the W. M. A. are being entertained this afternoon at the home of Mrs. Norman Gingrich.

Miss Winnie Blythe, has returned to her home in Durham, after a pleasant holiday with friends here.

Nurse Lacy McCulloch, is home after caring for a patient in Tiverton.

Miss Young leaves on Friday, for here home in Goderich, and Miss Robertson to Wingham, for Easter vacation.

A business meeting, and social evening combined, is being held in the Methodist church, this Wednesday evening.

TURNER'S

Pte. Albert Muir of the 160th Batt., is spending a few days at Muir Bros., Con. 7. Albert is on last leave and leaves Thursday morning, to join his regiment at Niagara before going overseas.

Mr. Howell, of Toronto, delivered a stirring and interesting address at St. Andrew's church on Sunday, in aid of the Belgians. Owing to the condition of the roads the attendance was small, but some $40.00 was raised between North Bruce and St. Andrew's churches.

Messrs. Will and Eldon Thede, have purchased the bush from Wm. Karcher, on lot 22, Con. 5.

Mr. W. F. Bald, I. P. S. was visiting the schools in this district, last week.

The call to Dr. McDougall, of Keady, extended by North Bruce and St. Andrew's churches was signed last week. The church has been vacant since last July, and in that time four calls have been extended to ministers. The congregations are deeply indebted to the moderator Rev. Mr. Watt of Burgoyne, for the way supplies were filled and everything conducted during the vacancy. Services were held every Sunday but one.

Mr. Hugh McGillivray, of Pense Sask., spent a couple of days, with Muir Bros., last week.

LEGAL

W. BURGESS, LL.B., Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, &c., &c. Office, Button's Block. Private and other funds to loan.

OUR LUNGS ARE DELICATE

Overwork, lack of fresh air, mental strain or any sickness disturbs their functions. Stubborn coughs tear and wear the sensitive lung tissues.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

should be taken promptly for hard coughs, unyielding colds, or when strength is lowered from any cause. Its high nutritive value creates resistive force to ward off sickness. The rich cod liver oil improves the quality of the blood to relieve the cold and the glycerine is soothing and healing to the lung tissues.

Refuse Alcoholic Substitutes Which Exclude the Cod Liver Oil.

The Very Newest Furnishings
Hats,
Shoes
Gloves
Ties,
Underwear
Shirts
Etc.
For Men
And Boys
Are here
In the Very Highest Qualities
And
At the Lowest Prices

SUPPOSE

You drop in to-day, and see the elegant, Spring and Summer suits, overcoats and raincoats, for Men, Young men and Boys now being shown here It's really surprising how interested men become in these garments as soon as they see them and try them on. Perhaps you would like to get a better suit for the money than you ever had.

Come Here Then

Bachelor guaranteed suits at $16.50

Other men's suits from 10 to $25

Boys' suits from 3.50 to $13

Drop In and See Them

F. R. BARBER

MEN'S AND BOYS' COMPLETE OUTFITTERS

JUST WATCH HILKER'S NORTH WINDOW

For the newest in dress and waist silks

Stripe, one yard wide at ***$1.50*** per yd
Flowered silk marquisette at ***$1*** per yd
Fancy silk Tussah, in all color, at ***75c*** yd
Yo San silk, the newest on the market, for ***$1.25*** per yard

Men's and boy's caps 50c to $1.50
Boys' velvet caps 75c to $1.00
Men's neckwear, 50c to 75c

B. Hilker

Purity! Purity! Purity!

The one dominating note that runs all through the making of Sunlight Soap is Purity. The $5,000 Guarantee you get with every single bar is not a mere advertisement. It marks a standard set for the buyers who select the choice Sunlight Soap materials—for the soap boiler—for the expert chemists—for the girls, even, who wrap and pack Sunlight.

All are mindful of the Guarantee—it is a source of gratification to all the Sunlight workers.

Sunlight

The Port Elgin Times.

Farmers Are Invited To Discuss Their Problems In The Times

YEAR—NO. 15 PORT ELGIN, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1917 $1.50 PER YEAR {$2.00 PER YEAR TO UNITED STATES}

COMING EVENTS

10c. per line
No notice less than 25c

BOX SOCIAL—Under auspices of Red, White and Blue Club, in the Township hall at Underwood, Tuesday April 17th. A good program is being prepared. A play entitled "The Village Doctor" will be given. Program at 8 p. m. sharp. Proceeds for Red Cross work. The floor will be cleared for dancing after the boxes are sold. Admission 15 cents. Ladies with boxes free. Doors open at 7.30. R.C. Pearce, Auctioneer.

PANCAKE SUPPER—The White School Patriotic Society will give a pancake and maple syrup supper at S.M. Elliott's, Wednesday, April 18. Good program, supper from 5.30 to 8. Admission 25 cents. Everybody come.

WOMEN'S INSTITUTE—Regular meeting Saturday April 14th at 3 p. m. at the library.

Branch of Bruce Preparedness League

At the conclusion of the nomination meeting Monday Warden Izzard drew attention to the fact that Port Elgin was not represented in the Bruce Preparedness League. E. R. Sayles was moved to the chair and the following officers were elected:

Vice-Pres., Warden Izzard; Secy. A. Nicholson; treas. J. D. McIntosh; executive, C. Currier, A. F. George, G. McLaren, R. H. Penton.

CARD OF THANKS

Driver R Chick, of the 63rd Battery through The Times thanks Port Elgin Red Cross for two pairs socks.

CONDENSED ADVERTISING

SEED OATS FOR SALE—O. A. C. No. 72. Apply at Times Office.

FOR SALE—House and two lots with fruit trees, on Gustavus Street near school. Apply Miss Jennie McKay Port Elgin.

FOUND—Anyone lose a gate last Halloween? Enquire at Times office.

MAPLE SYRUP—Order now, from Hugh McCulloch. Rural phone. North Bruce, P. O. Price $.175 per gal. Cans extra. 14-21.p.

FOR SALE—Two good grade Shorthorn heifers due to calve in April and May, also 1 pure bred Tamworth boar 14 months old, several pure bred Tamworth sows of breeding age. 4 grade York sows due to farrow in June or July. Terms cash or credit. Albert Salmon, R. R. No. 3, Port Elgin.

MONEY TO LOAN—Private money to loan. A few good snaps in Real Estate. Apply J. A. Chapman. 14-4tc.

A THOROUGHLY up to date, two and a half years course is offered to young ladies desirous of becoming graduate nurses. Pupils receive board, room, laundry, uniform, also allowance after acceptance. For further particulars write Superintendent Titusville Hospital, Titusville, Penn. U. S. A. 14-3tc.

HENS WANTED—We are paying good prices for live hens just now. Phone or drop a card to B. ZELKIND, Port Elgin.

BLACKSMITHING

N. KIDT, Blacksmithing, horse-shoeing, and general repairs. Tire-setting a specialty

DENTAL

W. P. POWER, D. D. S., Dentist, office over South End Store. Hours 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

LEGAL

W. BURGESS, LL.B., Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, &c. &c. Office, Hutton's Block. Private and other funds to loan.

UNDERTAKING

J. W. PATTISON, Funeral director and embalmer. Residence on premises. Rural phone No. 22.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

J. A. CHAPMAN, Official Issuer, of marriage licenses, Port Elgin, Ont. Office in Muir Block.

R. C. CRAWFORD, Official Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Office at Drug Store, Port Elgin

MEDICAL

DR. F. H. WELLS, Office and residence on Green street, one door west of Bank of Hamilton.

W. J. CHAMBERS, M. D., L. R. C. P., L. M., Edinburgh. Office and residency "Lakeview Hall" opposite South End park Port Elgin.

DR. W. S. LAIRD, Oculist, Specialty in Nose and Throat diseases. Guarantees all his fitting of glasses. Office hours Wednesday afternoons. Next to Metropolitan Bank

SOCIETIES

PORT ELGIN LODGE No. 429 G.R.C., A.F. & A.M. Regular communications in the Masonic Hall, Thursday on or before full moon, at 8 p. m. Visiting bre[illegible] cordially welcomed. George Chapman, W. M.; Cyril Currier Sec'y.

DENOVO LODGE, No. 170, I. O. O. F., of Ontario, meets at 8 o'clock, p.m., every Monday in their hall in the Commercial Block. Art Harrison, N.G.; T. Rankin, Rec.-Sec.; D. Geddes, Perm. Sec.

JUDGES' REPORT ON LIMERICKS

The Limerick contest just closed and winners announced last week, caused a great deal of interest to all those who read The Times. In the senior contest there were men and women of all ages and from all parts of the country, one coming from Moosejaw who took part in the work of writing a limerick on the Buyer's Guide. The subject was of great value to Times advertisers, and it proved conclusively that the Buyer's Guide is one of the columns read regularly by all our readers. In fact, the buyers are much more alive to their opportunities in reading than are the merchants. Perhaps this accounts in a measure for the continued increase of out of town buying.

The winners of the contest were spread round the district pretty well. The winner of the senior contest was Miss Ewald, the popular teacher at S. S. No. Saugeen. Her limerick was:

The Buyer's Guide column is dandy
So very instructive and handy
It shows where to hike
To get what you'll like
From shoestrings and bacon to candy.

The winner of the contest for those under 13 years of age was Ernest Beibel, of S. S. No. 12, Bruce. His limerick was:

The Buyer's Guide is here to show
What to buy and where to go
It always tells us what to take
So we won't make a big mistake
And if we read it we should know.

Ernest is but nine years of age.

The winner of the contest for those aged 13 to 15 was Miss Ruby McIvor, of Burgoyne, with the following:

The Buyer's Guide is the place to try.
And Port Elgin stores can soon defy
The city's big department store
With catalogs and ads. galore
Come! Help to boost the old town high.

As stated in the rules of the contest: A limerick consists of five lines. The first two lines must rhyme with each other and also with the last line. The third and fourth lines also must rhyme with one another. The third and fourth lines must also be several syllables shorter than the other three lines in order to provide the rolling variety of rhyme that has come to be known as a "limerick." This is best illustrated in the limerick submitted by Miss Emily Ewald and awarded first prize in the senior contest. The first two and last lines of Miss Ewald's limerick consist of 9 syllables each and the third and fourth lines are of 5 syllables each. An even better rhyme is secured by having one more syllable in the last line than in the first.

There is much uncertainty as to the origin or meaning of the word "Limerick" and as to the time it became applied to the form of the verse now so widely known by that name. The invention, or at least the earliest general use of this form, is attributed to Edward Lear, who, when a tutor in the family of the Earl of Derby at Knowsley, composed about 1834, a large number of nonsense-limericks to amuse the little grandchildren of the house. Many of these he published, with illustrations, in 1846, and they enjoyed an extreme popularity. Lear preferred to give a geographical colour to his absurdities, as in:—

There was an old person of Tartary
Who cut through his jugular artery,
When up came his wife
And exclaimed, "O my Life,
How your loss will be felt through all Tartary!"

The limerick style has been employed quite extensively for all kinds of mock-serious purposes and some specimens have achieved a considerable degree of popularity. One such appeared in the Globe a few years ago:

The poor benighted Hindu,
He does the best he kin do,
He sticks to his caste
From first to last,
And for clothes he makes his skin do.

Another reminding us of the recent winter days runs:

There was a small boy of Quebec
Go' into the snow to his neck,
When asked, "Are you friz,"
He replied, "Yes I is,
But we don't call this cold in Quebec."

The judges in The Times' Buyer's Guide Limerick Contest were:

Mr. W. J. Dunlop, B. A., of the Faculty of Education, and Editor of "The School," Toronto.

Mr. A. R. Alloway, Assistant Manager of the Canadian Press Association, Inc., Toronto.

These two gentlemen have consented to again serve as judges in the "Missing Line Limerick Contest," announced in this week's issue.

Don't fail to write your "missing line" entry and send it to "The Limerick Editor, Port Elgin Times", right away.

Public Notice

The undersigned has in stock a fine lot of buggies. We can also supply the famous Gilson gas engines and other goods of same make. We keep machine and plow repairs, binder twine, machine and motor oil, cream separator oil and raw boiled linseed oil, axle and cup grease, castor oil, cylinder oil, turpentine, coal oil, etc. What about your coal? I have made arrangements with my old company for this year's supply of coal, and have already booked orders for 400 tons, for May and June delivery. I am also agent for the Waterloo Manufacturing Company.

ADAM HELLER, Farmers' Supply House, Port Elgin. 15-4tc.

AUCTION SALE

D. C. Cavin has received instructions from JOHN BENNETT, Lot 11, Con. 3 Saugeen Tp. to sell by public auction on **Thursday April 12**, at 1 o'clock, the following list.

HORSES—Working team.

CATTLE—4 fresh milch cows, cow due to calf, 4 two-year olds, 4 yearlings, 4 young calves.

PIGS—Sow supposed to be with pig.

IMPLEMENTS—Deering mower, Deering binder, horse rake, drill, two discs, roller, walking plow, gang plow, iron harrows, chick foot harrow, pea harvester, fanning mill, two wagons, democrat, new hay rack, scuffler, set team harness, iron kettle, chains. A number of other articles too numerous to mention.

OATS—100 bushels of oats, each.

TERMS—Ten dollars and under cash, over that amount, 8 months credit on approved joint notes, six per cent per annum off for cash on credit amounts.

D. C. Cavin received instructions from JOHN WILSON, to sell by public auction on ***Wednesday April 18***, at Queens Hotel, Port Elgin, 1.30 o'clock p. m., the following is the list: Eight or ten milch cows, farrow cows, young cattle, few small calves.

TERMS—Six months' credit will be given on approved joint notes at six per cent per annum.

Mr. John Kaake offers for sale at his residence, on Green street, Port Elgin, ***Saturday April 21***, commencing at 1.30 o'clock p. m., the following list of articles:—Bain wagon, extra heavy, pair of bobsleighs, cream separator, churn, wood stove, washing machine & wringer, Pandora range, sewing machine 5 rocking chairs, dining room table, 2 sets dining room chairs, oak sideboard, oak hall stand, couch, cradle, 3 small tables, cupboard, 2 bedsteads, rugs, linoleums, carpets, cooking utensils and numerous other articles

TERMS—Six months credit on approved joint notes on all implements. Household furniture CASH.

D. C. Cavin, Auctioneer.

Dominion Day Meeting

On Friday evening the Dominion Day Committee meet for annual business and election of officers.

All citizens are requested to be present to assist in the transaction and discussion of general business. It is to be hoped that there will be a large attendance. Meeting called for 8.00.

TOWN TOPICS

Mr. N. Eidt is quite ill with grippe.

Miss Ruby Eidt is home from Baden for Easter.

Miss Edna Thede left Tuesday to study at Central Business College, Stratford.

Mr. Russel Chick has joined the 63rd Battery at London.

Mrs. Goar has moved to the Vandrick house which she recently purchased.

Capt. Ballantyne, of Stratford, was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. Gilbert, Friday.

Mrs. Munro is home again after being in Ottawa and Toronto for the winter.

Mr. Walter Leeder, went to Iowa last week, where he will attend the Saints' conference.

Capt. Webster left Thursday for Cleveland, where he will charge of his boat for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Reinhart, of Southampton spent over Sunday at H. Schwass'.

Mr. Wm. McIlas and family have moved to town and are occupying their house recently bought from Mrs. Goar

Mrs. Roy Walker assisted the Presbyterian choir in its Easter musical program on Sunday.

Mr. McBride, of Port Dover, was visiting his brother T. B. McBride, last week.

Elder and Mrs. Ellis were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Leeder last week. The Elder conducted service in the Saint's church Thursday night,

There was not much traffic on the railroads this way. There were no cheap rates, only the school staffs and students being favored.

Families receiving patriotic money are notified that relief will be paid at The Times on Saturday April 14th at 2.30 p. m.

Dunc. McFarlane of Vancouver, in renewing his subcription says: "Potatoes are selling at so much per eye here and onions by the smell."

Mr. Ernest Roberts has purchased Mr. John Kaake's house, on Green street, and will move shortly. R. D. Northgrave negotiated the deal.

Mrs. R. D. Northgrave has returned from Toronto Western Hospital, much improved in health. She was accompanied home by her daughter, Nurse Leslie Northgrave.

An enjoyable social time was spent at Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Parfitt's one evening last week, when a number of their friends gathered and gave them a surprise. A program of speech and song was enjoyed and refreshments served.

Special sermons on "The Resurrection" were preached by most of the local ministers on Sunday. There were also special musical features in the Presbyterian, Methodist, Evangelical and Baptist churches.

Mr. Dan McCarrell received word Monday that his sister, Miss Katie, had died. Mrs. Angus Bruce, of Bruce Tp. went to Toronto last week, summoned on account of her sister's serious illness. The funeral will be at Toronto.

Roy McCannell, son of Mr. and Mrs. Neil McCannel, of Regina, has been appointed as City Engineer at that place. Mr. McCannel went to Port Elgin high school for some time. He has much experience of Regina engineering, having worked up from assistant. Many people in this community will extend congratulations on the promotion gained.

Miss McInnes, of Portland, Oregon, says: "I don't think my subscription has fully expired, but I notice that potatoes have soared so high in Port that I was afraid you would run short before the new crop. Therefore you will find $2 enclosed for renewal. I enjoy getting the home paper, and especially enjoyed that letter of Lieut. Ewart Munro's on "England and the English Best wishes to all my old friends."

"FARM HELP"

Bruce County Branch of Ontario Public Employment Bureau

A BRANCH office of the Labor Bureau has been opened in the Dept. of Agriculture at Walkerton. This is connected with 6 city centres and all the counties in the Province.

Anyone requiring **Farm Help or Seeking Employment** should communicate with the office **At Once.**

N. O. MacKay, Distric Rep. Dept. of Agr., Walkerton

ANOTHER LIMERICK CONTEST SUPPLY THE MISSING LINE

Several interested readers have asked The Times editor to run one more limerick contest, and we have consented. Several people who are not subscribers, but who read The Times occasionally, wondered if they were eligible.

Now this "Missing Line Contest" is open to everybody, no charge, and no exceptions made. The rules are:

Address all letters to Limerick Editor, Times office Port Elgin.

Give your name and post office address. No limerick will be printed unless you sign it. We do not publish the names, but we must know who writes them.

We do not want "suggestive" or "smart" limericks, they will not be printed.

There will be three prizes—1st $1.50; 2nd $1; 3rd 50c.

We will leave the contest open until the noon mail of May 2nd. With that issue the contest will be closed.

Here are the first four lines of the limerick—supply the last one:

There was an old lady named Cleaver,
Who had rheumatics, measles and fever,
She selected the Port
For a health resort
. . . .

For instance the limerick might be concluded with this line:

"And now her relatives bereave her."

That would not be too hard on the Port either, as apparently the old lady was in a very bad way when she arrived. However, perhaps some readers would prefer that she recover. What is wanted is the best, all round last line. Try your hand at it. Do it now.

Roy Thomson Wounded

A telegram was received Saturday that Corp. Roy Thompson had been seriously wounded.

Beside head wounds he has wounds in the right arm and shoulder.

Big Deal

On Saturday R. D. Northgrave put through a big deal when he sold the Robert Turnbull farm on the town line to Mr. Tom Rushton.

The farm is well situated and is next to Mr. A. Salmon's property.

The price paid was $6,600.

Mrs. Paul, of Vancouver is visiting her sister Miss Jennie McKay.

The W. M. A. of North Bruce made $30 30 at tea rooms Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Julius Koch are holidaying in Detroit.

Miss Campbell of Saugeen, has been visiting Mrs. A. Inkster at Underwood.

Pte. H. Starling

Pte. Starling left here in the fall of 1915 for London. He was a shoemaker here, an Englishman by birth. Mrs. Starling and a family of five boys and girls live in Port Elgin. Pte. Starling tried to enlist at the beginning of the war but was refused on account of a physical defect. He persevered, however, and was finally accepted.

OBITUARY

One of Arran's oldest and most respected pioneers passed away on Thursday morning last in the person of Mr. John McFadden. He was born in the county of Formana, Ireland, August 10, 1852. When he was 3 months old his parents emigrated to Canada and settled in Holland Tp., where he resided until he was 19 years of age, when he moved to the township of Arran. At the age of 22 he settled on lot 1 con. B Arran and commenced to hew a home for himself out of the dense forest. Three years later he married Maria Wolfe, of Arran Township. They resided on said lot, clearing the land and enduring the hardships and privations associated with early pioneer life.

In the year 1979 Mr. and Mrs. McFadden gave up active work on the farm and retired to Walkerton where they lived until Mrs. McFadden's death which occurred on March 7th, 1895. After breaking up his home at Walkerton Mr. McFadden lived with his son William at Arkwright for six years. Since then he has resided with Howard in the old home where he passed his remaining days. He was an upright, honest citizen, a good neighbor and was highly respected in the community. He leaves behind him a family of five sons and two daughters. Dr. Andrew in Collingwood, William in Port Elgin, Howard in Arran, Warren in Port Arthur, Dyer in San Francisco. The daughters are Mrs. D. McLean of Port Arthur and Mrs. John Darrah in Collingwood. The remains were laid away to rest in Ebenezer cemetery beside his beloved wife and one son and daughter who predeceased him.

Port Elgin School Report

Dept. 1

Sr. 4—Excellent—Ellen George

Good—Marjorie Faust, Lyla Chick, Edna Thornburn, May Schrank, Harry Stephenson, Henry Vogt, Ruth Gischler.

Fair—Nora Chambers, Margaret Rushton, Gordon Thede, Margaret Bell, Myrell George, Lyda Blindauer, Elroy Bolender.

Jr. 4—Excellent—Florence George, Paul Gischler, Milton Miller, Arthur Kaake.

Good—Margaret Barber, Selina Goar, Dorothy Ranney, Basil Eby.

Fair—Margaret McCullough, Donald McArthur, Irene Thede, Francis Wells, Arthur Gilbert, Helen Blindauer.

F. W. Aylesworth, Principal.

Dept 2

Sr 3—Over 75%—G Bock, K. Robinson, H Brigden, N. Miller, A. Miller, J. Sayles, M. Costrill, xS, Anderson, A. Buschlen, M Kaake

Over 60%—G Harrison, xH Vennard, A. Fleming, J. Goar, W. Bray.

Over 40%—J. Schrank, L. McFadden, G McLean.

Not graded because of absence—V. Hessenauer, M. Everitt, D, Collins and M Osborne.

Jr. 3—Over 75%—E. Saleman, J. Mitchell, A. Mitchell, E. Thomas.

Over 60%—R Thede, L Begg, O. McKenzie, A. Scammel, R. Smith, G. McLachlan.

Over 40%—V. Wilson, R. Wilson, V. Bell, K. Stephenson.

Not graded because of absence—W. Smith, E Nodwell, F. Kettles, M. Overton

Those whose names are marked with an asterisk have missed examination.

Berta M. Gilbert, Teacher.

The following is the report for March.

Dept. 3

Sr. 2—Over 75%—M. Wankel, M. Smith, O. Strachan, N. Schaus, L Weishahn, N. McFadden, N Nodwell.

Over 60%—E Gischler, G. Goar, J Miller, M Park, M. MacPherson. S. K Thomas, W. Thomas, E Gray, E. Fisher, H Snyder.

Over 50%—P. Lee

Jr. 2—Over 75%—S. Langford, W. McBride

Over 60%—J. Bolender, P Bannister, M Kettles, G Starling.

Over 50%—B. Nodwell, G. Bray, C. Dennis and B. Philips (equal), P. Thede, H. Wipp, L Schrank.

Kathleen Cassidy, teacher.

Dept 4

Srs—Excellent—M. Bell, F. Wipp, M. Wilson, xF. Barber, G. Cottrill (equal).

Good—F Perry, W George, L. Gamble, E Strathy, E. Weishahn.

Fair—xG. Stephenson, xB. Scammel, xI Krauth, xO Hessenauer.

Jrs—Excellent—N. Webb, W. Schierholtz (equal). J Currier, A. Rowlands, N. Wilson.

Good—W Wilson, F. McKenzie, O. Becker, L. Saleman, xF. Buschlen, O. Brill.

Fair—xL. Smith, xV. Perry.

Those absent from more than one test are not graded. Those absent from one are marked with an x.

Winnie Struthers, teacher.

Dept. 5

Sr class—J. Falconer, W. Wankel, F. Thede, H. Dennis, F. Bray, E. Schrank, R. Brigden, M. Schwartz F. Fleming, G Henri, D. McKenzie, T. Smith, D. Langford, M. Campbell, J. George.

Jr class—W. Booth, M. Saleman, H. McBride, S. McLean, B. Smith, K Bolender, D Booth, B. Starling, W. Lee.

B. Currie, teacher.

The people generally are reminded of the opportunity to have their eyes tested by a specialist, who is at Mr. R. C. Crawford's for a week yet. The announcement appears on page 5. Eyes are important. Are you caring for yours properly? R. C Crawford.

THE MARKETS

	April 11 1917	April 11 1916
Butter	35c	27c
Eggs	30c	21c
Hogs	14.90	10.50
Wheat	1.85 bus	90 bus
Oats	70 bus	40 bus

If the car interferes with the garden-ing—cut out the car.

Thursday April 12 bread will be 9cts per loaf.

WILLIAM MARTIN

Annual Meeting of the Evangelical Church

The annual meeting of the Evangelical church was held Monday evening April 2nd. The pastor of the church, Rev. E. M. Gischler, acted as chairman and Mr. H. Ebert as Secretary. The various reports that were given showed that the past year has been a very successful one. According to the treasurer's report, which Mr. Ebert gave, the finances were never in better shape

Mr. Ebert was re elected as Trustee for three years. The other trustees are Mr. Henry Thede and August Thede.

The Ladies Aid has been very active and raised nearly $103. Two new departments were established in the Sunday school namely House department and Cradle Roll department. The congregation is one of Port Elgin's progressive churches. The pastor has had charge of the work here for over three years and keeps in touch with every department and organization.

BORN—At Dunblane, on March 28th, to Mr and Mrs John Wallace, a daughter.

BUYERS' GUIDE

RATES—Contracts for 500 lines or over in a year 5c a line; regular weekly users of liners, 8c per line casual users of liners, 10c per line Black type, count two lines for one.

New whitewear at South End.

Read Falconer Bros. hat sale adv.

See McFadden about a new buggy.

Epsom Salts. 5c a lb. at South End.

Great hat sale on at Falconer Bros.

Coleman's smoked rolls, 8 and 10 lb. each, 24c per lb. North End Store.

A hat for every head, 25c, 50c, 75c, and $1.00. Your choice at Falconer Bros.

McFadden for buggies, cream separators, implements, etc.

Giant flowering Nasturtiums and superb mixed Sweet Peas sold in bulk at Falconer Bros

Big clearing sale of hundreds of Felt hats, 25c to $1.00 at Falconer Bros.

New Skirting and suiting at the South End.

Bring your cream to Jas. George and Son, for the Walkerton Creamery. It is tested and paid for right on the spot Call and get a can.

See McFadden for implements. We make prices right.

See the spring coats and coating at the South End.

Farmers notice—In stock now, a car of flour and feed. Special price in lots. N. McGillivray.

Get them planted early if you want good Sweet Peas. Try the superb mixed varieties sold in bulk by Falconer Bros.

McFadden sells the high-grade McLaughlin buggies.

Just try our chocolates. They are the best money can buy. McMurray.

Golden Bantam corn, American Wonder peas, Golden Wax beans, Earliana Tomato. These are like the rest of the garden seeds sold by Falconer Bros. You can't beat them.

Three specials—Two large fitting overall aprons, 60 and 75c; a neatly made house dress 85c. Just a few. Come quick if you want one. N McGillivray.

Try Eaton's Butcher shop for fresh fish, salt fish, finnan haddie or oysters. All choice goods.

Our new spring suits, rain coats, shoes, shirts, etc. are priced to save dollars for you and build trade for us. F. R. Barber.

We sow. We grow. We know. You will make no mistake by buying your your garden seeds at Falconer Bros.

Rennie's and Ferry's garden seeds a South End.

Try Keobke for your next grocery or fruit order

The right place for men's work shirts, overalls and heavy shoes is Barber's.

Try Eaton's Butcher shop for Coleman's hams and rolls.

Wanted—Eggs, and choice butter in pound prints. We pay you cash for them, G. McMurray.

Spring work shoes. See our stock, our prices are right. North End Store.

We invite you to shop with us. We save you money at McMurray's.

Get your garden seeds at Falconer Bros.

Neilson's chocolates—once used always used—you get them at Keobke's

Men's guaranteed suits at $16.50 in blues, and fancy worsteds. Come and try them on. F. R. Barber.

Clover and Timothy seed. A full stock re cleaned. Government stamped seed. North End Store.

Marvellous values in Felt hats and caps at Falconer Bros.

Keobke sells Neilson's soldier chocolate. Send a bar to your soldier boy at the front

Farmers Notice

Farmers, we have a large stock of heavy work shoes, in tan and black oil grains, kips, men's calf and black elk. These are goods we ordered a long time ago, and have carried in stock. We are selling them much below to day's price. Also fine shoes for men and boys.

PROTECT YOURSELF

By buying these goods now. F. R. Barber.

Redpath SUGAR

has never been offered as "just as good" as some more famous brand; for Sixty Years it has itself been that more famous brand—and deservedly.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it." 13

2 and 5 lb. Cartons—
10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Bags.

Made in one grade only—the highest !

MEXICAN NATIVE LIFE.

Picture of Richest of the South-Central States.

A striking picture of native life in Guanajuato, the treasure chest of mercurial Mexico, is given in a communication to the National Geographic Society by Frank H. Probert. Mr. Probert reveals the Mexican peons as they are known only to the American who has lived among them.

"Leaving the walled inclosure of the railroad yards," says the writer, "one looks down on the apparently cramped and crowded city of Guanajuato, capital of the richest of the south-central states of Mexico. Hard by, to the right is the bull-ring, the scene on Sundays and fiestas of farcical combats between two-legged brutes and four-legged beasts.

"In the soft sunshine of summer days the first vista of the city is striking indeed. Churches of magnificent proportions; ancient and modern architectures, strangely blended in teh same edifice; stately buildings, imposing markets; stores of all descriptions and dwelling places, rudely bare, variously colored with neutral tints of calsomine. Their grated windows and open doors exhibiting to all the sparsely furnished interior, where bird, ~~beast and~~ human eat and live together. The sordid squalor of the many contrasts strikingly with the oppressive opulence of the few.

"The cobblestone streets are crooked and narrow; so narrow, in fact, that caballeros must take to the sidewalk to permit the passing of any kind of vehicle. The dingy tramcars are drawn by relays of mules, three abreast, beaten into subjection by the stinging lash or coaxed into action by the curses of youthful drivers, whose vernacular is wonderfully expressive and effective; indeed, I doubt, if anything but a musician really appreciate the depth of feeling and irresistible persuasiveness of the expressions.

PATENTS IN ALL COUNTRIES

Book "Patent Protection" Free

BABCOCK & SONS

Formerly Patent Office Examiner. Estab. 1877

99 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL

Branches: Ottawa and Washington

"What strange sights one can see in these main arteries of that city! I have set my camera on the balcony of my room at the hotel and will snap what passes by. At first a herd of patient plodding burros loaded down with slabs of pale green sandstone, quarried nearby and used for building purposes; a legless cripple shuffles along on a board, propelling himself with his hands; a cargador trots along tirelessly with his awkward burden, in this case a sewing machine; more burros overloaded with charcoal; another pack struggles under the weight of sacked ore from the mines; still another bearing grain to the market, and the street car demanding loudly a clear track; a funeral procession where laughing children carry a baby's casket, swaying from side to side to the accompaniment of anything but appropriate music, and behind the mourners in solemn solemnity.

"Strangely superstitious are these people. Grossly ignorant, constant in their faith, pathetic in their simplicity, kindly and respectful, their life is epitomized in the verse:

"'Let the world slide, let the world go;
A fig for care and a fig for woe!
If I can't pay, why I can owe,
And death makes equal the high and low.'

"'Tis Sunday morning. I am awakened at early dawn by the tooting of tin horns, accompanied by the sonorous stretches of bass violas and fiddles as sounds are sawn from their strings; by the shuffling of sandaled feet over the sands of the street, and the babel of voices of passing peons. Church bells clang, sirens scream, whistles wildly mingle in the melody of merriment; for is not this the day when Judas Iscariot is to be hung in effigy?

"Night falls on an exhausted though happy people. What matters it if the prison is overcrowded that night, or that the supply of pulque or mescal is depleted almost to the degree of exhaustion?

"To the casual visitor from the States the habits and customs of these lowly people are strange, but fascinating. They do not need our commiseration or sympathy; they are content in their mode of living, and who shall say that they are the less happy or human in their habitat than many of us?

"The Mexican peon knows that he is born to serve, as did the old southern darky, and caste or class distinction is emphasized on all occasions. The mozo rides silently behind the lordly caballero; the peon woman steps into the street, and bows her head as the padre passes; in the plaz on Sunday evenings, when the melody of martial music fills the air, the upper classes parade in one direction, while the peons gyrate as an outer ring in the opposite direction. As a class they are industrious and skillful if the time element is eliminated.

"The peon miner is a competent workman when unhampered by modern machines and has a "nose" for ore that is truly remarkable. As tillers of the soil their methods are primitive but productive; they still use oxen and the wooden plowshare, and the fields are fenced with imperishable dry-dock walls. In the making of pottery and basketry they excel; in tanning hides, saddlery and the working of metals they are inimitable. The women, too, can grind corn on a metate, cook tortillas and frijoles, raise families, laundry clothes on a rock near the creek, and make the most exquisite laces and the finest of drawn work with equal skill."

Ask for Minard's and take no other

FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.

The Prince of Wales has been initiated into the craft of Masonry.

A curious custom prevails on the Gold Coast. Every Tuesday is devoted to the seagod. No fishing takes place, but the fishermen utilize the time in mending their nets.

The new "Jacobean saloon" of the Richmond Bar, Buenos Ayres, Argentina, announces on its staff "two cocktail specialists, brought expressly from North America," and 120 cocktails.

Striegau, a town in Prussian Silesia, has pounced upon cats as a suitable object for increasing the community's wartime revenue. Every owner of a cat must pay an annual tax equivalent to about $2.50. The tax is to continue for a period of two years.

If we count the wealth of North America and South America as it seems to-day, we find that the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus has been worth to the world $3,000,000 a day from the time he sailed from Palos in August, 1492, down to the present time, says the Popular Science Monthly. Likewise, the man who discovered the way of drawing tungsten wire gave $300,000,000 worth of light yearly.

An English astronomer of prominence has advanced the theory that there are airquakes, entirely independent of earthquakes, that are caused by the explosion of meteors in the atmosphere.

"Wear yellow and bluff the mosquito," is the slogan of scientists who are fighting this little pest and who have discovered the carnivorous insect's antipathy to the primary color. Their discoveries are supported by the testimony of United States Marines, just returned here from the Philippines, who attribute their immunity from mosquito-bite and malarial infection to the fact that their khaki uniform is of a yellow hue.

In consequence of the almost complete famine in rubber for tires and other military requirements the German government has forbidden pleasure cycling, and has limited the use of bicycles to urgently necessary commercial work, and then only under strict police supervision. Meantime, all tires and inner tubes on wheels not used for industrial or business purposes are declared confiscated and must be handed over to special depots, where they are purchased by the War Office at assessed values. Persons desiring cycles for purposes of business must furnish convincing evidence of their needs and obtain special certificates. They will be punished if machines are used for "joy riding," or any purposes not specifically permitted.

No human being has ever been known positively to be killed by the fall of a meteorite. Probably the narrowest escape was that of three children in Braunau, at the time of the fall of an iron meteorite in 1847. This object, weighing 40 pounds, fell in a room where the children were sleeping, and covered them with debris, but they were not injured. In each of two celebrated meteoric showers—those of Pultusk and Mocs—more than 100,000 stones fell. All observed showers were of stones, but the finding of numerous individuals of iron in single localities, such as Toluca and Canon Diablo, indicates that showers of iron meteorites sometimes occur. The largest known meteorite is one brought from Cape York, Greenland, by Peary, weighing 36½ tons. It is in the American Museum of Natural History, New York. Twenty-nine chemical elements have been found in meteorites in quantities sufficient for accurate study.—Scientific American.

At the Yarmouth Y. M. C. A. Boys' Camp, held at Tusket Falls in August, I found MINARD'S LINIMENT most beneficial for sunburn, an immediate relief for colic and toothache.

ALFRED STOKES,
General Sec'y.

WORTH KNOWING.

To rid the house of insects pests dissolve common alum, one pound in two quarts of boiling water. When thoroughly dissolved, and while still hot, apply with a brush to pantry shelves, cupboard shelves, closets, or other infested places. In bedroom or kitchen, where bugs and roaches hide, apply to all cracks and loose joints, splintered places and holes with an oil can. It is effective, but must be used with care, as it will ruin paint, varnish or oiled surfaces.

* * *

One of the best beautifiers for the skin is oatmeal cream. Put a handful of fine oatmeal in a half-pint of hot water; let stand a few hours, then apply to the face with the hand, or a soft cloth, and allow it to dry. This will make the roughest skin smooth, and will help to whiten it. Oatmeal cream is just as effective for rough, chapped hands as the cream you buy at the druggist and costs you only a few cents.

* * *

One ounce of gum shellac, one ounce of beeswax and 15 ounces of resin make an excellent sealing wax. Melt over hot water and when well mixed it is ready for use. As it cools instantly it must be applied to the jar or can lids boiling hot. If bubbles arise on pressing the cover, drop a little more of the wax where the bubbles are, and it will be effectually sealed.

Minard's Liniment Used by Physicians

House Hibernators.

The fly.
The moth.
The spider.
And other insects.
Be ready for them all.
An early raid is most effective.
Let them get a foothold again and it's all up.
A thorough housecleaning is quite the remedy.

BISQUE OF OYSTERS.

A Very Good Recipe Which Leaves Nothing Unsaid.

To make bisque of oysters take one pint of oysters, one tablespoonful of butter, yolk of one egg, one pint of milk, one tablespoonful of flour, salt and pepper to taste.

Drain the oysters free from their liquor, adding sufficient cold water to make one cup of liquid. Chop half the oysters fine. Bring the oysters liquor to a boil, skim, add the chopped oysters and simmer 10 minutes.

Scald the milk; rub the butter and flour together until smooth, add to the milk and stir until it thickens. Add the whole oysters to the oyster liquor, and as soon as their edges curl remove all from the fire. Add the beaten yolk of the egg to the milk, take at once from the fire and mix with the oysters and their liquor. Season and serve at once.

Brazilian English.

"The river of Parana," declares the prospectus of a real estate agent in Parana, Brazil, "is the most watery in the state, one of the most extended in the world. It is navigable until to this state for ships of great profoundness; it is also sufficiently fished." The same cheerful chap it is who further asseverates that "the vegetable reign is extremefully represented in resinous, oily and gummous plants."

Says She Suffered For Many Years

THEN DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED HER KIDNEY TROUBLES.

Mrs. Felix Aecah Found No Relief in Doctors or Hospital Treatment, but Dodd's Kidney Pills Brought a Speedy Cure.

Haldimand, Gaspe, Co., Quebec, April 12.—(Special.)—Mrs. Felix Aecah is telling her numerous friends here that her complete recovery from kidney disease, from which she suffered for years is due to the splendid work of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"My trouble started from a strain," Mrs. Aecah says. "I suffered for years. I was attended by a doctor and was also treated at a hospital. I suffered from stiffness of the joints. I had a bitter taste, especially in the morning, and at times was subject to severe headaches. I had a pressure and often a sharp pain at the top of my head and my skin itched and burned at night.

"Neither from the doctor nor at the hospital did I get any permanent relief. Then I started to use Dodd's Kidney Pills, and two boxes did me so much good I feel like recommending them to everyone who has kidney trouble."

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure sick kidneys. Cured kidneys strain all the impurities, all the seeds of disease out of the blood. That makes good health all over the body. That's why those cured are so enthusiastic in regard to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

TRACING LOST CARS.

Detectives of Railroads Have Work Following Runaways.

At times when the scarcity of freight cars causes the railroads to place an embargo upon certain classes of goods, the problem of keeping track of its cars to see that they do not run away and become wanderers upon the face of the earth is a stupendous one for each company.

When a freight car is built, it is given a number before it leaves the shop, and therefore it is always known by that number until it is worn out and scrapped. When a new car receives its number, and starts out upon its business career, it is entered in the record book, and a careful account of its wanderings and earning power are kept there. This record book is a history of the car, and by consulting it one can learn how many trips it has made, what cities it has visited, how many times it has been to the repair shop, and also where it is supposed to be at any given time.

But in spite of all this care in keeping a record of each car now and then, for some unexplained reason, one disappears from sight, literally running away. Some of the big companies employ car tracers, but as a rule a printed tracer is first sent after the car to bring it back home. This printed tracer in a blue envelope is sent to the person in whose jurisdiction the car was last supposed to be, and if it had passed out of his district the tracer is sent on to the next one to whom the car was consigned. This little printed tracer failing to bring the car home in a reasonable length of time, a man known as a tracer is sent after it. The tracer is really a railroad car detective.

And sometimes it is more difficult to trace a runaway freight car than a criminal. There are tens of thousands of miles of railways, and hundreds of thousands of freight cars, and to find the one carrying a certain number is often like hunting for a needle in a haystack. The tracer may arrive in a city where the runaway car is supposed to be at the very moment when the car is leaving it in the opposite direction. It may cross this track on a parallel line, or dodge around him on a short line. It may be headed north, or rolling merrily toward the Pacific while he is going toward the Atlantic.

A runaway car apparently is as depraved as any criminal. It hides on a lonely siding or gets lost in a short swamp line. One such runaway rested nearly a year on a siding in Southern Texas simply because it got lost, and no one seemed to know just what to do with it. The nearest freight agent had no record of it and no tracer had requested its return. Going on the principle that what is "everybody's business is nobody's business," this local agent made no effort to hunt up the owners. If the order had been received by him to return it he would have obeyed, but lacking such orders he left it in the siding. In the course of time, it was occupied by a family of squatters, who lived quite comfortably in it for six months, and were routed out only when quite by accident the car tracer discovered it.—Popular Mechanics.

ANTIQUES

Have you any old articles of merit which you are desirous of disposing of—such as Antique Furniture, Old Plate, Brassware, Prints, Engravings, Old Arms, Armour, Curios, etc.? If so, you will find it of interest to you to consult us.

ROBERT JUNOR

62 KING ST. E., HAMILTON, ONT.

THE HOUSE FOR GIFTS.

Importers and Dealers in China, Glass, Fancy Goods and Antiques.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house

"ULTRAS."

Pharaoh afternoon frocks.
Red millinery shamrocks.
A hat brim two feet across.
Purple millinery cat-tails.
A Scotch plaid skirt of taffeta.
Star-shaped hat brim with cutting points.

Kitchen Kinks.

To cut hot bread—and everybody knows how difficult this is—there is a new adjustable bread cutter which won't crush the bread.

Does the ice slip when you lift it? It won't if you have a pair of ice grips. They're handy (no pun intended), and cost so little you'll surely want a pair.

The latest dishwasher runs by being connected with the hot-water faucet and soaps the water before it goes in.

SPRING IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD

A TONIC MEDICINE IS A NECESSITY AT THIS SEASON.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an all year round tonic, blood-builder and nerve restorer. But they are especially valuable in the spring when the system is loaded with impurities as a result of the indoor life of the winter months. There is no other season when the blood is so much in need of purifying and enriching, and every dose of these pills helps to make new, rich, red blood. In the spring one feels weak and tired—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills give strength. In the spring the appetite is often poor—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills develop the appetite, tone the stomach and aid weak digestion. It is in the spring that poisons in the blood find an outlet in disfiguring pimples, eruptions and boils — Dr. Williams' Pink Pills speedily clear the skin because they go to the root of the trouble in the blood. In the spring anaemia, rheumatism, indigestion, neuralgia, erysipelas and many other troubles are most persistent because of poor, weak blood, and it is at this time when all nature takes on new life that the blood most seriously needs attention. Some people dose themselves with purgatives at this season, but these only further weaken themselves. A purgative merely gallops through the system, emptying the bowels, but it does not cure anything. On the other hand Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make new blood which reaches every nerve and organ in the body, bringing new strength, new health and vigor to weak, easily tired men, women and children. Try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills this spring—they will not disappoint you.

Sold by all medicine dealers or sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Mere Mention.

New York city has two children's clinics of preventive dentistry and a training school of women dental hygienists.

A 72-inch reflecting telescope, the largest of its type, has been constructed for the Dominion Astronomical Observatory at Victoria, B. C.

A State-owned hydro-electric plant has been proposed for erection at Niagara Falls.

The latest refinement of moving-picture galleries is a double screen, on one of which the picture is shown, with explanatory legends on the other.

Magnet iron markers for the location of property lines are recommended for the use with which they may be located with a compass.

The only dangerous snakes in the United States, according to the Scientific Monthly, are ... First, those bearing a rattle; second, those having a series of dark brown, hour-glass-shaped markings on a lighter brown background.

SKIRT LENGTHS?

Five inches, conservative.
Six inches, fashionable.
Seven inches, smart.
Eight inches, "going up."
Nine inches, permissible.
Ten inches, the limit!

"Can you name the dry States?" asked Mrs. Snodgrass. "Collectively, I can," signed Major Tompkins. "They're the Great American Desert."—Judge.

ISSUR NO. 15, 1917

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—SECOND HAND FOR WET finishing department, work chiefly heavy woollens and blankets; good position for right man. State age, and experience. Slingsby Mfg. Company, Ltd., Brantford, Ont.

WANTED — PROBATIONERS TO train for nurses. Apply, Wellandra Hospital, St. Catharines.

MONEY ORDERS.

SEND A DOMINION EXPRESS money order. Five dollars costs three cents.

AGENTS WANTED.

NEW MONEY-MAKING MARVEL: strange scientific discovery. Kalomite revolutionizes clothes washing (sic); positively abolishes rubbing, washboards and washing machines; $1,000 guarantee; absolutely harmless; women astonished; territory protection. The Arma Company, 21 Provincial Lane, Montreal, Que.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP UNDER MORTgage, 50 acre improved farm with buildings, in Township of Artemesia, near Flesherton; only $250 down, $10 in six months, and balance $50 a year at 7 per cent. Can pay any sum at any time. London Loan & Savings Co., London, Ont.

A Great Chess Player.

Sir Walter Parratt had an extraordinary memory. Some eight or ten men were assembled one evening in one of the lodges attached to St. Michael's College, Tenbury. Sir Walter Parratt and Herr von Holst played in turn upon the piano such music as was asked for. This went on for some time until at last the chessboard was brought out. Sir Walter then proposed to play two men at chess in consultation, still remaining at the piano and playing from memory what was demanded either from Bach, Beethoven, Mozart, Chopin or Mendelssohn. Without even a glance at the chessboard he won the game in an hour.—London Globe.

RELIEF AT LAST

I want to help you if you are suffering from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding Piles. I can tell you how, in your own home and without anyone's assistance, you can apply the best of all treatments.

PILES TREATED AT HOME

I promise to send you a FREE trial of the new absorption treatment, and references from your own locality if you will but write and ask. I assure you of immediate relief. Send no money, but tell others of this offer. Address

MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box 8.
Windsor, Ont.

INSECT STRENGTH.

Tiny Creatures Far Outdo Man in Muscular Power.

Recent experiments with insects have demonstrated their remarkable muscular power. A wood beetle weighing 1½ grammes and less than two inches long can pull a little wagon loaded with fifty-six grammes, or thirty times its own weight. When a load of eighty-four grammes was piled on the wagon the beetle pulled it an inch; this was forty-five times its own weight. When its leg were attached to a small dynamometer the insect exerted a force of fifteen grammes, which is as if a man weighing 200 pounds were able to raise a ton.

A Hercules beetle proved his right to the appellation, for though he weighed only 85 grammes and was only three inches long, he pulled 125 grammes and walked off with a weight of five pounds on his back. If a proportionate weight were put on a man he would be crushed to death.

A housefly, held by the wings and brought close to a match, lifted it up by its feet. To perform a proportionate feat a man would have to lift a beam twenty-six feet long and thirteen inches thick.

It is an old story that a flea can jump 200 times its own heights in the air. A man would have to jump over the 984 foot high Eiffel Tower to equal the feat.

The muscles in insects are actually much large proportionately than in man. Prof. A. Schmidt estimates that if a ant can pull an object of ten times its own weight a man would equal the task if he lifted a weight one-twentieth that of his body. This is explicable on the basis of the far greater muscular equipment of the ant, as compared with man.

Minard's Liniment lumberman's friend

James' Break.

Grown old in the service of his master and mistress, James was a privileged retainer.

He was waiting at table one day, when a guest asked for a fish fork, but the request was ignored.

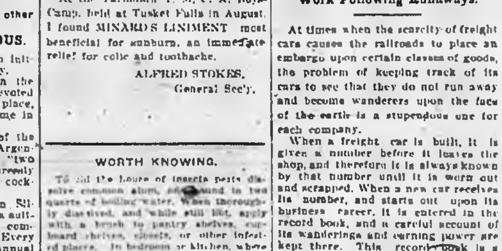
Then the hostess noticed the episode, and remarked, in a most peremptory manner:

"James, Mrs. Jones hasn't any fish-fork. Get her one at once!"

"Madam," came the emphatic reply, "last time Mrs. Jones dined here we lost a fish fork."

James has now been relegated to the garden.—Tit-Bits.

It's a poor rule that won't work both ways. Even the fellow with a pull should have a little push about him.



The New Series CHEVROLET FOUR-NINETY

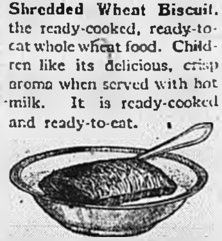
$695
f. o. b OSHAWA
INCLUDING ELECTRIC LIGHTS SPEEDOMETER AND ELECTRIC STARTER

The selective sliding gear transmission with three speeds forward and reverse enables the driver of a Chevrolet to progress through crowded traffic and over bad spots in roads without difficulty. No car in Canada selling under $700 is so fully equipped as the Chevrolet "Four-Ninety."

THE CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED
OSHAWA, ONTARIO
WESTERN SERVICE AND DISTRIBUTING BRANCH, REGINA, SASK.

There is a Chevrolet dealer in your locality anxious to give you a demonstration. See him before you buy your 1917 motor car. Write to Oshawa for a new catalogue showing all Chevrolet models.

CHEVROLET



Getting Johnnie off to School and husband off to business are problems that tax the nerves and strength of the housewife who runs her own home. So easy and delightful if you know **Shredded Wheat Biscuit**, the ready-cooked, ready-to-eat whole wheat food. Children like its delicious, crisp aroma when served with hot milk. It is ready-cooked and ready-to-eat.

Made in Canada.

VERNACULAR OF "TOMMY" AND "POILU"

War's Terms Will Survive in France for Centuries to Come.

PATIENT PEOPLE

Anglo-French Intermarrying Will Benefit Both the Races.

(By Stewart Lyon to Canadian Press, Montreal.)

With the British Army in France, cable says: "Righto" Everywhere one hears this world of General Utility in that part of France in which British troops are quartered.

The French use it as they use the word "Sport" and many other adaptations from the English language. Long after the war ends, perhaps centuries hence when the great struggle is but a bit of difficult history for school children, the people of Northern France may still indicate cheerful acquiescence by singing out—"Righto."

New words make their way into a language easily and quickly in time of war because of the need for forms of expression, that will be easily understood by the sojourner. When they get in they stay, as Scotsmen understand who have given study to the derivation of the Lothian tongue. "Tassie," a cup for convivial drinking, is almost certainly a survival of the presence of a French garrison during the early years of the reign of Mary Stuart. Near Linlithgow Palace, long the centre of French influence, is a wide expanse of level ground known in the vernacular as "Chamfloory." That is unquestionably a corruption of Champs des Fleurs, the parade grounds of the troops who found it carpeted with dandelions when they first saw it.

Then there is the story that the Edinburgh man does not like to hear on a west country tongue. There were, and are, very high houses in old Edinburgh, chiefly in High street and Canongate. In the pre-sewer days it was a heavy task to carry household slops downstairs, so the Edinburgh housewife threw them over the window-sill to the cry of "Gardyloo," so that any Frenchman in the street would look out for the water. "Gardyloo" was the warning cry long after the last soldier of France had gone.

The strange French-English that during almost three years has been getting a grip in northern France may stick like the Scots-French in the Lothians three centuries ago. To-day, when in limping French I asked for "la menage des officers," the very old lady asked replied, "la mess c'est la." In France "la mess" is the phrase for mess and the old lady was letting me see not only that she knew the right name for the officers' quarters, but that she considered they might be given a more fitting name.

The patience with which the people bear the long-continued hardships and perils of military occupation is beyond praise. To-day from a Toronto artillery officer I heard this story. Up near Armentieres close by his battery was the tiny farm of a peasant who was well-to-do in that he owned two horses. When the battery located near him he was preparing his land for a crop of wheat. When the Germans replied to the Canadian fire most of the shells fell in the prospective wheatfield. They were what is known as "light stuff" and the holes they made were filled in without too great difficulty. The work of preparation was almost completed under daily shell fire, be it remembered—when a bursting shell killed both the old man's horses. It was a sore stroke but the offer to loan a pair of battery horses was thankfully accepted, all the shell holes were filled, seeding was completed, and the Canadians remained long enough to see the plucky old fellow reap a good crop in spite of the Bosche.

That represents one sort of patience. Another is displayed by tens of thousands of householders, from the owners of the fine old chateaux to the cellars of the mining villages, who have had men of alien race billeted in their houses ever since 1914. To give up one's best bedroom for a few days to a convention delegate with whom one can become well acquainted in an hour is a pleasure. To be deprived for years of every spare room so that strangers may use them is a great hardship. It is borne uncomplainingly "pour la Patrie." Often, alas, the room of the son of the household would be empty but for "les Anglais." The Frenchmen who have made the last great sacrifice are numbered by hundreds of thousands and the end is not yet.

The suggestion is heard occasionally that there will be many marriages between British soldiers and French girls after the war. Assuredly much laughter that is not all masculine is heard in billets and elsewhere. There are very many men in transport and similar services located all the way from the English Channel to the battle front. It would be strange if the little archer did not hit some of them. The resultant crop of marriages—lots or little—will be to the advantage of France, because it will bind the people on opposite side of the Channel still more closely together.

One of the great discoveries of the war has been France's finding of her soul. Another has been the discovery that the supposedly soft and degenerating, if not already degenerate, Englishman is as hardy and as tough and resourceful a fighter as his ancestors who followed the great Edward or the dauntless Henry to France centuries ago. A little racial intermixture might benefit both nations. Britain needs France's mental alertness and adaptability; France could find a place for English physique and resolution. LYON.

BAD FOR THE HUNS.

Veteran Predicts Greatest Catastrophy in History Soon

Cobourg despatch: An officer who has seen fifteen months active service says, in an interesting letter: "What about the tanks? The battles of 1917 will not only be a battle of aircraft and artillery, but thousands of tanks will be in action. The tank is a mobile fort, and therefore more of a weapon of attack than of defence. Its function is to complete the destruction wrought by high explosives, and it has proved wonderfully effective and reduces the casualties sustained by the attacking forces to the lowest possible figure. This will be a battle of big guns, of which the British and the French possess a vast superiority. The Germans will be out-gunned, out-munitioned, and outmanned. It will be an offensive not aimed at a short thirty-mile front, but along the whole German line, with the fixed determination of destroying the Germans en masse where they stand. Their last reserve will be sucked into the melting pot. The discipline of the great German military machine will be destroyed, and the greatest military catastrophe since history began will be witnessed by the world. Such is the horoscope I have cast for the summer of 1917. Be of good cheer, all is well with the Allies."

HORRORS OF U-BOAT WAR

Survivors of New York Tell Tales of Suffering

When Their Ships Were Sunk Unarmed.

New York report: The Associated Press says:

The British freight steamer Trevose, recently reported by Germany as having been sunk, was torpedoed without warning on March 18, and twenty four members of her crew are unaccounted for, according to officers of the Fabre Line steamship Venezia, which arrived here to-day with five of the Trevose's crew.

The Venezia brought also nineteen men from the British passenger steamship Alnwick Castle, already reported as having been sunk without warning on March 19. The five from the Trevose were rescued by the Alnwick Castle from an open boat.

The twenty four men brought in by the Venezia had floated for four days and four nights in open boats before being picked up. They said that five of their number died from exposure during this time. Many of those rescued are still suffering from frost bite and frozen limbs. The Alnwick Castle, they said, carried a crew of 100 men and 21 passengers. The British Admiralty has already announced that ten of the persons she carried died, and that others were missing.

In the boat met by the Venezia were six of the passengers, Capt. Chave, the ship's surgeon, the engineer and fifteen of the crew.

Seven boats were launched from the strong gale blowing, they were soon separated, and thus far 100 of the 124 souls aboard are unaccounted for. Alnwick Castle, but, owing to the

The survivors of the Trevose said that vessel was sunk early in the morning of the 18th, the U-boat not being sighted by anyone on board and giving no warning. The crew took to the boats, which soon drifted apart. The survivors picked up by the Alnwick Castle had been on that ship only a few hours when she was in turn torpedoed.

NEUTRALS TURN AGAINST HUNS

Sweden and Holland Adjusting Troubles With Allies.

Will Make Blockade More Effective.

London cable says: Sweden and Holland are adjusting their difficulties with the Entente that the blockade of Germany may be made more effective.

Sweden has long been rather anti-ally and correspondingly pro-German because she feared Russian aggression. The Russian revolution, and certain pledges that are understood to have been made have largely removed this fear, and the country is disposed to follow its natural democratic bent and give its sympathies to the allies. Holland's relations with Great Britain have been difficult of late, but are now getting better.

In both cases the American situation resulted to the advantage of the Allies, convincing Sweden and Holland that Germany had lost all hope of winning, and furthermore the new Swedish Premier, M. Swartz, is friendly toward the allies, and is a moderate.

ATROCITIES IN N. FRANCE.

Washington, Report—A long report from United States Ambassador Sharp at Paris detailing the terrible destruction wrought by the retreating Germans in Northern France, was received to-day at the State Department.

The Ambassador made a personal and exhaustive study of conditions in some respects he reported atrocities more terrible than those recounted in the news despatches.

Many a man knows a good thing when he sees it, and even then neglects to seize it.

NEAR DISASTER FOR THE TURKS

Fog and Water Shortage Saved Them at Gaza.

British Commander is a Canadian.

CANADIAN IN COMMAND.

Lieut.-General Sir Charles Macpherson Dobell, who commanded the British troops in the battle near Gaza, Palestine, is a Canadian, General Dobell is a son of the late Hon. R. R. Dobell, of Beauvoir Manor, near Quebec City. General Dobell entered the army in 1890. He was in command in the Cameroons in 1915.

London cable says: Eight thousand Turks were killed and wounded in the British victory achieved over a force of 20,000 Ottomans near Gaza, Palestine, Chancellor of the Exchequer Bonar Law declared at the House of Commons this afternoon. He read a telegram from Gen. Murray. Gen. Murray's telegram reads: "The primary object was to seize Wadi Guzzeh, to cover the advance of our railway. Wadi was occupied without a fight and advanced troops pushed forward in the direction of Gaza. It appeared to Lieut.-General Sir Charles Dobell, in command, that the enemy might retire without fighting and to force them to stand he decided to attempt to capture Gaza by a coup de main.

"On the morning of the 26th a dense fog delayed operations, and it was not possible to attack the Gaza position until late in the afternoon, when the enemy first line trenches were captured.

"More than 700 prisoners were taken. The German commander, Von Kress, meanwhile moved up three columns towards Gaza to support his troops. Those columns were admirably delayed by our mounted troops and armored cars, and heavy losses were inflicted upon the enemy at slight cost to ourselves. The commander and staff of the fifty-third division were captured during the fighting.

"The time during which the operation could be carried out was limited by the supply of water available for the troops, the infantry being dependent upon what they could carry with them. Owing to delay by the morning fog, the supply of water with the troops proved insufficient to allow the attack to be continued, and our troops took up a defensive position from a point just south of Gaza towards Wadi Ghuzzeh. This position was attacked on the 27th by the Turks who were repulsed everywhere with heavy losses, our camel corps completely defeating the Turkish cavalry divisions.

"On the next day our infantry were withdrawn to Wadi Ghuzzeh, our cavalry remaining in contact with the enemy's main position. The enemy showing no desire to resume the offensive, our troops remained in occupation of Wadi Ghuzzeh. The enemy's total casualties are estimated by the general officer commanding in chief to be 8,000. We captured 950 prisoners and two Austrian howitzers. Our total killed amounted to less than 400. Some small parties of our men, totalling less than 200, who are believed to have fought their way into Gaza and been cut off, are missing."

"Finally, Sir Archibald Murray, commander of the British troops in Egypt, reports: "The operation was most successful, and owing to the fog around Gaza, just fell short of complete disaster to the enemy. Our troops are exceedingly proud of themselves, and I am delighted with their enterprise, endurance, skill and leading. None of our troops were at any time harassed, or hard pressed. It will be seen from the above report that the enemy account of the operation is fantastic."

MILLIONS TO BRIBE LEADERS

German Plot to End Russ Revolt Investigated.

Kuropatkin Tricked Hun, Who Suicided.

Copenhagen cable: The Russian Provisional Government's investigation to ascertain who were in the plot to open the Russian lines to let German troops through to put down the revolt has developed (according to news coming by way of Finland and Sweden) these things:

The commander at Libau, it is alleged, received from Germany $[illegible]

The commander at Mitau, it is alleged, received $1,500,000.

The alleged price paid for the surrender of Kovno has not been determined.

Gen. Kuropatkin, the Governor of Riga, got $8,000,000, it is asserted, but sent the money to the Duma Government at Petrograd, and did not surrender his position. When the German commissioner who conveyed the bribe found that Riga was not to be evacuated, he committed suicide.

PEACE CANDIDATE SWAMPED.

London, April 2—Frederick Pethick Lawrence, joint editor of Votes for Women and well known as an ardent supporter of woman suffrage, standing for election to the House of Commons on a "peace by negotiation" platform, today polled only 333 votes, while his opponent, Sir John Fleming, the Coalition candidate, received 3,283. The balloting took place in a by-election for the seat for South Aberdeen.

Muggins—That fellow Blowhard always makes me so mad I always want to fight. Buggins—Well, why don't you? Muggins—He scares me so I don't dare to.

BOY BABIES ON INCREASE

British Statistics Bear Out War Tradition.

Excess Greatest in Over Fifty Years.

London cable says: In view of the tradition that more male babies are born after a war than usual, figures available are instructive. The annual report of the registrar-general has just been issued, it is remarkable for the number of previous records broken. Thus the marriage rate is the highest on record and the birth rate the lowest on record. The number of bachelors marrying spinsters and spinsters marrying bachelors were both the highest on record. The increase of boy babies over girl babies from July, 1915, to June, 1916, was the highest on record in fifty years. The infant mortality rate for 1916, was the lowest on record.

The average age of bachelors marrying spinsters was 27.33; spinsters marrying bachelors 25.47. The number of births recorded was 814,614, of whom 415,205 were males and 399,409 females, that ratio being 1,040 to 1,000. This ratio for the whole year does not represent the true situation as regards war babies. The March quarter was unaffected by the war, and showed a ratio of 1,022 males and 1,000 females. The December quarter showed a ratio of 1,044 males and 1,000 females. For 1916 the ratios are shown to be. March quarter, 1,050 males, 1,000 females; June quarter, 1,054; September, 1,045; December, 1,050. For the year from July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916, the first complete year during which the births registered were affected by the war conditions the ratio is 1,047 males and 1,000 females. This figure is considerably so far as males are concerned above any recorded during the preceding fifty years, and approximates the European rate, which for many years has been in excess of our own. A rise in mortality among the aged of both sexes occurred. It is a feature which has appeared in statistics of other belligerent countries, and may be a reflex of the unusual stress and anxiety. Infant mortality during the year was 110 per 1,000 births. This is 5 per 1,000 above the rate in 1914, but below the average of the years 1906 to 1914. The provisional infant mortality rate for 1916 shows a fall of 91 per 1,000, the lowest on record.

PRESS OF U. S. SOLID BEHIND THE PRESIDENT

Newspapers Unitedly Back Him in Stand Against Germany.

RIGHT MUST RULE

Not Might; Terms Laid Down by the Foe Intolerable.

New York despatch: Following are brief excerpts from the leading newspapers of the United States on President Wilson's message to Congress:

New York Tribune—No praise can be too high for the words and the purposes of the President. Never in all the long period in which he has directed American policy has he seemed to come nearer the ideal of the American people, the ideal of a president who should lead.

New York Sun—At the eloquent call of the President we are at last face to face, through no misdeed or lack of patience on our part, with the Imperial German Government that has dared to make a wicked war on all mankind not subservient to its will. The day has come for us, like others, to do our part.

New York World—The address is more than an expression of a nation's patriotism. It is an appeal to every instinct, every impulse, every tradition of democracy. The case of the American people can rest upon no higher plane than that upon which President Wilson has placed it, and his statement of reasons is no less admirable than his statement of means and methods.

New York Journal of Commerce—America will fulfil its obligation and assume its full share in preserving the world's political freedom. Between autocracy and democracy there can be no choice whatever. It is the only way to a lasting peace. Right must rule, not might.

A GLORIOUS STAND.

The New York Staats Zeitung—We are to be one of the Allies in fact as well as in name. The tremendous resources of the nation are to be mobilized and thrown into the scale against the Imperial German Government. The President needs have no concern as to the loyalty of Americans of German ancestry.

The Providence Journal—Thank God that the land of Washington and Lincoln, the land whose honor is more sacred than life to every true American, has at last taken her stand with those sister nations who have declared that the civilization and liberty of the world shall not die. Millions of hearts this morning will greet with joy and pride the word that sets us free.

Boston Advertiser—The President at last has met the situation firmly and is leading in the direction of duty and honor. He will find the will of the nation ready.

The Louisville Courier Journal says: Not since their declaration of independence has there been a more significant, a more momentous deliverance on the part of the American people than yesterday was made for them by President Wilson. The liberty won for the new continent by the founders of our republic is the same liberty for whose conservation and perpetuation against the assaults of the most powerful and desperate foe to liberty in all the world the President calls the people to arms.

GERMAN TERMS INTOLERABLE.

Cleveland Plain Dealer:

President Wilson's words to Congress asking for a declaration recognizing that a state of war exists between the United States and Germany finds Americans ready for the test. We abandon peace, because the conditions of peace, as laid down by the German Imperial Government, have become intolerable.

Cleveland Leader:

President Wilson rendered his country a notable service by making a statement to Congress on the American case for war with Germany which is clear, strong and convincing from the point of view of international law and universal humanity and morality. The nation will strike with a clear conscience.

Albany Knickerbocker Press:

President Wilson has voiced the unanimous will of the American people. He has behind him the united will and resources of a mighty nation. From now to the end of the war we are all for one flag.

Albany Argus:

Never was there a more terrific arraignment of mastery message, more soul-stirring in the annals of public affairs. Its burden is that the Hohenzollerns and all they stand for must be exterminated.

THE GERMAN PRESS.

Louisville Anzeiger (German):

Our President contends in his message that we have to go to war to free the world of autocratic rule. The German people, says he, were not asked if they wanted to go to war not.

Even if so, let us not make the same mistake, and give our people by a referendum vote the opportunity to decide themselves about the momentous question: Peace or war.

Freie Presse and Abende Presse (German), Cincinnati:

Whatever may happen, our country shall have no better guardian of its internal peace than the American citizen of German parentage. The nation rightfully expects us to know our duty, and we must and will prove that we are determined, as all true, faithful and honest citizens should be, not to deviate one hair's breadth from the narrow path that our duty and our conscience point out to us to walk.

The Westliche Post, St. Louis:

There can exist no doubt over the standing of the American citizens of German extraction. The German-Americans do not have to give assurance of loyalty. They have steadily shown themselves to be true and dutiful citizens; with their blood they have helped to build and uphold the nation.

ALL IRELAND IS PLOWING

New Law Makes Country a Great Aid.

Every Farmer Must Till 10 P. C. More.

Dublin cable: (Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—All Ireland appears to be engaged in one vast plowing match. Plows are being drawn by every available type of animal, while men and women who never put their hand to a plow before have learned to do the work in the submarine emergency. The Irish Department of Agriculture has thrown all its executive machinery into the effort to increase the tillage enormously, and has obtained a decree under the Defence of the Realm Act making a certain minimum percentage of extra tillage compulsory on every farmer in Ireland holding more than ten acres of land.

The novel law requires that every farmer must till at least ten per cent. of the arable part of his holdings in addition to whatever amount he tilled last year, unless he is already cultivating 50 per cent. of his land, in which case he is not obliged to do more. There are 50,000 holdings to which this regulation applies, with an arable area of 14,500,000 acres.

The department's county committees, which have for years been organized in every county in Ireland, have stopped all other work and put their experts and administrative staffs on the sole work of food production. They have organized special committees in every parish and are mobilizing all the available supplies of seeds, manure and implements. Machinery for saving labor is to be made to go as far as possible by a system of local exchange.

Few people realize what a tremendous asset Ireland has been to England during the war as a reservoir of foodstuffs.

In the year before the war England's imports of foodstuffs from her leading sources of supply were as follows: United States, £33,000,000 sterling; Ireland, £33,000,000 sterling; Argentine, £30,000,000; Denmark, £21,900,000; India, £18,000,000; Canada, £18,000,000.

The war has disturbed this balance somewhat, bringing in greater supplies from America, but Ireland has also increased her output, and the imports of food from that island in 1916, the latest figures available, show a total of £46,000,000.

All things have their compensations. The beauty about being a failure is that you have plenty of company.

"Turn about is fair play," quoted the Wise Guy. "Yes," agreed the Simple Mug, "that man who throws a banana skin on the sidewalk shouldn't be surprised if the banana skin throws him in the same place."

MILLION MEN OF DOMINIONS FOR GREAT WAR

Premier Borden Speaks of Colonies' Aid at War Conference Lunch.

MUST TEACH THE HUN

No Peace Till Germany Learns World Domination Hopeless.

London cable: Sir Robert Borden and his colleagues, Gen. Smuts and other delegates to the War Conference, were lunched to-day at the House of Commons by the Empire Parliamentary Association, the Colonial Secretary presiding. "Little more than twenty months have elapsed since I last addressed you," said Sir Robert. "We had some realization, but only a partly adequate conception, even then, of the tremendous task still before us. In these islands you have risen splendidly to the task. We of the Dominions have striven also to do our part. I then reminded you that 250,000 men had joined the colors from overseas nations. I can tell you to-day that not less than one million men in the Dominions have taken up arms for the Empire.

"The Canadian force in Europe then numbered 74,000. I am proud to tell you to-day that Canada has sent forth more than 325,000 men. Our total enlistments exceed four hundred thousand, and in the Canadian force alone more than 230,000 have left the shores of the Dominion. Their achievement under the sternest test has been splendid and worthy of the traditions which are their heritage.

"There is not time, nor is this the occasion, to dwell upon the phases of the war since my last visit. The most recent had its inception on Feb. 1 last, in an attempt to starve into submission the people of these islands by the ruthless sinking of all ships entering the wide ocean area around the United Kingdom. I am wholly confident this attempt will fail, but I am equally confident that to insure such failure the people of the Empire, especially of these islands, must realize that the peril is a substantial one. It must be met with a spirit which will not shrink from timely self sacrifice.

"I speak in no despondent mood, but as one disposed to face the realities. The enemy are staking everything upon this last throw of the dice. All their energies are being concentrated upon this year's campaign, whether on land or sea. Any flagging of our spirit or lack of effort, disastrous at any time, would be fatal now.

"Consider any sacrifice or self-denial, however stern, which may be imposed upon those at home. How do these compare with the privation, danger and suffering, too often the supreme sacrifice, of those who hold the lines in France and elsewhere? If any of us should chance to be despondent, let him go for confidence to the men in the trenches. If for a moment he lacks heart, let him go to the wounded in the hospital for courage. If we seek a standard for the nation's spirit, let us remember the discipline and heroism of the men who lined up on the deck of the Tyndareus when it was sinking.

"The German people are fighting with desperation under the belief engendered and fostered by the military autocracy that we seek to crush Germany and terminate her national existence. No such purpose was, or could be, in the minds of British people.

"The soul of the German people must be taught that military aggression is neither legitimate nor profitable, and world domination is impossible, that treaties are sacred, and that public conscience would not permit the rape of small or weak nations, and would not tolerate the horrible methods of barbarity characterized by the passage of the German armies and the occupancy of conquered territory. Finally, there must be world conscience which commands and can arouse a force sufficient to subdue a nation that runs amuck. This lesson must be thoroughly learned by the Germans. Let Germany so set her house in order that her change of ideal and purpose can be relied on, let her make reparation for the evil she had wrought; let her give adequate guarantees for the future. Thus, but not otherwise, can she have peace. For this, but not to crush her, the allied nations are fighting.

"For the first time in the Empire's history there are sitting in London two cabinets, both properly constituted, both exercising well-defined powers. Over each the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom presides. To its deliberations have been summoned representatives of the Empire's self-governing Dominions. We have gathered together here from the ends of the earth to take council with you of the Motherland upon the needs of the situation, so as to better coordinate our common efforts, and communicate our common purpose."

General Smuts, following Premier Borden at the Commons luncheon, paid a generous tribute to Canada's contribution. He did not conceal from himself that the position was grave, with the Germans now putting forth the maximum effort. The submarine campaign was really a raid on communications. No nation had ever been defeated by such means. Therefore we might hear of peace earlier than some of us thought possible.

"Do you know what time your sister's young man left last night?" "I think it was about 1, dad; because when he was going I heard him say: 'Just one! Only one!'"—Pearson's Weekly.

Can you afford to be without The Times?

HOW ABOUT YOUR FEET MR. FARMER?

SPRING is here. You will need a good solid shoe to keep your feet dry, during seeding operations. With wet feet your are never at your best.
Needless to repeat the old story of advance in prices You know all about this—but NOTICE we have prepared against part of this advance by placing our order last fall for our spring shoes.
We have our stock in now. The famous

"DAYFOOT SHOE"

With a 60 year record for solid leather all through. We guarantee these shoes to give you splendid wear. Here are a few specials

Split Blucher at $3.25
Tan Grain at $5.00
Sask Grain at $5.00
French Kip at $6.00

Butter and Eggs taken same as cash

N. McGillivray
North End Store

BANK OF HAMILTON
Established 1872.
Capital Authorized, $5,000,000
Capital Paid-up, - $3,000,000
Surplus, - - - - - $3,500,000

The Farmer's Convenience

THE Bank of Hamilton is always ready and glad to help the farmer regarding his cattle Business. Sale notes, Drafts or Deposits.

Consultation invited.

PORT ELGIN BRANCH
R. J. RANNEY, MANAGER
40-C

WE invite you to call and see our new

SPRING COATS

They are up-to-date in style and materials and unsurpassed in fit and tailoring.
Prices range from

$10.00 to $18.50

Buy now while the showing is good.

South End Store
N. McGillivray & Co.

The Port Elgin Times
MEMBER OF THE CANADIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION (INC.)
E. Roy Sayles, Editor and Proprietor

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Save, serve, dig, hoe, sow.

* * *

A motion to prohibit the use of the town hall for dances during war time was defeated by Walkerton council. The Telescope says the argument against the motion was "On with the dance! We need the money. We love our country, but—Oh, you one-fifty."

* * *

The town council of Paris, Ont. are being asked by the people there to put a very stiff tax on dogs, or prohibit them from being at large in the town, except in winter. But why winter time? If the dog is a nuisance in summer is he any the less a nuisance in winter.

* * *

Dunnville claims the honor of the first place in the province, where, at a Liberal Convention, women voted equally with men. This is surely a come down for the women. Imagine being only equal with a common, ordinary man!

* * *

Peter McArthur, who visited this section a short time ago, says he enjoyed cross-country driving, but he did not propose to make a habit of it. No wonder! Any man who, in the winter time, has a itinerary planned for him which takes in a drive from Tara to Allenford, to Port Elgin to Underwood, to Tiverton to Kincardine, and there arises in the dark hours to take a train, deserves it.

* * *

The Regina Province, a Conservative paper, has announced its party independence. It is in favor of free trade in wheat, free trade in machinery, aid to milling and packing houses, and federal prohibition in support of provincial prohibition. Certain Grit papers are anxious to interpret the independence of The Province as a desire to cater to the Liberal idea of politics. But wouldn't it be nearer the fact to say that The Province desires to serve the people. The politics-first newspapers, either Grit or Tory, are far from giving service to the people.

* * *

Wm. MacDonald, M. P. P. for North Bruce scored the government last week for cutting off a grant of $500 which it has given for several years to a country road in North Bruce. "Fourteen hundred dollars" he said, "for a Donegal rug for Government House and not a cent for the farmers of Amabel, seven hundred dollars for a commode for Government House and not a cent for the farmers of Amabel, $445 for curtains for the ball room of Government House and not a cent for the farmers of Amabel." And so he went on, contesting item after item of the treatment accorded to Government House and to the farmers of Bruce.

* * *

Sir William Peterson, principal of McGill University, says Mr. Rowell was the man who named 500,000 as the number of men Canada should raise. No one denies this. If we mistake not, Mr. Rowell went as far even as 750,000 men, but it was thought by most people at that time that 100,000 men would be a great number. But the finest stroke of political foresight pulled off about the time Mr. Rowell's suggestion was being heralded in large head-lines by his supporters, was Sir Robert Borden's consent to raise 500,000, and no conscription. The next move was apparently the Liberals' but it naturally led to conscription, and there the matter rests. Truth is, Canada has done, is doing and will continue to do, a wonderful work in winning the war. Tributes are being paid frequently by the United States journals to the stupendous part Canada has taken in the war. But let us give credit to the Canadian people rather than to politicians.

* * *

London doctors have found that the promiscuous issuing of prescriptions for whiskey is a violation of the Temperance Act, and $200 fines were given a few of them. One doctor issued 718 prescriptions for liquor since September. If he charged a dollar for each prescription, the doctor has made money, despite the heavy fine.

* * *

It would be very appropriate if Port Elgin could have nice Union Jacks flying from its town hall, high school and public school.

* * *

Enlistments in the Canadian Expeditionary Forces to the end of March totalled 407,302. Some of our politicians will be almost sorry to see that 500,000 mark reached by the voluntary method.

* * *

A few weeks ago five of the churches joined in union prayer meetings. These meetings culminated in a three weeks' evangelistic campaign. Perhaps the union prayer meeting has came to stay, and it would be a good thing if it has. The average prayer meeting here has an attendance of little more than a dozen. When merged as a union meeting there is some life and spirit in the thing.

* * *

Many citizens glory in their beautiful town. But just what it is that makes for beauty in Port Elgin they would have difficulty in describing, except that it be our beautiful maple shade trees. And yet how little some people value them. How many have taken thought to plant an extra tree? How many have concerned themselves about proper trimming? How many have pondered over the way the trees have been mutilated by trimming and tapping? If Port Elgin is to keep its reputation for beauty it will need to concern itself about the planting and care of trees.

Corp. Amer Howe Writes of Training in Camp

Corp. Amer, one of the Port Elgin platoon in the 160th, son of Mr. and Mrs William Howe, North Bruce, in a letter home from Mythett Camp, where he is training at a Sniper's School, under date of March 11th, says:

"Our course is very interesting. We start at 9 and work till 12 then from 2 to 4. So far it has been mostly lectures, and we must take a lot of notes. We have been to Farnboro picture show two days seeing pictures of scouts and snipers at work, also sketches of parts of trenches. It is all so interesting. I will tell you a little about it.

We are in two sections, 12 in each section. I am in A section. Here they have a section fixed up just as at the front, German trenches on one side and British at the other. B section went in to the German trenches and we went in to ours. We were supposed to be observing, and they were to make movements such as the enemy might make in their trenches. We had periscopes and were paired off to take notes of any movements seen, and report. Then we turned round and they made a few slight changes in front of the trench and we had to make report of this. They kept note of what they did, and these are compared.

Next Friday we go to London to see some of the latest snipers' holes, etc., then to the museum to see the most invisible colorings and paintings, and disguises. It only takes a couple of hours. Then we are free till Monday.

We have lots of company down here. A number of the 160th men were at the ranges here last week, including a number of Port Elgin boys. Bert Reibel has made the highest score of the battalion so far. He beat my score made a few weeks ago, by a few points. Of course they have their own rifles now.

A soldier was accidentally shot down here at the ranges last week, just through carelessness. He was not of the 160th battalion.

Well, I must close, I have been writing all day. We take rough notes, and then copy them so that makes a lot of writing. I am well, and feeling fine. Regards to all the people.

Amer

Glamis

(Intended for last week)

Maple syrup making seems the order of the day. Messrs. James Thompson, McKinnon Bros., Thos. G. Perry and W. J. Graham have a large number of trees tapped.

Mr. Donald McKinnons have left 10th Con. They are spending a short time with their daughter Mrs. George Jarrels of Arnow, before settling.

Mrs. Alice Dezall, is spending this week in Toronto.

Mr. David McIntosh has been visiting his brother Tom, and sisters Mrs J. M. Draper, of Stratford.

Mr. John Kidd, 4th Con. Bruce, is fireman at the saw mill here.

Miss Lizzie Ferris, returned to Toronto, on Saturday, after a couple of weeks visit at her home here.

Mr. Robert Jackson, has returned from Niagara Falls, where he spent the past few months.

The saw mill opened up here last week, and commenced operations on Friday. Mr. Louis Schwass of 6th Bruce, is in charge of mill.

Pte. Clyde McKeeman made his usual trip to Toronto on Monday, returning again on Wednesday.

Misses Florence and Mary Webb spent a few days in Toronto last week. Miss Mary was writing on her exams.

Miss Mabel Stewart is visiting Misses Walker, of Teeswater.

On Thursday afternoon, Mrs. John Beehan, served a tea in aid of the Red Cross, in the basement of the I. O. O. F. hall, which the order has let to the Red Cross workers, for their meeting place. The proceeds amounted to $12.00

Two new Deacons have been elected in the Baptist church. Messrs. George McKinnon and John K. McLennan.

Miss Charlotte McKinnon, leaves this week for Detroit Mich.

Mr. John Gunn, who had the misfortune to fall and break a bone in his wrist some time ago, is at present suffering with rheumatism in his arm.

Sheriff Jermyn has replied to the attack of Wm. McDonald, M. P. P. that he is only at his office when court is on. The sheriff says there is no law to compel him to reside in Walkerton, and that he is sheriff of the whole county of Bruce.

Advertise it in The Times.

The following is the report of S. S. No. 7 Saugeen and Arran, for the month of March.

Class 5—Anna Bell, Roby McIvor.
Sr. 4—J. L. Lyness, McKenzie Bell, Hazel Moore, Alex Geddes.
Jr. 3—Marie Gowanlock, Richard Webster, Stanley Reany.
Sr. 3—Gladys Busch, Jessie Bailey, Hazel Kaufman, Sylvester Chappell, Vera Schwass, Bevie Gowanlock, Clayton Schwass, Florence Geddes, Muriel Reany.
Sr. 2—Heather Gowanlock, Robbie Geddes, Orat Gowanlock, Murray Chappell.
Jr. 2—Earl Busch, Robbie Chappell, Maggie Moore.
1st—Clifford Reany, Ida Schwass, Alexander Heard, Harry Gowanlock, Harris Gibbons, Pansy Gibbons.
Pr.—Willie Chappell, Caroline Schwass, Ellis Reany, Alta Schwass.
Average attendance 22.
Felicia Wallace, teacher.

Miss Eva Robertson visited over the week end at Port Elgin with her friend Miss Martin—Beacon.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Plan Your Summer Vacation Now

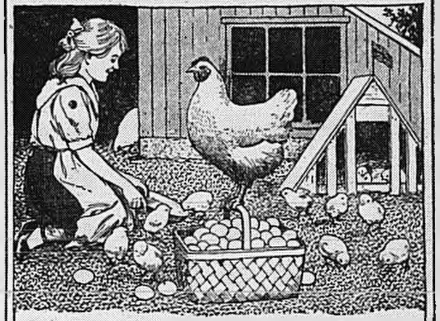
Arrange to visit some of the following points. All beauty spots. Close to nature

Muskoka Lakes
Georgian Bay
Temagami
Algonquin Park
Lake of Bays
Kawartha Lakes

Full information and descriptive literature may be secured on application to C. E. Horning, D. P. A., Toronto, Ont.

J. S. Cameron, Agent, Port Elgin. Both telephones.

Advertise it in The Times.



To City, Town and Village Dwellers in Ontario.

Keep hens this year

EGG and poultry prices, the like of which have seldom or never been experienced, certainly make it worth anyone's while to start keeping hens. By doing so you have fresh eggs at the most trifling cost. At the same time you have the splendid satisfaction of knowing that you are doing something towards helping Britain, Canada and the Allies achieve victory this year.

Increased production of food helps not only to lower the high cost of living, but it helps to increase the urgently needed surplus of Canada's food for export. It saves money otherwise spent for eggs and poultry at high prices, and saves the labor of others whose effort is needed for more vital war work.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture will give every possible assistance by affording information about poultry keeping. Write for free bulletin which tells how to keep hens (address below).

"A vegetable garden for every home"

Nothing should be overlooked in this vital year of the war. The Department earnestly invites everyone to help increase production by growing vegetables. Even the smallest plot of ground, when properly cultivated, produces a surprising amount of vegetables. Experience is not essential.

On request the Department of Agriculture will send valuable literature, free of charge, giving complete directions for preparing soil, planting, cultivation, etc. A plan of a vegetable garden, indicating suitable crop to grow, best varieties and their arrangement in the garden, will be sent free to any address.

Address letters to "Vegetable Campaign,"
Department of Agriculture, Parliament
Buildings, Toronto

Ontario Department of Agriculture
W. H. Hearst, Minister of Agriculture
Parliament Buildings Toronto 11

SCOTT'S EMULSION
OF PUREST COD LIVER OIL
usually stops a stubborn cough or chest cold when ordinary specifics fail.
It helps strengthen the lungs and throat—adds energy to the blood—and gives the system the force to help resist disease.
Use SCOTT'S
Refuse Substitutes
Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont. 16-9

Gunns Sure Gain Fertilizer

We have in stock a supply of Gunn's Fertilizer, which has proven to be the most reliable and profitable of all fertilizers.

We guarantee positively no filler, and every pound is available plant food.

Farmers who have used it report an average increase of 30 per cent in grain yields. Try a ton and see for yourself.

GOOD TERMS

McLaren's Hardware

Central Business College
Stratford, Ontario

Ontario's Best Business College

Students may enter our classes at any time. Commence your courses now and be qualified for a position by Midsummer. During July and August of last year we received calls for Over 200 Office Assistants we could not supply. Our graduates are in demand. Write at once for our free catalogue.

D. A. McLACHLAN, PRINCIPAL

WOMEN WAR WORKERS

Young women can render the country real service by preparing to take positions in business offices and banks and relieve young men for war service

Fifty thousand men will be called in very soon under the Militia Act for home defense—who will take their places in the Business offices and banks? Young women should prepare now at

NORTHERN Business College

Owen Sound, Ontario
SPRING TERM OPENS APRIL 10TH
Circulars Free.

C. A. FLEMING, F. C. A., Principal

WATCH
For our
Big
Anniversary
Sale

R. C. Crawford
Drugs and Kodaks
C. P. R. ticket agent

Seeds!
Seeds!
(Government Standard)

Red Clover
Northern Grown
Alfalfa
Alsike
Timothy

Sap buckets and Spiles

Thomson's
Hardware Store

SPRING . .
. . GOODS

The biggest stock of the finest shoes we ever had is now ready for your inspection. Ladies are especially invited to see the newest shapes and stocks.

Get our prices
See our Shoes

Then compare them to the big city prices and styles. You cannot get better bargains than right in our own shoe department.

JAS. GEORGE & SON

Real Estate — Auctioneering
Life Insurance

WE have opened an office in Port Elgin, and will deal in real estate. Property bought and sold.

Auctioneering—The old-time attention given to all farmers contemplating a sale.

Life Insurance—We are agent for the New York Life Co.

D. O. Cavin : Port Elgin

Friends Here

W. E. George, who lives at Virginia, Minn., and who formerly lived in Port Elgin, sends us the following from the Virginia paper:

"W. E. George, better known to his many Virginia friends as "Daddy," is 73 years old today.

He announced that fact to his friends this morning and nobody would believe him for there is nothing in his personal appearance to warrant a suspicion that he has attained this age. The oft-repeated phrase "seventy-three years young" applies with peculiar fitness to Mr. George's case for there is scarcely a man in Virginia who takes a more active interest in the affairs of the town.

Mr. George came to Virginia about ten years ago from Duluth, where he was an old resident. He is the father of Harry George, the local hardware man. His good health at what some men consider an advanced age may be attributed to a clean life."

COMING AND GOING

Among those away for Easter were:
A. F. George at Guelph.
C. Currier at Ottawa.
R. J. Ranney at Milverton.
Eric McGillivray at Toronto.
Geo. Ament at Palmerston.
David Izzard at Guelph.
Principal Aylesworth at Chatham.
Principal Cameron at Kingston.
Misses Duncan and McDonald at Toronto.
Miss Gilbert at Stratford.
Dr. Power was at Elora.
W. Falconer at Walkerton.
Mrs. Vaupel at Walkerton.
Miss Vida Sees and Master Louis Sees are visiting in Toronto.

HOME FOR EASTER WERE:
W. Campbell, of Palmerston.
Ed. Fisher, of Hamilton.
Floyd Bell, of Toronto.
Lloyd Darling, from Wellington.
Geo. Goar, from Galt.
C. Gilbert of Toronto.
Geo. Sees, from Galt.
Miss Carr, from Cooksville.
W. Robertson, from Galt.
Misses Annie Wismer, Pearl Clazie, M. McKechnie, Dorothy Wells, Francis Hanbidge, Della McFadden, are home from their studies at Faculty.
Adam E. Brill, of Stratford.
Arthur Curtis, Galt, and Frank Curtis from Toronto.
Hugh McKenzie from Toronto.
Miss Margaret Clark from Toronto.
Dan Black from Galt.
Miss Hilda Thede from Stratford.
Miss Blanche Hardy from Toronto.

Gordon Hepner is home from Bermuda.

Mr. and H. Mrs. Koebke are visiting in Toronto.

Mr. J. G. Detweiller is to leave shortly for New Jersey, where he will be engaged on a large chicken farm.

The exchange sale at Auctioneer Cavin's on Saturday attracted a large crowd. Stock, implements and furniture were disposed of and prices were good.

Postmaster Palmer at Desboro was fined $40 for writing an order for a man who bought a money order from him. The order was for booze.

A peculiar situation was created when a man called Houser, in Ohio, married his step mother, who is mother to three children by Houser's father.

Mr. J. Gottfried has given up his position in the Stevens Hepner Co. and will assist Mr. M. Chappel in farming, living on the H. Schwass farm. Mr. Gottfried is an experienced young man in farming.

Remember The Times visits the homes weekly of a great many of the people who have left this district for other parts of the Dominion. We are always glad to have news items concerning any of our readers wherever they may be.

A deputation of Tara citizens waited on their council last week, complaining that the pool room was not properly conducted. The proprietor agreed to cut out the card playing which apparently has been going on in connection with the pool game.

We sell Swift's celebrated hams, rolls, bacon, etc. All nice fresh stock and our prices are low. Call at our shop and see for yourself. Swift's make only the choicest goods. They have just the flavor your like. Try an order of Swift's from us. Phone or call. L. Hamilton, butcher.

SCHOOL REPORTS

The following is the report of S. S. No. 9, Arran, for the month of March.

Sr. 5—Alice Burgess.
Jr. 5—Jean McLean.
Sr. 4—Marjorie McLean, Grace McDiarmid.
Jr. 4—Gordon Crawford, Harland Kaplen.
Sr. 3—Maurice McLean, Spence McLean, Agnes Burgess, Jessie McLean, Jean Kaplen.
Jr. 3—Mona Campbell
Jr. 2—Nancy Maxwell.
Sr. 1—Norman Byers.
Sr. Pr.—Stewart Byers, Ernest Maxwell.

L. E. Kennedy, teacher.

The following is the report of No. 12 Bruce, for the month of March.

Sr. 4—Mina Riebel 291, Celestia Holtzman 283, Minnie Sieffert 260, Gordon Sieffert 193, xPearl Mass 183.
Jr. 4—Vera Smith 212, Howard Sieffert 212 (equal), Douglas Riebel 183.
Inter 2—Lizzie Dobson 275, Charlie Schell 242, Harvey Sieffert 258, xEdith Schell 109.
Jr. 3—Allan Nelson 186, James Hearn 143, Ernest Riebel 125.
Sr. 2—Hilda Jennings 327, James Scott 263, xDonald McLeod 210, xChester Smith 207, xAngus McDonald 70, xPercy Collins 51.
Jr. 2—Bertha Scott 215, Nellie Sieffert 197.
Sr. Pt. 2—Muriel McVittie 180, Gordon Dobson 158, Willie Smith 117, xNorman McLeod 81.
Jr. Pt. 2—Vera Holtzman, Andrew Smith, Myrtle Collins
Sr. 1—Marie Scott, Muriel Christman
Jr. 1—Joseph Cottrill, Wesley Smith, Mary Nelson, David Cottrill, Emil Scott, Melvin Christman

Those marked with an x were absent for one or more examinations. Average attendance 22

B. S. Robertson, teacher

School reports of No. 5 Saugeen for February and March.

Jr. IV—(b) John Jeffrey, Belle McVinnie. (a) Harvey Nelson, Archie McDonald.
Sr. III—Rosia Karcher, Florence Bell, Mabel McVinnie.
Jr. III—Donalda Jeffrey, Robert McCulloch, John McEwing, Sadie McCulloch.
Sr. II—Richie Karcher, Mary Bell.
Sr. I—Elma Karcher, Isabella Bell, David Jeffrey, Archie McDermid.
Jr. I—Goldwin McCulloch.
Primary—Archie McCulloch.

Annie E. Cairns, teacher.

Report of S. S. No. 4 Saugeen. Names arranged in order of merit.

Sr. IV—Reuben Gingrich, Nell Cassidy, Della Wieck, Mary Muir.
Sr. III—S. McDonald, C. Campbell, J. Clazie, L. Steele, M. Hamilton, W. Schildroth, M. McIntee, P. Cassidy
Form II—Lorene Gingrich, L. Gingrich, M. Leggett and C. McIntosh (equal) Jennie Leggett, R. Wright, H. Hamilton, M. Baker, W. McDonald, R. Upshall, A. Schildroth, C. Schildroth, O. McIntee, R. Howe, G. McDonald, J. Wright.
Primer—C. McDonald, A. Schwass, L. Brown, S. Legget.
Average attendance 28.

Mary L. Lamont, teacher.

Any subscriber moving to a different address should notify The Times at once.

The Farmer

with a balance in the Bank is in an easy position. He is prepared for any emergency and is able to take advantage of any opportunities offering. He can make his purchases at the most favorable terms. His seed, implements and other requirements all cost less if paid for in cash.

Open an account in our savings department and make a start towards independence.

The Bank of
Nova Scotia

PAID-UP CAPITAL - $ 6,500,000
RESERVE FUND - - 12,000,000
TOTAL RESOURCES over 110,000,000

PORT ELGIN BRANCH
C. Currier, Manager

Giant Flowering Carnation

FREE!

Address a postcard to us now and receive by return mail a copy of our new illustrated page catalogue of Garden, Flower and Field Seeds, Field Seeds, Grains, Bulbs, Small Fruits, Garden Tools, etc.

SPECIAL —We will also send you free a packet (value 15c) of our choice

Giant Flowering Carnation

This carnation is a great favorite; the flowers are large and fragrant and the plants do well outdoors. Transplanted into pots in the early fall they bloom profusely from October till the end of May. Extra plants are easily propogated from them by cuttings, "pipings" or layering.

Send for our catalogue and learn of our other valuable premiums. 13

Darch & Hunter Seed Co., Limited, LONDON CANADA

Conservatives Lining Up

Col. Hugh Clark, and Organizer Birmingham were in the district last week attending meetings of Conservatives. The officers throughout this district are:

Southampton—President, C. H. Green; Vice, W. J. Cameron; Secy, C. M. Bell; Treas. H. Harmer.

Arran Tp.—Pres. Jas. Crawford; Vice, Henry Ball; Secy, Alex Vance; Treas. T. G. Monkman. Sub-Division chairmen: L. Potts, Burgoyne; F. King; Arkwright; James Coleman, Invermay; J. Berry, Halls Corners; J. Montgomery; Allenford; T. Johnstone, Elsmore.

Port Elgin—Pres., J. B. Cottrill; Vice, R. Stephenson; Secy, C. Curtis; Treas. T. Bushwell.

Saugeen Tp.—Pres. Wm. Howe; Vice, J. H. Webster; Secy, Robt. McKechnie.

Bruce Tp.—Pres. Peter Dobson; vice, John Nuttal; secy-treas., John Nelson.

Some sleighs were in use again Monday.

WONDERFUL STUFF!
LIFT OUT YOUR CORNS

Apply a few drops then lift corns or calluses off with fingers—no pain.

No humbug! Any corn, whether hard, soft or between the toes, will loosen right up and lift out, without a particle of pain or soreness.

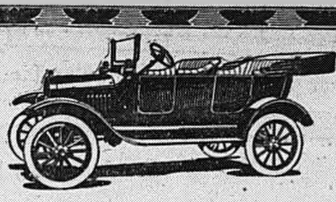
This drug is called freezone and is a compound of ether discovered by a Cincinnati man.

Ask at any drug store for a small bottle of freezone, which will cost but a trifle, but is sufficient to rid one's feet of every corn or callus.

Put a few drops directly upon any tender, aching corn or callus. Instantly the soreness disappears and shortly the corn or callus will loosen and can be lifted off with the fingers.

This drug freezone doesn't eat out the corns or calluses but shrivels them without even irritating the surrounding skin.

Just think! No pain at all; no soreness or smarting when applying it or afterwards. If your druggist don't have freezone have him order it for you.



"MADE IN CANADA"

The 1917 Ford Touring Car
$495.00
f. o. b. Ford, Ontario

Streamline effect, tapered hood, crown, fenders new radiator with larger cooling surface — these are the principal new features of the 1917 models.

The demand for this new model has been so great that I am having difficulty in obtaining sufficient cars to satisfy my customers.

To insure delivery of your car, I suggest placing an order to-day.

Call and see me—

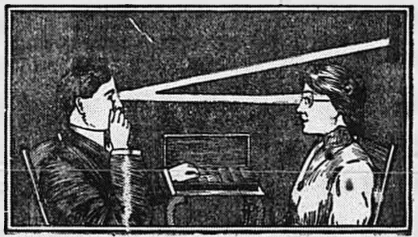
L. M. SEES, Dealer
Port Elgin, Ont.

A young man in La Crosse, Wis. made a bet of $2.00 that he could put a billiard ball in his mouth. He won but the doctor took the $2.00 for getting the ball out again.

For ten cents you can get a neatly bound receipt book, with stub attachment. It's good business to get and to give receipts. The Times supplies these handy books.

NOW IN
PORT ELGIN

An Eminent
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST



"He Looks into the Eye"

Is In Port Elgin for Ten days
- - COMMENCING - -
MONDAY, APRIL 9, TO WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18

WE HAVE ENGAGED

Frederick W. Mayor
THE EMINENT SPECIALIST

To give FREE DEMONSTRATIONS of the wonderful "SHADOW-TEST" system of Sight Testing each morning, afternoon and evening for Ten Days Only. This is truly a great opportunity to consult a SPECIALIST whose reputation and ability are known all over Ontario, and who as a practitioner in the Optical Profession has few rivals and no superiors.

Mr. Mayor is coming for the express purpose of instructing Mr. Crawford in the mysteries of the "Shadow Test" or the simple aid of the Retinoscope "Looking Into The Eye" and thus locating its defects. I especially ask all to come----those now wearing glasses or those who suffer from or suspect any defect or trouble.

REMEMBER
Guaranteed Satisfaction
Free demonstration each day
Glasses only advised when needed
Prices Moderate
Children's eyes our specialty

Make this your Opportunity

This system entirely eliminates all guess work, and that tiresome "Trying On" of Glasses

R. C. CRAWFORD, Druggist & Optician
PORT ELGIN, Ontario

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

SUNDAY SCHOOL.
Lesson III.
April 15, 1917.

Jesus the Good Shepherd.—John 10: 1-18.

Commentary.—I. Christ the door of the fold (vs. 1-10). 1-6. "Verily," repeated for emphasis, shows that what was to follow was closely connected with what has just been written. Jesus declared that those who cast out the man born blind, when they ought to have protected him, were thieves and robbers. They were like those who would climb over the wall of a sheepfold to do injury to sheep and their owner. The Eastern sheepfold was a place enclosed by a stone wall, the greater part of which was open to the sky, while a part was covered by a roof. The entrance had a solid door which could be securely fastened. It was the shepherd's right to be admitted to the fold by the porter, who had charge of the door. The sheep recognized the voice of the shepherd, and were ready to follow him. This figure needed further explanation, and Jesus proceeded to make his teaching clear.

7. I am the door of the sheep—As the sheepfold stands for protection—under the care of a considerate keeper, so the entrance into that condition is Christ himself. There is no salvation outside of him. Through Christ the believer enters into a state of grace in which he is free from condemnation and is consciously saved. There is no other way by which one may enter the fold of God. Good works, good resolutions, or forms of religion will not afford an entrance into a state of salvation. 8. thieves and robbers—Jesus used the expression, "All that ever came before me," to include, not the prophets who foretold his coming and mission, but the Jewish leaders who had taught the leaders wrong doctrines, the traditions of men, and had bound heavy burdens upon them. They were not true shepherds, for they plundered the flock instead of caring for them. the sheep did not hear them—These false leaders did not speak with an authority that won the confidence of the people. The "thieves and robbers are contrasted to Christ "the door." 9. If any man enter in—There is admittance for all who will enter the fold through Christ the door. he shall be saved—He shall be free from condemnation, and shall have power over sin. shall go in and out, and find pasture—As the sheep are led out through the door into the rich pastures, and are led in at night for protection, so the followers of Jesus are afforded sustenance and security for their souls. 10. the thief cometh .. to destroy—In Palestine there are still those who attempt to steal sheep from the shepherd. The Pharisees were self-centered. They desired wealth and honor. They wished to be considered eminently pious, while at heart they were thieves and robbers. might have life—The motives of the Pharisees were in sharp contrast to those of Jesus. They would destroy the flock, but he would give life, spiritual life. abundantly—There is abounding spiritual life for those who enter the fold by Christ the door. It is not the will of God that any of his followers should be stinted and in want. He provides on an abundant scale for all who will trustingly yield themselves to him. If we are emaciated and destitute, it is because we are not willing to make a proper use of Christ the door. The abundant life includes victory over sin and deliverance from it. The Lord said to His people of old, "If ye be willing and obedient, ye shall eat the good of the land" (Isa. 1: 19). He intended that this should apply to the temporal affairs of the people of Judah, but it had also its spiritual application. Those who were called by his name would have enjoyed great prosperity in material things, as also in spiritual, if they had cheerfully and fully obeyed the Lord. Jesus has made full provisions for his followers, and they will have abundant spiritual life if they are "willing and obedient."

II. Christ the Good Shepherd (vs. 11-18). 11. I am the good shepherd—The figure is changed. From being the door, the way into the state of salvation, Jesus becomes the shepherd of His followers with all that is included in that relation. "The word translated good can not be adequately translated; it means beautiful, noble, good, as opposed to foul, mean, wicked. It sums up the chief attributes of ideal perfection .... He is the good Shepherd, who gives His life for the sheep, as opposed to the wicked thief who takes their lives to preserve his own. Thus in Christ is realized the ideal Shepherd of the Old Testament."—Plummer. Giveth His life for the sheep—The literal shepherd has been known to give up his life in defending his sheep from robbers; Jesus, the good Shepherd, laid down His life that He might save the world from spiritual and eternal death. 12. Hireling—One who is hired. He has no interest in the flock further than to put in his time and receive his wages. It is nothing to him whether the sheep thrive and are safe or not. He does not own the sheep and cares much more for his own ease and safety than for the welfare of the flock. The hireling shepherd represents the Pharisees who had no interest in the people further than to secure emolument for themselves. The wolf—Whatever threatened the safety of the flock is represented by the wolf. The hireling's motto was "Safety for myself first." 13. Because he is an hireling—His love for the sheep and his responsibility to his master are not strong enough to keep him at his post of duty when danger threatens him and the flock. The hireling shepherd is of little value in caring for sheep, and the hireling shepherd in the church does not have any proper regard for the spiritual interests of his flock, but his concern is for his own interests.

14. Know my sheep—The Oriental shepherd knows his sheep and calls them each by name. A Lebanon shepherd once said, "If you were to put a cloth over my eyes, and bring me any sheep and only let me put my hands on its face, I could tell in a moment if it was mine or not." The good Shepherd knows every one of his sheep in all time and in all lands by name, and he never forgets. More than that, he knows the exact physical, mental and spiritual condition of each and he knows the circumstances of each. And am known of mine—"And mine own know me."—R. V. To know Jesus Christ is to have yielded fully to Him and to have by faith received Him as a personal Saviour. Sheep come to know their shepherd by his voice, and they obey his calls, but they flee from the voice of strangers. 15. Even as the Father knoweth Me, and I know the Father (R. V.)—This is clearer than the Authorized Version. There should not be a full stop at the end of v. 14. An intimate acquaintance exists between Christ and His followers. It is life eternal to know Him and the Father.

16. Other sheep .... not of this fold—Without doubt Jesus here meant that he had followers among the Gentiles. Those were far from the Jewish to the good Shepherd. This statement would not be pleasing to the Pharisees, to whom Jesus was speaking. They could not conceive how any outside of the pale of Judaism could be of sufficient value to claim the notice of the Almighty. This would be a stunning blow to pharasaic pride. Them also I must bring—He had spoken of laying down his life for the sheep. This he would do for all races and conditions of men. They shall hear my voice—The Gentiles would know the voice of the good Shepherd as well as would the Jews. They shall become one flock, one shepherd (R. V.)—The wall of separation between Jews and Gentiles would be broken down. All Christians now are in one spirit, but they will be one in a richer and deeper sense when all misunderstandings shall have been swept away and we shall know as we are known. 17. Therefore doth my Father love me—The Father loved the Son, but he also loved the world enough to give his Son to save mankind. The ground for the Father's love for his Son is here stated to be the Son's dying for the world. 18. No man taketh it from me—Jesus here makes a clear declaration of his power over his own life. No one could take it from him without his consent. He could lay it down and he could take it up again at will. This commandment—To die and rise again. From my Father (R. V.)—The intimate relations of the Son to the Father is here shown, as also the Son's obedience to the Father's word.

Questions.—Who are represented by those who climb up some other way into the sheepfold? What is said of the mutual knowledge of the shepherd and the sheep? What is implied by Jesus' statement, "I am the door of the sheep"? Why does Jesus call himself the good Shepherd? Draw the contrast between the shepherd and the hireling. What is meant by "other sheep"? What power had Jesus over his life?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Christianity Portrayed.

I. Embracing full redemption for man.

II. Revealing atonement through Christ.

I. Embracing full redemption for man. We have here a precise statement of a definite historical situation. The time had come for Jesus to lead his flock out of the theocracy which was destined to pass away. He recognized the sequel of that inevitable passing away of Judaism in the recent expulsion from the temple of the man whom he had healed of blindness, and also in the hostility of the rulers, of which he found himself the object. The Pharisees claimed to be the shepherds of Israel. They decreed who should be admitted to, or cast out of, the fold. They professed to be interpreters of God's truth and with it to feed his flock. They had established an authority over the people which had no sanction in the divine law to enhance their own greatness at the cost of the spiritual welfare of the people, a course which involved their spiritual ruin. They had done this by evil methods by stratagem, by hypocrisy and greed. Selfishness had destroyed the very life of the nation. The officials had listened with sneers and in anger to Christ's assertions of union between himself and God, while they contemplated a step to put him out of their way and to shatter his claims. Jesus read their thoughts and answered them calmly with the consciousness that such an event would only point to his own voluntary self-sacrifice and render him the special object of his Father's love. Jewish unbelief could not defeat his purpose to establish a kingdom into which should be admitted Jews and Gentiles. Jesus represented himself in contrast with a type of character which he called "the thief." He contrasted the religious guidance of the Pharisees, as the shepherds of Israel, with that afforded by himself in respect to loyal devotion and obedience. In the allegories of this lesson he laid down the relation which should obtain between himself and his people unto the end of time. He presented himself before the whole race of man and declared himself able to deal with and meet the needs of every individual, securing unto all, who accept him as Shepherd, perfect safety and freedom with sufficiency in all things. His surpassing goodness is shown in the provision he has made of all things necessary for the salvation of his flock. As the good Shepherd he thoroughly identifies himself with the sheep. He rescues them from the great robber. He brings them to his fold.

II. Revealing atonement through Christ. The first word picture here describes the forming of the Messianic flock and its departure from the theocratic fold; the second describes the life of the flock, when formed and led by the Messiah, when the fold no longer represented the ancient covenant, but Messiah's salvation and that complete happiness which believers enjoy. At first God caused the porter to open the door to the shepherd. When Christ came, he became the door of a constant daily salvation. By him alone man has access to the Father, the enjoyment of salvation and a title to heaven. To all who accept the atonement of Christ the provisions of God's spiritual bounty are open. Christ's coming actually brought the blessings of the divine life in reach of all. It was by no flash of splendor or miracle of external power that he proved his divine leadership over the hearts of men, but by coming to walk with them, to toil, hunger and suffer with them and to give his life for them. The life which he yielded up for the ends of love was restored in the triumphs of love. The taking up of his life was as much in the divine plan as the laying it down. The concealed aid of heaven was at his bidding. But more than all this was the strength of his submission. The Jews were ignorant of the power that restrained itself. They regarded him as their victim. Jesus spoke of his power to show how complete was his obedience. He spoke not of power to avoid his sacrifice, but to make it. His majesty was apparent when he spoke of the complete mastery and control over his life. His life-service was to be crowned by his sacrificial death.—T. R. A.

Why patch up an old quarrel when it is so easy to make a new one?

Do Dairy Cows Pay On Dear Land?

They Do When They Are Given a Reasonable Chance—Our Expert Tells How to Do It.

(BY PROFESSOR R. H. DEAN).

While it is admitted that for the man with rough pasture land the dairy cow is one of the most economical animal producers of human food that a farmer can own, some have doubted her ability to make profit on high-priced land. These doubters argue that the returns from dairying on soil suitable for market gardening and located near a good market or convenient for shipping, are not to be compared with the returns from growing vegetables, small fruits, etc. This is doubtless true so far as gross returns are concerned, but the operating expenses for truck farming are so heavy and the cost of fertilizers is such that these two items eat a large hole in the money received for vegetables and fruits. On restricted areas of land, say from 5 to 25 acres, and where natural and marketing conditions are favorable, we may admit that truck farming is likely to be more profitable than dairy farming in Canada, largely for the reason that Canadian dairymen find it difficult to get away from the idea that a cow requires a considerable area of land to roam over in order to produce milk economically. In this respect our farmers have much to learn from European dairymen, who seem to have solved the problem of keeping cows on small farms. In many of these countries the standard is one cow per acre, and very little feed is purchased, except concentrates. The probabilities are that the chief factor in Canada which prevents intensive dairy farming is labor, but with improved machinery we ought to be able to solve this problem as satisfactorily as the European farmer has done.

ONE COW TO TEN ACRES.

In Ontario the average number of cows, in the best dairy counties, is about ten to one hundred acres of cleared land. This appears to be a large area land for the most economic results. However, we need to bear in mind that most Ontario dairy farmers are also "mixed" farmers—they keep a number of other kinds of live stock in addition to cows; they grow some grain or other crop for a cash crop, and have part of the farm in orchard, and vegetable crops, such as potatoes. In this way they endeavor to have something for sale that will be profitable in case one or more of the other crops fail. The returns from the dairy are the surest of any, because there is always a good demand for dairy products at paying prices, no matter what the conditions of trade. People must have milk, butter and cheese regardless of the price.

The only doubtful factor in the dairy business, assuming good cows are kept, is that of feed. In a dry season like that of 1916, many cows were not properly fed, and consequently the milk flow was lessened considerably below that of a normal year, although the high prices paid for milk and its products stimulated farmers to feed as much as possible, particularly of hay, which was a good crop. But hay is not a satisfactory supplement for dry pastures. A cow requires succulent feed to produce milk in paying quantities. It is, therefore, very important that dairy farmers on high-priced land shall be prepared for off-seasons in grass production. So long as we remain wedded to the pasturing idea for feeding cows in summer there are three things which need special attention.

MORE GRASS AND CLOVER PASTURE.

The Ontario farmer is too much given to the use of timothy and red clover only, when seeding his land. There are a great many mixtures of grasses and clovers much more suitable for Ontario farms than the old one of timothy and red clover. The Field Husbandry Department of the O. A. College recommends per acre the following, where land is to be pastured two or more years: Red clover, 6 lbs.; alsike, 3 lbs.; orchard grass, 3 lbs.; meadow fescue, 3 lbs.; timothy, 3 lbs.

Pasture is likely to be short in 1917 on account of the very dry season of last year, which burnt the new and old seeding and because the crops were eaten much closer than usual in the fall, which is not a favorable condition for satisfactory wintering. This means a slow start and late grass next spring, unless the weather conditions are extremely favorable.

In such cases it would be good policy to sow one of the annual pasture crops recommended, such as, one and a half bushels of oats, thirty pounds of Early Amber sugar cane and seven pounds of red clover seed per acre; or, the one-one-one mixture of oats, barley and wheat, with six to eight pounds of red clover seed added.

Peas and oats, or vetches and oats, or alfalfa may be cut for a soiling crop, but the labor of cutting and hauling green crops for cows makes these rather expensive cow-feed. It is a good plan to sow at least a small piece of land to some soiling crop for emergencies, and, if not needed, it may be cured as hay. A dairy farmer seldom has too much hay, as cows are able to consume enormous quantities, if not getting sufficient roughage in other forms of feed.

PROVIDE SUMMER SILAGE.

We have frequently referred to the fact that one of the best insurance policies a dairy farmer can carry is a summer silo filled with good corn silage. If it is not needed this year, it may be carried over for the next year, or for several years, and will be ready whenever needed to help out short feed, summer or winter.

Where corn can be grown successfully, as it can in practically all parts of old Ontario, farmers who keep cows should grow an extra two or three acres of corn for each five or six cows that will be milking. A cheap stave silo will preserve this crop in a satisfactory manner. In this way the capital outlay is small and the risks of short feed are thereby very much reduced. We need to bear in mind that cows without plenty of feed are a poor paying proposition. A few good cows well-fed, pay much better than a larger number improperly fed. While we believe that a man should carry all the cows possible on his farm—good cows preferably, but poorer cows rather than empty stalls—it does not pay to stint the feed to a good milker.

A very good motto in feeding cows is: Grow all you feed, and feed all you grow. Thus you save freight and commission charges on bulky material, such as is the nature of most feeds for cows. While it is advisable to purchase feed at times, it is much better to grow feed so far as possible on one's own dairy farm, especially the bulky feeds.

Can the cow hold her own on high-priced land? The writer thinks she can, if we have the right kind of cows and pay special attention to the growing of the right kind of feed. With milk selling for around two dollars a hundred pounds, butter at 40 to 45 cents a pound, and cheese at 24 to 25 cents a pound wholesale, there is no reason why the cow should not continue to be, as in the past, the most profitable animal kept on the farm.

Our Butter Must Be Graded

"I do not believe the butter market will hold at present prices," said Mr. John H. Scott, head of butter grading work for Ontario, at the Woodstock Dairymen's Convention. "Sooner or later conditions will change; when prices will fall to normal or perhaps go lower."

And this, Mr. Scott explained, would bring a mighty serious problem to the door of the Ontario dairyman. The western provinces were producing enough butter for their own uses and had become exporters. Due to the fact that their butter was graded and was superior to the general run of Ontario butter, it would beat ours in our own home markets. And, of course, it would lead in foreign markets also. Therefore, when the demand falls off after the war, and with Canadian markets being supplied by new competitors, the only solution of the Ontario butter trade will be the manufacture of butter of the finest quality, properly graded, and suitably guaranteed.

The first, Mr. Scott pointed out, began with the farmer himself. Unless cream of the proper quality was sent to the creamery, butter of the finest quality certainly could not be manufactured.

POOLING HURTS INDUSTRY.

At the same time, Mr. Scott was not inclined to blame the dairyman for present conditions. Rather he blamed the system of buying cream by pooling methods. When a man realized that his good cream was mixed with poorer grades and all paid for alike, he was rather inclined to believe a premium was being placed upon carelessness. "The system brings the best down to the average and raises the poorest to the average," said the speaker. "It is a kind of socialistic system which is not popular with our good farmers who do produce cream of a high quality."

In order to commence preparatory work leading to the grading and standardization of our butter, Mr. Scott was given a commission to study the conditions of butter being shipped from our creameries and to assist the creamery men in improving the quality. He found that 57 per cent. of butter inspected by him graded No. 1 and 41 per cent. No. 2. The June butter was excellent, but after that when the "hot weather goods" began to arrive, not half was No. 1. On the other hand, certain creameries shipped nothing but first class butter in every season.

IMPROVE MARKETING CONDITIONS

"The system of marketing butter might be greatly improved," said Mr. Scott. "An organized system of co-operative marketing might be introduced with great benefit to the trade—an official organization of buyers and sellers representing both ends of the trade, with the object in view of paying for butter on a basis of quality."

"The system of marketing butter at present is generally the following: The creamery sells to the dealer by telephone, or ships on consignment to regular commission merchants. The butter is bought as good marketable butter and supposed to be of first quality unless otherwise mentioned. It is usually shipped in government refrigerator cars during the hot months. On arriving at the storage it is inspected. The buyer governs his inspection a good deal by the market. If the market has advanced since he bought its defects will be lightly passed over. If the market, on the other hand, has declined, quality will take a large place from the buyer's standpoint."

These facts cannot be too strongly emphasized. We must practise better methods all along the line. Cream must be paid for upon a quality basis. It is the only practicable way of encouraging good practice and discouraging poor practice. Butter must be properly manufactured, skilfully graded and sold as directly as possible. In the days to come we must hold our home market and develop a large foreign trade. And we can do this only on a quality basis. Every dairyman must take these facts to heart and act—now.

—The Canadian Countryman.

WILLIAM TELL.

The Story Was Old in Denmark Before the Swiss Borrowed It.

Do you know who shot the apple on the head of the little boy? Why, William Tell, of course! Everybody knows how Tell delivered Switzerland from the tyranny of Austria. At least everybody used to know. Unfortunately, for pure romance, the historian and the investigator have been unduly active in the past quarter of a century, and the result has left us few heroes with enough clothing of romance to cover their skeletons.

We have read Schiller's beautiful and inspiring play, either in our college German course or in translation, and we cling to William Tell with all the ardor of youthful enthusiasm. And along comes the historian and tells us that it is all a myth, that the dates fixed by the Swiss chronicles on the subject do not coincide with the dates of the historic events that were supposed to be taking place in Austria at the same time and that earlier records of Switzerland make no mention of the archer's master shot.

The selfsame story is told in the Danish legends, two centuries before it crops out in the Swiss narrative, and further investigation shows that it was borrowed by the Danes, the original apple having been shot from the original child's head by a German bowman named Eigil when King Nidung sought to test the man's skill and nerve. In that remote story it is related that Eigil concealed another arrow in his bosom with which to kill the king if he injured his child. John Fiske, the American historian, was largely responsible for robbing us of William Tell.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dairy Produce—		
Butter, choice dairy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eggs, new-laid, doz.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cheese, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., fancy, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressed Poultry—		
Turkeys, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fowl, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ducklings, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chickens, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fruits—		
Apples, Baldwins, bbl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., Spies, bbl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., Greenings, bbl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., 6-qt. bkt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., 11-qt. bkt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vegetables—		
Beets, per bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., per peck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carrots, per bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Celery, per bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cauliflower, each	[illegible]	[illegible]
Horseradish, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leeks, bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lettuce, doz. bchs., small	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., doz. bchs., large	[illegible]	[illegible]
Onions, bundle	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., 11-qt. bkt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potatoes, per bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., Irish cobbler, per bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., per peck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Radishes, per bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sage, bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Savory, bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Turnips, bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., per peck	[illegible]	[illegible]

SUGAR MARKET.

Another advance of twenty cents per 100 lbs. has taken place in refined sugars, this making an advance of [illegible] cents within the past week.

Wholesalers quote on Canadian refined sugars, Toronto delivery, as follows:

Royal Acadia, granulated	100 lbs.	[illegible]
Lantic, granulated	100 lbs.	[illegible]
Redpath, granulated	100 lbs.	[illegible]
St. Lawrence, granulated	100 lbs.	[illegible]
Dominion granulated	100 lbs.	[illegible]
No. 1 yellow	100 lbs.	[illegible]
Dark yellow	100 lbs.	[illegible]

10-lb. bags, 15c over granulated bags.
20-lb. bags, 10c over granulated bags.
Two and five-pound cartons, 30c over granulated bags.

MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Beef, forequarters, cwt.	$14 00	$16 00
Do., hindquarters	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carcases, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., common	[illegible]	[illegible]
Veal, common, cwt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., medium	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., prime	[illegible]	[illegible]
Heavy hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shop hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Abattoir hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mutton, heavy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., light	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lambs, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., Spring	[illegible]	[illegible]

TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS

Export cattle, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butcher cattle, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. do. medium	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. do. common	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butchers cows, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. do. medium	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. do. canners	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. bulls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feeding steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stockers, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. light	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milkers, choice, each	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, ewes	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bucks and culls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lambs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs, fed and watered	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calves	[illegible]	[illegible]

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats—				
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flax—				
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis—Wheat—May, [illegible]; July, [illegible]; cash wheat, No. 1 hard [illegible]; No. 1 Northern, [illegible]; No. 2 Northern, [illegible]. Corn—No. 3 yellow, [illegible]. Oats—No. 3 white, [illegible]. Flour unchanged. Bran, [illegible].

LONDON WOOL SALES.

London.—The offerings at the wool auction sales to-day amounted to [illegible] bales. It was a poor selection, but the demand was fair, and all grades were steadily absorbed. A few New Zealand and Victorian records sold at [illegible]. The auctions will be finished to-morrow.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, Report.—Cattle, receipts [illegible]; active. Veals, receipts [illegible]; active; [illegible]. Hogs, receipts [illegible]; slow; heavy [illegible]; mixed [illegible]; yorkers [illegible]; light [illegible]; pigs [illegible]; roughs [illegible]; stags [illegible].

Sheep and lambs, receipts [illegible]; heavy lambs slow; other active; lambs [illegible]; yearlings [illegible]; wethers [illegible]; ewes [illegible]; mixed sheep [illegible].

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts [illegible]. Market firm.

Native beef cattle	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stockers and feeders	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cows and heifers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calves	[illegible]	[illegible]

Hogs, receipts [illegible]. Market [illegible].

Light	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mixed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Heavy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rough	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pigs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bulk of sales	[illegible]	[illegible]

Sheep, receipts [illegible]. Market weak.

Wethers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lambs, native	[illegible]	[illegible]

SOME NEWNESSES.

Cretonnes for the Bungalow—Green to Be in Favor.

[illegible]

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND TRADE MARK

INFLUENZA Catarrhal Fever Pink Eye, Shipping Fever, Epizootic

And all diseases of the horse affecting his throat speedily cured; colts and horses in same stable kept from having them by using SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND, 3 to 6 doses often cure; one bottle guaranteed to cure one case. Safe for brood mares, baby colts, stallions, all ages and conditions. Most skillful scientific compound. Any druggist will supply you.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

A PUZZLING CASE

"Yes, it sounds ridiculous, I admit, but just look at the facts of the case. Here is a man who has invented a black carnation, and has not let even a bud out of his hands—at least so says Mrs. Lanster. Well, Dallas, as we have found out from his valet, sent a letter from Paris to Madame Mazzucata; that letter, as Gilbert proved, contained a black carnation. Now, in order to get that flower, Dallas must have gone to Maxwell, therefore Maxwell must know something about this case."

"But Dallas might have stolen the flower."

"True, but that is what you have to find out, and it is as well to be on our guard. Now, if Maxwell does chance to know anything about this case, which, going by the above reasoning is not improbable, if you ask straight out to see that black carnation plant, he will immediately become suspicious and say nothing. Whereas, by a little dexterous diplomacy, you can see the plant and find out all about it."

"It is a difficult thing to do."

"Yes, but I am sure you can do it. If I send a detective, Maxwell may find out my emissary's business and refuse to show him the plant but you—you are a gentleman wishing to buy plants, and, therefore, Maxwell will be off his guard."

"But why should Maxwell be on his guard?"

"Because I feel sure he is mixed up in this matter."

"And why?"

"Why," echoed Tancred, with a significant smile, "why, my dear major, just think over all the evidence we have collected in connection with this case. Mazzucata herself said she had seen a black carnation long before Dallas sent her one—in fact, he sent her that particular flower, so to speak, on her own suggestion."

"Well?"

"Well," reiterated Tancred, impatiently, "don't you see that Mazzucata

ANTIQUES

Have you any old articles of merit which you are desirous of disposing of—such as Antique Furniture, Old Plate, Brassware, Prints, Engravings, Old Arms, Armour, Curios, etc.? If so, you will find it of interest to you to consult us.

ROBERT JUNOR

62 KING ST. E., HAMILTON, ONT.

THE HOUSE FOR GIFTS.

Importers and Dealers in China, Glass, Fancy Goods and Antiques.

must have known Maxwell in order to have seen a black carnation?"

"That's true enough."

"Of course it is. I tell you what, major, I should not be surprised to find out that Dallas had nothing to do with the death at all."

"What, did he not send that black carnation from Paris?"

"Yes."

"And did he not buy a bouquet similar to that of Gilbert's on the sixteenth?"

"He did. I found that out from Phillis & Co. On the morning of the sixteenth Dallas went to Phillis & Co. and asked if a bouquet was being made up for Mazzucata. They told him yes, and described the bouquet."

"Which they had no business to do."

"Of course they hadn't, but what can you expect from a parcel of chattering girls such as Mrs. Lanster employs. Well, Dallas had a bouquet made up all white flowers."

"With a black rose in the centre."

"No, all white. He put in the centre piece himself; not a black rose, but a Black Carnation."

"And changed the bouquets at the Hotel Europa."

"I think so; but at all events, he ordered the bouquet as I told you."

"And with all this you think Dallas is innocent," I asked, ironically.

"I can't say that for certain. We have an admirable case against him, still——"

"Still what?"

"I wish to find out why Mazzucata knew that her death would be preceded by the appearance of a Black Carnation."

"And you think Maxwell knows?"

"My dear major, as Maxwell is the only man in possession of such an unique flower, it stands to reason that he must know."

"Well, I will try and find out all about that tomorrow," I said, finishing my sherry.

"Be very careful, major," said Tancred, rising to his feet and putting on his hat—"by the way, major, I am a bit of a prophet, and I prophecy you will see someone down at Lippinton, or hear that someone has been down there whom you little expect either to see or hear of."

"And this someone?"

"Guess."

"Dallas?"

"No."

"Ilma Celinski?"

"No."

"Then I can't think who it can be."

"What do you say to Signor Ivan?"

"The tenor! But why?"

"He handed Mazzucata the fatal bouquet. It was rather curious that such a bouquet should have been picked up by Signor Ivan from among so many bunches of flowers."

"Then you think——"

"I don't think anything for certain. However, wait till I hear your report and I will give my opinion."

"Regarding Signor Ivan?"

"Yes, and others. Look at the people mixed up in this affair, major—a list which is growing longer every day. Tresslinger, Dallas, Ilma Celinski, Maxwell, and Ivan. Five of them."

"Which of the five do you think guilty?"

"I don't know. There may be a sixth for all I know."

"And that sixth?"

"Will doubtless be a woman."

CHAPTER VIII.

I was so much excited by my interview with Tancred that I had but little sleep that night. Truly, the mystery was assuming gigantic proportions, for as soon as one problem was solved, another more difficult than the last presented itself. At first it had been hard to find anyone who had a motive in removing Madame Mazzucata, but now it seemed as though there were five people mixed up in the affair. Tresslinger was innocent I knew, in spite of appearances being so much against him, and as to Dallas, notwithstanding that Tancred had constructed such a subtle case, it appeared as though, owing to the discovery of Maxwell, he also was guiltless. Ilma Celinski I suspected myself, and Tancred seemed to regard Signor Ivan as a probable accomplice in the tragedy. Five people, against whom suspicion could be directed, and, in the words of the barrister, a possible sixth.

Certainly, it was no easy task from among this number to find the guilty person, but the solution of the whole mystery was doubtless to be found at Lippinton; so for that village I left next morning by the mid-day train.

In this difficult matter I was somewhat puzzled how to proceed, as, according to Tancred, the slightest hint of my true errand might arouse the suspicions of Simon Maxwell and spoil everything. But then I did not agree with the lawyer in his surmise about Maxwell being involved in the affair, as it was absolutely ridiculous to suppose that an obscure market gardener could be connected in any way with a world-famous prima donna. True, Maxwell possessed the celebrated Black Carnation plant, but that did not argue that he himself sent a bud to Mazzucata, as he would have no reason for such a proceeding, and my theory was, that someone had stolen the flower for the purpose to which it was applied. Therefore, arguing in this way, Maxwell had nothing to do with the tragedy, and would not be in the least suspicious of my unexpected visit. Nevertheless, I determined to be careful and find out all I could about the unique plant, without mentioning either the black carnation or Mazzucata.

In due time, I arrived at Lippinton, which is a pretty rustic village, situate not far from Harrow, and had no difficulty in finding Maxwell, who seemed to be very well known in the neighborhood. Flower gardening is a graceful occupation, and should suggest graceful ideas, but apparently, this was not the case with Mr. Maxwell, as the exterior of his house had a most forbidding appearance. While of no great size, it was severely plain; and was built of white stone, with a black painted door, which seemed like the entrance to an undertaker's establishment. No garden in front, no flower boxes in the windows; it faced the dusty road in aggressive ugliness, flanked by two pretty little houses on either side, which accentuated the black appearance of their starved-looking neighbor.

"I suppose the garden is at the back," I murmured to myself, as I rang the bell. "It is to be hoped that it is more inviting than the front view. Judging by the house, Simon Maxwell, Florist, must be a singularly unpleasant person."

In answer to my summons, a neatly attired maid-servant appeared, who forthwith conducted me through a passage to a courtyard at the back of the house. Roofed with glass, it resembled a hot-house in temperature, and was filled with a profusion of tropical plants which bloomed radiantly in the moist air. The wall at the end of the courtyard was also glass half-way up, that is, from the centre to the roof, and through this transparent screen I could see the gardens stretching far into the distance. The walks, laid out at right angles to one another, gave this space a certain resemblance to a chess board; and here and there were long rows of greenhouses, their glass roofs glittering in the sun. At those, however, I cast but a casual glance, being fully occupied in admiring the wonderful beauty of the flowers growing under the glass dome of the courtyard. This latter was cover-

MICA AXLE GREASE

makes miles shorter, pulling easier, friction less.

It's the Mica.

Mica puts the e-a-s-e in grease.

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY Limited

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA

ed with a kind of green glaze, which produced a certain twilight effect, and on all sides, I saw masses of rainbow tints, while the odor of the flowers in the warm air was almost insupportable.

Unfortunately, I know nothing about flowers, my knowledge being confined to a few common specimens, such as a daisy, a marigold, a sunflower, therefore, I am unable to describe the plants in any correct fashion. However, remembering the object of my visit, I sought everywhere in vain for the black carnation, but that unique flower was conspicuous by its absence. It was the veiled odalisque of this botanical seraglio, and its jealous master doubtless, kept it under lock and key.

At this moment of my reflections, a man entered the greenhouse from the nursery garden, and it did not take me long to come to the conclusion that this was Simon Maxwell. I am no stickler for beauty in a man, provided his appearance is passable, but I must say, that Maxwell was the most perfect type of a Caliban, which it has ever been my fortune to see. Short in stature, crooked in figure, with a sullen heavy face and ungainly hands and feet, he was more like a gorilla than a man; nor did his voice, language or demeanor prepossess me at all in his favor.

"Major Granby," he said, in a harsh tone, looking at my card which he held in his hairy paw—I cannot call it a hand. "Well, sir, and what can I do for you?"

"Mr. Maxwell, I presume?" I remarked, affably, deeming it wise to get into the good graces of this monster.

"Yes, what is it?"

"I wish to look at some flowers."

"They are all around you, sir. Is there any particular flower you wished to see."

HAVE YOU ECZEMA?

Would you like to end that terrible itching, that burning pain; to heal those horrid sores?

You have tried all sorts of fatty ointments, lotions and powders. Put them aside now and give Nature a chance as represented by Zam-Buk.

Zam-Buk is made from herbal essences; is a natural healer. Is not something you have to send to the end of the world for, and pay a heavy price! Every druggist will sell you Zam-Buk and for 50c. only. Just give it a fair trial and incidently give yourself ease by the quickest route. See name on box:—

ZAM-BUK

I wished to ask for the black carnation, but such a proceeding would have been abrupt, so I came to the subject in a roundabout fashion, which I judged to be eminently diplomatic.

"The fact is, Mr. Maxwell, I am tired of ordinary flowers and wish to procure some unique specimens."

"I can give you what you wish, sir," he replied, in a civil manner, though his voice was odiously harsh. "But the prices will be large."

"Oh, that will be no bar to our dealings, I assure you."

When I made this last remark he smiled in a gratified manner, and, taking me around the courtyard, began pointing out the beauties of the various flowers, and explaining the peculiar excellence of each. To these explanations I listened attentively enough—at least to all appearances, for in reality I was closely examining the face of this brusque individual. I flatter myself, and not without reason, that I am something of a physiognomist, but, to tell the truth, the contrary face of this man puzzled me greatly. He had a hard, set mouth, an obstinate chin, but his eyes were singularly beautiful, and at times gleamed with a soft expression, though at others they glittered like steel. His well-formed head was badly placed on his shoulders, and his stumpy fingers ended in club-shaped nails, always a bad sign. While thus inspecting him in a furtive fashion, I noticed that his eyes were blue and his hair dark, an association which is peculiarly Irish. The name Maxwell was distinctly Scotch, but the man himself I took to be Irish, a fact which I determined to make sure of. My reason for doing so was a mild one, nevertheless, strong enough for me to persist in finding out his nationality.

"You have certainly a wonderful show of flowers here, Mr. Maxwell," I said, artfully. "I have only seen one nursery garden as good as this."

"And where may that be, sir?" he demanded, curtly, not very pleased at the insinuation.

"In Ireland."

Maxwell shook his head.

"No, I know Ireland thoroughly and never yet saw a show of blossoms equal to mine."

"Perhaps you are right," I answered, carelessly, "no Irishman was ever a gardener."

"You think so, sir?"

"I'm convinced of it."

"Then you don't call me a gardener, sir?"

"Oh, yes, I do; but then you are a Scotchman."

"No, sir," he answered, promptly, "I am Irish."

I inwardly rejoiced at having my belief thus confirmed, but with a view to obtain more information, continued carelessly:

"But the name Maxwell is Scotch."

"Aye, but the man Maxwell is Irish. It's this way, sir. My ancestors crossed from Scotland to the north of Ireland some hundred and fifty years ago, so I am Scotch by descent, but Irish by nationality."

"Oh, then I am correct in assuming that you are a Londonderry man?"

"Yes, from Omagh."

"Ah, the wearing of the green."

"No, sir, no," he replied, violently; "I am an Orangeman. My forbears were Presbyterians, and I am so also, and please God shall continue so till I die."

"A fanatic," I thought, being now confirmed in my idea. "I wonder——"

"But this is not to the point, sir," he said, hastily cutting short my meditations; "come with me and I'll show you some very rare flowers."

Upon my word, I felt inclined to

He opened the door which led into the grounds, and we passed out into the sunshine.

"You send a great many flowers into town, I suppose, Mr. Maxwell," I observed, as we strolled along the sandy path.

"A great many. Phillis & Co. are my best customers."

"So I believe. It was Phillis & Co. that recommended you to me."

"They do a great business, sir, if not a pious one."

The strangeness of this observation struck me so forcibly that I stopped short in my walk and looked at him in amazement.

"A pious one," I reiterated, wondering what was his meaning.

"Aye, they make up flowers and wreaths for the opera."

"Well, why shouldn't they? It's not a sin."

"In my eyes it is a sin," he said, sternly. "I have a hatred of all such iniquitous doings, such as singing and dancing. Never would I send flowers to the opera from this place."

"Yet, you do so."

"I do business with Phillis & Co., so when I send flowers to them, my business ceases with delivery of the same. If they choose to make up flowers for singing women, it is none of my affair."

"You don't seem well disposed towards singers, Mr. Maxwell."

"I am not; and I have good reasons for it."

I made no comment on this last speech, though it did a great deal to confirm the suspicions I entertained when discovering his nationality.

"I am sorry to hear you have such a poor opinion of artistes, Mr. Maxwell. There are good and bad people in all professions."

"All those connected with the stage are bad."

"You speak rather wildly. Have you ever known any singers?"

Maxwell looked at me keenly for a few moments, then let his chin sink on his breast, with a heavy sigh.

"Aye. One or two."

"You shouldn't judge the whole profession by one or two samples."

"By the one, we know the many, Major Granby, sir," he answered, coldly. "I detest the whole pack of them, and will do no business with stage players of any kind."

"Well, I don't suppose they ever wish to do business with you."

"Don't they," retorted Maxwell, grimly. "Why, one was down here the other day—Signor Ivan."

"Signor Ivan!" I echoed, in amazement, as I thought of Tancred's suspicions. "The tenor now singing at Covent Garden?"

"I don't know where he is singing, sir. He came down here a week or so ago to select some flowers, but I refused to give him a single one."

"Did he steal any?"

"Steal any? I dare say he would have been quite capable of it, but, so far as I know, he did not."

"Not even a black carnation?"

It was imprudent, I know, to thus betray the purpose of my visit; but I was hardly prepared for the effect which my observation had on Maxwell. His face changed to a grayish pallor, his mouth closed like a vice, and his eyes glittered ominously.

"The Black Carnation," he repeated, slowly, with suppressed savagery. "May I ask, sir, what you know about the Black Carnation?"

"Nothing more than I have learned from the papers."

"What have the papers to say about it?"

"Have you not read the account of Mazzucata's murder."

HAIR GOODS

—FOR—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

Mailed at lowest possible prices, consistent with high-grade work.

Our Natural Wavy 3-Strand Switches at $5.00, $6.00 and $8.00 in all shades are leaders with us. Just send on your sample, or write for anything in our line.

GENTLEMEN'S TOUPEES at $25.00 and $30.00, that defy detection when worn.

MINTZ'S HAIR GOODS EMPORIUM

62 KING ST. W. HAMILTON, ONT.

(Formerly Mdme. I. Mintz).

"I never read the papers," said Maxwell, in a hard tone. "When I require reading, I open my Bible, and neither know nor care to know, what iniquity is being practised in London."

"Mazzucata," I explained, keeping my eyes intently fastened on his face, "was a prima-donna at the opera, who was killed on the night of the sixteenth of May, by the explosion of a dynamite cartridge hidden in a bouquet."

"Is that so?" replied Maxwell, indifferently. "The ways of iniquity are hard. But why do you tell me this?"

"Because in the fatal bouquet there was a Black Carnation."

"Impossible. I alone possess that plant; and I have never yet sold or given away a flower."

"Nevertheless, such is the case."

"I tell you such cannot be the case. I have invented and grown this flower. The bud in that bouquet must have been dyed."

"No, it was not dyed. It was a real flower, for I saw it myself."

"Are you sure?"

"Perfectly sure."

(Continued.)

NOT SO QUEER.

(Louisville Courier-Journal.)

"Turkish women muffle the entire lower part of the face with a veil, leaving only the eyes exposed. Queer custom, eh?"

"I thought so until our girls began wearing their furs that way."

dish in alternate layers, [illegible]

For spring supper sliced oranges and shredded cocoanut, put into a [illegible]

ROYAL YEAST CAKES

E.W.GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED TORONTO, ONT.

MADE IN CANADA

Has been Canada's favorite yeast for more than forty years.

Enough for 5c. to produce 50 large loaves of fine, wholesome nourishing home made bread. Do not experiment, there is nothing just as good.

E.W.GILLETT CO. LTD.

TORONTO, ONT. WINNIPEG MONTREAL

ODD AND INTERESTING FACTS.

A lady's foot should equal in length one-seventh of her height.

Illiteracy among American Indians has been found to be least in Kansas, where it is 15.7 per cent; it is greatest in Utah.

Old engravings of mining work in the early years of the 17th century show the pick-axe or hammer and chisel as the chief tools employed. With the coming of the railway, [illegible] of construction and progress was more rapid.

That which was known as "Corinthian" brass is said to have been a mixture of gold, silver and brass. There is a legend to the effect that when Mummius destroyed the City of Corinth by fire the conflagration melted all metals, which ran down the streets and the three mentioned above ran together and formed the alloy named.

In order to ascertain the exact source of the Santa Fe River in New Mexico, the stream was recently followed to the top of Lake Peaks, 12,444 feet above the sea level, where was found a beautiful lake which is the main supply. The peaks are the rim of the crater of an extinct volcano.

Rubber, when first introduced into Europe in 1735, was used for pencil erasers, next in waterproofing cloth, and finally in solution as a cement; though by now its vulcanized forms,

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

SPECIALISTS

Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin, Kidney, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases.

Call or send history for free advice. Medicine furnished in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Consultation Free

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

25 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

Please Mention This Paper.

especially that which goes into motor-car tires, take precedence over all others in point of quantity consumed.

The flint pebble industry gives occupation to many women and children along the French coast, between Havre and Dieppe. The pebbles collected in and near Havre are selected for their spherical shape, and are used for pulverizing in certain industries, particularly in the manufacture of cement and in copper mines, being employed in the interior of large cylinders.

What Can a Little Chap Do?

What can a little chap do
For his country and for you?
What can a little chap do?

He can play a straight game all through—
That's one good thing he can do.

He can fight like a knight
For the truth and the right—
That's another good thing he can do.

He can shun what is mean,
He can keep himself clean,
Both without and within—
That's a very good thing he can do.

His soul he can brace
Against every thing base,
And the trace will be seen
All his life in his face—
That's an excellent thing he can do.

He can look to the light,
He can keep his thought white,
He can fight the great fight,
He can do with his might
What is good in God's sight—
Those are truly great things he can do.

Though his years be but few,
He can keep himself true,
He can follow the Christ,
He can follow the King,
[illegible]

—John Oxenham.

GLOVE GLIMPSES.

[illegible]

SATISFIED MOTHERS

No other medicine gives [illegible] as does Baby's Own Tablets. [illegible] is good for the newborn babe or the growing child. They are absolutely free from injurious drugs and cannot possibly do harm—always good. Concerning them, Mrs. Jos. Bourassa, St. Fabien, Que., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets and am well satisfied with them and would use no other medicine for my little ones." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

DOMINION RUBBER SYSTEM

Thrift is served, and health preserved, by wearing rubber footwear around the farm in rainy, sloppy weather.

Quality and long wear, whether in rubber farm boots, high rubber boots or rubbers, are assured if you choose a pair bearing on the sole any one of these Trade Marks:

"MERCHANTS" "JACQUES CARTIER" "DOMINION"
"GRANBY" "MAPLE LEAF" "DAISY"

Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co., Limited

Largest Manufacturers of Rubber Goods in the British Empire

EXECUTIVE OFFICES - MONTREAL, P.Q.

SEVEN LARGE, UP-TO-DATE MANUFACTURING PLANTS IN CANADA

28 "SERVICE" BRANCHES AND WAREHOUSES THROUGHOUT CANADA

Slaughter Sale

. . . .OF. . . .

Men's Felt Hats

Greatest clearance sale of soft and stiff felt hats ever offered in Port Elgin. Most of these hats are right up-to-date in style. All the fashionable shades included. The regular prices were from 75c to $3.50. All to clear at

25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.25

Also a few dozen Spring Caps to clear at less than half regular price. Here you will find hats and caps suitable for any occasion to clear at one quarter regular price

Falconer Bros.

The Home of Reliable Garden Seed and Good Groceries . .

Spring Is Now With Us

You must have a change in the clothes you wear

For Wet, Sloppy Days A raincoat, or an umbrella. We have a lar and varied stock of them.

For the Sunshiny Days—Light underwear, prints, ginghams, muslins, zephers, cottons, and silks. We have a large stock of them and the price is rock bottom

Hosiery—In cotton, silk and cashmere. We have sold more hosiery in the past season than any other two seasons, because we have the goods, and the values are great.

Gloves—Have been hard to get, but we have been able to get hold of a nice lot of them, just in.

We take Cash or Produce of all kinds, for our goods, and invite you to come and investigate

D. GEDDES & CO.

Wall Papers

For Everybody

10,000 rolls of it from

4cts to 40c.

Per roll

Suitable for any kind of room. Come early and get a good choice

Some beautiful designs are shown.

The prices are arranged to suit.

First come, first served.

Butter and eggs taken in exchange for goods

STORE CLOSES TUESDAY AT 6 O'CLOCK P.M.

Roppel Bros.

Rural phone, Underwood

LITTLE LOCALS

Mr. and Mrs. Stevens and Frances and Dorothy, returned home last night.

Herb. Ranney was in Milverton.

Miss Bessie Ranney is in Stratford

Miss Margaret Fleming is home for Easter.

COMING EVENTS

LADIES' AID of Presbyterian church will give a tea in the school room on Wednesday April 18th, from 3 to 6 p.m. Ladies bring your work and have a social time. Admission 10c.

ALLENFORD

The news that Pte. Dornan was killed in action, cast a deep gloom over this village. He enlisted in Wilcox, Sask., going to France last May. Pte. Dornan was slightly wounded last October. Since recovering from his wound he was on active duty until recently, when he bravely sacrificed his life for the defence and freedom of our Empire. Pte. Dornan is survived by his mother, brother and two sisters of Allenford, also a sister and two brothers in the West.

Visitors here last week were; Miss Beddle, of Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. D. Bares, Owen Sound; Miss Strang of Stratford; Miss E. M. Parks of Owen Sound, and Miss Eva Hewitson is home for a vacation.

The W. M. S. met in the church basement last week. Mrs Prudham, Wiarton, was present and gave an excellent address. The offering amounted to $17.

BURGOYNE AND DISTRICT

Fine display of wallpaper at Burgoyne store.

Just arrived! A good assortment of wallpaper. Prices right. E. Ferguson.

Dwight McLachlan is in the hospital at Detroit with scarlet fever. He was working on munitions, and was expected to be home to assist in seeding.

Some one should tell the city people not to get in a pucker if their gardens and early vegetables have been covered with freezing snow. Country farmers are taking it quite cool knowing that spring will come in all the better for this late wintry blow.

Pte. Knibb, of Stratford, spent Sunday here. He gave a short sermon after regular service and sang a solo.

Miss Ethel Grieve is home for Easter.

Alex. McDiarmid left for the west this week.

Miss Craig and Miss Ritchie visited Miss Coral McIvor last week.

Neil Swinton leaves this week with some fine horses for the west.

Presbytery Meeting

A special meeting of the Presbytery of Bruce was held in the school room of the Presbyterian church in Port Elgin, on Thursday April 5th, to to consider and deal with two calls to ministers Rev. Mann was moderator, pro tem, and W. A. Mitchell, clerk. There were seven members of the Presbytery present. Revs. Wilson, Gale, Watt and Mann; Elders, MacGillivray, Burgess and Mitchell.

A call from Allandale, Barrie Presbytery to Rev. Mr. Watt, of Burgoyne, was first considered. [illegible] Mr. Wilson, of Walkerton acted for Barrie Presbytery, prosecuting the call. The commissioners from Burgoyne and Dunblane were heard, all of whom spoke in praiseworthy terms of their pastor. The call was then put into Mr. Watt's hands, which was accepted by him and on motion duly seconded and carried his pastorate will end in his present charge April 15th and he will be inducted as pastor at Allandale. Rev. Mr. McCallum of Tara, will act as moderator for Burgoyne.

The call to Rev. John McDougall, D. D., from North Bruce and St. Andrew's, was then pre— then presented by the moderator of the vacancy Rev. Mr. Watt. The call was supported by Neil McGillivray and Alex. McGillivray elders for North Bruce, and J. B. Muir, elder for St. Andrew's. On motion duly seconded and carried, the call was received as a regular Gospel call and forwarded to Owen Sound Presbytery of which Rev. McDougall is a member. Provisional arrangements were made for his induction in North Bruce on April 24th, at 2 pm if he should accept the call.

There were present at the meeting of Presbytery the members of the management board of North Bruce and St. Andrew's and at the close of the meetings of Presbytery, they presented Rev. Mr. Watt with [illegible] in appreciation of his services to their congregations as moderator of sessions during their vacancy. Mr. Watt made a suitable reply.

AUCTION SALE

Wm. McLeod, lot 18, con 11 Bruce Tp has instructed Auctioneer Pearce to hold an auction sale Thursday, April 19th at 1 p.m.

HORSES—Mare 7 years, Mare 5 years in foal to Earl Bickett; 2 yr-old gelding, bred from Earl Bickett; yearling colt, bred from Earl Bickett; Driving mare rising 4 yrs. CATTLE—Fresh cow 8 yr cow 6 yrs, due to calve April 1; cow 3yrs due to calve April 21; Cow 4 yrs. due to calve May 1st; cow 4 years due June 21; farrow cow 7 yrs; 3 heifers 2 yrs; 3 yearlings and a calf.

Implement—M H binder, mower, disc harrow and seed drill. Deering hay rake and spring tooth cultivator; drag and duck foot harrows, plow, 2 furrow plow, cutter, buggy, Bain wagon and box, fanning mill, pulper, DeLaval cream separator, nearly new, 140 ft hay fork rope nearly new, sling ropes, forks, shovels, chains, wire stretcher, etc.

Harness—Double team harness, single harness, third horse harness.

GRAIN and HAY CASH—100 bus. of Banner oats, 60 bus of barley; 20 bus. of spring wheat, 10 tons of hay.

A quantity of household effect will be offered. No reserve as propriotor is going west.

TERMS—$6.00 and under, cash, over that amount 9 months' credit on approved joint notes, 7 per cent per annum off for cash.

UNDERWOOD NEWS

The last week to buy below wholesale genuine Frost wire at Thede and Brill's.

Buy your auto tires at the Hardware. We handle only the best.

Among those home for Easter were: G. H. Hood of Hamilton; Pte. Russel, Windsor; Tena Cole and Violet Young. Those away were: Mrs. G. Bailey to Hanover; Miss Clarkson, Miss McRae, Mr. and Mrs. Simon Roppel, at Port Elgin; Fred Thede at Kitchener; Janet Begg at Glamis.

C. R. Johnson is ill with grippe.

Mrs. Fred Thede is improving through treatment at Kitchener hospital.

The entrance class of boys at S. S. No. 7 school, presented their teacher Miss McRae with a pair of nice kid gloves last week. Miss McRae has been giving the boys special examinations, so that they can be spared for seeding and help on the farms.

Glammis

Home for Easter were: Miss N. Gunn, Miss N. C. McNally, Misses Jean and Katharine McDiarmid, C. J. McKinnon, Lorn Carr. Among those away on the holidays were: Mrs. James Thompson, Mr. McCaulay, Miss Jennie McKernan, Misses M. McLennan and Elizabeth Campbell.

On Wednesday evening Miss Alice Bonnett, 2nd con. Bruce, and Mr. Angus Annes, Bruce, were united in marriage by the Rev. E. A. McMillie. Hearty congratulations are extended to the happy young couple.

Mrs. Tom Thompson, who underwent an operation is home again.

The sad news reached here last week, of the death of Mrs. C. E. Russel, (nee Miss Louise Beeral) of Mt. Hamilton, who passed away on March 21st, after a lingering illness. Her husband, Corp. Russel was killed in action a few months ago. To the bereaved sisters and brothers and two orphan children heartfelt sympathy is extended.

The Ladies' Missionary Society, of St. Paul's church met at the home of Mrs. Campbell on Wednesday afternoon.

Mrs. J. K. McLennan spent Thursday in Clifford, with her sister, Mrs. (Dr.) Black, whom, we regret to report, is very low.

NORTH BRUCE

Irving McVittie went to Guelph hospital on Monday morning to have his foot treated. On Tuesday an operation was performed and a piece of bone was removed.

Three of Mr Geo. Sieffert's children are ill with congestion of the lungs.

Rev. Swartz will hold communion in the U. B. church Sunday at 2.30.

Ladies Aid of the Methodist church meet at the home of Mrs. Wm. Howe April 18th.

Mrs. Geo. Ribey and Mrs. Thos. Howe are visiting at Harriston.

BORN.

BORN—At Meaford April 4th to Mr. and Mrs. T. A. McCarrell, a son, Alan Francis.

DIED

At Escanoga, Mich., on March 9th Bella Dennis, relict of the late Thos. Smith, aged 67 years, formerly of Bruce tp. Two sons survive, James and Finley also two brothers, Finley in Southampton and Hugh 8th of Bruce, four sisters Mrs. McKinnon, Gull Lake, Sask., Mrs. Dennis, 10th of Bruce; Mrs. Hector MacDonald, 10th of Bruce, Mrs. McNeil, of Tiverton.

William McKenzie, an aged and respected resident of Southampton, died last week in his 90th year.

There is no charge for printing news items. The Times welcomes news concerning its readers and their friends.

John McCallum is Councillor

At 8.30 Monday night Clerk Geddes closed the nominations and announced that Mr. John McCallum was the only nominee.

On Tuesday Mr. McCallum qualified, and therefore takes the seat of Councillor Begg, resigned. The attendance at the meeting was small, only 22 ratepayers attending.

Card of Thanks

Mr. and Mrs. Sol Schrank desire to thank the C. O. F. for prompt payment of claims in connection with the death of their son, Lawrence, and also to express gratitude to the local Foresters for their many kindnesses.

News in General

Donald Johnston, north of Port Elgin, on March 31st, did some spring plowing, the first reported.

John Bailey, a prominent man in Arran township for years, died at his home in Tara last week, at the age of 79 years.

M. McIvor has resigned as light-keeper at Chantry Island. John Klippert of Southampton, has been appointed. The salary is now around $700.

Walkerton town council made an official call to the townspeople for prayer on Good Friday. The service was held at night.

Families in this district who receive word of the wounding at the front of soldiers, are requested to notify The Times.

Because the new utility man appointed by Southampton council was also made chief of the fire department, the former chief and his twelve men resigned.

A number of young ladies at Paisley held a bazaar last week, taking in $565. They organized a club to work in the interests of maimed soldiers returning from the battle.

Rowdyism on the part of boys under 15 years is to be put down in Southampton. Last week no less than eight young lads were up before the beak but were let off.

Red Cross of S. S. No. 5 Saugeen have during the past three months made 37 flannel shirts, 16 night shirts, 12 pyjamas, 80 pairs of sox, 5 dozen face cloths.

That famous Indian, Cephas Kahbeege, well known by everyone in this section, has gone to the happy hunting grounds. Cephas had been in failing health for some time.

A quiet wedding was solemnized at the home of Mrs. Hiram Byers, Arran Tp., when her daughter Helen, was married to Gordon Greig. The young couple have many friends in this section, who will extend congratulations.

Mr. H. Stafford, who returned from the West last season with a couple of fine Clydes, has taken up the old home farm on the town line and will work it this year. He put in 50 acres of wheat last fall.

Southampton council took a progressive step at its last meeting when it provided that taxes be made collectable twice yearly, in July and December. Also the constable will look after the dog taxes, and all dogs must wear tags.

Mr. Christopher Carleton died at his home in Detroit, last week, aged 79 years. The late Mr. Carleton was a very prominent man in Huron Township, where he farmed for years. The remains were brought to Kincardine for interment. Mr. Robert Carleton, of the 4th of Bruce, is a son.

Mr. Keith McDonald, of Craiglands, Sask. who has been home on account of the death of his brother, returns to the West this week. Keith has been visiting his parents in Arran, and many old friends were glad to see him after a five year absence.

Good Friday opened with a beautiful snow storm. It knocked enjoyment of the day, from a pleasure standpoint, but it helped mightily the wheat. It began to snow at 5 a. m., and kept it up pretty much all day giving us about 6 inches on the level. The solid freezing of the last few nights has been hard on the wheat

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sparks celebrated the eighth anniversary of their wedding on Friday last, by inviting a number of their friends and neighbors to spend a social evening together. All troubles were forgotten for the evening and everyone enjoyed themselves. The way the married folks enjoyed the dance that followed the games showed clearly that they still felt as young as before they were married. Mrs. Sparks received many nice presents from the guests in memory of the occasion. We wish Mr. and Mrs. Sparks many more happy anniversaries of their wedding—Beacon.

Rev. D. McLennan, Children's Aid Agent, went to Southampton on Friday to investigate the case of two children, who had been left in charge of an aunt by their father, who is a soldier at the front. The children were being very well looked after by the aunt who is quite attached to them, but the whole family of three grown-ups appeared to be living off the money sent home by the soldier, the separation allowance, and the money received from the Patriotic Fund. Rev. Mr. McLennan considered it inadvisable to take the children away as they are being fairly well looked after, but he secured a signed agreement from the aunt to deposit $14 a month in the Savings Bank to the children's credit. A copy of the agreement was left by Mr. McLennan with the Magistrate to insure its being properly carried out.—Telescope.

The Very Newest Furnishings
Hats,
Shoes
Gloves
Ties,
Underwear
Shirts
Etc.
For Men
And
Boys
Are here
In the
Very
Highest
Qualities
And
At the
Lowest
Prices

SUPPOSE

You drop in to-day, and see the elegant, Spring and Summer suits, overcoats and raincoats, for Men, Young men and Boys now being shown here It's really surprising how interested men become in these garments as soon as they see them and try them on. Perhaps you would like to get a better suit for the money than you ever had.

Come Here Then

Bachelor guaranteed suits at $16.50

Other men's suits from 10 to $25

Boys' suits from 3.50 to $13

Drop in and See Them

F. R. BARBER

MEN'S AND BOYS' COMPLETE OUTFITTERS

JUST WATCH HILKER'S

NORTH WINDOW

For the newest in dress and waist silks

Stripe, one yard wide at *$1.50* per yd
Flowered silk marquisette at *$1* per yd
Fancy silk Tussah, in all color, at *75c* yd
Yo San silk, the newest on the market, for *$1.25* per yard

Men's and boy's caps 50c to $1.50
Boys' velvot caps 75c to $1.00
Men's neckwear, 50c to 75c

B. Hilker

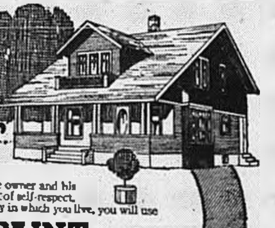
Early Spring

Millinery

See our display
OF
Beautiful Millinery

A good variety of fancy work material in stock

MISS M. BAKER
Arlington Block



Your House Reflects Your Character

You are judged by the house you occupy as much as by the clothes you wear. An unpainted, shabby place, showing evidence of neglect, advertises the character of the owner and his family most unfavorably. It implies carelessness and a lack of self-respect.

If you have a proper pride in your home and the community in which you live, you will use

B-H "ENGLISH" PAINT

With the aid of this guaranteed paint you will have a really fine-looking home at a reasonable cost, which will be a credit to yourself and to your neighbors.

Properly painted, your residence will stand out among the many. Painted with B-H "English" Paint, it will remain for years as fresh looking as the day it was painted.

Have a talk with the merchant who handles B-H "English" Paint in your district. He will gladly supply you with color cards and prices.

J. H. KENNEDY,
PORT ELGIN, Ontario

BRANDRAM-HENDERSON

MONTREAL HALIFAX ST. JOHN TORONTO WINNIPEG EDMONTON CALGARY LIMITED

7

The Port Elgin Times.

Farmers Are Invited To Discuss Their Problems In The Times

YEAR—NO. 16 PORT ELGIN, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1917 $1.50 PER YEAR $2.00 PER YEAR TO UNITED STATES

COMING EVENTS

10c. per line
No notice less than 25c

PANCAKE SUPPER—The White School Patriotic Society will give a pancake and maple syrup supper at S. M. Elliott's, Wednesday, April 18. Good program, supper from 5.30 to 9. Admission 25 cents. Everybody come.

"DOUBLE-CROSSED" A lively one act comedy, will be given by the young people of the Soldiers' Friend Club, in the town hall, Friday evening April 27th. The Southampton orchestra will be present, and there will also be choruses, recitations, solos, instrumentals and drills. Reserve seats 35 cents. A good time promised, and a worthy cause helped. See bills for further particulars.

THE MARKETS

	April 18 1917	April 18 1916
Butter, per lb........	35......	30
Eggs, per doz........	28......	20
Hogs, per cwt	15 75....	10 65
Wheat, per bus.....	2 00....	90
Oats, per bus........	75....	40
Flour, per cwt	8 75....	
Beef, live, per cwt.	12 00	

BORN—On April 8th to Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Russell, North Bruce, a son.

Miss Edna Rushton is visiting in Kincardine.

Mrs. Carson, Desboro, visited Mr. and Mrs. John Rushton last week.

Rev. E. M. Gischler is attending the annual conference of the Evangelical conference which convenes at Mildmay this week, under the presidancy of Bishop Breyfogel, of Pa., Mr. Gischler is one of the secretaries, and an examiner of junior preachers.

About 11 o'clock Monday night a prolonged whistle blowing made many citizens curious. In fact several believed help were needed, and came up town, only to find that the traction engine of Mr. Leeder's which had been used in the afternoon for wood cutting, and steam left up, had its whistle blown by a number of young lads.

Fine display of wallpaper at Burgoyne store.

Just arrived! A good assortment of wallpaper. Prices right. E. Ferguson, Burgoyne store.

CONDENSED ADVERTISING

SEED OATS FOR SALE—O. A. C. No. 72. Apply at Times Office.

FOR SALE—House and two lots with fruit trees, on Gustavus Street near school. Apply Miss Jennie McKay Port Elgin.

FOUND—A gold brooch with engraving. Owner call at Mrs. H. Bolender's. 16-1tc.

LOST—Large size self-filling Waterman fountain pen, between high school and Mr. H. McLaren's. Finder please return to Times office.

FORD CAR FOR SALE—1916 model. T. nickel plated, extra tire, and other extras all for $400. Only run 3500 miles. Apply H. Katz at Queen's hotel.

MONEY TO LOAN—Private money to loan. A few good snaps in Real Estate. Apply J. A. Chapman. 14-4tc.

A THOROUGHLY up to date, two and a half years course is offered to young ladies desirous of becoming graduate nurses. Pupils receive board, room, laundry, uniform, also allowance after acceptance. For further particulars write Superintendent Titusville Hospital, Titusville, Penn. U. S. A. 14-3tc.

HENS WANTED—We are paying good prices for live hens just now. Phone or drop a card to B. ZELKIND, Port Elgin.

BLACKSMITHING

N. EIDT, Blacksmithing, horse-shoeing, and general repairs, Tire-setting a specialty

NOTICE

H. Katz has returned and will open in his old stand, next to the North End Store, a stock of Men's and Ladies' wear, valued at $2,500, will be sold at bargain prices.

We are only remaining long enough to dispose of these goods.

Open To-Day

Take advantage of this opportunity

H. KATZ,

Dominion Day For Red Cross

The Red Cross ladies can begin to plan to assist the Dominion Committee, for at the annual meeting last Friday, the committee decided to hold its annual celebration, and to give all the money, after expenses are paid, to the Red Cross.

The committee decided to have the usual big program, with races for the afternoon and fireworks in the evening, and relay race as the leading features.

There was a fine attendance at the meeting, those present being, Messrs. H. H. Stevens, R. J. Ranney, E. R. Sayles, J. J. George, B. Hilker, Dunc. Falconer, G. McMurray, F. R. Barber, Jos. Collard, W. Bray, Dr. Power, G. McLaren, A. E. Eaton, H. Blindauer, R. C. Crawford, J. S. Cameron, H. Koebke.

Regrettable features of the meeting were the resignations of Treasurer Falconer and Secretary Crawford, who claimed that pressure of their business made it impossible for them to attend the meetings and look after the books. There were many expressions of regret, and a vote of thanks was placed on the minutes for their splendid services. The offices were combined, and E. R. Sayles made secretary-treasurer.

The new officers are: President—R. J. Ranney; Vice president, B. Hilker; Chairman, J. J. George; executive—Messrs. Stevens, Barber, G. McLaren, Falconer, Crawford, Dr. Power, C. E. Schwartz, H. Blindauer, McMurray, Pattison, Eaton, J. D. Falconer.

Railway committee, Messrs Stevens, Cameron and Sayles.

A special committee, composed of R. J. Ranney, J. W. Pattison, Dr. Power, Dr. Philps and H. Mulvency was appointed to have charge of the racing arrangements.

Despite the fact that no other celebration has such cheap admission charge, the Port Elgin Dominion Day committee still stays with the 25c and 15c. For 27 years they have given popular prices, and with the help of all the citizens and the people of the country in patronizing the affair, they can still give the old popular price.

ONE OF THE 160TH. BATT.

PTE. DAN. PERRY

NORTH BRUCE

Report of G. S. C. meeting held at Richardson's, April 10th. 11 pairs pyjamas were started and 7 finished. Next meeting to be at A. Schell's. 8 present. 35 cents collection.

Mr. Geo Ament received word on Tuesday of the death of his son, Noah, at Kindersley, Sask. The remains will be sent to Listowel, for interment Friday. No particulars are to hand as yet.

CARD OF THANKS

Pte. Colin J. McArthur, returns his thanks to Burgoyne Red Cross ladies for a gift of a fine pair of mitts. They were much appreciated.

A Good Investment

Any person having sums of money from $100 up, to invest for one to five year terms at 5½% interest payable twice yearly, call on D. C. Cavin, Port Elgin.

Public Notice

The undersigned has in stock a fine lot of buggies. We can also supply the famous Gilson gas engines and other goods of same make. We keep machine and plow repairs, binder twine, machine and motor oil, cream separator oil and raw boiled linseed oil, axle and cup grease, castor oil, cylinder oil, turpentine, coal oil, etc. What about your coal? I have made arrangements with my old company for this year's supply of coal, and have already booked orders for 400 tons, for May and June delivery. I am also agent for the Waterloo Manufacturing Company.

ADAM HELLER, Farmers' Supply House, Port Elgin. 15 4tc.

ORANGES!

Another shipment of the celebrated Golden Orange Brand, California's sweetest Sunkist fruit.

Try a dozen, only 30 cents

Now on sale at

FALCONER BROTHERS

Carry On!

For the Christ, the crucified,
Carry on!
For the soldiers who have died
Carry on!
England's flag so long adored
Is the banner of the Lord—
His the cannon, His the sword:
Carry on and on! Carry on!

Through the night of death and tears,
Carry on!
Through the hour that scars and sears,
Carry on!
Legions in the flame-torn sky,
Armies that go reeling by,
Only once can each man die:
Carry on!

For the things you count the best,
Carry on!
Take love with you, leave the rest,
Carry on!
Though the fight be short or long,
Men of ours, O brave and strong,
Yours will be the victor's song:
Carry on and on! Carry on!

V. S.

TOWN TOPICS

Flour took a rise last week, also beef.

Miss Winnie Munro has returned to Toronto.

Mrs. Willoughby has returned from a vacation at Detroit.

Dan Black, has returned to London, where he is engaged as a mason.

Mrs. Wm. Sutherland is in rather poor health at present

Miss Nellie Bailey, has been on a visit to Owen Sound.

Mrs. Shier and daughter of Gorrie, are guests of Mrs. Darling.

Miss Ruby Eidt was home from her school at Baden, last week.

Mr. Hugh McLaren is in Walkerton and Chatsworth this week.

Martin Welsh went to Toronto last week, and enlisted in a battery there.

Mrs. John Henderson, has been visiting in Durham.

Misses Lena, Gladys and Della McFadden, were home for a few days last week.

Alex Mann, was home over the week end. He is now a member of the 65th Battery forming at Toronto for overseas

Clean-up time! Begin early to make the back yard and the alleys look as tidy as the front.

Mr. Irwin Husson, of Guelph, was in town over the week-end at Mr. H. Crowe's.

Rev. Mr. Swartz of Kitchener, held quarterly services in the U. B. church Sunday.

Miss M. Shier, spent the holidays with her mother here, returning Saturday to Toronto.

Mrs. M. T. Reinhart, of Stratford, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Thede.

Lieut. McClellan, of the Canadian Engineers, was recruiting in Port Elgin last week.

Mrs. Husson has returned to Guelph, after a visit here. Her mother, Mrs. Crowe, accompanied her for a visit.

Lieut. Kenneth Slater, of the air service, and in the recent big attack, is reported killed. He is a cousin of Mr. C. Currier.

Auctioneer Cavin conducted a sale at Mr. John Bennett's last week. Cows went up to $124, 2-year old steers $94, and yearlings $48.

The local stores and business houses begin the Thursday afternoon closing first week in May. Surrounding towns are also considering using the same afternoon.

Masters Kenneth and Cameron MacGillivray of Hamilton, sons of Rev. Capt. A. H. Macgillivray made a trip to Port Elgin last week visiting their grandmother Mrs. A. Macgillivray.

Mr. C. Gilbert has returned to Toronto, after a holiday at home. Charlie is in the Grand Trunk freight offices at Toronto, where he has charge of a department.

Mr. Martin has bought a Ford car, which will be used in his bakery business. Bread now delivered by horse and rig and by train to surrounding places will be delivered by motor.

Mrs. Bellback has returned to town after recovering from a severe illness while in Hamilton. Her husband, Pte. Roy Bellback, who has been in France since last summer, is now in the hospital suffering from blood-poisoning.

A short time ago the pupils of Dept. 2 of the public school wrote letters of the work they were doing for Red Cross Of the lot Greta Bock's was selected and published in Toronto. Last week Greta received a neat booklet from Col. Belcher for her work.

Mr. W. H. Robertson, milk dealer, has introduced the new sanitary milk tickets in his business, and now the tickets are only used once and destroyed. Mr. Robertson is right up-to-date in his methods. The ticket was designed and made in The Times print-shop.

The death occurred last week of Barbara Twell, in her 78th year. Deceased had been failing in health for some time. She was a resident for more than forty years. Her husband predeceased her 42 years ago. She was a Canadian, a native of New Brunswick; and was well-known and highly respected in this community. Services were held at her late home on Wednesday night, interment taking place at London Thursday. Four daughters survive: Mrs. McKellar, of London; Mrs. T. H. Webster, Elora; Mrs. Walker, St. Paul; Mrs. Geo. Fisher, Port Elgin.

Bull Dog overalls and smocks, for good wear. North End Store.

Missing Line Contest in Full Swing

The Missing Line Contest is creating lots of interest among Times readers, and as a result the first mails after last week's issue had appeared brought in several contestants' lines.

This contest has no conditions. It is open to everyone both young and old. Through this Missing Line Contest, Port Elgin will be quite extensively advertised as a health resort. Times readers are at liberty to invite their friends to send in their lines, whether they are subscribers or not.

There are three prizes, as stated last week, and the judges are the same gentlemen as in the previous Limerick contest.

The verse for which the missing line is wanted is as follows:

There was an old lady named Cleaver
Who had rheumatics, measles and fever.
She selected The Port
For a health resort

. . . .

Here are some suggested lines. Can you do better? Think it over. Contest open till May 2nd. But better to send your missing line in early.

'Cause she knew her diseases would leave her.

And all her diseases did leave her.

Now she's cured, all diseases did leave her.

And made no mistake in it either.

And she soon was as spry as a beaver.

And quite soon they decided to leave her.

And now her husband can't believe her.

And her troubles she thought soon would leave her.

And soon found her troubles to leave her.

And now she's as healthy as ever.

But to leave her old home it did grieve her.

And soon got a man to squeeze her.

Because she admired the trees 'ere.

Knowing our climate would soon relieve her.

Knowing our doctors would never deceive her.

'Cause she knew that while there her diseases would leave her.

For she knew that old Port could relieve her.

And now all her troubles will leave her.

But her sickness, it seems, would not leave her.

And she was not deceived, either.

And the Port people sympathized her

For she was a jolly old skeezer.

And now she eats meat and taters

LITTLE LOCALS

Pte. M. H. Millen of Paisley, is in the list of wounded.

Pte. Earl Hendry in a letter to his mother says he is recovering nicely and that he will soon be to the trenches.

Miss Mina Grafton after spending the winter with her aunt, Mrs. McKenzie, left for Goderich to-day.

The Junior League of the Methodist church had a social time in the vestry of the church, in honor of Arthur and Mildred Kaake, who leave shortly for Toronto.

Mr. R. Caldwell, of Chinook, Alberta, in renewing for The Times, says: "We are greatly interested in the letters from the boys at the front, and the features of the soldiers. We are having a backward spring here, and have done nothing on the land yet." People in this district also note the backward spring, but apparently it is general.

The Soldiers Friend Club have sent parcels to the following boys in France: V. Lamont, H. Gear, J. McDuff, Fred Sees, A. Christian, R. Thomson, F. Geddes, D. Darling, E. Geddes, S. Harman, S. Morton, M. Moulton, and Mr. Starling. Each box contained: 1 pair socks, pair of towels, candy, peanuts, nut bars, soap, oxo, chocolates, candles and etc. The girls intend sending to each Port Elgin boy, those in France first.

BURGOYNE AND DISTRICT

Mr. Alex. McCannel, arrived home last week from a month's trip to Montana, where he was on business. The ex-Warden notes that things are backward in Montana. They have much cold wind there also. He rather expected to see our farmers into the seeding, but apparently the season is backward all over the country.

The young people had a great time last Thursday at one of their debating evenings. The subject was "Resolved that horses are of more use than autos." and it provided first-rate argument. Those on the affirmative were Georgina Burgess, J. D. Lyness, Ruby McIvor, and on the negative were Alice Burgess, Jean McLean, and Reua Gowanlock. The horses had the winning defenders. The young people are developing some excellent debaters, and the organization is creating much interest in the community.

The Red Cross shipped in the month of March, 28 pairs socks, 48 towels, 3 housewives, 12 dozen mouth wipes, 1 dozen face cloths, 1 pkg old cotton. 1 pair socks was donated by Mrs. Alex. Geddes.

Miss Felicia Wallace spent Easter holidays at her home at French Bay.

Getting Ready

Last week The Times published a list of Conservative officers for this district. This week there is considerable activity among the Liberals. They have yet to select a man, and if an election should come as soon as some men think, their candidate will hardly have time to turn around. The Kincardine Reporter, whose editor is Mr. J. J. Hunter, hinted last week that a big gun may be brought in. From observation the Liberals of this riding would hardly like that.

There are men in this riding well-known, capable, and honest, and whether win or lose, Liberals should select one of their own county men. The following are prominent, and often spoken of: J. J. Hunter, J. Malcolm, Kincardine; Alex Mewhinney, Arch McLean, Bruce township; Alex. McCannell, Saugeen; Warden Izzard, Inspector Bald, Port Elgin; J. E. Campbell, Hepworth; G. Kastner, Wiarton.

President Chambers will likely call for a convention first week in May, and it may be at Port Elgin. Most men attending the meeting now come in cars. Last convention brought out 200 Liberals.

Rev. Mr. Watt Given Send-Off

Rev. Mr. Watt was given a farewell by the congregations of Burgoyne and Dunblane, on Wednesday night. It was a great surprise to both the pastor and Mrs. Watt. They were invited to come over to the church about 8 o'clock, the whole affair being kept very quiet.

Mr. Alex. Geddes was made chairman, and a short program of speech and song was carried out, after which Mr. and Mrs. Watt were called to the front, and Mr. Walter Gowanlock read an address setting forth the appreciation of the people and their regret at the separation, while Mr. Will Pierson presented on behalf of the churches, a purse containing $75. Miss McTaggart, on behalf of the ladies presented Mrs. Watt with an address and a life membership in the Women's Mission Circle. Rev. Mr. Watt replied briefly, expressing his sorrow at separating from a people he loved so well. He greatly appreciated the many kindnesses which had been always given to himself and his family, and he would never forget the people.

Speeches were made by Reeve Christie, John Scott, Alex McLachlan, J. T. Wallace, John Pierson, songs by R. Pierson, and the Pierson family, music by the orchestra and gramophone music by J. Menzies, recitations by Olive Lyness and Master Sang.

Refreshments were served, and a very enjoyable time was spent.

REV. W. J. WATT

On Sunday Rev. Mr. Watt closed his pastorate at Burgoyne and Dunblane. At each service the church was filled. In the morning baptismal service was performed on two little ones.

Mr. Watt took occasion to say, during his discourse in the morning, which was preached especially for children, that he regretted deeply his separation, but he knew the friendships he had formed would last. Distance, time or place could make no difference to friendships that were real. He appreciated the many kind things done for him and his family. He had tried to do his part, and he felt that his work had been blest. Mr. Watt hoped that the new pastor would have the heartiest support of everyone. "You can show your love for me by your whole-hearted support of the new pastor," said Mr. Watt.

In Mr. Watt's removal the community generally loses a worthy man. His influence has been great among the young people, and he leaves a thriving and active church in all branches. Mr. Watt associated himself much with men, and his counsel was sought in many ways. He has proved a pastor of rare qualities, and the departure of Mr. and Mrs. Watt is a distinct loss.

Soon be time to swat the fly. Meantime be sure to wash the milk bottle.

Dr. Scanlan went to Toronto Saturday. Rev. Mr. Hallman took the services in the Methodist church, in the morning. No service in evening.

Special prayer was offered in the Baptist church Sunday by Rev. Buckberrough, for the soldiers and sailors, and for those who mourn the slain in battle.

Lieut. Mansell Scanlan Killed in Action

Dr. Scanlan received notification Friday that his son Mansell had been killed in action.

Lieut. Scanlan enlisted at Regina and was a city editor on The Leader paper. General regret is felt here.

Can't Prove a Homestead

Mr. James Parr of Crestwynd, Sask., says: "Here's my subscription. I am a little late, but always keep the old home paper coming. We can't prove up a "homestead" here without The Times. We had a very cold winter here, and nothing done at seeding yet. Men are scarce, and wages run from $45 to $70 per month. However, the farmers realize, as never before that a bumper crop is expected, and greatly needed this year, and they'll do all they can."

BUYERS' GUIDE

RATES—Contracts for 50[illegible] lines or over in a year 5c a line; regular weekly users of liners, 8c per line casual users of liners, 10c per line Black type, count two lines for one.

New whitewear at South End.

See McFadden about a new buggy.

Epsom Salts, 5c a lb. at South End,

Ladies, go to B. Hilker's for your Camisoles.

Only 100 caps left at Falconer Bros. 25c and 50c each.

Over $500 worth of men's and ladies shoes to go at less than cost. H. Katz.

Spring work shoes. See our stock, our prices are right. North End Store.

We invite you to shop with us. We save you money at McMurray's.

See H. Katz for bargains in women's shoes and apparel.

Get your garden seeds at Falconer Bros.

Neilson's chocolates—once used always used—you get them at Koebke's

Flower and Garden seeds—Rennie's and D. M. Ferry's. North End store.

A hat for every head, 25c, 50c, 75c, and $1.00. Your choice at Falconer Bros.

McFadden for buggies, cream separators, implements, etc.

Only 100 hats left at Falconer Bros. good ones, too, 75c, $1.00 and $1.25.

Ladies go to B. Hilker's for your voile waists, $1.50 to $3.00.

Big clearing sale of hundreds of Felt hats, 25c to $1.00 at Falconer Bros.

Shelf after shelf of running shoes for all ages at Falconer Bros.

New Skirting and suiting at the South End.

See McFadden for implements. We make prices right.

See the spring coats and coating at the South End.

McFadden sells the high-grade McLaughlin buggies.

Just try our chocolates. They are the best money can buy. McMurray.

Rennie's and Ferry's garden seeds at South End.

Try Koebke for your next grocery or fruit order

The right place for men's work shirts, overalls and heavy shoes is Barber's.

Try Eaton's Butcher shop for Coleman's hams and rolls.

Farmers Notice. We expect another car flour and feed this week. North End Store.

Falconer Bros. are clearing their lines of men's English rain coats at greatly reduced prices.

Ladies go to B. Hilker for your Georgette crepe waists $5.00. Cheaper than Eatons.

We sow. We grow. We know. You will make no mistake by buying your your garden seeds at Falconer Bros.

Wanted—Eggs, and choice butter in pound prints. We pay you cash for them. G. McMurray.

For school shoes with real service in them see this range for boys and girls at Falconer Bros.

Men's guaranteed suits at $16.50 in blues, and fancy worsteds. Come and try them on. F. R. Barber.

Clover and Timothy seed. A full stock re-cleaned. Government stamped seed. North End Store.

Koebke sells Neilson's soldier chocolate. Send a bar to your soldier boy at the front

Just arrived, a splendid assortment of Misses and children's wash dresses. Prices 50c to $1.75 each. North End Store.

Our new spring suits, rain coats, shoes, shirts, etc. are priced to save dollars for you and build trade for us. F. R. Barber.

Bring your cream to Jas. George and Son, for the Walkerton Creamery. It is tested and paid for right on the spot Call and get a can.

Farmers Notice

Farmers, we have a large stock of heavy work shoes, in tan and black oil grains, kips, men's calf and black elk. These are goods we ordered a long time ago, and have carried in stock. We are selling them much below to-day's price. Also fine shoes for men and boys.

PROTECT YOURSELF

By buying these goods now. F. R. Barber.

ZAM-BUK

Purely Herbal—No poisonous coloring
Antiseptic—Stops blood-poison
Soothing—Ends pain and smarting, etc.
Pure—Best for baby's rashes.
Heals all sores.

50c. box. All Druggists and Stores

New Kingdom of Arabia

"The announcement of the formation of the 'new kingdom of Arabia' a few days ago failed to elicit in America the interest which the vast extent of territory involved would seem to warrant," according to a war geography bulletin issued by the United States National Geographic Society from its Washington headquarters. "The area of the Arabian peninsula, including that region known as Arabia Petraea and the Syrian desert, is about equal to the area of all the United States east of the Mississippi River plus Texas," continues the bulletin, "and it extends through more than 21 degrees of latitude, so that if transposed to this continent its northern boundary would coincide with the northern parts of Arkansas, while its southern tip would reach far beyond the northern border of Nicaragua in Central America.

"Having a maximum length equal to the distance between Montreal and the southern extremity of Florida, and a maximum breadth corresponding to the airline distance between New York city and Omaha, Neb., this great southwestern extremity of the continent of Asia is very sparsely settled, the estimates of its population varying more than 100 per cent. One authority places the number at 7,500,000, which is conceded to be excessive, while an ultra conservative figure is 3,500,000.

"Fully one-third of the Arabian peninsula is a waste of sand, the three most extensive of the barren regions being the great Nafud or Red Desert, the Syrian Desert and the Dahna Desert. And in addition to this wholly hopeless area there is a vast extent of territory where the supply of water is so sporadic that the land cannot support a settled population. The inhabitants are divided into two great classes—the nomadic Bedouins, who move from place to place as pasturage for their flocks of sheep and goats and their herds of horses and camels is exhausted, and the Fellahs, who follow agricultural pursuits in the small fertile areas and where wells and cisterns are relied upon to store up the rain water of the wet season.

"While the early despatches from Mecca, the capital of the newly formed kingdom, were silent on the subject, it is probable that the Grand Shereef, Hussein Ben Ali, is building his hope of empire chiefly on the three provinces of Hejaz, Asir and Yemen, which extend from the Sinai peninsula along the northeastern shore of the Red Sea to the British protectorate of Aden. In these provinces are the largest cities of the peninsula—Mecca, Jidda, Hodeida, Medina and Yambu. Both Hejaz and Yemen are vilayets of the Turkish empire and are governed by officials sent out from Constantinople. Asir is the home of a warlike, mountainous tribe, which has successfully opposed numerous attempts of the Turks to subjugate its members. Asir lies between Hejaz and Yemen and its valleys are among the most fertile in Arabia.

"Several important political divisions of Arabia doubtless will be unmolested by the Grand Shereef. Among these are the Sinaitic peninsula, a dependency of Egypt, which extends into the Red Sea, between the Gulf of Suez on the west and the Gulf of Akaba on the east; the British protectorate of Aden occupying the most southern extremity of Arabia and extending along the Gulf of Aden, its area being about 9,000 square miles, and the independent state of Oman, with a coast line of nearly 1,000 miles, along the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman, and embracing an area of 82,000 square miles.

"The provinces of Hejaz and Yemen have a combined area about equal to the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, but with a population scarcely exceeding a million, whereas the equivalent American area supports more than 24,000,000 inhabitants.

"In this restricted sections of Arabia, near the mountains, where the torrents bring down a sufficient supply of water, the soil yields abundant crops of wheat, barley, tobacco, sugar, indigo, cotton and coffee, while the date palm and the banana flourish luxuriantly. The flocks of sheep and goats, and the famous Arabian horses are the chief resources of the country, while from Oman comes the highly prized Oman dromedaries, noted for their speed and strength. The mineral wealth of the new kingdom is somewhat doubtful, although iron, copper, basalt, lead coal and asphaltum are known to exist, while the precious stones include emeralds, onyx, carnelian and agate. The pearl fisheries of the Persian Gulf are among the richest in the world, and these waters also yield quantities of sponges.

"Travellers ascribe to the Arabs many virtues. They are a proud and earnest people, sharp witted, courageous, temperate and hospitable, but when wronged are bloodthirsty and vengeful. One of their most striking characteristics is their great love for poetry. The children of the nomads, as well as the offspring of the fellahs, are early taught to read, write and calculate, as might be expected of the descendants of that race which gave us our Arabic numerals."

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

SPECIALISTS
Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin, Kidney, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases.

Call or send history for free advice. Medicine furnished in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Consultation Free
DRS. SOPER & WHITE
25 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

Please Mention This Paper.

Minard's Liniment Co., Ltd.

Gents,—I have used your Minard's Liniment in my family and also in my stables for years, and consider it the best medicine obtainable.

Yours truly,
ALFRED ROCHAV.
Proprietor Roxton Pond Hotel and Livery Stables.

Minard's Liniment lumberman's friend

THIS FISH A BUTCHER

And He Carries His Saw in His Ugly Mouth at All Times.

Moral of this fish story is, the value of anything depends on how it is used. A safety match used to light a beacon lamp and another match used to set fire to a city have widely separated ranks in the realm of utility. On the same principle of values the sawfish belongs near the bottom rank in the ocean kingdom.

His saw, the presence of which you may have guessed already, consists of a long, beaklike mouth decorated with many sharp, firm spines. It varies in length with the size of the fish, some monsters twenty feet long carrying saws six feet long and a foot wide.

A saw, like a match, varies in value according to the way it is used. That's where the sawfish makes a fizzle of life. Think how much good he could accomplish by using his saw on harbors choked up with weeds, channels blocked with logs and lagoons crowded with trees and undergrowth.

Instead of a carpenter, a road builder, a farmer, the sawfish becomes a butcher. He swishes his saw this way and that quite recklessly and cuts up smaller fish into steaks and sausage; then he eats the pieces.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS AN EXCELLENT REMEDY

When the baby is ill—when he is constipated, has indigestion; colds, simple fevers or any others of the many minor ills of little ones—the mother will find Baby's Own Tablets an excellent remedy. They regulate the stomach and bowels thus banishing the cause of most of the ills of childhood. Concerning them Mrs. Paul Binette, Cheneville, Que., writes: "I can recommend Baby's Own Tablets to all mothers as I have used them for my little ones—the mothers will find Baby's Own Tablets an excellent remedy." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE OLD AND NEW.

Constanza, Roumanian Seaport, of Old-new Character.

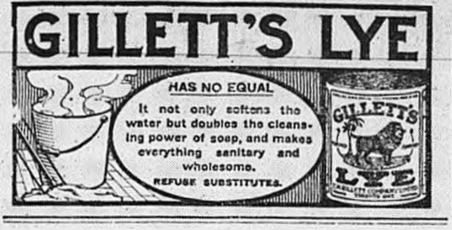
Constanza, the important Roumanian seaport and fortress on the Black Sea, which has figured so prominently in the news of late, is one of those new-old towns that are so characteristic of the Balkans. The Balkans are, of course, replete with towns once famous in ancient history that are, to-day, either little more than villages or have taken on a wonderful new development and are expanding, once more, into great and prosperous cities. The long [illegible] years of "Ottoman sleep," which fell upon most of these places in the thirteenth or fourteenth century, has now, for some time, been broken, and a general renaissance has, for the last forty or fifty years, everywhere characterized the liberated countries.

By the treaty of Berlin, which obliged Roumania to accept the "swamps of the Danube" and a recognition of her independence in exchange for that portion of Bessarabia ceded to her in 1856, she, of course, acquired possession of the ancient seaport of Constanza the Kustendji of the Turkish days. With a commendable energy she set about making the best of her new possessions. Constanza was taken in hand with a will. Very large sums of money were freely expended on the harbor and docks, whilst the town itself was laid out with broad streets and adorned with beautiful buildings. It is a city of mosques and churches, for, in a population of some 27,000, which is more than double what it was some sixteen years ago, all manner of religions are represented. It is, indeed, a curiously polyglot city, and Turk and Greek, Roumanian and Bulgar, the Jew and the Armenian, rub shoulders in the streets or on the quays; or, at any rate, so they did before the war.

In the matter of manufacture, Constanza devotes itself chiefly to the work of tanning and to the making of petroleum drums; but it is as a great port of transit that the town is particularly famous. Ever since the railway to Bucharest, which commences the passage of the Danube and its marshes at Tchernavoda, was completed, in 1895, Constanza has been growing in importance in this respect. Immense quantities of grain, in normal times, pass through the port, and it was until the outbreak of the war in 1914, the transfer point for the great overland journey to Constantinople and the Near East from London, Paris, Brussels, Berlin, Vienna and Budapest, and, indeed, from all over the continent. The service between Constanza and Constantinople was conducted by state-owned steamers, which included the fast mail and passenger boats in connection with the Ostend and Orient expresses.

Constanza occupies a site close to the ancient Tomi, at one time the chief city of the Euxine. It lies at the [illegible] ward end of the Great Wall of [illegible] and research goes to show that in ancient times a fortified town, [illegible] a place of no little importance. There are considerable remains of ancient masonry, walls, pillars and so on; whilst a number of inscriptions, found in the town itself and in the neighborhood, show that it was at Tomi that the poet Ovid spent those eight years of exile about which he complains so bitterly throughout the five books of the "Tristia."

In the fourth century Constantine the Great changed the name of the port to Constantiana in honor of his sister, and during the later Roman period, notably in the reign of Theodosius, the city passed through a period of great prosperity. It lay, however, too near the confines of the empire to be safe for very long, once the great decline set in, and it early passed under the control of the Bulgars, and later of the Turks. It was bombarded by the Russians in the war of 1812, and some seventeen years later was surrendered to the same power without any effort being made to defend it. Something over two years ago, only a few weeks before the outbreak of the war, Constanza was the scene of a famous meeting between King Carol of Roumania and the Czar of Russia.—Exchange.



GILLETT'S LYE
HAS NO EQUAL
It not only softens the water but doubles the cleansing power of soap, and makes everything sanitary and wholesome.
REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house

LATEST FASHION TIPS.

Ornaments of leaves, wreaths of fruit or flowers, quills, feathers, bows, embroidery, tinsel trimming and applique are the touches that Paris milliners have added to the spring hats.

With grace of line that defies description, the artistic combinations of color and the beautiful turns of the brims, a general effect is obtained that is well epitomized in the word "chic."

* * *

Washable satin and crepe de Chine are economical in the end they may be washed and pressed if great care is brought to bear on the operation.

* * *

Voile is one of the fabrics for summer wear, which in the fine qualities can hardly be beaten for downright beauty.

* * *

The bias plaid at which many a woman looks dubiously will not sag because it is woven in the great realm of fashion.

* * *

Apparently the tassel can do no wrong in the great realm of fashion.

* * *

While many of the new coats rather fit, frocks are waistless.

* * *

Shirring and cordings are seen in many ways.

* * *

The beaded bag is ubiquitous.

"So you take an academic interest in Wall street?" "Yes." "And what sort of interest is that?" "Oh, the kind a man takes who has never had any money and never expects to have any."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Old Dutch
quickly removes stains and spots from such things as oil-cloth table tops

How Did He Know.

They had been spooning a bit, and when she raised her face from his shoulder and they both observed the white streak on his coat, he patted her affectionately, and said:

"Never mind, dearie; it will all brush off."

At this the young thing began to sob. "Oh, Harry," she exclaimed, hiding her head again on his shoulder, "how do you 'know?'"—Everybody's Magazine.

New Separate Coats.

For spring, of course.

Lengths half or three-quarters.

Loose, easy-fitting lines favored.

Mostly high-waisted models, mostly belted.

Usually normal or large armholes, but raglans occasionally.

Sport checks, but plain and solid rather than striped or checked.

Materials favored are light weight burellas and velours de laine.

Minard's Liniment Used by Physicians

Spring Chic.

—Redingote effects.
—Shoulder-cape coats.
—Vested suit jackets.
—Black satin afternoon frocks.
—Foulards combined with woollens.
—Serges embroidered Oriental-wise.

Why patch up an old mistake when it is so easy to make a new one?

2 IN 1
SHOE POLISHES
A "2 in 1 Shoe Polish" is made for every use. For Black Shoes, "2 in 1 Black" (paste) and "2 in 1 Black Combination" (paste and liquid) for White Shoes, "2 in 1 White Cake" (cake) and "2 in 1 White Liquid" (liquid); for Tan Shoes, "2 in 1 Tan" (paste) and "2 in 1 Tan Combination" (paste and liquid).
10c Black—White—Tan 10c
F. F. DALLEY CO. OF CANADA LTD., Hamilton, Can.
QUICK—HANDY—LASTING

A WOMAN WHO DARED.

Boston Will Honor Memory of Anne Hutchinson.

Rome, which in the sixteenth century burned Giordano Bruno at the stake in the Campo di Fiori for heresy, in the nineteenth century reared a statue in his honor on the very spot where it had put him to death, and the space at the base of this statue is a place of frequent assembly, a sort of popular forum, for the Romans of to-day.

Boston is about to show that it can also exactly reverse its estimation of a proscribed citizen. There is now on hand a growing subscription for a public statue here of Ann Hutchinson, a woman whom Boston banished in 1638 for heresy and for that strange form of sedition which consisted of an attempt to undermine the influence of the ministry.

There is every reason to believe that the subscription will be a success, and a spirited model of the proposed statue is already in existence. An interesting circumstance, surely, for there is not now in Boston a statue of a woman, although there are several which were made by women.

The city which banished Anne Hutchinson for her seditious preaching will not only honor her signally, but will honor her above all its other daughters—above her singers, such as Lydia Sigourney, Julia Ward Howe, or Lucy Larcom; her prose writers, such as Louisa M. Alcott, Sarah Orne Jewett, Lydia Maria Child and Mercy Warren; her thinkers and lecturers, such as Lucy Stone, Margaret Fuller, Mary A. Livermore, Ellen H. Richards; or her many just great women in every moral and intellectual way, such as Elizabeth Peabody and Mary Moody Emerson. Before all these, we say, will be honored the woman who long ago led the revolt against the rule that "your women shall keep silence in the churches."

Anne Hutchinson must surely have been a great woman in several respects. Without great intellectual the material error—although it may have been based upon the most accurate of spiritual classifications—of putting more of the clergy into the class of goats than into the class of sheep. In fact, she found but about two besides herself who possessed the covenant of grace. And as Boston of that date was a pure theocracy, Anne Hutchinson was doomed when at last challenged, and could be proved to have "traduced" the majority of the ministers.

Her banishment followed as a matter of course; but we may accept it as an evidence of her personal power that she was condemned to no more dreadful fate than to go and live in Rhode Island. It was there, on the island of Aquidneck, that Anne Hutchinson did the greatest thing that she ever did, in founding a community where it was decreed that no one should ever be "accounted a delinquent for doctrine."

For enunciating in practical form that sublime doctrine, which in time became the corner-stone of our nation, Anne Hutchinson deserves a statue in the city which is most closely associated with her name and fame. But, if the statue is erected somewhere in Boston, we may expect it to become, as the statue of Bruno has become in Rome, a peculiar shrine for those who commend it as a virtue to speak out one's opinions boldly, even if—let us say especially if—they are at variance with the general opinion of the community.—Boston Transcript.

ANTIQUES
Have you any old articles of merit which you are desirous of disposing of—such as Antique Furniture, Old Plate, Brassware, Prints, Engravings, Old Arms, Armour, Curios, etc.? If so, you will find it of interest to you to consult us.
ROBERT JUNOR
62 KING ST. E., HAMILTON, ONT.
THE HOUSE FOR GIFTS.
Importers and Dealers in China, Glass, Fancy Goods and Antiques.

MAKES HARNESS PLIABLE
EUREKA HARNESS OIL.
softens harness, makes it tougher, stronger.
Penetrates into the leather, closing the pores to water—leather's greatest enemy.
THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY, Limited
Branches Throughout Canada

Ask for Minard's and take no other

He who has once despised the laws of nature and has soared above them has no right to live.—Auerbach.

Rather than be a leader, many a man prefers to follow his own inclinations.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—WOOLLEN MILL HELP—Carders, spinners and weavers. Clean, steady work, and highest wages paid. We pay apprentice weavers wages while learning. Family help given special consideration. For full particulars, apply to Slingsby Mfg. Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ont.

WANTED — PROBATIONERS TO train for nurses. Apply, Wellandra Hospital, St. Catharines.

MONEY ORDERS.

PAY YOUR OUT-OF-TOWN ACcounts by Dominion Express Money Order. Five dollars costs three cents.

AGENTS WANTED.

NEW MONEY-MAKING MARVEL—strange scientific discovery. Kalomite revolutionizes clothes washing ideas, positively abolishes rubbing, washboards and washing machines; $1.00 guarantee; absolutely harmless; women astonished; territory protection. The Arma Company, 21 Provincial Lane, Montreal, Que.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP UNDER MORTgage, 100 acre improved farm with buildings, in Township of Artemesia, near Flesherton; only $300 down, $100 in six months, and balance $50 a year at 7 per cent. Can pay any sum at any time. London Loan & Savings Co., London, Ont.

IN THE COUNTY OF BRANT, AT the village of Kelvin 94 acres, cleared, well-tilled, clay and loam, two good wells, buildings all up-to-date, fences No. 1. Full particulars, apply to John McCormick, Lawrence Station, Ont.

Republican Advantages.

For three weeks he had borne all the horrors of the actual cleaning without a murmur. Then his patience gave way.

"And you," sobbed his wife, "you used to tell me I was your queen."

"Yes," he said, with a wild glare in his eyes; "but when a man finds his queen has used his best tobacco-jar for pale oak varnish and his meerschaum pipe for a tack-hammer he begins to grasp the advantages of a republic."—Tit-Bits.

Gallieni's Epigrams.

The late General Gallieni was a master of epigrammatic expressions. "Don't criticise until you can remedy," is one. "If you've got brains, use them; if not, plant cabbages," was another of the general's sayings. "Set things going, and keep them going," and "Say what you want done, but don't say more than a man can remember," were two other counsels.—Westminster Gazette.

Spanking Doesn't Cure!
Don't think children can be cured of bed-wetting by spanking them. The trouble is constitutional, the child cannot help it. I will send to any mother my successful home treatment, with full instructions. If your children trouble you in this way, send no money, but write me to-day. My treatment is highly recommended to adults troubled with urine difficulties by day or night. Address,
FREE
Mrs. M. Summers,
BOX 8 WINDSOR, Ontario.

Novel Spring Salads.

SCULLION SALAD.

Cook two or three bunches of small scullions till tender. Chill and serve on lettuce leaves, putting two or three of them through a ring of uncooked onion. Cover with mayonnaise.

TOMATO SALAD.

Cut tomatoes in thick slices. Mash a cream cheese with a small piece of Roquefort, using cream to make of the right consistency. Put a spoonful of the cheese mixture on top of each slice and serve with either French or mayonnaise dressing.

CODFISH FRITTERS.

Cut fine a cup and a half of codfish and boil with a quart of potatoes, also cut fine. Mash together and add a cup of milk, a tablespoonful of butter, one egg, four tablespoonfuls of flour and pepper. Fry in deep fat.

BEET SALAD.

Boil tiny beets of uniform size and cool. Place two crisp leaves of lettuce on each plate. In one put one of the beets which has been marinated in French dressing for an hour. In the other put a half of a stuffed egg.

CODFISH SOUFFLE.

Make a cream sauce of a tablespoonful of butter, one of butter and a cup of milk. Stir till smooth and add three tablespoonfuls of flaked fish and the beaten whites of two eggs.

An Optimist's Essay.

If the pessimists of the past had been right men would still be living in caves and trying to get their meals with clubs and flint arrows. And evidently they died without publicly confessing their mistakes, for their descendants' children continue to prophesy dismally that everything that is surely going to be cannot possibly come to pass. They seem to be born with the habit and cannot get over it.

Sweep out the poisons!
The large intestine is the seat of many distressing ailments, the prolific producer of poisons that impair all functions of the body. Keep it clean and healthy by eating the right kind of foods. Cut out the drug laxatives. No need of pills, oils or bran cakes when you can eat Shredded Wheat Biscuit, a food that contains all the material needed for building healthy tissue and at the same time supplies enough bran to gently stimulate peristalsis, thus keeping the bowels healthy and active. Try it for breakfast with hot milk, stewed prunes, or sliced bananas. Made in Canada.

WAR COUNCIL OF ALLIES IN WASHINGTON

British and French Commissions to Discuss War Policy With U. S.

BALFOUR AND VIVIANI

Questions of Loan, Naval Aid and Munitions to be Discussed.

Washington Report: — Assembly in Washington within a few weeks of a great international war council was foreshadowed by an announcement from the State Department to-day that a British commission, headed by Arthur J. Balfour, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is expected to arrive within ten days to discuss with the Government here questions connected with the conduct of the war. In addition to the Foreign Minister, the commission will include Admiral DeChair, of the British navy; General Bridges, of the army, and the Governor of the Bank of England, attended by a numerous staff.

This was as far as the announcement made by the State Department goes, but it was learned authoritatively that a French commission composed of officials and officers equally as distinguished as the British representatives, also will be in Washington about the same time. This commission will be headed by M. Viviani, at present Minister of Justice in the French Cabinet, and formerly Premier.

It is not known definitely whether any of the other allied powers will send commissioners to Washington, but it is assumed that owing to the difficulties of passage and the probable delay, the interests of these Governments will be confided to their resident Ambassadors.

Beyond the statement that the object of the commissions is to discuss generally questions of policy connected with the war, no information was given at the State Department.

The conference is stated to have been sought by the allied leaders themselves in order to discuss every phase of the war.

One of the first questions to be taken up will be the distribution of the $3,000,000,000 loan to the allies, for which President Wilson has asked Congress to provide.

The greatest problem before the conference is stated to be the maintenance of the flow of American munitions and food supplies to Europe. This will be sought first by naval co-operation to fight the German submarines; second, by construction of a huge fleet of wooden merchantmen to negative its destructiveness, and third, by ways and means to increase American manufacture and the allies' ability to pay for the products.

Naval co-operation is understood to contemplate the policing of all North and South American waters by the American navy, allowing the return of the British and French vessels engaged in that work, and the safeguarding by American ships of at least part of the sea lane to Europe.

The military participation of the United States also probably will be discussed in broad terms, though it is realized on all sides that this country will not attempt to send an army to Europe for the present.

GOOD ROADS MEN IN CONVENTION

Great Congress is Opened in Ottawa.

Advocate of Southern Highway Route is Busy.

Ottawa Report.—Good roads propagandists by the score are in the capital to-day from all parts of the Dominion and of the United States to attend the fourth Canadian and International Good Roads Congress.

His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire informally opened the Congress this afternoon. He took occasion to mildly criticize Canada's backwardness in linking up with the general movement in other countries for smooth, durable and well-kept roads. His five months experience of Canadian roads, he said, tended to give him a feeling of dissatisfaction with the condition of the roads. His Excellency warmly commended to the people of Canada the work of the Congress. It was, he said, a practical and needed patriotism for the present, and an essential preparation for the coming development of peace times.

Sir George Foster, Acting Premier, declared that the condition of a nation's roads was a reflex of the nation's character. He promised the hearty co-operation and support of the Government in the efforts of the Congress to awaken the people to the need of a more progressive and more scientific road-making policy.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier thought the people of Ontario could take a leaf out of Quebec's book in the matter of wisely spending money for good roads. He believed the old policy of cheap roads and dear maintenance should be reversed.

The Congress opened this afternoon in the Horticultural building at Lansdowne Park. To-day's proceedings were mainly concerned with the official opening proceedings, and the preliminary organization. To-morrow a series of addresses will be given by experts in road-making.

The roads exhibit in the Horticultural Hall is one of the most extensive ever shown here. Space has been allotted to nearly a hundred exhibitors, the leading one being the Ontario Government, with its highways exhibit. Methods of road improvement, the implements necessary to carry these out, and pamphlets illustrating progress achieved, are shown.

Mayor Bowlby, of Brantford, who is attending the Congress, is urging a resolution favoring putting Brantford on the route of the proposed new Provincial highway from Windsor to Montreal. He declares that the route chosen should be the south one, via Hamilton, Brantford and London, rather than the northern one, via Brampton, Guelph, Kitchener and St. Mary's. He bases his plea on the score of shorter distance, better topographical conditions, and a more convenient linking up with American motor tourist traffic.

CAVALRY'S WORK.

Squadron Took Heavy Howitzers, Just as of Old.

London Cable.—Describing the extraordinary volume of activity developed in the Arras battle, Reuter's correspondent at army headquarters in France says:

"The constant stream of troops advancing throughout the day all along the front betokens the weight the British are throwing into the offensive. In one village this afternoon I counted within half an hour seven battalions, each headed by a band, marching as though to review instead of to battle. The tanks have been in action in various points.

"An interesting incident was the capture of a pair of heavy howitzers mounted on the bank of the River Scarpe by a cavalry squadron. They charged the gunners in fine old style, cutting down those who resisted, and they put the guns effectively out of action until they could be brought in.

"On the whole, to-day has been devoted to consolidating the important gains of Monday, and clearing up the spots which were still resisting. Our casualties thus far have been extremely light. Our airmen are still baffled by the wintry weather."

SUBMARINE TOLL SHRINKS

British Record for Last Week Shows Decrease.

17 of 1,600 Tons Each, Two of Less.

London Cable.—During the week ending April 8, seventeen British merchant vessels of more than 1,600 tons, and two of less, were sunk.

The statement follows:

"Merchant vessels over 100 tons of all nationalities arriving and sailing from United Kingdom ports: Arrivals, 2,406; sailings, 2,367; British merchant ships sunk by mines or submarines over 1,600 tons, 17, including two sunk during the previous fortnight. British merchant vessels under 1,600 tons, 2, including one sunk last week. British merchant vessels unsuccessfully attacked numbered 14, including four during the previous fortnight. British fishing vessels sunk, six, including one sunk during the previous week."

The current report shows a slight decrease from that of last week in losses of large vessels, and a marked falling off in the number of smaller merchant craft destroyed. There were 15 of the former class sunk during the week ended April 1, and 13 of the latter. The highest figure in ships of more than 1,600 tons sunk was 19, during the fourth week covered by the reports in their present form, and the smallest 13, during the second week.

The reports show a total of 97 vessels of more than 1,600 tons sunk during the past six weeks, and 42 vessels of less than that tonnage.

FIVE ITALIAN SHIPS SUNK.

Rome, Cable.—For the week ending April 8, merchant vessels entering Italian ports numbered 194, of a gross tonnage of 470,560; sailing from Italian ports, 447 merchantmen, of a tonnage of 496,692, according to an official statement issued to-day.

Italian steamers under 3,000 tons sunk numbered five; sailing vessels under 700 tons sunk, ten. One steamer escaped from a submarine.

STOPPED SLAVERY.

Socialists Claim Credit for Ending Deportations.

Copenhagen Cable, via London—Herr Enedekum, a Socialist member of the Reichstag, claims that the Socialists brought about a cessation of Belgian deportations, in an open letter in the Vorwaerts, addressed to the Swedish Socialist, M. Branting. The letter is in answer to a series of attacks on German Socialists, including a charge that they condoned the Belgian deportations.

Herr Enedekum asserts that his colleagues protested so strongly against the treatment of the Belgians that they caused the Emperor to issue his recent order, directing that the deportations should cease, and that workmen already deported should be returned to Belgium. The Socialist Deputy writes:

"After our protest no more Belgians were brought to Germany, and most of those already there were sent back. Only those remained who desired themselves to do so."

CANADIANS TORTURED BY THE GERMANS

Former U. S. Envoy Tells of Brutal Work in the Fatherland.

WORK OF BARBARISM

Compassionate People Who Aided Them Were Punished.

New York Report—James W. Gerard, former American Ambassador to Germany, told 1,400 members and guests of the Canadian Club of New York at a dinner in the grand ballroom of the Biltmore of inhuman treatment of prisoners of war by the Kaiser's military authorities. The 1,400 diners received with groans and jeers and curses the former Ambassador's recitation of how the German authorities imprisoned townsfolk for giving food and drink to starving Canadian prisoners of war; how German sheep hounds were trained to bite British and then sent through prison camps; how small German boys were allowed to shoot arrows tipped with nails into the bodies of prisoners, and how when typhus fever broke out in a camp of Russian prisoners, they sent Frenchmen and Englishmen to live with them.

He began by referring to Germany as "that country where they were so fond of me that they kept me a week after I said I wanted to go home."

"I want to tell you Canadians tonight," he said, "some of the things I saw your fellow-countrymen endure in the prisoner of war camps in Germany. You sitting here in the Biltmore cannot imagine the horror of living two and a half years in a German prison camp. I know because I saw.

"One day I read in the North German Gazette a paragraph telling that a number of inhabitants of a northern German town had been guilty of improper and unpatriotic conduct towards prisoners of war and that they had been jailed for varying terms.

PUNISHED FOR OTHERS' CRIMES.

"I said to myself, 'Good. At last some of these Germans are to be punished for maltreating prisoners of war.' I directed the American Consul there to report on the matter. He sent back word that a train load of Canadian prisoners of war was being taken through the town when it was necessary to put the train on a siding. Some of the prisoners communicated to curious townsfolk gathered about the train that they were starving and had nothing to drink. The townspeople had given them food and drink, and that was the crime for which they were imprisoned and held up for shame.

"I had seen small boys, with German simplicity and kindness, march about the prison camps armed with bows and arrows, and shoot arrows tipped with nails at prisoners, but I had not before heard of such a thing as this."

Mr. Gerard said that in visiting some of the prison camps he found that many of the "Canadians" talked with an accent that sounded like New York. He said one day a Highlander approached him and said:

"Hello, Judge."

"What sort of a Highlander are you?" he said he asked.

"From the Orange Highlands of New Jersey," was the reply.

Major-General Leonard Wood was enthusiastically received. "We of the United States and Canada," he said, "are now together for great effort. It is an effort which we are going to carry through successfully. (Cheers.) It's going to mean sacrifice—sacrifice other than money. It's going to mean the sacrifice of life—in large numbers. It is a sacrifice we shall make cheerfully, because it is a sacrifice for a principle."

PREMIER HEARST CHIEF GUEST.

Sir William Hearst, Premier of Ontario, and the guest of honor, expressed his joy that the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes were to wave together in the fight for liberty.

"It is our life or the life of the enemy," he said, in telling of the task before the allies.

He said that the events of the past few weeks had done more to unite the Canadians and Americans than anything that could have happened.

"I have often prophesied," he said, "of the day when, if need be for the preservation of democracy, these two great nations would unite. Now this is an accomplished fact, and no more significant event has ever occurred than the union of these two nations in the cause of freedom. Now that you, too, have put your hand to the plow, there is no turning back. There can be no compromise or truce."

He told of what Canada had done in the war, and said that if the United States had done a like work it would have raised 5,000,000 soldiers, of which more than 1,000,000 would be overseas and 1,000,000 on the firing line. In proportion to the losses of Canada he said, the United States would have lost 900,000 men.

The Premier of Ontario declared that President Wilson's message to Congress had "thrilled the hearts of the free peoples of the earth, and will be remembered for all time among the great deliverances of the rulers of the world."

In paying tribute to the American and British flags, which were entwined in the banquet hall decorations Sir William asserted that it "were better that we should perish than that the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes should lose their meaning and significance."

This is an age of invention, but no one has ever perfected a tool that would successfully repair a broken promise.

DEATH LIST IS GROWING AT CHESTER

Many Fatally Injured and Thirty-Three Are Missing.

TWO ARRESTS

One Suspect Had Valuable Information in Papers He Held.

Chester, Pa., Report.—Revised lists of the fatalities resulting from the explosion yesterday at the shrapnel loading plant of the Eddystone Ammunition Corporation at North Eddystone, near here, place the number of dead at 122, the majority girls and young women. Between 125 and 150 more, women and girls were injured, at least ten being so burned and torn by shrapnel fragments that death was momentarily expected. Twenty-three others employed in the structure, which was blown to splinters, are missing.

Although police and company officials worked through the night attempting to establish identities of the dead, they were hampered by the condition of the bodies and the fact that the time book, recording all employed in the structure, was destroyed by the first blast of the explosion. Some of the victims, company officials believe, were blown into the Delaware River, so that an exact calculation of the death list may never be possible.

Official opinion of the cause, whether accidental or malicious, is divided. Alba B. Johnson, President of the Baldwin Locomotive works, which owns the Eddystone Works, asserted the disaster probably was due to an accident or carelessness on the part of the persons within the building. He held that the strong armed guard about the plant would effectively shut out persons intent on destroying the buildings, in which millions of dollars worth of munitions are being manufactured for the Entente Allies. Opposed to this belief of an accidental cause, was a signed statement of Samuel M. Vauclain, head of the munition company, in which he said:

"We are unable to account for the explosion in any other way than the act of some maliciously inclined person or persons."

Mr. Johnson's view was taken by United States Attorney Kane, of the eastern district of Pennsylvania, after preliminary investigation by Government agents. Mr. Kane asserted last night that nothing in the official reports definitely connected the explosion with a German plot or plotters.

The energies of investigators to-day concentrated on sifting the narratives of survivors. Four separate investigations were begun, federal, state and municipal, and an inquiry by company officials. The entire force of special agents of the Department of Justice's bureau of investigation in Philadelphia was assigned to running out a maze of leads, many of which were admitted to be based mostly on rumor, but from which information of importance might be developed.

While the police refused to discuss the case of two suspects arrested here late last night after an investigation, it was intimated that valuable information was secured from papers found on one of the prisoners. The men under arrest, father and son, the latter giving a Philadelphia address, are said to be aliens.

NEW ARREST IN ST. PIERRE CASE

Wife of Murdered Man Charged as Accessory.

Trial is Now Under Way at Cornwall.

Cornwall, Ont., Report.—A fresh arrest in the St. Pierre murder case was announced when the trial of Emerson St. Pierre, on a charge of shooting his father, Osnabruck township well-digger, on Feb. 8, opened before Mr. Justice Latchford this morning. Mrs. William St. Pierre, widow of the murdered man, will be charged with being an accessory after the fact, it was stated.

R. A. Pringle, K.C., Ottawa, who announced that the arrest would be made in the course of his address to the jury, outlining the case, said Mrs. St. Pierre was present when the body of her husband, who had been shot and killed the day before, was buried in the cellar.

Mr. Pringle hinted that the charge against Nettie Richmire, charged now with being an accessory after the fact, might be changed so as to include her as a principal. The Crown would produce a witness who would swear Nettie Richmire had said that [illegible] would plead guilty to the murder, as she would stand a better chance of getting off than her lover.

Emerson St. Pierre pleaded not guilty.

The two St. Pierre children, Flossie and Leila, told again how on Feb. 8 Nettie, Emerson and William St. Pierre were alone in the house; how they were told their father had gone to the village; how they joined their mother at Chesterville that night, and all returned the next day.

Flossie described a scene between Nettie and her father on Feb. 7, and told Mr. Pringle there was no row about it.

To Mr. Stiles the little girl said Miss Richmire protested, but was alone in the house.

The jury having been excluded, Mr. Stiles was permitted to explain that he wanted to show the old man's character, so as to lead up to the story of Nettie Richmire, who would swear, he was advised, that as a result of St. Pierre's assault on her and a threat to murder her, she shot him. The judge held to his ruling that counsel could not ask questions about the father's relations with his children.

Nettie Richmire was the next witness called.

Mr. Pringle dealt with the actual murder, and the witness grew hesitant in her replies.

"You were seated at the table after dinner with William St. Pierre and he fell dead across the table?" asked Mr. Pringle.

The girl dropped her head and began to cry.

"Look at me," said Judge Latchford, kindly to the girl. "Tell the truth now, my girl. It is the truth we want, not any story."

There was a long pause, and then the girl said "Yes."

"Who did it?" asked Mr. Pringle.

"Emerson," muttered the girl.

The reply caused a murmur in the court, because it destroyed the theory of Emerson's friends that the girl committed the murder.

The witness said she heard Emerson go upstairs. The shot came through the ceiling. She went upstairs and Emerson asked if his father was dead. They came down and found that he was. She tipped the body off the chair and they took his wallet out of his pocket. It contained $65. She knew, because Mrs. St. Pierre, Emerson and she counted it. Emerson told his mother he had shot his father.

The witness then related how they agreed to say that the old man had gone away. She swore the two little girls were in the cellar during the burial. Mrs. St. Pierre was in the kitchen, but knew what was going on.

To Mr. Stiles the witness said she and Emerson had tried to get married, but could not get a license owing to her mother's opposition. She bore a grudge against the old man for assaulting her, but she did not decide to kill him. She told Emerson about the trouble. The old man, when he learned this, said he would assault her before Emerson, and would kill her. She changed her confession to Detective Miller, who found the body, when she learned she was liable to be hanged. Yesterday she swore under oath before the grand jury that she had shot the old man. This was to shield her lover. Emerson killed his father because of his conduct, and threats to her and his two little daughters.

Detective Miller closed the case for the Crown by relating how Emerson had told him before he found the body that his father had gone on a trip. The court was adjourned at this point for lunch.

GERMAN RULERS FEAR OUTBREAK

Military Preparing to Control City Streets.

Great Fires at Aix—200 Killed or Wounded.

Amsterdam Cable.—Statements from various sources continue to come to hand reporting more or less serious troubles in Germany. I learn the authorities fear that what so far have been isolated disorders may take on a much more general nature.

A most reliable person, who arrived here from Hamburg, informs me that especially there popular outbreaks are regarded as possible. The authorities in that city have taken extraordinary measures to cope with disorders. One of these is to clear the inhabitants out of the corner houses commanding all the most important streets. These houses have been occupied by the police and soldiers, and machine guns have been mounted at the windows. Great want and discontent, says this informant, exist among the people of that city.

A railway official who joined the train from Germany at Maastricht stated on his arrival here that great fires had broken out in Aix-la-Chapelle in four different parts of the city. He could not ascertain the cause, but it is believed serious troubles have broken out there.

Two hundred persons have been killed and wounded in the rioting at Aix-la-Chapelle, according to advices received by The Nieuwe Amsterdamsche Courant to-day. The Town Hall in the city was said to have been set afire.

BORDEN'S DELIGHT.

Canadian Premier Recently Saw Vimy Ridge.

London Cable.—Premier Borden favored the Canadian Press to-night with the following message: "The great victory just won is a glorious beginning of the renewed offensive undertaken by the British forces. It is of special interest to me, as four weeks ago I looked out on Vimy Ridge and realized from what I saw, and more especially from what I was told, the strength of the position and the tremendous task which lay before the [illegible]. All Canada will be thrilled with pride by this glorious achievement of our expeditionary force. With equal pride we have heard the tidings of the splendid success which has attended the efforts of all the British forces. When I was in France Sir Douglas Haig asked me to visit the battlefields of the Somme in order that I might realize what had been accomplished. After my visit I came back convinced that the men who had captured the positions which I then saw in our occupancy could not be stayed in their next great advance."

LIFE TERM FOR MAN WHO SLEW BRUTAL FATHER

Emerson St. Pierre Sentenced—Richmire Girl Gets Five Years.

THE CHILDREN

Judge Would Have Them Taken From Home Surroundings.

Cornwall, Ont., Report.—Sentence was handed down this morning in the case of Emerson St. Pierre, yesterday found guilty of manslaughter in connection with the death of his father, William St. Pierre, the Osnabruck Township well-digger, shot on February 8, and buried in the cellar of his home, and Nettie Richmire, paramour of the male prisoner, who this morning pleaded guilty to being an accessory after the fact.

Emerson was given life imprisonment and the woman five years.

When the court had been opened the grand jury presented a true bill in the case of Nettie Richmire, who, upon being arraigned, pleaded guilty.

R. A. Pringle, K.C., Ottawa, Crown counsel, addressing the judge, said that he had intended indicting Mrs. St. Pierre, widow of William St. Pierre, but the grand jury felt that her three little children should have her protection. His Lordship would see that protection was afforded as far as possible. He would not press the indictment at the present time. The evidence against Mrs. St. Pierre as an accessory was not so strong as that against Nettie Richmire, but there was some evidence that she had knowledge of the burial of the body and concealment of her husband's clothes. He felt that the ends of justice had been secured by the conviction of Emerson and Nettie Richmire.

Mr. Pringle then warmly praised Detective Miller, the officer of the Ontario Attorney-General's department who had unravelled the case, who, he said, had taken every step that could be taken.

Mr. Justice Latchford, in passing sentence on the girl, who showed no evidences of emotion, said he was strongly of the opinion that to allow the girl to go back to the home she had left would be mistaken kindness. He only hoped that she might yet become a useful member of society, if removed as far as possible and for as long a time as possible from the condition she has occupied. She had no apprehension of what was right and what was wrong. Her conduct in the witness box showed that she was totally lacking in a proper regard for the truth. To save her lover, she was not justified in perjuring her soul. The home she had left was a festering spot in Ontario, and she was a part and parcel of it. If a travelling missionary had said such a spot existed in Mexico, Bolivia, Patagonia, Western Australia or Spain, people would have raised money to abolish it. That home would have discredited a community of savages.

His Lordship then announced that sentence on the girl would be five years in the penitentiary.

Emerson St. Pierre was brought in after the girl had been removed. To him the Judge remarked that he or somebody acting for him had induced Nettie Richmire to commit perjury yesterday. After her truthful evidence in the morning, she had announced that she was glad she had told the truth, even though it meant the end of Emerson's chances. In the afternoon she had changed her story. It would have been a great farce if, after Emerson had been acquitted when the girl accepted responsibility for the murder, Emerson had gone into the box and swore he killed his father, thus securing the acquittal of both.

The prisoner was unmoved when the Judge told him he must go to penitentiary for the term of his natural life.

Judge Latchford then called Mrs. St. Pierre and an officer of the Society for the Protection of Children before him. He said that Flossie and Leila St. Pierre, the nine and ten-year-old children of the dead man, should be removed from the custody of a mother so unnatural and immoral as to allow them to live in the home that has been described at the trial, if it was as [illegible] [illegible] might be that it was [illegible]. That would be for the Judge, before whom the society made application for the care of the children, to decide.

In the struggle of the crowd to gain entrance into the court room yesterday afternoon a woman was so badly crushed that she fainted, one man had his arm broken and another several fingers smashed in a door.

SWEDEN HIT

Her Cotton Mills May Be Forced to Close.

Stockholm Cable.—As the result of American [illegible] mills, who already had been considering such a step, have decided to restrict production enough in order to afford employment as long as possible to the operatives.

Even with the new restrictions it will probably be impossible to keep the mills going for more than four months without importation of raw material from America, of which it is feared there is the smallest probability. Ten thousand workers are affected.

Can you afford to be without The Times?

Flour & Sugar

Two Things every Family Must Have

YOU know how these two lines have been advancing during the last weeek. Get our prices. Protect yourself. We have

St. Lawrence and Redpath sugar, No. 1

We have also EIGHT LINES of FLOUR to choose from.

We have bought heavy.

We are in position to sell at very Rock Bottom prices.

Prospects points to higher prices.

Butter and Eggs taken same as cash

N. McGillivray
North End Store

BANK OF HAMILTON
Established 1872
Capital Authorized, $5,000,000
Capital Paid-up, - $3,000,000
Surplus, - - - - - - $3,500,000

Success

SUCCESS is seldom attained without at least some capital. The thrifty man who saves regularly is the one who reaches the goal of his ambition.

Start a saving account to-day at the bank of Hamilton.

PORT ELGIN BRANCH
R. J. RANNEY, MANAGER

41-C

WE invite you to call and see our new

SPRING COATS

They are up-to-date in style and materials and unsurpassed in fit and tailoring.

Prices range from

$10.00 to $18.50

Buy now while the showing is good.

South End Store
N. McGillivray & Co.

The Port Elgin Times
MEMBER OF THE CANADIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION (INC.)

E. Roy Sayles, Editor and Proprietor

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Add the Stars and Stripes to that collection of Allied flags.

* * *

London Advertiser:—Sir George Foster asks the ladies to cut a few inches off the tops of their shoes to conserve the leather supply. Now, if Sir George had asked for a few inches off skirts—it might have been regarded as a reasonable demand.

* * *

Guelph Herald:—A wild steer broke loose in Toronto the other day, and before it was captured half the trees in the city were occupied by members of the police force. And yet this is the gang they are trying to coax to go out farming this year.

* * *

Are we sincere in all our anxiety and much talk about our brave soldier boys? A good way to show that sincerity exists is to have every preparation made to render assistance to the boys when they come back. Remember this, many will come back maimed. Organization now to provide for them will make them feel that their sacrifice was not in vain.

* * *

A common sight these days is to see gatherings of people where the women knit and the men simply have nothing to do but sit and twirl their thumbs. It would be ever so much nicer if the men would learn to knit and carry with them a ball of yarn and a couple of knitting needles in the vest pocket.

* * *

Statistics from Ottawa show that the Canadian people have put into the savings banks and war loans $500,000 000 since the war began. The past February showed an increase of over $200,000 000 as compared with that month in the previous year. If Dominion wide prohibition is put into force that amount will be increased by next February.

* * *

The Provincial Government has announced its intention to build a permanent highway from Ottawa through Toronto to Windsor. Of course Bruce County is not on the route of this proposed highway, but as it is to be built by public funds Bruce County will help pay for it. Every day this county stays out of the good roads scheme, it not only loses money but also must use bad roads.

* * *

Citizens of Saugeen and Port Elgin at the call of Reeve Christie of Saugeen, held a union prayer meeting to pray for the success of the allied cause and secure a permanent peace. In some other places they are holding patriotic dances for the same purposes. We have an idea we know which the parents of a soldier seriously wounded would prefer to attend.—Chesley Enterprise.

* * *

Active steps are being taken to prepare for next fall and winter transportation problems in order to prevent a repetition of the car congestion of last winter, at least so far as the public owned roads are concerned. An order for 50 new locomotives has been placed for completion this summer. This will help the situation some, no doubt, but if only the government railroad prepares and the other roads go on in the same old way, there will be a greater congestion than ever.

* * *

The Ontario government is adding some further restrictions to the Liquor traffic. There are some people getting too much booze in their own homes. The The new feature is the power to place any person on the Indian list. Any justice of the peace or the license inspector has this power, and the liquor sent to listed persons may be confiscated. By looking closely to enforcement the government officials can soon make it so difficult for violations that few persons will be found willing to take the risk of heavy fines.

* * *

How long will it be before the Germanic peoples will be trusted as they were previous to the war? This is a question often asked, but who can tell. When the kaiser's spying brother visited England four years ago he toured in a motor and when calling at a country mansion of an English duke he inscribed his autograph. In that same book to-day there appears written across the German's autograph by the Englishman the following: "I am ashamed before God that this man ever disgraced my house with his presence."

* * *

The editor of The Port Elgin Times said at the Bruce Preparedness meeting the other day that he marvelled at the forbearance of farmers who have to read the twaddle in the city papers about intellectual uplift for the farmers and linking up the rural sections with outside thought. Right you are, Brother Sayles. It would be a liberal education for some of those city penny-a-liners to come up here and learn something from farmers in this "Neck of the woods". It is our opinion that a great deal of the best thinking of the present day is being done on the back concessions.—Walkerton Telescope.

* * *

The "Twenty-five Years Ago" columns which furnish easy copy for a great many of the scissors editors, has created considerable difficulty for one weekly paste pot man. It seems he wasn't looking very closely what he got from an exchange, and sprinkled the twenty five years ago news liberally throughout his columns as happenings of the week. Mr. Dafoe, the noted editor of the Winnipeg Free Press, in an address before the publishers of Canada remarked that a great many of the small town papers were merely glorified barber shops, and that if these local editors would fill a useful place and render real service, they would spend a little more of their time in an endeavor to create a healthy public opinion in their own particular community, adding to this an intelligent study of national affairs. Then and only then would the strictly local paper be rendering real service.

* * *

The Citizens Committee of One Hundred which did such great work in convincing the government of the need of Prohibition, is turning to another very practical and helpful scheme. While pushing home to the Dominion Government the necessity for Dominion wide prohibition it proposes to assist the Ontario government in enforcing its Temperance law. This is well taken. The temperance people should put forth every effort to assist the government in making its laws effective. The committee asks all its local committees to see that municipalities appoint constables who will look right after the enforcement of the temperance act. The thing to do is to prevent rather than to punish offenders. If municipalities fail to appoint a proper official the Citizens Committee asks that local temperance workers communicate at once with the head office. Port Elgin and the surrounding townships should co-operate in this matter and the councils should seek to appoint a man who will give the enforcement of the Temperance Act proper attention.

A Good Suggestion

A Bruce township farmer, in a short note, says:

"I notice you ask, at the top of your paper, that farmers discuss their problems in The Times. I would like to say that my problem is not so much lack of help, but rather that I have too much land for one man to work. How would it be if some of that noise which is going in the cities about helping farmers, were to be taken seriously by us, and we ask that these city chaps make good by offering to take up some of our land, and work it. If the government can afford to advance money to take up land in newer sections, why not advance money to some of the men in our cities and ask them to make good in their demand for greater production, by working some of the land which is already in good shape, and right next to men who can give them advice and assistance."

Underwood Red Cross Workers

The following articles were shipped recently to Red Cross headquarters, Toronto: 68 pairs sox, 24 suits pyjamas, 18 flannel shirts.

The following are the donations for which the Society tenders its thanks:

Ribey's school $120, proceeds from the Peter McArthur lecture $36 50, Mrs N Thede $1 25, Mrs. G. Tennyson $2, Mrs. W. McKay $5.

ELSINORE

(Intended for last week)

Rev. Dr. Fraser, of Owen Sound, preached in the Presbyterian church last Sunday.

The new pastor, Rev. Dr. Campbell is expected to be in charge on the last Sunday of April. Mr. Campbell, who has been in the work on the American side, is now returning to his native land.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Thompson, of Owen Sound, visited the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Nelson, during the Easter vacation.

Miss Lottie Ball, spent Easter at her home here.

Miss Jackson has returned home to Paris.

Mrs. W. A. McLeod, spent a few days in Owen Sound.

YES! LIFT A CORN OFF WITHOUT PAIN!

Cincinnati authority tells how to dry up a corn or callus so it lifts off with fingers.

You corn-pestered men and women need suffer no longer. Wear the shoes that nearly killed you before, says this Cincinnati authority, because a few drops of freezone applied directly on a tender, aching corn or callus, stops soreness at once and soon the corn or hardened callus loosens so it can be lifted out, root and all, without pain.

A small bottle of freezone cost very little at any drug store, but will positively take off every hard or soft corn or callus. This should be tried as it is inexpensive and is said not to irritate the surrounding skin.

If your druggist hasn't any freezone tell him to get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house. It is fine stuff and acts like a charm every time.

Early Spring Millinery

See our display OF Beautiful Millinery

A good variety of fancy work material in stock

MISS M. BAKER
Arlington Block

Pte. Hebert Haug of Tiverton, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Haug of Tiverton, was in the list of wounded last week.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Plan Your Summer Vacation Now

Arrange to visit some of the following points. All beauty spots. Close to nature

Muskoka Lakes	Algonquin Park
Georgian Bay	Lake of Bays
Temagami	Kawartha Lakes

Full information and descriptive literature may be secured on application to C. E. Horning, D. P. A., Toronto, Ont.

J. S. Cameron, Agent, Port Elgin. Both telephones.

Advertise it in The Times.

Comrades!
If you cannot carry a rifle, you can serve your country on the farm.

"The plow is our hope," declared Right Hon. David Lloyd George, the Prime Minister of Great Britain. The tremendous significance of these words in the face of a world shortage of food must be a matter of concern to all. It points out the path of duty to men and boys unable to enlist in the army but capable of helping to increase production.

Help the farmer increase production

At this supreme hour when ample food production is one of the indispensable means of victory, the country faces a serious shortage of men and boys on the farms. The Department of Agriculture emphasizes the urgency of every man and boy taking to heart this splendid opportunity for patriotic service.

Boys Decide now to help in the war. If you are between the ages of 14 and 18, and have good term record, you can secure promotion at school by enlisting for farm service any time between April 20th and May 20th.

Parents are urged to encourage their boys to enlist for farm service. The physical and moral welfare of your boy will be advanced by a summer spent close to Nature; an interest will be awakened in an important industry of the country that will be a help to him in his whole future.

Men The Department appeals to retired farmers, to men following no occupation (retired), to business men who can spare at least a portion of their time, to all men who can arrange their affairs so as to help some farmer. Every man is invited to enlist for farm service.

Confer with your District Representative of the Department of Agriculture, or write or visit Ontario Government Employment Bureau, 15 Queen's Park, Toronto.

Ontario Department of Agriculture
W. H. Hearst, Minister of Agriculture
Parliament Buildings Toronto

Don't Throw That Old Straw Hat Away

You can make it just as fresh as new and match any color you please with

Colorite
COLORS OLD AND NEW STRAW HATS
Buy by the Name

A liquid sold in bottles with a brush for applying, waterproof and durable, dries in 30 minutes. Anyone can use it.

In fourteen colors: Jet Black, Dull Black, Cardinal Red, Yellow, Navy Blue, Cadet Blue, Sage Green, Cerise, Burnt Straw, Brown, Violet, Lavender, Old Rose and Natural.

Satisfactory also for coloring satin, silk and canvas slippers and basketry. Come in and let us show you how fine Colorite does the work.

Sow & Hoe

Garden tools of all kinds

Rakes
Hoes
Spades

Some good 'Dutch Sets', and seeds, Steele-Briggs, Rennies Ferry's To choose from

McLaren's Hardware

Central Business College
Stratford, Ontario

Ontario's Best Business Colleges

Students may enter our classes at any time. Commence your courses now and be qualified for a position by Midsummer. During July and August of last year we received calls for Over 200 Office Assistants we could not supply. Our graduates are in demand. Write at once for our free catalogue.

D. A. McLACHLAN, PRINCIPAL

WOMEN WAR WORKERS

Young women can render the country real service by preparing to take positi on in business offices and banks and relieve young men for war service

Fifty thousand men will be called up very soon under the Militia Act for home defense—who will take their plac es in the Business offices and banks? Young women should prepare now at

NORTHERN Business College

Owen Sound, Ontario

SPRING TERM OPENS APRIL 10TH

Circulars Free.

C. A. FLEMING, F. C. A., Principal

For

Smut in seed

Get our

Formalde-
hyde

Solution

R. C. Crawford

Drugs and Kodaks
C. P. R. ticket agent

Seeds!

Seeds!

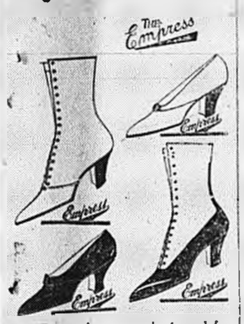
(Government Standard)

Red Clover
Northern Grown
Alfalfa
Alsike
Timothy

Sap buckets and
Spiles

Thomson's
Hardware Store

A Quartette of Beauties



These shoes are designed for particular women. Note the perfect lines, then with the knowledge that your feet will be entirely comfortable. This is assured with every pair of "Empress". We are agents for this high-grade shoe which is made in Canada by Canadian artizans.

James George & Son

Library Board Gets $100 Gift

After passing a resolution that all the surplus of 1917 celebration be given to Red Cross, a discussion was brought up that the Dominion Day committee, like a lot of other committees of various kinds, had used the library building, and had never thought of contributing to its upkeep. It was pointed out that the committee meetings, probably a dozen or more in a year, had used the library, for nine years, and that while donations had been made for various things, no cash had gone to the library.

It was also pointed out that since the war began the library board could hold no concerts or raise any money by other schemes, because the patriotic funds were first, the board had found it difficult to make things go. The town contributed $300 in the year, and this was more than used in supplying a librarian and getting coal for heat.

It was generally agreed that the library was the very best asset the town had, and that the committee should make a grant, and a motion was unanimously carried, giving $100 to the Library.

Mr. Stevens, as a member of the Library board, returned his thanks for the thoughtfulness of the Dominion Day committee. He pointed out that if the older citizens would use the library more they would see the value it was to the younger generation. Every night many young boys and girls had the privilege of good books, lots of magazines and periodicals. Besides that, it was the town's best building, and should be the pride of every one. The town's grant of $300 cost the average ratepayer but a few cents a year. He said the library board would appreciate any help from anyone, no matter how small the amount, and above all, they appreciate any good thing said of Port Elgin's splendid library.

Bruce Red Cross Workers

The Red Cross workers of S. S. No. 9 Bruce shipped the following Red Cross supplies during the months of January, February and March, 1917:—51 flannel shirts, 61 pair socks, 16 suits pyjamas, 8 pillows, 10 hospital handkerchiefs, 1 bed quilt.

On March 20 a social afternoon was spent in their work room on the fourth Con. The ladies quilted two quilts. Lunch was served. The collection amounted to $7.50. Ladies were present from Glamis and S. S. No. 14, societies.

The officers are—Mrs. Wm. Foster, president, Mrs. G. Baker treasurer, Miss Laura I Nelson, secretary

---

We sell Swift's celebrated hams, rolls, bacon, etc. All nice fresh stock and our prices are low. Call at our shop and see for yourself. Swift's make only the choicest goods. They have just the flavor your like. Try an order of Swift's from us. Phone or call. L. Hamilton, butcher.

AUCTION SALE

Mr. John Kaake offers for sale at his residence, on Green street, Port Elgin, ***Saturday April 21,*** commencing at 1.30 o'clock p. m., the following list of articles:—Bain wagon, extra heavy, pair of bobsleighs, cream separator, churn, wood stove, washing machine & wringer, Pandora range, sewing machine, 5 rocking chairs, dining room table, 2 sets dining room chairs, oak sideboard, oak hall stand, couch, cradle, 3 small tables, cupboard, 2 bedsteads, rugs, linoleums, carpets, cooking utensils and numerous other articles

TERMS—Six months credit on approved joint notes on all implements Household furniture CASH.

D. C. Cavin, Auctioneer.

MEDICAL

DR. F. H. WELLS, Office and residence on Green street, one door west of Bank of Hamilton.

W. J. CHAMBERS, M. D., L. R. C. P., L. M., Edinburgh. Office and residence "Lakeview Hall" opposite South End park Port Elgin.

DR. W. S. LAIRD, Oculist, Specialty in Nose and Throat diseases. Guarantees all his fitting of glasses. Office hours Wednesday afternoons. Next to Metropolitan Bank

UNDERTAKING

J. W. PATTISON, Funeral director and embalmer. Residence on premises. Rural phone No. 22.

Town Council

At the council meeting last week Councillors Eidt and Pattison were absent through illness. The new councillor Mr. McCallum took his seat at the board and was welcomed by Reeve Izzard and Councillor Cottrill.

There was little business. The reeve brought up the matter of enlarging the cemetery. He pointed out that a few acres would soon have to be added to the plot. In discussion Councillors McCallum and Cottrill inquired as the property across the road west, rather than going farther north. The matter was placed in the hands of the cemetery committee, who will make inquiries.

Last year some dyking was built on Mr. Mitchell's farm to hold the water from the reservoir. The work had proven satisfactory in this part. It was noted that the spring freshet had broken through at the south end but it was only trivial and a few loads of gravel would fix the matter. The water committee were asked to inspect the reservoir and pumping plant, and to keep things in good repair.

Ebenezer

(Intended for last week)

These nice bright days and frost at night is what makes the sap run, boiling down is the order of the day, but we haven't got wind of any 'taffy pulls' yet.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Potts and children were in Tara, on Saturday, attending their sister's wedding. Mrs Potts remaining for a few days.

Death claimed another of our old and respected residents Mr. John McFadden, who has been residing with Lisson Howard. Mr. McFadden was in his 85th year.

Mr. and Mrs. And. McFadden and Mr Pool, of Collingwood, Mr. Wm. McFadden of Port Elgin, and Mr Evans, of Toronto, were all here attending Mr McFadden's funeral on Sunday, which was largely attended.

Will Grant, Eph Grant, and Miss Edna Burns of Lockerby, attended the Potts-Munson wedding in Tara, on Saturday, and report a jolly good time, but bumpy, dumpy roads. In spite of the bad roads it may put some of our young men in the serious notion.

Miss Lina Grant, is visiting in Paisley.

Miss Irena McKelvey, is home from Paisley school, for the holidays.

Miss Edna Burns, is spending the easter holidays with friends here.

It is a pleasant thing to see the smiling face of our dear old mail man, after his long absence on our line. He says there is lots of snow in some places yet

Hockey is over once more, and we are sorry in a way, our girls would like to get a crack at that Chesley team. Perhaps they'll get a chance next season. The challenge wasn't noticed in time for this season.

Tara is to have a new rink built this summer.

Real Estate — Auctioneering
Life Insurance

WE have opened an office in Port Elgin, and will deal in real estate. Property bought and sold.

Auctioneering—The old-time attention given to all farmers contemplating a sale.

Life Insurance—We are agent for the New York Life Co.

D. C. Cavin : Port Elgin

Gunner Angus McIntosh Writes from France

In a letter to Mrs. Wm. Nelson, at Elsinore, under date of February 26th., Gunner Angus McIntosh says:

I was very glad indeed to receive the splendid box a short time ago from the Red Cross Society of which you are Vice President. As I cannot write to the different parties who helped to prepare the box, I shall call upon you to extend my hearty thanks to them. I assure you that I appreciated very much indeed the maple sugar cake and candy. I am also making good use of articles of apparel. It is a real pleasure and comfort to be remembered by ones own people. I have had letters from many of my Elsinore friends, and so I am pretty well informed as to what is taking place in the vicinity.

At present a number of us from our battery 46th, and from other batteries, of the 11th Brigade are doing some extra work which has been assigned to us. We have our sleeping quarters in a little wine cellar built arch shaped out of stone, of course at present the wine is a minus quantity. For a week we were doing our work at night and sleeping in the daytime, but now we are on day-work. The trenches have been quite wet but in the last few days they have improved wonderfully.

We have a Y. M. C. A. canteen about a hundred yards from our sleeping quarters so we can buy any necessaries. Gr. Angus McIntosh, No. 301544, 46th Battery, C. F. A., C. E. F., Army P. O. France.

An Appreciation of the Pioneers

[illegible] Alex McLaren, a prominent breeder [illegible]rcheron horses at Cottonwood, Sask., and formerly of this district, in renewing his subscription, pays the following tribute to the pioneers who blazed the trail in Bruce county, and who gave to the west many strong men and women.

"Dear Editor—I am always interested in the obituaries published by you in The Times of many older people of Bruce and Saugeen townships, as they leave us one by one to pass over the Great Divide. Their untiring zeal and noble example in hewing out homes in that forest country in the early days, and the influence it had in the lives of their sons and daughters, helped in many ways to pioneer the last Great West, and many of the Western States."

The young people of Biley's school are to play the "Village Doctor" at Kincardine for Red Cross ladies there.

BRUCE TOWNSHIP COUNCIL

Underwood, April 10, 1917.

Bruce Tp. council met in the Township hall on the above date pursuant to adjournment. Members all present. Minutes of the previous meeting read adopted and signed. Communications read and dealt with.

From the Dominion Alliance, Ontario branch re petition to Dominion Parliament for Dominion prohibition and soliciting co-operation of council by signing petition and forwarding. Granted, and reeve and clerk authorized to sign on behalf of the council.

From Norman Robertson re certain Inverhuron lands. Dealt with.

From C. M. Bowman M. P. P. stating the government had not brought down the particulars as to women's votes, but would forward copy as soon as available.

From W. A. McLaren, Ontario Dept. of Highways re the appointment of a Superintendent of Highways for the Tp. No action.

From the Hydro-Electric Ass'n soliciting membership. No action.

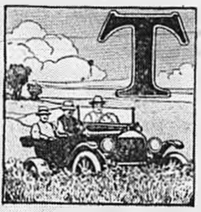
Account from W. G. Cole for $20 for disking and ploughing G. road.

Geo. H. MacKay was appointed pathmaster in Division 32 instead of Geo. Tennyson who has moved out of this division.

A number of accounts passed. Committees authorized to advertise for tenders for certain bridges and council adjourned to meet on the 28th day of May next as a court of revision and for general business.

J. G. MacKay, clerk.

A Car of Proven
Quality



THE FORD car has been on the market twelve years, surely long enough to have proven its high quality. There is nothing experimental about it. Every part has stood the test of time and proven its stability with hard service. No other car has ever approached the durability record of Ford

No matter what price you pay for a car you cannot get one with a stauncher chassis. Government Laboratory tests have shown that the different parts of the Ford car are superior to those in any other car. Ford Vanadium steel has never been equaled in strength.

If you want a car that can plough through deep mud, sand and gravel—that can cross fields, corduroy roads and ford streams—that can climb the steepest hills with ease—that will give the greatest mileage all year round with the least expense and care—then there is only ONE car for you—The Ford.

Ford

Touring $495
Runabout $475

F. O. B. Ford, Ont.

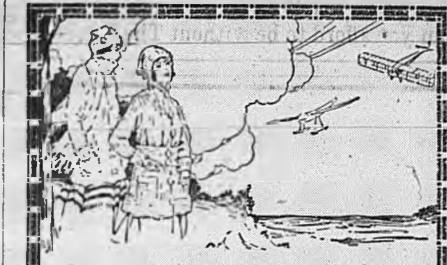
L. M. Sees, Agent Port Elgin

Good :
Company

A good clock is good company. Not only is it useful, but it is a pleasant thing to have, especially one of our home clocks with a soft musical tone announcing the hour.

Let us show you one of our fine line of clocks

Rowlands
The Jeweller



LUX

To give sweater coats a new lease of life

Now that sweater coats are getting more expensive, it is more than ever desirable that you wash yours with LUX. Of all things a sweater coat, which is seen so much, must be kept soft, fluffy, fleecy and "new" in appearance. You can keep yours that way and wash it again and again if you do this:

Pour boiling water over LUX flakes—pure essence of soap—allowing 3 or 4 tablespoonfuls for every gallon of water you use. Whip into a creamy lather—a few seconds is needed. Then put in the garment and stir it about. Let it soak until cool enough for your hands to squeeze the water out of the coat—the dirt just runs away. Rinse in two or three relays of tepid water, and hang to dry.

Very simple. Anyone can do it—just a few minutes' work and you get a result that the most expert French cleaner might well envy.

LUX won't shrink woollens. Won't hurt any fabric or color that pure water can safely touch.

At all grocers 10c.—British made

Lever Brothers Limited
Toronto

WONT SHRINK WOOLLENS

WOMEN'S NERVES

Women, more than men, have excitable nerves, because tiring work and physical strain tax their more delicate nervous systems and bring premature age and chronic weakness—unless treated intelligently.

Drug-laden pills and alcoholic concoctions cannot build up a woman's strength, but the concentrated medicinal food properties in

SCOTT'S EMULSION

build strength from its very source and are helping thousands of women to gain control of their nerve power—overcome tiredness, nervousness, impatience and irritability.

SCOTT'S is a liquid-food—free from drugs.

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont

The
White Lead Behind a
Paint Determines
its Quality

ONLY a very real quality in a White Lead can give successful results in paint-mixing. A worthless compound masquerading as White Lead cannot impart to paint those essential qualities without which it never gives permanent satisfaction.

To avoid risk of failure in mixing your paint, make it a point to use only paint in which the White Lead used is

Brandram's
Genuine B.B. White Lead

It is absolutely pure, whiter than others; of great covering capacity and long life. Working under the brush with ease and freedom, it produces a tough, elastic film that does not crack or peel.

Its real cost is less than that of seemingly cheaper white leads—because it produces a beautiful protective paint that lasts for many years. White Paint of unknown ingredients never looks well and rarely lasts two years.

Sold by leading Hardware Merchants and General Stores

BRANDRAM-HENDERSON
LIMITED
MONTREAL HALIFAX ST. JOHN TORONTO WINNIPEG EDMONTON CALGARY

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson IV. April 22, 1917.

Jesus Anointed at Bethany.—John 12: 1-11.

Commentary.—I. Mary's expression of devotion (vs. 1-3). 1. Six days before the passover—It is probable that Jesus and his disciples reached Bethany on Friday evening. The Passover commemorated the departure of the Israelites from Egypt, the place of their enslavement, and the nation was commanded to observe the feast of the Passover year by year. All the males of Israel were expected to be present at Jerusalem on this occasion, any many women came of choice to the feast, hence great crowds of visitors were present in the city at the time of the feast. Bethany—This village was situated on the eastern slope of the Mount of Olives, about two miles east of Jerusalem. Where Lazarus was—The account of the raising of Lazarus from the dead is given in John 11: 1-46. It had been one or two months since Jesus performed this miracle when he came to the place again. 2. There they made him a supper—From Matt. 26: 6 and Mark 14: 3 we learn that the feast was given in the home of "Simon the leper." It is reasonable to suppose that Jesus had healed him of his leprosy; however, the name still clung to him. Attempts have been made to trace some sort of kinship between Lazarus and his sisters and Simon, but there is no definite basis for the opinions that have been expressed. The fact that "Martha served" shows a friendly relation between the two families. Jesus had often been in the home of Martha, Mary and Lazarus. Lazarus is mentioned because of the great interest centering in him on account of his having been raised from the dead. Sat at the table—The manner of sitting at the table at meals there was very different from our customs. There were low couches upon which persons reclined with their heads toward the table. 3. Mary—The sister of Lazarus. Her devotion to Jesus was great (Luke 10: 39, 42. A pound—An amount equal to about twelve ounces. Ointment of spikenard—This was a fragrant and costly perfume procured from the spikenard plant that grows in India. Very costly—In Mark 14: 5 and in v. 5 its value is given. It is about one-third as costly as the attar of roses. Anointed the feet of Jesus—Matthew and Mark speak of Mary's anointing of Jesus's head, but do not mention the anointing of his feet. She anointed both his head and his feet, thus showing the highest devotion to him. This rare devotion was emphasized by her wiping his feet with her hair. The Oriental custom of reclining at meals with the head toward the table gave free access to the feet, which were bare, as the sandals were left outside the house. House was filled with the odor—The ointment was contained in a vessel made of alabaster, a semi-transparent stone, found in abundance in parts of Egypt. She broke the box, and as the ointment was poured forth its fragrance filled the place where the feast was held. The fragrance of that act of devotion was not confined to that house in Bethany. It has gone far beyond those walls and it still being wafted through the preaching of the gospel, to all the world.

II. Her act criticised (vs. 4-6.) 4. One of his disciples—Judas Iscariot was the spokesman, and was, in reality, the one most responsible for the criticism, yet some of the disciples (Mark 14: 4) "had indignation" (Matt. 26: 8.) Which should betray him—Directly after this feast Judas began to bargain with the chief priests with regard to betraying Jesus. 5. Why—Judas could see no virtue or merit in Mary's act of devotion. His spiritual vision was clouded with avarice. He represents a great multitude to-day who can see only loss and folly in making sacrifice of time and money to carry the gospel to the degraded in every land. They examine every act from the spiritual values. In Judas' estimation Mary's use of the costly ointment was merely wasteful. Three hundred pence—Three hundred denarii would constitute the ordinary wages for three hundred days' work, or almost a year. The denarius was a Roman silver coin equivalent to about fifteen cents. In purchasing power the three hundred pence would be equal to that of three hundred dollars at the present time. Given to the poor—To give to the poor is a worthy act, but Judas was trying to mask his greed with a suggestion of benevolence. He would have been glad of the privilege of handling the value of the ointment. 6. Not that he cared for the poor—Judas knew how Jesus regarded the poor and would relieve them, and hypocritically expressed his interest in them, but this verse tears off the mask and shows him in his selfishness. He was a thief—We may suppose that it was because of his business turn of mind that Judas was appointed to have charge of the money of this devoted company. His greed got the better of him, and John does not hesitate to brand him as a thief. Had the bag—He was the treasurer. The margin of the Revised Version has "box" instead of "bag." Bare what was put therein—"Took away what was put therein." R. V. It is remarkable that two such characters as Mary and Judas should be connected with the anointing of Jesus for his burial. Mary's devotion to the Master led her to believe that no sacrifice was too great for her to make for him. The avarice of Judas led him to think that nothing was too sacred for him to violate, if only he could get personal gain. His contest was a prophecy of his act of betraying Christ for money. Only a basely selfish and wicked person could look upon Mary's sacrifice with disfavor. Judas may have fancied that it was his superior financial insight that called her sacrifice a mere waste, but it was his greed that prompted his criticism.

III. Jesus' approval of her act (vs. 7, 8). 7. Let her alone—Jesus would not have her deed criticised. He came to her defence against those who were disposed to find fault with her, and he gave his approval to her act for all time. Against the day of my burying—Jesus knew what Mary did not, that his death was close at hand. He regarded her act as an anointing for burial. Some think she had an impression that this was her last opportunity to show her devotion for him. 8. For the poor always ye have with you—"Here was no waste at all; no waste as regards the poor, for there were abundant opportunities to help them; no waste as regards the disciples, for they could help the poor at any time; no waste as regards the woman, for this deed would be told as a memorial of her; no waste as regards the Lord, for he was pleased to regard it as a burial gift." The poor will form a greater or less part of the world until the end of time. Jesus did not in this remark discourage in any sense charity toward the needy. The Lord has special regard for the poor and places the duty of helping them upon those who are able. Me ye have not always—His death was but a few days off, and within forty-eight days he was to ascend to his Father. Mary had improved her opportunity, and there was no ground for Judas' complaint. Matthew's words are expressive, "She has wrought a good work upon me" (26: 10), and Mark's are wonderful, "She hath done what she could" (14: 8). This is a remarkable tribute to be paid by any one. There are too many who content themselves with doing practically nothing for the Lord. They think they can do little, and do not put forth an effort to do their best.

IV. Interest in Lazarus (vs. 9-11). 9. Much people—"The common people."—R. V. They came—The works wrought by Jesus had made a profound impression upon the common people, and many were ready to believe in him. They came to him because of their high regard for him, and not wholly out of curiosity. But that they might see Lazarus also—An additional reason why they came was to see the man whom Jesus had raised from the dead a few months before this. 10. The chief priests—While the common people were eager to see Jesus and Lazarus, the high officials of the Jews desired to put them both to death. They would accomplish the death of Jesus to save the Jewish system from crumbling to pieces, for they reasoned that if this new leader should be slain his teachings would find no followers. They wished to put Lazarus to death to prevent the people from believing in him who had raised him from the dead. 11. By reason of him—Lazarus, alive from the dead, was a powerful testimony to the Messiahship of Jesus, and this testimony could not be ignored or refuted.

Questions.—Name some of the parables spoken by our Lord after Lazarus was raised from the dead. What did the feast of the Passover commemorate? Where is Bethany? What took place at the feast in Simon's house? On what ground was Mary's act criticised? How did Jesus regard her act? Why did many Jews come to the place where Jesus was? What did the chief priests consult to do? Why were they disposed to put Lazarus to death?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Love Vindicated.

I. By an everlasting memorial.

II. By an exposure of hypocrisy.

I. By an everlasting memorial. The miracle of Bethany has stirred Jerusalem. The restoration to life of Lazarus was Christ's immediate and undeniable work. He was a living monument of a most benevolent and divine power, the power of Jesus of Nazareth. Attention was fixed upon him because of what Jesus had done for him. In connection with Jesus, Lazarus had become intolerable. The determination to murder Jesus led to the determination to murder Lazarus. The chief priests would rather consent to murder than confess themselves in the wrong or endure the loss of position or power. The miracle which led many to believe in Jesus led the authorities to hate and oppose him. They revealed the power of the human heart to become utterly blinded to truth. While hostility and bitter opposition from the leaders of the nation increased daily, the devotion of Jesus' friends was more manifest. The feast of Bethany was their answer to the edict of the authorities at Jerusalem concerning Jesus. Mary was determined that Jesus should taste the sweets of human kindness and, as if inspired with the thought that it might be her last opportunity, with a noble impulse she poured out her choicest gift at his feet. Because her whole soul was in the deed, money value had nothing to do with it. To Jesus she was indebted for many precious lessons in spiritual knowledge and for a brother restored to life. Her act was an expression of profound gratitude and personal esteem for the life and character of Jesus. Her offering was too excellent in quality, too costly in value, too great in quantity to satisfy the loving impulse of Mary's heart. It was not in vain that she had sat at Jesus' feet, and heard his words of wisdom, comfort and guidance. She knew that he was the Christ, the Saviour of the world. Jesus rejoiced over a love which had antedated its purpose and given to the living Lord what had been intended for his burial.

II. By an exposure of hypocrisy. While the house was filled with the odor of the ointment, a murmur of dissatisfaction arose. It came from the lips of Judas, the traitor. His self-seeking heart turned a joyous feast into an hour of temptation, and the purest love-offering into an offence. He was blind to the moral loveliness of Mary's action. He had a false estimate of values. He was hypocritical in philanthropy. He ventured a heartless intrusion upon the devotions of a pious soul. His avarice, his jealousy, and, worse than all, his mask so readily assumed, of zeal for the cause of the poor, fitted him ready for Satan's last temptation to confer with the chief priests for the betrayal of his Master. Judas would have had Mary entrust the value of her offering to his keeping. Its value in the market gave to the spikenard its only worth in his eyes. His protest was dictated in no degree by a genuine regard for the poor. It was most selfish and insincere, yet he ventured to make it with a confidence of being justified in the eyes of the Master. There was in him an utter incapacity to appreciate the grandeur of true piety. A false motive prompted his remonstrance. Mary's act of love ripened and revealed his character. Instead of directly rebuking Judas, Jesus vindicated Mary. He distinguished at once between love and avarice, between worldly wisdom and genuine devotion, between generous, spontaneous, open conduct and pretended charity. Jesus not only vindicated Mary's devotion, but explained its meaning. Mary had provided for the honor of the dead. Judas made himself the instrument to bring about his death. Mary's act was acceptable to Christ as revealing a love over which death had no power. He recognized it as a noble act, a virtual consecration of himself to a divine work involving death, a befitting preparation for his burial. It was with a contrite and renewed heart that Mary poured her precious ointment on the feet of her Lord, in love's ingenious and original way, while Judas evidenced his unchanged nature, regardless of companionship with Jesus and the unsuspecting disciples. Mary was sustained by divine love. Judas became the companion of murderers. Her record inspires to worship, while the record of Judas provides warning. T.R.A.

First Suburbanite—There's going to be an earlier morning train put on next week. Second Suburbanite—What do we want with an earlier train? Gee! The cooks will be able to leave before breakfast, then.

MURAD CIGARETTES
Everywhere Why?
The blending is exceptional
S.Anargyros

Use Seed from High Yielding Varieties

Importance of Using Only Clean, Bright Seed from High Yielding Varieties Varieties Recommended for the Ontario Farmer.

One of the fundamental principles in profitable crop production is to grow a variety that is a heavy yielder and suited to the locality where it is to be grown. Yet far too many farmers in Canada grow varieties that are not heavy yielders or if they are they are not suited to the locality. From a survey made during the summer of 1916 in one county in Ontario it was found that practically every farmer grew oats, but only 53 per cent. knew the name of the variety used. Among those knowing the name of the variety fourteen distinct varieties were found.

There is no good reason why this should be. Although the climate of Ontario varies, of course, as we go north or south, it does not vary sufficiently to warrant the growing of as many as fourteen different varieties of oats. In almost every case the number of varieties grown could with advantage be reduced to three or four varieties for each different crop.

At the Ontario Agricultural College over a period of years the highest yielding variety of barley gave 59.1 bushels and the lowest yielding variety gave 32.8 bushels per acre; the highest yielding variety of wheat gave 93.21 bushels and the lowest yielding variety gave 48.0 bushels per acre; the highest yielding variety of fall wheat gave 51.1 bushels and the lowest yielding variety gave 41.5 bushels per acre. These results show clearly that selecting the variety of seed that is to be sown is a paying proposition.

Many men have the idea that it is necessary to change the seed every few years. From experiments carried on at the Ontario Agricultural College and elsewhere it has been proven that this is a fallacy. As a matter of fact it has been found that instead of the yield diminishing the yield has in many cases been increased by using the same seed year after year.

It is very important to use seed that has been carefully selected and properly cleaned by passing it through the fanning mill several times. Thus in experiments carried on at the Ontario Agricultural college it was found that in the case of oats large seed yielded 62 bushels per acre as compared with 46.6 bushels per acre from large plump seed 40.4 bushels from small plump seed, 39.1 bushels from shrunken seed, and 33 bushels per acre from split seed.

TREAT FOR SMUT

Every year smut takes a heavy toll from our crops, yet but a very small percentage of farmers treat their seed regularly to prevent the disease. Various methods are used for treating the seed. As a result of five years' experiments carried on at the Ontario Agricultural College it was found that treating the seed by immersing it for twenty minutes in a solution made by adding one-half pint of formalin to twenty-one gallons of water gave the best results. In the case of oats the untreated seed yielded 60.3 bushels per acre, while the seed treated by the immersion method yielded 68.3 bushels per acre. The untreated wheat yielded only 29.0 bushels, while the treated wheat yielded 42.2 bushels per acre.

The Field Husbandry Department of the Ontario Agricultural College, under the direction of Dr. Zavitz, has for a great many years been carrying on experiments to determine just what are the best varieties of seed of the different crops for the Ontario farmer to grow. After certain varieties of seed have been proved to be good yielders at the College, seed from these varieties is distributed through the province and experiments are carried on by members of the Experimental Union on their own farms.

In practically all cases it has been found that the results obtained by the experimenters throughout the province agree with those obtained at the College.

As a guide to Ontario farmers in selecting their seed for the coming season a short summary is given below of the results obtained with different varieties at the Ontario Agricultural College.

BEST VARIETIES OF GRAIN.

At the College it was found that of the various spring sown crops barley gave the greatest yield of grain in pounds per acre. The following gives the crops in order of yield: barley, emmer, oats, hulless barley, spring wheat, field peas and spring rye. In statistics gathered by the Bureau of Industries over a period of 33 years, it was found that in the province as a whole fall wheat yielded somewhat less than barley but a little more than oats. A mixture of grain will produce more feed than one kind of grain crop sown alone. One bushel per acre of O. A. C. No. 21 barley and O. A. C. No. 3 oats is recommended for this purpose.

For green fodder or hay a mixture composed of two bushels of oats, such as the Siberian or the Banner varieties, and one bushel of peas such as the Prussian Blue or the Golden Vine varieties should give best results.

The six-rowed varieties of barley have given best results at the College. They are as a rule heavier yielders and mature earlier than the two-rowed varieties, although they do not mature as early as the hulless varieties. The varieties giving the highest yields at the College during the last five years were the O. A. C. No. 21 and the Mandscheuri.

In selecting a variety of oats it is important to choose one that is not only a heavy yielder but one that contains a low percentage of hull. The O. A. C. No. 72 is the best late variety and the O. A. C. No. 3 is the best early variety.

Fall wheat at the College has given higher yields than spring wheat as would be expected, but there are some sections where fall wheat does not do very well. The highest yielding variety of fall wheat was Dawson's Gold Chaff, and Imperial Amber came next. Of the spring wheats, Saxonka and Climax give best results.

RYE FOR POOR SOILS.

Rye is a crop that does well on the poorer types of soil. During the last seven years the acreage sown to rye in Ontario has more than doubled. As with fall wheat the fall varieties of rye have been the highest yielders, the best of these varieties being the Mammoth White and Washington. Of the spring varieties the Petkus has given best results.

Buckwheat is grown chiefly as a cover or catch crop. The Rye Buckwheat has proved to be the highest yielder at the College.

There has been a great falling off in the area devoted to peas. In the year 189[illegible] 896,235 acres were used for peas, but during the last few years the acreage has dropped to less than 200,000 acres. The Early Britain has proved the biggest yielder as a result of five years experience, yielding 25.72 bushels per acre as against 25.25 given by the Multipliers variety.

With prevailing high prices many farmers are getting interested in beans. Pearce's Improved Tree is an average of fifteen years' experiments at the College has given the highest yield.

In the case of corn for silage one variety cannot be recommended for the whole province as in the northern part of the province an early maturing variety would give better results than a late maturing variety. At the College, Eureka and Salzer's North Dakota proved the heaviest yielders over a period of five years.

There are far too many varieties of potatoes grown in Ontario. Of the early varieties at the College the Extra Early Eureka has proved the best yielder, Burpee's Extra Early and the Rose of the North were the best medium ripening varieties, while of the late varieties the Davies Warrior, the Empire State, and the Rural New Yorker No. 2 head the list.

In Mangels, Sutton's Mammoth Long Red and the Ideal have been the best yielders. Fall turnips yield more than swede turnips, but they do not keep so well and are not therefore as extensively grown. Silage is largely replacing roots in the stock dietary, but for sheep and pigs a few acres of roots should always be grown. In fall turnips Red Top White Globe and Sutton's Purple Top Mammoth have yielded best, while in swede turnips Garton's Model and Garton's Keepwell have proven the heaviest yielders. Carrots have a limited space in the stock menu. Bruce's Mammoth Intermediate Smooth White heads the list of the varieties tried out at the College.

Cow cabbage and Kale is grown quite extensively in England and should be grown more extensively in Ontario than at the present. The biggest yielding varieties at the College have been Sutton's Earliest Drumhead Cabbage and the Thousand-headed Kale. Their yield per acre compares favorably with that of mangels and turnips, which have much the same feeding value.

Pasture is a very important crop in Ontario. Unfortunately many farmers do not give the thought and care to selecting the grasses that they use in their pasture mixtures they should. For seeding down for two or three years Dr. Zavitz recommends the following mixture: red clover, 6 lbs.; alsike clover, 3 lbs.; orchard grass, 4 lbs.; meadow fescue, 2 lbs.; and timothy, 3 lbs., making a total of 18 lbs. per acre.

As a permanent pasture mixture the following has given excellent results: Alfalfa, 5 lbs.; alsike clover, 2 lbs.; white or Dutch clover, 2 lbs.; orchard grass, 4 lbs.; meadow fescue, 4 lbs.; tall oat grass, 3 lbs.; meadow foxtail 2 lbs.; and timothy, 2 lbs., making a total of 24 lbs. per acre.

Alfalfa is becoming an important crop in Canada. Many farmers unfortunately have not had success with this crop, very largely because they have used varieties of seed that were too delicate to stand our rigorous winter. The Ontario Variegated, Grimm's and the Sand varieties are the only varieties that have proven at all satisfactory up to the present time.

—The Canadian Countryman.

MARK TWAIN'S HOME.

Its Charm and Hospitality and the Motto It Lived Up To.

Many frequenters have tried to express the charm of Mark Twain's household. Few have succeeded, for it lay not in the house itself nor in its furnishings, beautiful as these things were, but in the personality of its occupants, the daily round of their lives, the atmosphere which they unconsciously created. From its wide entrance hall and tiny jewel-like conservatory below to the billiard room at the top of the house it seemed perfectly appointed, serenely ordered and full of welcome.

The home of one of the most unusual and unaccountable personalities in the world was filled with gentleness and peace. It was Mrs. Clemens who was chiefly responsible. She was no longer the half timid, inexperienced girl he had married. Association, study and travel had brought her knowledge and confidence. When the great ones of the world came to visit America's most picturesque literary figure, she gave welcome to them and filled her place at his side with such sweet grace that those who came to pay their duties to him often returned to pay still greater [illegible] to his companion.

William Dean Howells, so often a visitor there, once said of the writer: "Words cannot express Mrs. Clemens—her fineness, her delicate, wonderful tact." And again, "She was not only a beautiful soul, but a woman of singular intellectual power."

There were always visitors in the Clemens home. Above the mantel in the library was written, "The ornament of a house is the friends that frequent it," and the Clemens home never lacked of these ornaments, and they were of the world's best. No distinguished person came to America that did not pay a visit to Hartford and Mark Twain. Generally it was not merely a call, but a stay of days. The welcome was always genuine, the entertainment unlimited.—Albert Bigelow Paine in St. Nicholas.

Temperament.

Technically, temperament means "the special type of mental constitution due to natural characteristics of the bodily organism." Broadly speaking, temperament is character—the mental make-up of a person, the way he is inclined to think and feel about things in general.—New York American.

It is an issue which can only be tried by war and decided by victory.—Abraham Lincoln.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dairy Produce—		
Butter, choice dairy	$0 42	$0 [illegible]
Eggs, new-laid, doz.	0 40	0 [illegible]
Cheese, lb.	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
Do., fancy, lb.	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
Do., fancy, lb.	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
Dressed Poultry—		
Turkeys, lb.	0 32	[illegible]
Fowl, lb.	0 2[illegible]	[illegible]
Ducklings, lb.	0 2[illegible]	0 [illegible]
Chickens, lb.	0 30	0 [illegible]
Fruits—		
Apples, Baldwins, bbl.	4 00	6 [illegible]
Do., Spies, bbl.	3 00	[illegible]
Do., Greenings, bbl.	3 00	[illegible]
Do., 6-qt. bkt.	0 4[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., 11-qt. bkt.	0 50	[illegible]
Vegetables—		
Beets, per bag	0 00	2 [illegible]
Do., per peck	0 00	0 [illegible]
Carrots, per bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Celery, per bunch	0 00	0 [illegible]
Cauliflower, each	0 20	0 [illegible]
Cabbages, each	0 1[illegible]	0 [illegible]
Horseradish, lb.	0 00	0 [illegible]
Leeks, bunch	0 15	0 [illegible]
Lettuce, doz. bchs., small	0 25	0 [illegible]
Do., doz. bchs., small	0 40	0 [illegible]
Onions, bundle	0 05	0 [illegible]
Do., 11-qt. bkt.	0 00	1 [illegible]
Do., bag	0 00	[illegible]
Potatoes, per bag	0 00	[illegible]
Do., Irish cobbler, per bag	0 00	4 [illegible]
Do., per peck	0 00	[illegible]
Parsnips, per bag	0 00	2 [illegible]
Do., per peck	0 00	0 [illegible]
Radishes, per bunch	0 00	0 [illegible]
Sage, bunch	0 05	0 10
Savory, bunch	0 05	0 10
Turnips, bag	0 00	1 [illegible]
Do., per peck	0 00	[illegible]

MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Beef, forequarters, cwt.	$14 00	$16 [illegible]
Do., hindquarters	17 00	[illegible]
Carcases, choice	16 00	17 [illegible]
Do., common	11 00	12 [illegible]
Veal, common, cwt.	9 50	11 50
Do., medium	12 00	[illegible]
Do., prime	18 00	20 00
Heavy hogs	14 50	16 [illegible]
Shop hogs	19 00	20 [illegible]
Abattoir hogs	19 00	20 [illegible]
Mutton, heavy	10 00	12 [illegible]
Do., light	15 00	17 [illegible]
Lambs, lb.	0 21	0 2[illegible]
Do., Spring	11 00	14 00

TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS

Prices of cattle and small stuff continued steady, and hogs were altogether making a substantial gain.

Export cattle, choice	10 75	11 [illegible]
Butcher cattle, choice	10 10	11 25
do. do. medium	9 75	10 00
do. do. common	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butcher cows, choice	9 50	10 [illegible]
do. do. medium	7 00	[illegible]
do. do. canners	5 25	[illegible]
do. bulls	6 50	9 [illegible]
Feeding steers	9 50	10 25
Stockers, choice	7 50	9 25
do. light	7 00	7 [illegible]
Milkers, choice, each	40 00	[illegible]
Springers	40 00	[illegible]
Sheep, ewes	12 00	12 [illegible]
Bucks and culls	8 50	[illegible]
Lambs	10 50	15 [illegible]
Hogs, fed and watered	16 50	
Calves	10 00	15 [illegible]

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	$2 0[illegible]	2 0[illegible]	2 00[illegible]	2 0[illegible]
July	2 0[illegible]	2 0[illegible]	2 0[illegible]	2 0[illegible]
Oct.	1 7[illegible]	1 7[illegible]	1 6[illegible]	1 7[illegible]
Oats—				
May	0 6[illegible]	0 6[illegible]	0 6[illegible]	0 6[illegible]
July	0 6[illegible]	0 6[illegible]	0 6[illegible]	0 6[illegible]
Oct.	0 5[illegible]	0 5[illegible]	0 5[illegible]	[illegible]
Flax—				
May	2 9[illegible]	2 9[illegible]	2 9[illegible]	2 9[illegible]
July	2 9[illegible]	2 9[illegible]	2 94	2 9[illegible]

xTo $2.92 1-2 sold.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET

Minneapolis.—Wheat—May, $2.06 3-8; July, $2.0[illegible]; cash—No. 1 hard, $2.2[illegible] 1-4 to $2.2[illegible] 1-4; No. 1 Northern, $2.1[illegible] 1-4 to $2.1[illegible] 1-4; No. 2 do., $2.1[illegible] 1-4 to $2.1[illegible] 1-4. Corn—No. 3 yellow, $1.2[illegible] 1-4 to $1.2[illegible] 1-4. Oats—No. 3 white, [illegible]. Flour—Unchanged. Bran [illegible].

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $2.1[illegible]; No. 1 Northern, $2.1[illegible] to $2.1[illegible]; No. 2 do., $2.[illegible] to $2.0[illegible]; May, $2.0[illegible]; July, $2.01 1-2. Linseed—$3.0[illegible] 1-2 to $3.0[illegible] 1-2; May, $3.0[illegible] 1-2; July, $3.0[illegible] 1-2.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, April [illegible].—Cattle, receipts [illegible], steady.

Veals, receipts [illegible]; active; [illegible].

Hogs, receipts 1,600; active and steady; heavy and mixed [illegible]; yorkers [illegible]; light yorkers [illegible]; pigs $14.[illegible] to $15; roughs $14.[illegible] to $14.75; stags $12 to $13.

Sheep and lambs, receipts 2,000; active and strong; lambs $12 to $16.75; yearlings [illegible]; wethers [illegible]; ewes $12 to $12.50; mixed sheep $12.50 to [illegible]; clipped lambs $10 to $12.50.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts 2,000.

Market weak.

Native beef cattle	9 20	12 [illegible]
Stockers and feeders	[illegible]	10 [illegible]
Cows and heifers	[illegible]	11 [illegible]
Calves	9 00	12 [illegible]

Hogs, receipts 22,000.

Market slow.

Light	15 [illegible]	15 [illegible]
Mixed	15 [illegible]	16 [illegible]
Heavy	15 [illegible]	16 [illegible]
Rough	15 [illegible]	15 [illegible]
Pigs	11 [illegible]	14 [illegible]
Bulk of sales	16 00	16 [illegible]

Sheep, receipts 14,000.

Market weak.

Wethers	10 [illegible]	12 [illegible]
Lambs, native	12 00	15 [illegible]

STUCK IN THE MUD.

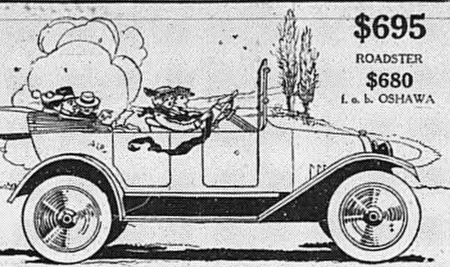
Then He Discovered the Magic Power of the Water Jet.

The water jet has been used for so many years in putting down and pulling piling that its discovery has long since been lost sight of. It was used during the civil war and for many years previous by government engineers.

Tradition has it that the discoverer of the advantages of the water jet was a government engineer and that his discovery was made in the following manner. It so happened that along in the forties this engineer was building a wharf and was having unusual difficulty in putting down his piling. One day in wading around his boots became stuck in a tenacious bed, and he found it impossible to pull them out. There happened to be a hose near by and one of the men handed it to the officer, the idea being, that he would wash the mud away from his boots. The water was turned on, and the officer applied a stream to his feet.

To his surprise he sank deeper. He tried it again and went down still farther in the mud. By this time he was in up to his waist and still going down. [illegible] turned to apply [illegible] his feet, and he might be going down yet had not his men come to the rescue and pulled him out by means of a small hand derrick.

Once on shore he began "to think the matter out." If a stream of water applied to a man's feet will cause him to sink deeper in the mud, why wouldn't it have the same effect if applied to the base of a pile? He tried it, and the pile which had obstinately refused to go down before sank easily to place, and in that way, so runs the story, was discovered the use of the water jet for putting down piling.



The New Series
CHEVROLET

The Chevrolet has the famous valve-in-head motor which means fuel economy and power.

This alone would justify your choosing the Chevrolet in preference to any car selling for less than $1000, yet there are many other exclusive features to augment your decision. See the Chevrolet before you buy your car.

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY
OF CANADA, LIMITED
OSHAWA, - - CANADA
WESTERN SERVICE AND DISTRIBUTING BRANCH:
REGINA, SASK.

CHEVROLET

There is a Chevrolet dealer in your locality anxious to give you a demonstration. See him before you buy your 1917 motor car. Write to Oshawa for a new catalogue showing all Chevrolet models

A PUZZLING CASE

Maxwell stood in a state of evident perplexity for a few minutes, as if he were making up his mind to take some step, then lifted his head with sudden decision.

"Come, and I will show you the Black Carnation."

I followed him with the greatest alacrity, as I was extremely anxious to see this famous plant, which seemed to be at the bottom of all the mystery surrounding the death of Mazzucata. Maxwell moved slowly along towards a greenhouse smaller than the others and talked rapidly all the time.

"I tell you it is impossible—impossible," he said, in an obstinate tone. "No one else possesses the secret of tinting flowers but myself. I made the discovery by accident some years ago, and can produce any flower I please—that is, as to color. Yes, I have produced green carnations, blue roses, lilies the color of violet, and vermilion pansies; but my greatest triumph has been this Black Carnation; and there is only a single plant in existence, which is kept closely locked up in this house. No one but myself holds the key, so no one could have obtained a flower. The blossom you speak of must have been dyed."

"My good sir," I said firmly, "I am positive it was not dyed. It was a real flower, as black as your hat."

"Can someone else have the secret?" he muttered, to himself. "Impossible."

"Have you told the secret of changing the colors of flowers to anyone?"

"No, I have not."

"Then perhaps a bud was stolen, when you were showing the plant to someone."

Maxwell paused at the door of the greenhouse, and looked at me in a troubled manner.

"Certainly, I showed the plant to Signor Ivan."

"You did."

"Yes; but I was present all the time. He was not left alone with the plant."

"Did you turn your back any time while you were in the greenhouse?"

"Oh, yes; I left him looking at the plant while I went to find him a red pansy."

"Then, depend upon it, he took a bud while your back was turned."

"I will examine the plant," said Maxwell, opening the door; "and if a bud has been taken, I can soon tell."

We entered into the green-house, which was, as I have said, of a smaller size than any of the others, and I felt as though I were transported to another world, for all the flowers contained therein were colored otherwise than by the laws of nature. There were green carnations, blue roses, red peonies, violet lilies, and one extraordinary camellia of blended red, white and blue.

"I call that the union camellia," said Maxwell, as I examined this bizarre flower, "it is the only specimen extant. Well, sir, what do you think of these flowers?"

"They are wonderful, but unnatural. I prefer nature."

"Look at this cardinal pansy, as red as fire; and this azure rose, is it not a delicate blue?"

"Hideous. This place is a museum of monstrosities. You must have a very perverted taste, Mr. Maxwell."

"No; but I am fond of trying experiments. As you see, I can change the colors of plants. Now I am trying to give perfume to those flowers which have no scent. This camellia, for instance, has no odor—well, I am going to give to it the perfume of a rose, then it will be a perfect flower."

"You can't do that."

"Why not?"

"Because it is against the laws of nature."

"So is a black carnation. Yet, you see."

I uttered a cry of amazement, for in front of me was a carnation plant, covered with sooty-looking flowers, which looked as though they had been dipped in ink. The effect was striking, but very unpleasant.

"Horrible," I said, with a shudder, "horrible. I feel as though I were of munitions, guns and armorplate for naval vessels, and was the most important commodity to the mother country. "What was there to do when war broke out?" asked Mr. Kemp. "Should we stop the export of nickel matter? If we had done that the war would have been won by Germans transported to one of those strange planets which astronomers tell us have red skies and green suns."

"I have seen a green sunset in the tropics," said Maxwell, coolly, "so why should there not be a green sun? As to my black carnation, it is worth its weight in gold."

"There is something unlucky about the sight of such a monstrosity of nature."

"It is not a monstrosity of nature, it is a monstrosity of man. Nature could not produce a black carnation, but I can, as you see."

"Well, Mr. Maxwell, if you are the only person who possesses this curious plant, I can tell you, that one of the flowers was used in a bouquet which murdered a woman."

"We will see," replied Maxwell, going over to the plant. "I have not counted the buds for a long time, nor have any new flowers bloomed lately. Last time I counted, was before I saw Signor Ivan, who called on me. Then there were twelve blossoms. Now."

He counted the flowers quickly, and gave a cry of rage.

"Eleven! eleven!" he said, stamping his foot, "one of them has disappeared."

"Signor Ivan."

"Yes, it must be that man. He stole a bud—the villain. See, here is the stalk nipped off close to the mould in the pot. Thief, that he is. I will go up to-town to see him. He stole my black carnation."

"Yes, and placed it in a bouquet which also contained a dynamite cartridge."

"What is that to me?" raged Maxwell, furiously. "I don't care what he did with it."

"But I do. For the man who placed the black carnation in the bouquet, is responsible for the death of Mazzucata."

"The singing woman," said the gardener, contemptuously, "well, let her die—or is she dead. Well, I care not, but I will see this thief, and punish him for stealing my black carnation."

"You can't punish him more than justice will. If he killed Mazzucata, he will be hanged."

"He deserves to be."

"For killing Mazzucata?"

"No for stealing my Black Carnation."

He was perfectly beside himself with fury, at the loss of his single flower, and stamped about, raging like a lion, while I was so dumfounded at the discovery I had made, that I could do nothing but stare at him in stupefied surprise. Suddeny, I heard a soft voice call out to Maxwell:

"Father."

I turned slowly and saw a woman standing in the door of the greenhouse. At the sight of her I started forward with a cry, for it was the dead returned to life.

"Mazzucata," I cried, in amazement, for at that moment I verily believed that the prima-donna stood before me.

The woman at the door made a step forward, and an expression of horror overspread her face.

"Mazzucata," she repeated, in a dismayed whisper, "who said that name?"

CHAPTER IX.

To say I was astonished would be but a weak way of expressing the state of bewilderment into which I was thrown by the unexpected appearance of this woman. All kinds of grim stories concerning doubles, apparitions, astral bodies, Doppelganger, rushed on my mind, for though I had seen Madame Mazzucata killed on Covent Garden stage, yet, to all appearances, here she was in the flesh. It was horrible, incredible, impossible, and yet for a moment, I could have sworn it was the dead woman, and none other, who had [illegible] her own house. When I recovered my senses, which had been rather upset by the occurrence, I saw that it was not as, for a moment I had thought, Mazzucata, but a woman who resembled her in every respect.

Face, hair, height, the woman was the exact image of Mazzucata, and the startling likeness was rendered still more impressive by the strange fact that the double was dressed in a loose robe of white similar to that which the singer had worn in the third act of La Reine d'Ecosse when she met her tragic death.

For a moment that seemed an eternity she paused on the threshold and then came toward me with outstretched hands, not in greeting, but as though to feel her way. I looked at her feet, they moved cautiously forward as those of one not quite certain of the ground. I looked at her eyes, they were devoid of any expression. Outstretched hands, stumbling feet, expressionless eyes, I fathomed the mystery at a glance—she was blind.

"Mazzucata," she murmured, in a low voice. "Oh, who are you that talks of Mazzucata?"

"Edith," said Maxwell, sharply, "What are you saying? Why are you here? This gentleman is here on business. You are disturbing us."

"Not at all, not at all," I interrupted, hastily, for I felt indignant at the tone adopted toward this poor blind woman. "Pray, Mr. Maxwell introduce me to this lady."

"My daughter, Major Granby," replied the gardener in a grudging tone, and then walked quickly to the other side of the greenhouse in order to conceal his temper.

"I beg your pardon, Major Granby," murmured Miss Maxwell, with a faint smile, as she gradually recovered her self-command. "I am not very strong, and you mentioned a name which rather startled me."

"Mazzucata."

"Yes." She laid her hand on her breast as though she felt a cruel pain in her heart. "I—I know the name."

"And the singer?"

"No, no," she replied, vehemently, "I do not know her. I have heard the name as that of a famous singer."

"Whom you resemble very strongly."

"I?" she said confusedly. "Oh, no, you must be mistaken."

"I assure you, Miss Maxwell, that when I saw you enter, I thought you were the twin sister of Mazzucata, or the singer herself."

"How absurd," said the girl, with a faint attempt at a smile. "I ought to feel flattered, Major Granby."

"As soon as you are done talking, Edith," cried Maxwell, sharply, "perhaps you will let me finish my business with this gentleman."

"We can finish it together," I said, cheerfully determined not to let this old ruffian crush the girl. "Let us walk round the greenhouse, Miss Maxwell, and if you will accept my arm ——"

"Oh! not at all. I assure you, I know my way about the whole place It is my little kingdom, is it not, father?"

"A very small kingdom," said Maxwell, in a kinder tone than usual, on hearing which, she sighed faintly, and turned her sightless eyes in his direction.

"Large enough for one who is blind," she observed, at length, and then proceeded to converse in a livelier tone. "Well, Major Granby, have you seen all my father's treasures? His red pansies, his blue roses——?"

"And his Black Carnations. Oh, yes, I have seen them all, Miss Maxwell."

"Black Carnations," she said, with a terrified look. "Ah! you have seen the Black Carnations."

What could there be about this flower, to have such an effect on every person to whom it was mentioned? Mazzucata, Dallas, Tressinger, all quailed when any reference was made to it, and now this girl received the name as though it were something horrible. Surely, there was some fatality connected with this flower that made it so awesome: the signal of death to one woman, a name of ill omen to another. I was puzzled, I was startled, I was utterly perplexed, and all on account of this confounded Black Carnation, which was certainly the most obtrusive flower with which it had ever been my fortune to meet.

"Why should I not see the Black Carnation?" I asked, in reference to her last remark.

"Oh, you see, my father does not show it to everyone," answered Miss Maxwell, with an attempt at lightheartedness. "You are very much in favor, Major Granby."

"I wish to purchase the plant, if I may."

"Purchase the plant!" cried Maxwell, wrathfully. "Do you think I would sell it?"

"Well, then, let me buy a bud, at least."

"No, certainly not."

"My father will not part with a single blossom," said the blind woman with a laugh; "he values the plant [illegible]"

"I suppose you sold it to [illegible]?"

"No," answered the gardener, sharply, "it never leaves this greenhouse, [illegible] knows that such a flower is in existence."

"There you are wrong," I observed, quickly. "All the world knows about the Black Carnation."

"All the world!" cried Miss Maxwell, in surprise, "why, how can that be? No bud has ever been shown to the world. You never saw a Black Carnation until to-day."

"Indeed I have."

"But ——"

"Edith," said Maxwell, angrily, "let me take you to your room. This interview is exhausting you."

"It is not," she replied, quietly, "I am delighted to have some one to talk with. I have not enjoyed a conversation so much since Mr. Dallas was down here."

At this name her father started, and uttered an angry sound, and seemed about to insist upon her retiring, but on second thoughts evidently thought better of it and turned away. As for me, I was so astonished at hearing the name that I did not know very well what line of action to take.

"Do you know Mr. Dallas, Miss Maxwell?"

"Just as I know you, Major Granby. He came down to Lippanton some few weeks since."

"And on the same errand?"

"Well, I don't know what your errand is."

"I came to buy flowers."

"Well, Mr. Dallas came to see the famous Black Carnation."

"Edith," cried Maxwell, angrily.

His daughter took no notice of the hint, and went on talking to me.

"Like yourself, Mr. Dallas wanted to buy the Black Carnation, but of course my father refused to sell him a single bud."

"He did, however."

"Oh, no, you are mistaken."

"Of course, Major Granby is mistaken," said Maxwell, advancing towards us with an angry look. "I did not sell Mr. Dallas a bud, nor did he obtain one. Edith, how many flowers are on the plant?"

"Twelve."

"You are wrong, there are only eleven."

"What, father, have you sold a bud?"

"No, but one has been stolen."

"Stolen!" said Miss Maxwell, with an astonished expression on her mobile face, "and by whom?"

"Mr. Dallas," I said, promptly.

"Nothing of the sort," retorted the gardener, quickly; "by Signor Ivan."

"Oh, that singer who was down here," said Miss Maxwell, carelessly; "yes, I remember, he spoke about the Black Carnation."

This was said in so significant a tone, that Maxwell bit his lip, as if to keep down his fast-rising anger.

"He not only spoke of the Black Carnation Edith, but he stole a bud."

"But why should he do that?"

"Ah! that is the question, Miss Maxwell," I said, boldly, in spite of the furious look darted at me by Maxwell. "I told you I had seen a Black Carnation in London."

"Yes; was it Signor Ivan who showed it to you?"

"No, I saw it in a law court—in the police court."

Miss Maxwell grew as pale as death, and shuddered.

"What! what!" she began, faintly, when her father took her arm and tried to lead her to the door.

"Edith! Edith! It is nothing; do go to your room. You are ill."

"I will not got to my room," she cried suddenly, stamping her foot. "I want to hear the end of this."

"Major Granby, tell her nothing," cried Maxwell, greatly agitated.

"Major Granby, tell me all," she said in a commanding tone. "Why was this Black Carnation in a law court?"

The father told me to hold my tongue; the daughter ordered me to speak; so at first I hardly knew what to do. I could not understand the strange conduct of Maxwell, unless it were that he was trying to screen either Dallas or Signor Ivan; but being determined to find out what I could, from Miss Maxwell, since her father was so silent, I spoke out boldly:

"It was evidence in a murder case."

"A murder case!" she echoed, in a sharp tone of anguish. "Mazzucata."

I recoiled, when she said this name, for I could not conceive how she had derived the connection of the flower with the dead woman. Her father, however, came to her assistance.

"She read the papers, you know, sir, about the case."

"Case, what case?" cried Miss Maxwell, turning round to her father, and clutching his hand. "I have read no papers, what do you mean?"

"You are ill, Edith. Come and lie down," he said, trying to sooth her agitation.

"I will not go from here, till I hear all that there is to be told about this case you allude to, Major Granby."

"For God's sake go," whispered Maxwell, pointing to the door.

"He will not go," said the blind woman, imperiously, overhearing the words. "I command him to stay. Father I must know all."

"Then hear all," he cried, furiously, flinging her hand away, "and when you know the truth you will be sorry you did not take my advice."

He rushed out of the door, leaving me alone with the blind girl, and I, astonished at this strange scene which served to hint at hidden mysteries, stood my ground with the determination to learn the truth. Miss Maxwell, with a pale, set face, waited till her father's footsteps died away in the distance, then turned towards me with a commanding gesture.

(To be continued.)

◆◆◆

FASHION FLASHES

A girlishlooking shirt has its sailor collar revers and tie all cut in one—a scheme which demands special skill in the cutting, for all it looks so simple.

There the revers narrow into the tie they are caught into the encircling bondage of a pearl ring, whose raising or lowering can define the width of the V-shaped neck opening.

While the slip-on-over-the-head sweater seems to be the favorite mode in knitted weaves, there are [illegible] more on the original sweater coat lines, made of the [illegible] American silks.

Oyster white shoes to be much more fashionable than plain white, and it really looks beautiful when combined with strong colors.

Sport shoes are beautifully white, of suede, buckskin and shiny white kid. Even the soles are white.

The "Groundwork" of
Health, Comfort
and Economy

when days are wet and "all out-doors" is sloppy, is a good pair of rubbers, rubber boots or rubber farm shoes.

The sure guide to good rubber footwear—your guarantee of service and protection—is one of these Trade Marks:

"JACQUES CARTIER" - "GRANBY"
"MERCHANTS" - "DAISY"
"MAPLE LEAF" - "DOMINION"

Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co. Limited
Largest Manufacturers of Rubber Goods in the British Empire
EXECUTIVE OFFICES — MONTREAL, P.Q.
28 LARGE UP-TO-DATE MANUFACTURING PLANTS IN CANADA
28 "SERVICE" BRANCHES AND WAREHOUSES THROUGHOUT CANADA

DOMINION
RUBBER SYSTEM

FOR DISTEMPER
PINK EYE, EPIZOOTIC, SHIPPING FEVER and CATARRHAL FEVER

Sure and positive preventive, no matter how horses at any age are affected or "exposed." Liquid, given on the tongue; acts on the blood and glands; expels the poisonous germs from the body. Cures Distemper in Dogs and Sheep and Cholera in Poultry. Largest selling live stock remedy. Cures La Grippe among human beings and is a fine Kidney remedy. Cut this out. Keep it. Show to your druggist who will get it for you. Free Booklet, "Distemper, Causes and Cures."

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND
SPOHN MEDICAL COMPANY,
Chemists and Bacteriologists, Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

A GOOD MEDICINE FOR THE SPRING

Do Not Use Harsh Purgatives—A Tonic Is All You Need.

Not exactly sick—but not feeling quite well. That is the way most people feel in the spring. Easily tired, appetite fickle, sometimes headaches, and a feeling of depression. Pimples or eruptions may appear on the skin, or there may be twinges of rheumatism or neuralgia. Any of these indicate that the blood is out of order—that the indoor life of winter has left its mark upon you and may easily develop into more serious trouble.

Do not dose yourself with purgatives, as many people do, in the hope that you can put your blood right. Purgatives gallop through the system and weaken instead of giving strength. Any doctor will tell you this is true. What you need in spring is a tonic that will make new blood and build up the nerves. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is the only medicine that can do this speedily, safely and surely. Every dose of this medicine makes new blood which clears the skin, strengthens the appetite and makes tired, depressed men, women and children bright, active and strong. Mrs. Maude Begg, Lemberg, Sask., says: "I can unhesitatingly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a blood builder and tonic. I was very much run down when I began using the Pills, and a few boxes fully restored my health."

Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

◆◆◆

OYSTER RECIPES

OYSTER TODDLE.

Oyster toddle is a kind of chowder. Chop a quarter of a pound of fat salt pork and cook slowly until well dried out. Add two cupfuls of sliced raw potatoes, cover and cook in the fat until very tender. Pour in two cupfuls of hot milk and cook five minutes. Thicken with one teaspoonful of flour worked into one teaspoonful of butter. Add three cupfuls washed oysters, salt and pepper to taste; remove from fire as soon as oysters ruffle. Serve hot with crackers.

SURPRISE OYSTERS.

Cook four medium size potatoes until done, mash and season with salt, pepper, butter and a little parsley. Scald a dozen oysters in their liquor, then drain. Take up enough potato when rolled to be about the size of an egg, make cavity in one end, insert oysters, fill in cavity, dip in beaten egg, roll in cracker crumbs, and fry in deep fat until a golden crown. Serve while hot. This is nourishing and inexpensive.

OYSTER PADDIES.

To one pint of mashed potatoes, add one beaten egg and a little minced onion, form into cakes, split cakes with sharp knife, lay two or three oysters on lower part, and replace top. Bake in moderately hot oven until paddies are brown, garnish with parsley.

◆◆◆

Trade Notes

Twenty-two thousand cases of British Columbia herring were packed this season. This fish was formerly used for bait only.

Fifty per cent. of China's exports to America are shipped from Shanghai. In 1916 exports to the United States amounted to $38,661,515, with raw silk valued at $15,000,000, leading.

The shoemaking industry of Limoges, France, has prospered in the past year as the result of an increased demand. New factories have been started and much American machinery has been installed.

Singapore's department stores are the finest in the Orient, having all modern features except soda fountains. American clothing, phonographs, hardware, beds, sewing machines, refrigerators and tinned goods are carried in stock.

◆◆◆

Tells Just What They Did For Her

WELL-KNOWN LADY MAKES A STATEMENT REGARDING DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

She Had Numerous Troubles, All of Which Came From Diseased Kidneys, and Found a Cure in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Ayre's Cliff, Que., April 19.—(Special).—Mrs. W. Coutts Macdona, of The Farm, a member of one of the oldest families living in this neighborhood has consented to give the public the benefit of her experience with Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"My trouble started from overwork," Mrs. Macdona states, "and I suffered for two years. I was treated by a doctor, but the results were not satisfactory. My joints were stiff, I had cramps in my muscles, my sleep was broken and unrefreshing and I was heavy and sleepy after meals. I had bad headaches, my appetite was fitful and I was always tired and nervous. I was depressed and low-spirited, I had a bitter taste in my mouth in the mornings and I was often dizzy.

"I perspired with the least exertion and I often had sharp pressure or pain on the top of the head. Then rheumatism was added to my troubles. I have taken just two boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills and they have done me good, not only in one way, but in many. Even my rheumatism is much better."

Mrs. Macdona's symptoms all showed that her kidneys were wrong. If you have similar symptoms try Dodd's Kidney Pills.

◆◆◆

IN FASHIONDOM.

[illegible]

Note the [illegible].

[illegible] in coats.

Hats are worn down again.

[illegible] are everywhere.

Veils are [illegible] affairs.

This might be trimming as well as veils.

Coat waist lines are again shaped a little.

Not a few frocks, however, are quite straight up and down.

Mustard, brick red, violet, numerous blues, weird greens and rose hues are particularly good.

We Specialize in

Groceries and Footwear

FARMERS! --- Please remember we are well supplied with an extensive range in solid leather plow boots. Both black and tan plain and with toe caps, and reasonably priced. See them next time you are in town.

Saturday's Special

Another 100 dozen of Sunkist oranges at

only 30c. doz.

All very sweet and juicy, and fair sized. Let us have your order. Fine large

Lemons at 25c doz.

Also extra fine grape fruit.

Butter wanted | Cash for Eggs

Falconer Bros.

The Home of Reliable Garden Seed and Good Groceries . .

Spring Is Now With Us

You must have a change in the clothes you wear.

For Wet, Sloppy Days A raincoat, or an umbrella. We have a lar and varied stock of them.

For the Sunshiny Days—Light underwear, prints, ginghams, muslins, zephers, cottons, and silks. We have a large stock of them and the price is rock bottom

Hosiery—In cotton, silk and cashmere. We have sold more hosiery in the past season than any other two seasons, because we have the goods, and the values are great.

Gloves—Have been hard to get, but we have been able to get hold of a nice lot of them, just in.

We take Cash or Produce of all kinds, for our goods, and invite you to come and investigate

D. GEDDES & CO.

Wall Papers

For Everybody

10,000 rolls of it from

4cts to 40c.

Per roll

Suitable for any kind of room. Come early and get a good choice

Some beautiful designs are shown.

The prices are arranged to suit.

First come, first served.

Butter and eggs taken in exchange for goods

STORE CLOSES TUESDAY AT 6 O'CLOCK P.M.

Roppel Bros.

Rural phone. Underwood

TURNER'S

Miss Margaret Clark, has returned to Toronto, after spending the holidays at her home here.

All the grain has been shipped from the store house here, and it is now closed for the season.

Rev. D Currie, of Mount Forest, preached for a couple of Sundays, in North Bruce and St. Andrews.

Miss Mary Breen, after spending the holidays at here home at Lindsay, has returned to her duties here.

On Tuesday 10th, there were quite a few hogs brought here. The price paid was 15 cents.

Mr. Wm Atkinson and Clifford were home over Sunday. They are clover threshing near Pinkerton now.

Save and Serve

Serve your country by helping in the accumulation of savings; remember that thrifty individuals make a prosperous nation. Also the larger the people's savings, the more able will the country be to bear the burdens of the war.

The readjustment period after the war will be a trying time for those without money. Be prepared for this by opening a savings account in the Bank of Nova Scotia and depositing regularly from your income. 51

The Bank of Nova Scotia

PAID-UP CAPITAL - $ 6,500,000
RESERVE FUND - - 12,000,000
TOTAL RESOURCES over 110,000,000

PORT ELGIN BRANCH
C. Currie, Manager

Wallpaper, Wallpaper

HOUSECLEANING time is here and nothing shows such good results for Time and Labor spent as to freshen up your room with new paper.

Notwithstanding advances in all lines of goods, we still sell wall paper at from 4c. per roll and up. All wall paper trimmed free of charge.

Eggs taken in exchange for Wall paper . . .

Electric Vacuum Cleaner For Rent

: : **J. W. Pattison** : :

Furniture Dealer and Undertaker

UNDERWOOD NEWS

Mr. J. G. McKay has purchased a fine driver from Russel McKellar Tiverton.

Pte Wm Robertson of the Cycle corps, Toronto was home for a few days on last leave.

Miss M. J. Nelson who has spent the past six months in the west, returned home last week.

Mr and Mrs Thomas McCoubrey, who have been seriously ill, are both recovering.

Mr. Wm Sampson has rented his farm on the 12th of Bruce to Mr. Wm. Bottrill and Mr. A. Robertson.

Mr. Wm Finlayson, Kincardine spent a few days at Mr. Jno. A. Cole's

Rev. Hawke of the Methodist church is to exchange pulpits for next Sabbath with the minister from Beevie.

A good many of the farmers around here have been busy in the sugar bush. The yield, so far this year, has not been very large.

Miss G. Ferguson, who has been on a visit to her sister Mrs. Sam George, returned last week to her home in Southampton.

Capt. Minniflo of the London Horse Guards, will preach in the Presbyterian churches at Underwood in the evening and Centre Bruce in the afternoon of Sunday. On Tuesday night he will give a lecture in the Underwood church, at which the admission will be 25c

Capt. Minniflo is working in aid of the Belgians.

On Wednesday evening last friend and neighbors gathered at the home of Mr. Wm. Brown, Con 4, to bid farewell to he and Mrs. Brown on the eve of their departure from their old home where they had resided nearly all their life. Mr Dan McNaughton was appointed chairman and a lengthy program was given consisting of songs, recitations, instrumental music and speeches and many were the reminiscences of olden times. The most interesting part of the program was the address and and presentation to Mr. and Mrs. Brown who were taken completely by surprise. Mr. Brown in a few words in behalf of himself and Mrs. Brown, thanked his friends very kindly for what they had done.

The following address, read by Arch McLean and signed by M. Avis and N. Russell, after recounting the desire of the people to honor their worthy neighbors, set forth:

"For about 38 years you have faithfully toiled here together and made life a success financially as well as otherwise. During that time we have learned to respect and honor you. We have been especially impressed with the fact that in making your own affairs a success you had the happy faculty of leaving the affairs of others alone. We especially mention the true and kind disposition of Mrs. Brown and admire her pluck and integrity when facing those trials and tribulations with which she has been afflicted, but which, we hope, she has at last overcome. Your public career Mr. Brown is well worthy of some mention. The fact that you have occupied every position in the gift of the people of this township from the office of pathmaster to that of County Commissioner, has not come merely by chance. The choice of the majority made those things possible. We therefore ask you Mrs Brown to accept this upholstered chair and you Mr. Brown this arm chair, not on account of their current value but that they may help you to remember us when the future becomes the then present and this present the distant past.

"Our earnest wish is that happiness and prosperity may follow you wherever you may reside and that your future. Hope may rest in the boundless ages of a never ending eternity."

Lunch was then served by the ladies and after enjoying some good old-time Scotch reels etc., the company dispersed after wishing Mr. and Mrs Brown health and prosperity in their new home, wherever they decide to locate.

Underwood Oddfellows had a fine time at Lucknow on Good Friday, when they had the honor of putting on the first degree in the Lodge of Instruction. The Lucknow lodge provided a splendid time for the visiting brethren, the Lucknow members and their ladies sparing no trouble to make the event a success, which included a banquet in the library. The Underwood and Tiverton men greatly appreciated the kindnesses extended to them. The Underwood degree team is: Captain, J. B. Struthers; violinist, Wat McKay: team, W. Avis, T. R. Curry, Milton Roppel, Roy Salmon, Walter Thede, W. A. Cole, Louis Roppel, J. B. Richardson, George Roppel, Robt Robinson, J. A. McLean, Arch. McLean, James Johnson, Wm. Ruxton, W. F. Summers, Arch McKay, Thomas Brown, Geo. H. McKay, L. Mewhinney, S. Roppel, J. G. McKay, Chas' Drummond. James Avis, Thomas White, Fred Thede, Coll McDougall, John Irwin.

News in General

Pte. J. L. Crawford, of Wiarton, was killed in action.

Mr. H. Wagner's sale last week was well attended. Stock bought good prices. R. C. Pearce was the auctioneer.

Mr. Geo. Bannerman has decided to take up residence at Walkerville. He has bought a house there and has moved his family from Bruce township. He will take a position in the Ford motor works.

The contributions to the British Red Cross Society from Bruce County for 1916 were $27 116.90 Kincardine town heads the list with $3,283.02, Walkerton comes second among the towns with $1,607, Chesley citizens gave $1,305 90, Southampton $950 and Wiarton $500. In the list of villages Lucknow heads the honor roll with $2600 and Port Elgin is second with $1,648,75. In the Townships Huron leads with $2,104.60, Brant is second with $1,633,10, and Elderslie third with $1,500.

Alexander Stewart the Minto farmer, who vilified our soldier while talking to Mr. John Rowland at Harriston recently by describing them as bums and loafers living on the country, besides making other disgraceful and disloyal statements, pleaded guilty to a sedition charge before Chief Justice Falconbridge at the Spring Assizes in Guelph on Tuesday. He was let off on suspended sentence on furnishing recognizances of $2000 for his future good conduct.

Elsinore Red Cross

The enclosed is report of the work done by the Elsinore Red Cross Circle, for the past three months.

Amount received from all sources $147.75, of which $115.00 was proceeds of box social, $20 from Arron council, the remainder $12.75, less balance on hand $64.65. All goods were sent to headquarters Toronto, with the exception of one box sent to Gunner Angus McIntosh. Officers for the year are:—President, Mrs. S. Brandt; Vice President, Mrs. W. Nelson; Secretary, Nellie Forsyth; Treasurer, Miss S. J. Rowe; Auditors, Hilton and Norman Rowe.

Those knitting socks were: Mrs. S. Brandt 17 prs., Mrs. Wm. Nelson 7, Mrs. A. J. Nelson 11, Mrs. Fraser 12, Mrs. Donaldson 2, Miss L. Donaldson 8, Mrs. G. Eby 4, Mrs. A. McIntosh 6, Mrs. Wm. McIntosh 2, Mrs. T. Rowe 1, Miss S. J Rowe 4, Miss A. Rowe 2, Miss A. Jackson 4, Mrs. McRae 2, Miss C. McRae 2, Mrs. C. Eby 2, Miss N. Forsythe 1, Mrs. A. Chebott 6, Mrs. W. Nelson 6, Miss M. McLeod 1, Miss Hazel Nelson 16, Alice Fraser 3, Mrs. Schwalm 6, Mrs. Kolb 1, Mrs. Wm. Crawford 1, Mrs. V. Maxwell 6, Mrs. J. Maxwell 4, Mrs. Wm. Potter 4, Miss I. Fraser 2, Miss Ollie Smith 1, Miss L. Newman 2. Total number of socks knitted 152. Those knitting vermin shirts: Mrs. Wm. Nelson 2, Miss L. L. Donaldson 2, Mrs. Rowe 1, Mrs. Kolb 1, Miss L. Rowe 2. Flannel shirts Mrs. Wm. Nelson 7, Mrs. G. Eby 1, Mrs. A. McIntosh 3, Mrs. T. Rowe 2, Mrs. Kolb 5, Miss L. Rowe 4, Mrs. J. Hewitson 1. Mrs. Hilton 2. Total 25.

An Expert On Watches

Every man has genius along a certain line and while he may be successful along other lines, there is always something in which he excells.

Our specialty is the watch. Get yours here, or bring it to us.

J. J. BUSBY,
The Quick Repair House

The Bachelor Suits

$16.50

SPECIAL

The superior value in these Bachelor suits is the result of a half-century of experience. The fabrics are cold water shrunk and hand tailored assuring permanent shape, fit

Bachelor Guarantee

Should this garment fail to give satisfactory wear it may be returned to the retailer who will make full and fair adjustment.

(Signed) The Bachelor Clothing Co. Limited.

Boys' Suits that will stand hard wear and look neat and dressy always from $4 to $13

Shoes for Men's and Boys' in all leather and styles. Heavy out-door shoes $3 to $5. Dress shoes $3.50 to $7.

The Big Values we are offering make it worth your while to look here before you buy

F. R. BARBER

MEN'S AND BOYS' COMPLETE OUTFITTERS

Just Watch B. Hilker's North Window

For the finest assortment of All-over Laces

Lace skirtings
All-over Embroidery
Corset Embroidery
Embroidery edgings 5 cts up
Tucked white underskirting

B. Hilker

Sunlight Soap

The inducements offered with common soaps cannot make up for the purity of Sunlight Soap. It costs US more to make pure soap. But it costs YOU less to use it, for Sunlight pays for itself in the clothes it saves. It does not wear and rub the fabrics as common soaps do.

Sold by all Grocers. 8 *$5,000 guarantee of purity with every cake of Sunlight Soap*

Miss Lulu E. Sutherland of Brantford, formerly matron of the Pembroke General Hospital, has been engaged as Superintendent of the Bruce County Hospital as successor to Miss Thirsk, who has resigned and left on Tuesday for London to prepare for going overseas

Capt. Rev. Thurlow Fraser, who has been overseas for many months, has returned to Owen Sound. Many Port Elgin friends remember Dr. Fraser, as having preached anniversary services at the Presbyterian church here a couple of years ago.

The Port Elgin Times

Farmers Are Invited To Discuss Their Problems In The Times

YEAR—NO. 17 PORT ELGIN, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1917 $1.50 PER YEAR $2.00 PER YEAR TO UNITED STATES

COMING EVENTS

10c. per line
No notice less than 25c

"DOUBLE-CROSSED" A lively one act comedy, will be given by the young people of the Soldiers' Friend Club, in the town hall, Friday evening April 27th. The Southampton orchestra will be present, and there will also be choruses, recitations, solos, instrumentals and drills. Reserve seats 35 cents. A good time promised, and a worthy cause helped. See bills for further particulars.

RED CROSS TEA ROOMS will be taken by Ladies Aid of Baptist church on Saturday.

Farmers Get Ready

The rules and regulations of the field crop competitions to be conducted by the Agricultural Society, will appear next week. The crops selected this year are the same as 1916. Oats and potatoes. The entry fee is $1.00 and every good farmer should try for one of the fine prizes offered. $150 will be paid for the best fields and the farmer will still have his crop and a chance to show what kind of a farmer he is. Send your entry to the Secretary before it is too late.

Mr. Currier Severs Connection with Bank

Mr. Cyril Currier has resigned his position with the Bank of Nova Scotia here, and will leave for Peterboro shortly, where he will enter into the business of auditing and accounting. He has been here for six years, and during that time has made many friends in business and social circles. Mrs. Currier will also be greatly missed by the ladies. She was an active worker in the Red Cross, and a leader in the social life of the town.

Mr. A. L. Wyant, of Acton, has charge of the branch here. He will be joined by his family shortly.

NOTICE

I hereby apologize to Mrs. C. Hurlock for the language and actions I used towards her at the sale on the 21st inst. which I regret very much, and I now promise and agree that I will not in future annoy her either by words or actions. Signed, Mrs. H. Starling.

Notice to the Public

The North Bruce Scale Co. have had their scales thoroughly overhauled and inspected. Also the blacksmith shop will be closed for the summer months.
J. H. SIEFFERT.

Walkerton passed a milk by-law which provides a milk inspector and a test.

The club house at Kincardine Bowling green was burned, also its contents consisting of 25 pairs of bowls, shoes, lawn mowers, rakes, etc. It is thought the place was set on fire.

Mr. Ed. Forrester held the lucky ticket in a draw for a calf for Kincardine Red Cross. Mr. Forrester had the calf sold by public auction and donated the price, $33 to Red Cross also.

THE MARKETS

	April 25 1917	April 25 1916
Butter, per lb........	35	29
Eggs, per doz.........	28	20
Hogs, per cwt 15	25	10 65
Wheat, per bus 2	25	90
Oats, per bus	75	40
Flour, per cwt 6	50	
Beef, live, per cwt. 12	00	

CONDENSED ADVERTISING

SEED OATS FOR SALE—O. A. C. No. 72. Apply at Times Office.

FOR SALE—1 yearling heifer, also 1 calf. Apply W. Baines, Southampton.

MONEY TO LOAN—Private money to loan. A few good snaps in Real Estate, Apply J. A. Chapman. 11 tfc.

HENS WANTED—We are paying good prices for live hens just now. Phone or drop a card to B. ZELKIND, Port Elgin.

MEDICAL

DR. F. H. WELLS, Office and residence on Green street, one door west of Bank of Hamilton.

W. J. CHAMBERS, M. D., L. R. C. P., L. M., Edinburgh. Office and residence "Lakeview Hall" opposite South End park Port Elgin.

DR. W. S. LAIRD, Oculist, Specialty in Nose and Throat diseases. Guarantees all his fitting of glasses. Office hours Wednesday afternoons. Next to Metropolitan Bank.

UNDERTAKING

J. W. PATTISON, Funeral director and embalmer. Residence on premises. Rural phone No. 22.

DENTAL

W. P. POWER, D. D. S., Dentist, office over South End Store. Hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

LEGAL

W. BURGESS, LL.B., Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, &c., &c. Office, Hutton's Block. Private and other funds to loan.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

J. A. CHAPMAN, Official Issuer, of marriage licenses, Port Elgin, Ont. Office in Muir Block.

R. C. CRAWFORD, Official Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Office at Drug Store, Port Elgin

A Clean-up Day?

Clean up! Brighten up! why not use the first afternoon half holiday for a general clean-up? Would the council care to lead in a general clean up day in the town?

Eternal Vigilance Needed

To the Editor of The Times:

Sir: At the last session of the Legislature a bill was introduced to be known as the Provincial Highway Bill, which contains the following clause:

"The Minister may make regulations respecting the use of a Provincial Highway by any class of vehicles or animals, or prohibiting its use by any class of vehicles or animals, and may impose penalties for violation thereof, but no such regulations shall have any force or effect until approved by the Lt.-Governor in Council, after notice to the Municipal Corporation affected thereby."

I contend sir, that legislation of this kind must never be allowed on the statute books of this province. I should like to ask who are the parties that are to be denied the use of the roads?

"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." Our roads are public highways, and must forever remain so.

Gilbert Christie.

Saugeen, April 19/17.

Death of Robert Strong

The death took place on Saturday morning of an old and respected resident of Port Elgin in the person of Robert Strong, in his 76th year. Deceased had been ill for the past couple of months, first taking grippe.

The late Robert Strong was born in Portland, England in 1841. He first landed in Owen Sound, with his wife and five children, in 1869, and he walked from there to Port Elgin. After getting a house on the 6th concession, near Salters', he got a yoke of oxen and went back to Owen Sound for his family, and began working for Salters picking stone out of the lake to burn lime. Shortly after he moved to Port Elgin, and worked at his trade of Engineer in Port Elgin and Southampton, for a few years. Then he worked for P. Cross & Co. for some years in the tanning business, but during the last 25 years he has been working, up to 3 months ago, at the Stevens-Hepner Co. He enjoyed good health right up to his last illness. He was a member of the Methodist church, and always tried to get people to be Christians. He was a good living man, very fond of music, and the strains of his concertina on Sunday evenings will be much missed by his neighbors. He was of a kindly loving disposition always anxious to do what good he could. His wife predeceased him about 11 years ago. Out of nine of a family four children have gone before. With the passing of Robert Strong it can be truthfully said that a good man has gone to his reward. The surviving family are: Mrs. A. Wilkie, Port Elgin; Mrs. Tim Harman, Toronto; George, Toronto; Charles, Vancouver; Thomas, Port Colborne. The funeral was held on Monday, afternoon, interment taking place at Port Elgin cemetery.

Hear the Southampton orchestra at town hall Friday night. A musical program before the play beginning at 7.30.

Automobile News

Eric McGillivray has sold his Ford to John McVittie, and purchased a McLaughlin.

W. J. McCullough, liveryman, has put in a Chevrolet.

John Chapman, Arran, got his Gray-Dort last Thursday.

Nickason Bros of Arran, took home their new cars last Friday, a Gray-Dort and a Chevrolet.

Gideon Eby has purchased a Chevrolet.

James Donaldson, of Allenford, is driving a Chevrolet this year.

Power & Coulter shipped last week four new Chevrolets to customers at Tara.

Several other men have made purchases, but the deliveries have not been made as yet.

CARD OF THANKS

Ptes. Robert and Wm. Osborne through The Times thank the Red Cross of S. S. No. 5 for gifts of socks.

Quality Counts

After all its quality that counts. The reason we have the quality in meat is because we buy plenty of good beef cattle ahead, and keep them fitted, so that when the meat is put on your table it has the flavor, the strength, and the tenderness. Yes, quality counts at Eaton's Butcher Shop.

A Good Investment

Any person having sums of money from $100 up, to invest for one to five-year terms at 5½% interest payable twice yearly, call on D. C. Cavin, Port Elgin.

Public Notice

The undersigned has in stock a fine lot of buggies. We can also supply the famous Gilson gas engines and other goods of same make. We keep machine and plow repairs, binder twine, machine and motor oil, cream separator oil and raw boiled linseed oil, axle and cup grease, castor oil, cylinder oil, turpentine, coal oil, etc. What about your coal? I have made arrangements with my old company for this year's supply of coal, and have already booked orders for 400 tons, for May and June delivery. I am also agent for the Waterloo Manufacturing Company.

ADAM HELLER, Farmers' Supply House, Port Elgin. 15 4tc.

Many Contestants For Missing Line

Over 30 contestants have entered for the Missing Line contest to date. Next week the contest closes, and the race is keen. Remember to have your Missing Line reach us not later than Tuesday noon's mail May 1st. Then the letters will be forwarded to the judges at Toronto.

The contest is open to everyone, of all ages, whether subscribers or not.

Have you tried a line? Write one and send it to The Times. Here's the limerick. You try to add the missing line.

There was an old lady named Cleaver
Who had rheumatics, measles and fever,
She selected The Port
For a health resort

. . . .

Here are some of the lines sent since last issue. Can you do better? Try it. Remember contest closes next Tuesday. Get your Missing Line in early. The prizes are $1.50, $1.00 and 50c. Try for one.

When all her diseases did leave her.
And now her troubles leave her.
And at once they were all forced to leave her.
And died when it reached her liver.
And all her diseases did leave her.
For she thought no other could relieve her.
Hoping soon all her troubles would leave her.
But alas for the folks who received her.
For she knew all her troubles would leave her.
And there's where the physicians believed her.
And now she eats greens to relieve her.

Organizing the Sunday Schools

Just now superintendents, teachers and scholars of the various Sunday schools in the townships are looking forward to the re-organization of the schools.

Quite a few of the township Sunday schools, in fact nearly all of them close for the winter months. The snow and cold make it almost impossible for the smaller ones to attend, and the practice has been to close the schools. Just whether the practice is a wise one or not is open for argument. Perhaps it is more of following in the same old way, rather than having a well organized school and keeping it summer and winter. It is true, there may be some Sundays when the attendance would be very small, but it does seem that no sooner does the school get working well than it must close for the winter. When the Sunday schools close, then the church attendance also falls off.

No doubt this will be one of the questions which will receive attention at the coming Township convention, which is to be held in June, and Underwood will likely be the place.

FRED. SCHNITTKER

Bruce township is fortunate in having as its organizer Mr. Fred. Schnittker. He is well-known and a prominent young farmer. Fred has a class of boys in the Evangelical Sunday school on the 4th of Bruce, and he is familiar with all the departmental work, and besides has made quite a study of Bruce township, so far as Sunday school affairs go. He would make a good man for the superintendency of the township Sunday schools as allied with the Provincial association. He enlisted with the 160th early last year, but was finally rejected on account of defective eyesight.

It might be interesting, in fact we know it will be, for every parent wants to know about Sunday schools, for us to give a few statistics of Bruce township. The township has a population of about 2100, whereas in 1911 it was about 2300, so there has been a slight depreciation. This depreciation is accounted for pretty much through enlistments. But any depreciation in population has its effect upon the churches and Sunday schools.

	Church Members	Sunday School
Presbyterians	1061	1056
Baptists	165	235
Methodists	134	130
Evangelical	60	75
Union school		75
Brethren	37	90
Free Methodists	5	37
Anglicans	100	

Bruce township has 14 churches and 8 pastors, and one preacher holding services in a schoolhouse.

A meeting of superintendents and pastors is to be held in the Methodist church Underwood on May 2, at 7.30 p.m. to complete arrangements for the convention.

TOWN TOPICS

Miss Roy is visiting in Toronto.

Councillor Eidt is able to be out again.

George Chapman is laid up with a sore foot.

Mr. A. E. Nelson of Kincardine, spent over Sunday here.

Mrs. Brothers, of Hamilton, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Verne McLean.

Mrs. Wm. Brill and little daughter of Edmonton are visiting relatives here.

Fin Lymburner left Friday for Goderich where he will sail for the summer.

Mrs. A. F. George is recovering rapidly, and will likely be home this week.

Don't let your chickens bother your neighbor.

Mr. Angus MacKay of Tiverton was in town Thursday last.

Mr. G. McLaren has purchased a Ford.

Mrs. Freeston and Mrs. (Capt.) Kerr, of Oakville, are guests of Mrs. Busby.

Miss Essie Becker, of Crediton, is visiting her friend Miss M. Rieber, who is recovering nicely from her severe illness.

Alderman Lustig, and Mrs. Lustig, of Chesley were week-end visitors with Mrs. Kuhl.

Mrs. A. M. Campbell, who has been spending the winter at Priceville, has returned home.

Word received by Mr. Thomson from his son Roy notes that he is recovering nicely.

Word from Pte. Stanley Harmon shows that he was quite badly wounded, but that he is recovering.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wismer, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Lowry, attended the funeral of the late Mrs. Brown at Tiverton, on Monday.

Miss Duncan of the high school staff is ill and unable to attend to her duties. On Wednesday it was noted her brother Lieut. Gordon Duncan had been wounded.

Mr. John Drummond, of Kincardine, was a visitor in town Wednesday last. Many old friends were glad to see him looking so well.

Mrs. H. D. McLaren has very kindly consented to take up Miss Duncan's duties on the high school staff, the latter being ill.

Auctioneer Cavin disposed of 37 head of cattle for John Wilson last Wednesday at Queen's hotel. There were many farmers attending the sale.

The Red Cross shipped on Saturday the following; 20 pairs sox, 8 flannel shirts 44 pyjama suits, 5 hospital shirts, 16 wash cloths, 56 bandages. Valued at $201.25.

Mr. John Kaake is here from Toronto. On Saturday everything was sold at his auction sale, and after a visit with friends in Bruce Tp. Mr. and Mrs. Kaake and family will make their home in Toronto.

A wedding of interest to Port Elgin people was celebrated at Winnipeg on April 3rd when Mr. F. D. Radcliffe of Oberon, Man., was married to Miss Grace Violet Rayner, daughter of Mr. Ernest Rayner of Winnipeg. Many friends here extend congratulations.

Mrs. John Kaake was "surprised" on Friday evening at her home by the teachers and officers of the Methodist S. S., who made her the recipient of a handsome silver teapot. Miss Martin made the gift, and Supt. Busby read an address. A social time was spent.

Mr. and Mrs. Ashwell and family have moved here from the west, having purchased the fruit farm on Goderich street north from J. H. Johnston. Mr. Ashwell is originally from England, having been in the west for several years. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston have returned to Saskatchewan.

At the W. C. T. U. meeting held last week there was a fine attendance. The meeting was a social one in honor of Mrs. John Kaake, who has been a faithful worker and who is moving to Toronto. A motion of thanks was placed on the minutes for her services. A letter of condolence was also sent by the Union to Mrs. John Henderson.

A telegram was received Thursday by A. Thomson that Joseph, only child of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Forrester, of Red Deer, Alta, had died, after a brief illness of pneumonia. The loved one was but 15 months' old. Mrs. Forrester and the baby were preparing for a visit to Port Elgin in May. The sincerest sympathy is extended to the grief-stricken parents in the taking off of their little boy.

Double Crossed

The lively one act comedy in the town hall Friday night by the Soldier's Friend Club promises to be something all will want to see.

Mel Treman cannot decide which of two girls he wants to marry, and proposing to both in turn, is surprised to be rejected by both. Before he recovers from the shock, number one telephones that she has changed her mind, and the next mail brings word from the other that she will be his. How he gets out of it is the story of a very funny play.

A Toronto report says 160 men are waiting for jobs on the farm and the War Production Club has many more men in sight who want to work on farms.

The Southampton orchestra will begin a musical program at 7.30 Friday night before the play "Double Crossed".

School Fairs Promise to be Better Than Ever

Mr. Norman C. MacKay, District Agriculture Representative was through this section last week distributing seeds to the rural schools for the purpose of making ready for the school fairs.

The Times, in conversation with Mr. MacKay learned that the enthusiasm is greater than ever, and much more work will be done by the scholars. This means that the school fairs will attract more people, and will be of greater interest than ever.

Bowling Meeting

The Bowlers held a meeting last week to organize for the season's play. Those present were Messrs. C. Curtis, G. M. Scott, Bis. Hilker, R. J. Ranney, R. Smith, A. Harrison, and Dr. Power.

It was decided to charge $5 as membership fee, with a fee of $3 for new members, those not having been members for the last two years. The officers are: President, G. M. Scott, vice-pres, Court Curtis; secy-treasurer, R. J. Ranney; managing committee, Bis. Hilker, A. Harrison, G. McLaren.

Dr. MacDougall Accepts

Dr. MacDougall of Keady, has accepted a call to North Bruce and St. Andrew's churches, and closes his pastorate at Keady on the 29th.

On May 2nd., at 2.00 p. m., induction services will be held at North Bruce church.

Half Holiday

Beginning next THURSDAY MAY 3rd, Business places in Port Elgin will close on Thursday afternoons for the summer.

The smaller the town the more numerous the cliques, the bigger the prejudices.

WOUNDED AT VIMY RIDGE

The following letter was written by Pte. Howard Caldwell, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Caldwell, Chinook, Alberta, formerly of this district.

The letter was written from the War Hospital at Dustan, Northampton, England, and will be read with interest by Times' readers:

Dear Mother:

This is the first opportunity I have had to write on account of not having either material or stamps. However, the Canadian Red Cross sister called on me this morning and left me enough to do some time.

Well, Fritz gave me a hard hit on the morning of March 1st, and I have been taking life easy ever since. Got hit in eleven places, some of them, of course were very slight, and are already healed, however, there are four which will take some time to heal. I had an operation while in France and had a piece of shrapnel taken from the calf of my left leg, and also a piece from my right knee. My right leg is slightly paralysed but the doctors say it will get alright.

PTE. HOWARD CALDWELL

Am in a pretty good place here. Am the only Canadian in the ward I am in, but like it fine. The nurses are nearly all Irish.

While I was in France I was not allowed to say where I was at but here I guess it is alright. We were on Vimy Ridge, and could see Lens with the naked eye, and which is in the hands of the enemy. I am sending Bertha a picture of the boat that brought us from Bologne to Southampton. I spent my birthday on it, March 8th as it was too rough to sail that day. We get four good meals a day here. Must close this time.

ORANGES!

Another shipment of the celebrated Golden Orange Brand. California's sweetest Sunkist fruit.

Try a dozen, only 30 cents

Now on sale at

FALCONER BROTHERS

BUYERS' GUIDE

RATES—Contracts for 50 lines or over in a year 5c a line; regular weekly users of liners, 5c per line casual users of liners, 10c per line Black type, count two lines for one.

New whitewear at South End.

See McFadden about a new buggy.

Epsom Salts, 5c a lb. at South End.

Ladies, go to B. Hilker's for your Camisoles.

Our fruit is the best money can buy. McMurray.

Bull Dog overalls and smocks, for good wear. North End Store.

Only 100 caps left at Falconer Bros. 25c and 50c each.

Over $500 worth of men's and ladies shoes to go at less than cost. H. Katz.

Spring work shoes. See our stock, our prices are right. North End Store.

See H. Katz for bargains in women's shoes and apparel.

If you want choice home made ice cream, try McMurray's.

Get your garden seeds at Falconer Bros.

Neilson's chocolates—once used always used—you get them at Keobke's

Flower and Garden seeds—Rennie's and D. M. Ferry's. North End store.

A hat for every head, 25c, 50c, 75c, and $1.00. Your choice at Falconer Bros.

Cash paid for fresh eggs and butter at McMurray's.

McFadden for buggies, cream separators, implements, etc.

Only 100 hats left at Falconer Bros. good ones, too, 75c, $1.00 and $1.25.

Ladies go to B. Hilker's for your voile waists, $1.50 to $3.00.

Big clearing sale of hundreds of Felt hats, 25c to $1.00 at Falconer Bros.

Shelf after shelf of running shoes for all ages at Falconer Bros.

New Skirting and suiting at the South End.

See McFadden for implements. We make prices right.

See the spring coats and coating at the South End.

McFadden sells the high-grade McLaughlin buggies.

Rennie's and Ferry's garden seeds at South End.

Try Keobke for your next grocery or fruit order

The right place for men's work shirts, overalls and heavy shoes is Barber's.

Try Eaton's Butcher shop for Coleman's hams and rolls.

Farmers Notice. We expect another car flour and feed this week. North End Store.

Falconer Bros. are clearing their lines of men's English rain coats at greatly reduced prices.

Ladies go to B. Hilker for your Georgette crepe waists $5.00. Cheaper than Eatons.

We sow. We grow. We know. You will make no mistake by buying your garden seeds at Falconer Bros.

For school shoes with real service in them see this range for boys and girls at Falconer Bros.

Men's guaranteed suits at $16.50 in blues, and fancy worsteds. Come and try them on. F. R. Barber.

Clover and Timothy seed. A full stock re-cleaned. Government stamped seed. North End Store.

Keobke sells Neilson's soldier chocolate. Send a bar to your soldier boy at the front

Just arrived, a splendid assortment of Misses and children's wash dresses. Prices 50c to $1.75 each. North End Store.

Our new spring suits, rain coats, shoes, shirts, etc. are priced to save dollars for you and build trade for us. F. R. Barber.

Bring your cream to Jas. George and Son, for the Walkerton Creamery. It is tested and paid for right on the spot. Call and get a can.

Gasoline and Tires at Old Prices

We purchased two cars of gas and a big shipment of all makes of tires such as Goodyear, Dominion, Maltese Cross and Dunlop, at prices before the big jump came. This will be of interest to our customers. Also we are handling all makes of the celebrated McLaughlin cars and the Gray Dort. We extend an invitation to everyone contemplating purchasing a car to call at our garage. No trouble to demonstrate any of our cars. Power & Coulter, Port Elgin.

BORN—to Mr. and Mrs. Bert Struthers Saugeen on Wednesday April the 18, a daughter, Anna Marguerite.

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Benson, on Wednesday April 18, a daughter.

ALLENFORD

Rev. H. R. Campbell, B. D. of Emporia, Pa., is to be inducted into the pastorate of Allenford and Elsinore churches. The services are at Allenford on May 1st at 2.30 p. m. Mr. Campbell is a graduate of Princeton, with four years experience, and came very highly commended. He is a native of Canada and naturally more interested in the Canadian church and work in it.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

Magic Baking Powder costs no more than the ordinary kinds. For economy, buy the one pound tins.

MADE IN CANADA

E.W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO ONT.

FOOD AND MORE FOOD

The importance of increased production is being emphasized as never before. We are told that the food supply of the world is very low. The producers of farm foods are becoming less, and the non-producing consumers are increasing. Wide sections of country, which were formerly productive, are being trampled by armies, and large quantities of food materials are now being lost in transit. The food situation is becoming increasingly serious.

More than one-half of the cropping land of Ontario is now in grass, and the grass lands of the Province have been increasing at the rate of fully one hundred thousand acres annually during the last four years. During this time there has been a decrease in Ontario and in the whole of Canada of live stock, including dairy cattle, beef cattle, sheep and swine. In the last four years there has been an actual decrease in the acreage in Ontario of 23 per cent. in beans, 57 per cent. in peas, 7 per cent. in winter wheat, 10 per cent. in turnips and 12 per cent. in potatoes. In 1916 83 per cent. of the beans, 84 per cent. of the peas, 82 per cent. of the fall wheat and 30 per cent. of the potatoes of Canada were produced in Ontario.

It is estimated that an average acre of beans produces as much real food material as is usually obtained from five to fifteen acres of pasture land in the production of either meat or milk.

With slight exceptions, the most economical sources of food materials in Ontario in the past winter were obtained from the following groups: First, farm crops, oats, wheat, corn, peas, beans, potatoes; second, dairy products—milk, butter, cheese; third, meats—beef, mutton, pork; fourth, fish—salmon, cod; fifth, eggs. According to recent determinations and prevailing prices, as much valuable food material for human consumption could be obtained from the purchase of beans, with twenty cents, as from the purchase of cheese with forty-three cents, of beefsteak with seventy-nine cents, and of eggs with one dollar and sixty-one cents.

Field beans approach animal foods in nutritive value. They contain a high percentage of protein, and in this respect surpass the cereals commonly used as food, such as wheat, and oats. There is a higher percentage of protein in beans than in the best cuts of meat, but it is not quite as completely digested. Protein is a nutrient which serves to build and repair body tissues, as well as furnish energy. It performs essentially the same part in nutrition, whether it is from beans, peas, wheat, meat, milk or cheese.

Skilled labor throughout the Province is very scarce. The farmers of Ontario have an exceedingly difficult task ahead of them if they are to increase the production of the most valuable kinds of food materials in 1917. The following suggestions are offered in the help that they may prove helpful:

1. Carefully plan the crop production for the season at an early date.

2. Thoroughly clean and grade the grain so as to procure the large, plump, sound and well-matured seed.

3. Test the germinating power and the vigor of the seed before time to sow.

4. Overhaul implements and machines so as to be ready to start seeding early and to sow each class of crop at the best time for highest results.

5. Arrange for at least a small amount of such cultivated crops as beans, potatoes, turnips and corn.

6. Watch and destroy the weeds before they are able to make much headway.

7. Economise man labor by using three and four horse teams when possible.

8. Plan so as to make the best use of the unskilled labor which is available.

Copies of bulletins on "Farm Crops," "Field Beans" and "Potatoes" may be obtained from the County Agricultural Representatives, or from the Ontario Department of Agriculture, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Let us do our part as best we can for the good of humanity and for the prevention of a world's famine in essential food materials.

C. A. Zavitz.

O. A. C., Guelph.

A MESSAGE TO WOMEN!!

LET a woman ease your suffering. I want you to write, and let me tell you of my simple method of home treatment, send you ten days' free trial, postpaid, and put you in touch with women in Canada who will gladly tell what my method has done for them. If you are troubled with weak, tired feelings, headache, backache, bearing down sensations, bladder weakness, constipation, catarrhal conditions, pain in the sides, regularly or irregularly, bloating, sense of falling or misplacement of internal organs, nervousness, desire to cry, palpitation, hot flashes, dark rings under the eyes, or a loss of interest in life, write to me to-day. Address: Mrs. M. Summers, Box 8, Windsor, Ont.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

CANADA'S NATURAL RESOURCES

An important survey of the natural resources of Canada is being undertaken in conection with the Canadian Pacific Railway, which has for its purpose the co-ordination of the work which has been so well done by many government departments and with it other data which the government has not collected, thereby making easily accessible to those qualified to utilize the information as much data as possible relative to the natural resources of Canada. Great care will be taken not to do work that has already been well done, and the effort is one which distinctly calls for co-operation. Arthur D. Little, Limited, the Canadian branch of a Boston organization of analytical chemists, are the directors of the work and will do their part of the work with the same altruistic spirit they hope to find among those who assist. The information now available is to be collected on standard forms, is to be transferred to cards in a manner to make it possible to quickly separate the cards according to required classification at the moment. Thus if one desires to know all the places in Canada where deposits of iron are to be found in proximity with limestone, water power, or some other resource, the list of localities can be supplied very quickly. To accomplish this work, which is in the interest of the whole Dominion, it will be necessary to have part time assistance from a great many people who will be willing to devote a very small fraction of their spare time to the work because of self interest, patriotism, local pride, and in some cases nominal remuneration. Those to whom the plan has been explained have offered their co-operation, and have been enthusiastic over the possibilities of the work and the advantage to the country at large in having such information thus brought together and classified for the free use of those interested. A bulletin is now being compiled setting forth in greater detail the plan and purpose of the survey, and this will be sent out especially to those whose co-operation is desired.

PATENTS IN ALL COUNTRIES
Book "Patent Protection" Free
BABCOCK & SONS
Formerly Patent Office Examiner. Estab. 1877
99 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL
Branches: Ottawa and Washington

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Temperament.

Technically, temperament means "the special type of mental constitution due to natural characteristics of the bodily organism." Broadly speaking, temperament is character—the mental makeup of a person, the way he is inclined to think and feel about things in general.—New York American.

The girls who have the most cheek seldom use it in blushing.

THE MIRACLE.

Not in the Easter lily's heart
Of gleaming gold and snow,
Not in the carols silver clear
Where jewelled windows glow,
Not in the stately harmonies
The gilded organs play,
Is found the miracle divine
Of Easter Day.

But in the worm entombed so long
In darkness and in cold,
The resurrection and the life
Immortal we behold:
It breaks the cocoon coffin small,
Arises from the clay,
And heavenward soars on joyful wings
On Easter Day.

—Minna Irving.

REPLENISH YOUR BLOOD IN THE SPRING

Just now you are feeling "out of sorts"—not your usual self. Quite exhausted at times and cannot devote real energy to your work. Sleep does not rest you and you wake up feeling "all tired out." Perhaps rheumatism is flying through your muscles and joints, or may be your skin is disfigured by rashes, boils or pimples. Headaches, twinges of neuralgia, fits of nervousness, irritability of temper and a disordered stomach often increase your discomfort in the spring.

The cause—winter has left its mark on you. These troubles are signs that your blood is poor and watery, that your nerves are exhausted. You must renew and enrich your blood at once and restore tone to your tired nerves, or there may be a complete breakdown. The most powerful remedy for these spring ailments in men, women and children is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, because these Pills cleanse bad blood and strengthen weak nerves.

Now, rich, red blood—your greatest need in spring—is plentiful created by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and with this new, pure blood in your veins you quickly regain health and increase your strength. Then your skin becomes strong, and you feel better, eat better, sleep better, and are able to do your work.

Begin your spring tonic treatment to-day for the blood and nerves with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills—the Pills that strengthen.

These Pills are sold by most dealers, but do not be persuaded to take "something just the same." If you can't get the genuine Pills from your dealer they will be sent you by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE STORY OF GLASS.

How Made and What Used for in Electrical Industry.

Glass is older than the arts. Volcanic glass was in use in the stone age. The cave man made from it arrow points, spears, knives, etc., because it could be chipped to a razor cutting edge. Obsidian, or volcanic glass, was extensively used by the Aztecs of Mexico and the Incas of Peru for the same purpose. Many a doughty Spaniard fell beneath the great two-handed wooden swords, with seriated teeth of volcanic glass, in the hands of Montezuma's warriors. It is to be inferred that the earlier civilization would act on this suggestion from nature and endeavor to make glass by the fusion of certain rocks and sands. Glass is very old. Its manufacture was common in ancient times.

Chemically, any vitreous compound is called glass. Commercially, glass is a fused mixture of two or more silicates and is often named, from the predominant base, as "soda glass," "potash glass," "lime glass" and "lead glass." It is usually transparent, or at least translucent, and is brittle at ordinary temperatures. Sand is now generally used for obtaining the silicates which form the base of glass. The sand for the finer qualities of the glass is quartz. The principal deposits of sand for glass-making in the United States are in Massachusetts, Illinois, Ohio, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Indiana, Miss part of the country.

There are innumerable kinds of glass. Some are named for their uses as bottle glass, mirror glass, optical glass, window glass. Others, according to the process of manufacture, as blown glass, pressed glass, cast glass, cut glass, ground glass. Other are named according to the localities from which they are obtained, as are Iliar, Bohemian, Murano, Venetian or Venice and Gobain glass. Still other names are given to glass, according to finish and form, as kinkled, corrugated, fluted and spun glass. Then there is agate, marbleized, rose, argentine, aventurine, favrile, bronzed, silvered and platinized glass. The commonest kind of glass, however, is flint glass, and this includes all the myriad forms of glass and bottle glass. Besides all those, there are stained, painted, colored and mosaic glass.

PILES.
You will find relief in Zam-Buk! It eases the burning, stinging pain, stops bleeding and brings ease. Perseverance, with Zam-Buk, means cure. Why not prove this? All Druggists and Stores.—50c box.
Zam-Buk

The principal bases used for making all glasses are sodium, potassium, calcium and lead. A host of other ingredients are used in making glass, for coloring, etc., but these vary greatly with the many different glass companies and no definite information can be given as to their use. Very often colored glass is made ordinarily like any other glass, the coloring being accomplished by the addition of dyes (generally metal oxides) to the molten charge. The same metal produces several different colors at various temperatures. More often, however, colored glass is stained, painted or enameled, and when joined by strips of lead to form a pattern, is called mosaic.

Probably the largest use for glass in the electrical trade is in connection with the lighting fixture business. For this class of trade the glass that is most used is milky white opaque glass called bone, milk, opal, alabaster or rich stone glass. Colored or stained glass, cut glass and glass that is green on one side and white on the other, are often used for lighting fixtures. Colored glass is principally used for domes, cut glass for flowers and chandeliers, and the white and green glass principally for half shades and parabola reflectors. Mirror glass, too, is used to a large extent for reflectors.

While it is impossible to state definitely the kind of glass that is used for each electrical device that contains glass in its make-up the following list of devices will serve to give an adequate idea of where and for what glass is used by manufacturers of electrical appliances and devices: Annunciators, arc lamps, bath light cabinets, leads insulating, carriage calls, clocks, car headlights, current rectifiers, color caps, domes, drink mixers, electro-medical apparatus, electroscopes, fuses, fire alarms, electric fountains, flash-light lens, hydrometers, house numbers, insulators, illuminate columns, instruments, incubators, lamp bulbs, luminous radiators, lighting fixtures, marine fixtures, mirror shades, projectors, portables, showcase fixtures, shaving mirrors, signals, stage lights, static machines, vaporizers, voltage regulators and wet bateries.

Glass is an insulator—a non-conductor of electricity and is largely used for insulating purposes, principally in the form of insulators for pole line distribution of electrical energy, generally, however, for voltages of less than 5,000.—Troy Times.

This is to certify that fourteen years ago I got the cords of my left wrist nearly severed, and was for about nine months that I had no use of my hand, and tried other Liniments, also doctors, and was receiving no benefit. By a persuasion from a friend I got MINARD'S LINIMENT and used one bottle which completely cured me, and have been using MINARD'S LINIMENT in my family ever since and find it the same as when I first used it and would never be without it.

ISAAC E. MANN.
Metapedia, P. Q.

Aug. 21st, 1908.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

TRADE BRIEFS.

Bids have been opened for construction work on new waterworks to be installed in the Peruvian cities of Ica, Pisco and Chincha Alta. These improvements will be paid for by an additional duty on merchandise imported through the custom house at Pisco.

A sugar refinery, financed by Japanese interests, is to be built at Mukden, Manchuria. The parties interested in the new venture will endeavor to induce the Chinese in that district to cultivate the sugar beet.

Raincoats are being manufactured in a new factory at Amsterdam, Holland. Rubber supplies for the new industry will be imported from the Dutch East Indies.

Direct mail service will be started between Ecuador and Cuba in the near future, thereby saving fifteen days in the delivery of mails.

It is reported that a new Japanese steamship line is to be started this month between Yokohama and South America, by way of Cape Town. Twenty thousand immigrants a year will be carried for the first four years.

The President of Bolivia has been authorized to undertake, under the supervision of the State, the construction of the Atocha-[illegible] section of the railway which will connect La Paz with Buenos Ayres. It is expected that this railway will be a formidable rival of the Panama Canal.

In 1916 there were 3,806 tons of wolfram exported from Burma, which was an increase of 1,145 tons over the amount exported in 1915.

Wood will be used as a fuel on the Honduras National Railroad because of the high price of coal. Cahoon nuts were experimented with, but the intense heat generated by them damaged the boilers of the locomotives.

Coal is said to be more economical than kaoling stalks, which have heretofore been exclusively used as a fuel in the Mukden consular district. Owners of mines in that district are trying to interest Manchurian distillers in the use of coal.

Hog raising is being encouraged in Brazil. The tax on lard leaving the country has been reduced one-half, and 200 boars have been purchased by the Government and distributed to farmers.

It is estimated that Brazil's 1917-18 coffee crop will amount to 12,500,000 bags. The bean crop is expected to exceed the present yield by 50 per cent.

Arkansas pine has proved itself superior to the various hard woods now used in England for finish and doors.

Because of the stagnation of European markets Ceylon presents an attractive market for many kinds of American goods. The consular office at Colombo recently placed orders for 2,000 kegs of nails and a ton of eggshell paper.

There is a demand for cigarettes in British East Africa.

A firm in Africa has inquired about American markets for senna, tallow, yeheb nuts and ostrich feathers.

Shanghai, China, offers an excellent opportunity for American hardware. Door handles, door plates and electrical fixtures are especially needed for a number of new houses being built by American construction companies.

Brazilian merchants are trying to find a market in North America for rattan. The Straits Settlements have supplied rattan to this country up to the present time.

Bids have been opened for the construction of a new garbage incinerator at La Paz, Bolivia. Correspondence may be in English.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Where the Niles Meet.

At the junction of the White and the Blue Niles, 1,400 miles from Alexandria and 1,000 miles from Uganda, stands the capital of the Soudan, which but for the life and death of General Gordon might still be a struggling Soudanese village. Khartoum mean's elephant's trunk, and may well designate the long strip of land which separates the turbid waters of the White Nile from the clear and more rapid streams that come from the mountains of Abyssinia. Across the White Nile stretches the straggling, ancient dervish capital Omdurman, with a population of over 60,000, and it is practically a part of Khartoum, as Brooklyn is of Greater New York.

The quays, streets, gardens and public buildings present the picture of a civilized town, as regular and a good deal more ambitious than some metropolis in the growing west. The majority of the streets are wide, macadamized and lined with splendid trees. There is an excellent system of lighting, and tram cars connect Khartoum with the suburbs, from Gordon College on the east to Omdurman on the west, as well as with North Khartoum across the Blue Nile. Luxurious express trains, with dining and sleeping cars, run twice a week from Khartoum to Cairo.—Christian Herald.

They Cured Him And They Did It Quick

WHAT GEO. W. GARDNER SAYS OF DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

His Symptoms All Said Kidney Trouble and They Yielded Readily to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Fern Creek, Alta., April 26.—(Special.)—After suffering for three years from kidney trouble, George W. Gardner, a well-known farmer living near here, is again in the best of health, and he gives full credit for his cure to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I think Dodd's Kidney Pills are wonderful," Mr. Gardner said, in telling of his cure. "My trouble started from a strain or a cold and I noticed it first about three years ago.

"My eyes were puffed and swollen, and I had dark circles under them. I was very irritable at times, and my skin had a dry, harsh feeling. My sleep was broken and unrefreshing and I had a bitter taste in my mouth in the morning.

"I took medical advice but got no permanent benefit, till I used Dodd's Kidney Pills. Just two boxes of them fixed me up, and I feel as well as ever I did."

Everyone of Mr. Gardner's symptoms is a symptom of kidney trouble. That's why Dodd's Kidney Pills cured them so quickly.

HIGH PRICED EGGS.

A correspondent writes:

"The Dominion Live Stock [illegible] draws attention to the [illegible] high price paid for [illegible] last winter, and there [illegible] to let any producers [illegible] next winter. To many farmers [illegible] it was said [illegible] calling high prices [illegible] making a [illegible] in the laying stock [illegible] season, as the continued [illegible] eggs shows. To relieve the threatened shortage next winter it has been strongly recommended that city dwellers take their keep hens to produce the necessary eggs. This can be done at lowest cost by feeding all table scraps and kitchen waste to the [illegible] cook no food for them, as modern poultry practice shows nothing is gained by cooking. The fowls can and will eat raw anything you may give them.

The city man's best investment is in day old chicks. These are easily raised, as a chick can eat right from the start in life. The chicks can be placed under a setting hen at night, and she will usually take to them, or they may be placed in a comfortable box, with a hot water bottle, renewed frequently, or an electric lamp kept burning, will provide sufficient heat, till they are five or six weeks old, depending on the kind of weather at the time. The best breed for the city man is, without doubt, the white Leghorns, justly called "the egg machine." They give more eggs on less feed than any other breed of fowl. More chicks are obtained from one hundred white Leghorn eggs than from any other breed, and a higher percentage of Leghorn chicks live than of any others, also more Leghorns can be kept in less space than any other class of poultry.

The world's egg-laying record is held by a white Leghorn, and in practically all egg-laying competitions, white Leghorns win three out of the first six prizes. They are now excelling as winter layers, even when kept in open front houses. The modern white Leghorn is not to be confused with the Leghorn of some years back, as the laying strains are now developed into nice, plump birds, well fitted for the family table, some of the roosters weigh about five pounds. The city man cannot go wrong, in getting some Leghorn chicks now, as the early hatched chicks are the sure winter layers. Be sure and get the laying strain, and have strictly new laid eggs at low cost, all winter and summer, and a nice fowl on the table whenever you want it. If this matter is taken up as earnestly as it should be, it will relieve a large quantity of farm produce for export to Britain, where it is needed now, more than ever before.

St. Cecilia's Bird.

When Spring is weaving tapestry
Of [illegible] emerald hue,
All [illegible] o'er with [illegible]
And [illegible] darkly blue,
The wood thrush on a breezy bough
[illegible] with the rain
[illegible] immortal trills
[illegible]
"Cecilia."

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] in the wood
[illegible]
And taught the bird to sing for aye
[illegible] repeats her name:
"Cecilia."

—Minna Irving in N. Y. Sun.

PURSE FADS.

[illegible]
[illegible] bags in pastel shades.

Even the man with a pull can't always pull himself together.

ISSUE NO. 17, 1917

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—WOOLLEN MILL HELP—Carders, spinners and weavers. Clean, steady work, and highest wages paid. We pay apprentice weavers wages while learning. Family help given special consideration. For full particulars, apply to Slingsby Mfg. Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ont.

WANTED — PROBATIONERS TO train for nurses. Apply, Wellandra Hospital, St. Catharines.

LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN light sewing at home; whole or spare time; good pay; work sent any distance; charges prepaid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Co., Montreal, Que.

MONEY ORDERS.

WHEN ORDERING GOODS BY MAIL, send a Dominion Express Money Order.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP UNDER MORTgage, 100 acre improved farm with buildings, in Township of Artemesia, near Flesherton; only $200 down, $100 in six months, and balance $50 a year at 7 per cent. Can pay any sum at any time. London Loan & Savings Co., London, Ont.

IN THE COUNTY OF BRANT AT the village of Kelvin—81 acres, cleared, well-tilled, choice sand, loam, two good wells, buildings all up-to-date, fences No. 1. Full particulars, apply to John McCormick, Lawrence Station, Ont.

MICA HELPS THE HAUL

Dry hubs strain
1. The horses
2. The harness
3. The wagon

MICA AXLE GREASE

helps all three factors in the haul.
It smooths the axle surface.
MICA is the important part of axlegrease.

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY
Limited
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

SPECIALISTS

Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin, Kidney, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases.

Call or send history for free advice. [illegible]

Consultation Free

DRS. SOPER & WHITE
25 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

Please Mention This Paper

The New Series CHEVROLET FOUR-NINETY

STANDARD EQUIPMENT

Valve-in-head motor.
Streamline body.
Electric lighting and starting system.
Selective sliding gear transmission, 3 speeds forward and reverse.
Speedometer.
Staunch frame.
New front and rear spring brackets.
New front spring suspension.
New accelerator foot rest.
Oil indicator light equipment.
Ample road clearance.
Cantilever springs
Improved upholstery.
Mohair top.
Non-skid tires on rear wheels.

FIVE PASSENGER TOURING CAR FULLY EQUIPPED
$695
f. o. b. OSHAWA

CHEVROLET ROADSTER THE CAR FOR BUSINESS
$680
f. o. b. OSHAWA

There is a Chevrolet dealer in your locality anxious to give you a demonstration. See him before you buy your 1917 motor car. Write to Oshawa for a new catalogue showing all Chevrolet models.

THE CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED
OSHAWA, ONTARIO
WESTERN SERVICE AND DISTRIBUTING BRANCH: REGINA, SASK.

ONE-THIRD OF GERMAN GUNS ON BRITISH FRONT CAPTURED

British Headquarters in France, Cable.—Although the weather continues atrocious, the aeroplanes daily brave the gales and snow squalls and carry on the important work of serving as the "eyes" of the army. Two of them had a new experience yesterday. They were forced to land within the German lines southeast of Lens, neither the pilot nor observer being injured. Realizing their position, they salved two machine guns from wrecked plane and drove off two German patrols which attacked them. They held the ground until nightfall, when eventually they returned safely to their own lines.

(By Perry Robinson.)

British Headquarters in France, Cable. The weather continues impossible. A thick mist robs us of the advantage of supremacy of observation. We have the high ground commanding the battlefield, and our mastery of the air is hardly less complete than in the Battle of the Somme. Each day enemy machines make perhaps a dozen crossings of our line. Since the Battle of the Arras began we have made daily 400 crossings of his line in deliberate reconnaissance, careful observation, taking on thousands of photographs, and making long-distance raids. Our guns have smothered every enemy battery within range. It is wonderful to see everywhere along the line in captured German positions not only heavy guns knocked out by direct hits, but machine-gun emplacements. All this firing was done as the result of aeroplane observation. The communique informed you of the number of guns captured. It now amounts to 230 since the beginning of the battle. The enemy had 600 guns on the front attacked. We have taken therefore over one-third of his artillery.

The British official report to-night reads:

"Our troops gained ground during the night along the left bank of the River Scarpe, east of Fampoux, and this morning captured a further portion of the enemy's front line system southeast of Loos. We took a few prisoners.

"In the course of bombing expeditions carried out last night our aeroplanes obtained hits upon an enemy train, two hostile columns, a mechanical transport and a German transport park. Great damage was observed in each case."

FARM BETWEEN FIGHTS.

British Headquarters in France, Cable.—In addition to its thousands of other activities and duties the British army is now endeavoring to give the French farmers every possible assistance in getting their crops under way. A bureau has been established where farmers requiring help register. Troops resting in the neighborhood of farms volunteer their help, and horses temporarily unemployed are loaned for plowing and other farm duties. Tractors occasionally are furnished. Some of the principal work consists in reclaiming the battlefield, filling up of trenches and shell holes and levelling the ground.

[illegible] GUNS BROUGHT IN.

British Headquarters in France, Cable. The operations about Lens are proceeding. The British already hold positions on all the western approaches, although the city itself has not been penetrated. Lens is the central point of the great mining district which straddles for miles in all directions. It is an ideal place to defend against ordinary attacks, each slag heap and factory building being an individual fortress.

Minor assaults here and there are improving the British positions, but the general battle scheme is awaiting the development of its next stages.

The British plunge forward in Easter week reached a greater depth in a shorter time than any attack on such a large scale since entrenched warfare began on this front. The total of [illegible] guns brought in, together with ammunition by the thousands of rounds and other [illegible] [illegible] during a similar period of the war.

All German documents which have been captured show that the enemy [illegible] was being planned about Arras because of the massing of troops and artillery. It is [illegible], however, that the Germans expected [illegible] to hold. This was particularly true of their positions on Vimy Ridge, which was the northern Gibraltar of the Hindenburg line.

MODERN BABYLONIANS.

With the French army, Cable.—[illegible] the whole civilized world has an idea of the crimes against civilization which have been committed by the Germans in the districts watered by the Somme, the Oise and the Aisne, from which they have been driven out by the combined French and British forces, but the accounts published limited the descriptions to the way they had destroyed property. Little has been said of the brutal behavior to the inhabitants themselves.

The Germans have acted towards the French as the Babylonians did to the Jews. As soon as they saw retreat inevitable, especially in February and March of this year, they began a systematic deportation of the population. They carried away captive people of both sexes and of all ages, from 14 to 60, to break up families of the unhappy inhabitants in their power. As they broke up the homes of the victims children were torn from their parents, parents from their children, and brothers from their sisters without the slightest regard to the cruel sufferings inflicted. No worse crime was committed by the most brutal masters in the bad old days of negro slavery. About these modern German deportations there is no redeeming points. They are sheer, unabashed vindictiveness. They are carried out without the slightest regard for the feelings or comfort of the victims. From one village they carried off the people at half past three in the morning. Another received only one hour's warning of its impending fate. A third they kept shut up for two days in bitterly cold weather in a building the windows of which were broken and the only bed was the floor, before they were sent off on their long journey to the Fatherland. No regard was paid to the state of health of those chosen for this modern, enlightened form of slavery. In many cases, in spite of the Arctic conditions, no opportunity was given them of providing themselves with the necessary extra clothing.

So much for the treatment of actual captives, who, needless to say, are still being employed in many instances in work of a military nature, contrary to the conventions agreed on before the war by all civilized nations and by Germany. The plight of those left while others were taken was hardly less wretched. They were forced to work their oppressors had no right to exact, which in fact the Germans expressly bound themselves when they still ranked as a civilized nation, not to exact. These people were terrorized by a deliberate system of fine and imprisonment inflicted for either trivial offences against the rules or no offences. As individuals and as communities their goods and money were taken or deliberately smashed and burnt. The list of spoilers included not only the dregs of the German soldiers, but were headed by highly placed military officials—they do not deserve the titles of officers—such as [illegible] von Kluck and the Grand Duke of Hesse.

These things are not vague generalities. They are known to be true. They happened all over the district now happily re-occupied. By what its armies have done under orders after the example of its officers this part of France, where the French have been able to find out for a certainty what happened these past two years under German rule, the whole German nation, until it repents in sackcloth and ashes, has put itself outside the pale of ordinary erring humanity, because its wickedness is no error, nor yielding to overmastering temptation, but deliberate setting up of calculated cruelty as the accepted moral standard of the people.

CANADIANS DECORATED

Long List of Medals Newly Awarded

For Gallantry On Field of Battle.

London Cable.—The following Canadians have been gazetted:

Distinguished Conduct Medal and Canadian infantry—Sergt. J. H. Edmonds, who reorganized three bombing squads which were temporarily disorganized, and later protected the flank of the whole raiding party until it was successfully withdrawn. E. G. Eldt—On two occasions he carried live trench mortar shells which were misfired, to a place of safety, where they at once exploded, thus undoubtedly saving many lives. A. Lalonde—He picked up an enemy grenade which fell amongst a party and immediately threw it back at the enemy, where it exploded, killing two. Sergt.-Major J. T. Macfarlane—He assumed command of a raiding party, steadied the men, and led them through a difficult place to their objective. His bravery and fine leadership were responsible for the success of the party. Corp. A. R. Sams—During attack although wounded he [illegible] the parapet and single-handed [illegible] an enemy bombing-post. N. [illegible]—During a raid he killed several and set a splendid example throughout; he picked up a bomb which fell amongst the party and [illegible] threw it back at the enemy, where it exploded. G. G. Wilson—[illegible] a bomb which was burning [illegible] to a place of safety, thus [illegible] saving party [illegible] serious [illegible].

Military Medal—A. [illegible], Lance-Corp. J. Cameron, W. [illegible], A. J. Falkner, T. [illegible], W. H. Gregg, Corp. H. McK[illegible], J. Ketting, A. Lavis, Sapper [illegible] M. Macalister, [illegible] McIlveen, Pte. T. Melinson, [illegible], Corp. E. E. S[illegible], [illegible] Plaxton, Corp. E. Rochford, W. T. Roper, Sergt. B. Ross, Corp. S. Stevenson, [illegible] F. Sutcliffe, Corp. S. Swindell, [illegible] Tarant, G. Warwick, E. L. W[illegible], A. M. Wilson, Sergt. J. Wilson, F. P. Woodward.

Meritorious Service Medal—[illegible] W. H. T. Griffiths.

ROUMANIAN TOWNS BURN

Petrograd Cable.—A report received here from Jassy, the seat of the Roumanian Government, says the Germans have burned the towns of Braila and Fokshani. The despatch says Roumanian military circles consider that this foreshadows a German retirement.

Braila and Fokshani are both important railroad towns in Roumania. Braila lies on the Danube to the south of Galatz, while Fokshani is situated on the railway line about midway between Bucharest and Jassy. A special cable from the London Times published yesterday stated that the Germans were destroying all the sown crops in Wallachia, the great Roumanian grain fields.

RUSS PARLIAMENT.

Plan of Council of Workers and Soldiers.

London Cable.—A Petrograd despatch says that the Congress of the Council of Workers, Soldiers and Delegates has adopted a report regarding the Constituent Assembly which makes the following recommendations:

The assembly shall be convened at Petrograd as early as possible on the principle of universal suffrage. The army shall take part in the elections like the rest of the population, but the active army shall vote separately. Women shall have the same voting privileges as men. The qualifying age for the vote shall be twenty years. The Council of Workers, Soldiers and Delegates shall control the election, which shall fix the political regime of Russia and her fundamental laws.

The report also provides that after constitutional questions are settled the assembly shall take up agrarian problems and draft new laws on matters of labor, questions of nationality, organization of local self-government and all questions of an international character.

OUTLOOK FOR BACON TRADE

Swine Breeders' Committee Meets in Toronto.

Right Type of Hog and Co-operation Urged.

Toronto Report.—A meeting of the committee appointed by the Canadian Swine Breeders' Association at the February meeting, comprising P. J. McEwen, president; J. E. Brethour and R. W. Wade, whose special office is to enquire into the possibilities of the bacon industry, was held yesterday afternoon at the Carls-Rite Hotel. Facts were presented in regard to the campaign for an improved supply of and better market for hogs by Mr. H. S. Arkell, Assistant Live Stock Commissioner; Professor G. E. Day, who has accepted the responsibility of chief director of the movement, and other representatives of the live stock industry.

Mr. Arkell gave an account of the views of the department in regard to the importance of establishing the Canadian bacon trade on a firm foundation that will uphold it in years to come when keen competition again develops, as it will no doubt after the war.

Present conditions, which include the failure of the Danes to maintain their hold of the British market, are specially favorable to the chance for Canada to secure the greatest portion of that business, but it is absolutely necessary, if the trade is to be held, that all of the most exacting conditions must be filled in. The selection and the breeding of the right type of pig and the feeding to just the desired weight and form before going to the packer, and the maintaining of a sufficient and regular supply of the animals.

The fact that pigs of any form or size are bringing abnormal prices at the present time works to some extent against the farmer accepting the desired bacon type as his standard and one object of the present campaign is to impress on all swine raisers that present conditions will not always exist and that Canada's chance of success in the world's swine business depends on her producing a special product for a special market, namely, the British market for bacon.

The professor remarked that one of the first things necessary in undertaking the popularizing of the movement was to secure an understanding with the packers as to their ideas of the future of the trade and its requirements. [illegible]

[illegible]

Farmers' organizations [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and it was suggested by Professor Day that the [illegible] considered by them.

J. W. [illegible] of [illegible], said with regard to the packers, that all of them [illegible] are in favor of the [illegible] of grade [illegible] high-class supply of hogs for their manufacture at their plants and are willing to give the farmers [illegible] treatment so far as [illegible] accordance with quality is concerned.

WOULD END GERMANY

Says Reventlow of Count Czernin's Plan.

Amsterdam, via London, Cable.—The proposal of Count Czernin, Austrian Foreign Minister, for a peace conference of all the belligerents, is attacked by Count von Reventlow in the Berlin Tages Zeitung as menacing to the German Empire. Von Reventlow declares that Count Czernin took no account of the fact that the German Empire is now fighting a battle "which must lead to victory." He declares that a conference on the basis of the principles recommended by the Austrian Minister would destroy Germany internally and externally.

Anything can be overdone. Even the under dog can be spoiled by too much sympathy.

HOW CANADIANS HELD THE RIDGE

Thousands Busy Day and Night With Shovels

Opening Up Trails, Only Communication.

(By Stewart Lyon, Canadian Press Correspondent with the Canadian Forces.)

Canadian Headquarters in France, Cable.—Exploration of the field of Vimy at the Canadian corps' front continues to yield remarkable results. The artillery captured now totals: One naval gun, 35 howitzers, many of large calibre, 27 field guns, 124 machine guns, 47 trench mortars.

Stripped of this large proportion of his material the enemy has been unable to organize any serious counter-attacks.

Our outposts have been pushed forward to the wood of Mont Foret, in the region of Arleux.

Now that communications have been opened up across the desert made by our gunfire, it is no longer necessary, for military reasons, to withhold information as to the fight against adverse weather conditions, which were far more prolonged than that against the enemy. The ridge was won by the splendid fighting qualities of our men and held by ceaseless toil throughout the week by thousands of men with pick and shovel, who opened up trails where roads could not be built because of the condition of the ground. The work of restoration is still in progress, but the ridge already is impregnably held.

The people of Canada should know that our soldiers have earned praise in this hurried construction of the means of communication almost as laudable as that given to them after the Battle of Vimy Ridge. At first every pound of food and ammunition and every gallon of water used had to be carried on slippery trails by man power. Even pack mules could not negotiate the labyrinth of shell holes and craters. Our men cheerfully worked long hours, and sometimes they slept in the open in the rain, without food, because detail sent out to bring it up got lost. It is easy to do this, even in daylight and after dark movement is practically impossible. In less than a week, during which snow fell for three days, the work of restoration was well on toward completion, and the military side of the campaign taken up.

The Prussian Grenadier Guard is [illegible] on our front as the capture of prisoners this (Monday) morning proves. The total of prisoners for the week was well over four thousand.

FOE DISGRACED BY VIMY FIGHT

Prussian Guard Officer Says No Excuse

For Giving Up of the Position.

(By Times Special Cable.)
(By Stewart Lyon, Canadian Press Staff Correspondent.)

France, Cable.—The Battle of Vimy was a disgraceful defeat for the enemy troops who took part in the action. This is the frankly held opinion of [illegible] officers of the Prussian Guard captured by patrols on our front, where a whole brigade of this guard has taken the place of the Bavarians driven out after the battle.

An officer who is well known in British Columbia, where he has visited as a big game hunter, says that, despite the intensity of the cannonade, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Medical returns [illegible] battalions that [illegible] total of four thousand [illegible] [illegible]

Smoke still [illegible] Lens, where the enemy seems to be burning everything of value. The [illegible] may be wrecked in the Lens district, but the coal remains and new shafts will be sunk.

The enemy resistance on our front east of Vimy ridge has [illegible].

Everybody on this front has been greatly encouraged by the good news from the south of Arras.

During the recent [illegible] work of the Canadian cavalry, a young officer and patrol of less than a dozen men killed or captured several members of the fleeing German infantry. A concealed machine gun then opened fire on the horsemen. The lieutenant fell wounded, but refused the rescue proffered by his sergeant, whom he ordered to run back to the infantry lines with the important information gathered during the ride through the enemy's country. The sergeant got through, but the lieutenant is posted as missing, and is presumably a prisoner. His self-sacrifice had important results.

Friend—You are not going to run again, Congressman—No. It's too strenuous. I was sent down to Washington to look out for my constituents, and from the tone of their letters I've got to look out for them when I get home.—Puck.

DIVIDE TEUTONS.

U. S. Ambassador at Vienna Said to Have Tried.

Amsterdam, Cable.—The Budapest correspondent of the Tages Zeitung, of Berlin, says he was reliably informed that Frederic C. Penfield, former American Ambassador to Austria-Hungary, before his departure from Vienna made definite proposals for the separation of Austria-Hungary from Germany, and the conclusion of an agreement with the Entente. The [illegible] of this arrangement, the correspondent says, was the cession by Austria-Hungary of part of Galicia, the Trentino, Bosnia and Herzegovina, [illegible] which it would receive [illegible] and Silesia after Germany's defeat. This proposal [illegible] the correspondent says Mr. Penfield realized the uselessness of prolonging his stay in Vienna.

FALL WHEAT IS NOT PROMISING

Freezing and Thawing of Last Few Days Harmful.

Farm Labor Situation Also Not Bright.

Toronto Report.—From reports received from the district representatives of the Ontario Department of Agriculture it would appear that the outlook for Fall wheat and clover is not all that could be desired. The clover and wheat came through the Winter in excellent shape and looked very promising until the last ten days, when as a result of the freezing and thawing, combined with high winds, the clover has been heaved out of the ground and the wheat severely scalded. Western Ontario, being somewhat earlier than the East, would appear to have suffered to a greater extent than Eastern Ontario. The report from Essex County estimates that two-thirds of the wheat has been killed. Very little work has been done on land up to date, except the land of a gravelly or sandy nature. However, a few warm days would enable practically all the farmers of the province to begin seeding in earnest.

The farm labor situation is somewhat serious throughout the province. It would seem, however, that the farmers are fairly well prepared to take care of things during the seeding and planting period. In many cases there are indications of the farmers having purchased labor-saving machinery in order to do their work with less man power. It is felt, however, that the farmers will be very much in need of help during the haying and harvest and are depending upon the towns and cities to help them out. The reports would seem to show that the farmers who used High school boys a year ago were well satisfied and are planning on similar assistance this year. With the large number of High school boys who are apparently willing to assist in production it is felt that they will go a long way to relieve the situation.

U. S. CITIZENS IN OUR RANKS

Brig.-Gen. Mason Points Out Exaggerations.

7,500 Americans is an Outside Figure.

Toronto Report.—Brigadier-General the Hon. James Mason, Chief Organizer of the Reserve Militia of Canada, writes as follows:

A few days ago there appeared in a Toronto newspaper under the heading of "Canadian Press Despatch," and of date New York, April 13th, a statement from which I quote:

"A special cable to the Herald from London, dated yesterday, says:

"'The prospect of the early participation of American troops fighting under the American flag on the western front has caused tremendous enthusiasm here.

"'At [illegible] the nucleus for a force is at grips with the Prussians in France, it being estimated that 32,000 American citizens are fighting in the [illegible]'"

[illegible]

Were not [illegible] detrimental [illegible] due to those Americans who are gallantly [illegible] I think, in justice to [illegible] the following facts should be made known.

I had [illegible] the Senate [illegible] session of [illegible] and also as [illegible] and the figures I obtained in connection with the [illegible] of these [illegible] official in every instance.

Up to March 31st, [illegible] total of [illegible] the foreign born numbered [illegible]. From this total of [illegible] there must be deducted Russians, French, Greeks, Italians and other foreign nationals or patriots who naturally preferred the facilities given in the Canadian army to those in their own distant lands, and probably not more than 5,000 of this total were Americans, and on the proportion of [illegible] Canadians enlisting between after March 31st, the outside total of Americans in our 400,000 men training in Canada and England or fighting at the front would be barely 7,500, with less than half that number actually in France.

In view of this it is difficult to understand why such statements should be made, and I trust the press of Canada will do its best to correct this erroneous American impression, more especially as I am told New York papers the other day were sold on the streets to the cry of "Great American Victory at Vimy."

ATROCITIES BY THE HUN OVER FRANCE

Government Commission of Investigation Reports On Its Work.

REIGN OF TERROR

Barbarism of All Sorts Proved to the Hilt Against Invader.

Paris Cable.—A Government commission which was appointed to investigate German atrocities has just completed its inquiry in the evacuated regions north and south and prepared a report, which appears in the Official Journal to-day. The commission, which is headed by Georges Payelle, President of the Superior Court, has traversed a portion of the regions of the Oise, Aisne and Somme.

"Everything in this spectacle of devastation offers we have had before our eyes the [illegible] of such [illegible] and striking uniformity that it is impossible not to see in it the execution of a rigorous prepared plan," says the commission in the opening of its report. "All this was done at the same time, and with the same [illegible], in order to bring about [illegible], inspire terror, and create desperation."

The report [illegible] recounts atrocities committed by the Germans when they entered some of the villages in August, 1914, and which are now made public for the first time. At Noyon, it says, one of the residents, M. Devaux, selected as a hostage, was shot by a soldier who was about to look for a handkerchief. The same day, Aug. 30th, V. [illegible], a janitor, was shot and wounded. Some time afterward Madame [illegible] was shot and killed by a soldier to whom she had refused to give wine.

At the beginning of October the report affirms, inhabitants of Verpillieres were arrested on the pretext that they were communicating with the French army. They were taken before a court-martial at [illegible], and after an inquiry twelve of them were marked on the right cheek with a blue cross.

"We have not yet been informed of the fate of these prisoners," says the report. "We only know that M. Poisson, aged 67, and M. Vasset, aged 78, were brought back to Verpillieres."

Sister Romanie, superior of Noyon Hospital, was told by an officer that the French people did not want peace, and that the Germans had orders to war on civilians. At Guiscard, says the report, a German [illegible] declared: "Germany's peace offer having been refused, the war now covers another phase. Henceforth we shall respect nothing."

[illegible]

[illegible]

CAKES BARRED IN BRITIAN

London Cable.—The Food Controller [illegible] [illegible]

The War Office has ordered a return made by May 1 of all horses, mules, cattles, sheep, pigs and agricultural implements in Great Britain.

Prospective Bridesmaid—But, Dorothy, why do you want to be married at St. Luke's? It is not nearly so fashionable as Ascension. Prospective Bride—I know it isn't, dear; but its aisle is almost three times as long.—Judge.

Can you afford to be without The Times?

Flour & Sugar

Two Things every
Family Must Have

YOU know how these two lines have been advancing during the last weeek. Get our prices. Protect yourself. We have

St. Lawrence and
Redpath sugar, No. 1

We have also EIGHT LINES of FLOUR to choose from.

We have bought heavy.

We are in position to sell at very Rock Bottom prices.

Prospects points to higher prices.

Butter and Eggs taken same as cash

N. McGillivray
North End Store

BANK OF HAMILTON

Established 1872.
Capital Authorized, $5,000,000
Capital Paid-up, - $3,000,000
Surplus, - - - - - $3,500,000

Thrift

TO earn a little and to spend a little less was the advice of Robert Louis Stevenson. Thrift is a virtue that is easily acquired and decidedly profitable. You will be astonished to find how quickly your savings will accumulate with the interest added.

One Dollar will start a savings account for you at the Bank of Hamilton.

PORT ELGIN BRANCH
R. J. RANNEY, MANAGER
40-C

WE invite you to call and see our new

SPRING COATS

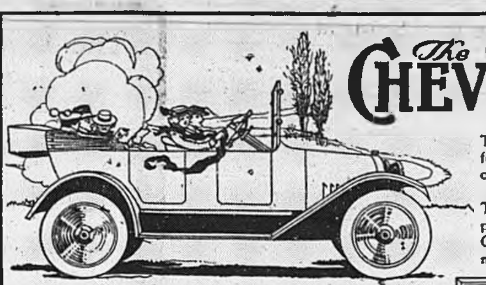
They are up-to-date in style and materials and unsurpassed in fit and tailoring.

Prices range from

$10.00 to $18.50

Buy now while the showing is good.

South End Store
N. McGillivray & Co.



The New Series
CHEVROLET FOUR-NINETY

The best steel, and genuine highest grade materials forged, cast or welded into shape by modern machines of scientific accuracy insure the high efficiency of the

CHEVROLET Four-Ninety.

The resiliency of the chassis, the pliancy of the supporting springs and fine upholstery insure comfort Our mammoth production and efficiency methods makes possible the low price of

$695. f. o. b. OSHAWA
including Electric Lights and Starter.

SOLD LOCALLY BY
POWER & COULTER
Port Elgin - Ont.

CHEVROLET

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY
OF CANADA, LIMITED
OSHAWA - CANADA.
WESTERN SERVICE AND DISTRIBUTING BRANCH;
REGINA, SASK.

The Port Elgin Times
MEMBER OF THE CANADIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION (INC.)

E. Roy Sayles, Editor and Proprietor

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Dr. Creelman, commissioner of agriculture in the Ontario government, gives it as his opinion that wheat will sell for $4 before it returns to $2, and one of his reasons is that the United States has scarcely enough food to take care of its own needs. Wheat, if it should soar to $4 will mean that many families in the centres of Canada, will go hungry. But perhaps the commissioner, who made the prediction before Reciprocity came, will be mistaken. Were we not told that free wheat would simply flood the Canadian markets with U. S. wheat?

• • •

Victoria county, at a recent meeting of its council, has entered the Good Roads scheme, and some 250 miles of roads will be assumed as a county road system. Towards the cost of constructing these roads the County will receive the Provincial subsidy of 40 per cent and towards the maintenance 20 per cent. The addition of Victoria County to those which have assumed county road systems makes a total of 25 of the 37 counties in the Province which will receive the Government grants as outlined above.

• • •

Mr. Choate, former U. S. ambassador to England, urges the United States to prepare for three years of war. This is hard for Canadians to believe, and we all hope that it may not be so. Mr. Choate points out that at the beginning of the war there were many to advise Lord Kitchener that the war would only last three months, but he went on preparing. Mr Choate argues that if Germany should get good crops this year, they will stiffen up for further hardships. The Germans fear defeat more than they fear anything else, and their feelings will be played up to the greatest possible degree by the autocracy.

• • •

J. Ogden Armour, the famous meat packer, of Chicago, urges the United States government to take over all the wheat the farmers can produce, guaranteeing them $1 50 per bushel. He says if this is not done his country will find itself next fall and winter in the same condition as European countries. The government should regulate the prices, and let everyone produce. Mr. Armour, strange to say, also advocates that the government introduce two meatless days a week, and put it in force at once. The war is doing wonderful things. Here is a celebrated meat packer advocating people to cut off eating so much meat.

• • •

Free wheat and wheat products is latest mandate from the Dominion government. In other words the reciprocity of 1911 fame, has been forced upon us. The demands of the western farmer have been insistent, and the little remedial measures adopted now and then by the government the past few years has only made the producers of the great west more insistent. It will be said repeatedly that war conditions have made the reciprocity in wheat products necessary, but after all, it is the west which has asserted itself. There are many opinions being expressed as to just how the new order will work out. But they are mainly guesses. Time alone will tell

• • •

There is a movement, aided by the Swine Breeders' Association and the government, under the cover of enquiring into the bacon industry, to aid the packers and a few special breeders, so that hog prices will be paid according to quality. At a meeting in Toronto awhile ago between government officials and association officials it was shown that the packers favor the idea of a graded high class of hogs, also that they are willing to see the farmers get fair treatment. That last sentence is most amusing. Perhaps the system these fellows have in mind for giving fair treatment to the farmer, is that the packer, under the new scheme, will dock the farmer so much for not bringing to market hogs with the proper shade of hair. Farmers should retaliate with the co operative idea.

A Crying Need For More Food

It is estimated that forty million men are bearing arms in the present titanic struggle, while twenty million men and women are producing munitions and clothing for soldiers. Many of these sixty millions were formerly producers of food. From that work they are withdrawn, leaving vast regions idle. Ten nations are on rations, and six in distressing lack of food.

Canada is one of the countries that are expected to produce a surplus of food to help to make up the deficit in lands that are more severely affected. It is our duty to feed our soldiers and our allies. Our country is exceptionally well situated, for a vessel can make four trips from Canada to England in the time occupied by one trip from Australia.

Our present production falls far short of what ought to be done. The acreage of wheat, oats, barley, and potatoes was nearly 365,000 less 1916 than in 1915, and the yield declined by more than 73 million bushel. Between 1914 and 1916 the yield of potatoes fell from 26,717,587 bushels to 7,408,429 bushels.

Through the Ontario Government Public Employment Bureaux a determined effort is being made to secure a large amount of farm trained labor and it is hoped that the farmer will make full use of same and produce large crops this season, for every pound of which large prices are likely to be paid.

April Showers

April showers, aren't they sweet.
They refresh the air, and wash the street,
To field and tree, they bring the green
And make of earth, one picturesque scene.
They bid the gentle snow retire
A long repose, her well earned hire
And to the frosts, they whisper low
Your duty's done, now you may go.
Their pattering sounds the insects start
Thus they come forth, to do their part.
They give the worm, a timely hint,
They bring to life, the fragrant mint.
They remind the bird, of building time
They coax the tiny vine to climb,
From trench they order farmer's foe
The command is march and face the hoe.
They are welcomed by the screaming goose
They let the frogs and reptiles loose.
The fishes dart with lightning speed
So glad from fetters to be freed.
They raise a stream beside the way
By which the children love to play,
They fill each gentle heart with joy,
To masculine hands they bring employ
They charm belated winds to rest
The flowers spring at their request.
The splendor of this world of ours
We owe to God for April showers.

"C. H."

Promotion Examinations

The following is the report of S. S. No. 7, Saugeen and Arran.

Jr. 4—Hazel Kaufman 80, Jessie Bailey 79, Gladys Busch 75, Muriel Reany 71, Florence Geddes 71, Bevie Gowanlock 67, Sylvester Chappel 66.

Jr. 3—Robbie Geddes 73, Ural Gowanlock 71, Heather Gowanlock 66, Murray Chappell 63.

Sr. 2—Earl Busch 65, Robbie Chappel 62.

Jr. 2—Clifford Reany 72, Harris Gibbons 65, Harry Gowanlock 62, Alexander Heard 60, Fanny Gibbons 60.

Felicia Wallace, teacher.

A number from Port Elgin attended the musicale at Southampton, last Friday.

Advertise it in The Times

SCOTT'S EMULSION
OF PUREST COD LIVER OIL

usually stops a stubborn cough or chest cold when ordinary specifics fail.

It helps strengthen the lungs and throat—adds energy to the blood—and gives the system the force to help resist disease.

Use SCOTT'S
Refuse Substitutes

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont. 16-6

Do your share in the "Brighten Up—Paint Up" Campaign.

We want to have the cleanest, neatest and best looking town in the Dominion, and so we hope that every citizen will do his share to fix things up around his own place. Clean up back yards and front yards; remove all old rubbish; keep the grass tidy and well cut; paint your house if it needs it; paint the fences and outbuildings. Take a keen personal pride in your own property and by so doing help your town to look it's best.

The regular use of paint is an economy. Properly painted buildings keep in good condition and so save in expensive repairs as the paint protects them from the wear and injury of the weather. Well painted buildings are a source of pride to the owner and add greatly to the selling value of the property.

We are headquarters for all "Clean Up—Paint Up" materials as well as paint. Drop in and see us and we will take care of your requirements. Our goods are right in quality and right in price.

Sherwin-Williams Paints Will Do it.

Buy them from

G. McLAREN

When You Paint Your Home

Be sure to buy a paint that measures up to highest standard in Appearance, Durability and Covering Capacity. If it lacks these qualities, you'll be disappointed in the job and soon will have to do it over again.

Run no risk. Be certain of the result before spending your money. Use

B·H "ENGLISH" PAINT

It contains 70% Brandram Genuine BB White Lead and 30% Pure White Zinc, mixed in pure Linseed Oil and ground to exceeding fineness in our modern plants. Science and extended tests have proved that this combination produces a paint of great Covering Capacity and Durability,—one that will protect your home against the destructive weather of Canada's changeable climate.

Our authorized agent will gladly give you color cards and prices. Or you may write our Service Department direct, for advice on your painting problems.

J. H. KENNEDY,
Port Elgin

BRANDRAM-HENDERSON

CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE
Stratford, Ontario

Ontario's Best Business College

Students may enter our classes at any time. Commence your course now and be qualified for a position by Midsummer. During July and August of last year we received calls for over 200 Office Assistants we could not supply. Our graduates are in demand. Write at once for our free catalogue.

D. A. McLACHLAN, PRINCIPAL

WOMEN WAR WORKERS

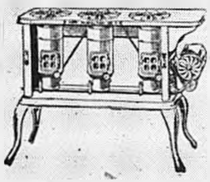
Young women can render the country real service by preparing to take positions in business offices and banks and relieve young men for war service

Fifty thousand men will be called up very soon under the Militia Act for home defense—who will take their places in the Business offices and banks? Young women should prepare now at

NORTHERN Business College
Owen Sound, Ontario
SPRING TERM OPENS APRIL 10TH
Circulars Free.
C. A. FLEMING, F. C. A., Principal

For
Smut in seed
Get our
Formaldehyde
Solution

R. C. Crawford
Drugs and Kodaks
C. P. R. ticket agent



To-day there are over 2,500,000 women are using New Perfection and will verify the delicious cooking results.

The reason is the long, blue chimney.

For sale at

Thomson's
Hardware Store

A Quartette of Beauties

These shoes are designed for particular women. Note the perfect lines, then with the knowledge that your feet will be entirely comfortable. This is assured with every pair of "Empress". We are agents for this high-grade shoe which is made in Canada by Canadian artizans.

James George & Son

Seeing Auld Scotland

Edinburgh, Scotland,
March 24, 1917.

Editor The Times,
Port Elgin, Ont., Can.

Dear Sir:—One of our worthy old sayings runs something like this. "If you know a good thing pass it on," so with your permission I will pass on something I considered good, namely, an account of my visit to Scotland, the land of the thistle and heather, taking place from March 19th till March 26.

In the beginning may I say a word or so concerning the Y. M. C. A. which is a wonderful institution, especially for looking after the needs and comforts of sailors and soldiers from all parts of our Empire. Go where you may the Red Cross women of these countries are sparing no efforts to make the sailors' and soldiers' lives more pleasant through the Y. M. C. A. and other means.

But to return to the story; arrived in Edinburgh by way of London at 8.30 on Tuesday, March 20th, a bright and cloudless morning, and as the sun later rose from behind the eastern hills, this old city's towers and castle showed up to fine advantage. By the way, Edinburgh is a wealthy city, and very little manufacturing or employment of any kind is noticeable. This is where a great difference exists between Edinburgh and Glasgow for instance. First thing after breakfast was a sight seeing expedition on foot, and we had the pleasure of entering within the walls of the famous castle, the residence of Scotland's former monarchs. Queen Mary's room was a sight and she was able to look down to a depth of about 400 feet. One wondered if she ever walked in her sleep at that height. One also sees the old frame work in which the fire was kindled in case of alarm that it might be spread throughout the land. Numerous old cannon guarded the city and stood ready at holes in the thick walls through which they hurled their contents. The Scotch regalia was not on exhibition during the war. Next comes Scott's monument on Princess Street, a very costly structure. St. Giles Cathedral still stands, and is counted as one of the land marks in Scotland's religious life. Other places of interest are John Knox manse and later home (in the basement of which is an old curiosity shop), Holyrood Palace containing Mary's room and that of Lord Darnley. The Chapel Royal stands at the rear of the Palace. Nelson's monument stands on Calton Hill, from here away in the distance about 8 miles one span of the Forth bridge is distinctly visible. Near the monument stands "The Disgrace of Edinburgh" or as the Scotchmen terms it "Scotland's Pride and Poverty." In fact I think the latter is the most fitting name. It appears that at one time the Scotch attempted a large building after the style of the Romans, and long ere its completion funds ran low and the large pillars stand today to tell the tale. Edinburgh contains the finest art gallery in Scotland. But to pass on.

At 8.15 next morning we leave for Aberdeen by way of Dundee, Stonehaven and the bridges spanning the Firth of Forth and Firth of Tay. The former is a wonderful example of engineering indeed, and is classed as the longest bridge in the world to day. On both sides of the train one can see large ships anchored in the river. From here on the train runs along the sea side, and as the tide was out one could see men and women digging in the sands away out from shore, searching for bait with which to catch fish later on. At Dundee let us rest awhile and mention the farming operations as viewed from the coach window. Here as in Canada their horses are two abreast in this way they differ from the English custom. Plowing is done in an almost perfect way, every furrow being even and straight as can be. On many of the farms the women are seen taking the place of those gone to war. One does not see anything but the best of heavy horses, and apparently every farmer owns a large flock of sheep.

Well, having again started we arrive in Aberdeen. The principal building is the University of Aberdeen, erected by Strathcona. Here also stand monuments to Wallace, King Edward VII, and other prominent men. Aberdeen has many other fine public buildings, art galleries, theatres, etc.

Leave here next day for Perth and Stirling, and at this place we visit the field of Bannockburn, on which stands a high flag pole. Here also we saw the little stream of Bannockburn near which the battle was fought. The next item of interest is Wallace's monument, containing this warrior's sword 5 feet 4 inches in length. Sterling Castle we also visited and from the lookout of the the late Queen Victoria it is said one of the finest views in Scotland lay. Within the castle walls are the Douglas room (where Douglas was murdered) lions' den, and dungeon. One may see from the lookout the battlefields of Bannockburn, Falkirk and Stirling bridge where Wallace cut the old wooden bridge spanning the Forth river, thus cutting off the English advance. Gillies Hill is also just accross the way.

Leave for Glasgow arriving in the city on March 23, at 5 p.m., and have no trouble in finding the Central Y.M.C.A. for soldiers and sailors. Here we received the best of treatment. From Glasgow we leave for Balloch a little town 32 miles N. W. of the city and situated on the famous Lock Lomond.

While here we had a motor boat ride on the Lock, which is 24 miles long by 7 miles wide. It contains 34 islands. The steep sides of Ben Lomond are near by and the top of this mountain, over 3000 feet high is clothed in mist and clouds.

Returning to Glasgow we pass for quite a distance along the Clyde River where ship building is in full progress.

From here we return to Edinburgh and attend service in St. Giles, Sunday morning at 11.30. The singing is grand and the whole service inspiring.

At 7 p. m. we leave Edinburgh for London and one cannot soon forget such a pleasant trip in which the hospitality of the Scotch people is so strikingly seen.

Best of wishes to all my old friends and thanking you Mr. Editor.

Lance Corporal J. Clarke.

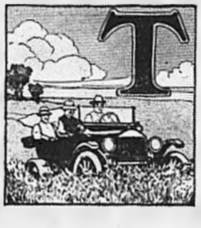
85 Years

The fact that this bank has been in business for the long period of 85 years, and has grown until its Total Resources have passed the hundred million mark, is proof of careful, conservative, and yet progressive management on the part of directors and officials. Safe banking methods appeal both to the conservative business man and the savings bank depositor.

The Bank of
Nova Scotia
PAID-UP CAPITAL - $ [illegible]
RESERVE FUND - - 12,000,000
TOTAL RESOURCES over [illegible]

PORT ELGIN BRANCH
C. Currier, Manager

A Car of Proven Quality



THE FORD car has been on the market twelve years, surely long enough to have proven its high quality. There is nothing experimental about it. Every part has stood the test of time and proven its stability with hard service. No other car has ever approached the durability record of Ford

No matter what price you pay for a car you cannot get one with a stauncher chassis. Government Laboratory tests have shown that the different parts of the Ford car are superior to those in any other car. Ford Vanadium steel has never been equaled in strength.

If you want a car that can plough through deep mud, sand and gravel—that can cross fields, corduroy roads and ford streams—that can climb the steepest hills with ease—that will give the greatest mileage all year round with the least expense and care—then there is only ONE car for you—The Ford.

Ford
Touring $495
Runabout $475
F. O. B. Ford, Ont.

L. M. Sees, Agent Port Elgin

The District Representative's Office is now a Farm Labour Bureau

TRADES AND LABOUR BRANCH Date........................

Ontario Government Public Employment Bureaux

APPLICATION FOR FARM HELP

(To be carefully filled in, clipped out and mailed to your District Representative as per address below.)

SIGNATURE OF FARMER	POST OFFICE	COUNTY
What is your nearest railway station?	Acres in farm	What kind of farming practiced? Mixed........................ Fruit........................ Dairy........................

Mark (X) after help required

SINGLE MEN (two to six months)	SHORT PERIOD MEN (three to six weeks)
Experienced (Plough, Milk, etc.)........................	Experienced........................
Partly experienced (handle Horses)........................	Partly experienced........................
Inexperienced........................	Inexperienced........................
High School boys........................	High School boys........................
Wages—Including Board, Lodging and Washing. $........................	Wages—Including Board, Lodging and Washing. $........................

Age Limit........................ Length of time help is required........................months, from........................

All engagements subject to two weeks' trial with wages, and railway fare—if advanced.

Ontario Government Public Employment Bureaux. Form 11A.

This Coupon is for Every Farmer who is willing to use Help

The Empire must be Fed or we lose this War

As the District Representative of the Department of Agriculture I have orders to do my utmost, amongst other duties, to encourage production of Farm Products and particularly to assist in securing a supply of farm labour.

By a system, I report on both the available supply of labour and the local demand. If the demand exceeds the local supply I have the whole Province to draw on, through the Ontario Government Public Employment Bureaux which I represent in this District, and I will do my utmost to see that my District is supplied.

I am satisfied that if the farmers in my District who are anxious to fill a patriotic duty and take advantage of the strong demand there is and will be for every pound of food stuff that can be produced—want or will use the available labour, they can get good help by filling in, clipping out and mailing the above Coupon. But you should do it today.

The Motherland sorely needs food.

Where is the I coming from? Ever

It is streaming in to us quarters. Thanks to the deep shown by the Department of Agri the Public Employment Burea Organization of Resources Com Boards of Trade, etc., a sweeping paign has been carried on in the Cit Towns, etc., to arouse the people to a sense of the duty they owe to the Farmer and to themselves to place hand and mind in readiness for a call to work on the land this season.

High School boys, retired farmers, teamsters, warehousemen and business men in thousands, preferably those who were raised on farms, are being lined up.

We are taking great care to impress on them that this means work—not a holiday—and they will all understand this thoroughly. In most cases the workers will be actuated by fine patriotic motives, ready to work and work hard.

This is a sincere endeavor to co-operate with the farmers to increase food production. We know you Farmers will do your part.

Our boys at the Front must not go hungry.

District
Representative
Department of Agriculture
N. C. MacKay,
Walkerton, Ont.

With the 160th in Camp.

Pte. Wm. McKenzie in a letter home dated March 27th says:

"By all reports you have had a very heavy winter in Bruce county. It has been very nice here up to the last few days. when it was showery. The ground is nice and dry. We finished our musketry course yesterday, and I was quite glad to get it through. We went to the ranges for fourteen days steady. We walked down the ten miles in the morning, and back at night on the train.

We are back at signalling again. I like it very much. Harvey McLean is away taking a course just now. I was very sorry to read of the deaths of Mrs. Ira. Hilker and Lawrence Schrank. I also noted the write-up in The Times of the banquet tendered to Warden Izzard.

We had a great time here the other night. We were sitting in our hut, when in rushed Lieut. Cameron, and told us to be ready for France in thirty minutes, with our heavy packs. That meant we had to do in half an hour what should take a half day. Believe me, there was some tall hustling, packs, boots, socks, etc., flying. There were many of the men outside the camp, some a few miles distant. Word was sent to them that every soldier must report to his unit. One man was at Gilford, and he tried to get a bus to bring him to camp, but could not, so he started to run it. He did the eight miles in an hour. After all the rush, it wasn't to go to France. It was just a general mobolization of all the troops in England. It sure made some excitement for us.

Our mascot, the bear, a picture of which appeared in The Times shortly after we left Canada, broke away from us the other night. He was tied under a big tree, when he broke his chain, and went exploring. He visited another battalion, and went up to one of the huts. The door being open, he went right in, and seeing two men lying on the bed, he thought he would like a sleep, too, so jumped upon the bed. The men were quite frightened for a few minutes, but our bear is quite tame, you know.

LIFT YOUR CORNS OFF WITH FINGERS

Tells how to loosen a tender corn or callus so it lifts out without pain.

You reckless men and women who are pestered with corns and who have at least once a week invited an awful death from lockjaw or blood poison are now told by a Cincinnati authority to use a drug called freezone, which the moment a few drops are applied to any corn or callus the soreness is relieved and soon the entire corn or callus, root and all, lifts off with the fingers.

Freezone dries the moment it is applied, and simply shrivels the corn or callus without inflaming or even irritating the surrounding tissue or skin. A small bottle of freezone will cost very little at any of the drug stores, but will positively rid one's feet of every hard or soft corn or hardened callus. If your druggist hasn't any freezone he can get it at any wholesale drug house for you.

SOCIETIES

PORT ELGIN LODGE, No. [illegible] G.R.C., A.F. & A.M. Regular communications in the Masonic Hall, Thursday [illegible] before full moon, at 8 p.m. Visiting brethren cordially welcomed. George Chapman, W. M.; Cyril Currier, Sec'y.

DENOVO LODGE, No. [illegible], I.O.O.F., of Ontario, meets at 8 o'clock p.m., every Monday in their hall in the Commercial Block. [illegible] N.G.; T. Rankin, Rec.-Sec.; D. Geddes, Fin. Sec.

BLACKSMITHING

N. EIDT, Blacksmithing, horseshoeing and general repairs. Tire-setting a specialty.

Advertise it in The Times.

Early Spring Millinery

See our display OF Beautiful Millinery

A good variety of fancy work material in stock

MISS M. BAKER
Arlington Block

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Plan Your Summer Vacation Now

Arrange to visit some of the following points. All beauty spots. Close to nature

Muskoka Lakes	Algonquin Park
Georgian Bay	Lake of Bays
Temagami	Kawartha Lakes

Full information and descriptive literature may be procured on application to C. E. Horning, D. P. A., Toronto, Ont.

J. S. Cameron, Agent, Port Elgin. Both telephones.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson V. April 29, 1917.

Jesus Welcomed as King.—John 12: 12-26.

Commentary.—I. A welcome for Jesus (vs. 12, 13). 12. The next day—On Saturday evening, after the Jewish Sabbath, the feast was given at Simon's house, where Mary anointed the head and feet of Jesus. It was "on the next day," or Sunday, that the triumphal entry took place. Much people that were come to the feast—The feast was the Passover, which was held annually to celebrate the deliverance of the Israelites from Egyptian bondage. The multitudes who came to Jerusalem from all parts of Palestine and from many foreign countries were very great. A census is said to have been taken in Nero's time of the pilgrims attending the feast of the Passover, and the number was found to be over two and a half million. This indicates the interest that existed in the observance of this feast. Heard that Jesus was coming—The important utterances and the great miracles that had been crowded into the three and a half years of his public ministry had resulted in spreading his name far and wide. The multitudes at Jerusalem heard that Jesus was approaching the city and they were intensely eager to see him. They were impressed with the thought of his greatness and goodness, and were ready to accord highest homage to him. 13. Took branches of palm trees—"Took the branches of the palm trees."—R. V. The language indicates that there were palm trees growing along the road between Bethany and Jerusalem, and the people took branches from them to do honor to Jesus. The palm is recognized as an emblem of victory and rejoicing. The fact that the people took these palm branches "and went forth to meet him" is evidence that they believed in his kingship. They would welcome him to the sacred city, the centre of the great Jewish system of religion, as the one who was to come to fulfil the prophecies uttered centuries before. Hosanna—This is the Hebrew word translated to the Greek and passed on into the English. It means, "Save, we pray." It was used on this occasion in adoration of him whom the multitudes were hailing as king. Blessed—Happy, honored, adored. The King of Israel—This is an acknowledgment that Jesus was the Messiah, the king who was to come. The prophets spoke of him under the title of king (Isa. 32: 1; Jer. 23: 5; Zech. 9: 9). The idea the multitudes had of the nature and work of the Messiah was vague and crude, yet they were eager to recognize his kingship. In the name of the Lord—He came not only in the strength of the Lord and with his authority, but also as divine, assuming man's nature that he might make an atonement for the sins of the world. The different evangelists record different forms of this ascription of praise, and taken together they are most expressive. "Hosanna to the son of David: Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord; Hosanna in the highest" (Matt. 21: 9); "Hosanna; Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord: Blessed be the kingdom of our father David, that cometh in the name of the Lord: Hosanna in the highest" (Mark 11: 9, 10); "Blessed be the King that cometh in the name of the Lord: peace in heaven, and glory in the highest" (Luke 19: 38); "Hosanna: Blessed is the King of Israel that cometh in the name of the Lord" (John 12: 13).

II. Coming in humility and triumph (vs. 14-19). 14. Found a young ass—The other evangelist gives an account of Christ's sending two of his disciples, presumably Peter and John, into a village near to Bethany to find an ass and her colt tied, which they were to bring to him. Jesus told the two disciples that they should tell any who might question why they were taking the animals that the Master needed them. Sat thereon—This is the only instance during Christ's public ministry of his traveling in any way on land except on foot. As it is written—The reference is to Zech. 9:9. In this passage Jesus is spoken of as being a King, and at the same time as lowly. 15. Daughter of Sion—The people of Israel. Thy King cometh—Jesus came to establish a spiritual kingdom and not to rule as a mighty earthly sovereign. He came directly to the Jews, but he came also to all the world. He is to bear the title, "King of kings," and happy are they who in this life own his authority and render hearty obedience to him. Sitting on an ass's colt—It was a young animal, on which no one had ever ridden. The ass is highly esteemed in the east and is almost indispensable. The horse is used in warfare, but the ass is associated with peace.

16. Understood not—The minds of the disciples were not prepared beforehand for this extraordinary scene. Their Master appeared to them in a new office, and they wondered at the homage that was paid to him. They failed to recall the Scripture texts that show that this was a part of the divine plan of working out human redemption; but after the ascension of Jesus they remembered what had been foretold and then they understood the import of his triumphal entry into Jerusalem. 17. The people therefore bare record—The raising of Lazarus from the dead a few weeks before this had made a profound impression and was still fresh in the minds of the people. Those who were present when Jesus called Lazarus from the tomb gave wide publication to the miracle, and the multitudes were attracted to Jesus. Even the Pharisees admitted that this miracle had been wrought and they were powerless to keep the people from flocking to him. 18. The people also met him—The evangelists speak of two multitudes, the one before Jesus and the one following after him. The multitude that was coming forth from Jerusalem to meet him was composed largely of pilgrims who had come from distant places to attend the Passover and were in sympathy with Jesus. Those who followed him were the people of the vicinity of Bethany who had been joined by others who were on their way to the feast. Heard that he had done this miracle—The Jews who had come from remote places were told by the people who lived near Jerusalem that Jesus had recently raised Lazarus from the dead. The events of the last few days of the earthly life of our Lord was known to multitudes of Jews. The great reception that was given to him on his approach to Jerusalem at this time must have made a deep impression upon them; and they must have been greatly affected by what took place a few days later. It would be a question in the minds of the people, why there should be such a change of the people's attitude toward Jesus, whose words and miracles were known to all.

19. Pharisees—An influential sect of the Jews. At the time of their rise they were a reform body and deeply devoted to the Mosaic law, but they had become powerful and popular and had lost their devotion. They took a strong position against Jesus, for he denounced their hollow profession and their hypocrisy. Coming in lowliness as he did, he did not appeal to them as being the Messiah. Perceive ye how ye prevail nothing—These opposers of Jesus consulted together over the enthusiastic reception which Jesus was receiving. They had used their most earnest efforts to keep his followers from giving honor to him, but they had not succeeded. They admitted among themselves that with all their plotting and activity they had accomplished nothing. The world is gone after him—The Pharisees made use of a strong expression in acknowledging the hold that Jesus had upon the people. From the different accounts of this event there is nothing to indicate that there was any part of the multitudes that were opposed to giving a royal welcome to Jesus. While Jesus knew what awaited him, he saw that this welcome was genuine and the people really honored him.

III. Greeks seeking for Jesus (vs. 20-26.) 20-22. Among those who came to Jerusalem to worship at the feast there were some of Grecian descent. They were probably proselytes to the Jewish faith, but had not fully conformed to Jewish customs. They had heard of the miracles which Jesus had wrought and were desirous of seeing him. They made this desire known to Philip, who in turn told Andrew. These disciples bore the request to Jesus. 23-26. In answer to the desire of the Greeks to see him, Jesus made it very clear that his mission was not to become a great earthly ruler, but he must become "obedient unto death" and "be glorified." The grain of wheat must fall into the ground and be buried before it can become fruitful in producing a harvest. Jesus must go through the ordeal of death in order to accomplish his glorious mission of making possible the salvation of the race. The Greeks were shown that eternal life might become their possession upon the condition of surrendering all to Jesus. The earthly life must become fully subservient to the spiritual life if one would have the life that is eternal. The way is open to all who will follow Jesus. The followers of Jesus enter upon a life of service; but the servant is in close fellowship with the Master and will receive honor from the Father.

Questions.—Where did Jesus spend the Sabbath before his triumphal entry into Jerusalem? What feast was soon to be held? In what ways did the multitudes give homage to Jesus? Describe the manner of Christ's entry into the city. What Old Testament prophesy bears on this point? What miracle increased the desire of the multitudes to see Jesus? By what figure did Jesus foretell his death? What are the conditions on which eternal life is received?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Acknowledged Kingship.

I. Indicated by the joyous multitude.

II. Explained in its spiritual import.

I. Indicated by the joyous multitude. Both the Jews of Jerusalem and those in attendance at the Passover, bore witness to the miracle, the raising of Lazarus, which led to the demonstration the day following the supper at Bethany. With palm branches, symbols of triumph, and with loud acclamations they welcomed the King to the Royal city. Until then Jesus had resisted and restricted the enthusiasm of the people. Now the time had come for him to accept it. His entry into Jerusalem was in accordance with duty and necessity, the carrying out of an eternal plan indicated six hundred years before. Two things were to be done, first openly to announce his true relation to the theocracy and to assert himself in such a way as to give no countenance to mistaken Messianic ideas. He who had tacitly claimed to be Zion's King, who had repeatedly proved his right to such dignity and had established it by the miracle at Bethany, now asserted it in the most open manner by riding in royal state into his capital, to complete his work. He was no usurper, but one to whom the throne belonged by divine appointment. The event seemed at first to confound the plot of the Pharisees. The nation seemed to be slipping from their hands. They seemed to blame each other for the frustration of their plans. They evidently concluded that the time had passed for half-measures and therefore prepared to adopt the more extreme measures suggested by Caiaphas. The day was memorable for its surprises and reversals of judgment. The hopes and visions of the disciples were doomed to disappointment.

II. Explained in its spiritual import. The Greeks were representatives of the great Gentile world seeking after Jesus, ready, it would appear, to enter his kingdom. Their request was for a private conversation with Jesus on religious subjects. They may have cherished some desire and hope of being admitted into the number of Christ's disciples. It is significant that they, as proselytes of the Gentiles, should be so anxious to see Jesus at a time when the Pharisees were taking counsel for his destruction in a spirit of deepest hatred. Jesus regarded the request of the Greeks as an indication that the crisis of his career was at hand; not that he needed such an evidence, but he welcomed it as it came, as he looked through the vista which opened up him and the joy before him. That approaching hour in the Saviour's life was that for which all others had prepared, which had been foretold, expected and waited for. It was the hour of the apparent success of his foes. It was the hour of his humiliation and woe. It was the hour of sacrifice and redemption. Jesus knew that he must die in order to become to mankind the source of spiritual and eternal life. His truest glory was to consist in the salvation of multitudes by means of his sacrifice and intercession. The including of Jews and Gentiles in "one new humanity" made up the triumph of Christ's spiritual Kingship. The principle of death and fruitfulness as applied by Jesus to himself is one ordained by the Creator of the moral universe, teaching that the only true enrichment is through giving, the only true gain is through loss, the only true victory is through suffering and humiliation, the only true life is through death. Jesus foretold the results of his obedience unto death, the spiritual hopes of a whole race. The prospect of approaching suffering and of future victory stirred and troubled his soul with a mighty emotion. In the coming of the Greeks our Lord discerned the earnest of a glorious future. His answer to their application was in substance that the extension of the gospel to the Gentiles was conditioned by his death. Their presence suggested the thought of the scattered sheep, for whose gathering the Shepherd must lay down his life. His language implied that the hour of his passion was at hand. He alone could appreciate the magnitude of the crisis, the mysterious import of the great transaction. In him was the promise of a new and blessed life for humanity. Because he was the son of God, it was impossible for him to bring to the human race spiritual vitality and fruitfulness. The relationships here revealed are indissoluble in Christ, identification with Christ and hope in Christ.

T. R. A.

MURAD CIGARETTES

Everywhere—Why?

The blending is exceptional

S. Anargyros

Kiddie Koats.

[illegible]
Silk jerseys.
Long lines, too.
Large collars.
Braided collars.
[illegible] collars.
Belts and sashes.
Novelty and straightaway jackets.

TEN THOUSAND POUNDS FROM PURE-BRED AYRSHIRES

How a Firm of Dairymen Near Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Are Making Good in Winter Dairying Their Methods of Management Explained.

(By A. J. Campbell.)

A farmer who was trying to sell a cow represented the animal as a "nice cow" to the prospective purchaser, who thereupon asked: "How much milk does she give?" "Oh, I don't know, I never measured it," replied the farmer. "But she's a nice kind cow. If she's got any milk at all she'll give it to you."

A visitor to the dairy farm of Andrew McRae & Sons at East Royalty, near Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, was told this story. It represents the haphazard system of farming once prevalent in the Maritimes, but now passing away unregretted, except, perhaps, by a few lovers of the picturesque. It is true that artists' pictures of rural life seldom portray the separator, and bucolic poems are silent about the Babcock test. At the same time a visit to any of the leading dairy [illegible] of the Island reveals the fact that [illegible] may go hand in hand with all the circumstances of old order.

Messrs. Andrew McRae & Sons began to specialize in dairying in 1900. They have a herd of sixteen pure-bred Ayrshires on their farm of 125 acres.

The McRaes [illegible] the Ayrshire, the pride of the Scottish breeder. "[illegible] the Ayrshire to be admirably suited to grazing [illegible]" they said. "She belongs to a hardy, vigorous breed, quick and active, and withstands adverse conditions admirably. She has a vigorous appetite and gives a good account of her food. She is a persistent milker and transmits her good qualities to her offspring. We find that the Ayrshire milk may be turned at will either into the finest cheese or the choicest butter, while as a market milk none excels it. The fat globules are small in size and hence the milk stands transportation admirably."

The mature cows of the McRae herd yield an average of 10,000 pounds yearly, giving an average of 430 pounds of butter fat; the heifers yield from 7,000 to 8,000 pounds, with an average of from 300 to 350 butter fat. The milk is separated and the cream sold to the creamery at from 26 to 32 cents for fat.

The herd are on pasture from June 1st to October 21st. The pasture feed is supplemented by green feeds. If the price warrants, a small amount, up to two pounds, of cotton seed meal is fed to the heaviest producers according to yield. In winter the cows are fed the usual quantities of hay, roots and ensilage, together with a meal ration of oats, barley, bran and oil cake, mixed according to price and fed at the rate of about one pound to every four pounds of milk given. Every effort is made to have the cows in prime condition at the time of freshening, but two weeks before this time all heating feed is cut off. After freshening the cow is fed for a week chiefly on roots and bran, and then is gradually brought out into the full meal ration.

The rule of one pound of meal to every four pounds of milk is not, of course, followed in the treatment of the young cow, as she has to produce bone and flesh as well as milk. After the first freshening the heifer is fed on a bran mash, and if the weather is cold all chill is taken from her drink. After ten days her feed is increased gradually and as soon as possible she is fed well and milked hard. She is developed all that is possible during the first year and she is milked for the full twelve months during the first period.

The calves are allowed to get one good fill of first milk and are then taken from their mothers. They are fed whole milk for a month, and then gradually put on a mixture of separator milk and a gruel made by soaking oil cake in cold water for some hours. This gruel is warmed before being given. The calves are fed three times daily. The bull calves are sold at prices ranging from $50 to $500. The surplus heifers are sold when fit for service. The heifers are bred when two years old.

The soil of the McRae farm is for the most part a sandy loam, and under a judicious rotation has been held at full strength. Last year the farm produced 1,200 bushels of potatoes, 8,000 bushels of roots, 200 bushels [illegible] bushels of barley, 112 tons of corn, 64 bushels of wheat, 36 tons of clover and 40 tons of timothy. In addition eleven acres were utilized for the growing of oats, peas and vetches, corn and white turnips, which were cut and fed in a green state. The soiling crops are cut from May 1st to July 1st.

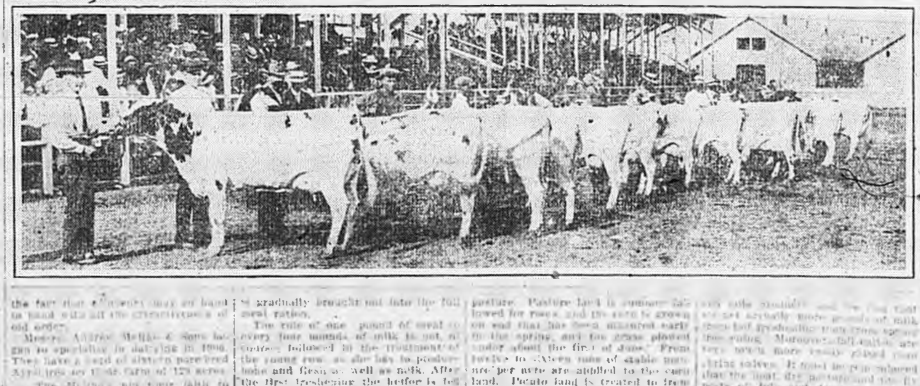
For some time a five-year rotation was followed, but finally it was decided that this system was too slow for high-priced land. Now a four-year rotation is practised. First year, corn and roots; second year, grain; third year, clover; fourth year, timothy and pasture. Pasture land is summer fallowed for roots, and the corn is grown on sod that has been manured early in the spring, and the grass plowed under about the first of June. From twelve to sixteen tons of stable manure per acre are applied to the corn land. Potato land is treated to from eight to twelve tons, supplemented by 250 pounds of superphosphate and 250 pounds of sulphate of potash, and occasionally fifty pounds of nitrate of soda. The area devoted to roots is given from sixteen to twenty tons of stable manure and about 450 pounds superphosphate per acre. In normal times the superphosphate costs the firm $22 and the sulphate $26.

Messrs. McRae believe that fresh air, light and warmth and comfort are essential to animal health. They also hold that the extent to which these requisites are supplied will largely determine the measure of success attained by any dairyman. Their cows are well stabled with plenty of light and ventilation. The stalls are made thoroughly comfortable for the animals. A large quantity of straw is bought every year for bedding. A covered manure shed stands beside the stable, but most of the manure is hauled direct to the fields and placed in lots, low heaps, which are kept well tramped down. Two large silos stand beside the barn and are filled to overflowing every autumn.

Thirty Berkshire and Tamworth hogs are marketed yearly at an average weight of 175 pounds. The pork was sold last year at eleven and one-half [illegible] the pound. The hogs are fed all they can consume of roots, [illegible] grains and skim-milk.

"I believe in winter dairying," said the head of this enterprising firm. "Our cows, as a rule, freshen in the fall, from September to December. As a result of this we are able to devote more of our time to their care. We also obtain higher prices for our milk [illegible] and we find that we get actually more pounds of milk from fall freshening than from spring freshening. Moreover, fall calves are very much more easily raised than spring calves. It must be remembered that the heat, dry pastures and the fly pests of July and August cut down production, and in our experience offset the low cost of production when the succulent grasses of June are available. It is difficult and expensive to handle milk during the hot summer weather, not to mention the extra trouble involved in the constant effort to keep all dairy utensils clean and sweet. It seems to me the advantage of winter dairying is so apparent that arguments in its favor ought to be unnecessary. If it were more generally adopted our province would be in a position to produce more and superior milk from a higher grade of dairy cows. I for one am firmly of the opinion that dairying is and shall be the mainstay and salvation of the farms of this island."

—The Canadian Countryman



MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dairy Produce—		
Butter, choice dairy	$0 42	$0 45
Eggs, new-laid, doz.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cheese, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., lb.	0 30	[illegible]
Dressed Poultry—		
Turkeys, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fowl, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ducklings, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chickens, lb.	0 30	[illegible]
Fruits—		
Apples, Baldwins, bbl.	4 00	6 00
Do., Spies, bbl.	3 50	[illegible]
Do., Greenings, bbl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., 6-qt. bkt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., 11-qt. bkt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rhubarb, bunch	0 10	0 12½
Vegetables—		
Beets, per bag	2 50	[illegible]
Do., per peck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carrots, per bag	2 00	[illegible]
Celery, per bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cauliflower, each	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cabbage	[illegible]	[illegible]
Horseradish, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leeks, bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lettuce, doz. bchs., small	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., doz. bchs., large	[illegible]	[illegible]
Onions, bundle	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., 11-qt. bkt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potatoes, per bag	3 50	[illegible]
Do., Irish cobblers, per bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., per peck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Parsnips, per bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., per peck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Radishes, per bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sage, bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Savory, bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Turnips, bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., per peck	[illegible]	[illegible]

MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Beef, forequarters, cwt.	$14 50	[illegible]
Do., hindquarters	18 00	[illegible]
Carcases, choice	16 50	[illegible]
Do., common	12 00	[illegible]
Veals, common, cwt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., medium	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., prime	[illegible]	[illegible]
Heavy hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shop hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Abattoir hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mutton, heavy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., light	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lambs, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., Spring	[illegible]	[illegible]

TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS.

[illegible]

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats—				
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flax—				
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] $2.25 1-2 sold. [illegible] $2.22 [illegible]

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis—Wheat—May, $2.18 [illegible]; July, $2.09; cash—No. 1 hard, [illegible]; No. 1 Northern, [illegible]; No. 2 do., $2.29 1-4 to [illegible]. Corn—No. 3 yellow, $1.40 to $1.41. Oats—No. 3 white, [illegible]. Flour—[illegible] white, 66 1-2 to [illegible]. Flour—Unchanged. Bran—$39 to $40.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $2.27 [illegible]; No. 1 Northern, $2.25 3-4 to $2.26 1-4; No. 2 do., [illegible] 1-4 to [illegible] 1-4; May, $2.11 [illegible]; July, $2.08 1-4 bid. Linseed—$3.24 [illegible]; May, $3.23 3-4; July, $3.21 [illegible].

THE CHEESE MARKETS.

[illegible]

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

[illegible]

MONTREAL MARKETS.

[illegible]

The Knitter.

[illegible]

Petticoat Peeks.

Somewhat narrower.
One or two inches longer.
Much novelty in cut.
Materials of quality.
High colors and white in the lead.
Wash silks, satin, cotton twills.

In making waffles, if a little cold water is added and thoroughly incorporated in the batter, they will brown more easily and will be lighter.

STRANGLES

Or Distemper in stallions, brood mares, colts and all others is most destructive. The germ causing the disease must be removed from the body of the animal. To prevent the [illegible] the same must be done.

SPOHN'S COMPOUND

Will do both—cure the sick and prevent those "exposed" [illegible] the disease. All druggists.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists, Goshen, Ind., U.S.A.

A PUZZLING CASE

"Major Granby, let us sit on this bench. There! give me your hand. Now, though I am blind, I can tell if you are speaking the truth. Begin."

"About what, Miss Maxwell?"

"Tell me about this last case. This murder. Who is murdered?"

"Marietta Mazzucata."

She tore her hand from my grasp, and covered her face with a cry of anguish. For a few moments she continued thus, then motioned to me to continue.

"Shall I go on, Miss Maxwell?"

"Go on."

"Mazzucata, as you know, is a singer, and was engaged to be married to my friend, Sir Gilbert Tresinger. On the sixth of May, Mazzucata arrived in London. On the twelfth she received the token of Black Carnation, warning her that she was to die. On the sixteenth she was killed on the stage of Covent Garden Opera House by means of a dynamite cartridge concealed in a bouquet of white flowers with a Black Carnation in the centre."

Miss Maxwell sat as though turned into stone, then suddenly snatching her hands away from her face, broke into a hysterical laugh.

"Oh! It is horrible—horrible!"

"It is horrible," I asserted, gravely, "both for Mazzucata and Gilbert."

"What, the lover? Is he dead also?"

"No, but he is at present in prison on suspicion of causing the death of Mazzucata."

She arose to her feet with a cry of horror.

"An innocent man—an innocent man!"

"I know he is innocent but how do you know?"

"I cannot tell, I cannot tell. Oh! great heavens, how terrible."

Her agitation was truly pitiable, and many a man would have called for assistance, but I am too well used to women to be unprepared for such hysterical exhibitions, and promptly produced a bottle of smelling salts, which I always carry in case of emergencies. Thrusting this into her hands, I gave her time to recover herself which, with the assistance of the salts, she did speedily.

"Major Granby," she said at length, in a voice very much exhausted by emotion, "I am glad you told me all as you have done. I was completely ignorant of this matter, and am surprised that my father did not tell me about it."

"He perhaps wished to spare you pain."

Miss Maxwell's lip curled.

"I don't think so," she answered, quickly. "Oh! no, no, major, I understand my father very well. He has no love for me. It is his flowers he cares for, and particularly for that black carnation."

"Which, by the way, seems to be very much mixed up in this case."

"Yes, I cannot understand it."

"Do you think Signor Ivan took the flower your father speaks of as being lost?"

"I do not know."

"Do you think Mr. Dallas took it?"

"I cannot know."

"Then if neither of them stole it, who did?"

"Why do you wish to know?"

"Because, Miss Maxwell," I replied, solemnly, "the person who took that had killed Mazzucata."

"Impossible!"

"I tell you it is so. Now the person who stole that flower must have been down here in this house. Was she [illegible] down here besides Signor Ivan and Mr. Dallas?"

"No one that I know of."

"Was there a woman——"

"I am certain there was none. I should have known. Why do you ask?"

"Because I suspect Mazzucata was murdered by her maid, Bina Cellnski."

Miss Maxwell rolled her handkerchief up into a hard knot.

"Why should Bina kill her mistress?" she asked [illegible]

"I don't know [illegible] suspect she did."

The blind girl [illegible]

"Miss Maxwell," I [illegible] in a pleading tone, "my friend is in prison on a charge of murder. My friend is innocent of this charge and you know it."

"I?"

"Yes, you know more about this affair than you choose to tell."

"How can that be?" she replied composedly; "a poor blind girl, who sees nothing—who knows nothing. You are talking at random, Major Granby."

"I am not talking at random, Miss Maxwell; I am convinced you can tell me something if you choose. You are the double of Mazzucata—when you hear her name you are much agitated—when you hear of her death you are thunderstruck. You say Mr. Dallas and Signor Ivan have been here; well, these two gentlemen were connected with the murdered woman. The black carnation, which you assert has never been out of this greenhouse, is involved in the case—it is the key to the whole mystery. The key of the mystery is here, and in this greenhouse is to be solved the problem as to who killed Mazzucata, and you know it."

During my speech she had risen to her feet and was standing pale and trembling before me. She was ill, she was blind, she was a woman, and I felt like a brute in thus speaking to her, but Gilbert's life was at stake, and I felt that she could save it if she chose to speak. For some time she kept silent, but at length she spoke.

"Major Granby, I do not know who killed Mazzucata. I cannot tell how the black carnation was stolen."

"You deny everything?"

"I have nothing to deny."

"Why are you so like Mazzucata in appearance?"

She glided towards the door like a ghost, as if she would escape without replying to my question, but I followed her quickly.

"Who are you—Miss Maxwell?"

"You have said it. I am Miss Maxwell."

"But why are you so like Mazzucata?"

"Major Granby," she said, turning round, "I can tell you nothing, but if you wish to know you can learn from Signor Ivan."

"Signor Ivan. What does he know?"

"He knows everything."

I put out my hand, involuntarily, to detain her, but she was gone, and I remained alone, confused with astonishment.

"Signor Ivan," I said, considerately, "Can it be—oh, impossible!"

MAJOR GRANBY'S THEORY.

It cannot be Bina Cellnski who killed her mistress, though, I confess, appearances are very much against her. No, I believe she is innocent, and I am firmly convinced that Signor Ivan is the real assassin, for the following reasons.

Gilbert told me that Signor Ivan was in love with Mazzucata.

He is a Russian, and consequently passionate, so would be jealous.

Mazzucata was killed by a dynamite cartridge, which is a peculiarly Russian idea, savoring of Nihilism.

Signor Ivan picked up the fatal bouquet and presented it to Mazzucata.

Maxwell says that Signor Ivan stole the Black Carnation.

The black carnation was placed in the fatal bouquet; so I verily believe that Signor Ivan killed the singer out of jealousy.

CHAPTER X.

"A most remarkable story," said Tancred, stretching out his long legs. "A most remarkable story."

We were talking together in his Temple chambers, for, on returning to Town from Lippleton, I had driven straight there from the station, without a thought of going to my rooms before I had told Tancred all the events of that day. After Miss Maxwell's astonishing communication regarding Signor Ivan, I had left the house, but first, in order to give some reasonable pretext for my visit, ordered some plants. This procedure, however, did not deceive old Maxwell, as I could see by the expression of his face when I said "Goodbye." However he evidently did not think it necessary to make any remark concerning his strange behavior. He did not even question me as to the result of my interview with his daughter; but I have no doubt, as soon as I left the house, he obtained all necessary information from her by his usual process of bullying. That he suspected Ivan I saw plainly; but he vouchsafed no opinion on the matter, so, as I had found out all I could from Miss Maxwell, I took my leave. Fortunately I was able to catch a train just as I arrived at the Lippleton station, and speedily found myself steaming towards London, with my mind full of all kinds of ideas.

My visit, instead of doing anything towards clearing up the mystery, only deepened it, and now that a new element was introduced in the person of Signor Ivan, I foresaw endless complications in store for me. I could not [illegible] admiring the foresight of Tancred regarding the involvement of Ivan in the affair, and, as before mentioned, on my arrival in Town, drove straight to his Temple chambers to make my report and hear what he had to say on the subject.

I flatter myself that I told the story in a sufficiently dramatic style, for Tancred could hardly keep still during the recital; and it was at the end of the narrative that he stretched himself out in his chair, with the commonplace observation, "A most remarkable story."

"You've said that twice," I said, with some impatience; for I certainly deserved congratulations, which I did not obtain from this dry stick of a lawyer.

"Well," he replied, coolly, lighting his pipe, "and I'll say it again, seeing there's luck in odd numbers. It's a most remarkable story. Have a cigar, major?"

"No, thank you, Tancred, I don't smoke."

"You ought to, then, especially at the present crisis. Your nerves are all jumping about, while I am as cool as a cucumber. Tobacco soothes the nervous system, my dear major."

"Are you not astonished?"

"Yes, and no."

"I don't understand."

"I am not astonished at your finding out about the visit of Signor Ivan, for, if you recollect, I prophesied that same. But as to this duplicate likeness of Mazzucata, yes, I am very much astonished at Miss Maxwell."

"Well, and what do you think?"

"I can't tell you until I arrange my ideas in due order. When you have a ball of tangled string, you first find the beginning and unravel it slowly and judiciously. Good, let us find our beginning of it, and we will unravel Miss Maxwell's connection with Ivan—Ivan's connection with Mazzucata, and her connection with Maxwell. It's all in a circle, you see."

"What do you mean? Surely you don't think——"

"Gently, major, gently. We must begin at the beginning. First, we will take Signor Ivan. Now, you remember I was suspicious about our Russian friend, seeing he picked out that bouquet for presentation to Mazzucata, from among a mass of others. I knew you would hear something about him at Lippleton, so, to meet you half way and come to some conclusion regarding the guilt or innocence of this man, I made some inquiries."

"You couldn't find out much in twelve hours."

"Ah! I did not tell you I employed Melchizedek."

"One of the ten lost tribes?"

"No, one or two that remained at home," retorted Tancred, dryly. "Well, Melchizedek is a wonder. He can find out anything, and he has found out a few episodes of Ivan's past life to which I wish to call your attention."

"Is he a detective?"

"Who, Signor Ivan?" asked the lawyer, provokingly.

"No, confound it. Mel—what's his name?"

"Melchizedek. Yes, he has a private inquiry office, and finds out all sorts of things people don't wish known."

"What a horrible profession."

"A very paying one, at all events, and Melchizedek charges pretty highly, I can tell you."

"He wouldn't be a Jew if he didn't."

"Probably not. However, he gives full value for the money. Now, my dear major, listen to this, and admire the dexterity with which our Jewish friend in twelve hours has found out what we wish to know."

He took a sheet of foolscap covered with writing from his desk, and began to read out a series of notes made by Melchizedek, commenting thereon when explanations were required.

"Ivan Ivanvitch, born at Moscow in 1858, natural son of a nobleman and peasant girl. Went to Milan in 1876 to study for the lyric stage—made his debut in 1881 as Raoul in Les Huguenots—sang with great success in all the principal European opera houses—has been in England for the [illegible] season—has sang frequently with Mazzucata."

"Well," said I, interrupting this [illegible] statement, "all this is very interesting from a chronological point of view, but what has it to do with the case?"

"Wait a minute," replied Tancred, in nowise ruffled by my interruption. "You see by the foregoing, that being a lyric artist, Ivan has been more or less connected with Mazzucata."

"And the result is love."

"Precisely. Your intelligence is wonderful, major. Yes, he was deeply in love with Mazzucata, but she would have nothing to do with him. Like our friend Dallas, he said that he would rather see her dead than married to anyone but himself."

"Oh, did he? What a dog in the manger there is about these young men. Because they couldn't get the singer for themselves, they wouldn't let anyone else marry her."

"Man is the most selfish of all animals," said Tancred, sententiously; "but to proceed—Ivan, besides being a lover, was also a patriot."

"You use the past tense. Is he not a patriot now?"

"Yes, of course he is, but I am reading from Melchizedek's notes," retorted the lawyer, impatiently. "We'll never get on if you interrupt, major."

"I beg your pardon. Proceed."

"Ivan," resumed Tancred, bending his brows over the Jew's scratchy handwriting, "is a patriot, and has been mixed up more or less with Nihilism."

"I see," cried I, in a state of great excitement, "and he induced Mazzucata to join a secret society, who killed her through Ivan because she revealed the secrets."

"Nothing of the sort," said Tancred, in despair, laying down the manuscript. "Nothing of the sort."

No one can say I am not a veracious writer, for I have put down everything connected with this case in detail, even to the sacrifice of my own vanity. I considered my theory of a secret society to be excellent, and was not at all pleased with the crushing way in which Tancred pooh-poohed my idea. But these lawyers have no imagination, and confine themselves entirely to fact, which, for my part, I consider very dry reading without the aid of fancy. My suggestion was at least feasible, and Tancred need not have been so severe on my deduction. Nevertheless, he was severe, and such severity I set down in due form, though I am much averse to appearing in so humiliating a position before the public. Still the truth is the truth, and I strictly adhere to it throughout this history, so that everyone may see what indignities I suffered in my efforts to discover the assassin of Mazzucata.

"My dear major," said Tancred, after a pause, during which he glared at me in the most aggressive fashion, "don't interrupt me again, or you will not be able to understand the connection, at least with the case."

"Well, go on," I replied, philosophically, "I won't say a word, but I reserve my right to criticise at the end of the performance."

I could not help making this ironical remark in the hope that Tancred would feel ashamed of his conduct, but he was not at all ashamed—on the contrary he smiled, and resumed his reading.

"Ivan has been involved in several Nihilistic plots, the last of which nearly cost him his liberty. For the sake of his great genius as a lyric artist, however, the Czar contented himself with banishing him from Russia. Abroad, Ivan has still carried on his plots against the Romanoff dynasty, and is particularly interested in infernal machines."

"Oh!" I cried, half rising, but remembering my promise I fell back in my chair, while Tancred read on hurriedly, so as to give me no further chance of interrupting him.

"There is a man in London who makes these dynamite bombs with clock work, timed to explode at a certain moment, and Ivan is frequently in his company. This man, Kutsoff, by name, lives near Soho square, and has frequently been seen in conference with Ivan."

Here Tancred paused, and deliberately folding up the manuscript, put it away, a proceeding which somewhat surprised me, as I could not think the notes of Melchizedek had come to such an abrupt termination.

"Well, Tancred," I said, after a pause, seeing he kept silence, "is that all?"

"All!" he repeated in surprise. "Isn't it enough? It shows us that Ivan was in love with Mazzucata, and mad with jealousy. That he was, and is, the intimate friend of a maker of infernal machines."

"Afterwards?"

"Afterwards, my dear major. Can't you put two and two together? According to your story, as constructed out of your interview with Maxwell, this Russian called down at Lippleton, and stole from thence a black carnation. According to my story, he is well acquainted with this Kutsoff, who is an expert in dynamite cartridge manufacture. What is easier for him than to make, with the assistance of his friend, the fatal bouquet, and have it thrown at Mazzucata on the stage? His quick eye picks out the special bunch of flowers by means of the black carnation. He knows the cartridge is timed to explode at a certain moment. He gives the bouquet to Mazzucata, and then—well, you know the rest."

"Then you think he committed the crime?"

"Well, at present I think so."

"Why at present?"

(To be continued.)

The Brawn and Brain of a boy are not made out of books or sermons. They are built out of foods that supply in well-balanced proportion and in digestible form every needed element. These elements are found in **Shredded Wheat Biscuit**, a real whole wheat food which contains all the material for building the human body. A perfect food for growing youngsters. Its crispness encourages thorough chewing, which develops sound teeth and healthy gums. Children like it and thrive on it. It is ready-cooked and ready-to-eat. For breakfast or any meal with milk or cream. Made in Canada.

Redpath SUGAR

2 and 5 lb. Cartons—
10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Bags.

If better sugar is ever produced than the present REDPATH Extra Granulated, you may be sure it will be made in the same Refinery that has led for over half a century—and sold under the same name—REDPATH.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it." 15

Canada Sugar Refining Co., Limited, Montreal.

DOMINION RUBBER SYSTEM

Millions of colds start with wet feet, which could and should be prevented by wearing rubbers, rubber farm shoes or high rubber boots.

Through the slop and slush of Spring you can work better, be more comfortable, and enjoy better health, if your feet are protected by rubber footwear bearing one of these famous Trade Marks:

"JACQUES CARTIER" - "GRANBY"
"MERCHANTS" - - "DAISY"
"MAPLE LEAF" - "DOMINION"

Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co.
LIMITED
Largest Manufacturers of Rubber Goods in the British Empire
EXECUTIVE OFFICES - MONTREAL, P.Q.
SEVEN LARGE, UP-TO-DATE MANUFACTURING PLANTS IN CANADA
28 "SERVICE" BRANCHES AND WAREHOUSES THROUGHOUT CANADA

MADE IN CANADA 46

INVALID COOKERY.

These following dishes, if properly prepared, will be found tempting delicacies for sick people. Food for the sick should be cooked with [illegible] care. [illegible] so as to help do the work of digestion.

STEAMED CHOP.

Have a pan on the fire half full of boiling water. Place a plate on the top instead of a lid. [illegible] [illegible] Now take the chop and [illegible] [illegible] Place it on the plate. [illegible] [illegible] and cook about ten minutes longer. [illegible]

POTATO FOR INVALIDS.

[illegible] Put it into the oven and let it roast [illegible] half an hour. Then cut it across and scoop potato out of the skins on to the hot plate. [illegible]

ESSENCE OF BEEF OR MUTTON AND [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] CUSTARD.

[illegible]

[illegible] TEA.

[illegible]

TEA FOR INVALIDS.

[illegible]

Just as a low motive may drag the noblest enterprise down into the mire, so a high motive will exalt the most menial task to the stars.—John Henry Strong.

OYSTER RECIPES

OYSTER TODDLE.

Oyster toddle is a kind of chowder. Chop a quarter of a pound of fat salt pork and cook slowly until well dried out. Add two cupfuls of sliced raw potatoes, cover and cook in the fat until very tender. Pour in two cupfuls of hot milk and cook five minutes. Thicken with one teaspoonful of flour worked into one teaspoonful of butter. Add three cupfuls washed oysters, salt and pepper to taste; remove from fire as soon as oysters ruffle. Serve hot with crackers.

SURPRISE OYSTERS.

Cook four medium size potatoes until done, mash and season with salt, pepper, butter and a little parsley. Scald a dozen oysters in their liquor, then drain. Take up enough potato when rolled to be about the size of an egg, make cavity in one end, insert oysters, fill in cavity, dip in beaten egg, roll in cracker crumbs, and fry in deep fat until a golden brown. Serve while hot. This is toothsome and inexpensive.

OYSTER PADDIES.

To one pint of mashed potatoes, add one beaten egg and a little minced onion, form into cakes, split cakes with sharp knife, lay two or three oysters on lower part, and replace top. Bake in moderately hot oven until paddies are brown, garnish with parsley.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS USED TEN YEARS

Mrs. W. J. Wilson, Carp, Ont., writes:—"I have used Baby's Own Tablets for the last ten years and can highly recommend them for babyhood and childhood ailments. My baby boy was very delicate; in fact we never thought he would live but thanks to the Tablets he is now a fine healthy boy." Baby's Own Tablets should be kept in every home where there are small children. They regulate the bowels and stomach and never fail to cure the minor ills of little ones. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Bradstreet's Trade Review.

Toronto—The spring retail trade continues to broaden out. Some dry-goods wholesalers report that business shows signs of tapering off, but add that payments due April 4th were fairly well met. The leather trade is firmer. The hide market is also slightly stronger. Groceries are moderately active with the sugar market very strong at advances that total 15 cents per cwt. within the last eight days. Canned goods are firm and stocks are becoming depleted, while general advances have been made on teas.

Montreal—In wholesale circles the movement is described as fair, and in some quarters there is a feeling that the pinnacle of the high price movement has been reached. In grocery lines there is a fair movement, with marked strength in the sugar market, and with prices higher than have ever been known in the history of the trade. The leather trade is rather slow, but hides are firm. City collections are fair.

Ottawa—Retail trade in dry goods and men's and women's wear was good at Easter and very satisfactory reports were given out by retailers. Collections are fair to good.

Calgary—Business prospects in the Prairie Provinces are bright. Both wholesale and retail lines have experienced a good trade, and reports from Edmonton, Regina, Moosejaw and Medicine Hat merely serve to confirm local estimates.

London—Trade in western Ontario is retarded by the condition of the country roads. This has been reflected in a curtailment of the movement of travellers who are on the road with spring samples, and also in the matter of collections, which, however, are still reported as fair. Retail trade reports for the Easter season indicate that a very satisfactory business was done, and wholesalers feel that trade will hold up well during the coming month.

HAIR GOODS
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

[illegible]

MINTZ'S HAIR GOODS
EMPORIUM
62 KING ST. W. HAMILTON, ONT.
(Formerly Mme. I. Mintz).

We Specialize in

Groceries and Footwear

FARMERS! --- Please remember we are well supplied with an extensive range in solid leather plow boots. Both black and tan plain and with toe caps, and reasonably priced. See them next time you are in town.

Saturday's Special

Another 100 dozen of Sunkist oranges at

only 30c. doz.

All very sweet and juicy, and fair sized. Let us have your order. Fine large

Lemons at 25c doz.

Also extra fine grape fruit.

Butter wanted : Cash for Eggs

Falconer Bros.

The Home of Reliable Garden Seed and Good Groceries . .

Spring Is Now With Us

You must have a change in the clothes you wear

For Wet, Sloppy Days A raincoat, or an umbrella. We have a lar and varied stock of them.

For the Sunshiny Days—Light underwear, prints, ginghams, muslins, zephers, cottons, and silks. We have a large stock of them and the price is rock bottom

Hosiery—In cotton, silk and cashmere. We have sold more hosiery in the past season than any other two seasons, because we have the goods, and the values are great.

Gloves—Have been hard to get, but we have been able to get hold of a nice lot of them, just in.

We take Cash or Produce of all kinds, for our goods, and invite you to come and investigate

D. GEDDES & CO.

Wall Papers

For Everybody

10,000 rolls of it from

4cts to 40c.

Per roll

Suitable for any kind of room. Come early and get a good choice

Some beautiful designs are shown.

The prices are arranged to suit.

First come, first served.

Butter and eggs taken in exchange for goods

STORE CLOSES TUESDAY AT 6 O'CLOCK P.M.

Roppel Bros.

Rural phone, Underwood

Mrs. P. J. Brown Dies in Toronto

This community was greatly shocked to hear of the death of Mrs. P. J. Brown of Tiverton.

A few weeks ago she went to visit her daughter in Ottawa, and on her return journey was taken ill in Toronto, and where she succumbed, after a brief illness, of nephritis.

The news is received with deep regret by all. Mr. Brown is known by everybody in the province, and so was Mrs. Brown, for their zeal and energy in the work of the Famers' Institute, Mrs. Brown being especially prominent in the women's department. The funeral was on Monday, and was largely attended.

Men Get Boudoir Caps

Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Elliott did a splendid act when they gave their home over to the White School Patriotic Society for a pancake and maple syrup supper Wednesday. There was a good crowd, everybody had a fine time, and the Patriotic society were richer by $33.

The rooms were prettily decorated, and the tables were tastily arranged with red and green, and were attended by pretty young ladies in white middy suits with red ties. They were kept busy, too, serving the delicious syrup and pancakes. A program was also given, taken part in by the Burgoyne orchestra, B. Collard, M. Black, Miss Green, Miss Tranter, Miss Eva Cook, C. H. Green, the Pierson family, Ross Pierson, Gus Shanks, Irwin Grieve, Dick Miller.

The sum of $3.25 was realized from a boudoir cap donated by Miss Chappell, this was drawn for and won by Alex Strachan, who at once put it up for sale, for what would Alex do with a fancy thing like that. On sale it was bought by John Shanks. Now, the editor is curious to know just what John will do with that cap.

Altogether a very fine time was enjoyed, and the society are grateful to Mr. and Mrs. Elliott for offering their home.

The young people of Jubey's school are meeting with great success in their play "The Village Doctor", which they are giving for Red Cross. At Kincardine last week the house was sold out entirely, and the players are producing the play again on Friday the 27th. This work on the part of Miss Young the teacher and her friends, will realize nearly $600 for Red Cross.

Wallpaper, Wallpaper

HOUSECLEANING time is here and nothing shows such good results for Time and Labor spent as to freshen up your room with new paper.

Notwithstanding advances in all lines of goods, we still sell wall paper at from 4c. per roll and up. All wall paper trimmed free of charge.

Eggs taken in exchange for Wall paper . . . .

Electric Vacuum Cleaner For Rent

: : J. W. Pattison : :

Furniture Dealer and Undertaker

UNDERWOOD NEWS

On Sunday evening last Capt. Minifie gave an address on the way to help win the war, at the Presbyterian church here. There was a good crowd out. The speaker made a fine appeal on behalf of the Belgian Relief Fund, which was heartily responded to by the people present.

Sabbath schools open here on the second Sunday in May.

Miss Campbell of Saugeen, is on a visit to Mrs Albert Inkster.

Bert Knapp and W. Skipper, commenced a contract last week, for the digging and laying of 8500 tile for J. W. Johnson 6th Con.

The following articles were shipped last week to Red Cross headquarters Toronto:—48 flannel shirts, 84 pairs sox, 12 pyjama suits, 6 surgical shirts. Donations were: Proceeds of box social held by Red White and Blue club, $144; sale of picture given by Mrs. B. Nuttall, $21; sale of quilt given by Miss Carr $15. Geo. H. McKay, $5; Miss Ena Henderson, $2; Mr. Albert Coleman, $1. For all of which the society tenders its sincere thanks.

Mr. Wm. Struthers has sold his house and property in the village to Mr. Archie McKay. Mr. Struthers, we understand will move with his wife and family out west, where he has considerable property.

Mr. Geo. H. Hood, who successfuly passed his Normal examinations at Hamilton, has been engaged to teach school in Welland.

Mr. Wm. Orford of Underwood, underwent an operation for hernia recently at Owen Sound. He is progressing slowly.

Wm. Schnitcker has purchased a Ford.

A very successful box social was held in the township hall here on Tuesday evening April 17. The program, consisting of a play entitled "The Village Doctor" which was put on by the young people of S. S. No. 13 Bruce was thoroughly enjoyed by all present. A handsome oil painting donated to the Red Cross Society by Mrs. Bert Nottal was drawn for and Mr. Geo. Smith was the winner. A beautiful patch-work quilt donated to the Red, White and Blue Club by Miss Janet Carr, con. 13 Bruce was also drawn for and Mrs. Joseph Dobson was the possessor of the lucky ticket for this. After the selling of the boxes the floor was cleared for dancing. The total proceeds amounted to $192. Miss M. I. McRae is the popular teacher at Underwood, and to her much credit is due for the interest of the young people in Red Cross work.

Pte. L. J. Carleton of Lenore, Man., was killed in action last week. In March a brother was killed. Both young men were formerly from Underwood, and are nephews of Mr. Robert Carleton.

BURGOYNE AND DISTRICT

Fine display of wallpaper at Burgoyne store.

Just arrived! A good assortment of wallpaper. Prices right. E. Ferguson, Burgoyne store.

Rev W. J. Watt, left Tuesday morning for Allendale. Mrs. Watt and children, went to spend a couple of weeks with her people at Listowel. There being no vacant house in Allendale at present suitable for a manse.

Rev. Mr. McCallum, of Tara, having been appointed moderator of the session during the vacancy, preached in the church here Sunday morning and afterwards had a meeting with the officers to arrange for pulpit supply. It was decided to hear five or six candidates before calling a public meeting to make selection. It is not known definitely who shall take the services next Sunday.

Mr. Thos. Ferguson passed away this Tuesday evening. Funeral will be held on Thursday at 2 p.m.

Master Arch. McCannel, who had just recovered from an attack of pneumonia, is down again with another severe attack.

Mr. Chas. Miller, underwent an operation for appendicitis in Southampton, last week.

Mr Sayles of The Times, will address the Literary society here Thursday evening, his subject to be "Citizenship."

The Women's Patriotic League are to meet Thursday afternoon, armed with scissors.

Mrs. McAndrew has sold her farm to Mr. A. Kerr, of Guelph district. The price was $4300.

Autos were raising the dust, Sunday. A sure sign that the ground is about fit for sowing. Field work has already commenced and the much advised farmer, who all along had an idea that he knew his own business best, will just give his shoulders a shake and for the next four weeks keep his eyes on the land and do something. The wonderful flourish of expensive ads. in the dailies and weeklies are likely for the most part, to pass by unheeded, save as a source of amusement and revealed ignorance. Even "Peter McArthur" seems to have got somewhat muddled in regard to the assistance really acceptable and needful at the present season. Wait till harvest and see. That's when triple assistance will be needed.

NOTICE

After this week the law office of Mr. W. Burgess, will be closed except on Saturdays, until further notice.

News in General

Carload of cement just arrived. Apply Tom Brigden.

If you are making a present to friends look around Busby's jewelry store.

The Red Cross ladies are selling a popular song "On, Canadians, On!". It will be sung as a chorus Friday night at the play "Double Crossed."

Mrs. Eaton, Mrs. Falconer and the boys went to Toronto Tuesday, for a holiday.

Alex. Vandrick has returned from the west. Mrs. Vandrick is in Listowel for a few days. Many friends will be glad to see them again.

If it's jewelry, watches or clocks, you desire, you are invited to our store. W. H. Rowland's.

BORN—On Monday April 23 to Mr. and Mrs. E. Blundell, a daughter.

Lionel Christian has taken a situation at Crawford's.

Inspector White fined some booze drinkers $300 at Wiarton last week.

The Women's Institute of Arkwright gave a Poverty box social last Friday and made $35 for Red Cross.

Ratepayers of Hanover voted in no uncertain way on the Hydro question on Monday last, in fact there were only 10 votes polled against the by-law while 285 voted in favor.

TURNER'S

The sap buckets are being stored away for another year and seeding is the thought of everyone now. Although the flow this year is not as good as some yet at times the run was tremendous and a nice little amount of syrup was gathered. The farmers are now at work on the land plowing and cultivating.

Mrs. Josh Bell and family of Port Elgin spent a few days at Mr. Wm. Atkinson's.

Rev. R. Thynne of Palmerston preached very impressive gospel sermons as farewell sermons to the congregations of North Bruce and St. Andrew's on Sunday.

Mrs. Robert Cumming of Port Elgin spent a few days visiting friends here.

Hogs brought $15.75 at the siding here on Tuesday week.

Clearing Sale OF Ladies' Skirts

50 only of Ladies' elegent skirts to be cleared at

$1.95 up to $5

The chance you have been looking for.

H. KATZ

A slight break in the dam is causing the Electric Light Co., some difficulty, and lights are out occasionally.

Port Elgin high school baseball team went to Kincardine Saturday, and won from Kincardine school 5 to 9.

NORTH BRUCE

Mr. Irving McVittie is still in the hospital at Guelph, his foot is improving but will not be able to return home for some time yet. The neighbors showed their sympathy in a practical way on Monday afternoon.

The W. M. S. will meet at Mrs. Brown's on Wednesday afternoon of next week.

Mr and Mrs Geo. Arnaot, have the sympathy of their many friends here in their bereavement.

The Bachelor Suits

$16.50 SPECIAL

The superior value in these Bachelor suits is the result of a half-century of experience. The fabrics are cold water shrunk and hand tailored assuring permanent shape, fit

Bachelor Guarantee

Should this garment fail to give satisfactory wear it may be returned to the retailer who will make full and fair adjustment.

(Signed) The Bachelor Clothing Co. Limited

Boys' Suits that will stand hard wear and look neat and dressy always from $4 to $13

Shoes for Men's and Boys' in all leather and styles. Heavy out-door shoes $3 to $5. Dress shoes $3.50 to $7.

The Big Values we are offering make it worth your while to look here before you buy

F. R. BARBER

MEN'S AND BOYS' COMPLETE OUTFITTERS

Just Watch B. Hilker's North Window

For the finest assortment of All-over Laces

Lace skirtings

All-over Embroidery

Corset Embroidery

Embroidery edgings 5 cts up

Tucked white underskirting

B. Hilker

A Clean, Rosy, HEALTHY Skin is the birthright of every child. Contact with countless unclean, germ-laden things every day, however, brings the constant quota of danger and the happy, artless ways of children make them especially liable to infection. Even so there is one sure safeguard you can use—

LIFEBUOY HEALTH SOAP

It is a wonderful disinfectant, and a bland, pure, free lathering soap for all toilet purposes.

The most tender skin welcomes its daily use.

The mild, disinfectant odor you notice vanishes quickly after use.

At All Grocers—

LEVER BROTHERS
LIMITED
TORONTO

168

5¢

The price of Lifebouy is not altered. It still retails at 5 cents per cake.

The Port Elgin Times.

Farmers Are Invited To Discuss Their Problems In The Times

YEAR—NO. 18 PORT ELGIN, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1917 $1.50 PER YEAR $2.00 PER YEAR TO UNITED STATES

Mr. Currier Given Presentation

At a meeting of the Masonic Lodge Thursday night, Mr. C. Currier was made the recipient of a handsome past master's jewel. After the regular meeting the members adjourned to the banquet room, where W.Bro. Gus Miller presided over the refreshments and toast list. S. W. Bro. McBride read an address, while Bro J. W. Reany presented the jewel.

Songs were given by J. W., Bro. Alex Brunton, while brief speeches were made by Warden Izzard, R. C. Crawford, Principal Aylesworth, E. R. Sayles, Gus Smith, J. A. Chapman, A. F. George, G. Jamieson, J. W. Reany, Wm. Airth, Alex Vandrick, and others.

All expressed their regret at the removal of so estimable a family from the town, the business men generally regretting that Mr. Currier was leaving the bank. Mr. Currier replied briefly, thanking the brethren for their thoughtfulness, and expressing his regret at having to separate from such good friends.

Liberal Convention May 18th at Tara

President Chambers of the North Riding Liberal Association, has issued a call to all Liberals to meet in Tara on Friday May 18, at 2 p. m. for general business election of officers and the nomination of a candidate to contest the riding in Liberal interests.

What Say You?

Suggestions have been made by some of the business men that a meeting should be held at once to make plans whereby all the vacant lots could be cultivated, and made to produce this year.

The suggestion is a good one. Action should be prompt. Two weeks are left yet to plow and seed down if a plan were arranged.

Who Wrote It?

The following unique epistle was picked up lately in the street:

"Dear Bill: The reason I didn't laff when you left at me in the postoffice yesterday was becos I hev a bile on my face and I can't laff. If I laff she'll bust. But I love you, Bill, bile or no bile, laff or no laff."

COMING EVENTS

10c. per line
No notice less than 25c

RED CROSS—Regular meeting of the Red Cross May 2nd at 2.30 at the Library.

BAZAAR—The Ladies' Aid of the Underwood Methodist church, will hold a bazaar on Thursday, June 21st, afternoon and evening.

W. C. T. U.—Will meet at Mrs. Wismer's on Tuesday 8th inst., at 3 o'clock. Business in connection with the convention will be transacted. Members be on hand promptly.

CONDENSED ADVERTISING

FOR SALE—Heifer, rising 2 years old. W. N. Burgess R. R. 1 Port Elgin.

HENS WANTED—We are paying good prices for live hens just now. Phone or drop a card to B. ZELKIND, Port Elgin.

Public Notice

The undersigned has in stock a fine lot of buggies. We can also supply the famous Gilson gas engines and other goods of same make. We keep machine and plow repairs, binder twine, machine and motor oil, cream separator oil and raw boiled linseed oil, axle and cup grease, castor oil, cylinder oil, turpentine, coal oil, etc. What about your coal? I have made arrangements with my old company for this year's supply of coal, and have already booked orders for 400 tons, for May and June delivery. I am also agent for the Waterloo Manufacturing Company.

ADAM HELLER, Farmers' Supply House, Port Elgin. 15 4tc.

MEDICAL

DR. F. H. WELLS, Office and residence on Green street, one door west of Bank of Hamilton.

W. J. CHAMBERS, M. D., L. R. C. P., L. M., Edinburgh. Office and residence "Lakeview Hall" opposite South End park Port Elgin.

DR. W. S. LAIRD, Oculist, Specialty, in Nose and Throat diseases. Guarantees all his fitting of glasses. Office hours Wednesday afternoons. Next to Metropolitan Bank.

WOMEN WAR WORKERS

Young women can render the country real service by preparing to take positions in business offices and banks and relieve young men for war service.

Fifty thousand men will be called up very soon under the Militia Act for home defence—who will take their places in the Business offices and banks? Young women should prepare now at

NORTHERN Business College

Owen Sound, Ontario
SPRING TERM OPENS APRIL 10TH
Circulars Free.
C. A. FLEMING, F. C. A., Principal

Rule And Regulations of The Standing Field Crop Competitions, 1917

1. NATURE OF COMPETITION—Societies can enter two crops, to be selected by the Board of Directors. Each field entered must consist of not less than five acres nor more than twenty, in one block; but for beans, potatoes, mangels, turnips, clover or alfalfa, the minimum plot must be not less than one acre. In Northern Ontario, the minimum for grain will be three acres, and for roots one-half acre.

If a field contains more than five acres and the competitor wishes to reduce it to the minimum acreage allowed, it will be necessary for him to either cut a swath between the part to be judged and the balance of the field, or set a row of stakes not less than four feet high for a division line. Unless this is done the judge will be required to score the whole field.

Selection must be made from the following crops, viz., spring or fall wheat, white oats, barley, rye, flint corn, dent corn, peas, alsike clover, alfalfa, red clover, potatoes, mangels, turnips, beans, or other staple crop grown for seed in Ontario.

2. COMPETITORS—Competition will be limited to those who are paid up members of an Agricultural Society for the current year, and fields entered must not be more than fifteen miles from its headquarters. Competitors will be allowed to make entry in one Society only, for one or two varieties of crop, and only one entry can be made by each competitor in each kind of crop. A father and son residing on the same farm cannot make separate entries.

3. SOCIETY'S ENTRY—Societies desiring to enter this competition must notify me not later than the first day of May, except for corn, the latest date for making entry in which will be May 15th. Not less than ten bona fide entries for each crop in any Society will be accepted.

4. INDIVIDUAL ENTRIES—Individual entries must be forwarded by the Secretary of each Society to me, on or before May 25th, 1917, except entries for corn which can be sent in up to June 15th.

5. A society may charge an entry fee of not more than one dollar for each crop entered by competitor, but this is optional with the Directors.

6. The Government Grant to a Society will be $50 for each crop, making a total grant of $100 if two crops are entered. This amount must be supplemented by the Society to the extent of $25 for each competition. In the event of one crop being entered the total amount of prize money offered will be $75; for two crops the prizes to be awarded $150.

In the event of prizes being offered at the exhibition of a Society which has entered the crop competition, the prize winners should exhibit at such local fair not less than one bushel of grain and a sheaf; said sheaf to be not less than 8 inches in diameter at [illegible]. The condition upon which prize winners are to exhibit is that not less than $3, $2 and $1 be given as first, second and third prizes for such exhibits of grain and sheaves.

The amount contributed by the Society of $25 for each crop can be counted in as expenditure for agricultural purposes in the yearly financial statement on which the regular Annual Grant is based. If an entry fee is charged for each crop the net amount paid by a Society would be very small when the large financial benefits received by the members who take part in these competitions are considered.

7. Seven prizes must be offered as follows for each crop: First, $20; Second, $15; Third, $12; Fourth, $10; Fifth, $8; Sixth, $6; Seventh, $4. These must be paid in full to the winners without any deduction.

S. W. Elliott, Secy treasurer,
North Bruce, Saugeen Agr. Society
Port Elgin, R. R. 2

Important!

The Dominion Day meeting is Friday night and will be held at 7.30 promptly as the town council meets at 8 in the same board room of the Library.

Public Notice

Parties having left logs at Underwood saw-mill previous to last winter will notify us at once, as the yard will be cleaned up when sawing this spring. Flour and feed for sale at all times. Rolling and grinding Wednesday and Saturday.

Geo. Roppel
Underwood

W. T Pember, Proprietor of
The Pember Store
Toronto

Is sending his representative Miss G. G. McLean, who is especially gifted in the art of suiting the ladies, and knows their needs. Miss McLean will be at the **Queen's hotel, Tuesday, May 15th**, with the finest stock of human hair goods for ladies and gentlemen, for improving the personal appearance. Toilet preparations for beautifying the complexion. She will take orders for the well-known Pember Hair Treatment for invigorating your own hair and preventing it from turning grey.

For ladies, pompadours, transformations, waves, switches, etc. For gentlemen, the closest imitation of nature, the Pember Toupee. Satisfaction guaranteed. Remember the date. For mail orders write THE PEMBER STORE, 129 YOUNG ST., TORONTO, ONT.

TOWN TOPICS

Entrance exams begin June 20th.

Mrs. Hicks is visiting in Detroit.

Dan Bell has taken a position in Kincardine.

Mr and Mrs D. Haag are staying with their daughter near Chesley.

A. C. Lowry, of Victoria, B. C., is visiting his brother, R. M. Lowry.

Messrs Malcolmson and A. E. Nelson of Kincardine, were in town Saturday.

Warden Izzard was in Walkerton Friday, taking a special train down.

Several local Oddfellows attended church in Southampton Sunday.

Rev. Mr. Scoles, a Knox graduate, is the new pastor at Southampton.

Donald Munro is home from Toronto University.

S. H. Langford was in Toronto last week at C. O. F. grand lodge.

The Red Cross report for April will appear next week.

Service in the Baptist church is changed to 11 a. m. during the summer.

Mr. Jack Chapman, of Toronto, was visiting his father last week.

Mrs. Archie McLean, of Kincardine, daughter of Mr and Mrs. S. Sparks, is very ill at present.

The Methodist Sunday school will meet at 10 a. m. from now out.

Rev. W. J. Smith of Toronto, will preach Sunday morning and Rev. Mr. Roadhouse in the evening in the Methodist church.

Mrs. G. H. Chappel and daughter Aileen attended the wedding of Mrs. Chappel's sister at Mildmay last week. Aileen assisted as flower girl.

Dr. Fower has purchased the dental business of Dr. Harris at Southampton. He will have in charge of this branch office Dr. Roos, of Toronto.

The Southampton fish tugs wintering here in the harbor got away last week, although experiencing some trouble with ice.

Mr. C. Currier has sold his residence to the Bank of Nova Scotia. It will be occupied by the new manager, Mr. Wyant.

The publishing of any subscription list serves two purposes. It serves as a receipt to the donor and also as an audit for the collector. Publicity gives protection to both parties.

Mrs. R. C. Crawford was called to Hamilton last week to attend the funeral of her sister-in-law, Mrs. H. Soper. Deep sympathy will be extended to the bereaved husband and family.

Mrs. Vandrick has returned to town. They will occupy apartments above the Bank of Nova Scotia, until Mr. Vandrick has a bungalow erected. He has purchased a lot on Elgin street, and will begin building soon.

A small fire at W. Holt's residence caused a little damage on Wednesday noon. The firemen made a quick response, and got the fire out without the use of the hose. A defective stovepipe was the cause.

Mr. And. Willoughby has received the following message from His Majesty King George in the death of Pte. Wm. Willoughby. "The King commands me to assure you of the true sympathy of His Majesty and the Queen in your sorrow. Signed, Derby, Secy. of State for War."

Word was received by Mr. D. Geddes on Monday that Miss Mary Geddes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs John Geddes of Owen Sound, had died after an illness of two weeks, from ulcers of the stomach. Deceased was a very estimable young woman and well known in Arran Tp. where she was born, the family lately moving to Owen Sound. The deepest sympathy will be extended to the father and mother who are advancing in years and who will miss the loving care of a kind and loving daughter. Three brothers and a sister are left to mourn.

Quite frequently The Times has been annoyed with people making reports to it of happenings which have had no foundation in fact. Only constant watchfulness on the part of the editor and staff has saved the publication of several items which would give annoyance to the people concerned. There is too much taking common gossip for granted. "I think so" is usually a long way from the facts. We should mention that these items are usually concerned with town affairs, where apparently people have plenty of time. It is a notable thing that very seldom have we mistakes in the budgets of news from our country reporters.

Route of Fyvie Peer

The following is the route of the celebrated Clydesdale stallion, owned by Wm. Airth Co:

MONDAY—Will leave his own stable at Mr. Airth's and proceed to James Clazie's for noon, thence to Queen's hotel, Port Elgin for night.

TUESDAY—By way of Burnt Corners to Richard Webb's for noon; thence by way of Burgoyne and Elora road to John Gowanlock's for night.

WEDNESDAY—By the way of Stirton's bridge to Allan McKinnon's for noon, then to his own stable for night.

THURSDAY—At home for noon, thence by way of Goderich road to McLean's hotel at Underwood for night.

FRIDAY—Will proceed up the 6th across sideline 10, to T. Howe's, thence up 10th con. to sideline 25, and across to J. A. Howe's for night.

SATURDAY—Down the 12th to James Matheson's for noon, thence to his own stable; where he will remain till following Monday morning.

Corp. Roy Thomson Writes

In a letter home last week Corp. Roy Thomson tells his mother how he was wounded. He says:

"The mail was held up for some time and we did not get any, but we are receiving it now. I suppose by the time you get this you will know that I was wounded. I had rather a rough time of it for awhile but now my temperature is back to normal and I am feeling all right. All my wounds were clean ones and it will just take time and treatment to heal them up. I underwent an operation to have the pieces of shrapnel removed. At present I am at a Canadian base hospital in France but expect to go to England soon.

"I was over the trench with five others in a raid on the German trench, when a bomb lit right in front of me. All the others as well as myself, were hit, and one man was killed.

"Well as I soon as get settled I will write again and let you know my address. There is no need though, to worry about me."

Roy.

Doing Their Share

Under supervision of Agent Thomas Stout the Indians are being urged to produce greater crops this year, and he has secured a number of them to enter the field crop competition.

On Monday he had several men in Port Elgin where they secured 120 bus. of O. A. C. 72 seed oats from Mrs. John Forrester.

Mr. Stout has also arranged for the school garden competition both at French Bay and Chippewa schools.

If you are a subscriber to The Times and change your address, don't fail to notify us.

Pte. W. Cairns Writes From France

Pte. W. Cairns, son of Adam Cairns, of Turner's, in a letter home, tells of his preparation for the front line, where he, by this time is likely doing his bit. He was in the hospital for three weeks, and left it on March the 9th. He says:

"We finally reached our battalion on March the 10th, after having been taken from place to place by the staff, who, of course knew where our battalion was situated. We travelled for a few hours each day by train and spent the night at rest camps. They gave us papers directing us to a certain place, and on arriving there we would get directions and papers for some other point, and so on until we joined our battalion.

"By producing these papers we were served with rations. Our battalion was divided into four companies and each company was sent to a battalion, where they were initiated into the front line, and where they get their training in real action. Of course my address remains unchanged, as we are merely attached to these battalions for a few weeks to get experience.

"We have church services to morrow, and so I expect we shall soon be going up 'the line'. We have not received much mail lately, the transports being too busy to deliver it, but it will get along one of these days. The mud is very bad here just now. You haven't any idea of the kind of mud it is here, our barnyard never could hold a candle to it any time of the year. We are in a billet hut now, and it's a pretty good place. On either side of the hut are three tiers of bunks, with chicken wire for the bottom of the bunk. "Teddy" and I sleep together in a double bunk, and we are quite comfortable. We don't do any squad drill, for which I am truly thankful, in fact we have some leisure time. I am anxiously looking for letters from home, and will welcome any boxes. A fellow cannot buy bread in France now as the people are rationed there, too. We draw bread, butter, cheese, jam, each night, while our meat, tea and stew are cooked for us. Best regards to all the folk."

PTE. W. CAIRNS

(A later letter informed his parents that Pte. Cairns is now in the trenches and he was no doubt in Vimy Ridge fighting.—Editor.)

100 Men's Felt Hats to Clear at $1 each

Sizes 6½ to 7½. Colors black, brown, slate and navy.
Everyone good. A regular snap.

FALCONER BROTHERS

MISSING LINE CONTEST CLOSES

Over 70 contestants are in the Missing Line competition run by The Times the past three weeks. Yesterday it closed, and this morning the letters were mailed to the judges at Toronto, who will decide the winners, and announcement will likely be made next week.

All classes of Times readers have entered the contest, and from their letters they have enjoyed both the Limerick and Missing Line Contests.

For the present there will be no further contests, but The Times would like suggestions from its readers as to other contests which might be run, and which would create interest.

The lines sent in since last issue are:

And soon our doctors relieved her.
And now she's so fat you can't squeeze her.
Now there goes the rheumatics, measles and fever.
And she knew that it wouldn't deceive her.
And the breeze off Lake Huron relieved her.
Twas Port Elgin did the trick and cured old lady Cleaver.
Now she's well, and goes skating at Ebenezer.
And she found all the ailments did leave her.
As she thought the lake air could relieve her.
And Port's fresh air with doctor's care did relieve her.
And Lake Huron's breezes relieved her.
Now she tries to flirt with the weaver.
Since then Mother Earth has received her.
And the breeze from the lake did relieve her.
And now she can trounce a coal-heaver.
And now weighing 200 lbs grieves her.
Now she's trapping weasels and beaver.
And suddenly her troubles did leave her
She didn't know the ads. would deceive her
For local option was the feature that pleased her
Where the high cost of living won't peeve her
Now the Sand-hill awaits to receive her.
And each ailment did instantly leave her
Now she will surely stay here forever.
For she thought our climate would heal her
For she thought its good sanitation and water would cure her.
And our time renowned physicans relieved her.
And rheumatics, measels and fever did leave her.
And now she's so big you can't squeeze her.
And now she has neither measles nor fever.
And now she is both healthy and clever.
As there is no place better for recreation and sport.
Now I'll bet her diseases will leave her.
And she thinks it's the finest place ever.
In the hope these diseases would leave her.
Said she—"Now I'm cured"—"I believe her".
Cured? Sure! Ain't the Port some achiever?
Got cured, then discoved Ebenezer.
Since cured, calls the "Port health retriever."

NOTICE

Our store will be closed Friday. We will be in Toronto purchasing new stock. Will be open Saturday with some fine new things. H. Katz.

CARD OF THANKS

The Soldiers club thank those who supplied autos to look after transportation of the orchestra on Friday last.

BORN—On Sunday, April 29th, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Lamont, Port Elgin, a daughter.

NOTICE

All yards, lanes, alleys, and also all refuse must be cleaned up at once. Also closets etc. should be made sanitary. All citizens are requested to make their places as clean and sweet as possible.

R. M. Lowry
Sanitary Inspector for Board of Health.

Exchange Sale

Remember exchange sale on Saturday May 5th at 2.30. A number of articles will be offered among which will be a good top buggy, single harness nearly new, and two baby carriages.

First class organ walnut and mahogany finish.

NOTICE

Tenders for 25 tons of furnace coal and two tons of chestnut coal for Port Elgin Public school will be received by the undersigned up to May 14 next at 6 p. m. Coal to be delivered not later than Sept. 1st 1917.

J. A. Chapman
Sec'y Port Elgin School Board.

THE MARKETS

	May 2 1917	May 2 1916
Butter, per lb........	35......	29
Eggs, per doz........	34......	20
Hogs, per cwt	16 00....	10.65
Wheat, per bus......	2 35....	90
Oats, per bus........	75....	40
Flour, per cwt	6 50....	
Beef, live, per cwt.	12 00	

BUYERS' GUIDE

RATES—Contracts for 500 lines or over in a year 5c a line; regular weekly users of liners, 8c per line casual users of liners, 10c per line Black type, count two lines for one.

New whitewear at South End.

See McFadden about a new buggy.

Epsom Salts, 5c a lb. at South End.

Ladies, go to B. Hilker's for your Camisoles.

Our fruit is the best money can buy. McMurray.

Bull Dog overalls and smocks, for good wear. North End Store.

Only 100 caps left at Falconer Bros. 25c and 50c each.

Over $500 worth of men's and ladies shoes to go at less than cost. H. Katz.

Spring work shoes. See our stock, our prices are right. North End Store.

See H. Katz for bargains in women's shoes and apparel.

If you want choice home made ice cream, try McMurray's.

Get your garden seeds at Falconer Bros.

Neilson's chocolates—once used always used—you get them at Koebke's

Flower and Garden seeds—Rennie's and D. M. Ferry's. North End store.

A hat for every head. 25c, 50c, 75c, and $1.00. Your choice at Falconer Bros.

Cash paid for fresh eggs and butter at McMurray's.

McFadden for buggies, cream separators, implements, etc.

Only 100 hats left at Falconer Bros. good ones, too, 75c, $1.00 and $1.25.

Ladies go to B. Hilker's for your voile waists, $1.50 to $3.00.

Big clearing sale of hundreds of Felt hats, 25c to $1.00 at Falconer Bros.

Shelf after shelf of running shoes for all ages at Falconer Bros.

New Skirting and suiting at the South End.

See McFadden for implements. We make prices right.

See the spring coats and coating at the South End.

McFadden sells the high-grade McLaughlin buggies.

Rennie's and Ferry's garden seeds a South End.

Try Koebke for your next grocery or fruit order

The right place for men's work shirts, overalls and heavy shoes is Barber's.

Try Eaton's Butcher shop for Coleman's hams and rolls.

Farmers Notice. We expect another car flour and feed this week. North End Store.

Falconer Bros. are clearing their lines of men's English rain coats at greatly reduced prices.

Ladies go to B. Hilker for your Georgette crepe waists, $5.00. Cheaper than Eatons.

We sow. We grow. We know. You will make no mistake by buying your your garden seeds at Falconer Bros.

For school shoes with real service in them see this range for boys and girls at Falconer Bros.

Men's guaranteed suits at $16.50 in blues, and fancy worsteds. Come and try them on. F. R. Barber.

Clover and Timothy seed. A full stock re-cleaned. Government stamped seed. North End Store.

Koebke sells Neilson's soldier chocolate. Send a bar to your soldier boy at the front

Just arrived, a splendid assortment of Misses and children's wash dresses. Prices 50c to $1.75 each. North End Store.

Our new spring suits, rain coats, shoes, shirts, etc. are priced to save dollars for you and build trade for us. F. R. Barber.

Bring your cream to Jas. George and Son, for the Walkerton Creamery. It is tested and paid for right on the spot Call and get a can.

UNDERTAKING

J. W. PATTISON, Funeral director and Embalmer. Residence on premises. Rural phone No. 22.

CLIP THIS AND PIN ON WIFE'S DRESSER

Cincinnati man tells how to shrivel up corns or calluses so they lift off with fingers.

Ouch ! ? ! ? ! ! This kind of rough talk will be heard less here in town if people troubled with corns will follow the simple advice of this Cincinnati authority, who claims that a few drops of a drug called freezone when applied to a tender, aching corn or hardened callus stops soreness at once, and soon the corn or callus dries up and lifts right off without pain.

He says freezone dries immediately and never inflames or even irritates the surrounding skin. A small bottle of freezone will cost very little at any drug store, but will positively remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's feet. Millions of American women will welcome this announcement since the inauguration of the high heels. If your druggist doesn't have freezone tell him to order a small bottle for you.

ROYAL YEAST CAKES
The best yeast in the world.
Makes perfect bread.
MADE IN CANADA
E.W.GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.
WINNIPEG MONTREAL

EARTH-EATERS.

They Flourish in Various Climes of the World.

At Ochrida, in Macedonia, and in some villages of Sardinia, says Literary Digest, a fine white earth forms an essential part of the local bread and is brought to market together with other articles of food. Other countries in Europe where earth is eaten are Trebisco, in upper Italy, Styria, in Austria, and certain parts of Germany around the famous Kyffhauser, and in the heath of Luneburg. Here the workingmen butter their bread with a fine clay nicknamed by them "stone butter." Finally, in the northernmost parts of Sweden, and on the Peninsula of Kola, in the government of Archangel, a fine clay, cleaned of mud and pulverized, is mixed with flour to make the bread tasty.

But the real home of earth eating is Asia. The famous earth of Nishapur, Persia, is used either raw or roasted, and is often prepared with spices and perfumes. According to the traveller Sailer, the Eskimos are great consumers of various kinds of earth.

Passing to India, we are told by Dr. Rabitsch that in the markets of Calcutta burned clay is offered for sale in the shape of small disks. The women are its principal consumers. Women and children in Siam consider steatite a delicious dainty. The women of the coast towns of Java swallow their ampo in the form of small tablets or tubes, mainly with the purpose of preserving their slimness. Upon the island of Timor, of the Malay Archipelago, burned clay is consumed with solemn religious rites.

The earth-eating centres of Africa are Nubia and certain parts of the western coast. The negroes of Guinea, for instance, have become so fond of their couac that no means of persuasion is strong enough to prevent their overeating. On the shores of certain rivers in Senegambia the natives use a white, soapy earth, as soft as butter, to replace fat in the preparation of their food.

The inhabitants of New Guinea consume great quantities of a greenish soap stone, while the natives of New Caledonia eat a ferruginous clay either fresh or preserved in the form of dried, perforated cakes for their dessert.

A classical land for earth-eating, according to our authority, is South America, where we meet with it under its most various forms, from the Rio Grande del Norte down to Parana and Pilcomayo. In many parts of Mexico earth is eaten passionately, not only by children and women, but by grown men, and in the markets of Guadalajara, San Luis, Puebla and other towns, pastils of white burned clay are offered as dainties. The inhabitants of Guatemala use instead of powdered sugar a white and yellowish earth, probably an efflorescence of volcanic ashes. On the western coast of our continent we find earth-eating populations from Columbia to Bolivia.

Evidently, earth-eating is not limited to any particular altitude, although more prevalent in the tropics. Women are its principal adepts. One authority does not agree with the famous ethnologist, Dr. F. von Hellwald, in finding a close relationship between malaria and earth-eating.

The ultimate reasons for this dietetic curiosity are manifold. Necessity, the agreeable salty taste, and perversion of appetite, generally met with in people suffering from chlorosis and hysteria. Sometimes, however, it is the medicinal instinct, the craving for a cure for certain dainty tropical sicknesses, which drives man to indulge in this strange dainty. This explains the use of earth by some of the greatest physicians of antiquity. Curiously enough, earth-eating, if not abused, is not detrimental to health. But with certain people—above all, children and young girls—the craving is often so strong that harsh preventive measures, such as iron masks or the tying of hands, must be used.

I fell from a building and received what the doctor called a very bad sprained ankle, and told me I must not walk on it for three weeks. I got MINARD'S LINIMENT and in six days I was out to work again. I think it is the best Liniment made.

ARCHIE E. LAUNDRY.
Edmonton.

DRS. SOPER & WHITE
SPECIALISTS
Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin, Kidney, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases.
Call or send history for free advice. Medicine furnished in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.
Consultation Free
DRS. SOPER & WHITE
25 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.
Please Mention This Paper.

Investment and Speculation.

When any one is buying a coat or a fishing rod or a rose tree or laying down a cellar or setting up a library, either he knows what he wants, where to get it and what to pay for it or else he takes earnest counsel with his friends and with the most trustworthy professional advisers that he can find and uses all the wits that he and others can bring to bear on the subject in order to make sure that his purchase is prudently conducted. He attends sales, rummages in shops and discusses the matter in his club until he and it are voted a nuisance. If only half as much time and trouble were devoted to the careful selection of investments there would be fewer bad companies, unscrupulous promoters and ornamental directors, the world would be very much richer, and its riches would show less tendency to gravitate into questionable hands. —Cornhill Magazine.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS CURE CONSTIPATION

Childhood constipation can be promptly cured by Baby's Own Tablets. These Tablets never fail to regulate the bowels and stomach, thus curing constipation, colic, indigestion, and the many other little minor ills of little ones. Concerning them Mrs. Louis Nicole, St. Paul du Buton, Que., writes: "My baby suffered from constipation, but thanks to Baby's Own Tablets, he is a fine healthy boy to-day. It gives me much pleasure in recommending the Tablets to other mothers." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Jest.

"Land of the free!" Grim humor in the name.
Our ships lie idle at our freight-choked quays,
The patriot's head is bowed in bitter shame,
While Germany, the mistress of the seas,
Issues her mandates cravenly obeyed.
Our ports are blocked, the highways of the sea
Denied to us; yet, cringing and afraid,
We meekly bear through insult. Are we free?
We lick the hand that strikes us in the face,
Insults we meet with vain and empty words,
Unworthy scions of a once proud race,
The freedom purchased by our sires' swords
Its naught to us. An insult to our flag
Is nothing. Trade is good. Our hearts increase.
The world may sneer. Our enemies may drag
Our honor in the dust. We call it peace
When, injured, robbed of every sacred right
Bought by our fathers' blood, like frightened sheep,
We skulk and cringe and bleat, "too proud to fight!"
The butchers of our children on the deep.

"Home of the brave!" Who dares to sing that song?
Parents and children slaughtered on the sea.
Cry out to us in vain to right the wrong
And stay the hand of murderous Germany,
While "statesmen" save the mark!—within the halls
Where rang of old the voice of liberty,
With coward cries disgrace those sacred walls—
Give aid and comfort to the enemy.
No. While our banner droops its folds in shame,
A poor despised, defined, insulted thing,
Let none presume to mention Freedom's name,
Or sing the songs that heroes used to sing.
—Ralph Lien, in Philadelphia Inquirer.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

SWISS UNEMPLOYED.

Beggars, Loafers and Dependents Not Tolerated.

Switzerland regards the problem of the unemployed poor as an economic question, believing that a man who is not employed, if left to himself, is apt to become unemployable. Such men will sooner or later become a subject of charity, and therefore a burden upon the community, which is obliged to support not only the individual, but also those dependent upon him. Switzerland deems it, consequently, in her own interests to lend her assistance to the unfortunate unemployed to get work.

While the authorities help persons who are making honest efforts to find employment, they also regard it their duty to punish the shirker of work, and to see to it that he earns his living by his own efforts. Loafers are not tolerated in the Alpine republic, and begging is prohibited by law. There is no resorting to charitable institutions, no wandering about the country extorting alms from honest people, while pretending to be in search of employment.

If an able-bodied man refuses to work, the state will promptly find something for him, and if the task does not suit him and he still persists in idling about, he is placed in the workhouse, where strict discipline is maintained, and where every inmate is obliged to labor to the full capacity of his strength, the compensation he receives being board and lodging and three to ten cents in cash per day. The length of his stay in such an institution depends upon his conduct during his forced employment. The state meanwhile even makes a profit on his labor, for most of the institutions of this character are under such efficient business management that they are sources of income instead of expense to the respective cantons.

A distinction is made between the unemployed by necessity or misfortune and those who have no work on account of lazy habits or misconduct. This latter class are treated as criminals, and as such they are assigned to a penal institution; the deserving unemployed, however, are treated with every consideration, and work is found for them in a way which is not humiliating to them.

A system of insurance against unemployment prevails in some of the Swiss cantons. By it persons contributing a certain sum per month are guaranteed employment or paid a weekly indemnity for the period during which they are out of work. Such persons, must however, be able to show that their unemployment is not their own fault. This plan of insurance is not general, nor is it very popular, as it involves many details which make it difficult for the beneficiaries to secure the payment of the benefits.

Employees of Swiss industrial institutions are required to insure themselves against the expense of medical treatment and supplies in case of illness or accident. The Society for the Protection of Domestic Servants assumes, for instance, the responsibility for the care and treatment of those enrolled upon its records.

About twenty-five years ago employment agencies were first established in the leading centres of Switzerland. Municipal interest was soon shown in these institutions and by 1900 several of the largest cities, such as Zurich, Geneva, Berne, etc., operated municipal bureaus. In March, 1910, these official institutions were united into a national organization, subsidized by the Federal government, called the Swiss bureau of Employment, with head offices at Zurich.

The undertaking of supplying the needy unemployed with work has thus practically passed into the hands of the Federal government.—New York Evening Post.

"THAT'S THE POLISH"
2 in 1
SHOE POLISHES
10¢ -BLACK-WHITE-TAN- 10¢
F. F. Dalley Co. of Canada, Ltd.
Hamilton, Can.

RELIEF AT LAST

I want to help you if you are suffering from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding Piles. I can tell you how, in your own home and without anyone's assistance, you can apply the best of all treatments.

PILES TREATED AT HOME

I promise to send you a FREE trial of the new absorption treatment, and references from your own locality if you will but write and ask. I assure you of immediate relief. Send no money, but tell others of this offer. Address

MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box 8,
Windsor, Ont.

HISTORIC NAUPLIA.

First Capital of Grecian Kingdom an Impregnable Seaport.

"It is an interesting coincidence," says a war geography bulletin recently issued by the United States National Geographical Society, "that one of the most important places in Greece where King Constantine's cause has been openly supported by the populace against the Venizelists in their revolutionary movement to force a declaration of war on the side of the Entente Allies is Nauplia, the almost impregnable seaport situated at the head of the Gulf of Nauplia, in Eastern Morea (the district known in ancient times as Peloponnesus).

"The coincidence lies in the fact that Nauplia was the first capital of the modern kingdom of Greece. It was here that the first Greek President, John Capo d'Istria, a native of the island of Corfu, was assassinated, and it was here that in 1862 a military plot was hatched which resulted in the dethronement of King Otho, third of the Hellenes and father of the second son of King Christian IX, of Denmark, who became George I., King of the Hellenes and father of the present ruler.

"Nauplia is a charmingly situated town of some 6,000 inhabitants. It has a salubrious climate, and guide books, regardless of the offence which such praise may give to the rest of the nation, emphasize as one of the striking features of the municipality 'the un-Grecian cleanliness of its streets.'

"Like the neighboring city of Mycenae, Nauplia reached its greatest importance in the era of myth and legend. By the dawn of historical times it had waned in influence and population, and the historian Pausanias, writing in 150 A. D., described it as a 'deserted city.'

"It is probable that Nauplia was founded not by colonists from Argos and Mycenae, the two important adjacent cities of the plain, but by settlers who arrived by sea. The very name of the city would seem to suggest this—naupiois meaning seaman—while the lofty, fortified eminence which dominates the harbor takes its name, Palamidi, from the foreign Palamedes, a famous hero of the Trojan war and the inventor, according to the ancients, of the lighthouse, alphabetical writing, the discus, back gammon and dice.

"Throughout the period in which Athens, Sparta, Corinth and Thebes were emblazoning their names on the pages of ancient history, Nauplia's share in Peloponnesian politics was obscured by larger affairs. In the middle ages, however, the seaport once more comes to the fore, and when the crusaders took Constantinople in 1204 the Byzantine governor, Leon Sgouros, attempted to found a Greek monarchy, with his headquarters here. The effort met with failure, but the town remained in Greek hands for several years. It finally passed under the control of the Franks and was made the capital of the duchy of Argos. During this period the feudal system was established in the Morea.

"In the closing years of the fourteenth century both Argos and Nauplia were bought by the Venetians, and 150 years later the latter was given to the Turks, but retaken by the republic of St. Mark in 1686. The Turks were again in control 30 years later.

"Both the Turks and the Venetians labored to fortify the Palamidi, which was eventually held to be a veritable Gibraltar. In their uprising in 1822 the Greeks captured this stronghold, an achievement which greatly encouraged them. Five years later, by the famous victory of Admiral Codrington, in command of a United British, French and Russian fleet, over the Turkish fleet at Navarino, Nauplia was relieved at a critical moment in a siege.

"The tragic death of the first president, Capo d'Istria, by gunshot and dagger, at the portal of the Church of St. Spiridion, on Oct. 9, 1831, has been mentioned previously. With the removal of the seat of government to Athens the year following the crowning of King Otho in 1833 and the success of the military plot hatched here against this monarch twenty-nine years later, Nauplia once again disappeared as a date line for historic events until a few days ago, when the King's party made an armed demonstration against former President Venizelos' adherents.

"Nauplia is often visited by tourists not only for its own sake, but because it affords an excellent starting point for excursion to the ruins of Mycenae, which legend tells us was founded by Perseus; whose walls were built by the Lycian Cyclopes, and which was the home of Agamemnon, famous leader of the Greeks in the Trojan war. From Nauplia also it is only a short drive to Tiryns, reputed to be the birthplace of Hercules, son of Zeus and Alcmene. Heraeon, the place at which the leaders of the Greeks swore their allegiance to Agamemnon, and where Kleobis and Biton lay down to their eternal sleep after having taken the places of tardy horses to draw the chariot of their priestess mother, is equally accessible.

"Only a short distance from here, too, is the famous Hierion of Epidauros, celebrated as the seat of the cult of Aesculapius, the god of healing, who mythology says was born to Koronis and Apollo on a nearby mountain. To the temple of Hierion was attached a great hospital in which the priests were physicians and which was supported by the lavish gifts of patients who had been cured. The treasury of this hospital was looted on one occasion by the Roman dictator Sulla, who used the money to pay his soldiers.

"The harbor-castle of Nauplia, whose modern name is Bourtzi, occupies the site of the ancient Acropolis. The steep southern slope of the hill (280 feet high) is covered with a dense growth of cacti."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

The Chant of the Hun.

Cry of the death of the seas,
Out of the storm and the night!
A throat from the [illegible]
[illegible]
Ravage of son and daughter,
Mercy and [illegible]
Slaughter—slaughter—slaughter—
Such is the chant of the Hun!

Flame and pillage,
Fury, famine and fire,
Ruin of city and village,
The lust of [illegible]
Blood to be spilled like water
Under the star and the sun!
Slaughter—slaughter—slaughter—
Such is the chant of the Hun!
—Clinton Scollard, in N. Y. Sun.

Supply is governed by demand, but you can always borrow trouble.

WORMS

"Worms," that's what's the matter of 'em. Stomach and intestinal worms. Nearly as bad as distemper. Cost you 'em much to feed 'em. Look bad—are bad. Don't physic 'em to death. SPOHN'S COMPOUND will remove the worms, improve the appetite, and tone 'em up all around, and don't "physic." Acts on glands and blood. Full directions with each bottle, and sold by all druggists.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists, Goshen, Ind. U.S.A.

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND

TRADE BRIEFS.

Wooden sailing ships with auxiliary oil engines are to be built at a new shipyard at St. John, Nova Scotia. The plant will represent an outlay of $1,000,000.

Investigations into the coal resources of Iceland have been completed. It is reported that 130,000,000 tons of coal are available for use. A Danish-Icelandic company will start mining operations in the course of a year.

American engineers are diking an island in the Parana River, Argentina, and are to receive a portion of the reclaimed land as payment. This project is in the nature of an experiment, and if successful will probably result in extensive reclamation work in the Rosario district.

Schools of agricultural instruction have been established by the French Government for the benefit of disabled soldiers. Modern farm machinery is in use at the new schools.

Frequent pilferage of merchandise from consignments to South Africa has resulted in a request to manufacturers that they crate goods in plain packages and in this way remove one incentive to theft.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

RAILROADS ARE MANUFACTURERS

A recent issue of The Way-Bill, published by the Traffic Club, of Chicago, contains the following concise but pointed exposition of the American transportation problem, which seems to apply equally well to Canadian railways: "Railroads are manufacturers. It is a commodity in which they specialize. It is the only one they produce. There are some who insist that theirs is a 'service' and not a commodity. Whichever you choose to call it, it is made by the railway company out of raw materials and labor. The raw materials, which, through competent management and labor, are fashioned into transportation, are roadbeds, rails, ties, cars, locomotives, machinery, general supplies and terminal facilities. For fifteen years the cost of all these raw materials, as well as of labor, has been steadily advancing, and it is still rising. For fifteen years the price at which railroads have been compelled to sell their transportation has remained practically the same. There have been increases here and there, but, generally speaking, rates have not risen much above the level of fifteen years ago. A box car fifteen years ago, cost about $500. To-day it costs, approximately, $2,000. The rate on grain carried in the box car from Chicago to New York has decreased. This illustration can be multiplied by tens of thousands. In spite of the increased cost of producing transportation, do you expect the railroads to furnish not only the same, but better quality, and more of it, at rates which have not been allowed to keep pace with business development? It can't be done."—Railway Age Gazette.

High Lights.

Peg-top skirts.
Sleeveless boleros.
Lingerie wrist puffs.
Long-waisted bodices.
Three-piece sports suits.

Well Known Farmer Gives His Evidence

SAYS DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED HIM OF GRAVEL.

Mr. William Wood, of Hadlington, Ont., is Added to Long List of Cures by the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy, Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Hadlington, Ont., May 7 (Special)—Mr. William Wood, a well known farmer, living near here, is shouting the praises of Dodd's Kidney Pills. He claims they cured him of two of the most painful and dangerous forms of kidney trouble, bladder trouble and gravel.

"Yes, I was troubled with gravel and bladder trouble," Mr. Woods said when asked about his cure. "But since I took four boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills my troubles are gone. I also had heart flutterings and shortness of breath. There were flashes of lights and specks before my eyes and I was very nervous. All those troubles have gone, too, since I used Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Others in this neighborhood have used Dodd's Kidney Pills and found that they were the greatest of all remedies for kidney troubles of any kind. Dodd's Kidney Pills are specialists. They cure sick kidneys and that is all they claim to cure. The reason they are given credit for curing rheumatism, lumbago, dropsy, diabetes and Bright's disease is that all of these diseases are caused by sick kidneys.

Why There Are No Readheaded Teachers.

In flies there is the danger of [illegible] they go and sit on some dead animal and in garbage barrels, etc., and then they come into the pantry, go in the sugar bowl, bathe in the milk and come and sit on us.

The brain is in the anterior part of the head.

The heart is in the [illegible] part of the chest.

The lungs are in the [illegible] part of our [illegible]

The stomach is in the [illegible] part of our abdomen.

Flies are dangerous because they go in the pantry and sit on the [illegible]

One use for mosquitoes is when they bite you it raise [illegible]

The danger in dust is all kinds of Germans.

Flies are dangerous because they wipe their feet on our cake.

—Answers in a Buffalo Grammar School.

NATURAL INFERENCE.

(Buffalo Express)

"Father, are goats intelligent?"
"I don't know, my child. What makes you ask that?"
"Well you told me that people that use their heads are intelligent, and goats use their heads an awful lot."

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—WOOLLEN MILL HELP—Carders, spinners, and weavers. Clean steady work, and highest wages paid. We pay expenses [illegible] [illegible] Family help given [illegible] [illegible] For full particulars apply to [illegible] Mfg. Co. Ltd., Brantford, Ont.

WANTED — PROBATIONERS TO train for nurses. Apply, Wellandra Hospital, St. Catharines.

LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN light sewing at home, whole or spare time, good pay; work sent any distance; charges prepaid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Co., Montreal, Que.

MONEY ORDERS.

A DOMINION EXPRESS MONEY order for five dollars costs three cents.

FARMS FOR SALE.

IN THE COUNTY OF BRANT, AT the village of Kelvin, 84 acres, cleared, well-tilled, choice sand loam, two good wells, buildings all up-to-date, fences No. 1. Full particulars, apply to John McCormick, Lawrence Station, Ont.

The Man Who Didn't Succeed.

They sing of men who build the mills
And girdle the earth with steel;
Who fill the hour and weld the power
That molds the public weal.
Honor to those that in honor do
The work that the world must need,
And yet in chief I hum a brief
For the man who didn't succeed.

'Tis not to excuse the indolent;
Nor plea for the down and out,
Nor specious and condemning what
The loafers are about.
Merely to ask in a casual way
Of the man who didn't succeed.

His home is small, his table light
His family must endure
The snubs and sneers of the [illegible]
Whose lots fall on the poor.
Yet his is a home and no hotel,
His wife is a wife, indeed,
There's nothing about his children's love
To the man who didn't succeed.

Admitting it's true that he did not make
The most of his talents ten,
He [illegible] and raised himself
At the cost of his fellow men.
His hands are clean, his heart is white,
His honor has been his creed—
Now who are we to say that he
Is the man who didn't succeed.
—Peter [illegible]

HAIR GOODS
—FOR—
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

Mailed at lowest possible prices, consistent with high-grade work.

Our Natural Wavy 3-Strand Switches at $3.50, $7.00 and $9.50 in all shades are leaders with us. Just send on your sample, or write for anything in our line.

GENTLEMEN'S TOUPEES at $15.00 and $25.00 that defy detection when worn.

MINTZ'S HAIR GOODS EMPORIUM
52 KING ST. W. HAMILTON, ONT.
(Formerly Mdme. I. Mintz)

IF WE SMILE.

The late Lord Iveagh once said that "a frequent smile or a cheerful countenance was just as necessary for the welfare of the human frame as water was to a plant." Something like the following was observed in "Hamilton's favorite shopping place" on an artistically painted card.

We receive our greatest lessons
In the realm where nature rules
It brings cheer and patience
Every smile,
And the greatest of all lessons
In the oldest school of rules
Is our work is far more welcome
If we smile.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Kiddie Koats.

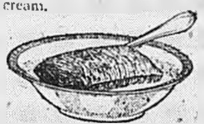
Pleats.
Silk bastes.
Long lines, too.
Large collars.
Hooded collars,
Tasselled collars,
Belts and sashes,
Novelty and straight-away [illegible]

Petticoat Peeks.

Somewhat narrower.
One or two inches longer.
Much novelty in cut.
Materials of quality.
High colors and white in the [illegible]
Wash silks, satin, cotton twills.

The only redeeming feature about stinginess is when a man keeps all his troubles to himself.

Running on two Cylinders? Don't be a two-cylinder man. The human engine can reach the utmost of its powers through a fuel food that is entirely consumed without forced draft or waste. **Shredded Wheat Biscuit** supplies the greatest amount of strength-giving nutriment with the least tax upon the digestion. It is a better-balanced ration than meat, eggs or potatoes. For breakfast with milk or cream.


Made in Canada.

FOE WASTING HIS FORCES IN ATTACKS

Germans, Evidently Fearing Crisis, Are Pouring in Their Reserves.

BUT ALL IN VAIN

Battalion After Battalion Mowed Down in Useless Counters.

(By Perry Robinson.)

British Headquarters in France, Cable.——The fighting the last 36 hours has been as fierce as anything the western front has seen. Gavrelle to the southern end of the famous trench line running north through Oppy and Guémappe until it is barred by [illegible] along Cojeul and between that stream and the River Sensee. The importance the enemy attached to both places was shown by the desperate efforts he made to retain them. It was fitting that on St. George's Day the great majority of the troops engaged should be English troops, of whom not a few wore in trench helmet or tunic the twin roses, red and white, in honor of the day.

German officer prisoners say freely they can see no choice left but to win back the ground recently lost or fall definitely behind the Hindenburg-Drocourt-Quéant or so-called Wotan line. We know that parts of the latter are nowhere nearly as strong as other positions we carried in the last 15 days.

DESPERATE COUNTER ATTACKS.

The Germans have enormously increased the number of guns on this front since the Battle of Arras began. The shelling is very heavy. Under this shelling our men had to go over ground where the enemy had every advantage and innumerable machine-gun posts cunningly disposed at each vantage point on the terrain. Enemy counter-attack after counter-attack was delivered with great weight and determination. More than once our thin line of unprotected, newly-won positions was compelled to fall back, but never failed to come on again, and after some of the bloodiest fighting the war has seen we rest in possession of the ground. The prisoners this evening totalled 2,500, but there will be more. They include 70 officers.

We won an entrance into Gavrelle within an hour or two after starting, with comparative ease, and with the same impetuosity swept nearly all the ground from Gavrelle to north of Roeux, included in this territory being the chemical works. Here occurred one of the costliest incidents of the whole operation. Two battalions of the 1,413th Regiment of Grenadiers were massing for a counter-attack when caught by our artillery. One battalion is believed to have been almost wiped out, while the other is completely shattered. Other severe counter-attacks were delivered against Gavrelle, in the course of which the enemy forced his way into the ruins only to be driven out again.

We won close to the edge of Roeux Cemetery. After our advance here also heavy counter-attacks were thrown against us by fresh troops, but we hold the ground won. The enemy is still in possession of the spot where Roeux was.

Before Monchy we also won ground in the first rush, since then bearing off counter-attack after counter-attack against it. A body of Germans, estimated at 4,000, which attempted to advance from the direction of Bois-du-Vert, directly east of Monchy, was absolutely knocked to bits by our fire.

ENEMY LOSSES ENORMOUS.

North of Lens we took Guémappe in a gallant attack in the morning. The Germans plastered the place throughout the day with heavy shells. It was also swept by an enfilade of machine guns and rifle fire. Our men were obliged to fall back in the evening, but came on again and drove out the enemy and swept them 1,20 yards beyond. The enemy threw in fresh troops later in the evening, and endeavored to counter-attack, but uselessly.

At the southern end of our attack in the open country, where there are no villages or landmarks, tremendous counter-attacks made us give ground, but we came on again, and the enemy was again driven back. At nightfall [illegible] had 1,000 prisoners, we had won little ground. This morning we [illegible] gun forward, and now, at the farthest point, we are midway between Guémappe and Cherisy. Counter-attacks on this part of the front were generally delivered from the direction of Fontaine-les-Croisilles, which is on the Hindenburg line. West of here bitter fighting raged among the defences of the Hindenburg line, almost ceaselessly, sometimes coming to hand-to-hand encounters.

It is certain the enemy is fighting harder now than at any time this year. The troops engaged are almost entirely Prussians and Bavarians.

I have not actually seen the enemy advancing in counter-attack myself, but those who are fighting described how he comes on, leading in masses over villages and woods and ascending [illegible] seemingly solid and unbroken lines as they advanced. In the whole series of attacks their losses must have been heavy indeed.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT.

London Cable.——The British official communication, issued at midnight, says:

"Further information received regarding Monday's battle shows that the fighting was of an exceptionally severe nature. Seven German divisions were engaged on the front from Croisilles to Gavrelle. Several points of tactical importance changed hands more than once, but eventually all these remained in our possession, except for a few buildings north of Roeux.

"Not only were frequent hostile counter-attacks shattered by our massed artillery fire, but those of the enemy who succeeded in penetrating our barrages were cut down by our rifle or machine-gun fire.

"One British corps took prisoners from no less than four German divisions. Our troops advanced along the whole front.

"To-day there has again been considerable fighting, though somewhat less fierce in nature, at several points on the battle front. Between the Sensee River and Monchy-le-Preux our progress has been continued, and our line has been advanced to within a few hundred yards of Fontaine-les-Croisilles and Cherisy.

"During the afternoon in the neighborhood of Gavrelle a hostile counter-attack by strong forces was broken up by our artillery and driven back in disorder under our fire.

"More than two thousand prisoners have passed through our collecting stations since Monday morning, and there are others yet to come."

FRENCH REPORT.

Paris Cable.——The official communication issued by the War Office Tuesday night reads:

"The day was marked chiefly by artillery actions along the whole front. We continued to shell the enemy batteries and organizations in the regions of St. Quentin, the Oise, Corbeny, Juvincourt and the Champagne. Explosions were observed in a number of batteries.

"We have brought in four German howitzers of 105 millimetres, captured during recent engagements on the plateau of the Chemin des Dames, not included in the previous inventory made public.

"Near Moronvilliers our light forces penetrated the German trenches."

◆

SLEW WIFE AND SELF.

Terrible Double Tragedy at Brockville.

Brockville, Report.— Returning to her parents' home for the midday meal to-day, Miss Kathleen Clarke, a stenographer, went upstairs, and at the end of the stairs saw her father lying in a pool of blood, dead. Her brother soon followed her home. The father was dressed in his underwear and trousers, but wore no shoes or socks. Frantic search for the mother by the son and daughter was instituted, and the woman's body was found in the cellar of the house, cold in death. The body was fully clothed, lying in a large pool of blood. She had evidently been in a stooping position in the cellar when she was shot in the right side of the back by her husband.

Neighbors thought they heard a shot about eight o'clock this morning. Evidently that was about the time when Mr. Clarke had murdered his wife, as she had been dead some time when found. It would seem he went upstairs and later shot himself in the heart, while seated in a chair, evidently using his toe to manipulate the trigger of a 12-gauge new Victor single-barrel shot-gun, which was found near the body.

Some years ago Mr. Clarke suffered a nervous breakdown through overwork as a moulder. Recently he underwent treatment for a short period in the Eastern Hospital for the Insane here, to cure his nervous trouble.

◆

BRITISH FLIERS IN GOOD WORK

Fifteen Hun Planes Wrecked in Arras District.

Moving Train Wrecked Much Damage.

London Cable.——During the fighting on Wednesday, in which the British made slight advances south of the Scarpe River, there was a continuation of aerial activity in which fifteen German aeroplanes came to grief, according to the official communication issued to-night, which reads: "The fine weather enabled our aeroplanes to carry out work fairly again yesterday.

"In the course of these raids we dropped bombs with good effect upon the enemy's railway junctions, aerodromes, billets and ammunition dumps. In one raid a large bomb struck the engine of a moving train, blowing the engine off the line, and wrecking the track. Hostile troops and transports also were successfully engaged with machine-gun fire.

"There was again a great amount of air fighting, in the course of which seven German machines were brought down, and eight others driven down out of control. Two German observation balloons also were destroyed. Six of our machines are missing."

◆

HUN RETIREMENT.

Said to Be Preparing to Quit Mulhausen.

Paris Cable.—— Despatches from Switzerland announce that the German Swiss frontier is being fenced off by electrically-charged wires, similar to those of Holland-Belgian frontier from [illegible].

This was done because of the number of escapes and desertions by Germans. Prisoners of war were also escaping.

Swiss reports also state that evidence is apparent that Mulhausen may be evacuated by the Germans. Swiss military critics believe Hindenburg's need for troops may force the shortening of his line by abandoning the Altkirch-Mulhausen wedge to the Swiss frontier by taking up a new line through Colmar to the Rhine.

SHIPS LOCK IN BATTLE AND MEN FIGHT HAND-TO-HAND

Glorious Story of the Victory of Two British Boats Over Six Hun

In the Recent Dover Battle---Best Naval Traditions Upheld.

FRENCH TORPEDO BOAT SUNK.

Paris Cable.—— Dunkirk was bombarded by German destroyers early this morning. British and French patrol ships engaged the Germans, one of the French torpedo boats being sunk, according to an announcement to-night.

London Cable.—— Two British destroyers on patrol duty in the English Channel, off Dover, on the night of April 20 came upon a flotilla of six German destroyers and then ensued an encounter which will live long in the history of naval engagements. German destroyers were torpedoed and rammed; every gun aboard the combatants were working, sweeping the decks and tearing gaps in the sides of the opposing craft. There was the locking together of a British and German destroyer, and the men fought furiously in a hand-to-hand battle.

German seamen of a rammed destroyer climbed aboard one of the British boats and a midshipman fought them back with an automatic revolver. They were killed or driven again into the sea by the British jackies who came to the midshipman's aid.

The British destroyers were the Swift and the Broke, and, although they had received many wounds, they returned to port. The story of the engagement, compiled from the accounts of officers and men, has been made public in the form of an official report. It is an exciting and graphic story of a boarding encounter with cutlasses and bayonets, recalling the days when wooden warships came together and the men fought on the decks.

The British destroyer leaders Swift and Broke, on night patrol, were steaming a westerly course. It was intensely dark, but calm. The Swift sighted the enemy at 600 yards, and the Germans instantly opened fire. There were six German destroyers, according to German prisoners. The Swift replied and tried to ram the leading enemy destroyer. She missed ramming, but shot through the German line, missed the [illegible], and in turning neatly torpedoed another boat in the enemy line.

Again the Swift dashed at the foe, er, which again eluded her and fled with the Swift in pursuit.

FOUGHT HAND-TO-HAND.

In the meantime the Broke had launched a torpedo at the second boat in the line, which hit the mark, and then opened fire with every possible gun. The remaining German boats were stabbing furiously for full speed.

The Broke's commander found round to port and rammed the third boat fair and square abreast the after funnel. Locked together thus, the two boats fought a desperate hand-to-hand conflict. The Broke swept the enemy's decks at point-blank range with every gun from main armament to pom-pom, maxim, rifle and pistol.

Two other German destroyers attacked and poured a devastating fire on the Broke, whose foremost gun crews were reduced from 18 to six men. Midshipman Donald Giles, although wounded in the eye, kept all the foremost guns in action, he himself assisting the depleted crews to load. While he was thus employed a number of frenzied Germans swarmed up over the Broke's forecastle out of the rammed destroyer and found themselves amid the blinding flashes of the forecastle guns, swept all in a shouting mob.

MET ONSET SINGLE-HANDED

The midshipman, amid the dead and wounded of his own gun crews, and half-blinded by blood, met the onset single-handed with an automatic revolver. He was grappled by a German who tried to wrest the revolver away. Cutlasses and bayonets being among the British equipment in anticipation of such an event, the German was promptly bayoneted by Seaman Ingleson. The remainder of the boarders, except two who feigned death, were driven over the side the fight [illegible] this [illegible] manner.

Two minutes after ramming, the Broke wrenched herself free from her sinking adversary and turned to ram the last of the three remaining German boats. She failed in this object, but in swinging around succeeded in placing the boat's consort on the [illegible] with a torpedo. Both engaged with these two Broke destroyers, the Broke attempted to follow the Swift in the direction she was last seen, but a shell struck the Broke's boiler room, disabling the main engines.

GERMAN TREACHERY

The enemy then disappeared in the darkness. The Broke, altering her course, headed in the direction of a destroyer, which a few minutes later was seen to be heavily afire, and whose crew, on sighting the British destroyer, sent up shouts for mercy. The Broke steered slowly toward the German, regardless of the danger from a possible explosion of the magazine, and the German seamen redoubled their shouts of "Save! save!" and then unexpectedly opened fire.

The Broke, being out of control, was unable to manoeuvre or extricate herself, but silenced the treachery with four rounds, then, to ensure her own safety, torpedoed the German warship.

Meanwhile, the Swift continued her pursuit, but slight injuries which she received earlier in the action prevented her from maintaining full speed, so she abandoned the chase and sought fresh quarry. Sighting the outline of a stationary destroyer, from which shouts were heard, the Swift approached warily with her guns trained, to find that it was the destroyer which had already been rammed by the Broke. The Germans were bellowing: "We surrender."

Fearing treachery, the Swift waited, and presently destroyer heeled over and sank stern first, the crew jumping into the water.

As no other enemy was visible, and the action, which had lasted approximately five minutes, appeared to be over, the Swift switched on her searchlight and lowered boats to rescue the swimmers. Those who remained of the crews of the Swift and the Broke, after exchanging details of the action, cheered each other until they were hoarse.

HIT FOUR TIMES, STUCK TO WHEEL.

The British casualties are set down as comparatively slight, and the spirit of the wounded is illustrated by the conduct of the Broke's helmsman, Seaman William Rowles, who, though hit four times by shell fragments, remained at the wheel throughout the action, and finally only betrayed the fact that he was wounded by reporting to his captain: "I'm going off now, sir," and fainted.

A number of the wounded only presented themselves in the sick bay the following day, one stoker giving the surgeon the ingenious excuse: "I was too busy, sir, clearing up the rubbish on the stokers' mess deck."

The destroyer Broke was under command in the naval battle of Commander Edward R. G. R. Evans, who was second in command of Scott's Antarctic expedition.

◆

SOCIALISTS HOT

Over Charge of German Tory Leader.

Amsterdam, via London, Cable.—The recent strike movement in Germany was discussed at a meeting of the Reichstag auxiliary service committee, at which Count Westarp, leader of the Conservatives, welcomed General Groener's declaration that further attempts to interfere with munitions work would be ruthlessly suppressed. Count Westarp insinuated that men had played a part in the strike, and accused the Socialist minority of playing the game of Germany's enemies. He denied that the trouble was due to lack of food.

The Socialists indignantly denied the insinuation that bribes had been used and placed the blame for the strike on the administration of the Spandau works, the fact that those bread rations had been decreased, and on the Agrarian policy. One speaker declared that the agrarians, owing to the high price of cattle, fed them with bread and corn, which the munition workers could not obtain.

◆

A NEW ATTACK UPON HOLLWEG

Three German Parties After the Chancellor.

Blamed for Kaiser's Futile Message.

Copenhagen, via London, Cable.—The movement for the overthrow of Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, [illegible] the adoption of ruthless submarine warfare, is again [illegible] in Germany. The [illegible] by [illegible] over [illegible] peace terms, and food trouble.

The Pan-German, Conservative and National Liberal organs are in concert campaigning against the Socialist peace programme, and take the Chancellor severely to task for not [illegible] himself and his Administration from [illegible] and [illegible] against. The Conservative [illegible] Zeitung demands a [illegible] the [illegible] save the country from [illegible] it is heading on [illegible]. The Liberal organs speak of the [illegible] fears that ruthless submarining introduced, and declare that a strong and positive policy at home and abroad is much needed.

Other papers accuse the Chancellor of staking and losing the Imperial prestige on the Emperor's Easter manifesto, which failed to satisfy anybody. Von Bethmann-Hollweg's main strength lies in the fact that his enemies have no point of unity in their general dissent.

Reports from the Berlin Socialist conference indicate that there is trouble, too, in the ranks of the Socialist majority, and that Scheidemann is having increasing difficulty in keeping them in line in what has virtually been the principal Government party. A decided drift toward the policies of the extremists of the Radical wing was noticeable, and Scheidemann and other speakers intimated that, unless the government speedily and unequivocally pronounced itself on peace terms and made a satisfactory beginning toward the reform of the Prussian franchise, without waiting for the end of the war, a break in the ranks in the direction of Radicalism was highly probable.

The pan-German annexationists have turned a trick against the Socialists by exploiting an apocryphal peace programme which they claim the German Socialists will put forward at the Stockholm conference. This programme, which specifies in detail the disposition of all occupied territories, is indignantly repudiated by the Vorwaerts. The Socialist organ says that no programme exists beyond a general declaration against annexations and indemnities.

The Administration is evidently having no happy time in facing the utterly conflicting demands of its Socialist friends and Junker enemies, both clamoring for a definite statement as to war aims and internal reforms. The evident shakiness of Austria-Hungary is another source of concern, and the encouraging assurances of confidence and support which the Chancellor has been accustomed to receive in such times of trouble from press and Parliament are this time lacking.

◆

NO GERMAN REVOLT

Says Cambon, Till Huns Realize Defeat.

Paris Cable.—— Jules Cambon, general secretary to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in the course of a talk to-day, said:

"I agree with James W. Gerard, the former American Ambassador to Germany, in his recent statement that the Allies should put no faith in prospects of an internal revolution in Germany."

M. Cambon said he felt that, later on, when the certainty of defeat had actually penetrated into the mind of the German people, there would be a change, and that, while his experience indicated that the German character is extremely slow in giving practical effect to extreme political theories, final realization of complete defeat would undoubtedly lead to the realization of a liberal and more democratic regime.

◆

FOOD CRISIS IN ALLY COUNTRIES

Washington Appealed to by Several of Them.

Will Rush Plans to Send On Supplies.

Washington, Report.——Food conditions in several of the nations of the Entente allies have been reported to the American Government as critical, and as a result President Wilson and his advisors at to-day's Cabinet meeting concentrated their attention on what is being done to increase the food supply of the United States, and provide additional ships to carry produce to Europe.

Realizing that it will take time to make more plentiful American harvests, the immediate object of the Government will be to prevent waste and systematize the distribution and exportation of foodstuffs so that the best possible use can be made of supplies already on hand.

Preliminary conferences with members of the British commission now here and word received from American diplomats and commercial attaches in the allied and European neutral capitals, have convinced Administration officials that the food problem is acute and that the situation is constantly growing worse.

The question of supplying food, money and ships will play a very important part in conferences between American officials and members of the British and French Commissions now in this country. The members of the British Commission are able to speak with authority on the needs of all the Entente allies, because in several respects Great Britain has been the source of the other members of the alliance.

The President reported briefly to his Cabinet [illegible] information [illegible] from Foreign Minister Balfour of Great Britain. Afterwards it became evident that movements already under way to conserve food and shipping conditions will be speeded up.

The entire weight of the Administration is to be thrown behind the recommendations of Secretary Houston in Congress to strengthen the Government's [illegible] over controlling the food situation. The Administration desires to be in a position to direct the flow of exported food to the friendly nations where it is most needed.

Secretary Wilson reported that [illegible] shortage [illegible] on the farms and on the construction of merchant vessels. Organized labor, he said, is giving its active co-operation.

Several of the European belligerents and neutrals have asked for the assistance of the American Government in obtaining supplies other than food, but the details of these requests are being kept confidential, so that the markets will not be disturbed.

◆

"Willie, you are going out to dinner. You may ask for a second piece of cake if you really want it, but there's one thing I wish you to remember." "Yes'm." "Whatever you do, don't ask for a second helping of potatoes."—Detroit Free Press.

"Mary, I shall take one of the children to church with me this morning," announced Mrs. Fashionet. "Yes'm," replied the maid. "Which one do you think will go best with my new lavender gown?"—Chicago Record.

GERMAN DEAD STREWN THICK ABOUT MONCHY

Bloodiest Fighting of the Whole War Has Raged There.

BUT HUNS FAILED

Trying Again at Gavrelle, They Also Lost Terribly.

(From a staff correspondent of the Associated Press.)

British Front in France, Cable—via London Cable.——The town of Monchy-le-Preux, which lies about five miles east of Arras, will stand out in history as one of the bloodiest spots of the world war. The fighting north, east and south of this little Artois village, perched upon a high knoll, has exceeded in intensity any of the individual struggles of the Somme. Efforts of the Germans to retake the village apparently have subsided on account of the sheer exhaustion of their available forces, and the British advance eastward of Monchy continues slowly but surely.

The ground around Monchy, as far as the eye can reach, is covered with the dead, the Germans at times having employed their old tactics of attacking in mass formation. Letters taken in the last two days from German prisoners, written in front of Monchy, say they regard the situation as worse than it was on the Somme, while the casualties are mounting up as at Verdun. In one of the letters the opinion is expressed that what has made the fighting difficult has been the fact that the opposing forces have not occupied fixed lines, but are scattered in half-built trenches.

During one German counter-attack on Monday a force of 700 Germans took one bit of trench from a British outpost. The Germans continued to press forward, not noticing that they were passing an isolated trench section on their right. When they were well beyond it several hundred British soldiers poured out of this trench section, and the Germans, trapped between two khaki lines, were absolutely wiped out in the fighting which followed. It was a general melee, in which the cries of the men, engaged hand-to-hand could be heard plainly.

The number of prisoners taken during the various operations this week amounts to more than 3,000. There is absolutely no index of the casualties inflicted on the enemy. The fighting is too thick for the most part to permit of individual surrenders.

Finding Monchy too difficult, the Germans late yesterday directed a counter-attack on Gavrelle where the last defensive line before the Drocourt switch position had been pierced. Four thousand men were seen forming for attack at a distance of 3,000 yards. British field guns, massed in great number, were trained on the Germans, but their fire was held until the advancing enemy was about 2,000 yards away. Then a perfect hurricane of fire was opened, and shrapnel played about the advancing column like fire flies in a summer thicket. The oncoming waves trembled for a time and then broke, completely routed. Their path was strewn with the dead and the wounded.

UPROAR IN REICHSTAG

London Special Cable says:——Adjournment of the Reichstag until May 2, after a brief session yesterday, is reported in a Central News despatch from Amsterdam. Philipp Scheidemann, Socialist leader, expressed regret that the Reichstag should be adjourned, and then adjourned almost immediately. Georg Ledebour, leader of the social democrats, said that recess was not enough. He demanded that the Reichstag should meet to-day for discussion of the food problem.

"Thousands of workmen," he said, "have been forced to abandon work owing to their distress."

Herr Ledebour's words caused an uproar. Permission to continue the speech was refused.

◆

WAR FINANCING BAD.

Claim Against Britain by Cunard Head.

London Cable.—— [illegible] Sir Alfred Booth, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Cunard Steamship Company, at the annual meeting of the shareholders.

"We have been [illegible] from the very start," said Sir Alfred. "The methods of financing which we adopted might have been comparatively harmless for a short war, but in this long war they bring [illegible] around our necks, and will [illegible] years of recovery after the conclusion of peace. We have [illegible] where we should have [illegible], and now, when we have begun to tax by [illegible] production, and [illegible] [illegible] has been lost.

"The [illegible] exhibits [illegible] to a special degree. Moreover, [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] profits to tax, and [illegible] will have to be taken by [illegible] at the worst possible time for trade to adjust itself [illegible].

"The gravity of the food problem is due as much to financial causes as to [illegible]. The [illegible] blessing of Government control of shipping, if continued long enough, will [illegible] our [illegible] life."

◆

A scientist says that the sun will be cold in fifteen million years. Now watch the dealers advance the price of coal.—Florida Times-Union.

Can you afford to be without The Times?

Flour & Sugar

Two Things every
Family Must Have

YOU know how these two lines have been advancing during the last weeek. Get our prices. Protect yourself. We have

St. Lawrence and
Redpath sugar, No. 1

We have also EIGHT LINES of FLOUR to choose from.

We have bought heavy.

We are in position to sell at very Rock Bottom prices.

Prospects points to higher prices.

Butter and Eggs taken same as cash

N. McGillivray
North End Store

BANK OF HAMILTON
Established 1872

Capital Authorized, $5,000,000
Capital Paid-up, - $3,000,000
Surplus, - - - - - $3,500,000

Things Worth While

Are usually acquired by the man with a bank account. The good things of life seldom come to those who have nothing.

The Bank of Hamilton affords a convenient and safe method of acquiring capital.

Start a savings account to-day.

PORT ELGIN BRANCH
R. J. RANNEY, MANAGER

41-C

WE invite you to call and see our new

SPRING COATS

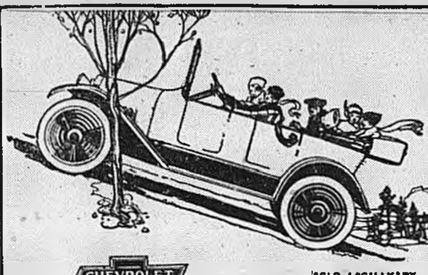
They are up-to-date in style and materials and unsurpassed in fit and tailoring.

Prices range from

$10.00 to $18.50

Buy now while the showing is good.

South End Store
N. McGillivray & Co.



The New Series
CHEVROLET

UNRIVALLED AS A HILL.CLIMBER

The power furnished by the valve-in-head motor enables the driver of a Chevrolet to take on high gear, hills which baffle other makes of cars.

The Chevrolet delivers maximum power to the rear axle which accounts for the gasoline economy and hill climbing ability.

Own a Chevrolet and enjoy the thrill of passing the other fellow.

$695 f. o. b. Oshawa, Roadster $680, including electric lights and starter, speedometer, oil indicator light equipment, non-skid tires on rear wheels, etc.

Chevrolet Motor Co. of Canada, Limited
OSHAWA, ONTARIO
Western Service and Distributing Branch, REGINA, SASK.

CHEVROLET

Over three hundred dealers throughout Canada sell Chevrolet parts and give service to Chevrolet owners.

SOLD LOCALLY BY
POWER & COULTER
Port Elgin - Ont.

The Port Elgin Times
MEMBER OF THE CANADIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION (INC.)

E. Roy Sayles, Editor and Proprietor

EDITORIAL COMMENT

How about putting up those speed limit signs? Then the next thing will be enforcement.

• • •

The Winchester Press, after the town has enjoyed a season of Union prayer meetings, urges that these meetings be kept up. In noting that the average church prayer meeting is slimly attended, it says: Why then should not the union meetings be kept up the year round. "Why not make it a union week night prayer meeting held in each church in rotation? Do anything to get out of the church rut. Try anything that will stir up the church life. It needs it and the people need it. It is up to our clergy to take the initiative."

• • •

A meeting of women in Chesley, connected with the W. C. T. U. of the county has pledged itself to independence of party politics, and to support only such candidates as will support advanced legislation guarding the home. They demand laws to prohibit the marriage of the feeble-minded, that will appoint will women judges to deal with juvenile offenders, and for the appointment of public health nurses to the Provincial Board of Health. This a very worthy move on the part of Bruce county women, and is much more to be commended than the desire of some women now that they have the vote to imagine that by mixing in politics they can purify it. Purifying politics by women would be rather a dangerous occupation for the women. It might be something like the progress made by certain women who marry men to reform them.

• • •

Prof. Reithdorf, who lectured in Port Elgin and district at the beginning of the war, and did much good work in informing the Canadian-born Germans of the workings of the autocratic Prussian government, has enlisted at Toronto as a private. He was given great applause last week when he appeared as a speaker in Trinity church, Toronto. Prof. Reithdorf was a man of wide knowledge. In a conversation with The Times editor, and in response as to whether he thought the Allies would be able to down Germany soon, the professor said he had no doubts if Russia remained with the allies. He made no public utterance of that fearing it would cause some to think that Russia might not remain an ally. And just at that time the professor made to the editor a prophecy which has come true. He said: "If Russia will stay with England, and fight with her for awhile the Czar will have to go. I believe that the time will soon come when Russia will throw off the yoke of autocracy, and when that is done Germany is doomed." The Russian part of the prophecy has come true. It may be only a short time before the Hohenzollerns will be overthrown in Germany.

• • •

Wiarton town council will buy a car load of seed potatoes and sell them at cost. There is another way of helping production.—Exchange. The Wiarton people can do great service by informing other municipalities just where to buy these potatoes.

Soldier's Friend Club Provide an Enjoyable Evening

One of the very best entertainments given here in a long time was that given by the Soldiers' Friend club in the town hall Friday night. The place was packed with an appreciative audience.

In the first place the young people made the stage look right for the first time in years, having got rid of the dilapidated scenery and replacing it with neat curtains, etc., and then too, they secured the Southampton orchestra, who began a musical program at 7.30, and provided the gathering with pleasant strains. During the program the orchestra had a big share, and each time their numbers were applauded. Mr. Raynor, who is assisted by several Port Elgin artists, has gathered together a fine lot of musicians, and their work was appreciated. Music and more of it is needed at our entertainments, and the Soldier's Friend club deserve credit for providing something a little better than usual.

Assisting in the program were choruses by the girls, recitations, instrumentals and songs by the club, while R. E. O. Smith and Donald McArthur also contributed.

The main feature was the one-act comedy by Misses L. Thornburn, A. McKenzie and Leigh Wells, and Messrs. Sidney Bell, Reginald Mann and Wm. Goar. It was a pleasant little farce comedy in which a bachelor gets desperately in love with two maidens, but is flatly turned down by them, but later both accept. This causes many amusing situations. The play was well carried out and the young people proved adept in their parts. Joe Thomas was surely in love, while Mel Treman, his pal, was enjoying the predicament of his friend. The bulk of the acting was with these two, and they did it well. Billy Goar, the [illegible], was fine. His sober face and austere manner were just right. Miss Wells as Mrs Thomson, played a perfect part, while Miss McKenzie and Miss Thornburn played the game of love splendidly, the former in finally refusing such a perfidious fellow as Joe Thomas, and the latter in the closing scene of falling into Joe's arms a blushing bride.

Altogether the entire entertainment reflects credit not only on those who took part, but on those who have the club's affairs in hand. The girls are making a success of everything they take hold of, and some $80 was realized, which will be used in sending more fine parcels to the soldiers at the front.

During the evening a draw was made for a couch cover donated by Mrs. Mc Murray. Billy Brigden held the lucky ticket for the beautiful piece of fancy work.

The members of the girls' club were neatly attired in white middies and red bow ties.

Currie—Schwass

A wedding of much interest was quietly celebrated on Wednesday evening last, when Mr. Duncan McCallum Currie took for his bride Miss Lavina Schwass. The marriage was performed at the Evangelical personage by Rev. Mr Glschler. Mr. and Mrs. Currie are very well known and popular residents of Port Elgin, and the heartiest congratulations are extended for a long and happy wedded life

Court of Revision

Notice is hereby given that the Saugeen Council will meet as a Court of Revision in the Public Library, in the village of Port Elgin, on Saturday the 26th day of May A. D. 1917 at the hour of 10.30 a. m. to hear and determine the appeals against the Assessment roll of the said Township of Saugeen for the year 1917.

All appeals must be in my hands by May 16.

The roll is now in my office and open for inspection.

F. W. Elliott, clerk of Saugeen
Port Elgin May 1st 1917. 2 tc

Hogs brought $20 live weight on the market at Owen Sound last Tuesday.

We sell Swift's celebrated hams, rolls, bacon, etc. All nice fresh stock and our prices are low. Call at our shop and see for yourself. Swift's make only the choicest goods. They have just the flavor your like. Try an order of Swift's from us. Phone or call. L. Hamilton, butcher.

Good Times

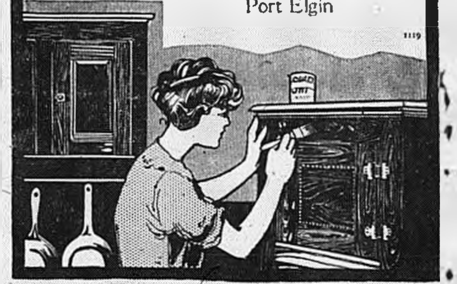
In spite of the high cost of living, these are prosperous times. Wage earners have steady employment and good wages. Those who are wise will save a part of their weekly earnings and deposit it in our Savings Department, for no one can tell just what labor conditions will be two or three years hence.

Enquiries are solicited.

The Bank of
NovaScotia

PAID-UP CAPITAL - $ 6,500,000
RESERVE FUND - - 12,000,000
TOTAL RESOURCES over 110,000,000

PORT ELGIN BRANCH
C. Currier, Manager



Keeping the furniture, wood-work, etc., bright and new is a very simple matter when you know how.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS & VARNISHES

It means the use of a little paint and varnish occasionally, just an hour or two of your time, and the small expense of a paint brush and a tin of the right paint or varnish

One of the most useful, ready-to-use finishes for the householder is S-W Varnish Stain. This is a combination of good varnish and pigment stain; made in all the popular hardwood colors, such as light oak, dark oak, mahogany, walnut, etc. One coat of Varnish Stain over shabby furniture or wood-work, will make it bright and new. Try it on some of the old things round the house.

Varnish Stain is only one of the full line of Sherwin-Williams paints and varnishes that we carry in stock. There is a product for every purpose. Ask us for color cards.

G. McLAREN
Port Elgin

1119

Automobile News

Messrs. A E and James Eaton have each exchanged their Fords for Chevrolets.

Arthur Sparks is driving a Ford.

Walter McKay has a Chevrolet.

John Coulter has sold his Chevrolet runabout to Albert Coleman, and is driving a Gray Dort.

James Davidson, of Allenford, has purchased a Chevrolet.

W. J. White has purchased E. R. Sayles' Ford, the latter exchanging for a Chevrolet. Mr. Zant and James Scott have Chevrolets.

Mr John Hepner is operating a fine new Ford of the Sedan type.

Other men seen driving new Fords are: W. F. Bald, J. H. Wismer, Tom Swalwell, Dr. Wells, Byron Swinton, R. C. Crawford, Alex Brunton, A. J. McLean, Colin Campbell, A. Upshall, Andrew McArthur.

Good : Company

A good clock is good company. Not only is it useful, but it is a pleasant thing to have, especially one of our home clocks with a soft musical tone announcing the hour.

Let us show you one of our fine line of clocks

Rowlands
The Jeweller

Wall Papers

Watson-Foster Wallpaper

Sherwin-Williams Paints

International Furniture polish

When you want to freshen the interior of your home there is nothimg that will make just quite as good a job as Watson - Fosters' oatmeals and varnished tiles.

Sherwin-Williams paints, Floor lacs, varnish stains and varnishes

International Furniture Polish whose name has become famous as a furniture polish, holds the world's record in their line of business. Fine assortment at our store.

Butter and eggs taken in exchange for goods

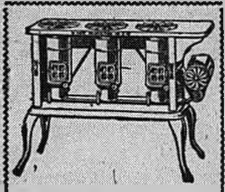
STORE CLOSES TUESDAY AT 1 O'CLOCK P.M.

Roppel Bros.
Rural phone, Underwood

SOCIETIES

PORT ELGIN LODGE No. 431 G.R.C., A.F. & A.M. Regular communications in the Masonic Hall, Thursday on or before full moon, at 8 p.m. Visiting brethern cordially welcomed. George Chapman, W. M.; Cyril Currier Sec'y.

DENOVO LODGE, No. 179, I. O. O. F., of Ontario, meets at 8 o'clock, p.m., every Monday in their hall in the Commercial Block. Art Harrison, N.G.; T. Rankin, Rec.-Sec.; D. Geddes, Perm Sec.

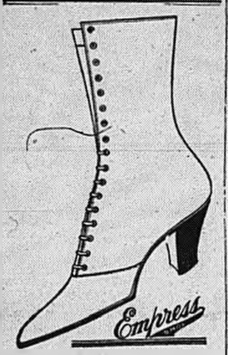


To-day there are over 2,500,000 women are using New Perfection and will verify the delicious cooking results.

The reason is the long, blue chimney.

For sale at

Thomson's Hardware Store



This shoe will be advertised from Coast to Coast in Canada as "Empress" Shoes have been for years, and each season adds newer lines and greater beauty to this well-known shoe for women. Always above the others. We are agents.

James George & Son

News in General

Pte. W. J. Hanna, of Southampton, was in the list of wounded last week.

Pte. Newman, of Tiverton, appeared in the list of wounded Monday.

Mrs. G. H. Chappel attended the Evangelical conference at Mildmay last week.

A big bazaar is being planned by the ladies of the Methodist church in Bruce Tp. The affair is at Underwood June 21st, afternoon and evening.

Robert Dolphin, formerly of Tara, and well-known in this district, died in Toronto Sunday. The funeral was held at Tara on Tuesday afternoon. A number of local Masons attended.

Miss Kate MacKenzie has returned to her home, 10th Con. of Bruce, after spending four months' study in pipe organ music, in Toronto Conservatory Music.

White School Patriotic Society shipped to Red Cross headquarters in month of March: 66 pairs socks, 12 suits pyjamas, 20 sheets, 5 flannel shirts. Since organizing at the first of year the society has shipped 26 flannel shirts, 84 pairs of socks, and 36 vermin shirts.

C. M. Bowman, M. P. P. secured judgment against a weekly paper at Collingwood for saying things reflecting on Mr. Bowman's character in connection with the North Simcoe bye-election. The decision was made on the ground that the defendants did not appear, although defence was made by the paper.

A Bill to authorize the President during the war to prohibition against the sale, manufacture, gift, transportation, importation or exportation of all alcoholic spirits, malt or vinous liquors, or any other intoxicating drink, was introduced in the United States Congress.

The postal authorities send a warning that bogus subscription agents are working. People generally would be better off to send their money to the local newspaper office. The local publisher can get you any paper or magazine you want, and you have some one to refer to if anything goes wrong.

CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE

Stratford, Ontario

Ontario's Best Business College

Students may enter our classes at any time. Commence your courses now and be qualified for a position by Midsummer. During July and August of last year we received calls for Over 200 Office Assistants we could not supply. Our graduates are in demand. Write at once for our free catalogue.

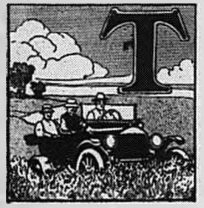
D. A. McLACHLAN, PRINCIPAL

Early Spring Millinery

See our display OF Beautiful Millinery

A good variety of fancy work material in stock

MISS M. BAKER
Arlington Block



A Car of Proven Quality

THE FORD car has been on the market twelve years, surely long enough to have proven its high quality. There is nothing experimental about it. Every part has stood the test of time and proven its stability with hard service. No other car has ever approached the durability record of Ford

No matter what price you pay for a car you cannot get one with a stauncher chassis. Government Laboratory tests have shown that the different parts of the Ford car are superior to those in any other car. Ford Vanadium steel has never been equaled in strength.

If you want a car that can plough through deep mud, sand and gravel—that can cross fields, corduroy roads and ford streams—that can climb the steepest hills with ease—that will give the greatest mileage all year round with the least expense and care—then there is only ONE car for you—The Ford.

Ford

Touring $495
Runabout $475
F. O. B. Ford, Ont.

L. M. Sees, Agent Port Elgin

Sad Death

The death of Noah Ament at Saskatoon a short time ago was a very sad one. He is the second son of Mr. and Mrs. George Ament, Port Elgin. A few weeks ago he came from his home at Kindersley to a specialist at Saskatoon to have a slight operation for adenoids. It was performed and Mr. Ament felt all right, and was around town the same day. Next morning he left his hotel to go back home, but before taking train he felt ill, and went back to his room. In the evening his physician was called and pronounced him suffering from cerebral meningitis. He was taken to the hospital at once, and died Saturday, being ill only from Thursday, and developing unconsciousness almost immediately. He was a young man of 30 years, and his sudden death is very sad. Just two weeks before the death of the father a little baby girl of five weeks was laid away, and the wife and mother is grief stricken. A young son is the only family left. The remains were brought to Gowanstown, accompanied by the bereaved wife and son, and Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Ament. The funeral was very largely attended. The deepest sympathy is extended to all the bereaved.

Germans Pack Shells With Needles

Word was received last week from Pte. John Roberts, of Hepworth, who was wounded in France on October 8. At present he is in an hospital in England. His hand was injured in many places, having been struck by a shell from a German gun.

Lately he underwent another operation, and a needle was found in his leg. He says when he was in a hospital in France, there was an officer in the same hospital with him, who had ninety wounds and in one arm he had thirty-six, and they were all needles. It seems that in addition to other cruelties, the Germans pack their shells with needles.

Quality Counts

After all its quality that counts. The reason we have the quality in meat is because we buy plenty of good beef cattle ahead, and keep them fitted, so that when the meat is put on your table it has the flavor, the strength, and the tenderness. Yes, quality counts at Eaton's Butcher Shop.

Sad Drowning

People in this district will regret to hear that the wife of Capt. Minifie, who appeared here in behalf of the Belgians, and who was in Underwood a couple of weeks ago, was accidentally drowned off the pier at Kincardine. Mrs. Minifie had not been well, and was in Walkerton hospital for awhile, and went to Kincardine for a stay with the captain, who was lecturing in that section. While walking on the pier Mrs. Minifie's hat blew off, and the captain while recovering it, was shocked to see his wife fall off the pier. He immediately jumped in, and succeeded in bringing her to the surface. Frank Cuyler, who saw the accident, ran for a rope, and the captain held on until further help was secured and the couple rescued. The water was so cold that Mrs. Minifie was dead, while the captain was rushed to the hospital, where, after three hours of persistent effort, doctors were able to resuscitate him. The tragedy has cast a deep gloom over the whole district.

From the Front

Sometime ago Miss L. Donaldson, of Elsinore, in sending socks to the soldiers put a note in one of the socks.

The following letter was sent her which is self explanatory.

Just a few lines to thank you for the socks I received the pair with the note the other day and they were just fine. We appreciate them. I am writing this up in my bunk. The rain is coming in through a hole in the roof. I have my steel helmet under the drop, so it comes in useful in more ways than one.

What do you think of the war? I certainly do not think much of it. It will be a great blessing when it is over. The general opinion is that it will be over this summer. Let us hope so, any way.

I have been out here since last July. Came over with a battalion from Calgary, Alta., and now in the C. M. R. My address Pte. J. McKenzie, Regt. No. 160087 "C" Coy. 2nd. C. M. R. France.

I would like to write and tell you where we are and something about our work. But as you probably know, we are not allowed to say anything regarding military matters, so will keep silent for the present.

My home is also in Ontario, but have been in the west for the last four years. I liked the country fine and often wish I was there these times. But hope to have the pleasure of returning.

The big guns are barking away all the time. This old hut trembles at every shot.

We are about six miles from the line. Well I must thank you again for the socks as that is one thing we are all in need of and glad to get them. With kind regards.

Pte. Jack McKenzie,
"Some where in France".

ELSINORE

Mrs. B. Elder has returned from Chesley, where she was helping attend Mr. Elder's mother during her recent illness.

Mr. J. M. and Mr. Adam Geddes were called to Owen Sound on account of the serious illness of their sister Mary. We are glad to know that she is improving again.

Mrs. Simmons who has been ill is improving again.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Nelson took a joy ride to Bruce Tp., to visit friends.

Miss Walkey, who has been visiting Miss Haldie Nelson, has returned to Toronto.

Mrs. Duff of Chatham, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Wm. Porter.

Little Miss Evelyn Porter has returned from spending the winter in Chatham.

Mrs. A. Chebott, of Allanford, visited with Mrs. W. Nelson and Mrs. J. Kolb, this week.

1c. Crawford's 1c.

12th year

Anniversary Sale

The Plan

You pay the regular price for one article and then we give you another of the same article for

ONE CENT

Example

Buy one bottle of Rexall or Nyal's Cod Liver Extract at the regular price $1, and we will give you another bottle for ONE CENT or

2 bottles for $1.01

Wed. Thur. Friday, Saturday

MAY 2nd, ~~3rd~~, 4th, and 5th

CASH SALE - - CASH SALE

Stationery

10c Writing pads	2 for 11c
15c linen writing pads	2 for 16c
10c pkge linen envelopes	2 for 11c
15c pkge linen envelopes	2 for 16c

Toilet Articles

50c Face powder	2 for 51c
25c Face powder	2 for 26c
25c bottle Almond cream	2 for 26c
25c Cold cream	2 for 26c
25c Face cream	2 for 26c
50c Rexall cold cream	2 for 51c
25c Witch hazel cream	2 for 26c
25c Foot powder	2 for 26c
25c Tooth brush	2 for 26c
35c Tooth brush	2 for 36c
25c Tooth paste	2 for 26c
25c Shampoo	2 for 26c
25c Tooth powder	2 for 26c

Pills

50c box Kidney pills	2 for 51c
50c bottle Iron tablets	2 for 51c
25c bottle Iron pills	2 for 26c
25c Liver pills	2 for 26c
25c Stomach and Liver	2 for 26c
25c box Cold tablets	2 for 26c
25c box Iron, blood pills	2 for 26c
25c Little Yellow Pills	2 for 26c

Nyal's or Rexall's

Tonics and Liquid Remedies

$1 bottle Syrup Hypophosphates	2 for $1.01
$1 Beef Iron Wine	2 for $1.01
$1 Sarsaparilla	2 for $1.01
$1 Stone Root Compound	2 for $1.01
$1 Digestive tonics	2 for $1.01
$1 Blood Purifier	2 for $1.01
$1 Quinine, Iron Wine	2 for $1.01
$1 Celery Nervine	2 for $1.01
$1 Vegetable discovery	2 for $1.01
50c Stone Root Compound	2 for 51c
50c ~~Syrup White~~ Pine	2 for 51c
50c Liver Stimulator	2 for 51c
50c Cherry Cough Cure	2 for 51c
50c Cod Liver Oil Comp	2 for 51c
50c Emulsion Cod Liver Oil	2 for 51c
25c Syrup White Pine & Tar	2 for 26c
25c Cherry cough cure	2 for 26c
25c Fig syrup	2 for 26c
25c White liniment	2 for 26c
25c Rheumatic liniment	2 for 26c
25c Black cherry compound	2 for 26c
25c Extract Wild Strawberry	2 for 26c
25c Baby cough cure	2 for 26c
25c Cleaning fluid	2 for 26c
25c Jamica Ginger	2 for 26c
10c Straw hat cleaner	2 for 11c
10c Headache powder	2 for 11c
25c Cascara compound	2 for 26c
25c Hydrogen peroxide	2 for 26c
25c Cocoanut oil shampoo	2 for 26c

Ointments

50c Eczema	2 for 51c
25c Carbolic	2 for 26c
25c Carbo Witch hazel	2 for 26c
25c Croup ointment	2 for 26c
25c Pile ointment	2 for 26c
25c Mentholene Balm	2 for 26c
25c Healing ointment	2 for 26c
25c Corn cure	2 for 26c

Nyal's or Rexall's

Rubber Goods

2.50 Fountain Syringe	2 for $2.51
$2 Fountain Syringe	2 for $2.01
2.50 Hot watter bottle	2 for $2.51
$2 Hot water bottle	2 for $2.01
50c rubber gloves	2 for 51c
10c Nipples	2 for 11c
5c Nipples	2 for 6c
5c Finger cots	2 for 6c
5c Medicine droppers	2 for 6c

Talcum Powders

We have all the different odors in the finest toilet talcums at

25c tins	2 for 16c

Perfumes

25c bottle perfume	2 for 26c
50c bottle perfume	2 for 51c
50c ounce bulk perfume	2 for 51c

Don't forget You can buy any preparation in Rexall or Nyal's on the dates of sale and by paying 1c. more get two original packages

Don't phone for advertised goods, we want to see you

Remember—This is a genuine sale and there are many more items, than we have space for. The manufacturers are assisting us in this sale, else we could not offer at the prices.

We have served you in your drug and drug sundry wants and take this way of showing our appreciation of your patronage.

WAR TAX WAR TAX

Purchaser pays the tax which would be as follows:
25c article 2 for 26c, plus tax 2c
50c article 2 for 51c, plus tax 4c
$1.00 article 2 for $1.01 plus tax 8c

Store open at 8 a.m. Closes at 8 p.m. excepting Wednesday and Saturday at 10.30 p.m.

MAMMOTH SALE. We offer Soaps, Toilet articles, Perfumes, Family Remedies, etc.

R. C. Crawford

PORT ELGIN, ONTARIO

Five Good Reasons for Buying this Good White Lead

1. It is absolutely pure, ensuring the brilliancy of any paint in which it is used.
2. It has great covering capacity and long life.
3. It is of unequalled, u[illegible] "fineness"—is never cr[illegible] line.
4. It works easily under the brush.
5. It need not be scraped or burned off when, after several years, the building requires another paint.

Its high reputation has been gained by nearly 200 years continuous manufacture. Used and recommended by experienced architects, builders, painters, owners.

SOLD BY LEADING HARDWARE AND GENERAL STORES THROUGHOUT CANADA

BRANDRAM-HENDERSON
LIMITED
[illegible] TORONTO [illegible] EDMONTON CALGARY

R. C. CRAWFORD, Official Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Office at Drug Store, Port Elgin.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

J. A. CHAPMAN, Official Issuer, of marriage licenses, Port Elgin, Ont. Office in Muir Block.

BLACKSMITHING

N. KIDT, Blacksmithing, horse-shoeing, and general repairs. Tire-setting a specialty

Christmas on the Road

(By Clara Morris.)

The manager was mad! mad! This familiar, old, optimistic greeting after most bad news of "Oh, that's nothing—keep your hat on—things will work out all right!" was unuttered. For this was the day before Christmas, and we were due that night at Salt Lake City. The telegram between his fingers stated that both to-morrow's houses, matinee and night, were sold out solid. "And here we are," turning sullen eyes toward the landscape outside, "in the loneliest spot in the United States, with an engine cold and still as a run-down clock!"

"Perhaps they may clear away the wreck ahead, and we may move before to-night" and so get in, in time to save the matinee?" I suggested.

"No such luck, I'm afraid! Well, there's nothing for us to do but sit here in the snow and wait. But I say you ought to see the faces of our people in the other car!" And he turned and made his way forward.

George, my cook, in white cap and apron, stood in the kitchen door listening to the discouraging news, while Andrew, porter, waiter and trusted factotum, in the private car I generally used for my far Western trips, came in with his freshly polished lamps, and tried not to look sympathetic, but properly unconscious.

For a moment I sat in dismayed silence, looking forward blankly at a day and a night and perhaps another day, of literal imprisonment. Then up propped a promising idea. Adorers of hospitality, never are actors so jolly at their very best as when amicably feeding together; with the opening of the napkins the spirit of waggery appears, the drollest fancies, the cleverest mots, stories of every vintage and every land, crowd one upon another—and knowing all this, I began to plan a shortening of their dreary wait by inviting the company into my car, to have a little supper with me, on this Christmas eve.

I laid my plan before the tall, white-capped George, who seemed to grow blacker as he listened.

"We're three days behind now," he says, "for the Governor always likes to wait and stock up at Salt Lake. The ice boxes are plumb empty, and I don't see what I'm going to give you during this wait, unless it's bacon and eggs. There's plenty of sugar and coffee—"

"Oh, don't go on, if on can't—you can't!"

I swallowed hard at a lump in my throat, motioned him away, and sat down disconsolately, my bright idea crushed out of recognition.

I stared over the snowy desolation, where not even the moving shadow of a flying crow marked the whiteness. Now and then a wind rushed down from the heights and shook the car, and rattled the ventilators disconsolately, and then deadly silence.

The day before Christmas! — always the most exciting, most delightfully exhausting day of the entire year, day of mystery, secrecy and thrilling hopes to all. And worse than loss to me was my conviction that in this stalled special train the lovely Christmas spirit had gone black out of every breast, and nothing could revive it, and we should all lose one Christmas from our lives. Then suddenly the grim silence was broken by a high, far-carrying voice of a young child — a voice babbling boastfully, "I's goin' to find Sandy Claws, I is! I's goin' to hunt him right now!"

I crossed the car with a rush, and saw crouching down in that snowy desolation a cabin home, whose neat surrounding fence at first provoked to mockery, since in this lone place there was surely noting to fence out. Then recalling that young voice, I understood there was something infinitely precious to fence in. A plume of smoke rose from the chimney, and there was a window full of bright greenness of geraniums, growing sturdily from tin can jardinieres.

"Yes, mama, I's goin' to find him, an' so is dog Jim!"

Looking straight downward, I found the owner of the voice, a bundled-up roguish little fellow. I had to laugh at sight of him. And looking up, he saw me, and laughed too, and "mama," who kept her head turned away from her prancing boy, looking up, and showed cheeks streamed with tears—tears she was hiding from the tiny chap at her side.

I hastened to the car door just as Andrew pulled himself up to the step, and the mite of a boy, looking from under his flaxen blonde hair, asked roguishly, "H[illegible] you got Sandy Claws up in da[illegible] And bat-blind Andrew, not being [illegible] to read even the very immediate fu[illegible]re, answered, "No, Santa Clause is not in this car."

"Den dog Jim an' boy go look for him," and he stamped forth in a very ecstasy of delight.

"No further than the big fallen tree, remember," the woman's muffled voice cautioned, and the two Jims started off to track down Santa Claus, while inside the car Andrew made clear the cause of the tears Jim's mother was shedding.

The little fellow knew about Christmas bliss, his faith and trust in Santa Claus were perfect, and curiosity kept him wildly searching for even his footprints in the snow. And the father, who worked on the road, had got leave to go to the city to buy for the little man his heart's desire, a drum, and a for-true knife. And the same wreck that held us up on this side, held the father up on that, hence the tears of the mother over the sad disappointment coming to her boy.

"Oh," I cried, "something must be done—else the poor little fellow's loving faith will be destroyed forever!" And catching up a shawl, I made my way into the forward car, and with imperative finger drew to me the men and women of my company, not one of whom was reading, writing or playing at any games.

Now, as an actress, I have seen and assisted at many a transformation scene—scenes that have cost tens of thousands of dollars to produce—but never have I seen a transformation so lightning quick as were those faces when with swift words I retold the little story of the child's disappointment; and ere the last syllable was spoken, the transfiguration had been completed, in flushed cheeks and faces, the true Christmas spirit swelling sweet and strong again in every breast, all sympathy and excitement now, because a little child's Christmas was jeopardized, a stranger child, unknown to any of us. For as in the Christ child we see reflected all human infancy, so in all infancy we find some trace of the Divine Babe, and yield it instant, adoring service. At the quiver of a baby's lip the woman's heart blossoms into vicarious motherhood the world over! So now, seized their hand luggage, heaping upon the table anything that inventive genius might possibly turn into a gift for the little boy, Jim—outside there.

When bags snapped shut again, I approached and began to pass judgment, from a Santa Claus standpoint, on the utility of the collected offerings. Just one woman of us all was carrying some Christmas toys, and she had abstracted a small box of letter blocks, which so excited and rejoiced me, that I flung an arm about her neck and kissed her on both cheeks, exclaiming, "Thank you! Oh! thank you!" Then all waited for another success, and the next hit was a two-bladed knife from my liege lord, which produced a cheer.

One thing tried me sorely. It was how to make use of a pretty little rose-pink candle, that the "old woman" had taken from her sealing-wax set. "It's a pity it can't be used," and just then George appeared to ask if any one of the ladies had a pink flower in her bonnet that she could spare? Alas, no; all wore feather or fur trimmed hats. Then arose the leading man, and took from his grip a box holding some fine artificial carnations. "When I'm off the beat of a sure-enough florist," he explained, "I use these for boutonieres."

Every one was watching George, the cook, who had reached for the candle, and taking a pink from the box, excused himself by saying, "You just watch George's gift, madam—in about an hour or so!"

Soon after I noticed an odor of cooking, seemingly a boiling of meat—but that was a bit odd in a car whose larder was empty.

Night shut down upon us early. But the work was all done and the gifts ready. I had the curtains drawn and the lamps lit, a white cover on the table, and the gifts placed so as to give a final view before Andrew smuggled them away. My own little dog's collar bell had been fastened to a bit of shawl strap to fit dog Jim's neck, and George's iced cake, with candle upright in the pink flower, proved a great addition, with two oranges and nuts—why, the thing looked lavish. There was a shout of satisfaction, and everybody shook hands and laughed a bit foolishly, and then we separated, leaving Andrew to get our offerings over to mama at the cabin.

The lights were turned down, save in my own room, where I laid me down to read. The car was still and I must have dozed, for I was awakened by a draft of cold air. Then suddenly the silence was broken by voices, full and sweet, singing, "Oft in the Stilly Night!" I turned my light down, and donned my fur-lined cloak. I recognized the pure high tenor of Beast—so called because he could not be kept away from our Beauty.

I slipped out, and found Andrew at my door. "Do they face this way?" I whispered.

He nodded.

"I want to get behind them."

He answered, "I'll hold up a blanket like I'm folding it, and they'll never see you in the dark.'"

In a moment the trip was cautiously made, and I was behind the huddled singers. After they had sung "I Know a Bank Where the Wild Thyme Grows," a worried voice said, "She can't sleep through all this noise!"

"Lordy, no!" tittered my maid. "She is nervous as a cat, and an awful light sleeper.'"

"Well, then," said the manager, "maybe she doesn't like singing, just barefooted like this, without accompaniment?"

And out of the darkness my voice answered, "She likes it so much she could listen to it all night."

And afterwards I sent the shade whisking up from the wide window, and as we looked out on the moonlight, all gave a simultaneous gasp, and wonder fell upon us! For outside lay a world of purity, without stain of any kind—a land of snow and ice that the flooding moonlight turned to pearl. This monumental splendor made us shrink together, thrilled us by its beauty, and awed us by its chill aloofness.

As our eyes followed the great downward sweep of the hillside, they came upon the cottage crouching in the shadow, lamp and firelight outlining its half-curtained window and door, momentarily ajar. And against the icy loneliness, stretched near and far, that small shell of a house, leaking light and warmth through every crack and crevice, stood to our fancy as a welcoming friend, and suddenly I said low, "Is it not like the first Christmas eve?"

"The first Christmas eve?" murmured a woman's awed voice.

"I mean the picture of it," I explained.

"[illegible] well," came in an even, [illegible] tone from the Beast. "Won't you tell [illegible] it?"

"Yes, do!" urged other voices.

"My picture is the exterior of an inn. 'Tis night, and very dark. I fancy the artist means to symbolize the spiritual darkness of the world before the coming of the Divine Light. The building looms up with a solid and protecting air. From the crowded interior light pours through the windows, promising warmth and food, clean, wholesome beds for weary forms to rest upon, even sacred privacy for women stricken and at the end of their endurance. All unnoted— And yet outside, travel stained and broken, a man and a woman stand knocking, in agonized and desperate need, and about to be turned uncomforted away, on that first Christmas eve—that greatest night since the creation of the world; that night when the air was filled with angels, who spake to simple, trusting men, while in the still fields they watched their flocks.

"Upright, broad shouldered, his bearded face uplifted in listening, Joseph stands upon the wide doorstones, fatigue showing plainly both in face and in the high tense clutch upon the staff supporting him, while clinging to his left arm, her downbent face showing white against his shoulder, leans Mary, the Virgin Mother. Every line of her young body, even the slipping from the hanging hand of that tenderly suggestive small bundle she has carried, spells hopeless weariness; and one feels that not merely the hour, but the very moment of travail has been painted there."

cold, and tired, knocking at that door.

A woman's quavering voice said, "Can't you almost see them out there, where the light is shining?"

"And turned away," I added, "to stumble to the misery of that stable, with only the breath of gentle beasts for warmth."

Then I heard the snap of a watch, a hand held before me, in the moonlight, a big, white dial, with hands close together at twelve — midnight and Christmas! Without thought I hummed "Praise God From Whom All Blessings Flow!" In an instant every one caught it up, and the car fairly rocked as we roared the fine old Doxology.

Then one cried, "Look! Look!" and another begged, "Sing—do sing again!" and the next instant the quivering voice of our first "old man" was lifted in the old-time Christmas hymn, "While Angels Watched Their Flocks by Night," and four or five voices fell in and sang with him, though they were a bit queer about the words, for out there on this Christmas dawn stood a mother and child — mamma holding tousled, white-gowned Jim in her arms, all wrapped about in a patchwork quilt. He gave one glance our way at the darkened car, then lifted up his little face and stared steadily into the starry sky. When the singing stopped, he threw his short arms about the mother's neck. She spoke to him, and straightway he looked up and waved two chubby hands at the sky.

As the door closed on them, the Beast said, "Ah, he's safe enough—he's got the right kind of mother!"

"Huh!" grunted the low comedian, "so had the rest of us!"

"Speak for yourself!" snapped the Beast, "Mine died when I was born." And in the pained silence that followed, I felt, rather than saw, the hand of our Beauty creeping up to his shoulder.

I rang for Andrew and the lamps. And then he whispered to me, "I done bought a ham of little Jim's mother, and George b'iled it."

Then Beauty drew herself back in her chair, exclaiming, "One thing more, and I should be perfectly happy!" Then laughingly, she pleaded, "Just one little dance!" while turning a suggestive glance toward the small upright piano, that had been placed there for Madame Patti's use, since this had been her car.

"Now, then, Mr. Professor!" I invitingly cried. But alas, no one advanced; and "Oh dear!" I mourned, and vexedly hummed the opening bars of an old, old dance.

The manager jumped as if touched by an electric needle. "Where did you ever hear that?" he sputtered.

"Sir," I answered, "at the tender age of six I danced that schottische with a partner as big as you are!"

"Well," he added grimly, "when I was thirteen my sister alternately slapped and bribed me into playing that music." His fate was sealed.

He blundered and stumbled, and went back, and then suddenly dashed clear through the old schottische.

"Yes, and much good it will do you, for none of you have ever danced the schottische."

And then to our amazement, the "old man" lifted his two-hundred weight and crossing over to the first "old woman" bowed deeply, saying, "You have schottisched, Mrs. Blank?"

"Sir," she replied, with back-thrown head, "when I owned an eighteen-inch waist the schottische was the joy of my life!"

Then the music, with dance and verve in every note, came lilting out. The weighty old couple started diagonally across the car to gain room, and no use denying it, they did make us all up and take notice. To see them swaying in those long side steps to right, then back to left, like a couple of big peonies on one stem, and then hop, hop, hop, on springy old toes, with a movement almost as even as in a waltz!

Applause, hearty, genuine, broke forth. [illegible] curved finger tips just touching [illegible] small—no, there was no small to [illegible] waist—but touching gently the middle of her back, her hand resting lightly on his shoulder, their two arms extended in flexible downward motion to the right, and upward motion to the left, gave them an amazing air of lightness—indeed, they were like two old captive balloons swaying easily and lightly to the extent of tehir tether. Admiration turned to envy, to emulation, and when the old couple left the floor, it was up to me to turn dancing mistress.

So with gray wrapper kilted up, to show my feet, I danced with Beauty, with the Beast, with the heavy man, the soubrette, with the comedian and the ingenue. And when at last I leaned against the piano to rest and catch my breath, I beheld our orchestra still desperately playing that same, same schottische.

And love was there, plainly beaming in Beauty's eyes. Ah, beyond a doubt, I had seen her hand creep up to the Beast's shoulder in the darkened car! Well, it was not the first time love had sprung from pity.

And then in the midst of the fun some one started "After the Opera's Over!" and every one was up, reaching for wraps. Standing as hostess, I received the goodnights of my guests and as alone I turned to enter my room, I stopped and stared, and sat flat down to laugh, for on the handle of the door hung a man's new black sock. It was tied with a mighty bow of ribbon. Never will I reveal the ludicrous contents of that sock, but a placard pinned to it read: "Please excuse the brevity of the receptacle—in the absence of Santa Claus it is all we can fill on this hoodooed road—while if we were to send you all our love and good wishes we'd need a bigger one than ever was made. Signed: Actors Order of Santa Claus."

In the early morning the car lurched and recovered, as it always did when some one climbed to the platform. I awakened to hear voices outside. Andrew appeared clothed in the dark blue that meant movement. "Yes'm," he said, brightly, "we're off!"

"The wreck is cleared, then?" I asked.

"No. They're going to switch us off onto an old spur. It's a bit risky, and the Governor said not to tell the other ladies."

I smiled acquiescence. I had taken chances long before this, but my heart quaked a bit. And then the dear, clear little voice outside rose, boasting happily, "I's dot my Christmas! So's my dog Jim! Hear Jim's bell? Now he can't ever hide from me!"

Nearly every one was up and out. Mamma, with a radiant face, was thanking everybody. And then—any one who has ever seen a flock of chickens dispersed from a doorstep by the casting of a dipper of water should have seen this swifter, more humbled dispersal, when the little voice broke out again, "An' last night, 'cause it was Christmas, I did hear big angels singin'."

Shooting furtive glances at one another, with redding faces they turned and clambered back into their car, those actors, who we supposed to be checked with brass, filed, shamed before the innocent, unintentional flattery of this little child. And I—well, I liked them the better for such shamefacedness.

Riding with watches in our hands, we entered the outskirts of Salt Lake at door-opening time. Every woman was veiled and gloved, as we rolled into the depot, all ready for the word of command—which was it to be, hotel or theatre?

The local manager jumped on the car step and grasped our manager's hand. A hasty word or two, and then came the call: "All to the theatre!" Not a bath, not a meal, and not a complaint. A long line of carriages waited; men like ants in number swarmed into the baggage car.

We raced through the city; tumbled out, and rushed to dressing rooms. Trunks and scenery seemed to arrive magically. The audience hummed like bees. Our arrival was announced, and a cheer responded.

The house was packed—we played our best. The night audience coming in met the matinee's going out. Laughter filled the air. The musicians went out for beer—the actors went nowhere, save to dressing-rooms, to change back to first-act costumes. Bags of crackers broke out everywhere like a benign rash. Milk bottles appeared in strange places. A box of sandwiches from the "Governor" evoked cries of rapture from women in silks and satins, with diamonds at necks and wrists.

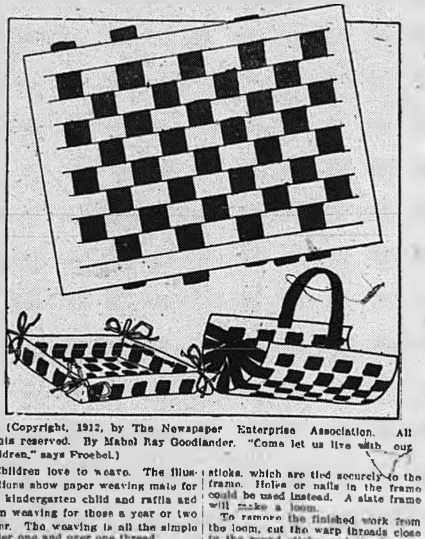
The two great houses had been saved, and when we sat at last, a pale-faced company, at a bountifully-spread table, the manager, all triumph, said: "Here's to Madame Santa Claus, who raised the hoodoo from the road!"

"Not me!" I interrupted, and, rising, proposed instead, "To little boy Jim — the baby who lifted the hoodoo from our party, and gave us all a Merry Christmas!"

LATEST INVENTION! GREAT!!

SMART INVENTOR—"That, sir! is the greatest fly-trap ever invented. You see, you bait the hook and wait until dark. Up comes a fly and climbs the long ladder; when he gets to A he touches a spring and switches on the light, sees the bait and crawls down for it; when he gets to B he touches another spring and out goes the light. He goes back and turns to the right to go down the short ladder, doesn't see the rungs missing, falls on to the block of concrete and breaks his blamed neck.

WEAVING A POPULAR OCCUPATION WITH CHILDREN.



(Copyright, 1912, by The Newspaper Enterprise Association. All rights reserved. By Mabel Ray Goodlander. "Come let us live with our children," says Froebel.)

Children love to weave. The illustrations show paper weaving mats for the kindergarten child and raffia and yarn weaving for those a year or two older. The weaving is all the simple under one and over one thread.

These mats all help to furnish the doll's house; the yarn mats are also good table mats. The paper mats may be made into trays and baskets, and the raffia ones into bags.

To make the paper mat, fold a piece of strong paper into an oblong, cut slashes from the doubled edge up to within half an inch of the opposite edges; open the mat and weave with strips of a contrasting color.

The wooden loom for the yarn was made with carpenter's tools by a child. It is 1 by 12 inches—the wood three quarters of an inch thick and one and a half inches wide. The warp of strong cord is strung back and forth between two round notched sticks, which are tied securely to the frame. Holes or nails in the frame could be used instead. A slate frame will make a loom.

To remove the finished work from the loom, cut the warp threads close to the round sticks, and tie them in couples over the yarn, so it can't travel. Fringe is tied in afterwards.

The raffia mat was made on a piece of cardboard with holes across the ends. The cardboard is cut off when the work is done.

In adding new weaving threads never tie a knot, but lay the ends of old and new threads beside each other for two inches, leaving loose ends on wrong side to be cut off later. Do not work with a weaver more than two or three yards long. The thread is woven with the fingers, with a metal kindergarten weaving needle, a long bodkin, or a foot long weaving needle, whittled from a narrow thin piece of wood.

SNAKES AND VENOM.

Their habits and their deadly powers.

F. W. FitzSimons, director of the Port Elizabeth Museum, says that snakes change their skins several times a year before reaching the adult stage. The main reason why snakes cast their skins is to provide for increased growth. The skin of a snake does not grow with the growth of the body, as is the case with warm blooded animals. So when it begins to get too tight it is discarded.

The hissing of a snake, Mr. FitzSimons explains, according to the Westminster Gazette, is caused by the long saclike lung being filled with air, which is forcibly expelled through the glottis and nostrils. The puff adder makes the loudest and most prolonged hiss of any South African snake. When alarmed snakes hiss with the object of frightening off their enemies. If snakes were not able to make their presence known they would be frequently trodden upon and injured by the various creatures of veld, forest and mountain.

An animal will often manifest the wildest alarm at the sight of a snake, or on hearing one hiss, although it has never before come in contact with one of these reptiles. "This power of transmitting experiences is," remarks Mr. FitzSimons, "a wonderful provision of nature, for if every living creature had to learn entirely by personal experience to avoid its enemies and find out what kinds of food were wholesome or the reverse a great number of species would rapidly become extinct."

Among the snakes described is the African python. The statements in regard to the length of these reptiles are very conflicting. Mr. FitzSimons says he has examined many, and the longest was 20 feet. The average length he puts down at about 16 feet, the circumference at the thickest part being about 18 inches. Pythons are very fond of water and often lie along the branches of trees with their eyes fixed upon the ground below.

If something good comes along the snake simply drops upon it, the end of the tail gripping tight to the branch. Pythons are not venomous, and the tales about them swallowing people have never been thoroughly authenticated. Pythons will show fight when wounded or cornered and at these times it is distinctly dangerous for a man if alone to tackle them.

"I have had much experience with snakes," writes Mr. FitzSimons, "and have made it my business to observe carefully their habits and ways both in their natural condition in the wild state and captivity, and in no instance have I ever known a snake to fascinate a animal in the manner it is alleged to do." He has seen two species, which he mentions, many a time in trees, surrounded by a crowd of fluttering, chattering, excited birds. But the birds were not, he says, fascinated by the snake: they were endeavoring to intimidate it in order to frighten it from their haunts.

According to one authority, about half a drop of Indian cobra venom is sufficient to kill a man. That means, as Mr. FitzSimons states, that a full-sized cobra would be able to eject enough venom at a single full and complete bite to kill about 20 men. The Indian cobra yields as much as 20 drops, and Dr. Hanna mentions having obtained as much as 28 drops.

In experiments with the venom of the Cape cobra, Mr. FitzSimons found that one drop diluted in a little water and injected into the tissues of the leg of a large monkey killed it in half an hour's time. A fraction of a drop was sufficient to kill a rat and a fowl within half an hour. Judging from the effects of cobra venom on the higher animals, Mr. FitzSimons considers that one full drop is a fatal dose for a strong, healthy man.

TROUSERS IN MEXICO.

According to a police ordinance of several weeks ago, from to-day on all persons of the male sex will be forced to wear trousers. Any man found by the police on the streets without these articles of attire will be sent to the police station, where they will be retained until they provide themselves with the necessary garments.

To avoid unnecessary detentions and difficulties which might arise from inability of men to obtain trousers in a short time due to stores being closed or to their inability to pay the prices asked, each police station has been given a supply of trousers which will be sold to needy persons at the rate of 50 centavos a pair. The ban has been placed on the flowing cotton nether garments of pajama cut which are so popular among the truck gardeners of Xochimilco.—Mexican Herald.

Strength of a Spider's Web.

When taking into consideration the materials employed, the size of the insect and the thinness of its thread, the web of a spider is almost incomprehensibly strong. Late experiments have shown that a single thread of a web made by a spider which weighed fifty-four milligrams supported endwise a weight of four grams, or seventy-four times the weight of the spider itself. When a spider spins a web to let himself down from the ceiling or from the branch of a tree we may be certain that he is in no danger of falling, but that he could carry many more of his kind on the same thread. The threads of the web when interwoven and reinforced one by another have a very considerable strength and are able to hold bees and wasps, themselves very powerful in proportion to their size, and to bend without breaking under a weight of dew and rain.

Serve Save Produce

EVERY ONE CAN do something for his country

Some can bear arms
Some can produce food
Some can make munitions
Some can give money

It is the privilege of all to help.

YOU CAN SERVE by Fighting—Working—Saving—Giving

This is NATIONAL SERVICE

Are YOU doing your part?

ALL EYES turn now to the Canadian Farmer, for he can render the Empire SPECIAL SERVICE in this sternest year of the war.

But—our farms are badly undermanned—25,000 men are needed on the land.

With insufficient help, the Man on the Land fights an uphill fight to meet the pressing need for Food.

CITY and TOWN can help.

Municipal Councils, Churches and Schools, and other organizations, both of men and women, can render National Service by directing all available labour to the Land.

Farmers themselves can exchange labour. School boys can assist.

Were you raised on a farm? Can you drive a team? Can you handle fork or hoe? If you can't fight, you can produce. Spend the Summer working on the Farm.

Let every man, woman and child in the Dominion who has access to Land, no matter how small the plot, make it produce Food in 1917.

For information on any subject relating to the Farm and Garden write:—

INFORMATION BUREAU
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OTTAWA

DOMINION
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OTTAWA, CANADA.
HON. MARTIN BURRELL, MINISTER.

Let
The Times
Do your Job
Printing

AND NOW FOR SEEDING

Soil Should Be Allowed to Warm Up Before Planting.

SOME FIRST CROPS TO PUT IN

Beans Are a Splendid Food Product to Grow This Year—How to Proceed in Several Lines.

(By S. C. JOHNSTON, Vegetable Specialist, Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Having discussed the methods of preparing the garden soil to receive the seed we now turn to the sowing of the seed itself. There is no need to hurry the sowing of the seed. Better results will be obtained if the amateur gardener will wait until the soil is warm and easily worked. The vegetables discussed are arranged as nearly as possible according to the time they should be planted.

LETTUCE. Lettuce is grown for its leaves, and is our best known salad plant. It is a short-season plant, and is often grown to follow or precede another crop. It is quite hardy and may be planted quite early in the spring, grown to maturity, and followed with a tender crop such as tomatoes, or it may be planted between any plants of the cabbage family. It is a good plan in a small garden to plant only a few feet at one time and follow this with successive plantings made every ten days or two weeks until July 1st. The lettuce seed may be sown in rows comparatively thinly at a depth of a quarter of an inch. The plants should be thinned to stand two inches apart.

If one desires large single heads of lettuce the plants should be thinned to stand from seven to nine inches apart. The thinnings may be transplanted to another part of the garden.

RADISH. The radish plant is grown for its roots, which are eaten raw just as soon as they are large enough to use. It is quite hardy, and may be planted very early in the spring. Radishes are frequently sown with other crops which are not such rapid growers, such as parsnips. They should, however, be pulled out before the parsnips or other crops need the ground. Successive planting is also advised for this crop. Radish seed may be planted in rows, four inches apart or broadcasted, the depth preferred being from a quarter to half an inch only. Radish as a general rule require no thinning, and the soil between the rows should be kept loose with the hoe. A crop of winter radish may be obtained if the seed is sown about the first of August. These should be thinned out to three inches apart.

SPINACH. Spinach is a short season crop which is grown to provide table greens. The plant matures in about six weeks from planting and seed should be sown very early in the spring, as the plants run to seed during the hot summer months. The seeds may be planted in rows or broadcasted, and should be sown at a depth of one half inch. Successive planting may be made if so desired. When the leaves are large enough to use they may be pulled off or the whole plant may be cut from the root.

ONION. The onion is grown for seasoning, pickling, and for eating raw. A large percentage of onions stored for winter use are grown from seed planted in the soil very early in the spring. The soil should be rich, moist and well drained, but fresh manure is not the best to apply. The seeds should be planted at a depth of about one-half inch, and the rows should be from twelve to fourteen inches apart. The seed should be planted very thinly so that there will be no need for extra thinning of the onions. Cultivation should cease when the onion tops are such a size as to prevent easy work. In the fall when the tops are about two-thirds died down the onions should be pulled and laid in windrows so arranged that the bulbs are covered with the tops of the onions. This prevents any sunburn which causes considerable trouble in storage. After they have been kept in this position for five or six days they may be gathered up and placed in a slat box or basket and tied up some way so that the rain will not get at them and the wind will have plenty of chance to circulate around the bulbs. The tops may be removed from the onions at this time if so desired, or they may be left on. Dutch sets may be planted as close together as they will stand in a straight row very early in the season. They should be barely covered with soil, which should be well firmed by tramping on it, and the green onions should be pulled as soon as they are ready for use.

PEAS. Peas may be planted very early in the season, and for the early crop the seed should be sown in a furrow of two inches deep and the seeds placed an inch apart. Some arrangements should be made so that the pea vines will have some support. Limbs of trees or chicken wire may be used for this purpose, as the vines will cling to this for support and will be kept up from the ground. This support should be set preferably at the time of planting. This soil should be drawn up around the vine.

BEANS. Generally speaking, it is not a good practice to add fresh manure to the soil where one expects to grow beans. They prefer a moist, deep loam. The seeds should be planted fairly early in the spring. The rows being at least eighteen inches apart. A furrow two inches deep may be made with the corner of a hoe and the seeds placed from two to three inches apart in the bottom of this furrow. Another way which is sometimes followed in planting beans is to make holes two inches deep twelve inches apart and in each hole three or four seeds be placed. It is always advised not to touch the plant when they are wet.

CROP TO PLANT LATER

Provide for Winter as Well as Immediate Needs.

CABBAGE AND OTHER THINGS

Good Food Products Can Be Secured by the Amateur by a Little Labor and a Small Expenditure.

(By S. C. JOHNSTON, Vegetable Specialist, Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Besides growing many vegetables for immediate use the backyard garden should produce some vegetables which can be stored for consumption during winter months. Some, of course, do not need to be planted as early as the plants which were described last week. Possibly a week should elapse from the time the lettuce is planted before these should be sown.

BEETS, CARROTS, PARSNIPS, AND SALSIFY. These include the most important members of the root vegetables. They are usually grown for winter purposes, though beets and carrots are relished by many in their earlier stages of growth. All these demand practically the same attention. The seeds should be sown in straight rows at a depth of about three-quarters of an inch. When the plants have reached a height of two inches they should be carefully thinned out so that they stand, beets and parsnips three to four inches apart, carrots and salsify two or three inches apart. It will be found that the parsnips are very slow growers, and for this reason it is sometimes advisable to plant a few seeds of lettuce with the parsnip seeds so that they will serve as a marker. The young beet plants may be used as spring greens. It is necessary that the soil be cultivated at intervals during the summer months so that the crops may grow. They do not as a general rule require as heavy watering as some of the other vegetable crops. In the fall the beets should be pulled up and the tops twisted off close to the head, not cut off with a knife as in the case of carrots, parsnips, or salsify, which should have the tops cut about one-half inch from the roots preparatory to storing for winter use.

CORN. In planting corn holes about two or three inches deep should be made with a hoe. Five or six kernels of corn should be dropped in this and covered with soil, which should be gently firmed by tramping on it. When the shoots are about three inches high all excepting the three sturdiest should be pulled out. The soil should be drawn up around the stalks as they grow, to give them support. When the kernels on the cob appear full of milk they are ready to use. It is also a good practice to cultivate the soil often around the corn, for expert growers claim that the crops corn and cabbage faster and better when plenty of cultivation is given.

CABBAGE. Cabbage is one of the most widely grown vegetables. The cabbage plant requires a supply of moisture, and yet if the cabbage soil is too wet the plant will be injured. Cabbage does particularly well on new land, and some growers claim that the cabbage grows without an abundant supply of manure in the soil better than many other vegetables. It is considered a good practice for backyard gardeners to purchase plants which have been grown in hot-beds or hot-houses and transplant them directly into the permanent bed. This saves considerable trouble. It is necessary when setting cabbage plants to set them fairly deep so that they will not be whipped about by the wind. They may be set eighteen inches apart, and there should be quite a good deal of soil around the roots. When they are ready to be set out a hole may be made with a dibber or a sharpened stick. The roots may be watered after they have been set. One of the most important features of growing cabbage consists in the attention given to cultivation of the soil. There may be some occasions when the head will split, this may be stopped or prevented if the head is taken in the hands and turned forcibly from one side to another.

CAULIFLOWER. The cauliflower is treated in much the same way as cabbage, the plants being grown and set out in the same manner outside. They are treated practically the same as cabbage until it is noticed that a little white flower has commenced to grow. The dry leaves of the plant should be brought together at the top and tied with a piece of string so that these little white flowers are protected from the rays of the sun and the rain. All cauliflower heads should be treated in this manner when they are about two inches in diameter.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS. Brussels sprouts are perhaps the most hardy of the cabbage family. If it is impossible to secure brussels sprouts plants a few seeds may be planted about May 15 at a depth of about one inch. These should be transplanted to the permanent bed about the 15th of June. They should be set eighteen inches in the row and two feet between the rows. It is well to keep the patch clean, and the surface soil should be stirred frequently. It is unnecessary to trim off the leaves as the plants grown in the garden.

SWISS CHARD. Swiss chard can be grown easily from seed, in rows twelve inches apart, the young plants being thinned to six or eight inches apart. The advantage of this plant is that the leaves may be pulled off close to the root and new leaves shoot up, which may be consumed during the season. The roots are used for greens and the stem of the leaf as asparagus. A few plants should be sufficient for a small family.

ADVERTISING RATES

Farms or Real Estate for Sale 50c each insertion; Miscellaneous articles, To Rent, Wanted, Lost, Found, etc., each insertion 25c. Local Readers, Notices, etc., 10c per line per insertion, 5c each subsequent insertion. Cards of thanks 50c. Legal advertising 10 and 5c a line. Black-faced type, count 2 lines for 1. Display rates, yearly contracts, 12c per inch, 6 mos. 15c per inch. In memoriam poetry 5c per line. Professional cards $6 per year in advance.

Editorial Comment

The Owen Sound Sun supports the suggestion of one of the councillors of the city that the assessment roll should be published. It points out, and very properly, too, that the ratepayers are partners in maintaining the municipal organization and it is only fair that each "partner" should have the satisfaction of knowing that he is not required to pay more than his share in taxes through any inequality in the assessment.

* * *

The New Franchise Act

Women who vote must be 21 years of age, while soldiers may vote no matter what age, according to the new Franchise Act now in force. The act provides for a board of five members and in Bruce county that Board will consist of Judge Klein, Judge Greig, Dr. Clapp, Sheriff Jermyn and Thomas Dixon. This Board will name the registrars who will act as enumerators for each municipality.

The new act has nothing whatever to do with municipal voters. If a man who has property is left off the municipal list he will have only a Parliamentary vote if put on by the Registrar. Part 3 of the Municipal list will disappear. There will be only parts one and two of the Municipal list; part one for voters at Parliamentary and Municipal elections; part 2 for absentees who have votes at Municipal elections only. The lists printed in the local Municipalities will, in consequence, be much smaller than heretofore, as the names of no young men without property will appear thereon.

The only qualification to be put on the list of voters by the registrars is to be 21 and a British subject, excepting with soldiers who will be entered on the lists regardless of their ages.

The chairman of the Board of Five shall give public notice of the date on which registrars shall commence their work, and when completed he sends his lists to one of the board to be known as the Clerk of the Board, and he orders 200 copies to be printed which are to be sent to the same parties as the present municipal lists are sent to, also a notice to be inserted in some newspaper in or near the municipality that the lists have been prepared and one of the Board shall hold sittings in the municipalities for hearing appeals. The decision of this revising officer shall be final.

The entire cost of this list will be borne by the government, and, of course, these lists will be prepared only every four years or whenever a bye-election is held. The polling places will be arranged in every municipality to accommodate the larger vote, and this will have nothing to do with the municipal polling subdivisions which under the new Franchise Bill will not have to be changed.

FOR SALE—Horse and buggy. Apply Gib. McLaren.

Special Envelopes for Soldiers

The Times has printed for use of those corresponding with soldiers in England or at the front addressed envelopes making it very easy to send letters. These sell at 10 cents a parcel. Get a package and insure your letters reaching the boys.

Times' Subscription Rates

One year	$1.50
Eight months	$1.00
Six months	75
Four months	50
Three months	40

To United States $2.00 per year strictly in advance.

An Expert
On Watches

Every man has genius along a certain line and while he may be successful along other lines, there is always something in which he excells.

Our specialty is the watch. Get yours here, or bring it to us.

J. J. BUSBY,
The Quick Repair House

Advertise it in The Times.

The Small-Town Club

Brighten-Up! Clean Up!

William Hamby in The Saturday Evening Post has a special article "The Commercial Club in our Town".

He points out that everybody just naturally seems convinced that all their town needs is more factories and then it will grow. Mr. Hamby, through observation, has found that towns that grow are usually towns that are made so attractive that men want to come to it. Among other things Mr. Hamby notes:

First, the town must be a made a good place to live in. And it must look like a good place to live in!

Materialists—and the Commercial Club is usually ninety-eight per cent strong on material results—usually overlook the commercial value of the aesthetic. A man may live in a pigsty and get used to it; but even he notices the difference when he gets out. A town may be so used to dog fennel and ragweed on the streets, and mosquito-breeding ponds along the lower road, and tin cans and rotting rags in back alleys—that it does not have nerves and the blues and chills every time it sees itself. But the stranger who sees it afar off, even from the car window does not stop unless he is compelled to; and then gets away on the first train. Moreover, the looks of a town unquestionably affect the spirit of its people. And a ragged town has a ragged soul.

Instead of sweating to raise a fifty-thousand-dollar bonus to hire some alleged manufacturer to come to town, the Commercial Club had better raise five hundred dollars to clean up the town and make it fit to come to.

It is easy to say that bread is more important than flowers. And it is. The most important things in the world are bread and shelter. But ninety-six per cent of the people in the country towns and small cities are above the bread line. At least ninety per cent of them have some luxuries. The first and most important luxury is a pleasant environment. Practically all the people see the town every day.

If the streets are clean, the lawns well clipped, flowers in the yards, the air sweet, the water clean—one does not require either wealth, taste or culture to enjoy that. Consciously or unconsciously, every person on the streets gets some sort of pleasure from a town of that sort. It makes people want to stay. And when people want to live in a town—when it is so healthy, so attractive, so pleasant that they love to get to it and hate to leave—they are going to invent their own occupations and build their own factories. They will find ways of earning a living.

Advertise It!

One day a farmer said to another "I have a big pine stump in a field, what shall I do with it?" "Advertise it" replied his friend.

Advertise it! That's the thing to do in most cases. The time has passed when neighbors want to be bothered about things lost, found, strayed or even stolen. If you have a thing to sell, or want to buy or exchange, save worry and shoe leather. Advertise it.

Bruce Tp. Fenceviewers

D McKenzie, W. A Begg, W J. Graham, J. McEwen, N. McKinnon, J. N. McInnes, R. Campbell, Coll. McDougall, J Wrightson (Sr.), C. Robinson, Louis Schwass, J McGillivray, Jno. Berndt, Wm Cassidy, J. Nelson, J. Dobson, R Christie, W. H. Brown, D. M. Cameron, N. McGillivray, J. W. Howe, C. Schell, Wm Forrester, Wm. Rankin.

Bruce Tp Poundkeepers

J. Bowie, W A. Begg, A. McFadyen, W. McNally, O S. Wood, J. Buchanan, W. Gilchrist, J. C Kennedy, J. McKay, J R Hunter, T. Wrightson, R. McGregor, C Robinson, A. Inkster, N. Russel, R N. McKay, C. Rowe, R. Brown, W. Parker, W. J Nelson, R. Dobson, W. Jones, J. Caldwell, H. J. Thornburn, I. McVittie, J Donaldson, J. Cumming, T. Foster, H. McCulloch A. Salmon, D. B. Stafford.

Bruce Tp. Pathmasters

A. G. Montgomery, Dan. McLaren A. McKinnon, J. McKinnon, Wm. Reid, A. McFadyen, Jas. Ferris, J. K. McLennan, Jas. Guest, M. McKenzie, W. J. Blair, W. Blakely, A Kippen, P. McLeod, Jno. Kenneth McLean, T. Thompson, W. J. Farrell, L McDougall, P. Helton, J. S. Hunter, J. McNilledge, Wm. Gottschalk, H. Wrightson, J. Wrightson, J Vance, A. Brown, W. Steinhoff, J. Henderson, F. Thede, G. Tennyson, C. Helwig, Ed. Shipley, A. Mewhinney, Jno. Repthe, J. B MacKay, J. G. MacKay, R. Murdoch, C. Rowe, Geo. Baller, A. McKenzie, Wm MacMahon, R. Parker, M. Nelson, J. A. Pace, J Metcalf, H McLeod, J. Vennard, J Dobson, G. Smith, A. McLaren, W. Agnew, A. McDonald, W H Brown, A McIntyre, W. Hodge, H Carr, T. Nelson, J. Ribey, J. Donaldson, J. Dunlop, Geo Scott, A. N McLeod, H McGillivray, J. Koch, H. McCulloch, A. Schell, J. B. McGillivray, A. Salmon Wm. Forrester, D. B Stafford, J. Turnbull, Wm Rankin, J. McKenzie, A. Buchanan, C. Robinson.

Advertise it in The Times

A Good Investment

Any person having sums of money from $100 up, to invest for one to five-year terms at 5½% interest payable twice yearly, call on D. C. Cavin, Port Elgin.

Real Estate – Auctioneering
Life Insurance

WE have opened an office in Port Elgin, and will deal in real estate. Property bought and sold.

Auctioneering—The old-time attention given to all farmers contemplating a sale.

Life Insurance—We are agent for the New York Life Co.

D. C. Cavin : Port Elgin

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON VI. May 6, 1917.

Jesus the Servant of all—John 13: 1-18.

COMMENTARY.—I. Jesus washing the disciples' feet (vs. 1-5). 1, 2. The evangelist John does not enter into a discussion of the supper of which Jesus and his disciples partook in an upper room in Jerusalem. This is particularly described by the other evangelists. It was the Passover feast in commemoration of the escape of the Israelites from their Egyptian oppressors. John gives attention to the acts and discourses of Jesus on this occasion. Jesus knew that the hour of his crucifixion was near. It is expressly stated that he "loved his own which were in the world," and he loved them to the uppermost and to the end. While the supper was in progress, Jesus took occasion to give his disciples an impressive and much needed lesson on humility. There was treachery in the heart of Judas and some of the other disciples were possessed of worldly, selfish ambition. The occasion was weighty with responsibility and Jesus went forward with his discourses that his disciples might be prepared for their future labors. 3. Jesus knowing, etc. — Although Jesus knew that the Father had given him all power and authority and that he was the Son of God and had come to earth to fulfill a mission of infinite importance and would return to the Father, he took a most humble position and performed a most lowly task. 4. He riseth from supper—The supper consisted of a lamb prepared according to the directions given by the Lord to the Israelites through Moses (Exod. 12: 3-10). The table was low and around it couches were arranged for the guests, who reclined at full length upon them, resting upon the left elbow, that the right hand might be free to take the food. Jesus rose from his place to teach by example a lesson in humility. Laid aside his garments—He threw off his outer garments that his movements might be free. He was then fully clad with the ordinary tunic. In the east a heavy outer garment is worn as a protection from the cold in winter and from the heat in summer. Girded himself—He passed the towel about his body, as a servant was accustomed to do, that he might use it conveniently in his self-imposed task. 5. Into a basin—Better, "into the basin," which stood there for such purposes, the large copper basin commonly found in Oriental houses. — Cam. Bib. Began to wash the disciples' feet—It is not stated with which one of the disciples Jesus began, but it is evident that he had washed the feet of one or more before he came to Peter. The service of washing feet of guests was usually performed by a menial servant of the host. In this instance that duty would naturally devolve upon one of the disciples. It is possible that the question of precedence (Luke 22: 24) arose in connection with this service. Sandals were worn in that country and those who traveled along the dusty roads would need to have their feet washed upon entering a house. This service had not been performed and Jesus made use of this condition to teach his disciples the duty of humble service to others. The custom of reclining at meals gave easy access to the feet of the disciples. Jesus took the place of a lowly servant. At the feast in Simon's house a few days before this he had been highly honored by Mary, who anointed his head and his feet with precious ointment, and now he is engaging in lowly service for his disciples. He teaches us the great truth that no service which others need to have done for them is beneath us.

II. Peter's objection (vs. 6-11). 6. Then cometh he to Simon Peter—The service that Jesus was performing had not been questioned or opposed up to this point. The other disciples were less ready to speak than Peter. Their attitude toward the task which Jesus had undertaken may have seemed as much out of place to them as to Peter, but they kept still. Lord, dost thou wash my feet—The emphasis is on "thou" and "my." It appeared to Peter utterly inconsistent for the Master, "Son of the living God," to take the place of a slave and wash the feet of his disciples. Even though he had performed this service for others, he could not think of allowing him to do it for him. 7. Jesus answered—The Master noted Peter's question and the spirit that prompted it, and gave him an appropriate answer. thou knowest not now—Peter did not fully comprehend the nature of Christ nor his mission on earth, and in the very nature of the case could not know it yet. thou shalt know hereafter—After the crucifixion, the resurrection and the ascension of Jesus, and after the coming of the Holy Spirit at Pentecost, Peter would realize the import of this act of humility, for the baptism of the Holy Spirit would give him a degree of illumination not yet experienced. 8. thou shalt never wash my feet—Peter's natural impulsiveness found expression in this strong language. Never would the time come, Peter declared, when he could consent to the Master's performing this humble service. He meant well, but he did not realize what he was saying. If I wash thee not, thou hast no part with me—If Peter's language was strong, that of Jesus was equally so, and expressive of an eternity of meaning to Peter. This disciple had assumed an attitude of opposition to Jesus and unless he changed his position, he could have no part in the benefits of the atonement which Jesus was soon to make. Peter could not stand against the will of the Master and have peace and rest of soul. 9. not my feet only—When Peter came to understand what it meant to oppose the Master's plan, he retracted his former statement and went to the opposite extreme. Rather than be separated from his Lord he would willingly have him wash his feet, his hands and his head. He believed that he would permit nothing to keep him from fellowship with Jesus but within a few hours a test would come to him that would show him how weak he was. 10. he that is washed—In a literal sense they were clean, having recently bathed their entire bodies, and needed only to have the dust washed from their feet. In a symbolical sense they were clean, having their sins forgiven, and being followers of Jesus. Ye are clean, but not all—The disciples were true in heart. They were devoted to the Master, having left all to follow him. This was true of the disciples in general, but there was one to whom the words, "not all," applied, and that one knew who it was. 11. for he knew—Jesus understood the treachery of Judas' heart and was aware that he was already bargaining with the Jewish leaders to betray him to them. It was Judas who complained at Mary's act of devotion in anointing Jesus with the costly spikenard, because he desired to handle the money that the sale of the ointment would have brought. Now he is condemned for his base treachery.

III. Serving others (vs. 12-17). 12. After he had washed their feet—He had washed the feet of the twelve disciples, from John the beloved to the base Judas. He had shown them the nature of humility and what is involved in service for others. He had taught the lesson that in the kingdom of God distinction of great and small, high and low, do not exist. He had not lowered himself in the estimation of his disciples, but, in fact, they had a higher conception of his character and mission than ever before. Was set down—"Reclined."—R. V., margin. Know ye—The disciples did not understand the full import of the act, and Jesus was about to give them further information. 13. Master and Lord—These titles were applied to Jesus by the disciples. If he was their Master and Lord, they were his disciples and servants. He recognized the fact that the titles were rightfully applied. 14. Ye also ought to wash one another's feet—Jesus had given a remarkable example of loving, humble service. The circumstance demanded that this service be performed and the disciples were impressed with their duty to serve one another. This act of Jesus is capable of wide application. Christians are constantly in positions where they can follow Christ's example of performing lowly service for others. 15. As I have done to you—The example of serving others which Jesus set is to be followed down to the end of time. 16, 17. The standards which men set up are far different from those which Jesus fixed. Among men the master is vastly superior to the servant, and does not stoop to menial tasks. In Christ's kingdom the Master performed humble service for his disciples. The followers of Jesus are not above performing humble tasks for one another.

Questions.—Name some of the events that occurred between the triumphal entry and the Passover supper. Why was this supper held? Of what did the feast consist? Describe the act performed by the Master during the feast. What objection did Peter offer? What caused Peter to change his attitude? What duty did Jesus enjoin upon his disciples? To whom did Jesus refer when he said his disciples were not all clean?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Love's Service.

I. Reached the depth of human need.

II. Set an example for daily living.

I. Reached the depth of human need. Among all the parting scenes that the world's literature has enshrined, there are none that can be compared with this supreme and unique instance of self-forgetfulness in the life of Jesus. When "His hour" had come, when the shadow of the cross fell athwart His path, when humiliation, suffering and death were immediately before Him, when He was just on the eve of stepping from humiliation to glory, just about to cast aside the veil of His flesh to appear in all His heavenly splendor, it is beautifully instructive and encouraging to see how warmly His heart beat for "His own" and how anxious He was to use the closing days of His ministry for their spiritual profit. Before His departure, when He might have been absorbed in the contemplation of His death, before His exaltation when the vision of coming glory might have filled His mind, to the latest moment of His life, the thought of their feebleness and defenselessness and their sufferings and imperfections was the foremost anxiety of His heart. When the hour was at hand in which the bitter cup was to be lifted to His lips, His own great suffering could not cast a shadow between the loving Master and His trembling disciples. Here at the very close of His earthly life was a most thoughtful, touching instance of His intense desire to do them good. Under the most affecting circumstances, to the utmost extent, He manifested His love, corresponding to their necessities because of the peculiar difficulties and dangers to which they were exposed. Such was His affection for His disciples, that not all the glories of heaven, [illegible] to be possessed, could for a moment [illegible] His compassionate affection toward them. [illegible] the Lord divested Himself consciously of the glory which marked the several trials of His mission. That marvelous consciousness is here set forth as the basis and the reason for a special tenderness as He thought of the impending separation. It was the hour of His supreme and sublime self-consciousness and the hour of His lowly service to His disciples. He, into whose hands the Father had given all things, stooped to employ those hands in washing His disciples' feet. It was voluntary service rendered in the consciousness of divine power. The thought of His divine origin and His divine destination made His act all the more impressive with a force of example that was designed to act irresistibly upon the minds of His disciples through all time. Jesus knelt before each of the twelve in turn. This service was a symbol of inward purification.

II. Set an example for daily living. As a teacher, Jesus adapted His teachings to the state of His hearers. He gave each lesson a special application. "The deity of His person, the divinity of His attributes, His appointment by the Father gave Him a right to teach and govern His people." The disciples were slow to understand His teaching, slow to appreciate His nature and His mission. The fact that at a crisis in His ministry Jesus designed to wash His disciples' feet, with no end in view except to inculcate that in His view there was urgent need for such instruction. This affecting incident occurred after the controversy among the disciples as to which of them should be accounted greatest in the kingdom of heaven. Christ's example called His disciples to personal humility, to loving service, to brotherly forgiveness. They had been the objects of His tenderest regard since the day He had chosen them. His love was stronger than their unbelief and ignorance. He saw more in them to love than other eyes could possibly see. His life was a discipline of love to them, His death a sacrifice of love for them. On Tabor or in Gethsemane, alone or with the multitude, in life or in death, He loved His own. Touched with the feeling of their infirmities He loved them with a tender, prudent affection and sought to train them and educate them that they might be good soldiers of the cross. Jesus taught that true greatness consisted in ministering to the good of others. Peter felt that it was an inversion of all proper relations for Jesus to perform that service for His disciples.

—T. R. A.

Why Benzol is Not Used.

The reason why benzol is not more largely used as a fuel for motor driven vehicles is pointed out by A. Wayne Clark, of New Brunswick, N. J., in a letter to the Scientific American. He says it is because benzol freezes solid at from 32 to 34 degrees F., and would consequently be useless during about half the year in more than half of this country.—Pittsburgh Press.

SHOULD WE PLANT NEW APPLE ORCHARDS?

There is An Opportunity Now for the Beginner if He Will Care for His Orchard Properly But He Should Plant a Fairly Large Orchard.

(By H. S. Fry, B.S.A.

In the first place, let us preface this discussion of the "Beginner's New Orchard," by an opinion. Opinions are supposed to be less reliable than facts, yet we rely on the opinions of others to direct most of our efforts—besides, opinions are cheaper. The writer therefore ventures an opinion that what is wanted in Ontario fruit growing is not more beginners to plant new orchards, so much as more fruit growers to increase their acreages.

There is, of course, always room for a good beginner, but the apple industry in particular is in need of: First, larger orchards, so that cost of production may be decreased; second, fewer growers, so that marketing methods and like considerations may more easily be placed upon a basis of standardization. There has probably been no time in the history of Ontario apple growing when the necessity for careful planning of new orchards, thorough care of the growing crop, and intelligent handling of the fruit harvest has been more urgent than at present.

There are several things which seem to indicate the truth of this statement. In the first place, nurserymen agree that it is very difficult to sell apple trees at present. One need travel only through the recognized apple district to note the scarcity of young orchards one, two or three years old. There is also an increasing number of poorly cared for orchards in the province. One might conclude that over-production is responsible, and so we believe it is—not over-production in a real sense, but the over-production that must inevitably follow the production of poor-grade fruit from hundreds of small, half-cared-for orchards. In other words, the percentage of poor-grade fruit put on the market is too large, and since the average fruit grower establishes the predominating quality or grade, extra intelligence efforts are required on the part of the really good grower if fair profits are to be secured in years of full crops, in the face of the large quantities of second-grade fruit which will be thrown on the market.

NEGLECTED ORCHARDS ON THE INCREASE.

While we can by no means claim to have solved all or nearly all of the orchard problems as yet, it does seem that with the many different fruit-growers' organizations in the Province, the Experiment Stations and District Representatives, all taking spraying, pruning, thinning, cultivation and fertilization in order to raise the quality of the fruit we market, there ought to be a marked decrease in the number of uncared for orchards. Instead, there are still apple districts in the province where only a very small proportion of the growers spray regularly and with sufficient thoroughness to control even the more important diseases and pests like apple scab, San Jose scale or the codling moth. The number of neglected orchards, too, seems to be increasing, rather than decreasing, especially during the last few years. Of course, in certain parts of the province this neglect has followed an overrapid planting due to high prices secured for fruit and to the efforts of real estate agents. It seems to be true, too, that a large number of growers, particularly of apples, are quite easily induced to neglect their pruning and spraying by one or two years of light crops, such as we have experienced. As was pointed out, also in the Countryman some time ago, this condition is in part due to the small acreage in each orchard. The war itself has contributed its share by creating a serious shortage of labor on the general farms of the province where the small apple orchard is found in such large numbers.

A GOOD TIME NOW TO PLANT.

Apple prices, or perhaps we should say apple profits, have decreased generally since 1910-11, and consequently it is only natural to expect a decrease in planting for fear of over-production. In 1910-11 yields and prices were good and plantings were very heavy, and had been heavy for about five years previous. Since then, however, conditions have gradually been changing as a result of the influence of crop cycles, about which Prof. G. F. Warren says regarding apples: "There is no reason why an average of fifty years of apples should pay better than other crops. Abnormally high profits are the peril of the industry. The only way to tell whether to plant apples is to study the comparative numbers of old and young trees and the present rate of planting. From the figures thus far available, it appears the periods of over and under-production of apples last about twenty to twenty-five years, as it takes this time to get enough trees raised to bearing age to cause over-production, and about another equal period of little planting before prices rise high enough to stimulate another planting wave." Prof. Warren says: "It would appear to be the part of wisdom for a farmer to start planting orchards about the middle of the low price period, when everyone is discouraged, and to stop planting at the time when prices are so high that everyone is planting."

It would seem then that for the next few years apple orchards planted by the right persons would prove good investments, providing they were taken care of and had been thoughtfully planned.

It will probably be a considerable time before nursery stock will again be sold as cheaply as it is being sold in the spring of 1917. The labor situation is affecting the nurseryman as well as the farmer and fruit grower, and an increase in price is inevitable. Of course this is a small consideration really, since an advance in price of five cents per tree would only mean an increase of two dollars and a half in the cost of planting an acre, thirty feet apart each way, or an increase in interest charges of fifteen cents per year.

With regard to the question of varieties there are several varieties which seem to be favorites. A list of the twelve most popular varieties in Ontario would probably include Duchess, Yellow Transparent, Alexander, Wealthy, Fameuse, McIntosh, Wagner, Ontario, Baldwin, Stark, Spy and Ben Davis. The last five are late winter, long keeping sorts, and the remainder vary in season from late summer to early and late winter. The list, arranged in order of quality, would be as follows: Spy, McIntosh, Wagner, Fameuse, Wealthy, Yellow Transparent, Ontario, Baldwin, Duchess, Stark, Alexander and Ben Davis. Not every one would arrange these varieties in this way, since no two person's tastes are alike. Wealthy, Duchess and Wagner are about the earliest bearing varieties, while Baldwin and Spy, especially the latter, are the latest.

BEST VARIETIES FOR ONTARIO.

Many growers and fruit men do not advise planting Northern Spy. It must be admitted that it has three bad faults. It is very slow in reaching maturity, very susceptible to scab, and has a very tender skin. On the other hand, it is extremely long lived, develops great beauty when properly adapted to soil and climate, and possesses a remarkably fine combination of cooking and dessert quality, and is a splendid keeper. Although no figures are available, it probably costs more to produce a barrel of Spies than any other variety mentioned. Notwithstanding the serious objections to Spies, it seems to the writer a very desirable variety for a young orchard, and possibly as much as fifty per cent. of the planting could be of this variety. It should be mentioned, however, that while the Northern Spy is undoubtedly the most popular variety with the consumer, the grower, especially of late years, is discarding it rapidly because of its lateness in coming into bearing.

There are more McIntosh Reds being planted now than any other variety in Ontario. The variety is an earlier bearer, is more easily grown with good color, is hardier and is a nicer tree to handle in the orchard than most other varieties. It, too, is very susceptible to scab, has not the keeping quality nor the cooking quality of a Spy, and is only a fair producer, although perhaps not fairly termed a shy bearer.

Everyone is well acquainted with Fameuse or Snow. It is very productive and hardy, but the apples, although very beautiful and of excellent table quality, scab badly and are small.

Wealthy is a favorite for quick returns. The fruit is of fair dessert quality, and a favorite for cooking. The high yielding power of Wealthy, its early bearing and its attractive color are strong points in its favor. Its hardiness, too, is an important consideration. Wealthy is one of the favorite varieties for use as a filler.

The Wagner is a variety which, while deserving of increased planting, is not as adapted to varying conditions as some other varieties. When well grown the Wagner is a delicious apple, but when lacking in color, size or maturity, it is very ordinary indeed. Like the Wealthy, its productiveness and early maturity make it an excellent variety for a filler among late maturing varieties. The tree is inclined to lack vigor after the bearing stage is reached, and as a result it is not very long lived. It is what might be termed a mid-winter variety and consequently does not equal Spy in keeping quality.

Everyone is acquainted with the Baldwin. That it is profitable will not be denied. It lacks hardiness, however, and should not be planted except in Western Ontario and South of Toronto.

Stark is said to be very profitable as an early and heavy bearer. The tree is vigorous and the fruit possesses good keeping quality. It is, however, only fair in quality and not very attractive.

As regards the Ben Davis the less said the better. This variety is not at its best in any part of Ontario. It is as poor in quality as it is long keeping—which is saying a great deal.

The Ontario is a cross between Wagner and Spy. The quality is good, but lower than either for dessert, although a good cooker. Fruit is large, a good keeper and fairly attractive. The tree, however, is not satisfactory in vigor and consequently Ontario is not being largely planted. The writer is inclined to believe that its value as a commercial variety would be considerably enhanced by double working on Tolman Sweet, McIntosh or Northern Spy. It is said to be very resistant to scab.

The Duchess is a remarkable combination of earliness, productiveness, early bearing, cooking quality, hardiness and scab resistance. Whole orchards planted to this variety in districts best suited for summer and early fall apples have proven very profitable. It is also very valuable as a filler.

Yellow Transparent is an excellent early apple, vigorous, early bearing, productive and hardy, but the fruit is clear yellow when ripe and shows every bruise. Consequently it is only suitable for marketing locally.

"When selecting three or other varieties for planting in the new orchard one should be careful to note the quality of the varieties chosen. Spy, Fameuse and McIntosh, for instance, are dessert varieties, while Baldwin, Stark and Ontario are cooking varieties and go to the general market. With the former it is both possible and desirable to box all well grown specimens, while it is very doubtful if the latter class should even see the inside of a box. Under some conditions it might be advisable to box some cooking varieties on account of the box being a smaller package and the more quickly used, but otherwise the quality is too low to demand boxing."

WHY SPIES SOMETIMES FAIL.

The writer's choice of three standard varieties would be Spy 50 per cent., McIntosh 25 per cent. and probably Baldwin 25 per cent. if it were not too tender, with Duchess, Wagner and Wealthy as fillers.

There is one consideration in choosing the varieties which should be kept in mind. Many varieties are self sterile, at least under certain conditions of climate and soil. In such cases it is necessary to plant other varieties near them in order that the blossoms will be fertilized.

A variety or plant is said to be self sterile when pollen from its own blossoms will not fertilize these blossoms, nor the blossoms of any other plant of the same variety. This lack of fertilization, of course, prevents fruit formation. Spy and McIntosh are two well known examples of self-sterility in apples, and because of this neither variety should be planted alone. They are excellent pollenizers for each other, however, and the two can be planted side by side with safety, even though there may be no other apple trees near by. Baldwin, Blenheim and Ben Davis are good pollenizers for Spy also, since they bloom comparatively late in the season, as does the Spy.

—The Canadian Countryman.

SUNDAY AT HOME

EXAMPLE.

We scatter seeds with careless hand,
  And dream we ne'er shall see them more;
    But for a thousand years,
  Their fruit appears,
In weeds that mar the land,
  Of healthful store.

The deeds we do, the words we say,
  Into still air they seem to fleet,
    We count them ever past,
    But they shall last—
In the dread judgment they
  And we shall meet!

I charge thee by the years gone by,
  For the love's sake of brethren dear,
    Keep thou the one true way,
    In work and play,
Lest in that world their cry
  Of woe thou hear.

—John Keble.

I KNOW THAT MY REDEEMER LIVETH.

If, when we were enemies, we were reconciled to God by the death of his Son, much more, being reconciled, we shall be saved by his life. This man, because he continueth ever, hath an unchangeable priesthood. Wherefore he is able also to save them to the uttermost that come unto God by him, seeing he ever liveth to make intercession for them.

Because I live, ye shall live also. If in this life only we have hope in Christ, we are of all men most miserable. But now is Christ risen from the dead, and become the first fruits of them that slept.

The Redeemer shall come to Zion, and unto them that turn from transgression in Jacob, saith the Lord. We have redemption through his blood, the forgiveness of sins, according to the riches of his grace. Ye were not redeemed with corruptible things, as silver and gold, from your vain conversation received by tradition from your fathers; but with the precious blood of Christ, as of a lamb without blemish and without spot.

VESUVIUS AND THE CATACOMBS.

In the field of mechanics there are two kinds of power, latent and kinetic. Vesuvius illustrates the latent, the catacombs the kinetic. One is explosive, the other is attractive. Until the year A. D. 79 the volcanic origin of Vesuvius was unsuspected. On the 24th September of last year an eruption began, with the sudden appearance of an immense black cloud, which rose from the mountain, accompanied by an explosion that blew off the top and rained a mass of ashes, lapilli and mud on the towns and cities of that region. Pompeii was buried under twenty feet of ashes, and Herculaneum was covered by a torrent of mud. Three subsequent eruptions have been terrible, and in 472 ashes were carried as far as Constantinople. Vesuvius is always burning, but only occasionally in eruption. In the forties the present writer had the privilege to see it daily for a month—in the day a cloud hung over it—in the night a shaft of fire like a mighty index, pierced the heavens, leaving one to wonder as to the reserve of fire down below.

And now let us take the reader a little further inland, to Rome, the old city of many memories. It may take some searching among the tangled brush to find the mouth of the cave, the rocky 'vestibules' to these silent halls where the Christians hid from the fierce persecution of bloodthirsty men. Here they found cover, they worshiped, they buried their dead. The monuments may be seen, the inscriptions may be read to-day. "She rests in peace." "He sleeps in Jesus." Rest your tired feet and listen: there comes up, not the rumblings, the detonations of Vesuvius, but the throbbings of a mighty heart, which beats to the music of the morning stars. The gunpowder and glory men will scatter your bones, the sweet kinetic, spiritual impulse will put you in contact with the heart of Divinest Fatherhood.

This power is independent of time and numbers and human hostility; independent of principalities and powers and spiritual wickedness in high places. This power is silent, invisible, and constant. It is organic, total, vital, evangelical. It does not always mean the form of symmetry, but it carries the spirit of reconciliation. It transcends the vicissitudes of time, the dislocations of history, the frailties of even prophets, and the infidelity of the chosen race. It is quiet, it means God's word to man, not spoken, but done by a Saviour who spoke very little of it, and less and less as He drew near to the doing of it. It means the

Matchless deed achieved,
Determined, dared, and done.

This power goes forth conquering and to conquer. "Jesus conquers the world not so much by what He said, divine as that is, but by what He was. Others had uttered beforehand almost His teaching, but He exhibited to man a soul greater than all teachers, a soul whose divine sweetness and power have been the main human uplift through all these later ages."

H. T. Miller.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

[illegible]

TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS.

[illegible]

OTHER MARKETS.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

[illegible]

A PUZZLING CASE

"Because who knows what new developments may take place in this case, and throw us out of our calculations. After Ilma Celinski's evidence, I thought it was she who had murdered her mistress, at the instigation of your Mr. Dallas. Now, I know that Dallas had nothing to do with the affair, in spite of the case we have so carefully constructed against him. No, it was Ivan who obtained the black carnation from Lippinton. It was Ivan who obtained the clock work cartridge from Kutusoff, and it was Ivan who was the lover of Ilma Celinski."

"A Russian and a Pole—oh, absurd."

"Love knows no nationalities, my friend; so why should not this Pole love a Russian, even though he belong to a nation hated by her countrymen? Yes, believe me, major, I am right. This girl loves Ivan, and changed those bouquets at his request."

"Then you still believe those bouquets were changed?"

"I do."

"And that the fatal bouquet was thrown by Gilbert?"

"Yes; but I am hesitating as to whether the bouquets were changed at the Hotel Europa or at the theatre, when Tressinger was absent from his seat."

"If they were changed in the theatre, Ilma Celinski could not have done so."

"No! no! You are right. How stupid of me," said Tancred, in a vexed tone, rising to his feet. "I am not infallible. I make mistakes—it is only your detective of romance that is never wrong. But I am convinced that this girl Ilma is mixed up in the affair, else why should she give false evidence against Sir Gilbert?"

"Yes, indeed; and why should Dallas post black carnations from Paris, when he has nothing to do with the commission of the crime?"

"Oh, the deuce! I am completely at sea. You may laugh at me, major, but it's no laughing matter, especially for your friend. I cannot reconcile all these conflicting statements, and whether the crime was committed by Dallas, Ilma, or Ivan, I am at a loss to say."

"Well, how are we to proceed?"

"Ask me something easier."

"You surely don't abandon the case?"

"No, I do not, but I am doubtful for the moment as to what is the best course to pursue."

"Why not ask Melchizedek."

"A good idea. I'll see him to-night, and I will tell him the whole facts of the case, and obtain his opinion. You and I, Major Granby, are only amateur bloodhounds, and liable to error. We require a professional man now."

"Who is also liable to error."

"True! true! Still Melchizedek is used to these perplexities, and may see a way out of this labyrinth where we see none. I think it will be best to give the case into his hands."

"No, Tancred," I said, firmly; "I have taken up this case, and am determined to find out the truth."

"Melchizedek will do that for you."

"I prefer to do it myself."

"Well, well, major, have your own way; but do not forget that this is no trifling task—a man's life is at stake."

"We will ask Melchizedek to assist me," I suggested, willing to meet the lawyer half way, seeing that the case was of so grave a complexion.

"Certainly. I think that would be the wisest plan. I think I can guess what he will suggest."

"Well?"

"That we should interview three people."

"Dallas, Ivan, Ilma."

"Exactly. My dear major, you are truly an admirable detective. We will see Dallas, and find out the reason for his extraordinary proceedings regarding the black carnation."

"But he is out of town."

"No, he isn't. Melchizedek found out that he has returned."

"And Ilma?"

"We must discover her motives also and her connection with Ivan or Dallas."

"By the way, I told you Dallas also had been to Lippinton."

"Yes; perhaps he stole the black carnation."

"In that case, Ivan must be innocent."

"I don't know! They each might have stolen one, and while Dallas sent his bud from Paris to frighten Mazzucata, Ivan might have used his for the infernal bouquet."

"No, that is impossible, and I will tell you why. This carnation plant had twelve blossoms, now there are but eleven, so only one bud could have been stolen."

"In that case, the same bud must have been used for the warning and the bouquet."

"Which suggestion points straight to Ilma's evidence regarding Gilbert taking the black carnation from the Hotel Europa and putting it in the bouquet."

"You are right, but if you recollect, I remarked that Dallas was also in the room, so he also might have taken the carnation from the glass of water and put it in the bouquet, after which the girl changed them."

"Then they could not have been changed at the theatre."

Tancred made no reply, but drummed on the table with his fingers, in a most irritating manner.

"Besides," said I, thoughtfully, "if what you say is correct, it proves the guilt of Dallas, and the innocence of Ivan."

"It does! it does! I am completely bewildered. But there's one thing I wish to find out."

"Yes?"

"What Ivan knows about Miss Maxwell."

"Do you think he knows anything?" I asked, sceptically.

"Well, she hinted to you that he did. When we hear what Ivan has to say about her, it may throw light on the present darkness."

"Ivan may refuse to open his mouth."

"It's not impossible. But seeing how he is mixed up in this affair, in order to clear his own character, it will be wiser for him to speak."

"He may explain everything."

"It's to be hoped he will for his own sake. What's your opinion of the case, major?"

"My dear young friend," I said solemnly, for at the moment, I felt solemn, "I cannot give you my opinion at present, for it changes at every new aspect of the case. I had a theory respecting the guilt of Dallas, then one about a secret society—a third making out that Ilma Celinski was guilty, and my last idea was in favor of Ivan being the criminal, which theory my conversation with you has just upset. Four theories, and as far as I can see, all wrong."

Tancred roused.

"No. I did not specialize any business, so as not to put him on his guard; well, this morning, he sent me a messenger from the Hotel Europa, asking me to call between 2 and 3 o'clock this afternoon."

"Is he staying at the Hotel Europa?"

"Yes. Wanted to be near Mazzucata, I suppose. But what about luncheon?"

"Come with me to the Old Friends," I said, and on his accepting the invitation, we left his chambers, and drove at once to St. James' Street.

Unfortunately, owing to our appointment with Signor Ivan, we were unable to linger over our luncheon as I would have wished, which in itself was sufficient to put me out of temper. If there is one thing of which I am careful, it is my digestion, and a hurried meal is an experience which I am much averse to undergoing, especially as the Old Friends' cook had provided a most delightful repast. As it was, we had to devour our food with the utmost celerity, and then, without time for a soothing smoke, hurry off to the Hotel Europa in order to see Ivan. Truly, detective fever is an unpleasant disease—it upsets the entire system with a constant rush of thought and employment.

On giving our cards, we were taken at once to Signor Ivan, and ascended in the lift to the third floor of the hotel, where the singer had his rooms. The apartment into which we were shown was furnished in a tint of dull red, and the windows looked out on to Northumberland avenue. There was also a grand piano covered with loose sheets of music, and the scores of various operas, numbers of photographs, among which we espied one of Mazzucata, and in one corner of the room a gilded zither with mother of pearl handle, doubtless the sound of some [illegible]. Far below, from the windows we could see the traffic flowing through the street, but the noise of the moving multitude came but faintly to our ears. Neither of us spoke a word, for, being as we thought on the verge of a tremendous discovery, which involved the death of a man, we felt disinclined for conversation, and remained silent, looking out of the window into the abyss below.

Suddenly, we heard a door open, and turned sharply, to see Signor Ivan standing on the threshold, with a conventional smile on his face. This famous tenor, this secret conspirator, this suspected criminal, was a tall, handsome young man, with a mild expression of countenance. His tartar origin was betrayed by his high cheek bones, and also somewhat narrow eyes, but otherwise his features were very good, which led me to suspect, what I afterwards found to be the case, that his mother was of Circassian nationality.

Advancing towards us in silence, he placed his feet close together, and bowed in continental fashion, after which he begged us to be seated, and placing himself on the sofa, awaited our explanation regarding the reason of our visit.

"You speak English, Signor Ivan," said Tancred, noting with a sigh of relief that the singer's first speech was in that tongue.

"Oh, yes," replied Ivan, slowly, but distinctly. "I have spoken English for many years; so, if it shall please you, we will converse in that language, unless," he added, laughing, "you prefer French, Italian, Spanish, Russian, or German."

"I prefer my own language, thank you," answered Tancred, also smiling; for, really, the manners of the young man were very ingratiating; "and so, doubtless, would Major Granby."

As to my knowledge of foreign tongues is entirely confined to French, as rendered by the novels of Gyp, Mendes, Mahe, and Loti, I hastily assented to Tancred's proposition, as the interview was too important to run the risk of my misunderstanding on account of Parisian idioms and colloquialisms.

"Very well, gentlemen, we will speak English," assented Signor Ivan, with another smile, "And now, may I ask your reasons for this interview?"

"We were told to see you by Miss Maxwell," said I, politely.

Ivan started violently, and flushed red under his sallow skin.

"Miss Maxwell!"

"Yes, of Lippinton, where you went to see her about the Black Carnation."

I saw Ivan pressing his hands together with such force that the knuckles grew white, from which I judged that he was striving to suppress some strong emotion, caused by my unexpected remarks.

"Miss Maxwell! Lippinton! Black Carnation!" he stammered, hurriedly. "Really, monsieur, I am at a loss to understand the meaning of these words."

"Signor Ivan," said Tancred, suddenly, "we have come to see you about the murder of Madame Mazzucata."

"My dear major, both of us are poor hands at this sort of business, so I really think we had better leave the case in the hands of our Hebrew friend."

"Melchizedek?"

"Yes. That name means King of Justice, you know, so perhaps in this case, he will prove his right to the name, by bringing this cunning assassin to the gallows."

"It's a most extraordinary case."

"It is a case, which, if written in a book, would cause the reader to say, 'Oh, ridiculous! such a thing never took place,' but then you know, my dear Major Granby, 'truth is stranger than fiction,' as this affair of the opera house proves. When it is all over we will write a book on it, major, and make our fortune out of it as a shilling shocker."

CHAPTER XI.

The next day, I had the pleasure of being introduced by Tancred to Melchizedek, who was an ugly Jew with an intelligent eye. Indeed, he put me very much in mind of the Baron of Cranstoun's goblin-page, owing to his dwarfish looks, and I suspect his nature was not very dissimilar, for there was a malicious look on his wizen face. Notwithstanding this unprepossessing exterior, he was remarkably shrewd, and listened attentively to Tancred's recital of all the evidence we had collected together touching on Mazzucata's death. At the conclusion of this narration both Tancred [illegible] Melchizedek would make there-on, but to our surprise, he held his tongue.

"Well, Melchizedek, what is your opinion?" asked Tancred, impatiently. The Jew twisted his soft hat into a ball in his thin hands, and looked at the lawyer cunningly, with his keen black eyes.

"Have none," he said, briefly, and again shut up like an oyster.

"Will you undertake the case?" demanded Tancred, in no wise disturbed by this reticence.

Melchizedek nodded, being a gentleman who evidently appreciated the value of words, and therefore wasted none.

"You will be paid well!"

Melchizedek nodded again, and smiled in an appreciative manner, after which, evidently deeming the interview to be at an end, he arose from his chair and shuffled towards the door.

"Where are you going?" I asked, curious to know what position this queer creature intended to take up.

"Lippinton," answered Melchizedek, and thereupon vanished, leaving Tancred and myself looking at one another in surprise.

"I cannot congratulate you on his intelligence," said I, shrugging my shoulders; "do you think he'll find out anything at Lippinton?"

"He'll find out all that there is to be discovered," retorted Tancred, rather displeased at my remark; "never judge by appearances, major. That man, dull as you deem him, is one of the sharpest detectives in London."

"Egad, he'll need all his sharpness to find out the truth of this affair."

"Well, he evidently thinks that the truth is to be found at Lippinton, although, I confess I don't see how he has arrived at such a conclusion. However, I am quite content to leave matters in his hands, and wait until he makes his report, which, I am certain, will go a great way towards solving the mystery, if, indeed it does not explain the whole matter."

"And, until he makes his report, I suppose we are to remain quiet."

"By no means. What about your detective fever, major?"

"It is worse than ever."

"Well, I will be your physician today, and cure you for the time being. It is now one o'clock," continued Tancred, glancing at his watch, "so I think we had better have some luncheon, and afterwards call on Ivan."

"Call on Ivan!"

"Yes. After your story last night, I wrote, asking him to make an appointment for to-day, as I wished to see him on business."

"On Mazzucata's business?"

"Indeed," replied Ivan, coolly, having now recovered his nerve. "I told all I knew about that affair to the judge in open court."

"You told all," repeated Tancred, with a marked emphasis on the last word.

"All I was asked by the advocate. Ah!" ejaculated the singer, with a start, "I know you now; you are the advocate of Sir Gilbert."

"Yes."

"Then, why did you not question me in court, Monsieur l'Advocat? Why do you come here to ask me about things of which I know nothing?"

"Are you sure you know nothing?"

"Monsieur!" cried Ivan, in a rage, springing to his feet.

"I beg your pardon, Signor Ivan," said Tancred, suavely; "I do not mean to be personal, but my friend here has seen Miss Maxwell——"

"Who says that you know more of this matter than you revealed in court," I finished, neatly.

The singer reflected for a few moments with a serious face, evidently debating in his own mind as to the best course to be pursued.

"What I do know throws but little light on the crime," he said at length, with marked hesitation.

"If it throws any light at all we shall be grateful," observed Tancred, bluntly. "Come, Signor Ivan, tell us the reason of your visit to Lippinton."

"I do not see that I am called on to do that."

"On the contrary, it is your duty to tell us all."

"And for what reason, Monsieur l'Avocat?"

"For the strongest of all reasons. You may save the life of an innocent man, who is at present in great peril."

"Sir Gilbert Tressinger?"

"Yes. You know he is accused of this crime, and you know he is guiltless."

"How do I know he is guiltless?" demanded Ivan, sharply. "You assume too much, monsieur."

"What is the use of all this fencing?" I broke in, impatiently, for my temper was rising. "Either Signor Ivan will tell all he knows, or he will not."

"Suppose he will not," said Ivan, coolly.

"In that case I will go down again to Lippinton, and ask Miss Maxwell to reveal that which you wish to be kept silent."

"I do not wish it to be kept silent," said the signor, indignantly. "It has nothing to do with me."

"Perhaps not," interposed Tancred, promptly, "but it may have a good deal to do with Kutusoff!"

"Kutusoff!" repeated Ivan, with the most admirable self-possession, though his face turned gray. "And who is Kutusoff?"

"I don't think I need tell you that, Signor Ivan."

"And why not, Monsieur l'Avocat?"

"Because I know all about him and about you," said the lawyer, sharply; "it's no use your pretending ignorance, Signor Ivan, for I know everything."

"If so, why come and ask me for information?"

"Because you may be able to exculpate yourself."

"And from what?"

"Participation in the murder of Mazzucata."

"Monsieur!" cried the singer, in an enraged tone, "you go too far. I am not a good-tempered man, and I will not put up with your insults much longer."

"What will you do, Signor Ivan, call me out. I beg to decline. We are not in France."

"Monsieur!"

(To be continued.)

MAKES HARNESS STRONG & TOUGH

EUREKA HARNESS OIL makes harness strong and tough.

This mineral oil not only takes dirt off but keeps dirt out. It fills the pores of the leather.

That is why a harness treated with Eureka is tough, pliable, shiny and new looking.

THE
IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY
Limited
Branches Throughout
Canada

IN GALLOWAY.

Trip Through Picturesque Moorland Country of Scotland.

Mile upon mile of moorland, broken only by steep and stony bluffs down whose rugged sides pour rivulets golden brown from their source among the peat mosses, and swelling in times of spate to roaring torrents—this is Galloway. In the distance the Kirkcudbrightshire hills stand out in clear blue masses, varying in tone from moment to moment with the changing lights and shades. You can see the shadows of the clouds chasing the sunlight along the heather, changing its surface from clear amethyst to deep purple, while here and there a clump of bracken already turning to gold, catches and holds the light.

Cairns of stones mark the higher points of the moor, which is intersected with loosely made mortarless walls. Villages are rare, but tiny whitewashed homesteads are dotted about here and there. In the air is an undefinable scent, something acrid and sharp, and you suddenly realize that this is the essence of the moors—bog-myrtle, and burning peat. Something faintly white is moving on the hillside. It is a flock of sheep, and if you make your way nearer through the waist-deep heather you will see the shepherd's dog, small, eager and alert, rounding them up among the rocks. There is a rush and a whirr, and a cock grouse gets up almost under your feet and lumbers heavily away crying, "Go-back, Go-back, Go-back." If he only knew it you are quite as much startled as he at the encounter.

Through it all runs, if you can apply the word to such a progress, the railway. The train stops at numerous little stations. Why not? Since there is plenty of time, and the guard enjoys a "bit crack" with the stationmaster. One is a market town, and the station is crowded with farmers—bearded brown men, with short gray eyes looking curiously light in their bronzed faces, each with his sheep dog at his heels. The conversation ended, the train continues on its way, emerging at length beyond the moors into the cultivating land. Where white farmhouses stand [illegible] over clumps of small round haystacks, and fields of corn are yellowing for the harvest. Here and there villages, each with its broad main street on which face neat cottages with spotless doorsteps, where the women stand knitting when the day's work is over. Flaming banners of scarlet tritoma clothe the [illegible] of the houses, and the children play in the wynds which open out of the main streets. But the true Galloway country is the moorland with its peat-bogs and moss-hags, its quiet lochs frequented by wild duck and teal and its great stretches of heather where the plover and curlew call to one another, and crickets sing for hours among the tussocks of coarse grass. Then, as evening falls, the scent of the bog-myrtle steals more strongly into the air—a good pure fragrance, not easily forgotten, the clear outlines of the hills are blurred by a soft blue haze, the call of the birds grows lower and less frequent and the moorland is quiet.—Christian Science Monitor."

Things You Ought To Know

The Union coal output is now about 8,000,000 tons per annum.

Lady commercial travellers are now operating in South Africa.

Rhodesia occupies sixth place among gold-producing countries.

Within the next few years millions of boxes of fruit will be exported from South Africa.

The South West African Protectorate is said to be eminently capable of growing cotton.

Merchants in South Africa are carrying far larger stocks of soft goods than before the war.

The first smelting of antimony has taken place at the Star of the Congo Mine, Katanga.

There are 52 creameries and 8 depots in South Africa. There is room for hundreds of others.

The next Associated Chambers of Commerce Congress for South Africa will meet in Joburg next September.

According to Mr. M. Rosen, outfitters in Joburg have no reason to complain of any slackness in trade.

It is said that an excellent paper can be made from mealie stalks. Every year South Africa burns paper of a very high value.

The South African [illegible] Co., Ltd., produced in 1917 [illegible] tons of calcined [illegible], which was sold to the mines of the Rand for £22,945.

About 400,000 orange trees were planted in South Africa during the last year or two, and hundreds of thousands more are being planted.

MOTHERS

REMEMBER! The ointment you put on your child's skin gets into the system just as surely as food the child eats. Don't let impure fats and mineral coloring matter (such as many of the cheap ointments contain) get into your child's blood! Zam-Buk is purely herbal. No poisonous coloring. Use it always.

50c. Box at All Druggists and Stores.

USE ONLY
ZAM-BUK
FOR CHILDRENS SORES

The Pretoria Municipality is expending £30,000 in additional abbatoirs to cope with the increase in the meat export trade to England.

The Anglo-French Land Co. of the Transvaal, Ltd., which owns important estates looks forward to a large influx of settlers after the war.

It is claimed that the sodium, cyanide and zinc used by the gold mines to the value of £[illegible] annually could be manufactured in South Africa.

Mechanical transport now forms an important feature of the cartage work at Joburg, the tonnage so hauled representing about 33 per cent of the total carted traffic.

The United States Consul at Durban states that, with the exception of soap, matches, spirits, sugar, and explosives, the great bulk of the articles in common use are imported.

There is no doubt as to the preference of every branch of South African trade for British goods. The difficulty is to obtain delivery of many articles in popular demand.

TRADE BRIEFS.

Unfavorable weather conditions have resulted in the failure of the wheat, linseed and corn crops of the Rosario district, Argentina.

Seeds will be supplied to Uruguayan farmers by the Government. Payment can be made in cash at harvest time. Crops may be insured against hail in the Government Insurance bank.

Sardines, trout, yellowtails and salmon are scarce in the Japanese markets. The Department of Agriculture and Commerce and fishery experts are discussing plans to increase the number of fish.

Road development in Peru has been assured by the passage of a highway law, by the national Congress. A road connecting Lima with [illegible] has been constructed. This will help to reduce food prices in the Peruvian highlands and will open up a previously undeveloped coffee and timber district.

A model normal school for professional and technical instruction is to be built in Brazil at a cost of $42,000. There should be an opportunity for American supplies.

South African dealers show a preference for Baltic pine, although experiments with Douglas fir have proved its superiority in several respects. An energetic advertising campaign is needed to develop the market for this wood.

New Brunswick's smelt exports in the 1916-17 season were about normal, amounting to 924,598 pounds valued at $95,092. Prices averaged slightly over 10 cents a pound.

A barium soluble factory which is being built at Palantien, Manchuria, will depend on Kwangtung for its [illegible]. Formerly the output of the Kwangtung mines was shipped to Osake.

Shanghai suffered from a coal famine this winter, while in other districts of China fuel was cheap and plentiful. This condition was due to low water in the rivers which made the floating of loaded barges impossible.

NATURAL INFERENCE.

(Buffalo Express)

"Father, are goats intelligent?"

"I don't know, my child. What makes you ask that?"

"Well, you told me that people that use their heads are intelligent, and goats use their heads an awful lot."

NERVOUS DISEASES IN THE SPRING

CURED BY TONING THE BLOOD AND STRENGTHENING THE NERVES.

It is the opinion of the best medical authorities, after long observation, that nervous diseases are more common and more serious in the spring than at any other time of the year. Vital changes in the system, after long winter months, may cause much more trouble than the familiar spring weakness and weariness from which most people suffer as the result of indoor life, in poorly ventilated and often overheated buildings. Official records prove that in April and May neuralgia, St. Vitus' dance, epilepsy and other forms of nerve troubles are at their worst, and that then, more than any other time, a blood-making, nerve-restoring tonic is needed.

The antiquated custom of taking purgatives in the spring is useless, for the system really needs strengthening, while purgatives only gallop through the bowels, leaving you weaker. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the best medicine, for they actually make the new, rich, red blood that feeds the starved nerves, and thus cure the many forms of nervous disorders. They cure also such other forms of spring troubles as headaches, poor appetite, weakness in the limbs, as well as remove unsightly pimples and eruptions. In fact they unfailingly bring new health and strength to weak, tired and depressed men, women and children.

Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The New Series

CHEVROLET FOUR-NINETY

ECONOMY

$695
f. o. b. OSHAWA

The Chevrolet valve-in-head motor is the short road to power so that Chevrolet owners find their gasoline bills very low.

The perfected mechanism means little friction, insuring minimum oil expense.

The lightness and perfect balance of the Chevrolet insure maximum tire mileage.

Electric starting and lighting system, and speedometer are part of standard equipment.

Chevrolet Motor Co. of Canada, Limited
OSHAWA, ONTARIO
WESTERN SERVICE AND DISTRIBUTING BRANCH: REGINA, SASK.

CHEVROLET

There is a Chevrolet dealer in your locality anxious to give you a demonstration. See him before you buy your 1917 motor car. Write to Oshawa for a new catalogue showing all Chevrolet models

FALCONER BROTHERS

The Home of Good Groceries

and

Solid Leather Footwear

Coffee and Tea Special for MAY, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th.

250 pounds O'Peka Coffee, a delicious healthful and refreshing drink, special price
2 pounds for 51c on above dates

This brand is sold regularly at 50c per lb. but on the above dates, by paying 1c more you get 2 full pounds

100 lbs English breakfast tea reg 50c now 40c per lb.

100 lbs un-colored Japan tea specially priced at 25c a lb.

Field Footwear

Farmers please remember we are well supplied with an extensive range in solid leather PLOW BOOTS, both black and tan, plain and with toe caps. Very reasonably priced; we have 200 pairs to sell during the month of May. Look these over when in town.

ORANGES Extra fancy Sunkist. Another shipment of these to hand. Tender, lucious, sweet and juicy, seedless. Everybody buys them.

30c per dozen, or 4 dozen for $1.00

Butter wanted. Cash paid for eggs

Falconer Bros.

Mother's Day

Honor the best mother that ever lived----Sunday May 13th is Mother's Day

The symbol of the day is a carnation —but any little attention—in fact any little act that shows a thought for the best mother in the world—that's yours—will carry a message of love and kindness equally as well as the carnation.

You wear the carnation, give mother a gift. While you honor the day by remembering mother, we are going to help by offering special values in many things suitable for mother

A nice parasol would be appreciated. We have some of the newest with black enameled handles from $1.50 to $5

A pair of silk gloves, black or white, from 50c to $1.25. Cotton gloves 25 and 50c.

Beautiful crepe de chine waists, in either black or white, any waist in store for $5.

Black Georgette crepe waists at $5, a snap.

Black silk waists at $4.

Voile waists from $1.50 to $3

NECKWEAR—Pretty bits of neck wear, and veiling to accentuate the smartness of a spring costume

A nice black Georgette crepe collar is nice for mother, we have some beauties at $1.

HOSIERY—A pair of silk hose would be a useful remembrance, we offer these at 75c to $1.50.

Also nice fine black cashmere hose at 50c and 75c.

FOOTWEAR—A fine pair of shoes or slippers, will delight her. We offer them at the old price.

B. Hilker

Spring Is Now With Us

You must have a change in the clothes you wear

For Wet, Sloppy Days A raincoat, or an umbrella. We have a lar and varied stock of them.

For the Sunshiny Days—Light underwear, prints, ginghams, muslins, zephers, cottons, and silks. We have a large stock of them and the price is rock bottom

Hosiery—In cotton, silk and cashmere. We have sold more hosiery in the past season than any other two seasons, because we have the goods, and the values are great.

Gloves—Have been hard to get, but we have been able to get hold of a nice lot of them, just in.

We take Cash or Produce of all kinds, for our goods, and invite you to come and investigate

D. GEDDES & CO.

Wallpaper, Wallpaper

HOUSECLEANING time is here and nothing shows such good results for Time and Labor spent as to freshen up your room with new paper.

Notwithstanding advances in all lines of goods, we still sell wall paper at from 4c. per roll and up. All wall paper trimmed free of charge.

Eggs taken in exchange for Wall paper . . .

Electric Vacuum Cleaner For Rent

: : J. W. Pattison : :
Furniture Dealer and Undertaker

BURGOYNE AND DISTRICT

The young people's society had a very interesting meeting on Thursday night last, when a social time was enjoyed as well as a program. President Burgess occupied the chair, while a short program of music by the orchestra and readings by Miss Rena Gowanlock, Miss Burgess and Miss Felicia Wallace were enjoyed. Mr. E. R. Sayles gave an address on "Citizenship" which was appreciated in a vote of thanks moved by Mr. Walter Gowanlock, and Mr. Lyness. Refreshments were served and a social hour spent. There were over forty young people present.

Mrs. T. G. Craig has gone to Toronto to consult about serious eye trouble.

Dwight McLachlan has returned from Detroit.

Parker Bailey is suffering from throat trouble.

Jack Chapman has been out with his new auto several times. He thinks the thing is almost as hard to guide as a fractious horse.

Seeding is very slow. Blame the weather.

Friends in this comunity are sorry to learn that Mr. Colman, Sr., is very poorly.

Sunday school commences next Sunday and the church evening service is changed to half past seven.

Rev. Mr. Graham, a young man from Hamilton preached very pleasantly in the church here Sunday. He was the guest of Mrs. Stewart while here.

The late Thomas Ferguson was a man of sterling qualities and upright character; just and generous with all men in all his dealings. He scorned a mean or underhand act. Coming here with his family of boys and girls in the early seventies, he settled on a farm two miles east of Burgoyne. Through hard work and good management he and his family made farming a success, and in the course of years several neighboring farms were added to the property.

Since the loss of his partner in life, a few years ago, he made his home with his son Erastus in the village store, during last winter, and previous, he seemed quite hearty and enjoyed conversation with acquaintances who came in on business and his passing away so quickly was an unlooked for event, although he had reached the four score years. Until health failed him he was a regular attendant at the Presbyterian church and an active supporter.

Among the pallbearers were his four sons. They and three married daughters remain to mourn his loss. The funeral took place Thursday to Burgoyne cemetery, and was largely attended.

Rev. Mr. Mann, of Tara, conducted the services. The wreath of flowers left resting on the casket was most beautiful.

UNDERWOOD NEWS

Neil Russell has purchased a Ford.

Miss C. Campbell, who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. Inkster, returned home last week.

Miss Mary Drummond, has been visiting in Kincardine.

Mr. Harvey Inkster, has moved to his farm recently bought from Geo Tennyson.

A good crowd attended Mr. Wm. Struthers' sale on Saturday. Splendid prices were realized. Mr. and Mrs Struthers leave shortly for Calgary. They will be greatly missed in the community, both in social and church work.

Farmers have started seeding here this week.

Rev. McRae, Kincardine, preached in the Presbyterian church on Sunday, in the absence of Rev McNabb.

Sacrament services are to be held in Wesley church next Sunday morning, at 11 a. m. No services at Underwood in the afternoon. Quarterly Board Tuesday at Underwood.

Underwood and Tiverton stores close Tuesday afternoons during the summer.

GRESHAM

Jack Irwin and McLean, Young, are among the latest auto purchasers.

Mr. Nelson sold a valuable horse to a Walkerton buyer.

McPhail and Fullerton bought up a fine load of cows from Toronto for the grass. Asked why they didn't buy at home, they said they could buy cheaper in Toronto.

Ernest Rose is in Toronto on business.

Howard McPhail of Kincardine, spent the week-end at his uncle's, Duncan Currie's

James Pace, is busy erecting a new slaughter house for the in-coming beefring season.

Jno. Irwin bought a fine team of colts lately.

Glamis

MARRIED—In Detroit on April 14th, Miss Charlotte McKinnon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs Donald McKinnon (formerly of 10th Con. Kincardine Township but now of Ripley) to Mr. Angus D. Martin of Huron Township. Hearty congratulations and good wishes are extended to the happy couple

On Thursday last the red cross workers here made another shipment of the following goods: 42 pairs of socks, 48 personal property bags, and 10 suits of pyjamas.

The mill has closed down here for another season.

BORN—To Mr and Mrs Alex Mc Sween, on April 9th, a son.

Four new scholars were added to the school roll on Monday.

We extending congratulations to Miss Mary Webb, who has successfully passed her Normal examinations. Miss Webb has been engaged to teach school near Southampton, and commenced duties this week.

On Thursday Mrs. McDermid, received an official delegram from Ottawa, that her son Pte. Donald McDermid had been wounded. This is the third time.

NORTH BRUCE

Some of the young people who took part in "The village Doctor", motored to Kincardine on Friday evening, to see the same play acted there.

The W. M. A. meeting at Mrs. Brown's, is postponed to Wednesday next.

Mr Wm. Airth received word of the death of his cousin, Mr. Robt Dolphin formerly of Tara, but late of Toronto. The funeral will be in Tara on Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. R. O. Daniels spent Sunday at Mrs D. Riebel's.

Preaching service in the Baptist church for the summer months, is now on Sunday evenings.

Mr and Mrs. McVittie were down from Southampton on Sunday, to Mrs. Irving McVittie's.

Rev. Dr. McDougall's induction will take place at Queen Hill on Friday afternoon of this week.

Report of G. B. ~~G~~ meeting held at A. Scholl's, 3 pairs pyjamas made, 12 present, 50 cents collection. Next meeting at W. Airth's

(Intended for last week)

Rev. Williams, of Bervie, preached in the Methodist church Sunday.

Mrs D. Riebel and Joe, drove to Teeswater, on Friday.

Mr. Alex. Brunton is breaking in a Ford, and Mr. Neil McGillivray a Chevrolet.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. McGillivray, attended the funeral of Mrs. P. J. Brown, Tiverton, on Monday afternoon.

Glamis

Miss Annie McLeod, has returned home from Detroit.

D. A. McIntosh, rural mail carrier, now uses a car.

Wilson Carr has returned to Paisley.

Dan N. McLean had a business trip to Detroit, last week.

A. B. A. Cunningham, M. L. A. (eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Cunningham) of Melville Sask., has been appointed Sheriff of that town, and commenced duties recently.

The Red Cross workers held their meeting on Thursday, May 10th.

Mr. McCauley spent Sunday afternoon with his parents in Tara. Mr. McCauley's mother is in very poor health.

Mrs. Neil Gilchrist, has returned home from Detroit.

We regret to report the continued illness of Mrs. W. J. Graham.

Clearing Sale

OF

Ladies' Skirts

50 only of Ladies' elegant skirts to be cleared at

$1.95 up to $5

The chance you have been looking for.

H. KATZ

The Bachelor Suits

$16.50

SPECIAL

The superior value in these Bachelor suits is the result of a half-century of experience. The fabrics are cold water shrunk and hand tailored assuring permanent shape, fit

Bachelor Guarantee

Should this garment fail to give satisfactory wear it may be returned to the retailer who will make full and fair adjustment.

(Signed) The Bachelor Clothing Co. Limited

Boys' Suits that will stand hard wear and look neat and dressy always from $1 to $13

Shoes for Men's and Boys' in all leather and styles. Heavy out-door shoes $3 to $5. Dress shoes $3.50 to $7.

The Big Values we are offering make it worth your while to look here before you buy

F. R. BARBER

MEN'S AND BOYS' COMPLETE OUTFITTERS

AFTER ANY SICKNESS

your nervous system is shattered; your strength is wasted; your digestion weakened; your blood impoverished.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

is the rich tonic-food to nourish your nerve-centers, repair the wasted tissue, improve your blood-power, sharpen your appetite and gradually re-establish your strength.

Get SCOTT'S for yourself, or remind some ailing friend that SCOTT'S has proven these words for thousands of others. *Look for this Trade-Mark.*

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont.

16-6

It Cleans and Safeguards

Lifebuoy Soap is always on guard against dirt and disease. In the home, at your work, for hands and face, for shampoo and bath it will be found always on the watch against germ and microbe. Withal, the rich, creamy Lifebuoy lather makes it a real pleasure to use this "super soap."

LIFEBUOY

HEALTH SOAP

The old proverb "prevention is better than cure" is another way of saying use Lifebuoy Soap. Start using it to-day and see that the children use it.

The mild antiseptic odor vanishes quickly after use.

At All Grocers—

LEVER BROTHERS
LIMITED
TORONTO

5¢

The price of Lifebouy is not altered. It still retails at 5 cents per cake.

LEGAL

W. BURGESS, LL.B., Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, &c., &c. Office, Hutton's Block. Private and other funds to loan.

Advertise it in The Times.

Advertise it in The Times.

DENTAL

W. F. POWER, D. D. S., Dentist, office over South End Store. Hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

The Port Elgin Times.

Farmers Are Invited To Discuss Their Problems In The Times

YEAR—NO. 19 PORT ELGIN, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY. MAY 9, 1917 $1.50 PER YEAR $2.00 PER YEAR TO UNITED STATES

Date of Liberal Convention Changed

On account of the cold weather, and backward seeding President Chambers has changed the date of the Liberal convention, announced last week as May 18th, to Thursday, June 7th at 2 p. m at Tara.

While the announcements were made in the local papers and the bills had been printed the latter had not been distributed. The change will be better for the farmers.

Council Rents Out Park Lots

Some financiers are Port Elgin council lors. While most towns are plowing up lots and coaxing people to take up plots, Port Elgin council had people bidding cash for the use of park lots.

Arthur Harrison and others were granted the use of the MacKay property for the season for $5.

George Fisher and others were granted the use of the north end park for the season for $10. All these places are to be harrowed and leveled in the fall.

There is still another vacant lot of property over the railroad track and others who want to show what they can do in the production line see the council.

COMING EVENTS

10c. per line
No notice less than 25c

ANNUAL MEETING of the Women's Institute on Saturday May 12th at 3 o'clock in library, a full attendance is requested.

METHODIST CHURCH—Mother's Day service next Sunday evening. Special music by the choir, assisted by the children. Address by the pastor.

BAZAAR—The Ladies' Aid of the Underwood Methodist church, will hold a bazaar on Thursday, June 21st. afternoon and evening.

MOTHERS' DAY—Will be observed in the Evangelical church this coming Sunday. Special programme in the evening. Everybody welcome.

PATRIOTIC MONEY—Families on the fund may receive their amounts at Times office Saturday May 12, at 2.30 p. m.

Major Nelson who has charge of the recruiting for Bruce county was in town Saturday. It is the intention to have a returned discharged soldier stationed in every town or centre to aid in securing recruits having them properly attested and attaching them to all branches of the service. The aid of the Bruce Preparedness League is being secured and all are asked to assist in backing up the Bruce battalion, which will soon be in the firing line. The Major is a returned veteran, having been wounded last fall. He is from Elsinore and quite well known.

NOTICE

Burgoyne Beef ring No. 2 still require 4 shares or 8 half shares, to make it a going concern. Parties wishing to secure cheap meat for the summer months will do well to take advantage of this opportunity. J. H. Webster president.

CONDENSED ADVERTISING

FOR SALE OR RENT—In Underwood a 7 roomed frame dwelling house, well finished, good floors, cement cellar, with shed and stable attached. Apply to Arch G. Mackay, Underwood. Rural phone 3.

FOR SALE—Horse and buggy. Apply Gib. McLaren.

HENS WANTED—We are paying good prices for live hens just now. Phone or drop a card to B. ZELKIND, Port Elgin.

BLACKSMITHING

N. EDIE, Blacksmithing, horse shoeing and general repairs. Tire setting a specialty.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

J. A. CHAPMAN, Official Issuer of marriage licenses, Port Elgin, Ont. Office in Muir Block.

R. C. CRAWFORD, Official Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Office at Drug Store, Port Elgin

UNDERTAKING

J. W. PATTISON, Funeral director and embalmer. Residence on premises. Rural phone No. 22.

Attention Ladies!

**New Suits
Coats and
Waists**

Right up-to-date. Just secured from the city.

Come and see them.

H. KATZ

Council meeting

The Reeve and Councillors Eidt, Pattison and McCallum were present at the meeting Friday night.

Communications read by the clerk give figures as to the cost of pumping water for factories in Southampton. The Bell company pay $180 per year to the town for all purposes. The clerk was instructed to write Kincardine.

George Gray, caretaker of cemetery asked for an increase. The present salary is $50 per year. He also asked that the price for grave digging be fixed.

The council set the rate at $3, and gave Mr. Gray an increase of $10 per year.

Mr. Brown asked for an increase for scavenging work. After discussion the council made the rate $18 a month with a bonus of $10 a year, providing he carries out a contract which will be drafted by the clerk.

Tribute to Mr. Currier

At the council meeting Friday night the following resolution was passed, which was sent to the general manager of Bank of Nova Scotia.

"That this council, representing the people of the municipality of Port Elgin deem it within their right to convey to the management of the Bank of Nova Scotia their regret that said management have seen fit to enforce a rule of the bank (under exceptional circumstances) whereby Mr. Cyril Currier (the Bank's representative here for the past six years) has been dismissed from its service and that if no underlying reasons existed other than those stated which are within our knowledge, we feel that a capable official and a most estimable citizen, one who during these trying times has won the esteem of the whole community with which he has come in contact, has been harshly dealt with. While we realize the necessity of thoroughness of system in conducting large corporations, if edicts are to go forth from heads of corporations on so slight provocation with entire disregard for the individual, then it is evident organized tyranny is not wholly existent outside of British institutions."

Miss Jessie Ridout is home from St. Hilda's College Toronto.

N. W. Rowell and T. W. McGarry are addressing recruiting meetings in Owen Sound today.

NOTICE

The I. O. O. F. intend holding divine service in the Baptist church Sunday, May 13, at 7 o'clock in the evening. All members of Denova lodge are requested to attend and all visiting brethren are invited.

Arthur Harrison, Noble Grand

Tenders for Street Watering

Tenders for street watering will be received by the clerk of Port Elgin up to 6 p. m. on Saturday, May 12th. All applicants must state price for each watering.

D. Geddes, clerk.

Dominion Day Meeting

Messrs. J. J. George, H. Blindauer, Dr. Philips, Alex Vandrick, C. E. Schwartz, R. J. Ranney, George Fisher, E. R. Sayles, D. C. Cavin, J. W. Pattison, B. Hilker, and Reeve Izzard were present at the meeting of the Dominion Day committee Friday night.

Communications were read from a pipe band organization and from a young lady piper and dancer. Also the Hand Fireworks Co. submitted figures.

Secretary stated that 39 owners of horses had been notified of our celebration.

Membership was taken up in the National Horsemen's association.

The piano rental has been changed to a lower fee. From now out anyone using the piano in this district or town, must pay $1.50, whether for patriotic purposes, church, etc, while outsiders or travelling troupes, must pay $3. A lock and key will be placed on the piano.

Hereafter the meeting nights will be Mondays at 7.30. Friday the meeting started promptly at 7.30 and was over at 8.15. Everyone is invited to these meetings and welcome. They will begin sharp, and be finished promptly. The next meeting is May 14, in the library.

Half Holiday

Beginning THURSDAY MAY 3rd, Business places in Port Elgin will close on Thursday afternoons for the summer.

POTATOES!

$ 4.25 PER BAG

A chance to get first-class seed potatoes. We have a carload coming. Order at once by phone, letter or call at

**JAMES GEORGE & SON
Port Elgin**

News in General

Watch the Buyers' Guide.

Read the ads. and save money.

Miss H. Cluly is in Kitchener.

H. D. McLaren was in Wiarton Monday on insurance business.

Mrs. Neil Bell, of Saugeen, is rather poorly in health at present.

Principal Aylesworth has the entrance class working overtime these days.

Miss Mulveney is able to be out after an attack of rheumatism.

Mrs. James Kepkey has been rather poorly of late.

Rev. and Mrs. Hallman are at Kitchener attending U. B. conference.

Town school reports will appear next week.

Arthur Curtis has secured four acres of land and will grow spuds.

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Christian, on Monday, May 7, a son.

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Wagner, Saugeen, April 26th, a son.

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Lee, Port Elgin, on May 5th, a son.

John Coulter was in Toronto Saturday.

The report of the Judges in regard to the missing line contest has not been sent in yet.

Mrs. Wm. Cameron and Mr. Stewart Cameron have returned from spending the winter in Florida.

Rev. Harry Stilwell, of Toronto, gives an address in the Baptist church Sunday morning.

H. Eby has a new Ford, also J. T. Agar. Mr. Mayhew, of Wiarton, took a Gray-Dort.

Mrs. Wyant arrived last week, and they have taken up housekeeping in the house lately occupied by Mr. Currier.

Mr. J. H. Muir sold a fine lot of beef cattle Saturday to John Coulter. They averaged 1450 lbs a piece and brought around the 12c mark.

Manitoba College has conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity on Rev. W. A. MacLean of St. Giles church, Winnipeg. As a student he preached at Kilsyth and Burgoyne Presbyterian churches.

Miss G. G. McLean, representative of the Pember Store will be at The Queen's Hotel, on Tuesday May 15, with the finest stock of human hair goods for ladies and gentlemen. Miss McLean is capable of suiting every lady and gentleman and will give them the best satisfaction in every case.

Mrs. McDougall, wife of Rev. Dr. McDougall, the new pastor of North Bruce and St. Andrew's Presbyterian churches, was quite ill last week with bronchitis but is improving. Dr. and Mrs. McDougall arrived last Monday, and are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Brown, until they are settled.

Rev. W. J. Smith, of Toronto preached in the Methodist church Sunday morning. Mr. Smith presented the Social Service side of the denominational work and solicited funds for carrying on the important work. Rev. Mr. Roadhouse of Southampton, preached in the evening.

In these times of high prices the economical housewife and general buyer of merchandise will do well to watch the local merchants' ads for money-chances.

Donald McIvor, of Ripley was fined $224 for being drunk and for having liquor off his own premises. Last week Inspector White searched the express books at Chesley for names of those who were bringing in too much booze.

On Saturday last Reeves Phelan of Greenock, Christie of Saugeen, Dobson of Bruce, and Steele of Paisley, went over that connecting link of road between Paisley and the townline of Saugeen and Bruce. They decided that the county and local grants, amounting in all to $500, should be extended in grading and gravelling as early in the summer as possible.—Paisley Advocate.

The editor of The Chesley Enterprise says: When in the hydro offices in Toronto last week we saw plans for the Saugeen power to hitch up Paisley, Port Elgin, Southampton, Walkerton and other municipalities to the new power plant. Chesley will also be changed from Eugenia to Saugeen power. Work on the Saugeen development will not begin till after the war.

The marriage was celebrated at King Ont. on April 30, of a prominent young woman, Miss Jean Cairns, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Cairns, of Huntsville, to Mr. Philip Reginald Morris, Barrister, of Hamilton. The bride was a former Port Elgin young lady, having been educated at the high school here. She also graduated at Toronto University and Osgoode Hall. She practiced law in Toronto for some time. Many friends here join with The Times in extending congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Morris. Rev. Dr. Carmichael officiated at the wedding.

The potato growing spirit received a good start at the mass meeting in the Methodist church after last Sunday evening service. Everybody has become enthused and prospects are that we will grow some 30,000 bushels of potatoes in Southampton this season—providing the crop is a good one. It would be a good idea now to have half-holiday one day each week, so that all will have an opportunity to show their ability with the hoe. The weekly half-holiday is becoming more popular each year, and most towns have now inaugurated it. In Port Elgin every place of business is closed Thursday afternoon during the summer months. Let's have the half-holiday.—Southampton Beacon.

Punk Patriotism

To the Editor of The Times:

Sir,—One of the most popular Bank managers Port Elgin ever knew is leaving town with his family this week. Why? Is it any of Port Elgin's business? From a general business viewpoint, No. From a moral and patriotic viewpoint, Yes. No one will soon forget the expressions of loyalty on the part of the banks of this country when the war first broke out. Some of the slogans were: "We replace men by women in our offices." "Those who enlist will have positions kept for their return" "Banks will do all in their power" etc. It stands to the credit of most of these institutions that these avowals have not been violated. We know nothing about the indiscretion of the late manager, but we do know that he is not capable of any serious offence, and we know that he and his wife were second to none in their gifts of money, time and influence, and that their "bit" in connection with war work was a big one, including the loss of a brother while fighting in France for every bank and banker in the Empire. And his employers knew this, too. Is it any wonder that Port Elginites are a unit in their opinion on this summary and unjustifiable dismissal, and that the offence against one is taken here as an offence against all?

Jay H. Doubleyou.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Miss Lauda McLaren is home from University.

Dr. H. Harwood of Toronto, is a guest of Miss R. McIntosh.

If you are a subscriber to The Times and change your address, don't fail to notify us.

Big crowds took occasion to visit R. C. Crawford's drug store the latter end of the week to get one cent bargains advertised. The scheme was new to this district, but the offers were eagerly taken. The first article was regular price, while the next article of the same nature cost but one cent. For instance a regular box of tooth paste cost one 25 cents, the next box but one cent. Mr. Crawford informed The Times, people came for miles around and the rush was so great the manufacturers had to rush in more goods by express. The coffee part of the sale was handled by Falconer Bros., who offered a pound of coffee for 50c or 2 lbs for 51c. Hundreds of packages were sold.

At North Bruce Presbyterian church Friday the Presbytery Bruce convened at one o'clock, to consider a call to D. C. Soules, a licentiate of Toronto Presbytery to the pastorate of Southampton church. The call was presented by Rev. J. R. Mann and supported by D. Kennedy, elder, Wm. Cameron of the Managers Board and Mr. McVittie. The call was sustained. If Mr. Soules accepts Southampton, he will be ordained and inducted on Tuesday evening May 15th, with the moderator to preside, Dr. MacDougall to preach, Rev. Robinson to counsel the pastor, J. R. Mann to address the congregation.

Pte. Eldon C. Dell

Pte. Dell is the only son of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Dell, of this place. He enlisted at Toronto, in Feb. 1916 with the Army Service Corps. In December he went over to France. Eldon is only 19 years old, and is one of the High school pupils who is doing his bit.

We sell Swift's celebrated hams, rolls, bacon, etc. All nice fresh stock and our prices are low. Call at our shop and see for yourself. Swift's make only the choicest goods. They have just the flavor you like. Try an order of Swift's from us. Phone or call. L. Hamilton, butcher.

Public Notice

The rates for the use of the piano in the town hall are: for local or district users, $1.50; for travelling troupes $3. Key and information from the secretary E. R. Sayles, Times office.

Public Notice

Parties having left logs at Underwood saw mill previous to last winter will notify us at once, as the yard will be cleaned up when sawing this spring. Flour and feed for sale at all times. Rolling and grinding Wednesday and Saturday.

Jas. Rennel
Underwood

Petition to Discharge the Overseer

Friday night the council received a petition signed by 23 ratepayers asking the council to discharge Overseer Fisher.

The document was read, but there was no discussion, except to order the paper filed.

Dr. McDougall Inducted

Friday May 4th, 1917, was a day long to be remembered in the history of the Presbyterian church at North Bruce and St. Andrew's, Saugeen. The day was pleasant and a representative congregation gathered to welcome their new Pastor, the Rev. Dr. John McDougall, late of Keady, County of Grey.

Owing to the absence of the moderator of the Presbytery of Bruce, Rev. Mr. McCallum of Tara, who had been appointed to preside at the induction, Rev. Mr. Mann of Port Elgin, was appointed as substitute to his place.

Rev. Mr. Robinson, of Tiverton, preached and conducted the Devotional services. Rev. Mr. McNabb of Underwood addressed the newly-inducted Pastor, and the Rev. Mr. Little of Paisley, addressed the people.

During the Devotional services a quartet rendered by Miss L. Lamont, Mrs. I. McVittie, Chas. Kelso and A. Bell was very much appreciated.

At the close of the induction services the newly inducted pastor was introduced to and received a warm welcome from the members of the congregation.

Lunch was then served and a very pleasant hour spent in a social way.

Dr. McDougall enters this field under very favorable circumstances. His interest in the Rural Problems of the day, leads him to devote his time and talents to the Country charge rather than to the city church. In North Bruce and St. Andrews we have a country congregation successfully struggling against the difficulties of a decreasing rural population. We hope their efforts may be still further crowned with success, and that under the leadership of their new pastor, the Lord's work may prosper even more abundantly.

Corp. Christian's Military Medal on View at Busby's

Corp. Arthur Christian, who won the Military Medal for bravery on the field, sent his medal to his mother here for safe keeping. It arrived last week, and is on view in Busby's window, along with a fine portrait of Arthur.

The medal is of solid silver, bears the King's bust, while on the other side, engraved within a wreath are the words "For bravery on the battlefield."

It will be remembered that last fall in the big offensive, Corp. Christian, held back, single handed with his machine gun, a company of Huns, until further help arrived.

Eldon Dell in the Big Push

In a letter to his parents here Eldon Dell says:

"I am still alive and kicking. Yesterday was pay-day, and I now have the wherewithal to buy writing material. We have moved again and new scenes are interesting. I am with the Canadian Corps Supply Column, and about a mile from where Fred Sees is, so I see him frequently. I saw Roy Parr the other day, and Morris Moulton about a week later. Frank Geddes and Roy Thomson were about four miles from me for some time, but I did not know it until after when Davison, Frank's cousin, told me. I receive The Times regularly. We have it much milder here now, and the country is nice. The roads are getting better and drying rapidly, so that means more work for us, and some rough stuff for the Germans."

Weather Backward in Manitoba

In a letter to The Times, Mr. D. McLaren, who is a prominent farmer and breeder of Clydesdales in Treherne, Man., says:

"Enclosed is money order for my Times to end of 1918. I should have renewed earlier, but it's one of the little things one forgets sometimes. I would not like to be without The Times, as it is the most welcome paper that comes to our house. It keeps us in remembrance of the old pioneers, and reminds us that time is passing.

"It is 25 years ago last March since I left good old Port Elgin, and I have never been back since. But I am promising myself a trip in the near future.

"It might be interesting to our friends to know that we are fairly comfortable here now. We have 1600 acres of good land, 960 of it being in one block. We have two large brick house, and both of them have all modern conveniences. Besides, these, of course, there are large barns to accommodate stock.

"The spring is backward and labor is scarce. Very little seeding done yet. Yesterday (April 24) we had a heavy snowstorm that will delay seeding pretty late for this part of Manitoba.

"Will close by wishing The Times every success, and also extending my best regards to all the old home folk."

(Mr. McLaren should not delay his visit to Port Elgin. All will be glad to see him.—Editor).

THE MARKETS

	May 9 1917	May 9 1916
Butter, per lb.	35	29
Eggs, per doz	36	20
Hogs, per cwt	15 75	10.65
Wheat, per bus	2 65	90
Oats, per bus	65	40
Flour, per cwt	7 75	
Beef, live, per cwt.	12 00	

BUYERS' GUIDE

RATES—Contracts for 500 lines or over in a year 3c a line; regular weekly users of liners, 5c per line casual users of liners, 10c per line Black type, count two lines for one.

New whitewear at South End.

See McFadden about a new buggy.

Epsom Salts, 5c a lb. at South End.

Ladies, go to B. Hilker's for your Camisoles.

See H. Katz for bargains in women's shoes and apparel.

Just arrived, 12 varieties of Gong soup at Eaton's. Try them. Five cents.

Our fruit is the best money can buy. McMurray.

Bull Dog overalls and smocks, for good wear. North End Store.

A nourishing food is Gong soup. 5c. at Eaton's.

Cheap price on soap. We are still selling soap at 5c per bar. North End Store.

Over $500 worth of men's and ladies shoes to go at less than cost. H. Katz.

If you want choice home made ice cream, try McMurray's.

Full Stock field seeds, mangel, turnip, carrot. Rennie's. North End Store.

Neilson's chocolates—once used always used—you get them at Koebke's

Flower and Garden seeds—Rennie's and D. M. Ferry's. North End store.

Cash paid for fresh eggs and butter at McMurray's.

McFadden for buggies, cream separators, implements, etc.

Ladies go to B. Hilker's for your voile waists, $1.50 to $3.00.

Seed corn to hand this week. Compton's Early, White Cap, Southern Sweet Improved Learning. North End Store.

Try Eaton's Butcher shop for Coleman's hams and rolls.

New Skirting and suiting at the South End.

See McFadden for implements. We make prices right.

See the spring coats and coating at the South End.

McFadden sells the high-grade McLaughlin buggies.

Rennie's and Ferry's garden seeds a South End.

Try Koebke for your next grocery or fruit order

The right place for men's work shirts, overalls and heavy shoes is Barber's.

Have you tried Gong's soups? They are all nice and fresh at Eaton's. Only 5c per package.

Ladies go to B. Hilker for your Georgette crepe waists $5.00. Cheaper than Eatons.

Men's guaranteed suits at $16.50 in blues, and fancy worsteds. Come and try them on. F. R. Barber.

Koebke sells Neilson's soldier chocolate. Send a bar to your soldier boy at the front

Just arrived, a splendid assortment of Misses and children's wash dresses. Prices 50c to $1.75 each. North End Store.

Our new spring suits, rain coats, shoes, shirts, etc. are priced to save dollars for you and build trade for us. F. R. Barber.

Bring your cream to Jas. George and Son, for the Walkerton Creamery. It is tested and paid for right on the spot. Call and get a can.

Arran Council granted permission to Geddes Esplen to install a gasoline pump in front of his store at Arkwright.

Miss Roy of Pt. Elgin and Miss Collins of Walkerton were the guests this week of Mrs. J. J. Smith and Miss Belle McKenzie.—Durham Review.

Court of Revision

Notice is hereby given that the Port Elgin Council will meet as a Court of Revision in the Public Library, in the village of Port Elgin, on Tuesday the 22th day of May A. D. 1917 at the hour of 8.00 p. m. to hear and determine the appeals against the Assessment roll of the said Village of Port Elgin for the year 1917.

All appeals must be in my hands by May 19.

The roll is now in my office and open for inspection.

D. Geddes, clerk of Port Elgin
Port Elgin May 8th 1917. 2 tc

Route of Fyvie Peer

The following is the route of the celebrated Clydesdale stallion, owned by Wm. Airth Co.

MONDAY—Will leave his own stable at Mr. Airth's and proceed to James Clarke's for noon, thence to Queen's hotel, Port Elgin for night.

TUESDAY—By way of Burnt Corners to Richard Webb's for noon: thence by way of Burgoyne and Elora road to John Gowanlock's for night.

WEDNESDAY—By the way of Stirton's bridge to Allan McKinnon's for noon, then to his own stable for night.

THURSDAY—At home for noon, thence by way of Goderich road to McLean's hotel at Underwood for night.

FRIDAY—Will proceed up the 6th across sideline 10, to T. Howe's, thence up 10th con. to sideline 25, and across to J. A. Howe's for night.

SATURDAY—Down the 12th to James Matheson's for noon, thence to his own stable; where he will remain till following Monday morning.

BANISH PIMPLES AND ERUPTIONS

IN THE SPRING MOST PEOPLE NEED A TONIC MEDICINE

One of the surest signs that the blood is out of order is the pimples, unsightly eruptions and eczema that come frequently with the change from winter to spring. These prove that the long indoor life of winter has had its effect upon the blood, and that a tonic medicine is needed to put it right. Indeed, there are few people who do not need a tonic at this season. Bad blood does not merely show itself in disfiguring eruptions. To this same condition is due attacks of rheumatism and lumbago, the sharp, stabbing pains of sciatica and neuralgia; poor appetite and a desire to avoid exertion. You cannot cure these troubles by the use of purgative medicines—you need a tonic, and a tonic only, and among all medicines there is none can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for their tonic, life-giving, nerve-restoring powers. Every dose of this medicine makes new rich blood, which drives out impurities, stimulates every organ and brings a feeling of new health and energy to weak, tired, ailing men, women and children. If you are out of sorts give this medicine a trial and see how quickly it will restore the appetite, revive drooping spirits, and fill your veins with new, health-giving blood.

You can get these Pills from any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A WARY LLAMA.

Museum Man Tells of Hunting at 18,000 Feet Above Sea.

Hunting the llama in the rarified atmosphere which prevails at an altitude of some 18,000 feet is told about by Alfred M. Collins, of Philadelphia, in a pamphlet issued by Wilfred H. Osgood, assistant curator of mammalogy and ornithology at the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago. The expedition of which Mr. Collins was a member with Lee Garnett Day, of New York, and representatives from the American Museum of Natural History, this city, and the Field museum, went direct to Mollendo, on the coast of Peru, and started inland on a steady climb of mountain ranges until they reached Arequipa, 7,500 feet above sea level, in the early part of January, 1915, Mr. Collins says:

"The next day we proceeded on our way, and at a point 12,300 feet above sea level, called Pampa de Arrieros, we left the train, hearing that at this point the animals we were desirous of getting were to be found. Having finally reached our hunting ground, and with a considerable amount of stored-up energy after three weeks' idleness on the steamer, it not being yet noon, we at once made arrangements for mules in order to make a hunt that day.

"After climbing several thousand feet higher, we suddenly came in sight of our game. Dismounting and starting to run after it, we suddenly realized the height at which we had arrived, our hearts beating so rapidly that it became impossible for us to continue. The rest of the day we traveled at a snail's pace after the game, which always kept in a very tantalizing way within sight, but out of range. Finding that it would be impossible for us to come up with it, we decided to return to our mules and go back to camp.

"A sudden downpour drenched us to the skin, and a little later darkness overtaking us, and the chill of night coming on, we suffered intensely from the cold. The great heat of the day, the drenching by the rain, and the sudden chilling of the air brought on all of us attacks of sorochie. It was with great difficulty that we were enabled to get back to our rooms in the railroad station and all night long the whole party suffered intensely from chills and fever.

"The next day, and for several days following, we hunted these wary animals, and each day becoming more and more accustomed to the altitude, we were able to travel not only greater distances, but at a higher altitude. Upon hearing from the Indians that there was a water hole high up on one of the mountains just below the snow line where game was very plentiful, we planned a hunt with the idea of spending a night at this water hole, believing that just before dark or early in the morning might prove to be the best time to get our game. Hour after hour we traveled, and higher and higher we climbed, finding the water hole much farther away than we had supposed and at an altitude which taxed our hearts and lungs to the utmost.

"I will never forget the night spent at this point, 18,000 feet above sea level in a little shelter of stones which had been erected by the Indians where they watched for game. What was known as a water hole consisted simply of damp soil where, even by digging, we could not get enough water to satisfy our own thirst, let alone that of our mules. All night long I was kept awake by the shaking of my companion, who had one chill after another, suffering myself all the time from a most terrific headache and gasping all night for breath. The next morning, as soon as it was light enough for us to see, we hurried down the mountain for several thousand feet, and then, as the sun came up, we fell asleep, exhausted by the experiences of the night. Not only did the altitude affect us, but the air was so dry and the wind on these mountains blew so violently that our faces and hands became badly sunburned. In addition to the entire skin coming off my face four times in ten days, my nose swelled to at least double its size, my lips were badly cracked, and almost constantly bleeding, and my hands were blistered on the palms as well as the backs.

"It is hard to imagine any animals being able to live where there is such a lack of vegetation, but these sure-footed animals grow fat there. They are seldom hunted by the white men, but the Indians are continually after them, making them exceedingly shy and difficult to obtain. While the guanaco and vicugna (llamas) were found on the same mountains, they were never found together. Those we obtained were shot at long range. A small deer, the guemal, was found on these same mountains, but much lower down, its range not exceeding an altitude of from 12,000 to 13,000 feet, while the vicugna and guanaco were found from 14,000 to 18,000 feet.

"Pampa de Arrieros is a small settlement of a couple of dozen mud houses occupied mostly by the workers on the railroad, a church, and a railroad station where we succeeded in obtaining rooms. As it was a meal station we were able to get very good food indeed. We hunted mostly from mule back, but had considerable difficulty in getting fresh mules, as the climbing was exceedingly hard on them, and it seems to be against the principles of the owners to feed them any more than what they were able to pick up for themselves, the consequence being that after a mule had been ridden for a couple of days it became so exhausted it was worthless to us.

"The gait of the guanaco is a canter or easy lope, and by bounds they attain great speed. Reddish brown on back and lighter under parts; cool grey tone of head and ears; head held erect. It has the neigh of a horse, neck of a camel, feet of deer, and swiftness of the devil. The call is a weird, tremulous sound and half idiotic neigh."—New York "Evening Post."

HAIR GOODS

—FOR—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

Mailed at lowest possible prices consistent with high-grade work.

Our Natural Wavy 3-Strand Switches at $4.00, $7.00 and $9.00 in all shades are leaders with us. Just send on your sample, or write for anything in our line.

GENTLEMEN'S TOUPEES at $15.00 and $20.00, that defy detection when worn.

MINTZ'S HAIR GOODS EMPORIUM

62 KING ST. W. HAMILTON, ONT.

(Formerly Mdme. J. Mintz).

She is Always Ready To Tell Reason Why

SHE IS RECOMMENDING DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Miss E. Demers States They Cured Her of Sick Headache and Rheumatism from Which She Suffered for Six Months.

Hull, Que., May 10—(Special)—Cured of chronic indigestion, sick headache and rheumatism, from which she had suffered for six months, Miss E. Demers, of 190 Maisonneuve street, here, gives all the credit for her cure to Dodd's Kidney Pills. She is recommending them to all her friends who suffer from kidney troubles of any kind.

"I am always ready to tell what Dodd's Kidney Pills did for me," says Miss Demers. "I am never without them in the house. My case was one of the worst.

"I had tried several medicines from the doctor and was getting no better when I decided to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. I took seven boxes and all my rheumatism, sick headache and indigestion was gone.

"When my father saw how much good Dodd's Kidney Pills had done me he began to take them for kidney trouble. He is better now."

Dodd's Kidney Pills make healthy kidneys. Healthy kidneys strain all the impurities, all the poisons, out of the blood. They are the greatest of all tonics.

OFT-INVADED ROUMANIA.

Ravaged by Macedonian, Roman, Goth, Hun, Bulgar and Magyar.

"Bravest and most honourable of all the Thracian tribes," old Herodotus called the Getae who inhabited the rich land between the mouth of the Danube and the eastern terminus of the Carpathians, capable men with bows and arrows, daredevil riders, but destined within a few short generations after the historian's death to suffer, once the nations began to dream imperial dreams, the penalties of their position. For in the fourth century before Christ, Philip of Macedon, beginning the career of conquest which was to lead his son, Alexander the Great, to the gates of the day on the borders of the Asia and the Indus, found the fertile Dobrudja a prize worth taking, and the alliance of the Getae kings a prime necessity in his campaign against the Scythians of southern Siberia.

He laid siege to their capital, but the early Roumanians, apparently, gave up without a pitched battle, preferring to die in Philip's battle with the eastern [illegible]. But when Alexander marched eastward the Getae made their first essay in the unhappy policy of neutrality unhappy, because, while they were not forced to yield their independence, Alexander's troops burned their wooden towns, and marched at will through their flourishing countryside.

Like the modern Roumanians, offered at one time the bribe of Bessarabia by the entente, these forefathers of the nation found the sweet as well as the bitter in their cup. In the first century of the Christian era their power under their king, Decebalus, had grown so great that the Emperor Domitian himself, worn with other wars, was willing to pay an annual tribute for their friendship and continued neutrality. Not ten years, however, elapsed before Trajan, needing the civilized kingdom as his outpost against barbaric Asia, swept the land twice with his legions, and rendered it for nearly two centuries to come a Roman province. It was during those years that Roman soldiers, settled on the soil in vast numbers by a government which knew how to gain and keep the loyalty of its veterans and their sons, gave to Roumanian life and language the Roman culture which has characterized them to this day.

GILLETT'S LYE
MADE IN CANADA
For making soap.
For softening water.
For removing paint.
For disinfecting refrigerators, sinks, closets, drains and for 500 other purposes.
REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

Scarcely a full century, however, went by without Roumania's becoming once more the battleground. Quadi and Marcomanni from the Austrian forest rushed the frontier in 212. In 247 at last, finding the Roumian land more of a hindrance than a help in the solution of the increasingly difficult problem of imperial defence, the legions abandoned it, leaving such colonists and natives as cared to remain behind to the mercy of Roumania's first German overlords.

For a thousand years the tide of war between eastern savagery and western barbarism rushed back and forth across the little land by the Black sea. Nomad tribes of Huns, defeated on the Roman borders in 378, devastated the fields of the discouraged peasants for a century. Then the greatest of the Huns, Attila, swept it again with fire and sword, impressed its tribesmen into his cruel service, on his way to the great battle at Chalons, where the Hun power was finally to be broken. Only for Roumania, [illegible] from the protection of Frankish-Roman armies, the exodus of these wild men was quite as horrible as their original invasion.

Avars, Bulgarians, Hungarians in their turn through the dark centuries, laid waste its fertile plains, settled for awhile, and passed on their way. Against almost insuperable obstacles, something of the old Roman language and culture, something of the old Roman fighting spirit, persisted. No foe of honor ever called the Roumanians cowards. Out of the welter of invasions, revolutions, foreign overlordships, palace murders, ignorance, there appeared at last in the latter part of the thirteenth century the two fairly stable principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia—Wallachia comprising the foot of the boot-shaped figure which Roumania makes in the curves of the Danube on the maps of the day, and Moldavia the leg running up to the Russian border.—Exchange.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

FAMOUS PASSAGE.

Straits of Messina Identified as Scylla and Charybdis.

The Straits of Messina, through which the German warships Goeben and Breslau are supposed to have slipped, eluding the eagerly pursuing British Mediterranean fleet at the outbreak of the European war, have again found a place in European despatches as the scene of a naval mishap in which warships belonging to England and Italy mistook each other for enemies after a collision in a fog and proceeded to shell one another. Concerning this narrow lane of sea between the rocky passes of Sicily and the "toe" of the Italian peninsula, the National Geographic Society's recent war geography bulletin says:

"The Sicilian and Italian banks which border the Straits of Messina for nearly twenty-five miles to the east and west are among the most luxuriant to be found in a cruise of the Mediterranean. Magnificent golden groves of lemon and orange and orchards of pomegranates with their brilliant red fruit contrast wonderfully with the flowers of the almond trees, which perfume the whole region.

"The straits are entered from the Tyrrhenian Sea on the north at the narrowest point, the distance between Punta del Faro on the Sicilian shore and the mainland lighthouse on Punta Pezzo being not more than two miles. The whole of the Calabrian coast is thickly sown with villages, some clinging to the beach, while others clamber up the sides of well-wooded hills which culminate in the towering Montalto, rising to an elevation of more than a mile above the sea. Beyond the straits to the southwest looms ever-threatening Etna, the highest volcano in Europe.

"The most important city situated on the straits is the once magnificent seaport of Messina, which boasted a population of 150,000 inhabitants before the world's most cruel earthquake of Dec. 28, 1908, tossed nearly 100,000 lives away.

"The harbor of Messina is the largest and safest in the kingdom of Italy, with a depth of more than 30 fathoms. Before the great calamity it was visited annually by more than 5,000 vessels, which brought cargoes of wheat, cotton, wool and hardware, and took away in exchange lemons, oranges, almonds, wines, olive oil and silks. Much of its commerce was and still is carried on with the mainland of the kingdom by means of a ferry line to Villa San Giovanni, only four and a half miles away, while Reggio, the chief seaport on the Italian side of the straits, and also the chief earthquake sufferer next to Messina, is ten miles to the southeast. Ferry boats ply between these points, too. Scilla, Faro, Catona, Pellaro, Scalitta and Gallati are minor towns on the shores of the straits.

"The historical records of Messina and the neighboring settlements contain many accounts of bombardments, raids and piratical descents during the Punic and Roman wars, and ravaging expeditions by Goths, Normans and Saracens, while earthquakes prior to the latest tragedy left their indelible scars from time to time, particularly in 1783. Nor has the plague spared this region. In 1740 Messina alone lost 40,000 of her population by disease, while 114 years later cholera removed 16,000.

"Homer did not accord a definite habitation for his terrible sea creatures Scylla and Charybdis, but mariners familiar with the perils of the rocks on the Italian side of the straits and with the strong eddies near the harbor of Messina saw in the mythical monsters an explanation of such dangers. Scylla was supposed to be a horrible creature with six heads and a dozen feet, who barked like a dog. She dwelt in a lofty cave from which she rushed whenever a ship tried to pass beneath, and she would snatch the unlucky seamen from the rigging or as they stood at the helm endeavoring to guide their vessels through the perilous passages. Charybdis dwelt under a rock only a bowshot away from the opposite shore. The second creature sucked in and blew out seawater three times a day, and woe to the ship caught in the maelstrom of its mouth!

Poets who came after the great Greek bard embroidered the legend to suit their fancy. Ovid, for example, described Scylla as a beautiful daughter of a sea god who incurred the jealousy of one of the immortals and was changed into a sea monster. A second transformation made her a rock perilous to navigators. Some poets described Charybdis as an old woman who seized and devoured cattle of Hercules, and in punishment for this act the demigod's father, all-powerful Zeus, cast her into the sea, where her appetite persisted, but her taste changed from cattle to ships and seamen.

GREASE IS GREASE

It may be any old kind but

MICA IS AXLE GREASE

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY Limited

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA

Spanking Doesn't Cure!

Don't think children can be cured of bed-wetting by spanking them. The trouble is constitutional, the child cannot help it. I will send FREE to any mother my successful home treatment, with full instructions. If your children trouble you in this way, send no money, but write me to-day. My treatment is highly recommended to adults troubled with urine difficulties by day or night. Address,

Mrs. M. Summers,
BOX 8 WINDSOR, Ontario.

From Emeric to America.

The name America, as you may know, comes from Amerigo, Vespucci's Christian name. And Amerigo comes from Emeric. One would scarcely expect the name of Emeric, the name of a pious Hungarian prince of the eleventh century, who was made a saint, to take the form of Amerigo in Italian, and of Amory and Emery in English. The name in German, says the Indianapolis News, but little changed from the original, is Emmerich. This obscure Hungarian saint has been a person of consequence in this world, for from his name has come that of this great continent. In the Fifteenth century, in the Italian form of Amerigo, it was bestowed upon an Italian navigator, surnamed Vespucci, and this continent, by a still further mutilation of the name, came to be known as America. When King Stephen of Hungary was choosing a name for his son, he could scarcely have imagined that the name chosen was to be the parent of the word America, and that poor old Christopher Columbus was thereby to be despoiled of a recognition that is far from being compensated for by the term Columbia.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Canton's City of the Dead.

In Canton, about eighty miles from Hongkong, there is a place known as the City of the Dead. There are 194 small houses, in each of which a corpse is lodged, at the rate of $25 for the first three months, and then at a reduced rate until the geomancers employed by the relatives of the dead person decide when and where the corpse shall be buried. Silk or paper lanterns and imitation fruit are hung from the roof. There are screens in each room between the door and the coffin. Tea, fruit and any other kind of food which the dead person liked when on earth are placed on an altar before the coffin each morning. There are cardboard servants standing about to wait on him with pipes or cardboard cups of tea. There are also two handsome paper females placed there to guide his spirit on the way to heaven.

No Celestial Explorer.

"Did you ever take any interest in astrology?"

"No," replied the matter-of-fact man. "I can account for all but the hard luck and temperamental peculiarities I care to by conditions right here on this earth."—Washington Star.

HOUSE OF HAPSBURG.

For Centuries Dominant Factor in European History.

Of the greatness of the House of Hapsburg, from a historical point of view, there is no end of. Hapsburgs have been dukes and archdukes of Austria since 1282, kings of Hungary and Bohemia since 1526, and emperors of Austria since 1804. They have also been Roman emperors, kings of Spain, and German kings, and in the reign of the Emperor Charles V., when the house reached the summit of its greatness, the Hapsburg dominions spread themselves over some of the greatest and wealthiest states of Europe.

The history of the House of Hapsburg is contemplated to the last degree; any just consideration of it would involve the writing of a very large part of European history. Nevertheless, complicated as it is, perhaps no other royal house presents such marked characteristics, or has preserved, through the centuries a general policy so unchanged and unchanging. In the early days of their history the Hapsburgs were famous for the way in which they increased their possessions by judicious marriages, and they have been famous for this ever since. It was thus that they first obtained possession of Bohemia, and it was thus also that they first obtained possession of Hungary. It was through his marriage with Mary, the daughter and heiress of Charles the Bold of Burgundy, in the fifteenth century, that Maximilian I. obtained possession of the Netherlands and other rich lands belonging to the famous duke; and in many other directions, by the same means and by other means, they added steadily to their inheritances.

The name Hapsburg, which is a variant of the older name Habichtsburg, or Hawk's Castle, was taken from the Castle of Hapsburg, built on the banks of the Aar, not far from its junction with the Rhine, by the bishop of Strasburg in 1020. The Hapsburgs, however, do not begin to come certainly into history until the closing years of the twelfth century. About that time we find one Albert styling himself Count of Hapsburg, and increasing the area of the Hapsburg lands with all the characteristic Hapsburg astuteness. Some seventy years later, a Hapsburg in the person of Rudolph, was seated on the German throne, and thence onwards they were foremost figures in European history.

Amongst the notable reverses incidental to their history in the Middle Ages must be mentioned the revolt of the Swiss. The Swiss people had chafed for many long years under the rule of the Hapsburgs, and the open struggle continued for nearly two centuries. Duke Leopold I. was defeated at Morgarten in 1315, and Leopold III. at Sempach in 1386, and so it went on, until the signing of the "Perpetual Peace," in 1474, ended the rule of the Hapsburgs in Switzerland.

It was, however, within a comparatively short time of this reverse that the House of Hapsburg had reached the height of its power. Charles V. was Emperor. He had succeeded to all the hereditary lands to the Hapsburgs, and to the power and prestige which flowed to him as head of the Holy Roman Empire was added the wealth and commerce of the Netherlands, of Spain, and of the Spanish colonies in America. In Italy, he ruled over Sardinia, Naples, Sicily and the duchy of Milan, whilst to large inherited possessions in the Netherlands he added Groningen, Gelderland and the bishopric of Utrecht. At the same time his brother Ferdinand was ruler over the Austrian archduchies and Tyrol, Bohemia, with her dependent provinces, and a considerable part of Hungary. Thus the House of Hapsburg had really only one rival in Europe, and that was the House of Valois France, and it was the Valois that the Hapsburgs measured swords so grimly, some two hundred years later, during the war of the Spanish Succession. The Austrian Hapsburgs fought long and bitterly with Louis XIV. of France for the Spanish possessions of the house, but the Grand Monarque was too strong for them, and, by the peace of Rastatt, Spain, passed from the Hapsburgs to the Bourbons.

The next great landmark in the history of the Hapsburgs is, perhaps, afforded by the reign of Maria Therese in the eighteenth century. The story of how her father, Charles VI, tried to secure her possessions; how he issued the famous Pragmatic Sanction, which declared that the Hapsburg monarchy was indivisable, and that, in default of male heirs, a female could succeed to it, how he spared no ingenuity in securing the assent of all the powers to the arrangement; how, immediately on his daughter's succession, many of these powers threw it aside, and clamored to possess themselves of Hapsburg lands, and how Maria Theresa finally triumphed, make up one of the great stories of history.

And so, by way of the treaties of Paris and Vienna after the Napoleonic wars, treaties which were highly favorable to the Hapsburgs, we come to the year 1848 and the accession of Francis Joseph. The rest is the story of yesterday.—Christian Science Monitor.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gents,—I cured a valuable hunting dog of mange with MINARD'S LINIMENT after several veterinaries had treated him without doing him any permanent good.

Yours, etc.,
WILFRID GAGNE,
Prop. of Grand Central Hotel.
Drummondville, Aug. 3, '04.

Will It Work Both Ways?

Mrs. Brown—The trousers which I have washed for the boy have shrunk so much that the poor child can hardly put them on.

Her Friend—Try washing the boy, and he might shrink too.

The man who works in a match factory isn't necessarily an optimist just because he makes light of things.

ISSUE NO. 19, 1917

HELP WANTED.

WANTED — PROBATIONERS TO train for nurses. Apply, Welland Hospital, St. Catharines.

LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN and light sewing at home, whole or spare time; good pay; work sent any distance; charges prepaid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Co., Montreal, Que.

WANTED—CARD ROOM HELP FOR Woolen Mill. Cleaners and Tenders for day and night work. For particulars, apply to the Slingsby Mfg. Company, Limited, Brantford, Ont.

MONEY ORDERS.

THE SAFE WAY TO SEND MONEY is by Dominion Express Money Order.

Dawn.

Somewhere the snipe now taps his tiny drum;
The moth goes fluttering upward from the heath;
And where no lightest foot unmarked may come
The rabbit, tiptoe, tries his shiny teeth
On luscious herbage, and with strident hum
The yellow bees fluttering from flower to flower
Scatter from dew-filled cups a sparkling shower.

The meadowsweet shakes out its feathery mass;
And zephyrs wings that stir the silent eaves,
Bearing abroad faint perfumes as they pass,
Thrill with some wondrous tale the fluttering leaves,
And whisper secretly along the grass
Where gossamers, for day's triumphal march,
Hang out from blade to blade their diamond arch.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Natural Refrigerators.

At Thompson Falls in Western Montana there is a well from which a small current of air constantly flows. In summer the air is at 35 Fahrenheit, which is about that of a scientifically constructed refrigerator.

The owner of the land on which the of tightly fitted lumber over the well well is found has built a small room which is right beside the house. In this room he keeps all the perishable food that his family uses. His store is not far away, and he built a room in the basement of that building that is connected with the well by an underground pipe. In the pipe there is a damper that can be closed or opened by means of a chain that runs up through the floor to the office above. There he keeps all the perishable merchandise that he has for sale.

The current of air is very nearly constant in temperature, says Youth's Companion. In the winter it is warmer than the outside air, and the storeroom can be used to keep articles from freezing.

No satisfactory explanation of the reason for this current of air has been found. No open passage was encountered when the well was dug, but the current seemed to come from every direction through the gravel at the bottom. At the opening in the basement of the store the force is sufficient to blow a handkerchief, held in both hands straight out, and a hat placed in the entrance of the pipe is at once blown out.—Exchange.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

MODERN RUSSIA.

The first great military victory of modern Russia was gained on the bloody field of Poltava, when the army of Charles XII. of Sweden was completely defeated by the forces led by Peter the Great.

The ambitious and powerful Swedish monarch began his Russian invasion of 1707 at the head of 45,000 well trained veterans, following almost the same route as was chosen by Napoleon more than a century later.

In the first clashes he was successful, but he pursued the Russians with such haste and recklessness that his army was soon hopelessly involved in swamps and marshes. Peter reorganized his force and made his stand at Poltava, and the battle fought there on July 8, 1709, ranks among the greatest in history.

The Russian bear, often whipped, now fought ferociously. The Russians overpowered the army of Charles XII. by force of numbers. Charles XII. was wounded before the battle commenced and directed the movements of his ragged and half starved troops from a litter, in which he was carried about the field.

The Russian artillery worked havoc in the arms of the Swedish king, but Charles, with a few men, managed to escape and made his way to Turkish soil, where he found refuge from the wrath of the Czar.

A Cause of Drowning.

In swimming under a hot sun the body is submerged at a low temperature, while the full force of the sun beats on the unprotected head. To add to the obvious dangers of such a state of things the blood is forced into the head by the pumping action of the limbs in swimming, thus causing the arteries in other parts of the body to be overfilled. The consequence is often a violent headache, which may be followed by insensibility. The swimmer sinks and unless help is at hand adds another to the long list of the mysteriously drowned.

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

SPECIALISTS

Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin, Kidney, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases.

Call or send history for free advice. Medicine furnished in tablet form. Hours, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Consultation Free

DRS. SOPER & WHITE
25 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

Please Mention This Paper.

GERMANS NOW REALIZE THEY CANNOT WIN

Hindenburg Must Prove His Genius or Be Scapegoat —Fleet's Schemes.

HATE FOR BRITAIN

Foe Knows That After the War Her Competitor Will Be There.

London Cable — (Special correspondence of New York Sun)—Advices from Berlin received through neutral sources which are able to get the benefit of observations of travellers in Germany, make it pretty apparent that Von Hindenburg must presently demonstrate his claims to military genius, or else pass into the rather large category of exploded myths which this war has produced.

In Germany nearly everybody still believes that Von Hindenburg is a sort of Teutonic Napoleon. If his policies are successful he will win the renown of both a Bismarck and a Von Moltke; indeed, he is being credited now with controlling the naval as well as the military policy of the country, and with a very large share in framing the civil programme.

On the other hand, in England Von Hindenburg has for a long time been looked upon as a sort of figurehead, and the belief is that the German public is somewhat the victim of a confidence game. Gen. Ludendorff is credited by the best informed people in England with the real thinking power in the whole German military scheme. Certain it is that Ludendorff is highly respected by most British military men and that there is no such sentiment of fear and reverence for Von Hindenburg as was once inspired by Von Moltke and by Napoleon.

Why the Von Hindenburg myth should have been so seriously propagated and built up is explained by men who know most about the political conditions of Germany. They say that Von Hindenburg is to have the responsibility, and that if he fails the failure can be credited to him, while the house of Hohenzollern sidesteps the responsibility.

CHANGE IN VIEW.

The idea of Germany winning a great victory has been pretty rapidly going out of the conception of Germans who are informed about conditions. As they view it now the game from this time on must be one partly military and partly diplomatic; a game of fixing along and utilizing every opportunity of whatever sort, in the hope of getting as satisfactory a peace as may be. The Germans have a [illegible] more confidence in their military than in their diplomatic organization, consequently it has been the part of discretion to put forward a distinctly military man at this time.

Whether the real military brain is that of Von Hindenburg or Ludendorff, it has got the idea that the German armies cannot be expected to conquer Germany's enemies. The latter are too numerous, their resources are too great and they have so long avoided overwhelming disaster that they have been able to pull themselves together and at last overmatch Germany.

It was this consideration that induced the German determination to defy all civilization and inaugurate the unrestricted submarine campaign. The one enemy that Germany particularly feared was Great Britain, whose great wealth and productive power, taken together with the inaccessibility of her territory, made her the mainstay of the Entente Allies. Great Britain could not be invaded, and the Zeppelin raids had been thoroughly tried out in the unsuccessful effort to demoralize her industrial organization.

Ever since the early stages of the war it seemed to have been a sort of German policy always to keep England in fear of a possible invasion. Nobody knew whence the story came, nor how it suddenly got circulation everywhere in London. The story was that a descent on the English east coast was imminent. Everything was prepared for it. A great fleet of transports had been brought together by the Germans and troops had been prepared for the invasion.

SCHEME OF INVASION.

It was alleged that at the proper time a small number of transports outside the shelter of an invading expedition, would put off [illegible]. Covered by the high seas fleet, and surrounded by a great stream of destroyers and submarines, the dash would be made toward the English coast, and, of course, the British Grand Fleet would have to come out of its base in the Orkneys and give battle.

The Germans, to continue describing this alleged plan, counted on their submarines and destroyers and Zeppelins to work havoc with the British fleet and ultimately even if a victory were not secured, to force it or draw it away from the line on which the invasion was to be attempted. Then, when the sea route was cleared, the real transport fleet, numbering perhaps 100 or more vessels, would end [illegible] and make the desperate dash for England.

As most recently circulated in this country this story was so complete as to contain even the approximate date on which the invasion was to be undertaken.

There was no invasion, and probably there was no plan for one. Such canards are commonly attributed to German inspiration, with the motive of keeping England nervous and preventing the transfer of all her available forces to fields of war outside the United Kingdom.

Early in the war this kind of strategy worried a good many people in England but it is no longer very effective. Nevertheless, it is an almost universal belief that if things go bad by sea and land this summer for Germany the war will not be allowed to end without a tremendous effort by the German navy, and very probably an effort based on some such plan as is here suggested.

It is assumed in Entente circles, and seems to be understood by the Germans as a part of the Entente policy, that if Germany is definitely defeated the Allies will take her fleet away from her. The Wilhelmstrasse would rather see the high seas fleet at the bottom of the ocean than in the possession of England and France.

KAISER'S PART IN WAR.

Just how active and important a part the Kaiser is taking nowadays in the direction of naval and military affairs is the subject of much interest and inquiry. There is a good deal of testimony that he has practically turned over all military authority to the General Staff, and by his own desire is less and less consulted. Matters which formerly were required to be referred to him before action should be taken are said now to be determined by the military chiefs without his interposition.

On the other hand the Kaiser is represented as taking a constantly increasing interest in what may be called the social questions of the war. He frequently sends for and interviews nurses, surgeons, physicians, civil officers who have been dealing with problems of food, distribution and supplies, industrial leaders, financiers and captains of enterprise.

One nurse who had served in hospitals in Russia was questioned at great length about conditions in that country, the feelings of the people about the war, whether young men were still employed on the police forces of the city and such lines of investigation. To the men of business and affairs in his own country the Kaiser has devoted much time and consideration to problems of reconstruction after the war.

He seems to have become obsessed with the idea that even if Germany is fated to lose he will be absolved from responsibility which will be shunted off on the shoulders of the military clique.

Then he will be able to appear as the patron saint of industry and enterprise, the advance agent of prosperity, the little father to his afflicted people and build himself up once more in their confidence and affection.

On this side of the water nearly everybody has given up speculating about the strange processes of the German community mind. It is apparently pretty well established now that as long as five or six months ago the Kaiser yielded his assent to the policy of submarine frightfulness, being moved by the argument that this was the only way to break England.

It might prove a desperate measure, but Germany's situation was desperate and would continue so as long as England should be permitted to keep her own soil and people and industries [illegible] from the war, feeding up the resources of her empire to her allies while herself able also to maintain her control of the seas and to contribute five millions of soldiers who could be utilized in whatever way [illegible] needed them.

The Kaiser is depicted as being in complete harmony with the universal sentiment of German hatred toward England. He looks upon her allies as accomplices who have been duped. In his view, the only complete and utterly disastrous conclusion of the war that could now overtake Germany would be to have England emerge unscathed, still in possession of her navy, of her supremacy in merchant marine and able to carry through without bankruptcy.

People who have had the best opportunities to analyze this German state of mind say that the German bureaucracy believes that France never was a dangerous rival to Germany in the industrial and commercial field, and will come out of the war far more weakened than Germany, even though the nominal result should be a French victory and a German defeat.

As to Russia, the Germans treat her with perfectly frank contempt; she cannot possibly be organized into the status of a real rival to Germany in any of the chosen fields of German enterprise.

But with England it is very different. Unless England can be broken the Germans realize that she will come out of the war stronger than ever and that her power will not be used sparingly when it comes to the paying terms from Germany.

BIG CAPTUR S DURING AFRIL

British Forces Took 19,343 German Prisoners,

257 Guns, 227 Trench Mortars, 470 Machine Guns.

London Cable — "During the Month of April," says the official report from British headquarters in France to-night, "we have taken in the course of our offensive operations 19,343 German prisoners, including 393 officers. In the same period we also captured 257 guns and howitzers, including 98 heavy guns and howitzers, 227 trench mortars and 470 machine guns. In addition to these we captured many of the enemy's guns, howitzers, trench mortars and machine guns have been destroyed by our artillery fire.

"Marked activity in the air continued yesterday and during the night. In the air fighting eight German machines were brought down by our aeroplanes, two of which fell in our lines; nine others were driven down out of control. Another hostile machine was shot down. Nine of our aeroplanes are missing."

The afternoon report said: "We made a successful raid last night north of Ypres, and captured a few prisoners. Elsewhere there was nothing of special importance."

The cause for triumph in the field does not always triumph in history.—Garfield.

STREET RIOTS IN PETROGRAD

Bombs Thrown, and General Killed On Monday.

May Day, However, Passed Off Quietly.

Petrograd Cable — There were street disorders here yesterday during which bombs were thrown.

Major General Kashtalinski was killed.

The executive committee of the Workmen's and Soldiers' delegates to-day placarded the city with the following proclamation:

"Yesterday many regrettable incidents occurred in the capital, notably an unknown young man killed General Kashtalinski. Shots were fired on a group of political demonstrators and bombs were thrown.

"Some individuals, posing as members of the executive committee, arrested landed proprietor Lodyjenski.

"Only madmen or enemies of national liberty are capable of such revolting acts, which might compromise the Russian revolution. The executive committee condemns them severely, and appeals to all citizens to prevent a repetition of such acts as would provoke anarchy and a disorganization of the forces of the revolution."

QUIET ON MAY DAY.

Petrograd Cable — The Russian capital to-day inaugurated its first great May Day fete without fear of opposition from any reactionary quarter. The weather was beautiful and numberless processions passed along the streets throughout the day.

Everything passed off in perfect order, although 1,000,000 persons participated in the parades. The Government had proclaimed the day a general holiday and all the Government offices, and even the restaurants in the city were closed.

SUBMARINE AS LEVER TO PEACE

Germans Are Relying On U-Boat to Beat Britain.

Down On Austria for Apparent Weakening.

London Cable — A despatch to The Daily Chronicle from Amsterdam says:

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's speech, which is expected to define more fully than before the Entente war aims, will be delivered to the Reichstag, according to a telegram from Berlin, on Thursday. It is expected that he will go no little length towards satisfying the demands from nearly every German party that the country's position and attitude should be clearly defined.

Meanwhile the Austrian keenness for peace is introducing considerable friction in the relations between the Central Empires. A well-informed correspondent in Germany of The Amsterdam Tyd has in this connection something interesting to say. His statement is as follows:

"Semi-official utterances in The Vienna Fremdenblatt, which are inspired by Count Czernin regarding the desired peace without annexation, have caused great dissatisfaction in the German Centre and Conservative circles. This dissatisfaction is quite understandable when it is remembered with what firm belief these circles are animated with regard to the submarine war, which, they think, will bring Britain on her knees in a few months. Even if these circles do not believe any longer in complete victory as they did at the beginning of the war, they still regard it as [illegible] to let Vienna [illegible] and so give evidence of a feeling [illegible]."

PREMIER TALKS TO OFFICERS

Tells Wounded of Empire Changes by War.

Praises Spirit of the Canadian Soldiers.

London Cable — Very few people in these islands and very few people in the Dominions beyond the seas realize the revolutionary changes that have taken place in the Government of the Empire, even within the past few weeks. There are at this time two Cabinets in session, each of which counsel the Crown and Canada and acts. The British War Cabinet advises the Crown with regard to measures which have to do with the prosecution of the war, as it more particularly concerns the British Isles. The Imperial War Cabinet advises his Majesty in connection with matters pertaining to the stupendous effort of the whole Empire. The Imperial War Cabinet is not to be confused with the Imperial War Council, which has no executive power."

The above formed part of the most instructive, eloquent address delivered yesterday by Premier Borden to the convalescent Canadian officers at the Perkins Bull hospital. Sir Robert said he was proud to have the privilege of addressing men who had responded to the call of honor and suffered in the cause of liberty. General Smuts had recently mentioned that Canada has already sent overseas a much larger army than the whole Empire sent to South Africa. General Smuts had also stated that what was more important to the army than equipment or resources was the object for which it was fighting.

"The manhood of Canada is going forth to war that the liberties of man be saved and democracy maintained against the assault of autocratic militarism. The spirit of the Canadian soldiers is a beautiful thing. It cannot be that Canada, as a nation, will escape the ennobling influence of this splendid moral force. I do not think we realize the momentous events transpiring or the responsibility that belongs to each and everyone of us to play a noble part."

Continuing, Sir Robert outlined the momentous changes occurring in the administration of the affairs of the Empire, a league of independent nations, each responsible to the same Crown. The British Parliament, in future, will pay attention to matters peculiar to the British Isles, as will the Canadian Parliament to matters Canadian and the Ontario Legislature to Ontario affairs. All these Governments are responsible to the same Crown. A great Imperial Parliament will deal with the affairs of the Empire.

180 PRISONERS IN ROCK CAVE

German Positions Are of Strongest Character.

No Big Fighting On Western Front.

With French Army, Cable — Prisoners were still being brought in to-day as a result of yesterday's French success between Reims and Moronvilliers, and two fierce, though unsuccessful, German counter attacks to the northeast of Mont Haut.

Combatants who have taken part in the recent fighting declare that the German positions are of the strongest character and the resistance most obstinate. A French assaulting wave of infantry found a deep cavern at the foot of a steep cliff in Chivy Ravine, west of Craonne, into which the Grenadiers threw grenades while their comrades continued to advance up the slope.

When they arrived at the top they observed a column of smoke pouring out of a hole on the summit of the plateau, and soon afterwards a crowd of Germans, numbering about 200 in all, came out, having climbed 150 steps through a chimney cut in the solid rock from the cavern below. The French scaled the cliff quick—quicker than the Germans had gone up the stairs and they took all the Germans prisoner.

A German officer was caught while in the act of telephoning to his headquarters. He surrendered, holding his arms up with the telephone receiver in one hand.

BRITISH REPORT.

The official report from British headquarters in France to-night reads:

"An enemy [illegible] party was driven off, with loss, early this morning, north of Atrecourt-en-Gohelle. During the day the artillery was active on both sides, north of the Scarpe and in the neighborhood of Ypres.

"Many air fights occurred again yesterday. Ten German aeroplanes were brought down, one of which fell in our lines. Six other hostile machines were driven down out of control by our aeroplanes. A seventh was shot down in our lines by gunfire. Four of our machines are missing."

FRENCH REPORT.

Paris Cable — Wednesday's official statement says:

"The two artilleries were [illegible] particularly in the regions northwest of Rheims and in Champagne, in the sectors of Moronvilliers and Auberive. An isolated operation gained ground for us in the wood west of Mont Cornillet."

HEAVY AIR LOSS DURING APRIL

Enemy Lost 366 Planes, and Allies 348.

Greatest Month Since the War Began.

London Cable — The Times says seven hundred and fourteen aeroplanes were brought down on the western front in April. There has not been a month of such fighting since the war began, and the losses never reached such a tremendous figure. July ranked first when the allied offensive on the Somme began, there were [illegible] British, French and German machines brought down, and the figure was 189 in August. In September, when the losses reached the highest mark, it was [illegible].

This total of 714, which is compiled from the daily communiques of the British, French and German headquarters, is made up as follows:

German machines	366
British	147
French-Belgian (with the necessary qualification that the German claims are trustworthy)	201

ACTIVE ON STRUMA FRONT.

London Cable — The following official report from the Macedonian front was given out here to-day:

"On the Struma front the enemy artillery showed increased activity against our positions at Nevolen and Karajakoi Zir. On the Doiran front an enemy aeroplane was shot down in flames, falling in our lines."

HUN BIG GUNS' EYES ARE GONE

Allied Fliers Have Rendered German Planes Useless.

Foe Machines Rarely Cross Lines Now.

Washington Report — How the British and French are maintaining practical control of the air over the western battle front was graphically described here to-day by Major L. W. B. Rees, of the British Flying Corps, who himself once routed single-handed a squadron of ten German raiders, and is one of the few Englishmen to receive both the Victoria Cross and the Military Cross.

While the Allied operations are conducted almost entirely beyond the German lines, the Major said, the German machines now cross over the Allied lines only rarely in raiding parties. The British fly on three levels, he explained, with three kinds of machines. The lowest are the artillery directors, who circle about in big figure eights about 6,000 feet above the enemy trenches and flash back directions to the British gunners by wireless. Above them at 10,000 feet are the heavy fighters with two men to a machine and able to keep the air for four hours at a speed of 110 miles per hour. At a height of 15,000 feet are the single man light fighters, capable of 130 miles and of ascending the first 10,000 feet in ten minutes.

The Germans, Major Rees said, have given up all attempts to guide their artillery by airplane and seek only to smash up the Allied reconnaissance over their lines. Their machines are largely of one class, therefore, fast heavy fighters, generally biplanes which are continually seeking to sweep down on the British artillery observers and send them to the ground before the British fighting patrols can reach them. Recently, however, he said, the Germans had developed another light fighting machine, which by climbing to 20,000 feet, seeks to overtop the British light fighters and clear them out.

British losses have been running recently as high as thirty to forty machines a day because of the extraordinary chances taken over the enemy's lines, according to the Major. As a rule they go out in squadrons of six, divide into three pairs and prepare to swoop down in unison on any German machine that may come on.

Major Rees gave it as his opinion that the British had defeated the Germans in every way in the air and deprived them of invaluable reconnaissance power. The Zeppelin, he said, is now practically useless as a military weapon. Raids over undefended places in England still continue occasionally, but the defences of fortified towns are so powerful that it is almost certain destruction for a Zeppelin to come near them. They are practically never used near the battle line.

Germany's whole artillery observation, Major Rees declared, is conducted by means of captive balloons. A short time ago the British and French made a combined attack at 4 p.m. and knocked down every captive balloon from the North Sea to Switzerland. Not for three days did another balloon appear in sight, he said.

Major Rees stated that the purpose of his coming to Washington with the war mission was largely to tell the American aviation experts of the results of England's two and a half years of experience in flying. All the patents and designs used in British machines, he said, would be available for the Government, with any other information in the possession of the British Flying Corps.

EMPIRE COUNC L FOR REPRISALS

Backed Up Allies' Late Raid On Freiburg.

No More Unless Hospital Ships Suffer.

London Cable — [illegible] the Government [illegible] the question of the recent bombing of Freiburg by French [illegible] of retaliation for [illegible] by the German [illegible]. The [illegible] declared there was a strong feeling throughout the entire country against such reprisals.

Earl Curzon of Kedleston, member of the War Council, replying for the Government, said that after the [illegible] outrage against the hospital ship Asturias the War Cabinet had decided to execute the threat of reprisals made in January.

"We consulted the French upon the matter," Earl Curzon continued, "and they heartily approved of the step, and expressed a desire to co-operate. [illegible] was then decided to carry out the bombing raid on Freiburg. The Government, moreover, consulted the Imperial War Conference, which also concurred, and it was also decided that no reprisals would be undertaken after this, if the Germans spared their attacks on hospital ships.

It was too early, Earl Curzon added, to say whether the reprisal had been successful, but there was evidence that it had a salutary effect. He said the French had announced they would take back German prisoners on their hospital ships.

An official British Admiralty statement issued recently said in consequence of German submarine attacks on British hospital ships, a large squadron of British aeroplanes had carried out a reprisal bombardment the previous Saturday on the German town of Freiburg, and that many bombs had been dropped, with good results.

The following day the Berlin War Office said eleven persons had been killed and 27 injured in the air raid.

TOLL OF SUBS. FOR ONE WEEK WAS 51 SHIPS

British Admiralty Believes Maximum Reached—Hope for U. S. Aid.

AMERICA WARNED

Conference of Governors to Take Message to States—Working On Defence.

London, May [illegible] — Commenting on the weekly submarine return which is much the same as last week, the Admiralty officials said that while the situation was undoubtedly serious, they considered that the Germans had probably reached their maximum of destructiveness. It is reckoned they can turn out from two to three new submarines a week and for a time the navy had been able with its counter-measures to keep pace with that. Great importance is attached to the co-operation of the United States navy in the submarine [illegible] and all the experience of the British Admiralty is being put freely at the disposal of Admiral Sims. It is hoped that American ingenuity will throw fresh light on the difficult problem. One trouble lies in getting shipmasters to follow the Admiralty instructions, and some losses are ascribed to their refusal to sail without lights at night. Naval officials have also received with gratitude splendid catches of deep-sea fish killed by mine explosions.

The announcement says:

"Arrivals of all nationalities, over 100 tons, 2,716; sailings, 2,690.

"British merchantmen sunk by submarines or mines, over 1,600 tons, including three not previously recorded, 38; under 1,600 tons, including one not previously reported, 13.

"British vessels unsuccessfully attacked, including two not previously recorded, 24.

"British fishing vessels sunk, including two not previously recorded, 8."

WASHINGTON ALIVE TO MENACE.

Washington, May 2 — The enormous inroads on the world's shipping made by German submarines within the last few weeks has brought to American Government officials a full realization of the disaster that faces the United States and the allies if the undersea warfare is not checked.

Governors and state representatives—here to-day for the national defence conference—will take home to their people a message from the Government emphasizing the menace to America and urging that there must be the fullest co-ordination by the states in war preparation if Germany is to be defeated.

Secretary Lane told the conference that the great destruction of ships was threatening the existence of Great Britain and France and menacing the United States. No one, he said, knew the exact number of ships lost recently but estimates put last week's submarine toll at 400,000 tons. Later he explained that his estimate probably was too high.

Secretary Lansing in a statement during the day declared the seriousness of the submarine situation could not be exaggerated, and that it was time the country awoke to the facts. Reports to the State Department give a total of eighty vessels lost in one week, figures much higher than any contained in recent British announcements.

The British mission [illegible] that the rate of destruction in recent weeks had continued unchanged and that it showed no alarming increases. All members agree the situation is critical, however, and that the combined shipbuilding facilities of the world can [illegible] the [illegible] if their output is [illegible].

[illegible] the Government's [illegible] a more direct [illegible] the country's shipping and shipbuilding facilities. Chairman Denman of the Shipping Board [illegible] estimates had reached the board [illegible] of shipping sunk in one week.

The present world's ship tonnage is estimated at less than 30,000,000 tons. [illegible] the entire loss in tonnage due [illegible] was put at a little more than [illegible] tons, or some 162,000 tons a month.

Experts in the Federal department [illegible] are working night and day on electrical devices with which it is hoped to combat the submarine.

5 TONS DUCKS DROWNED

[illegible]

OVER 2,000 IN MILITIA DEPT

Ottawa Cable — A return tabled in the Commons to-day by the Minister of Militia shows that there are now 2,018 temporary and permanent employees in the Militia Department. In 1911 the number was only 103. War business accounts for the increase. Some of the new branches include the following: Separation allowance and record office 642, [illegible] branch 21.

There are times in the stock market when even the bull has to grin and bear it.

Can you afford to be without The Times?

Potatoes!

- Produce - Produce -

This is the present duty of every farmer and household. The world faces a food shortage.

POTATOES, it is proven will produce more food matter on one acre than any other crop. Therefore it is a patriotic duty to plant every available spot with potatoes

Lots of Seed Potatoes

We have coming, about **MAY 15th,** a carload of Prince Edward Island potatoes, recommended for seed.

Price per 90lb bag $4.25

Get your order in at once, as this lot will be picked up quickly.

Eggs 38c per doz. - Butter 35c per lb

N. McGillivray
North End Store

BANK OF HAMILTON

Established 1872.
Capital Authorized, $5,000,000
Capital Paid-up, - $3,000,000
Surplus, ... $3,500,000

Encouragement

THE owner of a bank account not only enjoys his own respect, but of his fellow men. Because of his saving habits he is enabled to grasp the opportunities that are lost to the man without means.

The Savings Department of the Bank of Hamilton offers every encouragement to to the small depositor.

PORT ELGIN BRANCH
R. J. RANNEY, MANAGER

40-C

Children's
Ready-to-Wear
Garments

In prints, galateas, and other cotton materials, at the cost of materials only, much below to-day's values.

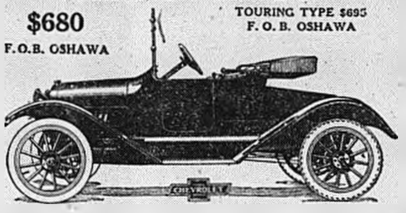
Children's aprons at 15c	Rompers and play suits from 40 to 75c
Childrens dresses, good styles, 40c to 50c	Womens' overall aprons and house dresses 50c to $1.25
Middies at 50 cents	

We pay Cash for Eggs.
Produce wanted.

See our big display in our north window

South End Store
N. McGillivray & Co.

The New Series
CHEVROLET
FOUR-NINETY ROADSTER
$680
F.O.B. OSHAWA
TOURING TYPE $695
F. O. B. OSHAWA



CHEVROLET FOUR-NINETY ROADSTER—THE CAR FOR BUSINESS

FEATURES OF THE NEW SERIES

- Valve-in-head Motor.
- Electric Lighting and Starting System.
- Three Speeds forward and reverse.
- Combination Clutch Brake.
- Search and Dimmer Lights.
- Double Reversible Windshield.
- Oil Indicator Light Equipment.
- Heavy Frame and High Clearance.
- Strong Springs and fine upholstery.
- Mohair Tailored Top
- Non-Skid Tires on rear wheels.

Chevrolet Motor Company of Canada, Limited
OSHAWA, - ONTARIO
Western Service and Distributing Branch: REGINA, SASK.
SOLD LOCALLY BY
POWER & COULTER, Port Elgin

The Port Elgin Times
MEMBER OF THE CANADIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION (INC.)

E. Roy Sayles, Editor and Proprietor

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Sunday is Mother's Day. Wear a carnation in honor of her.

* * *

The Dominion Minister of Agriculture says the Provincial Minister is responsible for the potato shortage, but this won't relieve the former from responsibility. Why not fix the price of potatoes, since he knows there are still a million bushels being held for the long price?

* * *

Southampton is leading the smaller towns in the way of production. The council there has ordered the plowing up of the park, which consists of five acres, and plots are being allotted to any who will plant and hoe Mr C. M. Bowman showed a fine spirit, when he purchased 125 bushels of seed potatoes, and is offering them to the townspeople they to be paid for in the fall. The bushel for bushel idea is catching on And won't it be a good thing when it catches on in many more places?

* * *

The Times on another page carries an advertisement for the Resources committee urging the people to use every available foot of ground In other words, the slogan is "Raise something" Port Elgin merchants began their Thursday afternoon holidays last week. Some of them used it in their gardens It is to be hoped that everyone will do some little work this year in producing something. There is lots of land in this town and countryside. Dig in. The fighting's good everywhere, at home and abroad.

* * *

A Chesley citizen who was fined for being intoxicated on the streets, says he he was induced to send to Montreal for booze by liquor ads he read in that disreputable rag. Jack Canuck, which glories in trying to besmirch the characters of decent citizens. If the readers in this community of Jack Canuck will send in their names, we will start a dishonor roll Last year at this time when young men were enlisting we had an honor roll one column in length. How long would the dishonor roll be? It's a pity the License Board of Ontario have not the power to exclude Jack Canuck from the privileges of the mails. They certainly have the inclination.—Chesley Enterprise.

* * *

Produce! Produce! Of course produce! But the men who are swinging their arms and shouting these commands to the people of the country, might figure out how they also can do a little service which will help the Empire. The Times notes that whiskey is still being made in this country. Can our legislators who are shouting their lungs out about what the farmers should do, give us any good reason why wheat or potatoes should be used for making whiskey, and we are informed that much of these things are being used. We do not need liquor at all, and the people have practically proved that since last September. Produce! of course. Produce all we can. But we submit that the governments, both Provincial and Federal might occupy a little time in endeavoring to conserve the foodstuffs after they have been raised.

Sunday Schools Organized

The Sunday Schools of Bruce Township were organized last Wednesday evening, when a number of the workers assembled at the Methodist church, Underwood, to organize the schools of the township.

Officers were also elected, who will complete arrangements for a big convention to be held on the 12th of June at Underwood

The organization will be an auxiliary to the county convention, and the efforts. The objects are to promote the growth and efficiency of the schools by means of conventions and institutes, and other means that may be thought advisable

There are a number of fine schools in the township and a lot of interested men and women with the following officers, who are all good workers, there should be things big in store for the schools: Pres., W. J. Blair, Vice-Pres., A. E. Jones; Sec'y-treas., Milton Dahmer.

SCHOOL REPORTS

The following is the report for No. 3 Saugeen for April, based upon class work, exams, attendance and deportment.

Sr. 4—Archie McEwing.

Jr. 4—Howard Nelson, Isabelle McVinnie.

Sr. 3—Rosie Karcher, Florence Bell, Mabel McVinnie.

Jr. 3—Robert McCulloch, Donalda Jeffrey, John McEwing, Sadie McCulloch.

Sr. 2—Mary Bell, Richie Karcher.

Sr. 1—Isabelle Bell, David Jeffrey, Elma Karcher, Archie McDermid.

Jr. 2—Goldwin McCulloch.

Primary—Archie McCulloch.

Annie E. Calms, teacher.

The following is the report of No. 12 Bruce for April.

Sr. 4—Celestia Holtzman 150, Mina Riebel 150 (equal), Pearl Mass 133, Minnie Sieffert 109.

Jr. 4—Howard Sieffert 102, Douglas Riebel 101, xVera Smith 44.

Inter 3—Lizzie Dobson 125, Charlie Schell 65, Harvey Sieffert 23.

Jr. 3—Ernest Riebel 87, James Hearn 75, Allan Nelson 22.

Sr. 2—Hilda Jennings 64, Chester Smith 51, James Scott 42, Percy Collins 9, Angus McDonald 0, xDonald McLeod.

Jr. 2—Bertha Scott 42, Nellie Sieffert 42 (equal), Gertie Schell 40.

Sr. Pt. 2—Muriel McVittie 63, Willie Smith 24, Gordon Dobson 21, xNorman McLeod.

Jr. Pt. 2—Vera Holtzman 50, Myrtle Collins 48, Andrew Smith 44.

Sr. 1—Marie Scott, Muriel Christmann Ena Guthrie, Wesley Smith, Joseph Cottrill, Mary Nelson.

Jr. 1—David Cottrill, Emil Scott, Melvin Christmann, Sadie Scott, Ruby Collins, Lloyd Hearn, Irene Guthrie.

Average attendance 30.

Belle Robertson, teacher

ALLENFORD

Notwithstanding most inclement weather on the afternoon of Tuesday, May 1st, the Presbyterian Church at Allenford was literally filled with a large and deeply interested congregation at the induction of the Rev. Hilton R. Campbell M. A., B. D., as their minister in succession to the Rev. D. M. Matheson, called last October to Stellarton, N. S. Mr. Johnston of Shallow Lake presided. Mr. Jones, of Arran, led the devotions and preached a very appropriate sermon from Isa' 6: 1—3. Mr. Thompson, of Wiarton, gave a most impressive address to the new minister and Mr. Pilkey to the congregation, after which Mr. Campbell was cordially greeted and welcomed by all present, personally; and a substantial reception provided by the hospitality of the ladies of the congregations was partaken of and much enjoyed. Allenford and Elsinore are to be congratulated on securing as their minister one so well qualified and who has already had three years successful experience in the ministry. Mr. Campbell's former charge was in Emporium, Pennsylvania, and he is a graduate in theology of Princeton Seminary in the U. S. A.

Elsinore

The news of the death of Miss Mary Geddes of Owen Sound, came as a shock to the many friends of the family here as it was understood she was getting better. The call came on Sunday April 29, and the funeral took place on Wednesday May 2, to the family plot in Southampton cemetery. The Elsinore friends joined the procession here. The family have the sympathy of the entire neighborhood in the loss of the beloved daughter and sister.

The Ladies' Aid of the Methodist church met with Mrs. Harry Aiken, on Thursday afternoon.

The Presbyterian W. M. S. met with Mrs. Wilson Nelson, on Thursday afternoon.

The members of the Presbyterian church attended the induction services held at Allenford, and all are glad to have a pastor again.

We are glad to see Mr. Wm. Johnston able to follow his team in seeding again.

Mr. and Mrs. Gid. Eby, visited their son Gideon on Sunday last.

Red Cross Report from April 4th to May 2nd

Tea rooms—

April 7th the W. M. A. of North Bruce	$30 30
Apr. 14—A number of town ladies	17 11
Apr. 21—Ladies of Institute	26 06
Apr. 28th—Ladies Aid Baptist church	20 75
Who next will volunteer?	
60 copies of music sold	12 29
Mite boxes	8 62
Mr. H McLaren Sr	6 00
Mrs. Dr Chambers	5 10
Golden Rule S. S. Class Method ist church	5 00

Master George McLachlan by his own work donated $1.

Ladies of the Red Cross wish to thank Mr. Gray Sr. for making paper press.

NORTH BRUCE

The Ladies Aid will meet this Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Chas. Mass.

Mr. J. T. Acar has purchased a Ford, and Mr. Jas. Scott a Chevrolet.

Mrs. C. Nicholson went to Kitchener, on Monday, where she will attend a meeting of the Parent Board of Missions of the U. B. church on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week.

Mr. Albert Nicholson, is attending to the seeding for Mr. Irving McVittie, who is still in the hospital.

Rev. I. Brubacher will preach in the U. B. church next Sunday, and Rev. W. C. South, former pastor, the following Sunday.

The Liberal women of Grey county formed a Liberal Association last week.

Take Pictures

It's Enjoyable

WE have just received the new pocket size camera, which takes a picture nearly post card size.

See it at our store

R. C. Crawford
Drugs and Kodaks
C. P. R. ticket agent

Wall Papers

Watson-Foster Wallpaper

Sherwin-Williams Paints

International Furniture polish

When you want to freshen the interior of your home there is nothing that will make just quite as good a job as Watson-Fosters' oatmeals and varnished tiles.

Sherwin Williams paints, Floorlacs, varnish stains and varnishes

International Furniture Polish whose name has become famous as a furniture polish, holds the world's record in their line of business. Fine assortment at our store.

Butter and eggs taken in exchange for goods

STORE CLOSES TUESDAY AT 1 O'CLOCK P.M.

Roppel Bros.
Rural phone, Underwood

Paint that floor with S-W Inside Floor Paint. It will give you a durable, sanitary floor finish.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS & VARNISHES

S-W Inside Floor Paint is made specially for painting floors. It dries over night and gives you a hard wear-resisting gloss. It comes in eleven shades, all pleasing colors, suitable for floor finishing. It is easy to apply and on old worn floors is the best kind of finish to use.

S-W Inside Floor Paint is only one of the complete line of good quality finishes for the home owner's use which we carry in stock. In floor finishes we have Mar-not, a durable water-proof floor finish; Floorlac a combined stain and varnish finish; Floor wax for waxed finish and Porch Floor Paint for outside porch, veranda and gallery floors. Come and see us about your painting. We can help you with suggestions.

McLAREN'S HARDWARE
Port Elgin, Ont.

SOCIETIES

PORT ELGIN LODGE No. [illegible] G.R.C., A.F. & A.M. Regular communications in the Masonic Hall, Thursday on or before full moon, at 8 p.m. Visiting brethren cordially welcomed. George Chapman, W. M.; Cyril Currier Sec'y.

DENOVO LODGE, No. [illegible], I.O.O.F., Ontario, meets at 8 o'clock, p.m., every Monday in their hall in the Commercial Block. Art Harrison, N.G.; T. Rankin, Rec.-Sec.; D. Geddes, Perm Sec.

A Good Ally

The man who saves nothing remains stationary, or goes behind. The man who saves progresses. Money makes money. Money out at interest works for a man and helps him along the road to success. It is his best ally next to his ability and integrity.

Open a savings account with

The Bank of Nova Scotia

PAID-UP CAPITAL - $ 6,500,000
RESERVE FUND - 12,000,000
TOTAL RESOURCES over 110,000,000

PORT ELGIN BRANCH
C. Currier, Manager

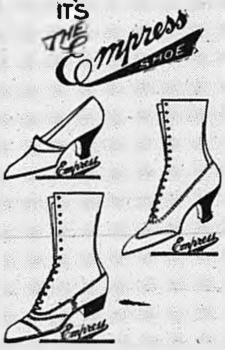
Early Spring Millinery

See our display OF Beautiful Millinery

A good variety of fancy work material in stock

MISS M. BAKER
Arlington Block

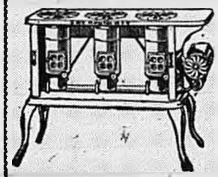
IF ITS NEW ITS



The makers of these exclusive styles are considered with the most progressive high-grade shoe makers in America, and we are pleased to say these shoes are made in Canada.

We are "Empress" Shoe agents.

James George & Son



To-day there are over 2,500,000 women are using New Perfection and will verify the delicious cooking results.

The reason is the long, blue chimney.

For sale at

Thomson's Hardware Store

Editorial Comment

A movement is on to interest all school children to give toward a monument to Edith Cavell, the heroic nurse who was murdered by the Huns in Belgium. It's a worthy object. It will require very little from each pupil. Save a penny, then, boys and girls, for this worthy purpose.

* * *

It is notable that many of our farmers are purchasing autos this year. The days are fast passing when farmers can afford to take a day or half day to do the shopping. This is also making a problem for storekeepers. With the use of a car the average farmer is doing business more rapidly, gives his orders quickly and expects prompt service.

Mother

Every day is Mother's Day. We never knew a day without mother, and thank God we never shall. Back as far as memory carries us we find her. She was the first person we came to know. Her face bent over the cradle was the first we heard in the morning and the last we heard at night. As we grew through boyhood and girlhood, she was always there; there to wipe away the tears, to pick the thorns from our fingers, to kiss the bruises, to mend our torn garments, to cook for us wash for us, pray for us.

When we left the old home, hers was the last face we saw as we turned the bend in the road. She stood shading her tear-dimmed eyes with her hand, looking, looking and still praying.

We came back home and went again she was always mother.

No words exist that can define her. It were sacrilege to attempt it. We can liken her to nobody and to nothing. She stands alone. There is but one greater—God.

Is she still there as we have always known her? Then happy son, happy daughter! Is she only a memory! Then blessed possession for still she is ours! Death cannot take her from us the years are powerless to blot out her image. As we sink into our long sleep her dear face will look into ours.

So like unto God is she that we tremble with awe at possession of her almost all the terms of our Christian vocabulary are interpreted in that blessed word, Mother. Do you ask me what hope is? I think of mother. Do you ask me what faith is? I think of Mother. Do you ask me what love is? I answer Mother.

Her presence and her memory are so interwoven with all the best that we think and feel and purpose that to lose her would be to reduce her whole life to to ruin.

O woman, how sublime is your mission of motherhood!

No throne is so lofty as the throne of motherhood. No government wields so great a power as does the magic sceptre of motherhood. No kingdom is so secure as is the kingdom of motherhood

States change, governments perish. nations migrate, all things ebb and flow but Mother is Mother from the beginning to the end of time. She changes not. Her day is yesterday, to day and forever.—George Edward Jackson in The Continent

ANY CHEST COLD MAY BRING Bronchitis or Tonsilitis

The irritating, tickling cough affects the lung tissue and wears down nature's power to resist disease germs.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

suppresses the cold, allays the inflammation, steadily removes the irritation and rebuilds the resistive power to prevent lung trouble.

SCOTT'S has done more for bronchial troubles than any other one medicine. It contains no harmful drugs.

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont. 16-18

Good : Company

A good clock is good company. Not only is it useful, but it is a pleasant thing to have, especially one of our home clocks with a soft musical tone announcing the hour.

Let us show you one of our fine line of clocks

Rowlands
The Jeweller

W. T Pember, Proprietor of
The Pember Store
Toronto

Is sending his representative Miss G. G. McLean, who is especially gifted in the art of suiting the ladies, and knows their needs. Miss McLean will be at the Queen's hotel, Tuesday, May 15th. with the finest stock of human hair goods for ladies and gentlemen. for improving the personal appearance. Toilet preparations for beautifying the complexion. She will take orders for the well-known Pember Hair Treatment for invigorating your own hair and preventing it from turning grey

For ladies, pompadours, transformations, waves, switches, etc. For gentlemen, the closest imitation of nature, the Pember Toupee. Satisfaction guaranteed. Remember the date. For mail orders write THE PEMBER STORE, 129 YOUNG ST., TORONTO, ONT.

Think a Little

Mr. Pettypiece, the editor of the Forest Free Press, in a discussion on the Knowles bill, which is designed to prohibit the fixing and enforcement of resale prices, points out that the bill aims at something even more important. He says:

"The man who purchases a quantity of wheat, corn or oats, and pan dries or shreds it, and puts it up in packages, is not a manufacturer in the accepted sense of the term; and the idea that he should in any way control the prices at which dealers may sell these products is preposterous.

The results of such arbitrary powers, so far as these so called manufacturers have been able to exercise them, proves this. A bushel of oats, put up in 25 cent packages, costs the consumers $2.50; a bushel of wheat, in shredded form, in 12½-cent packages, costs the consumers $10; a bushel of corn, flaked in 10 cent packages, costs the consumers $11.20 At these prices the merchant has a profit of from 15 to 25 per cent, to cover all his costs of handling the goods The farmers who produced the wheat, corn, and oats probably had to sell them at a loss—more likely than at a profit The cost of putting them up in form of cereals is not more than 50 per cent, yet under the cover of a prohibitive tariff of 27 cents per package, these so called manufacturers' are enabled to charge from 200 to 600 per cent, for their little work. If 85 pounds of bread (the product of one bushel of wheat), were to cost $10, there would be a bread riot every day, and yet that is the price charged for a bushel of wheat in shredded form."

The facts are made very plain by Mr. Pettypiece. Of course, the people have it in their own control whether they buy these goods or not, but when constant complaint is heard of the high price of foodstuffs surely it is time people considered whether they were getting value for their money. We make an awful fuss if bread or milk rises a cent or two per loaf or quart, and yet we overlook the values we get for money in other lines.

SCHOOL REPORTS

The following is the report of S S. No. 1, Saugeen, Arran and Elderslie.

Sr 4—Bobbie Scott 71, Harold Fleming, Helen Hamilton, Willie McDougall.

Jr. 4—Pearl Quigley, xFraser Scott, xMabel Grant.

Sr. 3—Geo. Thomas 79, Milburn Fleming, Lily Bryce, Violet McDougall, xFlora McLean.

Jr. 3—Margaret McKechnie 76, Beatrice Scott, Tracy Thomas, Allan Quigley, xHarvey Grant.

Sr. 2—Francis McDougall 78, xDugald McLean.

Jr. 2—Edna Fraser 76, Hugh McLean.

Sr. 1—Jean Scott 72, Dave McKechnie xFlorence Fleming.

Those marked x were absent for one examination.

R. Noonan, teacher

Court of Revision

Notice is hereby given that the Saugeen Council will meet as a Court of Revision in the Public Library, in the village of Port Elgin, on Saturday the 26th day of May A. D. 1917 at the hour of 10.30 a. m. to hear and determine the appeals against the Assessment roll of the said Township of Saugeen for the year 1917.

All appeals must be in my hands by May 16.

The roll is now in my office and open for inspection.

F. W. Elliott, clerk of Saugeen
Port Elgin May 1st 1917. 3 to

NOTICE

All yards, lanes, alleys, and also all refuse must be cleaned up at once. Also closets etc. should be made sanitary. All citizens are requested to make their places as clean and sweet as possible.

R. M. Lowry
Sanitary Inspector for Board of Health.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

Round trip tickets to points in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta via North Bay, Cochrane and Transcontinental Route, or via Chicago, St. Paul or Duluth, on sale each Tuesday until Oct. 30 inclusive, at low fares.

Through Tourist Sleeping Cars to WINNIPEG on above dates, leaving Toronto 10.45 p.m., no change of cars, via Transcontinental Route.

Return limit, Two months. Exclusive of date of sale. Final return limit on all tickets, December 31st. Berth reservations and full particulars write C. E. Horning, District Passenger Agent, Toronto, Ont. or

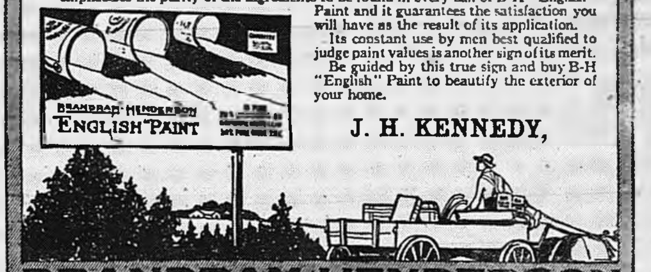
J. S. Cameron, Agent, Port Elgin, Both telephones.

Sunlight Soap

The inducements offered with common soaps cannot make up for the purity of Sunlight Soap. It costs US more to make pure soap. But it costs YOU less to use it, for Sunlight pays for itself in the clothes it saves. It does not wear and rub the fabrics as common soaps do.

All Grocers.

$5,000 guarantee of purity with every cake of Sunlight Soap



Of Course You Believe in Signs

THERE are good signs, bad signs and indifferent signs—indicating a variety of things.

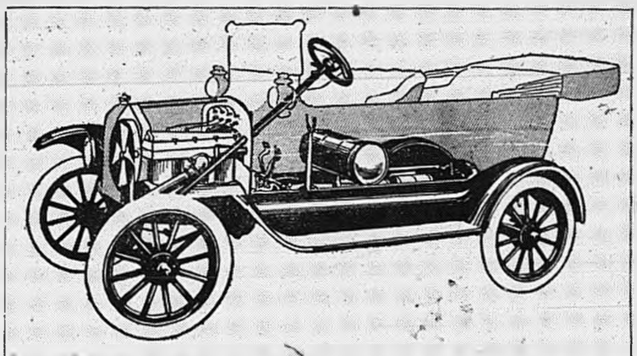
This sign is a guide to all who use paint. And it has a big double meaning. It emphasizes the purity of the ingredients to be found in every can of B-H "English" Paint and it guarantees the satisfaction you will have as the result of its application.

Its constant use by men best qualified to judge paint values is another sign of its merit.

Be guided by this true sign and buy B-H "English" Paint to beautify the exterior of your home.

J. H. KENNEDY,

BRANDRAM-HENDERSON LIMITED
MONTREAL HALIFAX ST. JOHN TORONTO WINNIPEG EDMONTON CALGARY



Quality In The Right Place

OVER 700
Ford
SERVICE STATIONS
IN CANADA

Expensive upholstery doesn't prove that a car excels in quality. The real quality of the car is determined by its chassis—its power plant, transmission, axels, etc.

Both by laboratory tests and actual service tests, the different parts composing the Ford chasis have proven themselves superior to those used in other cars. Ford Vanadium steel has never been surpassed in quality and strength.

L. M. Sees, Agent, Port Elgin

For the June Weddings

What the Bride, the Groom and the Best Man Should Know.

Several June weddings are now in course of preparation here, and these are busy times, indeed, for the embryo brides and their people. Bridesmaids, flower girls, etc., are in the throes of anxiety regarding apparel and other detail. In some cases even the grooms are worrying, and prospective best men are looking upon life with a solemn eye. The issuers of marriage licenses and the clergymen are the only persons complacently rubbing their hands over it all. Hamilton's June wedding crop will be larger than ever before in the history of the city; in fact, Cupid has been exceptionally busy all over Canada.

No matter how cute we all are, there is always a time when some one else can tell us a thing or two, and such a time is when we have a wedding on our hands, regardless of how important or unimportant the part we have to play in it. Everybody we have nerve enough to appeal to gives up a different prescription, to say nothing of all the pointers we get without asking.

It was with a view to straightening these things out a bit that a good-natured representative of the Times moved around among people he thought ought to know, the sole object being a Samaritan's desire to acquire information for the needy, and present it, regardless of the trouble, time and space involved. But he found that if there are any standard dyed-in-the-wool rules covering the whole business, somebody has them hidden away.

Recognized authorities all have rules of their own, and they include many forms and ceremonies which precede, attend and follow the wedding, but they apply them on the principle of making the punishment fit the crime. Most of their forms and observances are not obligatory, and may be modified to accord with taste, social position and the attitude of the contracting parties on the question as to whether the wedding shall be a big noise or just an ordinary "quiet but pretty."

These authorities will tell you that the simplest wedding may be an exquisite affair, while the most ostentatious one may be a marked example of social ignorance, and they treat inquiries as to rules with the unsatisfying answer that it all depends upon what kind of a wedding it is to be.

Anxiety, combined with happiness, is as hard on the nerves as the other kind, and it worries the common people as much as it does others. The few pointers obtained by the Times are calculated to relieve some of these anxieties. An effort has been made to get at the procedure for church weddings. It doesn't matter if you do make a break or so at a house wedding, but you would not like to do the same before strangers.

A few rules for guiding in church weddings accompanies this article. It is prominently brought out so that no sufferer may miss it. It might be advisable to rehearse it before going to the church. In any event it will be best for all concerned to keep an eye on the clergyman all the time. He knows his business, and will guide you right by pantomime if you are attentive and not too much excited.

In the wedding ceremony itself there is really not much for anybody to do excepting the clergyman, but it seems a lot. If the accompanying directions are followed as carefully as the circumstances will permit it will be fine.

THE BEST MAN.

The "best man" must recollect that he has something else to do besides feeling nervous and uncomfortable. It is up to him to look after most of the things the groom is liable to forget. These are always numerous and unexpected and he must be prepared at any moment for a "C.Q.D." and ready with first aid. It is impossible to say what the trouble is likely to be as a bridegroom is prone to do something original at any time in the course of the ceremony. Being so busy getting married, he doesn't usually know that he is doing anything else.

But the best man has specific duties and any fellow upon whom the job is likely to be afflicted should paste the following pointers in his hat.

At the church he is to stand by his friend, who is taking the serious step, awaiting the bride. When the clergyman reaches the part of the service where the ring is mentioned, it is the duty of the best man to hand it over neatly just at that moment. This sounds simple enough, but it is simpler if care has been taken to have the charmed circle handy. Don't carry it in a pocket or you are bound to forget which pocket you put it in and will get rattled during the fumble to find it. Better hold it in the hand until the time comes to part with it. At the close of the service be ready to hand the husband his hat at the church door.

The best man is the business manager of the attraction, as far as the church end of it is concerned. He must attend to the minister's fee. Then it is up to him to see that the arrangements for the young couple's departure are smooth and that their baggage goes away on the same train that they go on. He is also expected to frown upon signs bearing the words "Yum, Yum," "We're Just Married," etc., being fastened at the rear of the carriage.

Then he must see that the happy event is properly announced in the newspapers. These few duties, combined with impromptu demands upon his services, will prove enough to constitute a busy day even for a young man who is accustomed to considerable activity.

The above few hints are not penned to scare the prospective best man, but are submitted in a Christian spirit as a help to one who is in need of some kind counsel for use on an extraordinary occasion.

It may be added that there is no established rule to prevent a benedict acting as best man, but it is not customary. It is usual for the groom to provide his best man with funds in advance for the necessary expenditures. It's better, too, that way, for, in many cases the bridegroom never has so much money afterwards.

The groom himself had best be satisfied to follow the simple instructions given in the directions "What to Do in Church." The bride is, as a rule, fairly posted on her part, and gets along well after she just gets started.

BRIDE'S FRIENDS ON LEFT.

There seems to be an unwritten law that the bride's friends should be seated on the left of the middle aisle, facing the chancel, and the bridegroom's friends on the right. This choice of position is reasonable when you come to figure it out, being occasioned by the fact that the bride walks on the left side of the aisle, both as she enters and leaves the church. She walks up the aisle on the left of the father or the gentleman who is giving her away, and descends the aisle on the bridegroom's right, and during the ordeal it is doubtless comforting to the nervous one's friends, particularly while the friends are in their most admiring and systematic frame of mind.

WHAT MEN SHOULD WEAR.

It is of no use trying to tell the bride what her gown should be like. She has likely known it for years. The groom and the best man will, however, be glad to learn that the orthodox glad rags for this kind of pastime in the morning or afternoon consist of trousers of dark grey striped material, a black Prince Albert frock coat with waistcoat to match, or of white pique or duck, a white silk or pearl grey scarf, kid gloves to match and a high silk hat. There is, however, no law compelling a man to follow this out literally, but that is what they all do in the first families. At a morning wedding a cutaway coat is sometimes worn, but the rest is the same.

For evening weddings the regulation swallow tail outfit is the correct thing.

Bridegrooms should get the ring a day or two before the wedding, and thus be sure of avoiding the unpleasantness of having no ring when the time comes. His best man should help him to look after this important detail, for their mutual benefit. The groom should also get the marriage license a day or so ahead. He will have to visit an official issuer of marriage licenses. There are lots of them. The license costs two dollars, and has a big seal on it.

As to the gifts to the bride and the happy young ladies who are helping the good work along, the groom should take his intended into his confidence. She can do it better than he can.

BE READY IN TIME.

The bride's friends should let the minister know in plenty of time when it is going to be, and in order to avoid waiting at the church and possibly delaying another wedding, should see that the young lady is properly fixed up on the day of the wedding some time before the appointed time for leaving for the church. This is said to be one of the most difficult things in connection with a wedding. Excitement and many cares come into the family of a prospective bride for weeks before the ceremony, but the climax is in that last awful hour. The bride should be allowed to cry a little if she wants to. That will keep her from fretting about anything else.

THE INVITATIONS.

The girls should see to the sending out of invitations at least a couple of weeks ahead of the ceremony. This will give invited ladies a chance to change their minds a few times as to what they had better wear and to worry people in regard to the choice of a present.

As to the wording of the invitation, tell the printer candidly that you are not used to getting married, and ask him to put you next to the real thing. He will have just what you need in his samples, and will be tickled to death to oblige you.

The reception at the house after the ceremony can generally look pretty well after itself until the happy couple are on their way. There are established forms, but they are rarely followed, and directions would be futile.

WHAT TO DO IN CHURCH.

Bridegroom and best man go to the church together.

Bridesmaid, flower girl, etc., go in carriages ahead of that of the bride and await her arrival in the church vestibule.

Bride goes in a carriage with the relative who is to give her away.

This is about the right way for the bridal procession to enter:

Clergyman comes first from the vestry and is immediately followed by the bridegroom and best man.

Bridegroom stands towards the left of the clergyman, a little in advance of the best man, facing the guests, awaiting the bride.

Bridesmaids then enter at once and approach by centre aisle in advance of the bride.

Bride follows, leaning on the arm of her nearest male relative.

Bridesmaid takes her place at chancel steps to the left of where bride will stand.

Bridegroom meets the bride and leads her forward to the place before the clergyman.

Best man takes position at right of bridegroom a few steps back.

Father of bride, or person acting in his stead, stands back and awaits the moment when he is to give away the bride, when he advances, takes her right hand, places it in that of the clergyman, who places it in the right hand of the bridegroom.

Best man gives ring to the bridegroom, who passes it to the bride, and she gives it to the clergyman, who returns it to the bridegroom to place on the third finger of the bride's left hand.

Bride's father or other relative may then retire to a front pew.

The ceremony over, the newly married, after signing the register, lead the way down the aisle, the bride taking the right arm of her husband.

Best man must not overlook attending to the minister's fee.

Organist should play while guests are assembling, softly during responses, and the wedding march after the blessing.

A Trial Treatment of Cuticura Soap and Ointment Free to Skin Sufferers

If you, or someone dear to you, are suffering the itching, burning, sleep-destroying torments of eczema or other cruel skin eruption, with its embarrassing, unsightly disfigurement; if you have tried all manner of treatment, no matter how harsh, to no avail, and have all but given up hope of cure, write to-day for a liberal sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Thousands of skin-tortured sufferers, from infancy to age, have found that the first warm bath with Cuticura Soap and gentle application of Cuticura Ointment bring instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and prove the first steps in a speedy and successful treatment. Address "Cuticura," Dept. 10M, Boston, U. S. A.

WOMANS WORLD

FADS AND FASHIONS.

Stripes are still in.

The cutaway jacket fastens with one button.

Black is laid under laces to bring out their pattern.

The thinner the material the more fullness is allowed.

Striped effects are much in evidence in taffetas and foulards.

Very chic is a suit of checked cloth combined with black satin.

Favor has been extended to the Russian blouse and long smock.

Roses are much used on late-day hats and full-blown flowers.

Purple, plum and a certain shade of blue make a charming color scheme.

Plain linen frocks trimmed with bands of [illegible] linen are smart for children.

Heavy twine-colored lace is used to trim many of the smart frocks and hats.

Colored crystal buttons to match the gown are used upon a great many models.

Many of the smartest afternoon frocks have girdles and sashes of velvet and satin.

New coat sleeves have fullness at the elbow and tightly fitted cuffs, cut in one with the [illegible].

Brilliantly colored small flowers, arranged in clusters, wreathe many of the practical hats.

Paul Poiret is showing some stunning hats, perfectly flat in shape, with high round crowns.

Apple and emerald green are much used in connection with black charmeuse and white satin.

Grays predominate in colored frocks this spring, with blue and plum serge closely following.

Brown and green are most harmoniously blended in a frock of [illegible] taffeta and brown chiffon.

Frocks worn at the neck are gaining popularity every day. They are worn to match every gown.

An exquisite combination is a gown of cream tulle, with a deep hem girdle and cuffs of cerise satin.

A stylish tailored blouse of white linen is often fastened down the [illegible] with white crystal buttons.

Panniers are oftenest seen in soft materials, chiffon and tulle or crepe, but appear in taffeta also.

Some high-crowned little hats of hemp are draped or partly covered with flowered silks and chiffons.

Shadow lace, either in white, cream or dyed to match the gown, is much used on the soft, shimmery taffetas.

In [illegible] a costume is over-trimmed. We look now for the lines and fit rather than the decoration.

Small covered buttons of plain red and a belt of red leather give a delightful touch of color to a white costume.

Bright-colored coatees in satin and taffeta will be worn over white lingerie frocks for outdoor entertainments.

Whipcord has made its appearance and is already a popular material. Tailored frocks and long serviceable coats are made of it, with trimmings of suede cloth to match, or of some contrasting color.

THE BEST WAY

To Attend to a Few Little Household Problems.

To cure feet blistered from long walking, rub them with spirits mixed with tallow on going to bed.

A delightful deodorizing disinfectant for a sick room is made by putting ground coffee in a saucer with a small piece of gum camphor in the middle. Light the camphor with a match and as it burns the coffee will be consumed, at the same time throwing off an agreeable odor.

An old embroidery hoop with a square of cheese cloth makes a very handy and sanitary strainer. The cheese cloth can be washed immediately after use and replaced in the hoop so that it forms a bag without trouble.

Old silk gloves kept on hand are exceedingly useful when mending silk stockings. A square cut from the [illegible] and neatly sewn in the heel saves that portion which is usually first to wear out.

A clean, damp sponge is quite useful to have near the ironing board on ironing day. Nothing is better for sponging thin articles.

To preserve their flavor and keep your hands from being stained, boil parsnips, oyster plant and like vegetables with their skins on.

The simple remedy for dandruff and falling hair is salt water; the scalp should merely be moistened with it by applying it with the finger tips.

SEEN IN THE SHOPS OF PARIS

A lace band is used in the hair in place of the more common ribbon one.

In open embroidery patterns oblong, square and triangular eyelets appear.

Champagne colored, [illegible] a charming addition to many afternoon costumes.

White is leading in footwear, gloves, neckwear, parasols and general dress accessories.

Revivals from the crinoline period are making their appearance in the hats of the moment.

Black and white foulard will be greatly in favor for morning frocks for wear in the parks.

Taffetas, crepes, satins and Turkish towelling are equally in the foremost march of fashion.

Mechlin lace is much worn just now and appears on many of the smartest evening gowns.

Accordion pleating has been revived, and many of the newest skirts are treated in this manner.

The panier gown is being vigorously exploited, but its ultimate success is by no means certain.

Many hats are trimmed with a color which is repeated in the hose worn with the smartest suits.

Nearly all the new parasols have a nineteenth century air about them and are flounced or fringed.

Stockings are frequently inlet with real lace, and this again even embroidered with beads or jewels.

Touches of wool and silk embroidered are seen on some of the new girdles.

The linen of this summer is soft and drapes as well as the new woollen materials, making exceedingly pretty models.

It is a fad nowadays to make the sleeve begin low down on the shoulder, the actual shoulder seam being still missing.

Scalloped edges are a feature of the season, and are met with on taffeta frocks, lingerie, laces and embroidery.

Suits are almost invariably relieved with lace or lingerie, but lace plays the greatest role in the season's fashions.

The Byron collar is now in vogue, and the Byron cascade of lace is now a delightful variation of the old-fashioned fichu.

Some gowns feature the leg o' mutton sleeve. They fit the arm snugly and have a frill of lace falling over the hands.

In general, it may be said that sleeves are becoming larger.

Sheer linen and cotton fabrics, having small motifs or fancy borders in open English eyelet embroidery, are charming.

Although richly colored gowns are popular, large numbers of smart women are adopting the black gown in serge or silk.

Strictly tailored street suits of brocaded taffeta are shown among the newest models.

Hats with pancake crowns and double brims and little or no trimming are featured.

Belts of patent leather, soft morocco and suede are all modish. They are rather narrow.

An entirely new fabric is a fine, thin white wool with a border of khaki-colored ratine.

The long sprays of osprey, which form the only ornament of the pearl and gold caps for evening coiffures, are worn discreetly in front instead of at the side.

NO OPERATION WAS EVER NEEDED HERE

Because Mrs. Goodine Used Dodd's Kidney Pills

Doctor Said She Would Have to Undergo Operation, but Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Her.

Central Kingsclear, York Co., N. B., May 27.—(Special.)—"The doctor said I would have to undergo an operation." So said Mrs. J. V. Goodine, of this place. But she smiled as she made the remark, for all need of the dreaded operation had vanished. Mrs. Goodine used Dodd's Kidney Pills and is a well woman. Given in brief and in her own words, Mrs. Goodine's experience is as follows:

"I was very miserable with Kidney Disease and unable to do my own work. The doctor said I would have to undergo an operation. After using three boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills I was all better and able to do my work. This statement is true, as you can easily prove by inquiring among my neighbors."

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure the Kidneys; cured kidneys strain all the poisons and other causes of disease out of the blood. Thus Dodd's Kidney Pills are a natural cure for all Kidney diseases and all the ills caused by diseased kidneys.

BEAR WITH A THIRST.

There are probably a number of men in Maine who remember the tame bear that used to live in Bellington in days when lumbering was booming in that section. This bear was a 300 pounder, kind and docile, but the possessor of one bad habit. That was the penchant for intoxicating liquor.

Now and then the lumbermen would get the bear drunk, which was an exceedingly easy thing to do. Bruin preferred rum, but would drink whiskey if nothing better was at hand. In the morning after a night's debauch he frequently had a fearful "morning after thirst," which he learned to quench by turning the faucet outside the main cabin, when he would lap the water very eagerly from that spilt from the main camp.

No attempts were made at reformation, although it was not stated that the animal filled a drunkard's grave. As a matter of fact he lived at the camps for a number of years without harming a person, although some of the men were often on antagonistic terms at times.—From the Maine Woods.

Man wants but little here below, but he wants it right away.

Never any failure or disappointment when
MAGIC BAKING POWDER
is used
COSTS NO MORE THAN THE ORDINARY KINDS
MADE IN CANADA
E.W.GILLETT CO. LTD
TORONTO.ONT.

RECIPES

PICKLED PIG'S FEET.

Cook the feet until well done; then add the liquor. They are cooked in as much vinegar as you like, and spices to taste.

CREAMED CABBAGE AND PEPPERS.

Cut the cabbage up fine, cook in a little water until tender, then cut green pepper, add to the cabbage and cook about ten minutes. Drain the water off and put in a little good cream, pepper and salt.

CREOLE EGGPLANT.

Boil a large eggplant until tender. Then take out the inside, chop fine, add one cup of bread crumbs, one onion cut up and fried brown, a small piece of garlic, one egg well beaten, a small piece of butter the size of an egg, with salt and pepper. Put in a pie tin and bake until brown.

SCALLOPED EGGS.

Boil six large onions until tender, drain, cut into small pieces and add to a white sauce made of one tablespoonful of butter, one of flour and one pint of milk. Pour the mixture into a baking dish, cover with bread crumbs and bake 20 minutes.

BAKED BEANS.

Soak three pints of beans over night, drain, cover with boiling water, add one-half teaspoonful soda and parboil for one-half hour and drain again. Put one can of tomatoes in a stewpan with one chopped onion, one-half dozen cloves, one-half teaspoonful of celery seed, salt and cayenne to taste. Boil twenty minutes, add one-half cupful of ginger-snap molasses and strain. Place a couple of pork chops in the bottom of a stone baking dish and then the beans, pour over this the prepared liquid, adding water enough to cover if necessary. Bake about five and a half hours.

CHEAP MOLASSES CAKE.

One tablespoonful of butter or other shortening, one cup of molasses, one-half cup of sugar, one cup of water, a teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a tablespoonful of hot water, one teaspoonful each of ginger and cinnamon, two cups of flour. Mix all well together and bake in a loaf or card tin.

SPANISH OMELETTE.

A cupful of stewed tomatoes, or the same quantity of fresh, chopped fine, and drained of most of the juice; an onion of fair size and a green pepper which has been scalded are minced finely. A large spoonful of butter is brought to a bubble in the frying pan and the mixture is cooked in this for four or five minutes. Into the heated butter in another pan break six eggs, seasoned with salt, and stir briskly for a minute over the fire. Add, then, the mixture from the first pan and stir vigorously to incorporate the ingredients. Let the eggs "form" and brown slightly from the underside, making the omelette. Fold double and [illegible]. Or you may make the omelette in the usual way, using the heated contents of the first pan as "filling" and folding it in.

BECHAMEL SAUCE.

Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter, add two tablespoonfuls of flour and stir until well blended, then pour on gradually while stirring constantly, one-half cup [illegible] rich chicken stock and [illegible] boiling point and season with salt and pepper. Prepare a rich chicken stock after this fashion. Take [illegible] of [illegible] in which a fowl has been cooked and add half an onion and half a carrot sliced, a bit of bay leaf, a sprig of parsley and [illegible] simmer until reduced [illegible] and strain.

THIRD DEGREE.

New Ways of Securing an Admission of Guilt From Criminals.

What is believed to have been the first demonstration in a court of justice of the Munsterberg theory of criminal detection by heart pulsations took place not long ago in a Californian court. The demonstration ended in the discharge of Arthur Smith, a metal worker, who had been arrested as a suspicious character.

The officials believed that the man, who when arrested gave the name of James Smithers, was an ex-convict. Failing in their efforts to identify him through the regular channels, says Case and Comment, they decided to apply the Munsterberg theory.

The theory and the proposed test were explained to the prisoner, who readily consented to be a party to the experiment. The stethoscope was adjusted and his normal pulse was tested and found to be seventy-nine beats a minute.

Certain words were then spoken to the prisoner, who was asked to reply to each with a word suggested by the one asked. This was done for the purpose of testing the claim of Prof. Munsterberg that words spoken to men under arrest, especially those pertaining to the crime with which they might be charged, would cause them embarrassment in answering and would produce accelerated action of the heart.

The word San Quentin, where the prisoner was suspected of having served a term, caused no acceleration of the heart and demonstrated his innocence according to the theory.

When interrogated as to his assumed name of James Smithers his heart action increased to ninety-one beats a minute. On being charged with not having told the truth in this particular the prisoner gave his correct name and address.

If an actual photograph of the heart action is desired it may be obtained by the aid of a machine which Dr. E. A. Newton, a German scientist, is said to have invented. It portrays accurately the pulsations of the heart muscles and the action of the valves and discloses all irregularities, however slight. Accelerated action of the heart resulting from the emotion of fear arising from guilt would be disclosed in a characteristic series of leaps and bounds which are quite diverse from the pulsations due to the influence of love or joy.

A New York dentist advocates laughing gas as a substitute for the police third degree. He believes that this, the least dangerous of anaesthetics, lays open what already is in the mind, unconscious of the search for its secrets. He believes that if a man who has committed a serious crime should be questioned about it during a certain stage of recovery from nitrous oxide, or laughing gas anaesthesia, he would not only reply and truthfully, but half a minute later he would realize fully what he had said.

An interesting experiment upon a prizefighter of international reputation, who was one of his patients, was made by the physician administering the nitrous oxide. As the patient was recovering from the anaesthetic and had reached the point where he began to break away from complete unconsciousness the physician began counting distinctly, "One, two, three," and then the patient took up the numbers, saying, "Four, five, six—I'm all right and ready," acting upon the impression that he had been knocked down in the ring and must show that he nevertheless was qualified to meet the requirements of the situation. When he had recovered he said the experience was most vivid.

It is claimed that this method can be used to extract the truth from persons charged with serious crimes, that they will make a confession under the nitrous oxide partial anaesthesia, and on recovering full control of the senses will realize what they have done and will give the full details. But no "confession" will be made if there is not guilt.

CARE OF OLD GLASS.

Sawdust as a Polisher—Potato Skins to Clean Decanters.

Antique glass which does not require mending but is dim and lustreless may be made to shine and sparkle once more if it is washed in water to which a little ammonia has been added.

Soapsuds spell ruin to crystal ware, while drying it with a linen only serves to dim it still more. After having rinsed and left to soak in ammonia water, using a soft brush if the glass is cut into facets and the dirt is caught in the squares, the article should be placed into a box and covered with sawdust. After an hour it will be found that the wood dust has dried the glass and given it a bright lustre.

The old fashioned cut crystal decanters which are so rarely used nowadays, become almost hopelessly discolored when they have held old port or any wine which leaves a deposit. To clean them an old fashioned remedy is that of finely chopped potato skins with which the decanter should be filled and a cork inserted in the mouth in place of the stopper. They should be left for three days for the skins to ferment, when it should be well shaken, emptied and rinsed with clear water. The decanter should either be inverted and left to drain for a day or two or may be dried more expeditiously at the side of the stove.—From the London Evening Standard.

AEROPLANES AT SEA.

[illegible] would be able to carry at least half a dozen aeroplanes. But, of course, every time the machine came down on the water the [illegible] but the total cost of [illegible] £1,000 [illegible]

[illegible]

Yield of One Kernel of Wheat.

[illegible] of wheat from one kernel is the record for the season in this valley. The single grain of wheat in particular was planted in a flower bed that belonged to and is attended by Mrs. S. Apple. Scarcely any attention was paid to it until after it had grown more than a foot in height.

She did not molest it, however, and not until it began to head out did her curiosity lead to investigation. Mrs. Apple discovered that there were 119 heads in the bunch. When threshed out and weighed at the Stayton pharmacy there were found eleven ounces of wheat.—Stayton correspondence Oregon Journal.

SNAPS AND SNARLS.

[illegible] of a poet is usually [illegible].

[illegible] are naturally uncongenial [illegible] daffydils.

The only way to cure a man who [illegible] with him.

Some women love a man with a past, and others prefer one with a future, but the man with a present is [illegible] a hearing.

Famine and World-Hunger Are On Our Threshold

ONTARIO

"——in the nation's honour, heed! Acquit yourselves like men. As workers on the land, do your duty with all your strength!"
—Lloyd George.

THE CRISIS

France, England and Italy in peace times did not depend upon America but on Russia, Roumania and Bulgaria for most of their breadstuffs. With these sources closed the crisis of the hour demands that we see that our soldiers and the Motherland are fed.

Everyone in Great Britain has been put on limited rations: meat is prohibited one day a week and the making of cakes and pastry has been stopped. Further restrictions are anticipated.

Bread has gone to 28c per four-pound loaf in England, for the first time since the Crimean War.

Lord Devonport, British Food Comptroller, proposes taking authority to search the houses of Great Britain to prevent food hoarding.

Forty million men, less the casualties, are now on active service.

Twenty million men and women are supporting them by service in other war activities.

In the last analysis, the land is bearing this burden.

One million tons of food-carrying ships have been torpedoed since February 1st, 1917.

Germany's hope for victory is in the starvation of Britain through the submarine.

Canada's sons will have died in vain if hunger compels the Motherland's surrender.

The land is waiting—the plough is ready—will we make the plough mightier than the sword?

Will we help the acres to save the flag?

World-Hunger Stares Us in the Face

David Lubin, representative of the United States to the International Institute of Agriculture—maintained by forty Governments—reports officially to Washington that the food grains of the world on March 31st, 1917, showed a shortage of 150,000,000 bushels below the amount necessary to feed the world until August, 1917. He declares it is beyond question that unless a greater acreage is put to crop in 1917 there will be WORLD-HUNGER before the 1918 crop is harvested.

The failure of the grain crop in the Argentine Republic, which is ordinarily a great grain-exporting nation, resulted in an embargo being placed, in March, 1917, upon the export of grains from that country to avert local famine.

The United States Department of Agriculture, in its official report, announces the condition of the fall wheat crop (which is two-thirds of their total wheat crop) on April 1st, 1917, to be the poorest ever recorded and predicts a yield of 244,000,000 bushels below the crop of 1915. The 1916 crop was poor. Even with favorable weather, the wheat crop of the United States is likely to be the smallest in thirty-five years, not more than 64% of the normal crop.

Under date of April 10th, Ogden Armour, executive head of Armour & Company, one of the world's largest dealers in food products, stated that unless the United States wishes to walk deliberately into a catastrophe, the best brains of the country, under Government supervision, must immediately devise means of increasing and conserving food supplies. Armour urged the cultivation of every available acre. The food shortage, he said, is world-wide. European production is cut in half, the Argentine Republic has suffered droughts. Canada and the United States must wake up!

Hunger Tightening His Grip

—New York Evening Mail

Copyrighted by S. S. McClure.

People are starving to-day in Belgium, in Serbia, in Poland, in Armenia, in many quarters of the globe.

Famine conditions are becoming more wide-spread every day.

On these alarming food conditions becoming known, President Wilson immediately appointed a Food Comptroller for the United States. He selected Herbert C. Hoover, to whom the world is indebted as Chairman of the International Belgium Relief Commission for his personal direction of the distribution of food among the starving Belgians.

Mr. Hoover is already urging sacrifice and food restrictions, for, as he states, "The war will probably last another year and we shall have all we can do to supply the necessary food to carry our Allies through with their full fighting stamina."

The Problem for Ontario

The land under cultivation in Ontario in 1916 was 365,000 acres less than in 1915.

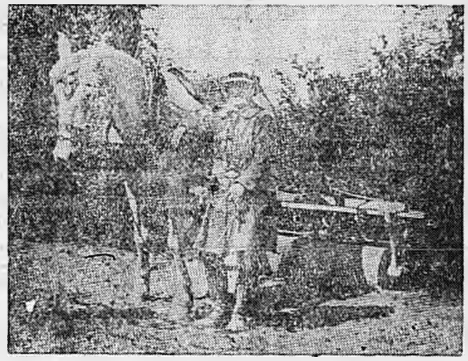
Consider how much LESS Ontario produced in 1916 than she raised in 1915:

	Year	Acres	Bushels	1916 DECREASE Acres	1916 DECREASE Bushels
Fall Wheat	1916	705,867	14,912,050	105,315	9,794,961
"	1915	811,182	24,707,011		
Barley and Oats	1916	527,886	12,358,969	24,432	7,504,160
" "	1915	552,318	19,863,129		
Peas and Beans	1916	95,512	1,243,979	31,401	799,070
" "	1915	126,913	2,043,049		
Corn	1916	258,332	12,717,072	51,441	9,043,424
"	1915	309,773	21,760,496		
Potatoes and Carrots	1916	139,523	7,408,429	34,411	5,858,594
" "	1915	173,934	13,267,023		
Mangel-Wurzels and Turnips	1916	42,793	9,756,015	8,006	15,600,308
	1915	50,799	25,356,323		

Other crops show as critical decline.

Reports from Ontario on the condition of fall wheat for 1917 are decidedly discouraging.

As there is an average of not more than one man on each hundred acres of farm land in Ontario, the prospects indicate even a still smaller acreage under cultivation in 1917 unless extra labor is supplied.



—Photo from London (Eng.) Bystander.

A 15-year Old Girl at Work

Miss Alexandra Smith, one of the thousands of British women workers on the land. She recently won an All-Comers' Champion prize for plowing.

Food Production is the Greatest Problem the World Faces To-day

Owing to destruction by submarines, ocean ships are scarce.

It is much easier to protect shipping between Canada and England than on the longer voyages from India or Australia.

One vessel can make twice as many trips from Canada to Britain as from India, and four times as many as from Australia.

Therefore, every ton of food stuffs grown in Canada is worth to the Motherland two tons grown in India or four tons grown in Australia.

Why the Call to Canada is So Urgent

If this country does not raise a big crop this year, not only will the people of Canada suffer but the Motherland and her Allies will suffer and their military power will be weakened if not paralyzed. Therefore, the right solution of the present war problem comes back to the farm, as to a foundation upon which our whole national and international structure must be built and maintained.

The Second-Line Trenches

—McCay in The New York American.

Copyrighted by the International News Service, New York.

The farmers know that they are the last reserve, and that the soil on which crops are grown is the strategic ground on which wars are decided. To their care is entrusted the base of supplies.

To enable the farm to do the work two factors are essential. The *first* is Time. Whatever we are to do must be done at once. Nature waits for no man. The *second* is Labor. Many farmers cannot plant the acres they would because they cannot get the necessary help. Many are afraid to increase their acreage because they fear they would not be able to cultivate and harvest an unusual crop after they have raised it. If they are to do the work that is essential for them to do, the last man in each city, town and village must be mobilized at once.

Every man not on Active Service can help. In every city, town and village are men who, by their training on the farm, or by their present occupation, can readily adapt themselves to farm work. These can render no greater service to the Empire at the present time than by answering the call of the farm. Capable men and boys willing to learn should not allow their lack of farm experience to stand in the way.

Can the employer render a more signal service in this crisis than by encouraging these men to help the farmer to cultivate every available acre, and by making it easy for them to go?

Ontario's farm lands are waiting—the implements are ready—the equipment is complete—the farmer is willing—all he needs is labor.

So short is the world's food supply that without increased production many in Canada must go hungry, and even with enormously increased production we cannot expect cheap food. The world is waiting for our harvest.

If peace should be declared within a year, the food conditions will be no better, for the accumulated hunger of the Central Empires must be met. This will absorb a large part of the world's supply.

We do not know when this war shall cease. It is endless—its lengthening out has paralyzed the thought and conception of all men who thought about it and its possible time of conclusion. Three months—six months, we said; nine months, a year, we said; and yet two years and eight months have passed their long dreary and sanguinary length and there is no man who can tell how long this gigantic struggle may yet last.

Lloyd George, in a letter addressed to farmers throughout the Empire, said:

> *"The line which the British Empire holds "against the Germans is held by those who WORK "ON THE LAND as well as by those who fight "on land and sea. If it breaks at any point it "breaks everywhere. In the face of the enemy the "seamen of our Royal naval and mercantile marine "and the soldiers gathered from every part of our "Empire hold our line firstly. You workers on land "must hold your part of our line as strongly. Every "full day's labor you do helps to shorten the struggle and brings us nearer victory. Every idle day, "all loitering, lengthens the struggle and makes defeat more possible. Therefore, in the nation's "honour, heed! Acquit yourselves like men, and as "workers on land do your duty with all your "strength!"*

So, for the honor of Canada's soldiers in France—and for the glory of our New-born Nationhood—let it be said of Ontario's citizens that, in the hour of our greatest need, their response was worthy of their sons.

We owe a great debt to those who are fighting for us.

Organization of Resources Committee, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Chairman: His Honour, Sir John S. Hendrie, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario; Vice-Chairmen: Honourable Sir William H. Hearst, K.C.M.G., Prime Minister of Ontario; N. W. Rowell, Esq., K.C., Leader of the Opposition; Secretary: Albert H. Abbott, Esq., Ph.D.

We Must Produce More Food

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON VII.
May 13, 1917.

Jesus the True Vine.—John 15: 1-16.

Commentary.—I. The vine and the branches (vs. 1-3). 1. I am the true vine—The grape was regarded as the king of fruits in Palestine. The vine grew luxuriantly and produced abundantly, and was a familiar object to those whom Jesus was addressing. In contrast to the vine which abounded in that country, Jesus declared that he was the true vine, the ideal vine. "The material creations of God are only inferior examples of that finer spiritual life and organism in which the creature is raised up to partake of the divine nature."—Alford. my Father is the husbandman—Jesus was constantly submissive to the Father and always honored Him. He acknowledged the Father's right to plant the vine where he would and to exercise full control. The "husbandman" is the Lord who owns the soil, cares for the vine and attends to the branches and the fruit. 2. every branch in me that beareth not fruit—It is possible for all to be vitally connected to the Vine, but not all who profess to be branches of the Vine are such in reality. Many are externally joined to Christ by baptism and profession of faith, who are not vitally joined to him. Fruitfulness is the test of this union. The branches of the Vine bear the fruits of the Spirit, some of which are love, joy, peace, meekness, goodness, temperance and faith. he taketh away—The false professor of religion will not long be suffered to deceive the world and bring reproach upon the cause of Christ. that beareth fruit—The fruit mentioned in Gal. 5: 22, 23. he purgeth it—"He cleanseth it."—R. V. The "husbandman" takes away from the branch that which is superfluous and not conducive to the highest fruitfulness. The process of pruning may seem like a process of destruction, but it results in the production of more and better fruit. He would not have their vitality wasted on trifles. 3. now ye are clean—Carrying out the figure of the vine and its branches, Jesus told the disciples that they were purged or pruned. The had been undergoing the process of pruning during the three years or more that they had been following him. They were capable of bearing fruit, but they were to be further purged and made capable of bearing more and better fruit. because of the word which I have spoken unto you (R.V.)—Jesus had given his disciples careful and full instructions with respect to their character and conduct, and his words had been effective in bringing illumination, conviction and transformation. They had been pruned through the searching, spiritual truths which he had uttered.

II. Conditions of fruitfulness (vs. 4-9). 4. Abide in me—This exhortation presupposes the fact that the disciples were in Christ as branches are in the vine. The relation is a vital one, and the responsibility for the continuance of that relation rests upon the disciples. They have power to break the connection and they have power to assume such an attitude that the relation will continue. And I in you—The branch is in the vine and the vine is also in the branch. The nature and sustenance of the vine pass into the branch, so Christians are in Christ and Christ is in them. If they abide in Him, He will abide in them. The word abide denotes permanence. It is a blessed truth that it is God's will that His people shall dwell permanently in Him. Except it abide in the vine—The connection must be vital between the branch and the vine or there is no fruit. If the branch is separated by the smallest fraction of an inch from the Vine, its fruitfulness is at an end. No more can ye. Separated from the true Vine, His life cannot flow into us and we are unfruitful. 5. He that abideth in me—To abide in Christ there must be an earnest desire for that relation, a full surrender to Him, a hearty obedience to His requirements and a constant faith in Him. Much fruit. Not only is there fruit as a product of this relation, but there is much fruit. Christ dwells within and the outward conduct, the fruit, is in full harmony with His nature. Without Me. Apart from Me.—R. V. As the branch which is severed from the vine bears no fruit, he who is separated from Christ does not produce the fruits of the Spirit. 6. If a man abide not in Me—A voluntary act. A vast responsibility is resting upon each of us. The penalty of not abiding in Christ is not simply to become unfruitful, but to be "cast forth," to become "withered," to be gathered and cast into the fire and to be burned.

7. Ye shall ask what ye will—Those who abide in Christ, keeping His commandments and constantly partaking of His nature, desire nothing which is not in His will to bestow, and their asking is always in full submission to His will. It shall be done unto you—Thus abiding in Christ, they have the assurance of answered prayer. 8. Herein is my Father glorified, that ye bear much fruit. The earthly husbandman rejoices when his vineyard produces good fruit in abundance and he naturally feels that his skill and labor are being rewarded. The Lord is glorified in the abundant spiritual fruit which Christians bear. He manifests His pleasure by giving His approval to them. So shall ye be my disciples—Abiding in Christ and bearing much fruit are conditions of discipleship. These conditions are not to be thought of as hard. They are not. The natural result of being vitally joined to Christ is the bringing forth of much fruit. An infinite honor is conferred upon us when Jesus accepts us as His disciples. 9. As the Father hath loved me, so have I loved you—This is a marvelous statement of the measure and the quality of Christ's love for us. It is true, warm, personal, seeking our best good, unfailing. When we wish to know how much Jesus loves us, let us remember how much the Father loves His only begotten Son.—Peloubet. There can be no stronger expression of Christ's love for His followers than this. This should be a constant comfort to us, whatever may be the trial or perplexity from which we suffer. Continue ye in My love—Abide ye in My love.—R. V. The same Greek word is used here as in v. 7.

III. Kinds of fruit (vs. 10-16). 10. If ye keep my commandments—This is a condition of continuing in Christ's love. Jesus continues to use the relation which exists between the Father and himself to illustrate the relation existing between himself and his disciples. Jesus was submissive to the Father. It was his meat and drink to do his will. It must be the first duty of the disciples to be fully and constantly obedient to Christ's commands. 11. These things have I spoken—Jesus had a definite purpose in using the illustration of the vine and the branches and enlarging upon it. This verse is the conclusion of the illustration. That my joy might remain in you—He desired that his disciples should have constantly the same joy in doing his will that he himself had in doing his Father's will. Although within a few hours of the cross, yet Jesus speaks of his joy. His was the joy that came as a result of complete self-abandonment for the good of others. It was the joy of perfect faith in God and loving communion with him, and the disciples were to have the same kind of joy. Might be full—Outward circumstances would not favor the fulness of joy, but the joy was to abide in them. This joy was to increase with the years. This was to be a blessed fruit of abiding in Jesus. No earthly joy is at all comparable with it. 12. That ye love one another, as I have loved you—Jesus loves his followers as the Father loves him, and they are to love one another in the same manner, up to the measure of their ability to love. 13. Greater love hath no man than this, etc.—In rare instances men have laid down their lives for the sake of their friends and out of love for them. The value of the thing sacrificed is the measure of the love. Jesus laid down his life for his enemies. 14-16. The friends of Jesus are they who keep his commandments. He is taking his disciples into the intimate relations of friends, exalting them from the condition of servants.

Questions.—On what occasion did Jesus give the discourse upon the vine and the branches? Who are represented by the vine? Who by the branches? What is the purpose of pruning? How does this process apply to Christ's disciples? What are the conditions of fruitfulness? What course is taken with those who do not abide in Christ? What fruits do Christians bear? What is the measure of Christ's love for his followers?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Christian Identity.

I. Obtained by union with Christ.
II. Distinguished by Christlikeness.

I. Obtained by union with Christ. The Master's discourse had relation to the new position of the disciples which would be caused by his departure. They were in danger of unfaithfulness and apostasy. Jesus sought to fortify them. He set forth clearly by illustration the genuineness of the permanent spiritual union between himself and them which could be severed only by their failure to comply with the conditions as he taught them. One of the fruits of this union with Christ would be in their lives, patience under discipline; another, the spirit of dependence upon Christ. That sense of dependence would in no way paralyze human energy, but rather become the source of its power. Apart from Christ they would be like unto dead branches. "I am the vine" was a general truth. "Ye are the branches" brought each individual disciple into connection with that truth. Any attempt to rely upon themselves meant total failure. Union with Christ was the animating principle of all true obedience, giving spiritual life and vigor to the soul, and quickening all its powers into activity for the glory of God. Jesus declared himself to be the object of his Father's love and to be able to love as God loves. In that affection he exhorted his disciples to abide. Jesus existed as man to reveal the full glory of eternal love. It was his commandment to his disciples to imitate his love. He stamped it with his authority. It was an appeal to their gratitude and affection, this last and great commandment. He had treated them as friends, by unfolding to them, so far as they were capable of apprehending it, the whole truth respecting the wonderful communication which he had come from heaven to make and the wonderful work he had come to earth to perform in the economy of salvation. Jesus had selected and appointed them to a great, important, salutary work, their success in which was secured in answer to believing prayer. In the singular blending of friendship and command there were involved absolute submission and closest friendship. As the season of separation drew near, Jesus sought to set before his disciples the responsibilities and opportunities of friendship. He pointed out to them the source of happiness and revealed to them by precept and example the path of duty and the only path of real joy. His own joy was fulfilled in that of his disciples as theirs must be in their Master's. The perfection of their joy was Jesus' chief concern. Their greatest good was inseparably connected with his highest glory.

II. Distinguished by Christlikeness. The Christian type of character is one rooted in the divine love. Leaving his little flock in the world, Jesus gave them no other instructions for their mutual relationship than to love one another as he had loved them. Brotherly love has the highest service, realizes the highest good. It unites Christ's disciples, honors him and blesses the world with the most beneficent influences. Communion with Christ secures Christian conduct. His words must abide as principles of life and action. When Jesus said to his disciples, "Go and bear fruit," or, "Go and reproduce your Master's life in your own," he laid hold of two great forces that mould all human society, influence and example. A Christlike life is the strongest manifestation of God to the world. It is the greatest human influence to bring men near to God. Not by discipling others so much as developing in themselves more and more the distinctively Christian qualities, could the disciples bear fruit and thereby glorify God. The sight of the highest form of manhood is the instrument by which the world shall be converted, by the grace, beauty, variety and ripeness of Christ's character. Fruitfulness in their lives was to consist in a holy character and life and in benevolent and Christlike labors for the welfare of their fellow men. Pruning is one of the methods of culture for all fruitful disciples. It includes all the means that are necessary for development.—T. R. A.

START THE SPRING DRIVE AGAINST THE WEEDS—NOW

A Proper Crop Rotation Should be the Starting Point of Heed Eradication—Early Spring Cultivation Will Save Labor Later—Spraying With Iron Sulphate Effective Against Mustard

Before one can intelligently set about getting rid of weeds it is necessary to know something about their nature and manner of growth. The methods that would be effective in combating one class of weeds would not be effective in combatting another class of weeds.

Annual weeds complete their whole life-history in one year or less. The seed germinates sometimes in the fall, but more often in the spring, the plant grows rapidly, produces flowers, ripens and scatters its seeds, and then dies before winter. Wild mustard and wild oats are annuals.

Biennial weeds during the first season of growth produce a tuft of leaves close to the surface of the ground; during the second season a tall stem is produced which bears flowers and ripens seeds, and then the whole plant dies. The life-history is thus comprised inside two years. Biennial wormwood and burdock are examples.

Perennial weeds produce flowers and seeds, but after ripening the seeds only those parts of the plant above ground die down, while the underground parts live on for many years. Three types of perennial weeds may be distinguished.

Spot bound—Weeds of this class do not spread readily in the ground beyond the spot where they first take root. Their seeds may, of course be distributed over a wide area. Examples are dock and dandelion.

Creeping on the surface—The parent sends out runners in all directions along the surface of the ground, which eventually take root. Examples are silverweed and orange hawkweed.

Creeping below the surface—The parent plant sends out shoots or, in some cases, roots, which travel horizontally at a considerable depth below the surface of the ground. New shoots grow up from these above the surface of the soil and eventually become plants. Likewise, a small piece of the underground shoot an inch or two long is capable of producing a new plant. Field Bindweed and Canada Thistle are examples.

HOW WEEDS SPREAD.

Weeds may gain entrance to the farm, or, if already there, may be dispersed over a wider area in one of the following ways:

As Impurities in the Seed Sown—Most samples of agricultural seeds contain weed seeds in greater or less amount, which are sown with the useful seeds and thus the weeds may, quite unknown to the farmer, gain an entrance onto his land. The seed sown should be absolutely free from weeds of all kinds—a condition of things which is seldom realized.

By the Agency of Threshing Machines—The threshing machine should be thoroughly cleaned before it is allowed to begin operations on the farm.

In Stable Manure and Feeding Stuffs—Hay and feeding stuffs often contain weed seeds, some of which are liable to find their way into the manure heap and eventually onto the land.

By the Action of Wind.—Many seeds, such as those of Dandelion and thistle, are furnished with a tuft of hairs which enables them to float in the air for long distances. In other cases the seeds, or even the whole plant, may be blown over the frozen surface of the snow.

By the Agency of Animals—The seeds or adjacent parts of some plants such as blue bur and burdock, are provided with hooks by means of which they become attached to the wool of sheep or the clothing of workers on the farm, and in this way may be carried into fields weher formerly they did not exist.

By Cultivation—In some plants, especially those with creeping, underground stems, the broken pieces may be carried all over the field by farm implements and thus dispersed over a much wider area than the parent plants originally occupied.

Where the ground has been badly polluted with weed seeds through neglect in former years the surface should be disturbed to a depth of a few inches and the seeds encouraged to germinate either after harvest or in spring. If the land is then plowed deeply the seedlings will be buried and the fresh supply of weed seeds brought up should be encouraged to grow in the same manner and should then be destroyed. A hoed crop should be planted and the spaces between the rows ought to be cultivated regularly throughout the season. When the ground has been badly polluted with weed seeds, some of them may lie dormant for several years and germinate when the soil is again disturbed.

The formation of seeds can be prevented in various ways, such as mowing several times during the season, or cutting the roots with a hoe or spud, or frequent cultivation of the land by horse labor, or by pasturing the ground closely with sheep. Annuals and biennials will eventually die out if the production of seeds is prevented.

Prevention of seed formation will serve somewhat to check the spread of perennial plants, but as they can live for many years and even continue to occupy new ground by the growth of underground shoots, etc., some more thorough methods are required to get rid of them. The implements employed for this purpose should be such as will loosen the soil to such an extent that the weeds can be readily pulled out and collected into heaps, after which they should be burned when dry. It is very important that the underground parts of such weeds as field bindweed should not be broken into small pieces difficult to collect and liable to be scattered over a wider area. But, however carefully the work of collecting and burning may be done, some of the weeds are sure to be left in the soil and, if undisturbed will grow again. Consequently ground that is badly infested with such weeds will require to have the surface disturbed by frequent cultivation. This can only be done if the land is left without a crop (summer fallowed) or bears a crop of such a nature that it can be planted in rows with sufficient space between the rows to admit of ready cultivation without injury to the plants. The cultivation should be done sufficiently often to destroy all green parts as quickly as they appear, and the implement used should be of such a nature that they will cut all underground stems and roots in the area covered by them without letting any escape. One of the weed-knife type of implements should be used. The underground parts of a plant are nourished by the green parts above ground, and if the green stems and leaves are destroyed as quickly as they appear, the parts below the surface will be starved out and the whole plant will eventually die. This is the only way to eradicate finally such weeds as Canada thistle and field bindweed.

A vigorous growth of some other crop, such as alfalfa, tends to crowd out some of the weeds, and the cutting of the crop several times during the season prevents the weed from ripening its seeds.

SPRAYING TO DESTROY WEEDS.

Spraying is effective in destroying some weeds. The substances most commonly used are iron sulphate (copperas or green vitriol), copper sulphate (blue vitriol), common salt and sodium arsenite. Iron sulphate can be used to destroy wild mustard when growing in a grain crop without doing any material damage to the crop. For this purpose a 20 per cent. solution is employed, and 100 pounds of the sulphate dissolved in 50 gallons of water will spray one acre. Copper sulphate can be used for the same purpose, a 2 per cent. solution being employed (10 pounds in 50 gallons of water per acre). Both these sulphates are poisonous. Sodium arsenite, if applied at the rate of two pounds to 40 gallons of water, will blacken the leaves of Canadian thistle but it is very poisonous and cannot be applied to the thistles when growing among hay or other crop, as it will damage the useful plants as well.

Common salt is a useful weed killer to employ in the case of weeds growing on paths or roadsides or waste ground. It should be applied in dry weather at the rate of 125 pounds in 50 gallons of water per acre. Strong solutions of the other foregoing chemicals may be used for the same purpose.

The control of weeds on the farm requires in a marked degree the two virtues of thoroughness and perseverance. If a farmer goes about it in a halfhearted way, he will never accomplish their eradication. Constant watchfulness is necessary if progress is to be made. If bare fallow is resorted to, it should be possible to get rid of the worst weeds in a single year. But the practice of bare fallow is not a paying game. It is in most cases better to graze the land or take off a crop of hay or grain early in the season and then leave the land bare for the rest of the year. Shallow plowing should be followed by continuous cultivation for the rest of the season, and a hoed crop planted the following year.

It is safe to say that weeds can be held in check only where a suitable rotation of crops is followed. Where the same land is sown with wheat year after year, or where the land is pastured indefinitely, the weed problem is liable to become worse every year. In the former case bare fallow every few years will be necessary, and it is very doubtful whether the return from the land will be equal to that where rotation of crops is followed.—**The Canadian Countryman.**

SUNDAY AT HOME

A PRAYER.

God send to thee
That bright and blest, holy [illegible] day
may be;
So bright as He sees well
Who seeth best;
So blest as thou canst dwell
In earthly nest;
So bright that earth may almost
heaven be;
So blest that heaven shall still be best
to thee;
His gentler guidance bring thee on
thy way;
His song of sunshine greet thee every
day;
Himself in everything thy strength
and stay.

Mark Guy Pearse.

TAKE HEED HOW YE HEAR.

Take heed therefore how ye hear.—Let the word of Christ dwell in you richly in all wisdom. Above all, taking the shield of faith, wherewith ye shall be able to quench all the fiery darts of the wicked.

Great peace have they which love thy law; and nothing shall offend them. How sweet are thy words unto my taste! yea, sweeter than honey to my mouth! Through thy precepts I get understanding; therefore I hate every false way.

Thy word is a lamp unto my feet, and a light unto my path. I have more understanding than all my teachers; for thy testimonies are my meditation.

Satan himself is transformed into an angel of light.—But though we, or an angel from heaven, preach any other gospel unto you than that which we have preached unto you, let him be accursed.

VALUE

This is the inspiration, the nerve, the crown of life. Men are ever fixing standards of value. Silver took rank over gold in the days of old. "Silver and gold have I none," said Peter in the Temple porch. Some values are fixed; there is only a hundred cents in the dollar. Some values are unfixed, such as place, and power, and favors of the men in office. To the victors belong the spoils. Some values are limited by time, and health, and life. Some are unlimited; purity, honour and truth. Rise on the wings of love, and how far will you go, and what shall stop you in your flight? Rocks, caves, lakes, fens, bogs, dens and shades.

Call the hydrographer to make a chart of love, and can he do it? He can draw continents, bays and harbors. But love is like the skylark; it sings above the clouds. It goes down to the depths which no sounding line has fathomed. Love goes to the furthest [illegible] and then takes down the bars and explores an unknown universe. Men may come and men may go, but love goes on forever.

I have seen an Egyptian picture where they are trying to ascertain the value of a soul, in a delicate balance. The soul is in one scale and in the other a compound of values which puzzled the magicians of that land. It makes the brain reel as it tries to answer the question of the Master of Magicians. "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul? What shall a man give in exchange?"

I walked into the Royal Exchange, London, and looked into anxious faces. The business of the world was concentrated here. I did no business; I went in poor and I came out poor. This is what we all do as to this life—we are born without a shirt, and our hands hold not a farthing when we depart. Oh, the pain of getting, the care of keeping, the fear of losing, and the agony of cutting the tow-rope! It seems so curious to build only to tumble down. "But this their way is their folly, yet posterity approve their sayings." Each man is a microcosm, that is a small world; he is independent of, but connected with, other world, and held by an invisible wire to the central throne. He was fashioned in the sempiternal fire. He is a spark from the Everlasting Light. His value is beyond computation, and if you want to come near the estimate, try and count the coin paid down for his redemption. The greatest blot and stain on the brow of man is that he has blemished his beauty and sullied the purity of his origin by acting like a beast. The greatest dignity is not manhood or womanhood, but self-hood; here's the hidden life, here uncounted gold, sacred, unacknowledged and most frequently unexpressed. Reach down to the depths of selfhood and be a man.

How poor, how rich, how abject, how august,
How complicate, how wonderful is man!
Distinguished link in being's endless chain!
Midway from nothing to the Deity!
A worm! a god! I tremble at myself,
And in myself am lost!

H. T. Miller.

EXERCISING THE MIND.

Time and Solitude Essential in Learning to Think Easily.

An important element in easy thinking is [illegible] opportunity for thought in time and in solitude.

Many of us are "too busy," but with far less productive talents, to really live up to [illegible] things, they should make time, make solitude for thought. People are often too much continuously together, especially young people. Each individual is separate and requires individual separate thought.

One in general should room by oneself [illegible] to spend considerable [illegible] the shadows or brook side or in some [illegible] the greater part of a stroll or of a slow bicycle ride requiring little attention [illegible] and [illegible] for thinking [illegible].

Parents are oftentimes too crowded to allow their students to think, they can afford as a matter of dollars and cents to take an extra year in school if one can learn to think by doing so. The time so used is a rich and certain investment.

In default of better than a half hour after walking or before rising is a good time to think, and many people have their most productive and original thoughts come to them once in the morning and early after a good night's rest.—Dr. G. Van N. [illegible] in Scientific American.

Piling It On.

It probably is best never to give in in the first place. Grey Wattles proudly stated his record that in three years of married life he has never neglected to mail a letter. Now, Mrs. Wattles says he can write them, too.—Kansas City Star.

Agnes—No. I would never marry a man to reform him. Ethel—Well, I don't think myself that harsh measures are the best.—Boston Transcript.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dairy Produce—		
Butter, choice dairy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eggs, new-laid, doz.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cheese, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., fancy, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressed Poultry—		
[illegible], Baldwins, bbl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., Spies, bbl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., Greenings, bbl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., 6-qt. bkt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., 11-qt. bkt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rhubarb, bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vegetables—		
Asparagus, bundle	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beets, per bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., per peck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cucumbers, each	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carrots, per bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., new, bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Celery, per bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cauliflower, each	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cabbage, each	[illegible]	[illegible]
Horseradish, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leeks, bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lettuce, doz. bchs., small	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., doz. bchs., large	[illegible]	[illegible]
Onions, bundle	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., 11-qt. bkt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., Bermuda, box	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potatoes, per bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., Irish cobbler, per bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., per peck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Parsnips, per bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., per peck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Radishes, per bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sage, bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Savory, bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Turnips, bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., per peck	[illegible]	[illegible]

MEAT—WHOLESALE.

Beef, forequarters, cwt.	$15 00	$17 00
Do., hindquarters	19 00	21 00
Carcases, choice	17 50	19 00
Do., common	12 00	[illegible]
Veals, common, cwt.	[illegible]	11 50
Do., medium	[illegible]	14 50
Do., prime	18 50	20 00
Heavy hogs	14 50	16 50
Shop hogs	20 00	21 00
Abattoir hogs	21 00	[illegible]
Mutton, heavy	10 00	12 00
Do., light	15 00	17 00
Lambs, lb.	0 21	0 25
Do., Spring, each	11 00	14 00

SUGAR MARKET.

Local wholesale quotations on Canadian refined sugar, Toronto delivery, in effect after April 21—

St. Lawrence granulated	100 lbs.	$8 64
Lantic granulated	100 lbs.	8 64
Royal Acadia, granulated	100 lbs.	[illegible]
No. 1 yellow, all refineries	100 lbs.	8 24
Dark yellow	100 lbs.	8 04
Dominion crystal granulated	100 lbs.	8 54

20-lb. bags, 10c over granulated 100-lb. bags; 25-lb. bags, 15c over 100-lb. bags; 2 and 5 lb. cartons, 30c over 100-lb. bags.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS

Export cattle, choice	[illegible]	12 40
Butcher cattle, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. do. medium	[illegible]	10 75
do. do. common	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butcher cows, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. do. medium	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. do. canners	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. bulls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feeding steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stockers, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. light	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milkers, choice, each	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, ewes	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bucks and culls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lambs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs, fed and watered	[illegible]	
Calves	[illegible]	[illegible]

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats—				
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flax—				
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis—Wheat—July, [illegible]; May, [illegible] cash; No. 1 hard, [illegible]; No. 1 Northern, [illegible]; No. 2 Northern, [illegible]. Corn—No. 3 yellow, [illegible]. Oats—No. 3 white, [illegible]. Flour—Fancy patents, $13.40, other grades unchanged. Bran, [illegible].

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth—Wheat—No. 1 hard, [illegible]; No. 1 Northern, [illegible]; No. 2 Northern, [illegible]; May, [illegible] asked; July, [illegible] bid. Linseed, [illegible]; May, [illegible]; July, [illegible]; September, [illegible]; October, [illegible].

CHEESE MARKETS.

Stirling, Ont.—At to-day's cheese board [illegible] boxes were offered; [illegible] was bid, no sales.

Campbellford.—At to-day's meeting of the cheese board [illegible] boxes were offered; all sold at [illegible].

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts [illegible].		
Market weak.		
Native beef cattle	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stockers and feeders	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cows and heifers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calves	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs, receipts [illegible].		
Market [illegible].		
Light	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mixed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Heavy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rough	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pigs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bulk of sales	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, receipts [illegible].		
Market steady.		
Wethers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lambs, native	[illegible]	[illegible]

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Cattle prices were firm, choice steers selling at [illegible] per 100 pounds, good from [illegible], and medium at [illegible].

Choice cows were [illegible] per 100 pounds, good were [illegible]; bulls were from [illegible] for choice, good [illegible]. Calves sold all the way from [illegible] for extra choice down to [illegible] for common stuff.

Hogs were sold at [illegible] for selects off cars, sows [illegible] and stags [illegible].

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, Despatch—Cattle receipts 100, steady.

Veals, receipts 250, active and steady; $5 to $15.

Hogs, receipts [illegible]; active and lower; heavy $16.15 to $16.25; mixed, $16 to $16.15; Yorkers, $15.50 to $16; light Yorkers, $14.25 to $15.50; pigs, $12.50 to $14; roughs, $14 to $14.15; stags [illegible] to $12.50.

Sheep and lambs, receipts [illegible]; active and steady; clipped lambs $9 to $14.10; a few at $14.25; others unchanged.

Extra Fine Piecrust

One cupful of lard, two cupfuls of flour, one tablespoonful of lemon juice, three-quarters of a teaspoonful of salt, one egg and sufficient cold water to hold the mixture together. Sift the flour and salt in a basin. [illegible] the blade of a knife and chop the lard into the flour, being careful to keep the flour between the blade and the knife and the shortening. When the mixture looks like meal add gradually the egg, well beaten, and mixed with the lemon juice. Roll the pastry into a ball with the knife. It may be used at once, but it will be improved if allowed to stand in a cool place for one hour. This paste should be rolled out once and handled as lightly as possible. Bake in a hot oven. Lemon juice makes gluten of flour more elastic, so that dough stretches rather than breaks as paste is rolled out.

Building castles in the air doesn't necessarily make a man the architect of his own fortune.

A PUZZLING CASE

"Gentlemen! gentlemen!" I said, stepping quickly between the two men who were now standing opposite to one another, in anything but friendly attitudes; "do not behave like children. Tancred, keep your temper, as all men in your profession should. Signor Ivan will, I am sure, supply us with all information about that cartridge."

"What cartridge, monsieur?"

"That with which Mazzucata was killed?"

"I know nothing about it."

"Do you not?" said Tancred, who had resumed his seat, "then perhaps Kutusoff does."

"I tell you, monsieur, I know no gentleman of that name."

"He tells a very different story."

"Why! what did he say about me?"

"Humph! that doesn't sound as if you didn't know him," said Tancred, delighted at having caught Ivan in a trap; "come, sir, it is of no use your pretending ignorance in this way. You are an intimate friend of Kutusoff, who made that clockwork cartridge, which you placed in the bouquet, with the Black Carnation."

"I didn't, monsieur. I lost that cartridge."

"Oh!" I cried, before Tancred could speak, "then you admit having had that cartridge from Kutusoff."

Ivan stamped with rage at having made this mistake, and tried to nullify his admission in a very clumsy manner, quite unworthy of a presumably acute conspirator.

"I received a cartridge, certainly, from Kutusoff, but I did not receive the cartridge which killed Mazzucata."

"I thought you did not know Kutusoff," said Tancred, ironically. The singer was nonplussed for a moment, and then burst out laughing, in nowise ashamed at having been caught tripping.

"Monsieur l' Avocat, you are an excellent antagonist," he said, good-humoredly; "pray sit down—you also M. Granby, we will talk over this matter, and I will tell you all I know about it; but I warn you, that it will not assist you in any way."

"Well, let us hear your story first," said Tancred, delighted at this unexpected surrender; "we can then judge for ourselves."

"I suppose you know I am a Nihilist, monsieur," remarked Ivan, airily, "at least, I assume you do, seeing you know I am a friend of Kutusoff."

"Who is a Nihilist, pure and simple."

"Who is a Nihilist, without being either pure or simple," retorted Ivan, dryly, "he is a man who advocates reform in Russia by violent means, such as bombs and assassinations. I, on the other hand, trust to Time and the advancement of civilization."

"If so, why do you meddle with conspiracies?"

"Because I wish to see reform in Russia within a reasonable time. I am not what you would call a Nihilist, though I get the name of being one of those people who desire the upset of anything. All I wish is to see my dear country with a civilized constitution, and not dependent on the caprices of a despot."

"A very modest desire, truly," said I, ironically, being perfectly well acquainted with this cant of Anarchists, "yet one which cost you dear."

"It cost me exile from my native land," sighed Ivan, regretfully, "and had it not been that I was a singer, I should have been exiled to Siberia."

"Well, you don't seem to appreciate the clemency of the Czar, seeing you now conspire against him."

"Clemency! clemency!" cried the Russian, his eyes flashing at the word, "why call it clemency? The Czar has enough sins to answer for without having my death on his shoulders. But it is no use talking to you comfortable English about our troubles—only experience would teach you what tyranny we groan under in Russia. I will say no more on the subject, save that I am desirous of gaining a constitution for the Muscovite Empire, but not by foul means. Kutusoff would stick at nothing to gain what we desire for our native land. I draw the line at secret assassination by means of infernal machines."

"Yet, you are a friend of Kutusoff," hinted Tancred, with a grim smile.

"As you say, I am a friend of Kutusoff," replied Ivan, with cold dignity; "yes, because I know that however misguided he may be, he is a good man who has suffered for the sake of his patriotic principles. Yes, I am a friend of Kutusoff. I honor him. He is a man who ought to occupy a great position."

"Which he certainly will, some day on the gallows."

"You don't understand, Major Granby," said Ivan impatiently, "how can you understand, you that have lived in peace and security all your life. But this is not to the point. As you say—as I say, Kutusoff is my friend, and I frequently call on him to discuss the position of Russian politics."

"We are all attention," murmured Tancred, seeing the singer hesitate.

"Well," resumed Ivan, after a pause, "some weeks ago when I called on him, he showed me a new infernal machine, a dynamite cartridge, which looks innocent enough, but on touching a spring, it explodes. But stay, I will show you one."

He went to his desk, and taking from thence what looked like a roll of white paper bound with brass at either end, held it up for our inspection. I stretched out my hand to take it, but Ivan drew it back with a slight smile.

"Excuse me, monsieur, but I dare not place it in your hands. You might touch the spring by chance and then we would meet with the same fate as the unhappy singer."

"Ugh!" cried Tancred, pushing back his chair, "what a horrible idea."

"You see this," resumed the singer, pointing to a tiny brass point at the side of the cartridge. "That, if touched, explodes the machine. Therefore, if a careless person grasped the whole cartridge, a catastrophe is bound to ensue. Such was the fate of Mazzucata."

"Then she was killed by one of these devilish machines?"

"Yes, I believe she was."

"Then you know who killed her."

"No, I do not, but I will tell you all, and you can draw your own conclusions from what I say. Kutusoff gave me one of these cartridges to take home and examine. I placed it carefully in a cardboard box to render it innocuous, and put it in my pocket. Then I lost it."

"But where?"

"I haven't the slightest idea. But my impression is that some one picked it up and placed it in that fatal bouquet."

"You have no idea who could have picked it up?"

"Not the slightest."

Tancred and I looked at each other sceptically, at which Ivan became agitated.

"I swear on my honor, Messieurs, that I do not know what became of that cartridge. I lost it; but when or where, I know not. I had nothing to do with the death of Mazzucata."

"If you had, I do not suppose you would speak so openly," replied Tancred, soothingly; "but you must admit circumstances are strong against you. Look here, Signor Ivan, you admit having this cartridge; you say it must have caused the death of Madame Mazzucata; and it was you who presented her with the fatal bouquet; all this looks bad."

"I admit it, Monsieur l'Avocat, I admit it," said Ivan quickly; "but I can explain. I did possess that cartridge, but I lost it, and know not who picked it up. As to my choosing that bouquet on the stage, to give to Madame Mazzucata, I did so at the request of a friend."

"And that friend?"

Ivan paused for a moment, and then turned away his head.

"Can you bear a shock, Messieurs?"

"Yes, yes."

"The friend who asked me to choose the bouquet was Sir Gilbert Tressinger."

CHAPTER XII.

There was a dead silence, lasting at least a minute, during which time I looked at Tancred, who looked at me, and then, by mutual consent, we looked at the man who had made this startling statement.

"I cannot believe that Sir Gilbert is guilty," I said, at length, in a voice which I acknowledge was a trifle tremulous.

"I did not say he was, monsieur," responded Ivan, delicately: "I merely stated that he asked me to pick up the bouquet when it was thrown, and present it to madame."

"How did you know which bouquet to select out of all those lying on the stage?" asked Tancred, reflectively.

"Sir Gilbert sent a note round to me shortly before the opera began, saying he had failed to give Madame Mazzucata a bouquet at her hotel, and would, therefore, throw it to her at the end of the great scene in the third act. He, therefore, requested me to pick up his bouquet and present it to madame, saying, I would recognize it by its white flowers and single black rose."

"Black carnation, you mean," said I, diabolically.

"No; a black rose."

"Have you the note, Signor Ivan?" demanded Tancred.

"I regret to say that I have not. I tore it up after reading it, and now, all trace of it is lost. But I distinctly recollect the description of the bouquet as being white flowers, with a black rose."

"That, then," said the lawyer, deliberately, "proves Sir Gilbert to be innocent; for all that story of his failing to give Mazzucata the bouquet at the hotel is perfectly true. His bouquet, as described by Phillis & Co., was of the kind you describe. Oh, yes; those flowers he asked you to pick up were perfectly harmless."

"Yet they killed Mazzucata, monsieur."

"Sir Gilbert's flowers did not kill Mazzucata. Those you picked up contained a Black Carnation—not a black rose; and, in the hurry of the moment, you did not notice the difference. All you saw was that the bouquet was white with a black centre, and picked up the fatal bunch which caused the death of the prima donna."

"Then Sir Gilbert did not throw those flowers?" said Ivan, in great perplexity.

"Ah! that I cannot say. But if he did, without doubt, the bouquet was changed, either at the Hotel Europa or at the theatre."

"But who possessed a similar bouquet?"

"A man you do not know, Signor Ivan—Mr. Dallas."

Ivan started, and looked toward Tancred, with an expression of surprise.

"Was that the man who loved madame?"

"Yes," said Tancred.

"Who went down to Lippinton in search of a black carnation?"

"Yes," I said, quickly; "but I did not know he went down there for that flower, though he must have done so, in order to send Mazzucata the bud from Paris."

"Did Mr. Dallas send her a black carnation from Paris?"

"He did."

"Then Maxwell was right," muttered Ivan, under his breath.

"Maxwell!" I cried, with lively interest. "What! did he accuse Dallas of killing Mazzucata?"

"I did not say that," responded Ivan, deliberately, "but he certainly mentioned the name of Dallas in connection with the affair."

"Tell us all about it, signor."

"One moment," cried Tancred, raising his hand to enforce silence. "Signor Ivan, may I ask if you suspected Sir Gilbert to be guilty?"

"Yes," replied Ivan, firmly, "I did. I thought the bouquet I picked up was his—by the explosion of that bouquet madame was killed, and I knew nothing of the substitution of black carnation for black rose as described by Ilma Celinski."

"All that evidence was false, as I can prove," said the barrister coolly; "but if you thought Sir Gilbert was guilty, why did you not denounce him?"

Signor Ivan looked down at the floor and blushed deeply.

"He was to be married to Mazzucata," he said, in a voice of emotion. "I also loved her. I was his rival. Would you have me believe in a mean fashion, and denounce him to the law because he was more successful than myself in gaining the woman we both loved? No! I could not do that; I held my peace."

"Those sentiments do you credit, M. Ivan," said Tancred, dryly, "still they are a trifle weak to account for your silence. It was your duty to bring this criminal to justice if you believed him guilty."

"Others could swear away his life and punish him for his crime, Monsieur l'Avocat, so why should I interfere? Had he not been arrested, I might have suppressed what you call sentiment, and brought him to justice, but, as it was, I preferred to keep silence."

"Do you believe him guilty?"

"I do! most firmly."

"Then you are wrong. He is perfectly innocent. How could he have found your cartridge, with which alone the crime could have been committed?"

"Ah, that I do not know."

"You see, therefore, Monsieur Ivan, that there is something in his favor. Besides, you suspect another person."

"I suspect another person!" echoed Ivan, in surprise, "no, you are wrong."

"I am not wrong. You hinted at Mr. Dallas."

"Pardon me, I said nothing about my own suspicions; I referred to those of M. Maxwell."

"What on earth has he to do with it?" I asked, quickly, being somewhat weary of this protracted conversation.

"A great deal, monsieur, and as I promised to tell you all, I will do so, but you will be much astonished."

"I have lost the faculty of being astonished of late, Signor Ivan. Every moment brings a fresh surprise."

"Doubtless, but this is the greatest surprise of all."

"What is it?"

"Pray be silent, Major," said Tancred, a trifle rudely, I thought, but these lawyers have no manners. "Signor Ivan will, I am sure, prefer to tell his story in his own way."

Thus abjured, I held my peace, though sorely against my will, for I would have preferred to come to the point at once by questioning, without enduring the purgatory of this interminable narration which Ivan now proceeded to inflict upon us both.

"In order to make things perfectly clear," he said, slowly, "I have, to a certain extent, violated my own instinct of delicacy, by telling you of my love for this dead woman. I loved her ardently, not as you cold English love with caution and calculation, with an eye to surrounding circumstances, and a dread of gossip. No, I was devoted to her, I adored her, I worshipped her ardently, and would have laid down my life at her feet had she so desired. Alas! I was unfortunate, and your countryman won her heart. In Paris, I saw a great deal of her, but while accepting my attentions, she contrived to keep me at a distance, by a certain reserve which I failed to break down. At last, on the eve of our departure for England, to fulfil our engagements, I told her of my love, how ardently I desired to make her my wife—how her face was constantly before me, and how she filled my life. She heard me to the end, and then, in cold, calm words told me she was engaged to marry Sir Gilbert Tressinger. Those words broke my heart, and she said them."

He struck his hand passionately against the piano, near which he was seated and affected by emotion, was for some moments unable to proceed. We kept silence out of sympathy for his misfortune, and after a pause of a few minutes' duration, he resumed his story.

"How cruel women are! She refused me as a lover, she desired me as a friend, and treated me with a frank cordiality which I found sufficiently painful—so much so, in fact, that I ceased to see her save when our professional duties brought us together on the stage. I knew that Sir Gilbert was constantly with her, and I could not bear to stand calmly by, contemplating that bliss in which I had no share, so I stayed away from her presence, and strove to crush in my heart this foolish love which was never to bring me happiness or peace of mind. Dante described Hell, but he omitted the worst Hell of all—the Hell of despised desire."

While speaking thus passionately, his eyes blazed as with consuming fire, and great drops of sweat stood on his flushed brow, betraying the agony he felt in thus coldly dissecting the passion which had wrecked his life. Taking out his handkerchief he wiped his forehead, and passed it rapidly over his dry lips, then hastily pursued his narration.

"I heard by chance that Sir Gilbert had gone to Paris, and that night, between the acts of the opera, she sent for me to her dressing room. I was loth to go, but had not strength of mind to refuse. When I came face to face with her, I found it difficult to control my emotion, but she pretended not to notice my agitation, so cruel was she towards one whom she had rejected. At last I grew sufficiently calm to ask her what she desired, and then she told me that she wanted me to go at once to Lippinton."

"To Lippinton!" ejaculated both Tancred and myself, with breathless interest.

"Lippinton, she informed me," resumed Ivan, without noticing our interruption, "is a little village near your town of Harrow, and she gave me instructions how to go down there, which she wished me to do the next day."

"And her reason?" asked Tancred, quickly.

"To see a gardener called Maxwell."

"Great heavens!" I murmured, a suspicion entering my mind, which I strove to banish as absurd, "can it be possible?"

"Can what be possible?" demanded Ivan, his quick ears catching my remark.

"Nothing! nothing! a mere idea. Pray, go on with your story."

"When I saw this gardener, I was to say, 'Why have you sent me the Black Carnation,' and await his reply."

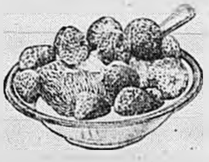
"Which was—" I asked, breathlessly.

"Softly, softly, monsieur, let me tell the story in my own way."

I was forced to assent, though I was burning with curiosity, for this new description of the sender of the Black Carnation seemed to draw Maxwell—a rough, uncultured Irishman—into the affair. It was ridiculous, for there could be no connection between a famous prima-donna and an obscure gardener, celebrated though he might be in his own circle as the grower of that curious plant, which was so prominent in the tragedy. Then I remembered Miss Maxwell; her emotion on hearing the name of Mazzucata; her extraordinary resemblance to Mazzucata, and felt that we were on the verge of a great discovery, which would either solve the mystery or deepen it still more. As for Tancred, he preserved a rigid silence, but his eager eyes, the twitching of his nervous fingers, showed that he was as eager as myself.

(To be Continued).

Spring Days are Joy Days for the man or woman who is wise enough to jump from the heavy foods of Winter to the cereals, fruits and green vegetables of Spring. Two or three **Shredded Wheat Biscuits** with berries and milk and some green vegetables make a delicious, nourishing meal. Puts the body in top-notch condition for the day's work.



Made in Canada.

Redpath SUGAR

2 and 5 lb. Cartons—
10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Bags.

was a favorite name among the long-forgotten food products of half a century ago, just as it is among the live ones of to-day. Only exceptional quality can explain such permanent popularity.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it." 2

Made in one grade only--the highest !

ROMANCE OF THE WEST

Scotsman Who Paddled Far to Bury His Babie.

[illegible] A. H. Morley [illegible] Hudson's Bay Company's [illegible] Fort [illegible] Lake Winnipeg [illegible] Valentine's Day [illegible]

Crocodiles and Alligators.

[illegible] Among the points of distinction [illegible] in the crocodile the so-called canine tooth, the fourth counting from the front [illegible] notch in the side of the upper jaw [illegible] when the mouth is closed, while in the alligator it is received in the pit in the upper jaw and is therefore invisible [illegible]—London Saturday Review.

Ancient Preservation of the Dead

Herodotus gives a good description of the manner in which the ancient Egyptians preserved their dead.

Having thoroughly dried the corpse, they plastered it over with a paste made of [illegible] and then painted the face and exposed parts so as to make them look as natural as possible. Dead bodies served in this manner remained intact for hundreds of years.—London Globe.

The fashionable finishing schools are full of girls who are completing educations that have never been begun.

Tommies Got the Hun Plane

(By Patrick Macgill, Author of "The Great Push.")

"Well, 'twas like this," said McCrossan, the big Irishman, leaning back in his chair and putting a cloud of smoke up to the roof of the estaminet. "We were in the trinches wan mornin, an' there was German aeryplane overhead, slitherin' about through the sky wid all our Archies payin' it no ind o' attention. We were all lookin' up wid our gas masks on, and ye know that a white face can be seen as aisy as winkin' by thim that's up in the air, an' it's never wise to let the Boche know where ye are.

"Well, anyway, there was the aeryplane like a big dragonfly wingin' about and inspectin' us, and no ind of shells burstin' about it. Prisintly I could see that somethin' had happened to the machine. A shell burst right under it, and the aeryplane heeled a bit, thin wint up, and thin it comes rushin' down like a stone flung by a joyant. It was comin' right for us. Leastaways so it semed, and we all made for our dugouts scuttlin' like bliss. Nobody likes to get dunted on the head with an aeryplane; it wouldn't do much good to one's cranium. For meself, a man wid a wife and two childer, I had common sense enough to git out o' the way.

"While the danger was over out we comes out o' our funk holes and has a look round. The aeryplane had come down shure enough, and there it was lyin' out on No Man's Land as paceful as a lamb that had been worried to death be a dog. We wor very near the Boche at this point, for 'twas up be the brick fields at Cambrin that we wor at the time, and the inimy was not more than eighty yards away from us; and out there half way between us and thim was the aeryplane lyin' on the ground.

"Well, it was somethin' to think about for the rest o' the day, and we all wondered what was goin' to be done about it. We did want an aeryplane, particularly a German aeryplane, as a souvenier, or, at laist, as a regimental pet. We had a pet once upon a time, but it was a dog that had no since in its head, and it went nosin' out on No Man's Land one day and got a bullet through itself. But an aeryplane! That was something to think about.

"Be the time night came on we saw that there was somethin' goin' to be done. From nowhere in particular things were comin' our way. Coils o' ropes and wire cutters were handed round to a few of us and we got orders to hold ourselves in readiness to crawl over the top when darkness fell. And what for? What but to cut our own wire and make a roadway for the aeryplane, and thin to crawl out and tie a couple of lines of rope to the machine. Then when we got back the men in the trinch would pull the aeryplane in.

"So we went and further, for we went out, cut a way through the wire and knotted the ropes to the aeryplane. Havin' been at sea, and knowing a little about sailing ships, I done the knottin' secure agin' any pull. Thin we comes back, crawlin' along the rope that lay between the aeryplane and our trinch, and we got ready for the pull. Some got out in front of the parapet, others got behind the trench and some thirty min of us or more put our hands to the job.

"An officer stud up on the sandbags and says in a loud whisper: 'Hiddy, Hiddy, laddy! Heave away now!' We pulled and we could feel it comin' [illegible] officer. 'Now pull away!'

"But we didn't pull that time, for the rope was almost tugged out of our hands. The Boche was pullin' on the other side, and as far as we could judge he had got a rope tied to the machine just the same as we had.

"'Well, what's to be done now?' said the officer.

"'Only one thing can be done, sir,' says I.

"'What will that be, McCrossan?' says the officer.

"'Seein' that our opponents are such dirty beggars, sir,' says I, 'I wouldn't demean myself by havin' a tug o' war with them on principles fair, square and above board. I think that it would be better for us to go out and cut their rope, sir,' says I.

"[illegible] the officer. 'Who'll volunteer to go out with me on the job?' says he.

"That almost started a row, for everybody volunteered and only three would have to go. Of course the officer was one and I was the other, bein' the suggester of that plan. The rest cast lots and we got a little Cockney fellow, who made up in pluck what he never possessed in inches, to be one of the party.

"So out the three of us goes and reaches the aeryplane. 'Twas a funny thing that the Germans should have the same idea in their head as we had, for we just got out in time to find the Boches tryin' to open my knots. Of course we had a bit of a ruction and we conducted operations with the bayonet, it being the quietest weapon for work of that description. It doesn't do to kick up too much of a row and you only forty yards away from the inimy's trenches. There were three of thim and we disposed of thim all with nothin' to show for it but a scratch on my leg.

"Well, to cut a long story short, we loosened the German rope, tied it to a stump of a tree, lifted up one of the dead men, put him in the aeryplane and got back to our trinch. Thin the pullin' began again, and this time it was much the easier job than it was before. No doubt the Germans were havin' a bit of a pull thimselves at the rope tied to the tree stump, just in the same way that a simple kind of a child contints itself by pullin' at a dummy teat and gettin' nothin' in return for its work barrin' the labor of pullin'. * * * We got the machine in, it and the dead German, whom we three who went out on the job could hold up as circumstantial evidence in support of our story.

"And that was how a line regiment captured a German aeryplane," said Pte. McCrossan, fumbling in his pocket and bringing out a scrap of metal, which he showed to his listeners.

"The only souvenier I've got," he said. "'Tis a bit from the rib of the aeryplane's wings."

A SPLENDID RECORD

No department of the C. P. R. has more care or thought devoted to it than the handling of baggage, as the traveller owes so much of his good temper and comfort to the knowledge that his trunks are handled carefully and delivered on time. The amount of baggage handled on so large a system is phenomenal—no less than [illegible] individual pieces being forwarded during the year 1916. There must have been quite a number of families on the move, for the list includes [illegible] baby carriages. Milk cans form an important element in the work of the baggage department, as in order to ensure the rapid delivery of milk from the farm to the city dweller, express trains are used. The total number of milk cans forwarded during the year 1916 was 1,162,472.

The most convincing proof of the care with which baggage is handled on the C. P. R. is given in the figures of claims paid on loss, damage, pilferage. Out of nearly eight million pieces of baggage handled, the amount paid on loss was only [illegible] on damage only $1,669.08, and on pilferage only $371.07, the cost to the company in these respects being only [illegible] per hundred parcels.

This is a record of which Mr. [illegible] Ames, the popular general baggage agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, may well be proud, and is sufficient to show that the so-called "baggage smasher" has been entirely eliminated, if indeed he ever existed between [illegible]

HOW ZEPS. HELPED

Airships Guided Dreadnaughts During North Sea Scrap

[illegible]

THE BEST MEDICINE FOR LITTLE ONES

[illegible] Mrs. [illegible] writes: [illegible] Baby's Own Tablets. I find them [illegible] best medicine a mother [illegible] little ones." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Falconer Bros. for that

SPRING FELT HAT

See the range on the long counter
Clearing at only

99 cents each

Colors black, brown, green, navy
Sizes 6 3-4, 6 7-8, 7, 7 1-8 only

We are showing a big range in solid leather footwear and quoting low prices on all lines Just see the values when making the rounds.

Special prices on pineapples For preserving

Sweet oranges only 30c a dozen. Another big lot for Saturday's selling.

Highest prices on Farm Produce
Eggs are now 36c

Falconer Bros.

Mother's Day

Honor the best mother that ever lived----Sunday May 13th is Mother's Day

The symbol of the day is a carnation—but any little attention—in fact any little act that shows a thought for the best mother in the world—that's yours—will carry a message of love and kindness equally as well as the carnation.

You wear the carnation, give mother a gift. While you honor the day by remembering mother, we are going to help by offering special values in many things suitable for mother

A nice parasol would be appreciated. We have some of the newest with black enamoled handles from $1.50 to $5

A pair of silk gloves, black or white, from 50c to $1.25. Cotton gloves 25 and 50c.

Beautiful crepe de chine waists, in either black or white, any waist in store for $5.

Black Georgette crepe waists at $5, a snap.

Black silk waists at $1.

Voile waists from $1.50 to $3

NECKWEAR—Pretty bits of neck wear, and veiling to accentuate the smartness of a spring costume

A nice black Georgette crepe collar is nice for mother, we have some beauties at $1.

HOSIERY—A pair of silk hose would be a useful remembrance, we offer these at 75c to $1.50.

Also nice fine black cashmere hose at 50c and 75c.

FOOTWEAR—A fine pair of shoes or slippers, will delight her. We offer them at the old price.

B. Hilker

Spring Is Now With Us

You must have a change in the clothes you wear

For Wet, Sloppy Days A raincoat, or an umbrella. We have a lar and varied stock of them.

For the Sunshiny Days—Light underwear, prints, ginghams, muslins, zephers, cottons, and silks. We have a large stock of them and the price is rock bottom

Hosiery—In cotton, silk and cashmere. We have sold more hosiery in the past season than any other two seasons, because we have the goods, and the values are great.

Gloves—Have been hard to get, but we have been able to get hold of a nice lot of them, just in.

We take Cash or Produce of all kinds, for our goods, and invite you to come and investigate

D. GEDDES & CO.

TOWN TOPICS

Dr. Power was in Oshawa, Monday

Mr. John Henderson was in Durham last week.

Mr. H. Katz was in Toronto last week, on business.

Mr. T. B. McBride has been on the sick list the past two weeks.

Mrs. Lustig has returned home to Chesley after a visit with her mother, Mrs. Kuhl.

Dr. McLeod, of Kincardine, has decided to enlist again, and if accepted will go overseas in June.

Bert Sutherland of Galt and Mr. McDowell of Niagara Falls, were visitors at Mr. Wm. Sutherland's last week.

Mr. A. F. George was in Guelph Thursday. Mrs. George returned with him. She is convalescing nicely.

Gunner Bobby Stephenson is on the job again in France, after recovering from wounds and shell shock.

Reports are current that the 160th is in France. No verification has been received as yet.

Several citizens attended the funeral of the late Mary Orr Geddes, at Southampton last week.

Mr. David McIntosh, one of the rural route carriers out of Tiverton, does his work with a car now.

Rev. Mr. Hallman, was notified last week, that his brother, Pte. Harry Hallman had been severely wounded. He was shot through the mouth.

Streets committee have been grading up the main street using a heavy drag, which seems to round the road up nicely.

Pte. Bert Cox is among the wounded. Bert was a Bruce township boy, and worked for a while at Charlie Welshuhn's, when he enlisted from here.

Assessor George Chapman is improving, and able get around some, after several weeks with an abscess on his right shin.

Seeding was hindered by the cold snap last week. After snow and hail heavy frosts prevailed, which will put seeding back several days.

Mrs. E. Hammond and children arrived last week from Vancouver, and will spend some time with Mrs. Sol. Schrank.

Mrs. Munro, has gone from Southampton to Tiverton for a visit. She will be with Capt. Munro on the lakes this summer.

Town Treasurer Struthers had the misfortune to fall from a doorstep one day last week, while making a call on a sick friend, and severely sprain his left arm.

Pte. Dan McIntyre was reported missing since April 9th. His mother was notified Friday. Dan has been in the trenches a long time. A letter appeared in The Times from him a few weeks ago.

One of the largest funerals ever held in this district was that accorded to the late Mr. Crawford, who was buried on Tuesday under Orange auspices. Deceased died of blood poisoning. A small cut on his left hand developed the disease. He leaves a son and daughter.

Mr. T. A. Stout, of Chippewa, has received word of the death of his brother in North Dakota. Death resulted after an operation. Deceased and his wife were visitors in this section a year or so ago, and many friends will regret indeed to learn the sad news.

A note in last issue stated that Dr. Power had purchased the Dental office at Southampton from Dr. Harris. Since that item appeared the rumor is around that Dr. Power was leaving Port Elgin. Of course this is not correct. Dr. Roos of Toronto, will have charge of the Southampton branch.

Thursday last was the first afternoon holiday for the merchants and business men. It was begun earlier this year. We took it for granted that it was for the purpose of gardening, so we started in to spade up some sod. We've decided to stop Thursday afternoon holidays or else stop digging sod.

May 1st the railways restored a number of the trains which were taken off to help out the coal situation in January. No trains have been restored to the former schedule up this way, neither have the coal deliveries been improved very much. We read of more coal being mined than ever, but apparently the hauling of it is the problem.

Geewhillikens! Hogs $16 live, eggs 34c, potatoes about $3 a bushel and can't be got, wheat $2.60. These were some of the prices last week. Plenty of hogs were brought in and Weighmaster George says the number of loads being brought here by the farmers is increasing. One man had nine porkers which brought him about $350.

TURNER'S

Mrs Gilbert Christie is visiting her daughter Mrs. J. J. Hill, at Preston.

Eric McGillivray of Port Elgin, motored here on Sunday.

A number from here attended the induction of Rev. Dr. McDougall at Queen Hill, on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hibey, 12 Con. Bruce, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Nelson.

Mrs Wm. Karcher is under the doctor's care at present.

St. Andrew's Sunday school opened on Sunday with a large attendance. Mr. Arch Bell is the new Supt. taking the place of the late Allan McKinnon who faithfully served for a number of years Mr. Bell addressed the school and Dr. McDougall spoke a few words also.

Mr. and Mrs. Schwab, of Chesley, motored to Wm. Karcher's on Sunday.

Seeding has commenced again since the rains of the past week. Very little grain was sown before this.

The Red Cross Society met in No. 8 last Wednesday evening and planned the work for the summer. This is a live society and has done a great deal of work for the soldiers since it was organized last fall. It is expected a garden party will be held this coming summer.

EVERYBODY SMOKE UP THIS PIPE FREE

WITH EVERY SUIT OF LEATHER LABEL OVERHAULS WHILE THEY LAST

WE AS THE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED **LEATHER LABEL OVER-HAULS AND GLOVES** *HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FRESH SUPPLY OF THESE "GOOD AS THE WHEAT" WORK CLOTHES AND A LIMITED SUPPLY OF THESE VALUABLE PIPES*

F. R. BARBER, Port Elgin

BURGOYNE AND DISTRICT

Last Thursday night the Burgoyne Literary meeting took the form of a social. After a short program of music and readings, Mr. E. R. Sayles, who had very kindly consented to address the society on that date, gave a very interesting and instructive talk on "Citizenship." There were about forty present and after the program, pie and sandwiches were passed around. Since the society organized for the winter under the following officers:—President, Arthur Burgess; Vice President, Beulah Stewart; Secretary, Nora Cunningham; Programme committee, Irving Grieve, Coral MacIvor, Maggie MacAndrew, the meetings have been held regularly on Thursday evening of each week when at all possible. There have been four debates—1. Do we learn more from reading or from observation, Aff. won. 2. Can the U. S. do more for the allies by entering the war or remaining neutral, won by the negative. 3. Which is the most useful, wood or iron. Aff. winning. 4. Which is the most useful to man, the automobile or the horse. The affirmative won. There were three speakers on each side in every case so that in the four months twenty four different ones debated. Two mock trials afforded considerable amusement, being "Arson" and "Breach of Promise," the other meetings usually took the form of programmes or minute speeches, etc. Almost without exception all have willingly taken part in some way when called on. Much of society's progress and success is due to the president who so ably made arrangements for all the debates and took such a deep interest in each meeting

If Bruce County is fully supplied with potatoes as reported by government officials, they must be held up somewhere for there are dozens of farmers and others in the surrounding district who can't get enough for seed anywhere any at price. Some farmers who had a few bushels to spare showed their patriotism by refusing to ask immoderate prices. Others taking advantage of the scarcity hold up for still higher prices though they have already risen beyond all reason, at least those who have to buy and are asked to pay four, five or even six dollars a bag are inclined to think so. If part of that million bushel supplies of the Dominion talked about in the Press were dumped off at Port Elgin it would be very acceptable and find ready purchasers

Sunday School commenced last Sunday morning. The attendance was good for a beginning.

The congregation had an agreeable surprise Sunday morning when Rev. Mr. Hilts, of Chesley, took the services. It seemed that a candidate who was expected to preach was unable to come and Mr. Hilts motored over to take his place.

Evangelical Association Conference

The Canada conference of the Evangelical Association convened at Mildmay Ont., April 24 17. Bishop S. C. Breyfogel D. D., L. L. D. of Reading, Pa was the presiding chairman.

His lecture on Thursday evening at the annual meeting of the Theological Union on the subject "The Spirit of the Fathers" was an eloquent presentation of the beginning of the church of the Evangelical Association

Rev C H Hauser D D, publisher of Cleveland, Ohio, informed the Conference that the greatest volume of business in the history of the publishing house was transacted during the past year. The new church hymnal now in the course of preparation, will contain the Canadian National Anthem and possibly one or two other Canadian songs. The new Sunday School song book, now being prepared, will be the best that time and thought and money can make it. Financially the past year has been a successful one. For all purposes $125,412.06. An average of $12.98 per member. There are 72 active ministers and 34 local preachers. Five young men were ordained on Sunday afternoon. $8100 were raised at the Missionary meeting Sunday afternoon.

The following is a list of the ministers who are stationed in this northern section:

Mildmay—Rev. J. S. Rome.
Normanby—Rev. S. E. Schrader.
Walkerton—Rev. J. H. Grengebach.
Hanover—Rev. A. W. Sauer.
Chesley—Rev. S. M. Hauch.
Elmwood—Rev. O. G. Hallman.
Port Elgin—Rev. E. M. Gischler.

LEGAL

W. BURGESS, LL.B., Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public &c, &c. Office, Hutton's Block. Private and other funds to loan.

Wallpaper, Wallpaper

WALLPAPER at Pattison's is selling as Cheap as ever. Over 500 lines to choose from. We carry the largest and best stock in Bruce county. Call in and inspect our goods and be convinced. You can save money, by buying wall paper at Pattison's. No trouble to show goods.

All papers trimmed free of charge

Eggs taken in exchange for Wall paper . . .

Electric Vacuum Cleaner For Rent

: : J. W. Pattison : :

Furniture Dealer and Undertaker

UNDERWOOD NEWS

Mr. Henry Sampton of Bethune Sask is home on a visit to his parents here

Mrs. Venning of St. Thomas, is at her mother's Mrs. Colwell's

A large number of the members of the I. O. O. F. lodge here, attended service with their brethren, at Tiverton Sunday morning. Rev. Robinson, of the Presbyterian church, delivered a very able and instructive sermon

All the business places in the village here and in Tiverton are closing on Tuesday's at 12 o'clock. This will give a little leisure to work up their gardens and help on "production."

Mr. Wm. Schnittker and Mr. Albert Inkster have purchased Ford cars

Mr. Ross McLennan of Harrisburg, spent a few days in the neighborhood, last week

Mrs. Thos McConkey, who has been ill for the past few weeks, is now able to be out again

The "Literary Evening" given at the Guild of the Presbyterian church last Wednesday night, was well attended. A splendid debate was held, subject, Resolved That the best way to have peace is to be prepared for war. Miss J. MacNaughton was leader of the affirmative and Mrs Geo Hood leader of the negative. The subject was well discussed, good points being brought out by both sides. Rev. McNabb acted as judge, and at the conclusion gave his decision in favor of the affirmative, who had won out by 2 points.

Mrs Pritchard and infant are home on visit to their parents, Mrs. Wes Summers

Seeding is being delayed here.

HOG FOR SERVICE—Pure bred Yorkshire. Terms $1. Apply Jos. Theile Port Elgin. 12 4tp

WONDERFUL STUFF! LIFT OUT YOUR CORNS

Apply a few drops then lift corns or calluses off with fingers—no pain.

No humbug! Any corn, whether hard, soft or between the toes, will loosen right up and lift out, without a particle of pain or soreness.

This drug is called freezone and is a compound of ether discovered by a Cincinnati man.

Ask at any drug store for a small bottle of freezone, which will cost but a trifle, but is sufficient to rid one's feet of every corn or callus

Put a few drops directly upon any tender, aching corn or callus. Instantly the soreness disappears and shortly the corn or callus will loosen and can be lifted off with the fingers.

This drug freezone doesn't eat out the corns or calluses but shrivels them without even irritating the surrounding skin. Just think! No pain at all; no soreness or smarting when applying it or afterwards. If your druggist don't have freezone have him order it for you.

WOMEN WAR WORKERS

Young women can render the country real service by preparing to take position in business offices and banks and relieve young men for war service

Fifty thousand men will be called up very soon under the Militia Act for home defense—who will take their places in the Business offices and banks? Young women should prepare now at

NORTHERN Business College

Owen Sound, Ontario
SPRING TERM OPENS APRIL 10TH
Circulars Free.

C. A. FLEMING, F. C. A., Principal

Advertise it in The Times.

CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE

Stratford, Ontario

Ontario's Best Business College

Students may enter our classes at any time. Commence your courses now and be qualified for a position by Midsummer. During July and August of last year we received calls for Over 250 Office Assistants we could not supply. Our graduates are in demand. Write at once for our free catalogue.

D. A. McLACHLAN, PRINCIPAL

An Expert On Watches

Every man has genius along a certain line and while he may be successful along other lines, there is always something in which he excells.

Our specialty is the watch. Get yours here, or bring it to us.

J. J. BUSBY,
The Quick Repair House

The Port Elgin Times.

Farmers Are Invited To Discuss Their Problems In The Times

47th YEAR—NO. 20 PORT ELGIN, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1917 $1.50 PER YEAR $2.00 PER YEAR TO UNITED STATES

Lieutenant John R. Geddes is Wounded

Word was received Friday by Mr. and Mrs. Alex Geddes, of Arran of the wounding of their son John R. No particulars were given except that he received severe gunshot wounds in the face.

Lieut. Geddes is in the flying corps.

Missing Line Winners

The Judges have made the following awards in connection with The Times missing line contests.

1st—James McGillivray, of Guelph, with the following line:

And now she can trounce a coal-heaver.

2nd—Reginald Mann, Port Elgin. His line was:

And she soon was as spry as a beaver.

3rd.—Archie Bell, Saugeen. His line was:

Since cured, calls the Port "health's retriever".

Apparently old lady Cleaver still lives, and no doubt the judges' awards will be satisfactory.

The Missing Line contest created a splendid interest. Over 70 contestants were entered.

Only three men were at the Dominion Day meeting Monday night. The next meeting is on May 28th., at 7.30.

The marriage took place at Portland, Oregon, on May 2nd., of Miss Edith Amelia Nelson, to Mr. Donald Allison, Jr. The contracting parties are known here. The groom was a high school student here.

Messrs Wm George and J. J. George were called to Sarnia last week owing to the death of T. H. George. Deceased gentleman was a former resident of Port Elgin, but for a number of years has been in Sarnia. He was 50 years of age, and death was caused through rheumatism and kidney trouble. Besides a wife he leaves a son Roy, and daughter Phyllis, at home, also a married daughter, Mrs. McCann, of Detroit. Many friends here will extend sympathy to the bereaved ones in their great loss

COMING EVENTS

10c. per line
No notice less than 25c

BAZAAR—The Ladies' Aid of the Underwood Methodist church, will hold a bazaar on Thursday, June 21st, afternoon and evening.

DUNBLANE RED CROSS SOCIETY—Are holding a picnic on June 14th on Campbell flats at Stirton's bridge. Particulars later.

SPECIAL MEETING RED CROSS to be held to night (Wednesday) at 7.30. Special business. All ladies urgently requested to attend.

THE SOLDIERS' FRIEND CLUB will have charge of the Red Cross tea room Saturday afternoon. Lunch served from 2.30 to 6. Sale of home made baking, candy, etc. In the evening Ice Cream and Cake will be served.

This week's Fruit Special

At Falconer Bros.

Those fine sweet Sunkist oranges still
only 30 cts per dozen
Pineapples 2 for 25 cts
Lemons 25c per doz
Jumbo Grape fruit only 10 cts
Bermuda onions 2 lbs for 25c
Everything first class. Leave your order

CONDENSED ADVERTISING

FOR SALE OR RENT—In Underwood a 7-roomed frame dwelling house, well finished, good floors, cement cellar, with shed and stable attached. Apply to Arch G. Mackay, Underwood. Rural phone 3.

HENS WANTED—We are paying good prices for live hens just now. Phone or drop a card to B. ZELKIND, Port Elgin.

MEDICAL

DR. F. H. WELLS, Office and residence on Green street, one door west of Bank of Hamilton.

W. J. CHAMBERS, M. D., L. R. C. P., L. M., Edinburgh. Office and residence "Lakeview Hall" opposite South End park Port Elgin.

DR. W. S. LAIRD, Oculist, Specialty in Nose and Throat diseases. Guarantees all his fitting of glasses. Office hours Wednesday afternoons. Next to Metropolitan Bank

DENTAL

W. P. POWER, D. D. S., Dentist, office over South End Store. Hours 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

LEGAL

W. BURGESS, LL.B., Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, &c., &c. Office, Hutton's Block. Private and other funds to loan.

BLACKSMITHING

N. EIDT, Blacksmithing, horse shoeing and general repairs. Tire setting a specialty

UNDERTAKING

J. W. PATTISON, funeral director and embalmer. Residence on premises. Rural phone No. 22.

Assessor's Returns Show Decrease in Population

Assessor Chapman has returned the roll to the clerk and it is noted there is a slight decrease in population this year.

The return made shows 1321 as against 1350 or a decrease of 29.

The figures of the assessment for last year and this are:

	1916	1917
Lands	$ 77,630	$ 79,040
Buildings	388,235	389,715
Exemptions	53,555	55,255
Taxable property	412,310	409,755
Business assessment	35,369	30,647
Taxable income	26,638	33,414

Population—1321
Dogs—64
Bitches—3

From the above it will be seen that there are increases in lands and buildings and a considerable increase in the income tax to be received.

It is noticeable that there are only 66 dogs in the whole town.

BURGOYNE AND DISTRICT

Straw hats are still in the woodshed.

Grain seeding got a big boost last week. The land was in splendid shape to receive the seed and now it all depends on the weather. We hear about many strikes these days but what if the weather man, so called, should go on strike and refuse to give the suitable warmth and moisture which nature requires to spring the grain and carry the plants through the summer to ripen into a bountiful harvest. Guess we, government and all, would begin to feel how very small and puny were all our labor and fightings to stave off starvation and that some mighty power beyond us should have larger credit and a big half share in all the proceeds. Now that farmers have done seeding the flood of irritating ads may cease and those responsible for them might now do some writing on the clouds urging the upper spheres to greater activities in providing abundance of suitable weather elements, lest the allied nations suffer starvation and lose the fight.

Mrs. McTaggart, another of our old residents passed away suddenly Sunday morning. Deceased had been a sufferer from spells of heart trouble for many years but otherwise enjoyed comparatively good health. The funeral is on Friday at 2 p. m. An obituary will appear next week.

Rev. Mr. Ross, from Strachane, preached Sunday morning and evening. He commented on the large attendance and hearty singing. That's one for Burgoyne. Flowers have been in evidence on the platform for a few Sundays, the only garden produce so far, except a slight vision of rhubarb.

Mr. John Cobean is gradually growing helpless. His daughter, Mrs. Ross Munro, is waiting on him at present

Meet me at the Red Cross tea rooms Saturday afternoon and evening.

Mrs. J. J. George is in London, her mother being very ill.

Geo Jamieson shipped a load of fine fat cattle Tuesday.

Mr. Montgomery and family of Paisley, are taking up residence in Miss Janet McKay's house.

Mr. John Scott shipped a couple of fine pure bred shorthorns to Thos. Mercer, a breeder at Markdale.

NOTICE

Ice is now ready for delivery. Apply Robert Lamont.

THE MARKETS

	May 16 1917	May 16 1916
Butter, per lb	35	29
Eggs, per doz	40	23
Hogs, per cwt	16 00	10 45
Wheat, per bus	2 00	90
Oats, per bus	1 60	40
Flour, per cwt	8 50	
Beef, live, per cwt.	12 00	

Just Unloading

A car of granulated sugar. Special for this week.
Sugar at $8.75 per cwt
Phone or call, but be quick. This is less than wholesale price.
James George & Son

NOTICE

Patronize our shop for meat. You know the price is right, and we are keeping it right. We are keeping open right through the summer except Monday afternoons, when I will be shipping hogs, but the shop will be open in the evening of that day. Beef and hogs are very dear, but we are selling very close. Order a day ahead. Help is scarce, and it saves cost, and the customer will get the benefit. L. Hamilton.

POTATOES!

$ 4.25 PER BAG

A chance to get first-class seed potatoes. We have a carload coming. Order at once by phone, letter or call at

JAMES GEORGE & SON
Port Elgin

The County Representative

Work of the Office of the Bruce County Representative of the Department of Agricultural—The office a Clearing House for Agricultural Information

Who's the Busiest Man in the County of Bruce?

The editor of The Times, in a trip to Walkerton, found that the Ontario Government's Agricultural Representative, Mr. Norman MacKay, was that man.

When The Times representative called on him the other day, he found a well-kept office, taking up the first floor of the public library, and at the same time Mr. MacKay was dispensing advice to a farmer who had called regarding seed oats. We waited our turn, and when the farmer had departed told Mr. MacKay we wanted some particulars regarding his work in the county

Now, those who know Mr. MacKay, also know that he is not a man to talk about himself very much and he seldom uses the personal pronoun "I". He is a man of few words, although a genial chap, and of a very sunny disposition. He has made good in this county, and he is appreciated by the farmers all over. We don't know whether it's the government's practice to change these representatives from one county to another, but we do know this, there will considerable good hard kicking coming from the big fellows from Bruce if any attempt is made to locate our representative elsewhere. All the government needs to do is to see that they pay this young man something worth while. He is making this county progress from an Agricultural standpoint and that's what is wanted. Read this article closely, and notice the branches which are looked after by Mr. MacKay.

We had the privilege of going over some of the reports made to the department, and therein is contained a brief history of the work of the Representatives office since it was opened up in 1912. We have tabulated some of the office work of the past four years which shows:

Callers at the office for information on seed, crops, live stock, drainage, poultry etc.

1913	650
1914	720
1915	680
1916	700

An average of almost 700 per year. Correspondence in connection with the subjects mentioned:

1913, 650 letters; 1914, 720 letters; 1915 680 letters; 1916, 700 letters.

Persons coming in contact with the office through visits, meetings, demonstrations, calls, etc., were 8,000 in 1916.

Drainage work has always taken up a good deal of time and in the four years about 4000 acres have been surveyed for under-drainage and plans and profiles prepared.

SCHOOL FAIRS—The first School Fair was held in 1913 when 325 pupils took part and 1700 people were in attendance at the Fair. The next year this was increased to three Fairs with 662 pupils and in 1916 six were held with 1300 pupils taking part and there was an attendance at the Fairs of 6300. The result of the Fairs are seen in fields of grain, potatoes, etc. that are found all over the country, the seed for which has been obtained originally from the pound that was distributed to the pupils in Rural Schools.

NORMAN MACKAY

Poultry have also been improved by the introduction of a better strain of Bredto lay Barred Rocks.

HOME GARDEN COMPETITION—After the pupils have left the schools and are at home for their first year, an attempt is being made to interest them in farming by means of the Home Garden Competitions. This year this is being conducted for the first time.

4 WEEKS SHORT COURSES—During the months of January and February, a 4 weeks Course in Agriculture is held at different points throughout the County. Boys 14 years of age and upwards are in attendance. In all 5 Courses have been held and about 260 boys have taken advantage of this. The first two were held at Walkerton in 1913 and 1914, one at Dobbinton in 1915, Teeswater, 1916, Underwood 1917. The training the boys receive during this four weeks is of a very practical nature and has always been appreciated by those in attendance. At the conclusion of the Short Courses, the boys organize into a "Junior Farmers Association" and hold meetings during the year, compete in competitions, etc. The winners in these various events receive a free Two Weeks Course at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. In the grain crops, roots or potatoes, the competitors grow one acre, keeping accurate account of the cost of production and the winner is the one who can show the greatest profit. Feeding Hogs for profit is also another popular competition. Accurate weights are kept of the feed consumed and the hogs are weighed up at the end of 22 weeks.

Baby Beef Competition is also another contest considered by some of the boys. The animals winning out in this are shown at the Guelph Winter Fair, and Bruce County in 1916 was second place competing against all the other counties in western Ontario. Besides the valuable information gathered by the boys from these competitions, the Course which they receive as a prize at Guelph is very valuable. In the four years the Contest has been running, nine boys have received a free Two Weeks Course at Guelph.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE COURSE FOR GIRLS. The girls on the farms are not neglected. for in 1916 a two weeks course in Domestic Science was held at Teeswater in conjunction with the Course for the boys and a similar one at Underwood in 1917. Through the co-operation of the Provincial Women's Institute, a demonstrater was secured and her services were much appreciated by those in attendance. Average attendance Teeswater 1916, 55; Underwood, 65.

SEED TESTING—A great deal of attention is devoted to the question of Seed Testing. Samples of clovers, grasses, grains, etc. are continually being received at the office. 25 to 75 farmers avail themselves of this opportunity each year and many of them would otherwise sow seed totally unfit to be used, and by this means shown what it contains and secure satisfactory seed. Information is also given to farmers regarding securing the newer varieties better adapted to the district. When O. A. C. No 72 Oats was first introduced, a number of farmers were induced to try this with the result that it is proving very popular and a great many of the Bruce County farmers are now growing it only. Alfalfa growing has also been given a good deal of attention and we have secured for a considerable number of farmers, a variety of home-grown seed from Haldimand County which has proven far superior to any other variety. Farmers having any seed to dispose of are also put in touch with parties securing the same

FARMERS CLUB—A number of Farmers Clubs were in operation when the office was opened, but a number of new ones have been organized. These Clubs are all visited from time to time and any subjects taken up that the farmers require information on, or an address is given on some subject such as fertilizers, sweet clover, live stock, feeding, etc.

LIVE STOCK—Bruce County contains a large number of small pure bred Live Stock breeders. A list of these has been prepared and printed in the form of a Directory which contains the breeders name, post office, kind of stock kept, the number of animals in his herd. The breeders in the south of the County are also organized into a "Stock Breeders Club" and a consignment auction sale was held under their auspices in 1916, and plans are under way for making this an annual event.

A Stock Judging Team from Bruce was in competition against the other counties in Western Ontario at the last two Winter Fairs. These boys were selected from those who have attended the Short Courses during the winter. The first year one of the boys won first over all the Counties in Dairy cattle and last year the Team stood 10th in 22 counties with one of the boys third in horses.

Very little new work will be undertaken in 1917, excepting the Home Garden Contest. All the other lines will be continued. The office has been made a Farm Labor Bureau. An Auto trip to some of the best Stock Farms in the southern part of the Province is also being arranged for.

It will be readily seen that Mr. MacKay is a very busy man, and we wonder how he keeps record of so much detail, but he has an able assistance at his office, in the person of Miss LaFrance who takes equal pride and interest in being connected with one of the biggest games in the country—that of progressive agricultural.

Donations to Muskoka Free Hospital

Following are the donations for Muskoka free hospital given by Port Elgin to the representative when here some time ago:

$10—Neil McGillivray, H. H. Stevens.

$2—Wm. Martin, C. E. Schwartz, D. J. Izzard, R. H. Fenton, R. D. Northgrave, Jno. Coulter, W. P. Powers, G. D. Leadbetter, D. Geddes, E. R. Sayles.

$1.65—Collections.

$1—N. Eidt, A. Hollor, J. D. Cottrill, W. Burgess, Dr. Wells, A. F. George, J. H. Wismer, Rev. W. R. Scanlan, G. McMurray, W. C. McFadden, J. G. Helm, J. A. Thomson, W. H. Rowlands, J. M. Roy, H. Ebert, Mrs. Izzard, J. S. Cameron, Falconer Bros., J. W. Pattison, D. C. Cavin, Jno. McCallum, Thos. Swallwell, R. Crawford, Jno. Henderson R. Bell, H. Mulveney.

50c—J. H. Kennedy, Ed. Keip, J. J. Busby, H. Koebke, Jas. Struthers, A. E. Eaton, Rev. E. M. Glaebler.

25c—H. Kuhl.

Total $72.40.

News in General

Pte. J. G. Giles, of Tiverton, is reported wounded.

Ralph Geddes has been made a lieutenant in a regiment in France.

Mr. Peter Thomson, of 2nd of Saugeen was in town last week driving his fine new Gray Dort.

Bread will go higher than 12 cents. In some places a move is being made toward 15 cents.

Chesley waterworks pumping station is now run by hydro power. This is fortunate for Chesley with coal scarce and expensive.

Mr. J. G. Scott Lake Range, reports five sheep killed by dogs last week and two late last fall. Some hounds are running loose just now in that district and the owners should look after them.

An ex-warden of Bruce, James Anderson of Chesley, dropped dead of heart failure last Friday. He was 69 years of age. He was a Liberal in politics and a Presbyterian.

Mr. Harold Geddes enlisted with Toronto University overseas Training Co. Monday. This makes three, and all, of the sons of Mr. and Mrs. David Geddes.

Rev. Mr. South, of Illinois, a former pastor of the U. B. church here, will preach Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Many will take the opportunity to hear this very popular preacher. It will be remembered that he was "Ebenezer" in The Times when the Reciprocity Campaign was on in 1911. No doubt "Ole Ebenezer" will have some interesting things for the people who hear him.

Mr. H. A. McGillivray, of Edmonton, says: "I notice by The Times that many of the older people are gradually passing away, and I suppose I would find a marked difference around the old town now. I was glad to see that Bruce held up her end splendidly in sending a battalion overseas to take part in the great struggle for King and country. I endeavored to enlist, but to my surprise was turned down, because of a slight physical defect. I am with the Revillon Bros., wholesale, and business on the whole is very good. Much better than last. Hope things are keeping up to the standard in the town. Kind regards to all the old friends."

Judge and Mrs. Klein, Beatrice and Betty, arrived home Thursday night after a three months' sojourn in Florida. The Judge is somewhat improved in health but is not entirely recovered. Judge Klein says he found the climate of Florida superior to that of California, but in other respects he preferred the Pacific State. Florida is largely populated by a poor class of people and as tourist traffic there is a comparatively new development, accommodation is mostly of a primitive kind. Grape fruit and potatoes grow in large quantities but the soil requires a great deal of fertilizer. Prices of everything are very high and since the frost that partly destroyed the fruit crop, even oranges cost as much at Miami as they do at Walkerton.—Walkerton Telescope.

Gives His Life For His Country

PTE. DAN McINTYRE

Pte. Dan McIntyre, reported missing and whose body was later found, was a Port Elgin boy, joining in the west. His aged mother here, will mourn the loss of a brave boy, who gave up his life for his friends. A recent letter from Dan appearing in The Times, revealed a perfect faith in God, and that no matter what happened it was well with him. Three brothers are still in the trenches.

Meet me at the Red Cross tea rooms Saturday afternoon and evening.

SOUTHAMPTON

Gunners Gordon Kurchtel and Archie Hetherington of the 69th Battery, Guelph, spent the week end at their homes here.

Miss Helen Stevens of Port Elgin, spent Sunday in town, the guest of Miss Helen McAulay.

Rev. H. E. Stillwell, treasurer of the Baptist Foreign Mission Board and a returned Missionary from India, gave a very interesting talk on manners and customs of the natives of India in the Baptist church on Sunday afternoon.

Major Nelson, of London, is spending a few days in town.

Don't Overlook This

Mr. Farmer, you cannot do better than enter the field crop competition offered by the North Bruce and Saugeen Agricultural society.

Secy. Elliott informs The Times that entries are coming in splendidly and that there promises to be some fine oat and potato plots. The prizes are big and the competition is worth while.

Don't put it off. Enter now. Get in before the 21st of May. There are several prizes, and an opportunity to help out in the program of greater production.

BUYERS' GUIDE

RATES—Contracts for 500 lines or over in a year 5c a line; regular weekly users of liners, 5c per line casual users of liners, 10c per line. Black type, count two lines for one.

New whitewear at South End.

Epsom Salts, 5c a lb. at South End.

Seed oats for sale. North End Store,

Cash for eggs. North End Store.

See H. Katz for bargains in women's shoes and apparel.

Just arrived, 12 varieties of Gong soup at Eaton's. Try them. Five cents.

Our fruit is the best money can buy. McMurray.

Bull Dog overalls and smocks, for good wear. North End Store.

A nourishing food is Gong soup. 5c. at Eaton's.

Over $500 worth of men's and ladies shoes to go at less than cost. H. Katz.

If you want choice home made ice cream, try McMurray's.

Full Stock field seeds, mangel, turnip, carrot. Rennie's. North End Store.

Neilson's chocolates—once used always used—you get them at Koebke's

Flower and Garden seeds—Rennie's and D. M. Ferry's. North End store.

Cash paid for fresh eggs and butter at McMurray's.

Seed corn to hand this week. Compton's Early, White Cap, Southern Sweet Improved Leaming. North End Store.

Try Eaton's Butcher shop for Coleman's hams and rolls.

New Skirting and suiting at the South End.

See McFadden for implements. We make prices right.

See the spring coats and coating at the South End.

Rennie's and Ferry's garden seeds at South End.

Try Koebke for your next grocery or fruit order

The right place for men's work shirts, overalls and heavy shoes is Barber's.

Have you tried Gong's soups? They are all nice and fresh at Eaton's. Only 5c per package.

Men's guaranteed suits at $16.50 in blues, and fancy worsteds. Come and try them on. F. R. Barber.

Koebke sells Neilson's soldier chocolate. Send a bar to your soldier boy at the front

Just arrived, a splendid assortment of Misses and children's wash dresses. Prices 50c to $1.75 each. North End Store.

Our new spring suits, rain coats, shoes, shirts, etc. are priced to save dollars for you and build trade for us. F. R. Barber.

Court of Revision

Notice is hereby given that the Port Elgin Council will meet as a Court of Revision in the Public Library, in the village of Port Elgin, on Tuesday the 29th day of May A. D. 1917 at the hour of 8.00 p. m. to hear and determine the appeals against the Assessment roll of the said Village of Port Elgin for the year 1917.

The roll is now in my office and open for inspection.

D. Geddes, clerk of Port Elgin
Port Elgin May 8th 1917. 2 to

In these times of high prices you'll find the ads interesting

Horsemen, Attention!

In the Stud Season 1917

Don Roma 2.06, [illegible] A. T. R. Winner record [illegible] half mile track, second [illegible] public trial [illegible] with the last half in [illegible]. The sire of Dona Lona [illegible] the second fastest 4 year old trotter of the world in 1916. Lady Don 2 year old trotting record [illegible] trotting [illegible] Roma Jr. [illegible]

Don Roma 2.06 is the Peter The Great of Canada. He is the only sire that was ever owned or stood in Canada that sired a trotter with a 2 year old record of [illegible]. He made his first stud season in 1912. He is a smooth big horse, [illegible] lbs. with quality, [illegible] substance. Mares from a distance properly looked after. Will stand at [illegible] stable, [illegible] street, Kincardine, service fee $25 to insure. Write or phone for folder of full particulars.

K. McGregor [illegible] The Jay McGregor [illegible] Axteel [illegible] stallion. With quality, size, speed and bone. Service fee $12. For all particulars apply to

L. O. Charlesworth,
Kincardine, Ont 20-4tp

— POTATOES! —

Car to hands this week, P. E. I. potatoes, No 1 for seed. They are going fast.
Phone your order now

N. McGILLIVRAY,
North End Store

GOOD SOUP FOR HEALTH, WEALTH

Turn Your Daily Waste Into Nourishment.

Some Good Recipes That Will Help.

There are three obvious ways to reduce the cost of living. We can so increase the production of the necessaries of life as to bring supply into nearer balance with demand, thus insuring normal prices, or we can cut down consumption of what we eat and wear by the practice of simple economy; or we can eliminate waste.

To increase production takes time, but there is instant relief to be obtained through the practice of economy and the stoppage of waste.

Our housewives have no adequate idea of how greatly they may contribute to the general welfare by the stoppage of waste. What we throw into the garbage can or feed to the pigs the French woman puts in her soup kettle. In that depository she finds it possible by judicious admixture and proper seasoning and simmering to extract the full measure of remaining nutritive substance and place it upon her dinner table in various and enticing forms of relishing soup. If meats are not always available there are hundreds of ways of preparing meatless soups of fine flavor. It is not an exaggeration to say that the housewives of the country might do much to float it back into the haven of cheaper living by a generous outpour of savory soups.

The following soup suggestions are made by Elizabeth Lee, a practiced writer on the subject of domestic economy:

In these days of high cost of living meatless soups will be a means of saving and really better than the heavier kinds.

GREEN PEA SOUP.

Green pea soup is made by cooking a quarter of shelled peas in three pints of water, then rubbing them through a sieve.

The peas are put back into the water in which they have been boiled. One tablespoonful of flour is beaten into two tablespoonfuls of butter and then added to the peas. Salt and pepper to taste come next, and finally one quart of boiling hot milk is gradually stirred in. The mixture should be cooked about 10 minutes. If the flavor of onion is liked one should be boiled with the peas.

This is one of Mrs. Parloa's recipes and is a most delicious soup.

CORN CHOWDER.

Corn chowder, though quite an inexpensive dish, is very appetizing. A cupful of corn is boiled soft and then rubbed smooth. In the meantime cut two ounces of fat pork into small pieces and fry with a sliced onion. Cut up four large potatoes into cubes and scald one quart of milk. Put corn, pork fat strained, potatoes, milk and seasoning into a saucepan and bring to a boil.

Rub a couple of tablespoonfuls of butter into a little flour and add to the chowder to thicken.

Dried herbs are a great boon to housekeepers who live far from a store, in fact, city residents find them a very great convenience, too. They come in compact form, and the process of drying is so complete, even the fresh herbs are not found to be superior to them. They are an economy, also. One tablespoonful of powdered mixed herbs is equal to a handful of soup greens.

ONION SOUP.

A good onion soup is made by boiling onions gently until cooked through. They should then be chopped and put into a saucepan containing one quart or more of water. A large cupful of potatoes cut up is added with salt and pepper to taste, also a level dessertspoonful of dried herbs. The soup can be thickened with the butter and flour rubbed together, as before directed.

VEGETABLE SOUP.

A good substantial soup can be made from any soup bone and vegetables. Almost any kind of the latter will do except tomatoes.

Meat bone and vegetables are boiled together and then, when thoroughly cooked, are strained. One quart of potatoes finely mashed are added to the liquid, and lastly a cupful of boiling milk. Seasoning should be added and, if liked, a tablespoonful of butter rubbed up with a little flour, but the potatoes will serve to thicken. Serve with chopped parsley.

CREAM OF CORN.

Cream of corn soup makes a nourishing dish and a soup of this kind may be very inexpensive as well as quickly prepared.

The corn should be cooked and then scraped from the cob. One cup of the scraped corn is rubbed through a sieve and put into a saucepan.

To this is added one cup of boiling water, a little onion juice and salt and pepper to taste.

In a double boiler heat one cup of milk, and, when boiling, stir into it a tablespoonful or so of cornstarch and the same quantity of butter. When thickened put in the corn and boil together for about five minutes.

A couple of tablespoonfuls of whipped cream stirred in just before serving is an improvement to the soup, but is not a necessity.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—This fall I got thrown on a fence and hurt my chest very bad, so I could not work, and it hurt me to breathe. I tried all kinds of Liniments and they did me no good.

One bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT, warmed on flannels and applied on my breast, cured me completely.

C. H. COSSABOOM.

Rossway, Digby Co., N. S.

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

SPECIALISTS

Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin, Kidney, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases.

Call or send history for free advice. Medicine furnished in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Consultation Free

DRS. SOPER & WHITE
25 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

Please Mention This Paper.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY
KINGSTON
ONTARIO

ARTS
MEDICINE EDUCATION
APPLIED SCIENCE
Mining, Chemical, Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.

HOME STUDY
Arts Course by correspondence. Degree with one year's attendance.

Summer School
July and August

Navigation School
December to April

15 GEO. Y. CHOWN, Registrar

Why Lightning Rods Are Pointed.

The reason a lightning rod has a sharp point is because a fine point offers no resistance to the discharge of electricity and in order that a cloud may be emptied of it noiselessly and harmlessly. The degree of resistance is in proportion to the surface of the object. If the rod were surmounted by a knob, for instance, the discharge would be violent. But many a lightning rod has received an electrical discharge when the people in the building below were calmly unconscious of the fact. Noncorrosive metal is used for the point of the rod, for corrosion makes resistance. The difference between a point and a ball is shown in discharging a battery. The full charge from a large battery would be received quietly on a metal point, while a moderate charge from a small one would explode violently on a ball. It is said that a full charge may be passed harmlessly through a person's body if received on the point of a needle, whereas the same charge received on a discharger with a ball or knob on the end, would mean instant death.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

STRAITS OF OTRANTO.

Sailed by Many Great History-Making Expeditions.

"Across the Straits of Otranto, where an Austrian cruiser is reported to have sunk several armored British patrol boats recently, have sailed some of the greatest history-making expeditions of ancient and medieval times," says the National Geographic Society. "This fifty-mile expense of water, which joins the Adriatic and Ionian seas, separates the southeastern extremity or heel of the Italian peninsula from that part of Albania which was known in ancient times as Epirus.

"It is sixty miles from Otranto, the beautifully situated Italian fishing village, which gives its name to the Straits, to Avlona, the nearest port in Albania. Four hundred miles to the northwest are Venice and Trieste, at the head of the Adriatic, while 350 miles to the southwest, beyond the Ionian sea, is the British possession, Malta.

"At the beginning of the war Otranto was a town of scarcely more than 2,000 inhabitants, but of some importance as an Italian terminus of the cable and telegraph line to Constantinople, via Avlona. It also had cable connection with the Island of Corfu. The town's historical associations date back to Graeco-Roman times, for it occupies the site of the ancient Hydrus, and was one of Rome's ports of embarkation for Apollonia, the famous centre of culture and city in which the future emperor, Augustus, was completing his education at the time that he was summoned to the capital following the assassination of Julius Caesar.

"Otranto was one of the Calabrian towns captured in 1068 by Robert Guiscard (the sly), that resourceful Norman adventurer who, at the high tide of his career, gave promise of duplicating in Southern Italy and in Greece the triumphs won by his fellow-countryman, William the Conqueror, who during the same decade was subduing England. Four hundred years later the seaport was again raided, and this time was completely destroyed by the Turks. From this setback it never recovered. Among the points of interest in the village to-day are the castle, built by Alphonso of Aragon, and the cathedral, which dates back to the eleventh century and in which are to be found some of the columns that once graced the temple of Minerva at San Nicola, near by.

"South of Otranto is an extremely fertile and populous section of the Apulian peninsula, which terminates thirty miles below the town in the promontory of Maria di Leuca, with its white limestone cliffs marking the southeastern extremity of Italy. To the northwest of Otranto, fifty-three miles by rail, is Brindisi, the famous Brundusium of the ancients, which has taken life in recent years owing to its advantageous position as a gateway for the freight coming from beyond the Alps through the St. Gothard and the Mount Cenis tunnels, destined for the Far East through Suez.

"Avlona, also called Valona, on the eastern shores of the Otranto Straits, has the best harbor on the Albanian coast, being protected by the Island of Saseno and the lofty Cape Glossa. Like Otranto, it suffered pillage at the hands of the Turks in the fifteenth century, but it recovered from this misfortune more readily than its Italian sister city, for it is now a town of 6,000 people, and enjoys a considerable trade in hides, olives, cottons, cattle and bitumen, while it is famous for valonia, made from the acorn cups gathered in adjacent oak groves. This 'flour,' which derives its name from the town, is used extensively in the tanning industry.

"It was across the Straits of Otranto that the valiant Pyrrhus, cousin of Alexander the Great, and professed descendant of Pyrrhus, son of Achilles, sailed in the third century before the Christian era. Espousing the cause of the people of Tarantum, he fought those desperate battles against Rome which gave rise to the familiar phrase, 'a pyrrhic victory,' used to-day to describe a conflict the successful issue of which is so costly to the victory as ultimately to prove disastrous. It was after Heraclea, where for the first time in history Greeks and Romans were the opposing forces, that Pyrrhus, surveying the field where thousands of his bravest troops lay dead, exclaimed: 'Another such victory and I must return to Epirus alone.' It was on the same occasion that, observing the wounds of all the Roumans killed in action to be in front, he mused, 'Had I such soldiers I should soon be master of the world.'"

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Wigwag—Dashaway, I'm afraid you are a rake. Dashaway Well, you know all flesh is grass.

Old Dutch

insures Perfect Sanitation for all Metal Ware and Enamel Surfaces. A sweet hygienic refrigerator safeguards your health and keeps food longer and better.

THE WALRUS.

Grotesque Creature Has Strongly Developed Maternal Instincts.

The walruses or "sea horses" of the old navigators are the strangest and most grotesque of all sea animals, says National Georgraphic Magazine. Their large, rugged heads, armed with two long ivory tusks, and their huge swollen bodies, covered with hairless, wrinkled, and warty skin, give them a formidable appearance unlike that of any other animal. They are much larger than most seals, the old males weighing from 2000 to 3000 pounds and the females about two-thirds as much.

Walruses have a strongly developed maternal instinct and show great devotion and disregard of their own safety in defending the young. The Eskimos at Cape Vancouver-Bearing Sea, hunt them in frail skin-covered kyaks, using ivory or bone-pointed spears and sealskin floats. Several hunters told me of exciting and dangerous encounters they had experienced with mother walruses. If the young are attacked, or even approached, mother does not hesitate to charge furiously. The hunters confess that on such occasion there is no option but to paddle for one's life. Occasionally an old walrus is unusually vindictive and, after forcing a hunter to take refuge on the ice, will remain patrolling the vicinity for a long time, roaring and menacing the object of her anger.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

SCIENTIFIC JOTTINGS.

The United States Government purchases 1,250,000 electric lamps every year.

Cholera kills $50,000,000 worth of hogs per year in the United States.

The corncob pipe manufacturing industry represents a valuation of $500,000 a year.

New York State consumes 270,550,000 feet of lumber annually in making packing boxes and crates.

A special form of electric fan is made use of in markets to keep the flies from goods on display.

Since the beginning of the war about 22,000 trucks have been shipped from the United States to countries of Europe.

It is sometimes curious that the places of the highest and the lowest humidity in the United States are both in Texas.

There are two and one-half millions of freight cars in the United States, and their average life is somewhere about 20 years.

Fresno County, Cal., tried to get along without ~~speed cops~~ by putting the automobilists on their honor, but it was not workable.

Motor trucks to the value of $90,000,000 have been exported by American manufacturers since the outbreak of the European war.

A sanitary engineer of Pasadena, Cal., made a tour of inspection of the city sewers, recently, seated on the rear of a motorcycle.

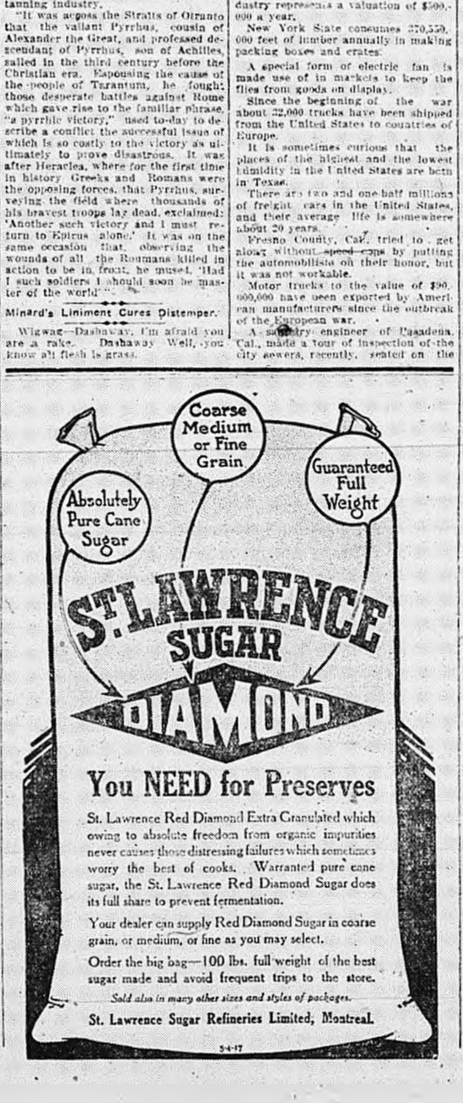
A railroad gateman at San Bernardino, Cal., makes use of a periscope mounted on top of his cabin to get a clear view of the curved roadway at that point.

If the hills and mountains of the earth were suddenly leveled and the earth take the shape of a billiard ball it would have a covering of water 8,532 feet deep.

About 75 per cent. of the population of New York State is urban. The State has 49 cities in which live over 6,800,000 of the total population of some 9,500,000.

Cottage homes for married teachers are being provided by the school authorities of Washington State, with the hope of making the life of the rural teacher more attractive.

Prunes stored in a California warehouse after a few months become welded into a solid mass, which is attacked with pick and shovel when it is desired to remove them for shipment.



You NEED for Preserves

St. Lawrence Red Diamond Extra Granulated which owing to absolute freedom from organic impurities never causes those distressing failures which sometimes worry the best of cooks. Warranted pure cane sugar, the St. Lawrence Red Diamond Sugar does its full share to prevent fermentation.

Your dealer can supply Red Diamond Sugar in coarse grain, or medium, or fine as you may select.

Order the big bag—100 lbs. full weight of the best sugar made and avoid frequent trips to the store.

Sold also in many other sizes and styles of packages.

St. Lawrence Sugar Refineries Limited, Montreal.

5-4-17

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Liberator of Roumania.

"Michael the Brave," before whose statue of Bucharest the Roumanians are displaying their war trophies, is the national hero of our brave allies. Born in 1558, the son of a Wallachian chieftain, he became Divan of the province in 1593, partly through the influence of the English ambassador at Constantinople, Edward Barton, but quickly rebelled against the Sultan, and, after two overwhelming victories in 1595 and 1597, freed the Roumanian people for a while from the Turkish yoke. His ambition led to assaults on neighboring provinces, which brought the whole Roumanian race under one rule for the first and only time in modern history, but his career was ended by an assassin's blade in September, 1601.

A Celebrated Suicide.

Heydon, the celebrated historical painter and writer, at a time in his life when he was overcome by debt, disappointment and ingratitude, laid down the brush with which he was at work upon his last great effort, "Al- "Albert and the Trial By Jury," wrote with a steady hand, "Stretch me no longer upon this rough world," and then with a pistol shot put an end to his unhappy existence.

There is a Message In This Lady's Story

SHE TELLS WHAT DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS DO FOR WOMEN.

She Was Troubled With Weakness And Her Daughter Had Nervous Trouble. Dodd's Kidney Pills Proved the Remedy They Both Needed.

Hamilton, Ont., May 17.—(Special.) The story told by Mrs. H. Dickens, of 70 Tom street, this city, carries a message of hope to every suffering woman in Canada.

"After my baby was born," Mrs. Dickens states, "I used to suffer with my back and had no heart to do my work around the home. But I read about Dodd's Kidney Pills and what they have done for others, so I thought I would get a box and see what they would do for me.

"I am pleased to say that after taking two boxes I found such great relief I would not be without them in the house.

"My daughter, too, had been very sick on and off for a long time. Her nerves got so bad we were afraid we would see her in the hospital. But I am pleased to say she is better through taking Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I never thought Dodd's Kidney Pills could have done such good work and I am telling all my friends about them."

Women's troubles, or nearly all of them, come from sick kidneys. The cure for them is the old established remedy for sick kidneys, Dodd's Kidney Pills.

ANTICS OF PURE GLYCERIN.

This Queer Substance is Endowed With Peculiar Properties.

One of the great advantages of glycerin in its chemical employment is the fact that it neither freezes nor evaporates under any ordinary temperature.

No perceptible loss by evaporation has been detected at a temperature less than 2,000 degrees F., but if heated intensely it decomposed with a smell that few perhaps find themselves able to endure. It burns with a pale flame, similar to that from alcohol, if heated to about 300 degrees and then ignited.

Its non-evaporative qualities make the compound of much use as a vehicle for holding pigments and colors, as in stamping and typewriter ribbons, carbon papers and the like.

If the pure glycerin be exposed a long time to a freezing temperature it crystallizes with the appearance of sugar candy, but these crystals begin once melted it is almost an impossibility to get them again into the congealed state.

If a little water be added to the glycerin no crystallization will take place though under a sufficient degree of cold the water will separate and form crystals, amid which the glycerin will remain in its natural state of fluidity. If suddenly subjected to intense cold pure glycerin will form a gummy mass which cannot be entirely hardened or crystallized.

Altogether it is quite a peculiar substance.

Big Telephone Pole.

The highest telephone or telegraph pole in the world has recently been installed to carry wires over a river in the State of Washington. The old pole at this point was 90 feet high, but the increasing size of the steamers using the river made it necessary to raise the wires. The new pole is 130 feet high, a single stick of Oregon fir. It took a crew of 12 men and a donkey engine to set it, and it is further secured by a double set of guys and braces, running from a point half way to the top to nearby trees.

ISSUE NO. 20, 1917

HELP WANTED.

WANTED — PROBATIONERS TO train for nurses. Apply, Wellandra Hospital, St. Catharines.

LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN light sewing at home; whole or spare time; good pay; work sent any distance; charge prepaid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Co., Montreal, Que.

WANTED—CARD ROOM HELP FOR Woolen Mill Cleaners and Tenders for day and night work. For particulars, apply to the Slingsby Mfg. Company, Limited, Brantford, Ont.

WANTED—WOOLLEN MILL HELP. Napper tender, one accustomed to Gessner Nappers on White and Grey Blankets and heavy Cloths. For full particulars, apply to Slingsby Mfg. Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ont.

MONEY ORDERS.

REMIT BY DOMINION EXPRESS Money Order. If lost or stolen, you get your money back.

Bother With Brake Bands.

Many cars are fitted with rear wheel metal emergency brake bands and quite often the bands rub against the wheel drums and cause a characteristic scraping sound. The scraping is not only annoying, but it wears brake band and consumes power. To cure the drag and remove the trouble remove the wheel and examine the band. Very often it will be found that there is a bright spot at the point of friction. This point is out of true and should be removed. Where the brake band is malleable it may be struck with a hammer enough to spring the band slightly and remove the high spot. Replace the wheel and spin it to determine whether the trouble has been eliminated; if not continue the operation until the band assumes the proper shape.

THANKFUL MOTHERS

Mothers who have once used Baby's Own Tablets for their little ones are always strong in their praise of this medicine. Among them is Mrs. Marcelle Boudreau, Mizonette, N. B., who writes: "Baby's Own Tablets are the best medicine I know of for little ones. I am very thankful for what they have done for my children." The Tablets regulate the bowels and stomach; cure constipation and indigestion; break up colds and simple fevers; in fact they cure all the minor ills of little ones. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE AGE OF THE EARTH.

Radioactive Evidence Now Brought Forward.

Estimates of the age of the earth based on radioactive and ordinary geological phenomena differ greatly from each other. In a recent discussion of this subject Arthur Holmes points out that estimates of the former category have all been based on the assumption that the radioactive "constants" of uranium and its daughter elements have not varied with time. On this assumption it is calculated that something like 1,250,000,000 years represent the time that has elapsed since the crystalization of the oldest plutonic rocks of the earth's crust. Since there is geological evidence that these rocks are intrusive into a pre-existing sedimentary or volcanic series, the actual age of the earth would be much greater than this. On the other hand, geological estimates, founded on sedimentation and salt accumulation, point to decidedly lower figures; any 100,000,000 to 400,000,000 years. Professor Joly has suggested that the discrepancy between the radioactive and geological estimates would disappear in favor of the former if it could be shown that the rate of decay of uranium has decreased with the lapse of time. Readers of the novels of H. G. Wells, who is rapidly attaining the reputation of a Mother Shipton on the strength of the things in his stories which have later come to pass, will recall that in describing the death-period half its initial substances for that dealing "atomic-bomb" he introduced a concept similar to this—that of a disintegrating element which in any period of a certain fixed length dissipates exactly half its initial substance for that period. More rapid decay would, however, have been attended by a more rapid generation of heat of radioactive origin, and this would have prolonged or even reversed the secular cooling of the crust, against indicating an excessively great age for the earth. The escape from the dilemma would appear to be to deny that the earth's surface was formerly in a molten condition. The whole subject is of course, largely speculative in the present state of science. It will, however, help greatly to elucidate the problem of the earth's age if it can be determined whether the rate of decay of uranium is dependent upon time, pressure and temperature.—"Scientific American."

By Special Delivery.

The burglar had just begun his term and was assigned to work in the broom factory. Near him was an oldish man who studied him intently and seemed to be awaiting an opportunity to say something. It was while the overseer was at the ice tank.

"How long are you in for?" he whispered.

"Twelve years," replied the newcomer.

The veteran looked around nervously and thrust a letter in the burglar's hand.

"I'm in for life," he said. "Mail this when you get out."

Whole Wheat and Milk—the two most perfect foods given to man. Dietetic experts may quarrel about everything else, but they are agreed on this. The proper combination is Shredded Wheat Biscuit with milk—the greatest amount of protein (the element that builds muscular tissue) for the least money. Two or three of these Biscuits with milk make a nourishing breakfast on which to start the day's work and they cost only a few cents. A boon to the housewife because they are ready-cooked and ready-to-eat. Delicious with berries or other fruits. Made in Canada.

CHANCELLOR BONAR LAW ON THE WAR

Vastly More Results, at Vastly Less Loss, Than at the Somme.

EXPENSES RISE

But U. S. Aid More Than Outbalances—Germany's Error.

London Cable.—In the House of Commons to-day Right Hon. Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, referring to the west front, said the rapidity of the attack had forestalled the enemy, who had to fight in the open, with heavy losses, because he had not had time to prepare trenches. Since April 1 we had taken 20,000 prisoners, 257 guns, 227 trench mortars. While in the first 24 days of the Somme drive we advanced three and one-half miles on a six-mile front, we had now advanced from two to five miles on a 20-mile front, where there were twice as many German divisions against us as on the Somme, and half of them had to be withdrawn.

Our casualties in the present offensive were from 50 to 75 per cent. less than on the Somme. Our success was largely due to our distinct artillery superiority, in connection with which the Chancellor paid a warm tribute to the flying corps.

FATAL GERMAN MISTAKE.

Referring to the entry of the United States, the speaker said the Germans had shown an energy in organization, power and resourcefulness of every kind which in a better cause could not have failed to win the admiration of the world. But they had made many mistakes, mainly in failing to understand human nature. He thought they had made a mistake in deciding to start the ruthless campaign on the sea, not against their enemies, but against mankind. They must have had in view the possibility and probability of America's being forced into the war, yet despite this calculation and the success which attended the submarine warfare, which he certainly was not going to minimize, and which might compel the people of Britain to show staying power and suffer hardships hitherto unknown in this war—despite all this, he at least did not doubt that on the balance the Germans had lost, namely by adding one of the greatest nations of the world to the number of their enemies.

"All the information we have received," he continued, "bears out what we could have expected in advance, that the American people are not likely to do anything by half, that the United States have already shown not only that they are prepared to organize to the full strength of the nation, but that they realize to the full the value of immediate assistance. The assistance which they have already given, in addition to financial assistance, which is of the greatest value, will become increasingly important as the weeks advance."

Referring to the British mission to the United States, Mr. Law said he did not believe in saying anything in praise of his colleagues, but he was going to make an exception. Mr. Balfour, as every one who worked with him knew, had from the beginning of the war regarded himself as a soldier whose duty it was to undertake any task he was called upon to fulfill. It was in that spirit that the Premier had asked him, without a moment's hesitation, to agree to undertake this mission, and the speaker ventured to say that no service in his public life had been greater to the State than that rendered by him in connection with this mission.

SUPERIORITY OF AIRMEN.

"The desire of the enemy," said Mr. Law, "to [illegible] the feeling of necessity on his part to prevent our advance was shown in the extreme violence of his counter-attacks. One of these last night resulted in our losing a position we had taken, but regrettable as that was, it was only an incident in the kind of fighting that was now going on. When we consider the original enemy artillery superiority and how absolutely destitute we were of munitions, we have a right to be proud of our present distinct superiority over the enemy in those respects.

"That superiority is also shown by our airmen, who are the eyes of our long-range guns. I have been told more than once in France that it is not uncommon to find regiments show their admiration of our airmen by cheering them as they fly over the lines. That is not surprising. These men are all young, many mere boys, but from the beginning of the war they have shown dash, gallantry, nerve and resource enabling us to say that a more glorious fighting force never existed in the world.

LOSSES OF GERMANS.

"If we wish to realize what has been done on the western front, let us compare our feelings if in the same period as the battle of Arras we had lost twenty thousand prisoners, and the number of guns the Germans have lost."

Explaining the apparent increase in the cost of the war, the Chancellor said it was the sum of thirty million pounds sterling during the period under review, which couldn't be regarded as a real expenditure. The expenses of the Dominion Governments were paid here, and reimbursed by the Dominions' Governments. In April we paid out, but did not receive. There was, therefore, no reason to suppose that the budget estimate of expenditure for the coming year would not be approximately correct.

MESOPOTAMIAN SUCCESS.

Dealing with the Mesopotamian success, Bonar Law said that no small part of the credit was due to the work of the general staff at home, which had made the arrangements. Part of the credit was due also to the splendid courage and ardor of the troops. But much of the credit was due to Gen. Maude, who had shown military ability of the highest order.

Reverting to the operations on the west front, the Chancellor said it was inevitable that progress must be slow. One of the most encouraging features of the battle, however, was the almost hysterical German communiques about imaginary victories in order to keep up the courage of their people. The extent of the German failure, he said, was well illustrated by the figures he had quoted.

MOVES VOTE OF CREDIT.

In moving a vote of credit for £500,000,000, Bonar Law said that the alarming feature of the figures was that they represented a total daily expenditure of £7,450,000.

The vote of credit moved by the Chancellor brings the total since the outbreak of the war to £4,642,000,000. With the exception of the credit of £550,000,000 voted in February, the credit asked to-day was the largest single amount during the war.

The expenditure, said the Chancellor, had recently exceeded the estimate. Of the expenditure for the first thirty-five days of the financial year, £2,000,000 a day had gone to the allies and the dominions. The budget estimate for this use was about £1,000,000 a day, so the estimate was exceeded by £1,000,000 daily. America, however, continued the Chancellor, had acted with promptitude, for which the nation could not be too grateful. She had not only promised, but had actually afforded financial assistance to Great Britain's allies, and he therefore hoped that the budget estimate of expenditure under this head would be realized.

For the first period of the vote of credit last year the daily expenditure was £4,820,000, and for the corresponding period this year £7,450,000. The present vote would carry the Government on until about August 1.

76 HUNS PLANES LOST IN WEEK

French Aviators Have Been Doing Great Work.

Berlin Makes Big Claims to Success.

Paris Cable.—An official report tonight says:

"During the period of May 1 to 7 our pilots had numerous combats with enemy aviators. In the course of which twenty-five German machines were brought down, the destruction of which was absolutely established. In addition thirty-one German machines, seriously hit, fell within their own lines, the greater part of them being probably destroyed.

"Our pilots in that period added to the number of their exploits. Captain Guynemer gained his 37th and 38th victories. Sub-Lieutenant Nungesser brought down three machines, which brought his total of enemy machines destroyed up to 24. Sub-Lieut. Dorme brought down his twenty-first, Lieut. Pinsard his eleventh and twelfth and Adjutant Madon his tenth."

GERMANS MAKE BIG CLAIMS.

Berlin Cable.—An official statement tonight says:

"During the month of April the enemy lost 382 airplanes and 29 captive balloons. Of the former 289 were brought down in aerial battles. We lost 74 airplanes and ten captive balloons.

"The past month has shown the German aerial fighting forces at the zenith of their capacity, while our defensive forces were successfully engaged in warding off ruthless enemy bomb attacks on the fatherland.

"The heavy April fighting made the highest demands on our aviators, captive balloons and anti-aircraft guns in the field. In co-operation, which daily grew more intimate, they showed themselves equal to their tasks, and our bombing squadrons destroyed important military establishments and our aerial reconnoitring operations brought valuable information to the headquarters. The self-sacrificing co-operation of our aviators has been rewarded in an exemplary manner by heavy infantry and artillery [illegible]"

BEER VS. FOOD

Discussed in British House of Commons.

London Cable.—The question of food waste was lengthily discussed in the House of Commons to-day. Many of the speakers severely criticized the Government for still permitting the brewers to destroy valuable food in the production of alcoholic liquors. The debate elicited no statement on the Government policy with respect to the rumored State purchase of public houses.

Dr. Christopher Addison, Minister of Munitions, speaking on behalf of the Government, said the reason that all the distilleries were not closed down was the necessity of providing spirit for the manufacture of munitions. He further explained that until a substitute for yeast could be found it was impossible, having regard for the needs of bread production, to stop brewing. The Government had tried to cut down the production of beer to the bed-rock minimum. There was a demand by the munition workers for beer, and the Government felt that it had already cut the supply to an amount which would raise in the near future some serious problems.

Mrs. Newlywed—The butcher assured me this was spring lamb, but I can scarcely cut it. Mr. Newlywed—Yes, it's tough to die young.

U-BOAT TOLL WAS MUCH LESS THE LAST WEEK

Submarine Campaign is Apparently Being Mastered by the Navy.

U.S. PLANS ARE REAL

Secretary Daniels Declares Scheme to End Trouble No Dream.

London Cable.—A substantial decrease in the number of sinkings by submarines in the past week will be shown in the forthcoming weekly report of shipping losses. In fact, it is stated, the report will show the smallest losses in the past three weeks.

No reason for this is given out by official sources, but it is plainly intimated that considerable progress has been made in the anti-submarine campaign. There is no guarantee that the weekly losses will not again assume alarming proportions, but the fact that they have been substantially reduced is very encouraging to those in charge of the campaign, and it is believed that the new measures to combat the under-water craft are already showing gratifying results.

PLANS ARE NO DREAM.

Washington, May —Hope is brightening that American inventive genius has found the road that may lead to freedom of the seas from German submarines.

A conference of unusual importance was held to-night at the home of Secretary Daniels. It was called in order that high officials of the navy might go over with members of the Naval Consulting Board the experiments already tried and those that are in prospect.

Many officials declared the scientists were coming down to "brass tacks," that the period of [illegible] out after every suggestion was passing, and that definite crystallization of the work upon which the foremost American experts have concentrated was certain to come soon.

W. L. Saunders, chairman of the consulting board, headed the representation of scientists, which included the following members of the board's committee on special naval problems: Lawrence Addicks, chairman; Thomas Robbins, Elmer A. Sperry and Benjamin B. Thayer.

Reports were also available to-night from Thomas A. Edison, who is at work on a somewhat different line of investigation.

After the conference to-night Secretary Daniels said:

"We have gone over all the problems connected with combatting the submarines, and experts of the consulting board will continue their experiments with inventions designed to eliminate the menace. I can only say this concerning their work—that their plans are no dream. They are very important and very far-reaching."

CROP OUTLOOK IS VERY FAIR

Good Reports ~~of~~ Acreage Under Cultivation.

Bad Growing Weather—Stock Healthy, Lean.

Toronto Report.—According to the weekly report of the various agricultural representatives of the Department of Agriculture, poor growing conditions prevailed throughout the province generally for the week ending May 7, although more optimistic accounts are given regarding the [illegible] under crop. In most districts about two-thirds of the [illegible] already in and a York correspondent reports that the acreage under crop already this year is equal in volume to the total amount put under cultivation last season.

Large acreages of early potatoes have been planted, and the report indicates that the area to be put into beans and corn will be well above the average. The boom in vegetable growing continues in both town and country, displaying a good response to the appeals for greater production now being made by the Provincial Government through the Organization of Resources Committee and the various local associations affiliated with it.

Livestock are reported as healthy but on the lean side, [illegible] hold firm for these and pork. Fodder is getting scarce [illegible], but there seems to be sufficient in store to carry all stock [illegible] on the grass.

The labor problem is far from being settled, although reports regarding the work of High School boys indicate that the lads are giving satisfaction and the [illegible] is being engaged through the Boards of Trade and other town organizations is helping to relieve the situation.

GERMAN REDISTRICTING.

Amsterdam, via London Cable.—During the discussion on redistricting in the Reichstag main committee last Tuesday, Dr. Lewald, director of a department in the Home Office, said that the Government had been considering the question for some time. He added that the Federated Governments would be consulted and an effort made, with due regard to all political and economic factors, to prepare an electoral law which would adjust present disparities.

HIGH PRAISE OF VALOR OF CANADIANS

Correspondent Tells of Heroic Work of Troops in Recent Drive.

FRESNOY FIGHT

One French-Canadian Held Up Two Hun Officers, 72 Men.

(By Philip Gibbs.)

War Correspondents' Headquarters, Cable.—The bombardment I described yesterday was the preliminary of a strong attack against our position in and around Fresnoy. Upon this village and the neighboring ground the enemy concentrated everything he has in artillery, which can be directed on the sector of the front, and in addition to ordinary high explosives and shrapnel flung a storm of gas shells wherever he thought we had battery positions. Fresnoy itself had been a difficult place to hold since the Canadians took it so gallantly on May 3rd. Having Acheville to the north of it and Oppy to the south, it jutted out like a square-walled bastion with exposed sides, along which at the time of capture the Canadians had to form defensive flanks. The enemy had marked it down for an attack, and for several days made strong counter-thrusts on each side of it in order to prevent our troops from getting forward to straighten out the line.

ENGLISH BEAR THE BRUNT.

It was the English troops who had to bear the brunt of their concentrated fury, timed for yesterday's dawn. The German Army Corps Staff evidently decided to attack with the greatest strength possible on a narrow front, which was already held by their best troops. North and south of Acheville they had the Fourth Guards Division and north and south of Oppy the First Guard Reserve Division. Round about Fresnoy was the Fifteenth Reserve Division, and to stiffen and support this the German Guards sideslipped down a thousand yards. As further precautions against any weakness on the part of the Fifteenth Reserve Division, already tried by our shell fire, fresh troops of the First Bavarian were suddenly brought up, and after the first attack yesterday morning, passed through the lines of the Fifteenth, and in dense column formation went forward like a battering ram against the English troops, who had already suffered in the intense bombardment. Canadian officers are full of praise of the dogged spirit of the south country English lads, who held on in spite of the frightful fire, served machine guns to the last, and only fell back from the advanced lines when, for a time, Fresnoy village was a heap of ruins, like all those villages of the war, and became a death-trap in which no man could stay alive. They have already gained back part of the lost ground and hold it at the time I write, the line running up from the northwest corner of Fresnoy Wood. It is a setback on a small scale, which must be expected from time to time, now that the enemy has decided to stand and give battles rather than retreat at once beyond the Hindenburg line, and is an episode revealing again his desperate way of fighting since our success on April 9th menaced him with supreme disaster.

PRAISE FOR CANADIANS.

The Canadian troops who fought up from Neuville St. Vaast right over Vimy Ridge, and then on through Arleux to Fresnoy, a marvellous thrust of six miles in depth since the first day of the fighting in Artois here, in spite of all their losses and the price of all [illegible] absolute faith in their supremacy as soldiers over the enemy's troops, though they do not despise him or under-estimate his strength, and [illegible] to-day battalions which lost much are in some strange way [illegible] most high spirited and buoyant. These men who took Arleux and Fresnoy are great soldiers, excelling in certain grim qualities of the sport which makes them terrible in attack and strong to endure. They have been long in the war, and suffered much at Ypres, at St. Eloi and at Courcelette, and all that training in and out of the trenches has made them as hard as steel. The sound of shellfire is as familiar to them as their words, which I heard passing to-day, [illegible] turned out and the [illegible] the southern slopes of Vimy Ridge. Even these battalions had [illegible] back from Fresnoy, where they carried up supplies to the fighting men, and the pipers of the Canadian Scots played their men into battle and out again with honors for those who did not come back.

GREAT DEEDS OF HEROISM.

In the month of fighting the men I saw to-day have done astonishing things to add to the great tale of human courage [illegible] only that, but [illegible] life which goes on day after day on the [illegible] battlefields of the stricken fields of France. Imagine the spirit of men who will walk through two barrages, falling walls of shellfire, in order to get at an enemy beyond. That was what happened on the way to Fresnoy. The enemy dropped his barrage this side of ours to smash our men, but they went on. They went through our own shells and into a German trench, where they routed the enemy. They waited a minute or two while our storm of shells swept over them and beyond them. Through such a wall of shells one of these Canadians ran straight to a German machine-gun emplacement which he saw beyond, waiting to mow down his comrades as soon as our curtain of fire had passed. By some miracle he passed unscathed. Just as the enemy machine-gun team came up from their dugout to begin their deadly work they never made a start, for that single Canadian soldier ended their business.

The Canadians' hard training has told, and they are quick to see a point, and to do it in a moment of extreme hazard. So on the way to Fresnoy when they found in front of them a trench filled with German Grenadiers, they fell flat as in their practice camps and fired rifle grenades steadily and with deadly fire till the enemy surrendered or fled or died. It was an act of high sacrifice when a corporal said to men caught under machine-gun fire and dying in a shell crater: "Wait till I run, then you beat it." He ran, drawing the enemy's fire, and the other men had a greater chance. In an attack a mortar bomb fell at the feet of a bomber, and he had fourteen seconds to save his men and himself. He flung it at the German machine-gun emplacement, where it exploded instantly.

THEY KNOW NO FEAR.

What is the dividing line between courage and fear? I have seen a great deal of war and I cannot tell. Certainly the bravest men are the most candid in their telling of their fears, and it was a very brave man, a French Canadian, who said the other day between Arleux and Fresnoy, "By gum, I got scared, I got fair scared." And no wonder, for arriving outside a German dugout a man whom he took prisoner told him in French there were more inside. "More" is an uncertain word. The French-Canadian expected two or three, but out came two German officers and seventy men, and just then the Canadian was quite alone. It was then he got scared. He was armed with only two bombs, and he pulled out the pins and shouted: "Stand back, stand back, or I will kill you!" The seventy-two Germans stood back until three other Canadians arrived and formed an escort for them. "By gum, I was scared," said the French Canadian. But it was men no braver who captured Fresnoy. For the time that village is lost, but one day sooner or later our men will take it back. These men of ours do not reckon the cost, even though it is their own life that pays.

TRIED TO SHOOT GERMAN RULER

New York Report.—A news agency despatch from Rome, published here this forenoon says:

Kaiser Wilhelm had a narrow escape from an assassin's bullet while motoring to Berlin, a Zurich despatch to the Corriere D'Italia asserted to-day. An unidentified man fired three shots at the Kaiser's car, two of them striking the tonneau, the third going wide. He was arrested.

The despatch said the police were silent on the incident.

LIBERTY LOAN

Totalled $600,000,000 at Close Yesterday.

Washington Report.—The grand total of subscriptions and estimates of subscriptions to the "Liberty" loan reached the $600,000,000 mark a little before the close of to-day business in the War Loan Publicity Bureau to-day. New York City furnished the largest amount of subscriptions that has come in any single day, the total being $[illegible], and raising the entire total for New York City up to $253,721,000. Chicago sent in $11,[illegible], raising its total to $[illegible], and Philadelphia raised its total to $16,810,000. Boston went up to $16,[illegible], and Detroit to $11,[illegible]. Cincinnati and Pittsburg stand nearly even with a total for the former of $[illegible], and for the latter of $5,209,[illegible]. No subscriptions came from St. Louis, Buffalo, St. Paul, Jersey City, Portland or Atlanta. St. Paul stands with a total [illegible] of $10,000, and Portland at [illegible].

The United States Steel Corporation will subscribe $[illegible] to the "Liberty" loan, the largest single subscription yet announced. This [illegible] is in addition to [illegible] already subscribed for the Government's recent issue of certificates of indebtedness.

STEEL FREIGHTERS.

Plant at Welland Ready to Start Building.

Welland Report.—The Welland Shipbuilding Company, Limited, will within the next few weeks begin the construction of steel freighters at Welland, and it is expected the first deliveries will be made before the close of navigation [illegible] the present season. The company [illegible] & Sons, Ltd., [illegible] and [illegible] have been secured from the Department of Railways and Canals for the building of an extension to the slips in order to [illegible]. The freighters to be built will be of [illegible] tons capacity, fitted for either the Great Lakes or ocean traffic. The company already has made for delivery large quantities of steel plate and everything is in readiness for getting down to work.

ASK CANADIAN LABOR MEN.

[illegible]

Her Father—Do you think you can make my daughter happy, sir? Suitor—Why, I have already, haven't I. I've asked her to marry me.—Boston Transcript.

HUNS FAILED TO BEAT BACK FRENCH FORCES

Desperate Assaults All Broke Before the Fire of the Poilus.

STREWN WITH DEAD

And What Were Left of Attackers Fled Back to Their Lines.

Great Headquarters of the French Army in France Cable.—The Germans to-day desperately attacked the positions captured by the French to the south of Berry-au-Bac, but they made no impression. What was left of the strong attacking force was forced to retire, leaving [illegible] dead and 124 prisoners in the hands of the French.

[illegible] April 16. A German wireless message, dated May 2, declares: "The total number of [illegible] in the battles between April [illegible] and 28, including [illegible] wounded left on the field, and [illegible]."

The prisoners captured by the French between the 16th and 30th April, when the German divisions to which they belonged numbered [illegible] of the [illegible] Bavarian Reserve, [illegible] of the [illegible] division, 1329 of the Fifth and 1354 of the 183rd. These were taken by the French army. Another French army took in the same period 937 of the 11th Reserve division, [illegible] of the 5th Reserve, [illegible] of the 183rd, 524 of the 25th Landwehr, [illegible] of the 222nd, 188 of the 43rd Reserve, ten of the 211th, ten of the Third Guards division, 42 of the [illegible] Guards and 152 of various [illegible].

A third French army captured 2,177 officers and men in the same period. This is in addition to small batches taken in various [illegible].

FIRED AT A SUB.

Which Disappeared at U. S. Ship's First Shot.

New York Report.—The Associated Press says:

An armed American Line steamship which arrived here to-night from a European port reported that her gun crew fired six shots at a German submarine off the coast of Ireland on May 2. The undersea boat immediately submerged and it was impossible to determine whether any of the shots took effect.

When the periscope of the submarine was sighted the American vessel immediately swung around to afford the gunners an opportunity for accurate aim. The undersea craft disappeared simultaneously with the firing of the first shot, it was said, and did not reappear. The American ship then put on full steam and proceeded on her course.

On board the vessel were [illegible] members of the crew of the Norwegian barque [illegible], sunk off the Irish coast by a German submarine on April [illegible], and the [illegible] of the Norwegian barque [illegible], sunk by submarine on April 22.

FARMER SHOT.

Police Probing Mysterious Port Burwell Case.

Port Burwell, [illegible] this morning at [illegible] by [illegible] James [illegible]. The [illegible] is about one mile from the village. [illegible] discovered [illegible] a [illegible] wound [illegible]. Dr. Johnson was called and the patient removed to his office. Dr. Reid, of Tillsonburg, was called in consultation, as the case was judged to be grave. No weapon has been discovered, and the police, under Chief [illegible], are diligently working on whatever [illegible] present. [illegible] is advanced that the wounding is [illegible] accident [illegible] the [illegible] at Port Burwell. [illegible] home.

HUN BRUTALITIES.

Awful Deeds Recorded by American.

Baltimore Report.—Frank B. [illegible], in charge of the [illegible] of the American Relief Clearing House, Paris, from last Fall until two weeks ago, arrived here to-day and declared that France's sufferings, in addition to many men have been blinded [illegible] tuberculosis [illegible] fostered and [illegible] by German [illegible] mitrailleuse.

He declared that in Ham, in the Somme Province, during one of the German retreats, the civil population was ordered to assemble on a [illegible]. When they had assembled, he said, the Germans turned the mitrailleuses on them. He said his authority, Captain Charles Sweeney, was on the scene three hours later and talked with the wounded. "Spite was the only reason ascribed."

Potatoes !

- Produce - Produce -

This is the present duty of every farmer and household. The world faces a food shortage.

POTATOES, it is proven will produce more food matter on one acre than any other crop. Therefore it is a patriotic duty to plant every available spot with potatoes

Lots of Seed Potatoes

We have coming, about **MAY 15th,** a carload of Prince Edward Island potatoes, recommended for seed.

Price per 90 lb bag $4.25

Get your order in at once, as this lot will be picked up quickly.

N. McGillivray
North End Store

BANK OF HAMILTON
Established 1872
Capital Authorized, $5,000,000
Capital Paid-up, - $3,000,000
Surplus, - - - - - $3,500,000

Ambition

THAT one idle dollar on hand for which you have no particular need will start a savings account in the Bank of Hamilton. Your ambition to get ahead financially will grow as your saving accumulate. Capital is the key that opens the door of success.

PORT ELGIN BRANCH
R. J. RANNEY, MANAGER

Can you afford to be without The Times ?

Children's

Ready-to-Wear

Garments

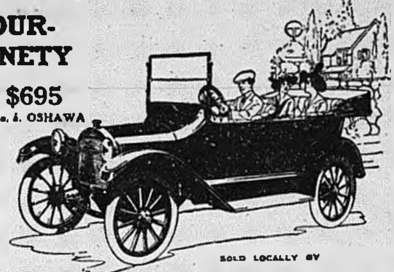
In prints, galateas, and other cotton materials, at the cost of materials only, much below to-day's values.

Children's aprons at 15c	Rompers and play suits from 40 to 75c
Childrens dresses, good styles, 40c to 50c	Womens' overal aprons and house dresses 50c to $1.25
Middies at 50 cents	

We pay Cash for Eggs.
Produce wanted.

See our big display in our north window

South End Store
N. McGillivray & Co.



The New Series
CHEVROLET **FOUR-NINETY**
$695
f. o. b. OSHAWA

THE CAR FOR BUSINESS—THE CAR FOR PLEASURE

Canadians who want a reliable automobile fully equipped with every device necessary for comfort and convenience in motoring, choose the Chevrolet Four-Ninety.

The quality of the Chevrolet appeals to people of wealth. The price permits ownership by those of moderate means. Electric starting and lighting equipment built in as part of the car.

Chevrolet Motor Co. of Canada, Limited
OSHAWA, ONTARIO
WESTERN SERVICE AND DISTRIBUTING BRANCH: REGINA, SASK.

CHEVROLET

SOLD LOCALLY BY
POWER & COULTER, Port Elgin

The Port Elgin Times
MEMBER OF THE CANADIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION (INC.)

E. Roy Sayles, Editor and Proprietor

EDITORIAL COMMENT

After all, we should not forget that the farmers know better, on the whole, than anyone else what to sow, and when and where.

* * *

A despatch says retired farmers are needed to instruct amateur gardeners, who are working in the war production campaign. Tut, Tut! All the amateur needs is a copy of any Toronto daily.

* * *

United States writers advocate the increased planting of Indian corn. Already the States grows three times as much corn as wheat, and they do say corn bread is a good ration. More corn might profitably be tried in our own district.

* * *

If reports are to be relied on, some of the returned maimed soldiers are not being treated very kindly by the government's Pension Board. If it is, true that a Toronto soldier whose arm is withering was awarded only a small pension of $50 for a short time, then it's a disgrace to the people of Canada.

* * *

No sooner do we get rid of the arm chair critic of the war than on comes the city pen pusher to tell the rural inhabitants how to plant their garden and cultivate their farms. What the farmer and big gardeners want now is help. Muscle help not pen pusher orders.—Winchester Press.

* * *

The Board of License Commissioners have issued 1,244 Standard Hotel licenses for the year beginning May 1, 1917, this number showing very nearly the same as for the expiring license year, and indicating that the hotel accommodation of the Province continues ample. Between 40 and 50 applications are reserved, most of which are to be considered refusals.

* * *

One of the powerful weeklies of Canada is The Orillia Times. Last week it had a special number of twenty pages, which reflected credit on the staff, editorially and mechanically. Mr. H. T. Blackstone, formerly of The Brantford Expositor, is the proprietor of The Times, and the advertising patronage and news features found in the special issue show Orillia to be a thriving place, and The Times one of its best business concerns.

* * *

The government is investigating the newsprint situation. This will please the editors all right, but are newspapers more important than foods? There isn't a daily printed that could not give all the news necessary in eight pages, and scarcely a weekly that could not get along easily with four pages. Yet we find some dailies using from 30 to 70 pages. The government should investigate also the uses to which news print is being put.

* * *

In March there were six fires reported in Bruce County with a loss of $2,646. Of this loss $2,246 was covered by insurance. It is important that great care should be taken to prevent fires. Everyone should aim to have as little loss or waste as possible. If you have not insured look up The Times' directory and have your property insured. But, on second thought, The Times does not carry any insurance advertising. Perhaps it's because business in this line is too good, and no solicitation is necessary.

* * *

Well, there's one thing not up in price! School books. The Minister of Education has announced that arrangements have been concluded by which all text books, the contracts for which expire in June, 1917, will be published during the next school year at the same prices as previously. The list of books thus renewed includes the following: Composition, 15 cents; Hygiene, 20 cents; Arithmetic, 10 cents; History of England, 25 cents; and History of Canada, 25 cents; the two latter being in one volume and selling at 50 cents.

If the speculator bought Western wheat and Eastern potatoes and is holding them for higher prices, why not fix the price? This would probably cure the mania on the part of some men to hold up things. A Toronto professor says the only way to lower prices is to let wheat go to $10 a bushel and potatoes to $10 a bag. All the farmers would then grow wheat and potatoes. And this would just suit the speculator immensely.

* * *

The new recruiting plan for this district should meet with approval from Bruce county people. Major Nelson is a returned soldier from our own district and to him is given charge. Every day sees young men going quietly to Toronto and enlisting, and these young men are all tabulated as Toronto enlistments. With the new plan all young men should notify Major Nelson who will place them with any branch of the service, but who will also see that Bruce county is given the credit for the soldier. Every week young men leave Port Elgin and join on in Toronto, and are credited to Toronto district

* * *

Every little while we find substantiated charges of men endeavoring to corral quantities of food, and necessaries, for a higher price. In Hamilton last week at a city council meeting it was shown by one councillor that one firm alone was holding between four and five thousand bags of potatoes which it had bought at from $1 to $2 per bushel. Information was also given to the council that some coal dealers were holding large quantities of coal from last winter that could be sold at $8. All these things should have a tendency to force government action in the matter of regulating prices of all necessities in fuel and food.

* * *

Petitions, like a crowd, contain very little virtue. The one to discharge the overseer which was presented to the council without a sponsor, was one which received scant consideration. When petitions are necessary, and sometimes they are, it is always well to have a wholesome desire at heart. The power of petition should not be used except where there is an honest conviction that the greatest good to the greatest number is to be achieved. Every place is entitled to the very best possible service from its officers and employes, and every corporation should see that it values the work of its officers and employes, or else replaces them in a proper and businesslike way.

* * *

A despatch from Brant county last week rather hinted that some farmers would not make much effort to plant extra crop and that they were not planting potatoes at all fearing the price would be low. This kind of spirit, if the report be correct, is not true to the spirit of the average farmer. In this part of Bruce County The Times is glad to report that the farmers are co-operating in a splendid way, and they are planning to put in such heavy crops that the harvesting of them will occasion much serious thought. It may be that the report from Brant was prompted by over anxiety on the part of a daily newspaper correspondent.

* * *

The government will have to take action regarding fixing prices on food and fuel before next fall and winter. While some people are wroth because they have not done this before, it must be remembered that there are many things to consider. If one line of goods falls under the War Measures Act then other lines will be submitted. For instance, it's a glorious time the daily press is having in telling the farmer what he ought to do. But supposing the farmer were to retaliate by asking the government to shut off all use of automobiles not necessary to the production of foodstuffs. What a howl would go up from the city manufacturer. And the chief argument would be that it would throw men out of work in the cities. Yes, the government has a big task when it comes to fixing prices, but it must be done, and it should be done without too much fear of the big corporations.

* * *

The town council paid a tribute to a very worthy citizen last week, when it sent a resolution to the general manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia regretting that Mr. Currie had been asked to resign for a very slight breach of an arbitrary bank regulation. The concluding part of the resolution regretted that "organized tyranny" sometimes existed in our own country. Kaiserism is a word which will apply to other places than Germany, and to other men than the Kaiser. There are plenty of men absolutely void of the brotherhood idea, and they are not confined to any particular place. The one who sees no good in another, the one who wants to master everyone, if not by consent, then by force, and the one who is not only out with the hook, but the gaff also, are types of people that are not confined to Kaiser Wilhelm alone. They are everywhere to be found. The live and let live idea, the "do unto others", etc are not developed in some people's natures.

CARD OF THANKS

Rev. and Mrs. Buckberrough extend their thanks for many kindnesses and bouquets of flowers during the latter's illness.

Farmers, Take Notice!

Insure your mares against foaling loss, rates from $4.00, per month upwards. Yorkshire Insurance Co.

J. A. Chapman, agent.

Take Pictures

It's Enjoyable

WE have just received the new pocket size camera, which takes a picture nearly post card size.

See it at our store

R. C. Crawford
Drugs and Kodaks
C. P. R. ticket agent

HOG FOR SERVICE—Pure bred Yorkshire. Terms $1. Apply Jos. Thede Port Elgin. 19 4tp

Public Notice

Parties having left logs at Underwood saw-mill previous to last winter will notify us at once, as the yard will be cleaned up when sawing this spring. Flour and feed for sale at all times. Rolling and grinding Wednesday and Saturday.

Geo. Roppel
Underwood

Wall

Papers

Watson-Foster Wallpaper

Sherwin-Williams Paints

International Furniture polish

When you want to freshen the interior of your home there is nothing that will make just quite as good a job as Watson-Fosters' oatmeals and varnished tiles.

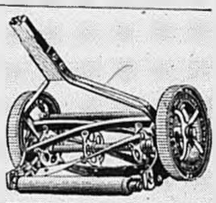
Sherwin Williams paints, Floor lacs, varnish stains and varnishes.

International Furniture Polish whose name has become famous as a furniture polish, holds the world's record in their line of business. Fine assortment at our store.

Butter and eggs taken in exchange for goods

STORE CLOSES TUESDAY AT 1 O'CLOCK P.M.

Roppel Bros.
Rural phone, Underwood



Royal Purple Tonics
Makes hen lay, and

POULTRY NETTING
Keeps them in place
1 foot to 6 feet widths

Famous "Smart"
Lawn Mower

Blades of English steel, last for years. 14 and 16 inch blades, big or small wheels.

Rubber Hose—We want you to see an extra good rubber hose that **won't kink** it is called **Corrogated Unkinkable**, before you buy this spring. Can give any length desired.

Remember your old friend Sherwin-Williams Paints

McLAREN'S HARDWARE

SOCIETIES

PORT ELGIN LODGE No. 429 G.R.C., A.F. & A.M. Regular communications in the Masonic Hall, Thursday on or before full moon, at 8 p.m. Visiting brethren cordially welcomed. George Chapman, W. M.; Cyril Currier Sec'y.

DENOVO LODGE No. 170, I.O.O.F., of Ontario, meets at 8 o'clock, p.m., every Monday in their hall in the Commercial Block. Art Harrison, N.G.; T. Rankin, Rec. Sec.; D. Geddes, Perm Sec.

Service

By reason of its widespread branches in every Canadian province and in Newfoundland, Jamaica, Cuba, Porto Rico, Boston, Chicago and New York, this bank is enabled to provide exceptional facilities for economical and speedy collections.

The Bank of Nova Scotia has a Savings Department in every branch in Canada, and depositors are assured most careful attention. A complete service is given at each branch of

The Bank of NovaScotia

PAID-UP CAPITAL - $ 6,500,000
RESERVE FUND - - 12,000,000
TOTAL RESOURCES over 110,000,000

PORT ELGIN BRANCH
C. Currier, Manager

Early Spring Millinery

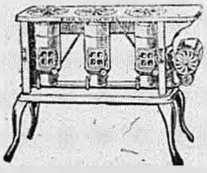
See our display OF Beautiful Millinery

A good variety of fancy work material in stock

MISS M. BAKER
Arlington Block

An appeal to the eye of the woman who is looking for perfection in her footwear will be found in "Empress" Shoes for Women, and what means more to her, satisfaction and comfort. Needs no breaking in.

James George & Son



To-day there are over 2,500,000 women are using New Perfection and will verify the delicious cooking results.

The reason is the long, blue chimney.

For sale at

Thomson's Hardware Store

A Small Town Club
(A Visit to Courtesy Town)

A stranger arrives feeling a little lonesome and blue. It is a thousand miles to his home. He does not know how business is going to be, but he knows how bad it has been. He has had a bad night. He is ready to hit back on the least provocation.

He starts up the street. A well dressed, busy-looking man passes him.

"Good morning, sir!" He gives his hand a friendly wave.

The stranger half turns and looks after him.

"Must have thought he knew me," says the blue visitor; but half a block farther on he meets another man.

"Fine morning!" The citizen nods and smiles.

Directly the visitor begins to feel a change in his spirits. This is a friendly town; and that is a nice park over there the squirrels are at play in the trees and the grass is very green.

Now it is no concerted action on the part of the inhabitants of this town. It is a spirit of friendliness started somewhere, sometime, which has bred a general courtesy and consideration for each other, and for the stranger within their square.

No matter how strong the competition is in a town, business and personal courtesy makes it easier and pleasanter for everybody.

The stranger feels it and remembers it; and now and then it causes one to buy a corner lot and build, and another to come back half across a continent and locate in this town of pleasant memories.

There are almost as many mottoes as there are factory promoters. But it might be useful to a Commercial Club to have a few more on their walls:

1. Do not hire people to come to your town. You might have to hire them to leave.

2. If the best thing you have to offer a factory is a bonus—keep the bonus.

3. Publicity does not consist in bragging about what you have not got to people who do not care what you have, but in convincing the man who wants to know that you really have it.

4. Speak to the stranger on the street. He may be the man you are looking for.

5. Extend to the visitor in the town some of the same courtesy you would to the visitor in your home.

6. If you love your town, show it by doing or giving some things you do not expect a profit on; then you will get a profit on some things you do not expect.

Mr. C. M. Bowman was in town Saturday.

Ebenezer.

Seeding is in full swing.

Sunday school has begun. Superintendent Thomas has a fine staff, including, Gibson and Richard Grant, Miss Kirkland, Miss G. McFadden, Mrs. J. Grant, teachers, Miss L. Grant, organist, E. B. Grant, secretary treasurer.

Master J. Grant is recovering.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Bryce, of Paisley, visited M. Grant's last Sunday.

Miss Ash is ill, and went to her home in Arkwright.

C. A. Thomas lost a valuable cow last week, and another calf on Sunday. This seems to be a hard year on cattle.

Many from here attended the Crossley meetings at Chesley. There were over 200 converts, and they were grand meetings.

Four college boys are up from Toronto helping in seeding. We need some ladies, too.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

J. A. CHAPMAN, Official Issuer, of marriage licenses, Port Elgin, Ont. Office in Muir Block.

R. C. CRAWFORD, Official Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Office at Drug Store, Port Elgin.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

Round trip tickets to points in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta via North Bay, Cochrane and Transcontinental Route, or via Chicago, St. Paul or Duluth, on sale each Tuesday until Oct. 30 inclusive, at low fares.

Through Tourist Sleeping Cars to WINNIPEG on above dates, leaving Toronto 10.45 p.m., no change of cars, via Transcontinental Route.

Return limit, Two months. Exclusive of date of sale. Berth reservations and full particulars at all Grand Trunk ticket offices, or write C. E. Horning, District Passenger Agent, Toronto, Ont.

J. S. Cameron, Agent, Port Elgin. Both telephones.

Good : Company

A good clock is good company. Not only is it useful, but it is a pleasant thing to have, especially one of our home clocks with a soft musical tone announcing the hour.

Let us show you one of our fine line of clocks

Rowlands
The Jeweller

Frank Geddes Writes From Vimy Ridge

France, April 8th.
Easter Sunday.

"With a few moments to spare I will try to write a short letter. By the time you get this the papers will have told of to-morrow's, happenings which we have known to be coming for some time.

The Canadians with our brigade in the front are going over with the picked regiments of the British army on the right and left. The artillery support is expected to be such as to make that of the Somme insignificant, and with other preparations to correspond, the casualties are expected to be light in comparison.

If it is a success and it surely will be, it will rank as one of the greatest operations of the war, or at least the start of such.

Fritz may have more respect for the "uncultured savages of the colonies", if he hasn't already got it.

I have put off writing for a few days until I could try to find out definitely the extent of Roy's wounds. As far as I can ascertain they are not dangerous, though rather extensive.

I must close now and try to get a few hours sleep as I will need all my faculties tomorrow morning.

Then on April 11th he writes:

"This is the first opportunity I have had to get a letter off to you since that never-to-be-forgotten 9th, Easter Monday. Have had opportunity to write but no mail has been sent as we are still fairly well advanced.

Saw an English paper to-night which said our taking of Vimy ridge was one of the most notable achievements of the war.

If you understand what Vimy meant you can easily realize that we feel quite satisfied with ourselves. It is said to be the strongest natural position on the western front, previously held and lost by both French and Imperials. The barrage under which we advanced was the heaviest of the war. Not a square foot of his lines but was ploughed up. The Sahara desert was a blooming Garden of Eden to the desolation there. I saw what were in some respects the most glorious sights of my life, in other respects the most awful. I will tell you some of the former in a later letter. Was very glad to meet and talk to Ewart Geddes and through him to meet Stan Morton and Fin Hepburn. Heard that some one in the Pats had card from Roy and I am so glad to hear he is well enough to write, probably in the end he was lucky to miss this. I lost some of my best friends in the Pats including Trow of Stratford."

Frank.

Glamis

(Intended for last week)

Miss Foy, of Lindsay, is a visitor at the home of her nephew, W. J. Graham.

James Needham has purchased a new Ford car.

Miss Daisy Cronin visited her brother Lieut. Cronin of Kincardine, who will return overseas this week.

An auto load of visitors from Kincardine Township, Messrs. Ryerson Robinson, John R. Cameron, Clive Munroe, Misses Jean and Mabel Robinson, Sundayed at Mr. Neil Currie's.

The Ladies Missionary Society, met at the home of Mrs. James Thompson, on Wednesday afternoon.

Pte. James McCormick left on Monday afternoon for Edmonton Alberta.

Hamilton McKinnon, is under the doctor's care threatened with appendicitis.

Mrs. R. McFadyen, of Toronto, spent the week end in the vicinity.

Pte. Wilbert McNally, is home from London, to assist his father with the seeding.

A number of the I. O. O. F. Brethren from here, attended Divine Service in Tiverton on Sunday.

Mr. Alex McFadyen is home from the States to see his mother, Mrs. Arch McFadyen, Bdy. West, who is very low.

Constable Briggs of Walkerton, was a caller in the burg on Monday.

We regret to report the serious illness of Mrs. W. H. Gilchrist, 2nd. Con., Bruce. All hope for her speedy recovery.

S. S. Convention June 12th

The executive committee of Bruce Tp. S. S. Asso., met at Underwood Saturday and decided to hold the annual convention in the Presbyterian church, Underwood on June 12th. Each school is expected to send two delegates. E. H. Wing, of Toronto and Rev. Prudham, of Wiarton are expected to give addresses. Those present at the meeting Saturday were Messrs. Blair, M. Dahmer, F. Schnittker, Wm. Ayls, Rev. Mr. Hawke.

Alarm Clocks

Why do most people go to Busby's for alarm clocks? Because we have the best stock, also when repairs are necessary you know our reputation.

We have in stock.

Big Ben	Vigilant
Cyclone	Turnout
Vantite	Icallu
Giant Spasmodic	
Suminous Sunrise	

J. J. BUSBY,
The Quick Repair House

Port Elgin School Reports

The following is the report for the month of April.

Form 4

Sr. Class—Excellent—Ellen George, Edna Thornburn, Ruth Gischler.

Good—Henry Vogt, May Schrank, Nora Chambers, Harry Stephenson, Marguerite Bell, Marjorie Faust, Gordon Thede, Lyla Chic, Margaret Rushton.

Fair—Marie Maness, Elroy Bolender, Myrell George, Lyda Blindauer.

Jr. class—Excellent—Florence George.

Good—Milton Miller, Paul Gischler, Dorothy Hanner, Margaret Barber, Basil Eby.

Fair—Irene Thede, Arthur Gilbert Helen Blindauer, Donald McArthur Wilma Becker, Selina Goar, May McArthur

F. W. Aylesworth, Principal

Dept. 3.

Sr. 3—Over 75%—K. Robinson, M. Cottrill, J. Sayles, A. Miller, G. Bock, N. Miller, G. Harrison, H. Brigden.

Over 60%—A. Fleming, and J. Goar (equal), A. Boschlen, S. Anderson, J. Schrank, H. Vennard, V. Hessenauer, D. Collins.

Over 50%—V. Schwass, M. Everitt, L. McFadden, W. Bray, G. McLean, C. Schwass

Jr. 3—Over 75%—A. Mitchell, J. Mitchell, K. Stephenson and W. Smith (equal), A. Scammel, L. Begg.

Over 50%—V. Wilson, G. McLachlan, E. Saleman, R. Thede, F. Thomas, R. Smith, F. Kettles, R. Wilson, M. Overton, V. Bell, C. McKenzie.

Over 40%—E. Nodwell, S. Begg.

Berta M. Gilbert, teacher.

Form 2

Sr. 2—Excellent—N. Schaus, C. Strachan, S. Langford, M. Wankel and M. Smith (equal), J. Miller, L. Weinhohn.

Good—E. Gray and W. Thomas (equal) N. McFadden, E. Gischler, G. Goar, M. Park, H. Snyder, M. MacPherson.

Fair—P. Lee, S. K. Thomas, L. Nodwell.

Jr. 2—Excellent—W. McBride, P. Bannister, G. Starling.

Good—J. Bolender and L. Schrank (equal), M. Kettles, B. Nodwell, L. Blindauer, G. Bray and P. Thede (equal),

Fair—O. Dennis, W. Wipp, H. Philips, C. Topling, P. Collins.

Kathleen Cassidy, teacher.

Form 1

Sr. Excellent—M. Bell, F. Wipp, M. Wilson, F. Barber, G. Cottrill, R. Scammel, G. Stephenson.

Good—F. Perry, J. Johnston, O. Hossenauer, E. Strathy, E. Weinhohn

Fair—I. Schwass, xW. George, L. Gamble, W. Wilson.

Jrs. Excellent—W. Schierholtz, N. Webb, Nellie Wilson, A. Rowlands and L. Smith (equal), F. McKenzie.

Good—V. Perry, F. Boschlen, H. Osborne, L. Saleman, M. McArthur, C. Becker, J. Henderson.

Fair—O. Brill, I. Snider, xW. Wilson, xE. Blondell.

Those marked x were absent for one test.

W. Struthers, teacher.

Primer

Sr class—Over 50%—W. Wankel, F. Thede, R. Philips, F. Bray, E. Schrank, H. Dennis, C. Eby, R. Brigden, M. Campbell, J. George, D. Langford, M. Schwartz, F. Fleming, O. Bannister, C. Nodwell, D. McKenzie.

Jr. Class—K. Bolender, W. Johnston, H. Starling, C. Finlayson, M. Saleman, S. McLean, A. Schwass, E. Smith.

B. Currie, teacher.

Purity! Purity! Purity!

The one dominating note that runs all through the making of Sunlight Soap is Purity. The $5,000 Guarantee you get with every single bar is not a mere advertisement. It marks a standard set for the buyers who select the choice Sunlight Soap materials—for the soap boiler—for the expert chemists—for the girls, even, who wrap and pack Sunlight.

All are mindful of the Guarantee—it is a source of gratification to all the Sunlight workers.

Sunlight

A by-law passed by Southampton council fixes licenses as follows: Jitney $10; double team or bus $5; single rig $2.50.

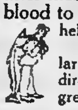
Rev. Mr. Soules was inducted into the Presbyterian church, Southampton, last evening. A number of Port Elgin Presbyterians were present.

DO YOU DREAD WINTER?

If every man, woman and child in this vicinity would only take one spoonful of

SCOTT'S EMULSION

after meals for one month, it would put vigor in their blood to withstand the rigors of winter weather and

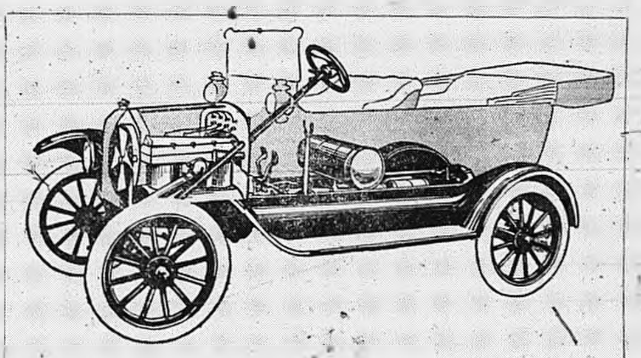


help prevent colds, grippe and winter sickness.

SCOTT'S is a fortifying medicinal-food of particular benefit in changing seasons, and every drop yields direct returns in richer blood, stronger lungs, and greater resistive power. *Insist on SCOTT'S.*

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont.

16-18



Quality In The Right Place

OVER 700

Ford

SERVICE STATIONS IN CANADA

Expensive upholstery doesn't prove that a car excels in quality. The real quality of the car is determined by its chassis—its power plant, transmission, axels, etc.

Both by laboratory tests and actual service tests, the different parts composing the Ford chasis have proven themselves superior to those used in other cars. Ford Vanadium steel has never been surpassed in quality and strength.

L. M. Sees, Agent, Port Elgin

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson VIII. May 20, 1917.

The Importance of Self-Control.—Temperance Lesson.—Isaiah 28: 1-13.

Commentary.—I. A nation in danger (vs. 1-4). 1. Woe—This is not an imprecation, but a warning. The prophet is foretelling the destruction of a debauched nation. Crown of pride—Samaria, the capital of Israel, was situated upon a beautiful, round hill about three hundred feet in height. It is here spoken of as "the crown of pride." Drunkards of Ephraim—Ephraim is used to stand for the entire kingdom, and the inference is that this was a nation of drunkards. A fading flower—Samaria was a thriving city and beautiful for situation, but the prophet saw it as a lovely flower beginning to fade. The destruction of Samaria and the captivity of Israel were only three or four years in the future. Even then the Assyrians under Shalmaneser were ready to bring about its destruction. Head of the fat valleys—Samaria was surrounded by beautiful, fruitful valleys. 2. Behold—The prophet's message demands attention. The Lord hath a mighty and strong one—The Assyrians were eager to conquer and take possession of Israel, and the Lord would withdraw his protection and permit Assyria to carry out her purpose. The fierceness and destructiveness of the Assyrian army is vividly expressed in the language of this verse. The army is compared to some of the most destructive forces in nature, "a tempest of hail and a destroying storm," and "a flood of mighty waters overflowing." 3. Crown of pride, the drunkards of Ephraim—The city of Samaria in all its beauty and prosperity is spoken of in these terms. The people were revelling in luxury, and drunkenness abounded. The nation was "overcome with wine" (v. 1). Trodden under feet—If the people of Israel had not been under the power of drink, they would have realized their danger and would have been able to defend themselves; but they were blind to their condition and became an easy prey to the Assyrian host. 4. The glorious beauty ..... shall be a fading flower—Samaria is represented as a fading flower in a sightly place. After the Assyrians, as a "tempest of hail" and a "flood of mighty waters," had swept over it, there would be nothing left of its beauty and prominence. The hasty fruit—Some of the fruit of the fig tree became ripe as early as June, when the main crop ripened in August. The "hasty fruit" was the "first ripe fig," and was esteemed a great delicacy, which was eagerly devoured by those who found it. So the Assyrians would eagerly devour Samaria and the land of Israel. Isaiah in his beauty saw this fearful destruction which was only a few years in the future.

II. Help in God (vs. 5-6). 5. In that day—At the time when the kingdom of Israel should be overthrown because of its drunkenness and other forms of wickedness. The Lord of hosts—"Jehovah of hosts."—R. V. A crown of glory—In striking contrast to the "crown of pride." Unto the residue of his people—Direct reference is doubtless made to the tribes of Judah and Benjamin, which constituted the kingdom of Judah. About the time the Assyrians took the northern kingdom into captivity, Hezekiah became king of Judah and instituted important and far-reaching reforms, and the kingdom prospered. It stood for a period of one hundred and thirty-five years after the northern kingdom ceased to exist. It is also doubtless true, as many commentators think, than the prophet saw in his vision the ushering in of Messiah's kingdom and the blessings that would attend his reign. 6. Spirit of judgment—Justice, righteousness. To him that sitteth in judgment—To the ruler of the people. To them that turn the battle to the gate—To those who wage a victorious warfare. The idea is that of driving the enemy back to the gates of the city from whence they came. There is great encouragement to the children of God in these verses. The Lord will be to them a crown of glory and a diadem of beauty, and he will give them wisdom and strength to make them victors over all that would oppose their spiritual progress. He is a tower of strength to the righteous, but to those who persist in a course of rebellion against him he brings punishment.

III. Needed instruction given (vs. 7-13). 7. But they also have erred through wine—Isaiah turns to the sins of his own people, the kingdom of Judah. He had held up the condition, morally, of the people of Israel, and had shown the coming destruction, as a warning to the people of Judah. He charges them with indulgence in strong drink, which is having its usual effects. It produces weakness of body and mind and is destructive of spiritual life. The priest and the prophet have erred through strong drink—They who should be the moral and spiritual guides of the people were incompetent and wicked. Their views of truth are not clear and they fail to weigh causes justly because they are given to strong drink. 8. Filthiness—The liquor traffic is productive of physical and moral filth. It defiles everything it touches. It pollutes the very air, so that the space about the door of the saloon is foul with the odor of the drink, and the breath of the drinker is nauseating with the fumes of alcohol. It brings its victim below the level of the brute.

9. Whom shall He teach knowledge—The condition described in the two preceding verses shows clearly the need for instruction and warning; but those to whom the prophet spoke resented his words. Was Isaiah talking to them as if they were mere babes? Did they not know what they were doing? 10. Precept upon precept, etc.—It seems that the people were mocking Isaiah in his continued efforts to instruct and warn them. They were thoroughly displeased with him for going over the same thing again and again. They considered it an affront to their intelligence to deal with them as a teacher would with little children. 11. With stammering lips—"By men of strange lips."—R. V. The prophet replies to the scoffers. They would not hear and heed the instructions and warnings which he gave them, but they would realize the truth when the Assyrians, "men of strange lips" and of a foreign tongue, should break down their haughty northern neighbor. The Lord would speak in judgment if the people would not listen when he spoke in mercy. 12. This is the rest ...This is the refreshing—The Lord had shown His people the way of rest from their enemies and of true prosperity. They had known of the great deliverances He had wrought out for them; yet they would not give heed to His requirements and promises. 13. The word of the Lord was unto them and pleaded with them repeatedly by his prophets, but they would not heed their warnings. Then He spoke to them by His judgments, permitting the Assyrians to afflict them until they were "broken and snared, and taken" into captivity.

Questions.—What is the meaning of the word woe as here used? What was the crown of pride? What particular sin was Isaiah condemning? To what does drunkenness lead? To what did the prophet compare the Assyrian army? What hope was held out to the kingdom of Judah? What was the condition of Judah? In what words did the people scoff at the message of the prophet? What would finally overtake the rebellious nation?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—A ruined nation.

I. Depraved by self-indulgence.

II. Deprived of divine blessing.

I. Depraved by self-indulgence. The lesson here is one of united and fearless opposition intemperance and to whatever exposes the people to its ravages. This chapter is the first of a group of representative discourses which deal with conditions existing throughout Israel, all enforcing the same principles. In this instance the prophet Isaiah warned the ten tribes of the coming judgments which were soon after executed by Assyria. Words are scarcely possible with which to express greater sorrow and calamity than are found here describing the prevailing iniquity caused by intemperance. Ephraim in this lesson stands for the kingdom of the ten tribes. The drunkards of Ephraim stand for its dissipated and desolate people. The crown of Samaria stands for its capital city, strong and beautiful. Pride was a sin which generally prevailed. Because of this the prophet boldly proclaimed a woe to the crown of pride. The people were not only overcome but ruined by the use of intoxicants. They sacrificed reason, virtue, conscience to the love of strong drink. The loss of everything desirable overcame them when they lost control of their appetites. In the place of industry, indolence prevailed. In the place of intelligence, ignorance abounded. In place of thrift and comfort, poverty and wretchedness existed. In place of honor and virtue, dishonor and vice held away until life became almost unendurable. Appetite as a strong giant brought his captives into complete subjection so as to render it practically impossible to cast off his chains. Drunkenness is compared to a combat between man and his habit, in which man is the victim and habit the victor. The figure is of a people laid prostrate and helpless in utter bewilderment, and unconscious as to what would happen to them or their homes or their nation, a condition heart-sickening and hopeless. They were so stricken as to be unsound in judgment, with little or no vision of truth and duty, with no susceptibility to moral and religious impressions, unable to speak intelligently, subject to the snares of all evil, afflictions and calamities, exposed to contempt, not able to recover themselves. They had no capacity to receive instruction and were prejudiced against it.

II. Deprived of divine blessing. Isaiah was one of the most eloquent men, yet the people resisted his words and objected to him as God's messenger. The word of God commanded their serious attention, which they refused to give, but rather ridiculed it. What really angered those scorners was that the prophet treated them, as they complained, as though they were children and not as masters in Israel. They despised God's method of dealing with them. They were weary of hearing of morality, or of having the prophet's warnings applied to the sins and needs of their time. They sneered at the simplicity of the means vouchsafed to the church of Isaiah's time. By their profane contempt of God and his word, they hastened their own ruin. They were to be broken by their enemies, snared in their own policy and taken in Satan's net. The refuge they chose for themselves would utterly fail them. They were to suffer punishment by a continued hardening of their hearts until they were no longer able to understand. The prophet's prediction was fulfilled. Terrible and exact was the retribution that fell on their sin. The literal meaning of the "residue of the people" is that after the pride of the apostate tribes had fallen, they who had remained true to God and to themselves should glory and delight in Jehovah. It was a prophecy blessingly fulfilled. "A crown of glory and a diadem of beauty" are employed as emblems to represent what God regards as the most precious and beautiful ornaments for his people. Such a crown is unfading and imperishable, substantial and immortal, "a crown of righteousness" rightly obtained and rightly possessed. Death has no power over it. God will impart to his faithful "residue" by His grace, that which will be infinitely more desirable and valuable to them than the most costly crown upon earth.—T. R. A.

The Speed Limit.

With a sentimental leaning toward the days of his own youth, a certain business man sent his son to the college where he had himself been educated.

On arriving at the place of much knowledge, the young man began to make a few inquiries.

"I should like to see my father's record," said he to the head of the college. "He was here in 1877."

"I shall be very pleased to show you the record," was the reply. "But have you any special reason for consulting it?"

"Well," replied the youth frankly, "when I left home dad told me not to disgrace his record, and I only want to see how far I can go."

GETTING THE MOST FROM FARM MANURE

Apply It With the Minimum of Loss and Labor—A Manure Spreader is Highly Desirable—By J. Hugh McKenney.

Stable manure is one of the big assets on the farm—in fact, the mainstay of crop production. It is an encouraging sign that the majority of farmers are coming to realize it. The old dictum that was prominent in the agricultural press, the farmers' institute meeting or the experimental station bulletin, a decade or so ago, warning the farmer against piling his manure under the eaves of the barn and allowing the fertility to leach down a slope into the nearest creek, is seldom mentioned. With the passing of graingrowing as a specialty and the advent of livestock as the principal factor of agricultural activity, the farmer has come to grapple with the situation from a scientific standpoint. Whereas, he formerly depleted the soil by marketing its fertility, he now aims to put back as much or more than he takes in the form of crops.

Anyone who has received a jolt from the dealer in commercial fertilizers has a pretty good object lesson regarding the cash value of nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid. When bringing home a load of cotton seed meal, linseed meal or other rich nitrogenous feeds it is well to consider not alone their feeding value, but also their fertilizing value. After consumption, there will remain an average of 75 per cent. of the foregoing constituents to be utilized for feeding next season's crops. My experience leads me to believe that the safest way for the average farmer to buy fertilizers is by way of the feed bin. That means two profits for the one investment, which ought to make the transaction a highly satisfactory one.

How to get the greatest returns from the fertilizer produced on the farm is a live problem. Quite often the fact is overlooked that there are different types of soil requiring different treatment. For instance, it could hardly pay to put much farmyard manure on muck land. It is rich in nitrogen, phosphoric acid and organic matter, but is apt to be deficient in potash. Yet I have seen farmers applying all the way from ten to fifteen tons to the acre on just such lands. In such cases, all the benefit derived is from the potash contained in the manure. The result of an experiment conducted by the Indiana station showed that one application of 200 pounds of potash on muck soil gave an increase of eighty-nine bushels of corn to the acre, while an application of ten tons of barnyard manure to the acre increased the yield only fifty-one bushels during the same time. The potash then cost about five dollars and the ten tons of manure would be worth twenty dollars. This is a big waste of good fertilizing materials that would be of great value to sandy or clay soils.

In addition to the kind of soil, there are several other general principles that govern the use of farm manure. The most important of these are type of farming, rotation of crops, topography of land, time, method and rate of application, the amount of manure available for use and the total number of acres to be manured.

Regarding the quantity of manure that may profitably be applied to the land much depends upon the kind of farming followed. Truck growers and market gardeners, owing to the ability of their crops to use a large amount of available plant food and the comparatively heavy applications each year on the same ground. When well decomposed this also improves the water absorbing and retaining power of the soil as well as its bacterial and physical conditions. Sometimes when a dairy farm that is heavily stocked and a short rotation of crops is followed it becomes necessary to manure the land rather more heavily than would otherwise be desirable in order to utilize all the manure. On a general farm, not so well stocked, this could not be considered good practice.

Applying too much to the acre is a mistake and is bound to result in loss. I have seen fields lying next to the highway receive approximately twenty tons to the acre practically every year, while a meadow at the back end of the farm was left without any form of fertilizer for ten years. This "robbing Peter to pay Paul" policy gets a farmer nowhere, and if he keeps any tab at all on his operations, ordinary business acumen ought, in time, to lead him to abandon such a senseless show of vanity. Experiments at the Pennsylvania station clearly demonstrate that much of the value of such applications is lost. In a four-year rotation of corn, oats, wheat and grass, manure was applied at the rate at six, eight and ten tons to the acre for the corn and wheat crops, making the applications twelve, sixteen and twenty tons to the acre during the rotation. The average increase per ton of manure for twenty-five years has been $2.16 where twelve tons were applied; $1.66 where sixteen tons were applied, and $1.44 where twenty tons were applied during each four years.

The time that manure is applied to the land has a good deal to do with its effects on some crops. For instance, corn grown where manure was spread during the fall and winter will usually produce a larger yield than where the application was made just previous to planting. Also, meadows that have received a top-dressing of manure during the fall give a good increase, but if delayed until spring no beneficial results are likely to be observed.

Finally, the value of manure is influenced very largely by the method of application. If left lying over the field, unevenly distributed and in large lumps, it may be several years before it becomes decomposed and available as plant food. For proper fining and even distribution the manure spreader is almost indispensable. Not only that, but the supply of manure at hand will cover more land and the application may be made more frequently.

FARM AND GARDEN

MANURE DETERIORATION.

The necessity of keeping manure moist is especially notable in case of horse manure. Being naturally of a dry nature, it decomposes very rapidly. The same may be said of sheep manure, only in a less degree. "Fire fanging" is the result of an insufficient supply of water, which can be easily checked by sprinkling.

This sprinkling should be done regularly, so that the heap is kept in a constant state of moisture. Alternate wetting and drying liberates considerable ammonia.

FERMENTATION IN MANURE.

The nature and extent of fermentation in manure is governed largely by the composition of the manure, more particularly upon the amount of nitrogen in a soluble form which it contains. The more soluble nitrogen, the more rapid the fermentation. Urine is rich in soluble netrogenous compounds, and consequently decomposes rapidly.

Manure decreases rapidly in bulk by fermentation. The coarse materials are gradually decomposed, and are dissolved to a large extent, in the black liquid which oozes out of the manure pile. Properly controlled, fermentation is a valuable manner of increasing the availability of the fertilizing constituents of manure, although it decreases the bulk, but when not properly controlled it seriously reduces the value of the manure.

LEACHING OF MANURE.

Deterioration of manure is also caused by leaching. Manure exposed to the action of the elements loses about one-half of its valuable fertilizing constituents in the course of six months.

Solid cow dung, exposed to ordinary leaching for 109 days, acording to an experiment at the New Jersey Experiment Station, lost 37.6 per cent. of its nitrogen, 51.9 per cent. of its phosphoric acid and 47.1 per cent. of its potash. Mixed dung and urine lost during the same time 51 per cent. of its nitrogen, 51.1 per cent. of its phosphoric acid and 61.1 per cent. of its potash. More than one-half of the constituents in the total animal manure product of the cow may be lost by an exposure of less than four months.

The amount of litter required for any given animal depends largely upon the character of the food. A safe general rule is that the litter should amount to at least one-third of the dry matter of the food consumed. The following amounts per day for different animals is about right: Sheep, three-fifths pound of litter; cattle, 9 pounds; horses, 6 1-2 pounds.

It is not advisable, as a rule, to use an excess of litter beyond that needed to keep the animal clean and absorb the liquid excrement, since the materials available for bedding are generally poor in fertilizing constituents, and so extend and dilute the manure unnecessary.

METHODS OF APPLYING MANURE.

Whether manure should be applied fresh or rotten depends largely upon the character of the soil. Where improvement of the mechanical condition is the main object sought, the best results will be secured by applying fresh manure to the heavy clay soils, and well-rotted manure to the light soils. If, however, prompt action of fertilizers is desired, in a favorable season light soils utilize coarse manure to better advantage than the heavy soils. In heavy soils, decomposition takes place slowly, and the constituents of the fresh manure becomes available very slowly. On the other hand, in light soils, unless there is a dry season, the decomposes readily, and the fertilizing constituents are probably rendered available as fast as the plant requires them.

On clay soils it frequently happens that manure produces no effect at all during the first year, on account of slowness of decomposition, but as the clay possesses very powerful absorptive properties the manure is not lost. There is, therefore, practically no danger of loss in apply manure to clay soils a long while in advance of planting time.

Fresh manure has a forcing effect and tends to produce stems and leaves at the expense of fruit and grain. It is, therefore, better for early garden truck, grasses and forage plants than for cereals or fruits.

Spreading the manure and allowing it to lie on the surface should be practiced only on level fields where there is no danger from surface washing. There is no danger of a serious loss of ammonia into the air, where the manure is spread broadcast and allowed to lie on the surface. Experiments have proved that the loss from this cause is very small.

There can be no fixed rule as regards the amount of manure to apply. About 12 to 18 tons per acre is an abundant application. 14 [illegible], and 8 to [illegible] light. Twenty tons is a frequent application in New Jersey, as well as in other regions where truck farming is practiced, and still larger amounts are often used.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS.

The dairy cow often suffers the most from exposure to the weather before real winter has begun. After steady cold comes the cow is generally stabled. Exposure to cold rains is often more injurious to the animal that the colder but dry weather later in the winter. The dairy cow is not like the fat steer, protected from cold by a layer of fat. As a result bad weather causes a big drop in milk production. So long as the weather is dry it is just as well to leave the cow outside nights for some time, but every cold rain should find her protected. The main thing in barns is to have tight walls, so there is no draft of wind and a good roof. Care should be taken in arranging the stalls length and a gutter of sufficient depth to hold the manure. The cleanliness of the milk depends to a considerable extent upon having the barn built so the cow will keep herself clean.

Ounces of grease save dollars in repairs.

Tomato seed is good for three or four years.

Onions do best on a level seed bed, with perfect drainage.

On the average farm, the horses will not be worked as hard or as regularly as they have been during the summer. If they have been heavily fed and quantity of grain be reduced, but care must be taken not to cut down their food supply too much. They will need considerable food merely to keep them warm. In addition to this they should have enough to keep them looking well and give them strength for whatever driving or teaming may be required of them.

The feeding of cows on dairy farms is of still greater importance. Even if they get some grass or stalks from the pasture or the field, the supply will be scanty and the quantity will be poor. Unless there is prompt and liberal feeding from the barn, with grain added to the dried material, there will be a shrinkage in the quantity of milk and a decline in conditions. This will bring a loss not merely in the immediate present, but one which will continue for a long time. It is a rule to which dairying is no exception, that it is expensive to regain lost ground.

SUNDAY AT HOME

THE FUTURE.

The worst is yet to come,
So wail the doubters glum;
But here's the better view:
"My best I've yet to do."

The worst some always fear
To-morrow holds no cheer,
Yet farther on life's lane
Are joys you shall attain.

Go forward bravely then
And play your part as men,
For this is ever true:
"Our best we've yet to do."

REMEMBER NOT MY TRANSGRESSIONS.

I have blotted out, as a thick cloud, thy transgressions, and, as a cloud, thy sins. I, even I, am He that blotteth out thy transgressions for mine own sake, and will not remember thy sins.

Come now, and let us reason together, saith the Lord: though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool. I will forgive their iniquity, and I will remember their sin no more. Thou wilt cast all their sins into the depths of the sea.

Thou hast in love to my soul delivered it from the pit of corruption: for thou hast cast all my sins behind Thy back.—Who is a God like unto Thee, that pardoneth iniquity? ... He retaineth not His anger for ever, because He delighteth in mercy. ... Unto Him that loved us, and washed us from our sins in His own blood, ... to Him be glory and dominion for ever and ever. Amen.

THE OTHER FELLOW.

Perhaps he is snowed under; come along with your silver shovel and dig him out; mayhap you may find the angel. He may be considered dead, but there is a creative power in prayer, and a resurrecting lift in personal effort, and you may have the honor of unbinding the napkin about his head and leading him into the warm sunlight of everlasting day. You may meet him at the prison gate as he comes into a new day, after serving a term. Take his hand and bid him welcome to a freedom [illegible]; give him his dinner and some paper to write to his mother, and let him roll the cloud from the mother's heart. He has gained his liberty, to go to the devil, but do turn, by brotherly kindness, turn his feet into the way of peace. Find him a friend and a job and spring a [illegible] in his stunted, wasted heart.

He is one of the lost [illegible] sheep do not go in search for the shepherd, but the shepherd goes after the wanderer, and they [illegible] find, and return with joy. Oh, the finder's joy! Oh to drink out of the cup of restoration! A steamer stopped at a wharf on a great river. On a float was an interesting figure making great signals of joy, the note of the steamer answered with equal demonstrations of delight. As we proceeded on our way I joined the [illegible] at his leisure, and asked him to explain the correspondence by signals given. "My dear sir, I have a family at home, but this lad gives me more joy than all others. He fell into the water, and I plunged in after him and rescued him, and every trip he comes down to give me his glad salutation." The joy of serving is the highest [illegible] the very heart of God come flowing [illegible] you like a mill stream.

A Bible class teacher attended a convention and came back refreshed; on the walls of the class room was a motto, "the other fellow." He said: "We had better take down that motto and go out of business, for what have we done of late for the other fellow?" No man liveth unto himself; we increase our joy by promoting the joy of others. We wash our eyes and see better when we look at another man's care. True sympathy is a very tender and delicate spiritual ministry. We need to know what is going on inside a man's breast, and penetrate beyond the formalities of life, and touch the weary, aching, empty heart. The fingers of the soul are long and delicate; they carry secret cups of strengthening [illegible] but find a name for their secret pain. Oh, to give a thrill to the sad and shrinking soul, to warm the [illegible] of a heart made stubborn by the hard [illegible] of those who ought to be [illegible] for helpers in our brother's need. Oh, to come near and reverently touch the [illegible] of life, and offer the [illegible] of a half-famished heart. A vital [illegible] of our mortal [illegible] is laid in our heavenly garden.

H. T. Miles.

War Crosses.

War crosses are far older than war medals. The latter are, in fact, a comparatively modern innovation. The oldest of those decorations is the Austrian Cross of Gold, and curiously enough it bears a similar inscription (cut in Latin) to our Victoria Cross. The first Gold Cross was awarded by the Empress Maria Theresa in 1757. The next oldest European battle cross is the Russian Cross of St. George, which is of gold with a fine medallion of St. George slaying the dragon. It was founded by the Empress Catherine II. in 1769. The French Cross of the Legion of Honor was instituted by Napoleon in 1802, at the time when he was First Consul. Germany's famous—or infamous Iron Cross was instituted by Emperor Frederick William III. of Prussia in the year 1813. The cross is of iron, but is rather cheaply edged or bordered with silver.

A Celebrated Suicide.

Haydon, the celebrated historical painter and writer, at a time in his life when he was overcome by debt, disappointment and ingratitude, laid down the brush with which he was at work upon his last great effort, "Albert and the Trial By Jury," wrote with a steady hand, "Stretch me no longer upon this rough world," and then with a pistol shot put an end to his unhappy existence.

Muggins—Oh, forget your old troubles. Boggins—What would you suggest? Muggins—Well you might try getting some new ones.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dairy Produce—		
Butter, choice dairy	0 42	0 45
Eggs, new-laid, doz.	0 42	0 44
Cheese, lb.	0 00	0 30
Do., fancy, lb.	0 00	0 35
Dressed Poultry—		
Turkeys, lb.	0 30	0 35
Fowl, lb.	0 25	0 28
Ducks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chickens, lb.	0 35	[illegible]
Fruits—		
Apples, Baldwins, bbl.	4 00	6 00
Do., Spies, bbl.	3 50	6 00
Do., Greenings, bbl.	3 00	5 00
Do., 6-qt. bkt.	0 40	[illegible]
Do., 11-qt. bkt.	0 50	0 75
Rhubarb, bunch	0 00	[illegible]
Vegetables—		
Asparagus, bunch	0 00	[illegible]
Beets, per bag	2 50	[illegible]
Do., per peck	0 00	[illegible]
Cucumbers, each	0 05	0 10
Carrots, per bag	2 00	[illegible]
Do., new, bunch	0 05	0 10
Celery, per bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cauliflower, each	0 20	[illegible]
Cabbages, each	0 10	[illegible]
Horseradish, lb.	0 00	[illegible]
Leeks, bunch	0 10	[illegible]
Lettuce, doz. bchs., small	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., doz. bchs., large	[illegible]	[illegible]
Onions, bundle	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., 11-qt. bkt.	1 25	[illegible]
Do., bag	9 00	12 00
Do., Bermuda, box	4 00	[illegible]
Potatoes, per bag	4 25	4 50
Do., Irish cobblers, per bag	5 00	[illegible]
Do., per peck	0 00	[illegible]
Parsnips, per bag	0 00	[illegible]
Do., per peck	0 00	[illegible]
Radishes, per bunch	0 00	[illegible]
Sage, bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Savory, bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Turnips, bag	0 75	1 00
Do., per peck	0 00	[illegible]

MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Beef, forequarters, cwt.	$15 00	$17 00
Do., hindquarters	19 00	21 00
Carcases, choice	17 50	[illegible]
Do., common	12 00	[illegible]
Veal, common, cwt.	9 50	11 50
Do., medium	12 50	[illegible]
Do., prime	[illegible]	[illegible]
Heavy hogs	15 00	[illegible]
Shop hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Abattoir hogs	21 50	[illegible]
Mutton, heavy	10 00	12 00
Do., light	15 00	[illegible]
Lambs, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., Spring, each	11 00	14 00

SUGAR MARKET.

Local wholesale quotations on Canadian refined sugar, Toronto delivery, in effect after April 29—

St. Lawrence granulated	100 lbs.	$8 84
Lantic granulated	100 lbs.	[illegible]
Redpath granulated	100 lbs.	[illegible]
Royal Acadia, granulated	100 lbs.	[illegible]
No. 1 yellow, all refineries	100 lbs.	[illegible]
Dark yellow	100 lbs.	[illegible]
Dominion crystal granulated	100 lbs.	[illegible]

20-lb. bags, 10c over granulated bags; [illegible] over 100-lb. bags; [illegible] cartons, 30c over 100-lb. bags.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS.

Receipts—[illegible] cattle, [illegible] calves, [illegible]

Export cattle, choice	10 50	[illegible]
Butcher cattle, choice	10 50	[illegible]
do. do. medium	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. do. common	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butcher cows, choice	10 00	[illegible]
do. do. medium	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. do. canners	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. bulls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feeding steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stockers, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. light	7 00	[illegible]
Milkers, choice, each	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, ewes	12 00	[illegible]
Bucks and culls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lambs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs, fed and watered	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calves	[illegible]	[illegible]

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
Oct.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats—				
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct.	[illegible]			
Flax—				
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis—Wheat—May, $2.94 [illegible]; July, $2.52 3-4 to $2.53; cash, No. 1 hard, [illegible]; No. 1 Northern, [illegible]; No. 2 Northern, [illegible]. Corn—No. 3 yellow, [illegible]. Oats—No. 3 white, [illegible]. Flour—Fancy patents, [illegible]; first clears, [illegible]; other grades unchanged. Bran, [illegible].

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth—Linseed, [illegible]; May, [illegible]; July, [illegible]; September [illegible]; October [illegible].

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts [illegible].

Beeves	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stockers and feeders	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cows and heifers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calves	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs, receipts [illegible]. Market strong.		
Light	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mixed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Heavy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rough	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pigs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bulk of sales	[illegible]	
Sheep, receipts [illegible]. Market steady.		
Wethers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lambs, native	[illegible]	[illegible]

BASEBALL AND THE MARINES.

Americans are admittedly the best ball and grenade throwers in the world, and are capable of waging wonderful [illegible] in case of hostilities, say United States marine corps officers. The average American youth early learns to throw a baseball with speed and accuracy, and it is because of that we, as a nation, are especially fitted to wage the modern war of the trenches. Baseball is encouraged at all our stations, and the skill developed by marines, even untrained recruits, in the bomb and grenade throwing practice is really remarkable, say marine corps officers.

THE NOISELESS MOOSE

Taller Than Ordinary Horse, He Moves Silently Through Forest

Although taller than an ordinary horse, weighing more than half a ton and adorned with wide-spreading antlers, the bull moose [illegible] with silently [illegible] through tangled forests, where [illegible] scarcely move without being detected by the [illegible]. [illegible] partially submerged. These visits to the water are [illegible] by day, but usually at night, especially during the season when the calves are young and the horns of the bulls are but partly grown.

Late in the fall, with full-grown antlers, the bulls wander through the forest looking for their mates, at times uttering far-reaching calls of defiance to all rivals, and occasionally clashing their antlers against the saplings in exhibitions of masterful vigor. Other bulls at times accept the challenge and hasten to meet the rival for a battle royal. At this season the call of the cow moose also brings the nearest bull quickly to her side. Hunters take advantage of this and by imitating the call through a birch-bark trumpet bring the most [illegible] bulls to their doom.—Exchange.

"The world is full of sunshine," chirped the Optimist. "Yes, dog-gone it. Why didn't I go into the awning business?" growled the Pessimist.

A PUZZLING CASE

"Naturally enough, I asked her the meaning of this extraordinary message," said Ivan, quietly, "but she refused to tell me anything. I had never heard of a Black Carnation, and was curious to know if there was such a flower in existence. She never showed me the flower, and though her message was in those words, I was in complete ignorance as to whether she had actually received a black carnation (of the existence of which I was ignorant), or whether the words, 'Why did you send me the black carnation,' hid some secret of her past life."

"And what did you do?"

"I accepted the mission," said Ivan, simply, "and next day I went down to Lippinton. When I saw this Maxwell, I asked him the question as directed, upon which he stared at me in surprise and asked me what I meant. Of course, I could tell him nothing, and explained as much, whereupon he informed me that he possessed a carnation, which was unique of its kind, bearing perfectly black flowers, but that he was too fond of the plant to part with even a single bud."

"In fact, he denied having sent Mazzucata a black carnation flower," suggested Tancred.

"Yes. Then he took me to a glass house and showed me the plant, which was certainly marvelous, though it looked rather weird, being so unnatural in the color of its blossoms. On this plant, Maxwell said, there were twelve buds, upon which I counted them and found eleven."

"Eleven!" I ejaculated, in surprise, "why that is the same number as there were when I was down. So you did not steal the twelfth bud?"

"I, Monsieur! who accuses me of such a thing?"

"Why, this Maxwell. He told me there were twelve buds, but on counting them found only eleven, upon which discovery he said you must have stolen the twelfth."

"I certainly did not steal the twelfth," said Ivan, in a puzzled tone, "particularly as, on the discovery of the missing bud, he [illegible] the thief's name."

"What was it?" questioned Tancred, inquisitively.

"M. Dallas."

This name took us both by surprise, but of the two I was the most amazed, as I saw that Maxwell had been playing with Ivan the same comedy as he had played with me, only for the name of the singer, he substituted that of Dallas. We remained silent in sheer perplexity, for we knew not what to think or say, so Ivan, without waiting for our speech, resumed his story.

"I could get nothing else out of this Maxwell, so took my leave. He remained behind in the glass house, and unconsciously allowed me to find my way out into the street alone. While I was passing through the front of the house, I felt a touch on my arm and saw—"

"Mazzucata?"

"Well, I certainly thought so for the moment. The resemblance is truly wonderful, for this Mademoiselle Maxwell resembles my poor Mazzucata in all ways, save that she is blind."

"Poor girl," muttered Tancred, in a low tone, "well, Signor Ivan, and what did she say?"

"She told me she had overheard my conversation with her father, and asked me if it were true that Mazzucata had received a black carnation. When I told her that I thought such was the case she was much disturbed."

"Did she make any mention of Dallas?"

"No."

"Did she say her father had sent Mazzucata the black carnation?" asked the lawyer, sharply.

"My dear Tancred," I said, impulsively, "what an absurd remark, what possible motive would this old man Maxwell have for sending Madame Mazzucata such a flower? There can be no connection between them."

"So I thought," remarked Ivan, who had listened to my speech, with a grave smile on his lips, "but when I tell you, monsieur, what this blind girl told me, I do not think you will find M. Tancred's remark so utterly absurd as you seem to fancy."

"Why, what did she tell you?"

"I cannot give you the whole conversation, it would take too long."

"Well, give us the gist of it," I retorted, impatiently. "Who is Mazzucata, and what connection has she with this man?"

"I know what you are going to say," struck in Tancred, before Ivan could speak; "Mazzucata was Maxwell's daughter."

"Precisely," answered Ivan, "Mazzucata—no, not—she was Mademoiselle Maxwell's twin sister."

MAJOR GRANBY'S THEORY.

I am certainly much bewildered over the new aspect of this case, as after my interview with Signor Ivan, I cannot but think that my four previous theories are all wrong. Ilma Celinski, Dallas, Signor Ivan, and the secret society emissary, must be innocent, as all the evidence now obtainable seems to point in the direction of Simon Maxwell.

Now I have a theory, that he killed his daughter Mazzucata, and my belief is based upon the following circumstances:

He is the only possessor of the Black Carnation, and no bud could have left the greenhouse without his knowledge.

He equivocated on the missing bud, and after accusing Dallas to Ivan, of being the thief, now accuses Ivan to me.

As to the dynamite cartridge, which was certainly manufactured by Kutuzeff and possessed by Ivan, I fancy that the latter must have lost it down at Lippinton, where it was picked up by Maxwell and used in the fatal bouquet, together with the missing carnation which the gardener plucked himself.

CHAPTER XIII.

When Tancred and myself left the Hotel Europa, we certainly had sufficient to think about, for the discovery of Mazzucata's relationship with the Maxwells complicated matters to a surprising degree. Seeing that Marietta Mazzucata, or, to give her real name, Mary Maxwell, was the daughter of this gardener, it was evident that she must have known of the existence of the Black Carnation, created by her father. Hence her frequent reference to that flower. But why should it appear to her as a symbol of a violent death? This was the question which agitated our minds; and though we discussed it thoroughly, we could come to no conclusion as to the real meaning of the fancy.

Again, Mazzucata had sent Ivan to her father to inquire why he had sent the Black Carnation, so it was evident that Maxwell was the person from whom she expected the token. But why should that token refer to a violent death? Turn which way we would, that last question kept appearing in the most persistent manner, and defied our efforts to obtain a satisfactory answer to it.

"I would like to tell Melchizedek about this fresh discovery," said Tancred, as we parted, "but, unfortunately he is down at Lippinton, and I do not know where a letter will find him."

"What will you do?"

"My dear major, I can do nothing except wait till Melchizedek returns to town, when we can consult as to what new move to make. Besides, it is probable Melchizedek will have discovered something at Lippinton likely to aid us in solving the mystery. At all events, now that we know the dead woman came from Lippinton, it is evident the secret is to be discovered there, and if so, you may be sure Melchizedek, who is on the spot, will ferret it out."

"Well, it is to be hoped so, for at present, so far as we are concerned, the secret of Mazzucata's death will remain one until the day of judgment. Good-bye, Tancred. If you make any fresh discovery, let me know at once."

"Assuredly, but I must exact the same promise from you."

"Whatever I learn shall be known to you half an hour afterwards. But what about Gilbert?"

"I am going to see him now. Will you come?"

"No. Don't think me unkind, Tancred, but I am quite worn out for want of rest. Tell Tressinger I will call and see him to-morrow morning, and not to worry too much."

"My dear Major Granby, when I tell him that Mazzucata was Maxwell's daughter, he will have too much to think about to waste any time in worrying. Good-bye. Don't forget your promise."

So we parted, and Tancred went off to see Gilbert; while I returned to my rooms, quite worn out, as I have stated, with the many surprises of the last few days. When this case was finished, I was quite determined to abstain for the future from the investigation of criminal matters, for the employment is too exhausting. It wearies the brain, it irritates the nerves, it spoils the temper, and yet is so confoundedly fascinating that one can no more stop in the middle of a case than cease to breathe of one's own free will. I wonder if detectives live to any great age? If they do, it is a puzzle to me how they manage to preserve the body from wear and tear of the mind. Formerly, I did not think much of detectives as an intelligent class; but now that I have had some experience of the difficulties they meet with, I have the greatest respect for their acuteness, their brain power, and their physical endurance.

For that evening, at least, I got the better of my detective fever, and by resolutely fighting against the demon of curiosity, managed to secure a few hours of comparative rest to my brain. Reverting to my usual mode of life, I strolled in the park to gain an appetite, dined at the "Old Friends" Club with an old army friend, and afterwards went to the theatre. Whist was out of the question, as I could not have fixed my attention on the cards, but the theatre to which we went was the Gaiety, and there, in the trivialities of the last up-to-date burlesque, I forgot for a time that infernal problem which I had so foolishly set myself to solve.

I might have known such peace of mind would not last, and remember the calm before the storm proverb, for on my return to my rooms about midnight, I was met by Pointer with the extraordinary remark.

"A lady is waiting to see you, sir."

"A lady, Pointer?"

"Yes, sir; she has been waiting for three hours."

I own I felt somewhat indignant at this, as the mere fact of a lady waiting to see me at midnight in my own rooms was enough to destroy my character with the people of the house. Pointer, I must admit, was perfectly respectful, and yet I felt that he was secretly amused at my embarrassment, which naturally put me into a towering rage.

"I can't see any lady to-night, Pointer."

"She says she won't go away until she sees you, sir."

"Who is she?"

"Miss Ilma Celinski."

"What, the witness in Mazzucata's case?"

"Yes, sir, she is in the sitting-room."

"Oh, I'll see her at once. I wonder what she wants, Pointer. You must come with me in order to bear witness to anything she may say in connection with the case."

"Yes, sir."

"She needn't see you, Pointer. Go into my bedroom and busy yourself with something, but leave the door open, keep your attention fully, Pointer: this is most important."

Pointer, as a matter of fact, felt much flattered at being thus brought into the case, as since his conversation with Dalsworth, he had taken a great interest in the affair, therefore he went into my bedroom by another door, while I entered the sitting room where I found Mademoiselle Celinski, impatiently awaiting my arrival.

"Major Granby," she said, rising, as I came into the room.

"Yes. To what have I the honor—"

"It is no honor," she retorted, abruptly, cutting short my polite speech, "I am in a rage."

"Not with me, I trust."

"No, with M. Dallas."

"Ho! Ho!" I thought to myself, "when thieves fall out honest men get their dues."

"Do you know me, monsieur?" said the Pole, sitting down again, "I am Mademoiselle Celinski—Ilma Celinski. Oh, yes, you know me."

"I think so, mademoiselle. It was you who gave evidence against my poor friend, Sir Gilbert Tressinger."

"Yes, I did tell a story against him. But why did he stay? I came and told him to go. He should have ran away. Why did he stay?"

"Because he was innocent."

"Innocent! Bah!"

"You are not polite, mademoiselle, and not truthful. You know Sir Gilbert is innocent."

"I know what I know," she answered, sullenly.

"Doubtless; but as you did not come here without a purpose I would like to know what that purpose is."

Ilma Celinski had taken off her gloves, and was twisting them round and round in her strong hands. Still dressed in that bizarre red costume, hardly hidden by a thin black cloak, she was with her strongly marked features, flashing eyes, and eloquent gestures sufficiently interesting, although hardly the kind of young person a steady old bachelor likes to entertain in his rooms at such an hour. I was glad Pointer was a witness in the next room. Besides, this girl had a temper, and was evidently in a towering rage about something, which temper she vented on me for want of a better person.

"Eh, monsieur, you are surprised to see me here," she burst out, rapidly, "eh, yes, but it is not my fault this midnight. I came here at nine hours, but you were not here, so I waited. I wished to see you, to ask about this woman—the lady you know, monsieur, I think."

"I haven't the slightest idea to whom you are alluding."

"It is a conspiracy against me. You take his side."

"Take whose side?" I asked, completely bewildered.

"M. Dallas," she muttered, in a savage tone; "that coward, that infamous."

"Monsieur Dallas," I repeated, reflectively. "Oh, yes, I think I know the gentleman you mean. He was in love with your mistress, was he not?"

"He was in love with me."

"That you said [illegible]—"

"Yes, I said many things in court; I told lies, and all for his sake."

"Then you acknowledge that you spoke falsely against Sir Gilbert—"

"I acknowledge nothing, monsieur," retorted the Pole, vehemently; "only I can tell you [illegible]—why that, indeed—oh, yes, I can say something of your Sir Gilbert."

"I don't understand you, mademoiselle."

"Oh, yes you do," she panted, eagerly, "this woman—the place he has gone."

"Miss Maxwell?"

"Yes! yes! you have seen her. Oh, I know of your visit to that place; and he also was there. Does he love her, this coward, who said I was his adored?"

"You wish to know if Mr. Dallas is in love with Miss Maxwell?"

"Yes! yes! Is it so?"

"I cannot tell you, mademoiselle. I know he was down there about some business."

"He is down there now."

"At Lippinton?"

"Yes. Oh, I know why he is there. He loves this woman who is like my dead mistress."

"How do you know that Miss Maxwell is the sister of Madame Mazzucata?"

"She told me so herself. Yes, I was the friend of madame, not the servant. She told me many things. I know all her history. I know of the black carnation."

"What do you know about that?"

It was an injudicious question to ask, for hardly had the words left my mouth, when Ilma Celinski closed her mouth with a snap and refused to answer. There was evidently nothing to be got out of this woman save by working on her jealousy, so, as I saw she knew a great deal likely to be useful to us in the case, I took that line at the expense of a few falsehoods, which I trust will be pardoned to me, seeing how desperate was the dilemma in which I found myself.

"You have come to ask me about Mr. Dallas, I understand?"

"I have, monsieur."

"What can I tell you, mademoiselle, I should think you were more likely to know his movements than I."

"I know nothing—nothing," she said, angrily, "after the death of my mistress, M. Dallas left the town, and I have not seen him since. Oh, I am sure he is down with that woman, he loves her because she is so like madame."

"Does he not love you?"

"He has told me so, many times, and I, like a fool, believed him. I helped him all in my power, I told him madame's name—of the black carnation—of the place where it was to be found—all—all that he wished to know, and this is my reward—he leaves me for another. I am neglected, deceived, but let him beware, for I can speak, as well as keep silent."

"I think it would be best to speak, seeing how badly he is treating you."

"Yes, he is treating me badly, but I do not know yet that he is false."

"Oh, I can set your mind at rest on that point. He is false—he has been false all along. He never loved you as he loved Mazzucata."

At these words she grew so pale, that, for the moment, I thought she was about to faint, but being evidently a woman with an indomitable spirit, she controlled her emotion, and answered me at once.

"He did not love madame, he hated her. That is why he sent her the black carnation."

"Oh, he did send that flower then?"

"Yes."

"And did he kill madame, also?"

"That I do not know."

"Then tell me all you do know. Save an innocent man from death, and revenge yourself on your false lover."

"Is he false? If I thought so!"

"He is false," I responded, eagerly, "He told me that he loved Madame Mazzucata, and no one else. The black carnation was only sent to her because he wished to frighten her into breaking off her engagement with Sir Gilbert. You have been his tool all along."

"His tool! I!" she screamed, in a rage. "Impossible! he loves me!"

"He does not. He loved Mazzucata while she was alive, but now she is dead, he loves her sister."

Ilma clutched her breast as if to prevent her fury bursting forth, but as it was, she was by no means sparing of words in condemning her false lover.

"Oh, the infamous one, the devil! He swore by all that he held most sacred, that I was the only woman he loved. I know now it is false, and that he is with this woman, this sister of madame. But I will be revenged; I will tell all."

I listened eagerly for the promised revelation, and after a pause she burst out again.

(To Be Continued.)

HAIR GOODS

—FOR—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

Mailed at lowest possible prices, consistent with high-grade work.

Our Natural Wavy 3-Strand Switches at $5.00, $7.00 and [illegible] in all shades are leaders with us. Just send on your sample, or write for anything in our line.

GENTLEMEN'S TOUPEES at $15.00 and $25.00, that defy detection when worn.

MINTZ'S HAIR GOODS EMPORIUM

62 KING ST. W. HAMILTON, ONT.

(Formerly Mdme. I. Mintz).

Sport Skirts.

Chic.
Color.
Heavy silks.
Splashed tops.
Novel fabric designs.
Real or blind pockets.

* * *

A late spanking for his [illegible] total makes a good example of what a [illegible] really is [illegible].—Milwaukee Sentinel.

STRENUOUS WORK SOON TELLS ON YOU

BUSINESS MEN AND BREAD WINNERS THE VICTIMS OF NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

When worry is added to overwork men soon become the victims of nervous exhaustion—neurasthenia — the doctor calls it. Some have no reserve strength in their systems to bear the strain; others overtax what strength they have. If you find that you are nervous and not sure of yourself, that you sleep badly, and wake up tired and aching, your nerves are out of order. Other signs are inability to take proper interest in your work; your appetite is fickle; your back feels weak, and you are greatly depressed in spirits. One or more of these signs mean that you should take prompt steps to stop mischief by nourishing the nerves with the food they thrive on, namely, the rich, red blood made by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These Pills have cured thousands of cases of nervous disorders, including nervous prostration, neuralgia, St. Vitus' dance and partial paralysis. Here is an example: Mr. P. H. Callan, a well-known business man in Coleman, P. E. I., says: "I owe my present health, if not life itself, to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I had always been an active man, and when I began to run down in health paid little attention to it as I thought it only a temporary weakness. As time passed, however, I found myself growing worse, and consulted a doctor, who said that I was not only badly run down, but that my nervous system was badly shattered. I lost flesh, my appetite was poor, I slept badly and notwithstanding the doctor's treatment grew so weak that I had to leave my business and was confined to the house. Time went on and I was steadily growing weaker, and my friends were all greatly alarmed by my condition. In this condition I was strongly recommended to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and as the doctor's medicine was not helping me I decided to do so. By the time I had used three boxes I could tell that they were helping me. When I had taken eight boxes of the pills I felt able to attend to my business again, and people were surprised to see me out. I continued the use of the pills until I had taken 12 boxes, by which time I was feeling as well as I ever did, and was being congratulated by all my friends on my full restoration to health. I feel now that if I had used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills at the outset I would not only have saved much money spent in doctor's bills, but would have had renewed health sooner. I cannot speak too highly of this medicine, and would recommend it to every man who feels weak, nervous or run down."

You can get these pills through any medicine dealer, or by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

OLD DUBLIN.

Irish Capital Indissolubly Linked With Country's History.

Whatever other good thing may be said of Dublin, which has bulked so large in the world's eye in the days just past, it is beautiful for situation. The sweep of Dublin bay and the rugged outline of Howth head and Kingstown harbor and Killiney hill have all found many to speak well in their praise. Like so many other Irish cities and indeed like most old cities the world over, Dublin, for its early history, draws largely on tradition. The men of Dublin appear suddenly from nowhere, and they defeat the men of Leinster. That is dogmatically stated to have been the year A.D. 291. They then return, covered with achievements and filled with satisfaction, into the unknown, and no more is heard of them for about a century and a half. In the year 450, however, they suddenly emerge again from obscurity as converts to Christianity. Thereafter, they have still a way of retiring into the unknown, but the excursions are steadily more rare and the periods shorter.

Then the Danes begin to be heard of. For centuries they were a sore trouble. In the ninth century they attacked Dublin and took it, and in [illegible] [illegible], the Norseman, proclaimed himself king, and established himself in great strength at Armagh. The Irish, however, never for long acquiesced in the situation. There was no more peace in Ireland of those days than there was in all the centuries that followed, but it was not until the year 1014 that the Irish rose to a supreme effort. In that year, however, Brian Boroimhe, king of Munster, determined to attack in force, and his enterprise culminated in the famous battle of Clontarf, in which Brian himself fell, and his son and many thousands of his followers. The Irish won the day, but the Danes recovered Dublin and the great [illegible] [illegible] went on again with varying fortune.

It was not, indeed, until the middle of the twelfth century that the Danes were finally driven out of the country, and then it was not by the Irish, but by the Anglo-Normans. Strongbow had in the meantime sailed from England and landed on the banks of the Waterford river. No weapon the Irish had could pierce the coats of mail of his followers, and with the Danes, too, he carried all before him. That was the beginning of the English conquest. Henry II. landed at Waterford in 1172, in great state. He moved to Dublin, and there held court in still greater state. In a pavilion of wickerwork he received the Irish chieftains with much pomp and circumstance, entered into alliances with them, and so departed. Dublin was now practically a Norman city, and, all alliances and agreements notwithstanding, there was no peace between the inhabitants of the city and the native Irish of the surrounding country. The Slaughter in the "Bloody Fields" at Cullenswood on that long-remembered "Black Monday" in the year 1209, when the native Irish set upon and slew some 500 citizens of Dublin, as they celebrated Easter, was only one amongst many similar incidents.

Towards the close of the fourteenth century Richard II. visited Dublin with much display. Some 30,000 bowmen he had in his retinue and 4,000 cavalry, and he came with his crown jewels and did lavishly entertain and was lavishly entertained, conferred with native chieftains, knighted some of them and returned to England. Hitherto Dublin had stood for the king, and it continued more or less faithful down to the time of the civil war in 1641. By that time, however, far-reaching social changes had come about. The Anglo-Irish had become more passionately Irish than the Irish themselves. They had resisted the Reformation, suffered much at the hands of the Protestants, and when James II. landed in Ireland to assert his right to the British throne, he had a great reception in Dublin. He returned to it for just one night after his defeat at the battle of Boyne, but thereafter the city saw him no more. Soon afterwards William III. was returning thanks in St. Patrick's cathedral for his victory.

Perhaps the most famous period in Dublin's history, however, is that wonderful twenty-five years stretching roughly from Grattan's entering the Irish parliament in 1775 to the passing of the Act of Union in 1800. The Dublin of those days was one of the greatest centres of wit and learning in Europe. Those spacious houses with wonderful doorways and stairways, now let out in tenements, which line so many of the streets between Stephen's green and St. Patrick's bore a very different aspect in Grattan's time from what they do to-day. In this respect Dublin's glory departed with the Act of Union, but nothing can ever take away from its natural beauty. The view of the customs house from the river; the view west across the College Park, with the granite spire of St. Andrew's shooting up amidst the trees; the view from the Wellington monument in Phoenix Park and the glimpses of the Dublin mountains as one walks along the north side of Stephen's green and beyond, are beauties which no change in fortune can take away.—Christian Science Monitor.

We'er Going to Hang a Child

(With Apologies to Luke North.)

By Robert Bickerdike, M. P.

We're going to hang a child in Canada—
Twelve men, a regular physician, a schooled jurist, and a Dominion full of righteous people have condemned a little boy of sixteen.
Whom the wisest on earth, its Saviour, prophets and sages, have restrained from judging; whom the Central Figure of the era (in whose name the nations are filled with churches) admonished the world to "Judge Not"—twelve men, a regular physician, a schooled jurist, and a Dominion full of righteous people have not only judged but condemned a little boy of sixteen.

We're going to hang a child—
Not in passion's blinding mists, or youth's high fever that riots through distended veins and overthrows the inner God;
Not in lightning spur to lust of blood—the quick flowering of atavistic germ from cave to forest;
Not for a sudden clot that burst a tiny vein and floods a lobe and clouds the mental vision;
Not for flashing impact on the nerve that reaches from the spleen and dethrones the clay's master.

We're going to hang a child—
To uphold the majesty of the law, maintain the dignity of the country, a little boy of sixteen, to prove that Canada is a law-abiding state;
Eight million people against a little boy of sixteen.
We will hang him to prove our courage, our virtues, and our civilization,
And the church and state are approvingly silent.

We're going to hang a little boy—
A jury, a doctor, and a "Daniel come to judgment" have condemned a little boy—read his heart, searched his soul, pierced the secret chambers of his mind, laid bare the human ego, and found it all bad.
A jury, a doctor of physic and a Daniel have measured the surging impulses of hot youth, balanced the force of impact and impulsion, read the record of the motor brain areas—
And found the little boy sane and bad—quite sane and all bad, and have ordered him hanged.

We're going to hang a little boy—
A bad boy. Why is he bad, because he murdered? Then is he sane because he murdered? Or did he murder because he was sane?
Did the doctor measure the boy's sanity by his own? Would the doctor do murder? Is it only fear of hanging that keeps the doctor from murdering?
Then the little boy was a braver soul. If the doctor will consider why he would not murder, he will reach a truer measure of the little boy's sanity.
If the doctor has a better test of sanity than murder is, he is wiser than God.

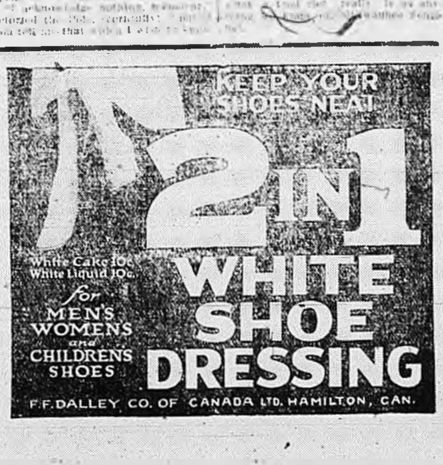
* * *

Bill Stedman says that it looks like it will soon be so that a girl will have to unlace her shoes when she wants to [illegible] knees.—Wilmington (Ohio) Journal-Republican.

A MESSAGE TO WOMEN!!

If a woman ever needs [illegible] suffering, I want you to write, and let me tell you of my simple method of home treatment, send you ten days' free trial, postpaid, and put you in touch with women in Canada who will gladly tell what my method has done for them.

If you are troubled with weak, tired feelings, headache, backache, bearing-down sensations, bladder weakness, constipation, catarrhal conditions, pain in the sides, regularly or irregularly, bloating, sense of falling or misplacement of internal organs, nervousness, desire to cry, palpitation, hot flashes, dark rings under the eyes, or a loss of interest in life, write to me to-day. Address: Mrs. M. Summers, Box 8, Windsor, Ont.



KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT
2 IN 1
White Cake 10c.
White Liquid 10c.
for MEN'S WOMENS and CHILDRENS SHOES
WHITE SHOE DRESSING
F.F. DALLEY CO. OF CANADA LTD. HAMILTON, CAN.

ZAM-BUK

Purely Herbal—No poisonous coloring
Antiseptic—Stops blood-poison
Soothing—Ends pain and smarting, etc.
Pure—Best for baby's rashes.
Heals all sores.

50c. box. All Druggists and Stores

Falconer Bros. for that

SPRING FELT HAT

See the range on the long counter
Clearing at only

99 cents each

Colors black, brown, green, navy
Sizes 6 3-4, 6 7-8, 7, 7 1-8 only

We are showing a big range in solid leather footwear and quoting low prices, on all lines Just see the values when making the rounds.

Special prices on pineapples For preserving

Sweet oranges only 30c a dozen. Another big lot for Saturday's selling.

Highest prices on Farm Produce
Eggs are now 40c

Falconer Bros.

Bought Especially For The Ladies

Last week we made a special trip to the wholesalers and purchased a fine lot of Ladies' coats, dresses, skirts, waists, etc. They are now on sale and are very specially price to suit the trade of this community.

The patterns and makes are the very newest. All different in some particular respect, so that the garment you choose will be, as if specially made for you.

LADIES!
It will be worth your while to visit our store and select something.

H. KATZ,
NEXT TO NORTH END STORE

Delayed Shipments Just Arrived . . .

Now is the time to get goods that have been almost impossible to get. We have just got in delayed shipments, bought last fall at last last year's prices.

Cotton, Silk and Real Cashmere Hosiery
From 15c to 60c. To-day's values 25c to $1.00

Gloves in kid, silk and mercerized lisle, and chamoise lisle. Floor coverings, linoleums, and oilclothes. Get them quick, they are going fast. We cant replace them.

Bring your butter and eggs
And get the great big prices

D. GEDDES & CO.

TOWN TOPICS

Mr. Eric McGillivray is driving a fine 1917 design McLaughlin auto.

Mrs. Sees has been visiting in Toronto.

Mrs. Lymburner of Owen Sound, spent a few days here last week.

R. S. Begg, and Armour McCullough went to Walkerville last week.

Rev. Mr. Mince is the new pastor of Southampton Baptist church.

Bread advanced to 12 cents here this week.

Frank Morton is home from Toronto Dental College.

R. C. Crawford has sold his new Ford to Mr. Lachlan, of Southampton, and bought a Chevrolet.

Mrs. (Rev.) Buckberrough is able to be up after her long illness and will soon be able to walk about.

Miss Jennie McKay and her sister Mrs. Paull, left for Vancouver, on Monday.

In submitting copy for the press, if the letter is not sealed it goes for one cent postage.

A husky-looking man struck town on Thursday last and was looking for a job with some farmer. We hope he has been accommodated ere this.

Mrs. McQuarrie has received word that Fraser has enlisted at Toronto with the 70th battery. This is the second of her son's enlisting.

Mr. and Mrs. Currier, and Tom and Jim left for Peterboro. They made the trip by automobile. Mr. James Roy accompanied them as far as Toronto.

The Red Cross received $3 last week from the treasury of the Boy Scouts. This was money left over when the scouts disbanded.

Southampton has closed its business places for Thursday afternoons. Production is the word among the merchants there. All have volunteered for big gardens.

H. E. Ewald and family came up last week from Toronto, and will spend the summer here, taking Huronic cottage at the beach. Mr. Ewald is under the doctor's care.

Pte. D. A. Black who was discharged from the 160th Batt., on account of physical defects, has been given a job as an examiner on the imperial munitions board.

Mr. Wm. Brown, having sold his farm on the 8th of Bruce to George Tennyson, will likely make Port Elgin his home in the fall. A trip to the west is contemplated before moving here.

Dr. Lane, of Priceville, and family, are spending a vacation here with Mrs. Campbell. The doctor has disposed of his practice, and will rest awhile, before taking up some special work.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Struthers, are spending a few days in town and Saugeen prior to their departure for Calgary. Mr. Struthers has large interests in Calgary and desires to be nearer to give them personal management.

On Tuesday night of last week a number of town ladies tendered Mrs. Currier a banquet at the Queen's hotel. She was also presented with a fine bouquet of cut flowers. Mrs. Arza Lymburner, of Owen Sound, was one of the out-of town guests.

The Humboldt (Sask.) Journal had an extended description of a grand affair given by the women of that town in aid of Red Cross. It was called "The Fete of the Allies," and was given by the Sunshine club, which comprises the women of Humboldt, and of this club Mrs. R. J. Kepkey, a former Port Elgin lady, is president. The affair netted the ladies $1646.80. It began with a big dinner, at which 700 people were served.

In some places a "take it back day" is held to give everyone an opportunity to take back what has been borrowed. A subscriber has written The Times saying this might work well here, and instances the fact that at recent affairs held for Red Cross many bottles, plates, jars, etc, containing foods have been bought with the understanding that the vessels be returned. But despite the fact that owners' names have been attached, the articles have seldom been returned. A "take it back day" might be a good thing.

Corp. Roy Thomson in a letter home says: "Just had a letter from Ralph Geddes to-day, who said he had a letter from Frank saying I had been killed. It was nothing as bad as that, as my my wounds are healing nicely. I am out of bed now, and had a motor ride round London. We saw Buckingham Palace, and then to Mr. Wolseley's home for tea after our ride. His wife is a Toronto woman. A few days ago I was down to the theatre and saw a good show, also I was at a moving picture show to see Charlie Chaplin. They treat us fine in the hospitals. The Canadians have come in for a lot of praise for taking Vimy Ridge. It was a big task, but they were equal to it."

Mr. S. S. Cameron caught a fine trout while fishing at the dock the other day. It weighed 13 lbs.

John Caldwell, 10th of Bruce, has purchased a Ford.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Lippert motored from Walkerton, and spent the week end with Mrs. E. Vaupel.

Rev. Mr. McCallum, of Tara, has been called to Lucknow Presbyterian church. He is moderator of Burgoyne district.

Stanley Phillips of Wiarton, was visiting his uncle, Mr. Chas. Phillips, last week.

Presbyterian Sunday school is at 10 a. m. now. Nearly all the schools are getting ready for this schedule

A memorial service for soldiers is to be held in the Baptist church Sunday morning.

Howard Stafford of the Bank of Hamilton, Owen Sound, was in town on Saturday.

Principal Shaw came in on the late train Saturday night and left early Sunday morning with his car for Niagara Falls.

The annual report of the Women's Institute, including Red Cross section, has been unavoidably held over to next week.

Some narrow escapes from speeding autos on main street were reported Saturday. It will be necessary to regulate the speed of travel here and enforce it.

Mr. W. A. Mitchell is improving his residence by the addition of a bathroom and kitchen. He is also erecting an office and waiting room in connection with his greenhouses.

Mr. Wm. Atkinson received word on Saturday that his grandson Pte. Roy Sparling, was killed in action on April 30. Pte. Sparling went to France with a western battalion. He was well known here having attended public school in Port Elgin.

Kitchener citizens were startled one day last week by an aeroplane landing on the Brubacher farm to the east. The aviator proved to be Flying Cadet Owen Thamer, son of E. H. Thamer, of that city. He ate breakfast at the home of his brother R. H. Thamer. Cadet Thamer left Camp Borden at 5.55 o'clock in the morning on a trip, and when he reached Georgetown he was above the clouds and lost his bearings. He reached Hamilton before he realized where he was, and then returned, passing over Brantford, Paris, Galt and Preston, and then Kitchener, making the trip of nearly 110 miles in about 75 minutes. Cadet Thamer is a brother of Mrs. (Rev.) Hallman of Port Elgin.

YES! LIFT A CORN OFF WITHOUT PAIN!

Cincinnati authority tells how to dry up a corn or callus so it lifts off with fingers.

You corn-pestered men and women need suffer no longer. Wear the shoes that nearly killed you before, says this Cincinnati authority, because a few drops of freezone applied directly on a tender, aching corn or callus, stops soreness at once and soon the corn or hardened callus loosens so it can be lifted out, root and all, without pain.

A small bottle of freezone cost very little at any drug store, but will positively take off every hard or soft corn or callus. This should be tried, as it is inexpensive and is said not to irritate the surrounding skin.

If your druggist hasn't any freezone tell him to get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house. It is fine stuff and acts like a charm every time.

At The Churches

AT THE METHODIST

A helpful and inspiring service was held in the Methodist church on Sunday evening, the children and congregation taking part. Many tributes were paid to christian mothers and their influence on the future lives of their children in the excellent and appropriate selections rendered. "Memories of Mother"; "Great truths"; "Children's song", Responsive reading, duett "When you say good bye to mother" duett and chorus, "My Mother's hymn", "Write to mother to day."

The pastor gave an appropriate address based on the story of Salome bringing her two sons to Christ, her prayer and desire that they might be near him and have the places of honor in his Kingdom. The indignation of the disciples at the request. The questions put to James and John by Master, "can ye drink of the cup that I drink of, and be baptized with the baptism that I am baptized with? The fearless answer of these men "we are able". The answer of Jesus and enforcement of the great lesson, no favoritism in His Kingdom; the place of honor can only be had by loving faithful service, and fellowship in the Master's sacrifice and sufferings.

AT THE EVANGELICAL

Mothers' Day was observed in the Evangelical church with appropriate services. In the morning the pastor, Rev. E. M. Gischler, preached a suitable sermon. Taking as his text Mark 14:9 "She hath done what she could" Miss Estella Ebert rendered a beautiful solo and the Ladies Aid Octette sang a fine selection of what mother is and does. In the evening a splendid programme was rendered. Miss Margaret Detweiler gave a splendid paper on "The Supremacy of Love", as found in 1 Cor. 13th. chapter. Mrs. E. M. Gischler gave a paper on "Home and Mother" Solos were given by Mrs. Tupling, Mrs. Walker and Mr. Illindauer. A duett by the Misses Winnie and Lillie Ewald and several selections by the choir. All these various selections were well rendered and deep and lasting impressions were made. True mother love is a spark out of the warm love of God for his creatures. Mother's Day is here to stay. God bless the Mothers of our beloved country.

AT THE BAPTIST

The I. O. O. F. of Port Elgin and district celebrated the 98th anniversary of Oddfellowship in America by attending Divine service in the Baptist church on Sunday evening May 13th. Between 60 and 70 of the brethren were in attendance. Rev. W. [illegible] Buckberrough, pastor, conducted the services and preached a very able sermon. Special music was also rendered by the choir. The subject of the address was "The ideal relationship of man to his fellowman." There was a large attendance.

WOMEN WAR WORKERS

Young women can render the country real service by preparing to take position in business offices and banks and relieve young men for war service.

Fifty thousand men will be called up very soon under the Militia Act for home defense—who will take their places in the Business offices and banks? Young women should prepare now at

NORTHERN Business College
Owen Sound, Ontario
SPRING TERM OPENS APRIL 10TH
Circulars Free.

C. A. FLEMING, F. C. A., Principal

YOU SHOULD SEE

These handsome new Suits right away, if for no other reason than to learn what is newest and best to wear this spring.

Here are assembled the very "cream" of the latest styles produced at the fountain-heads of fashion. Nowhere could you see later styles. Nowhere will you find anyone more glad to show them to you.

And as for Values, we can give you the maximum of style, service and satisfaction at the minimum cost. Come and see.

F. R. BARBER
MEN'S AND BOYS' COMPLETE OUTFITTERS

Wallpaper, Wallpaper

WALLPAPER at Pattison's is selling as Cheap as ever. Over 500 lines to choose from. We carry the largest and best stock in Bruce county. Call in and inspect our goods and be convinced. You can save money, by buying wall paper at Pattison's. No trouble to show goods.

All papers trimmed free of charge

Eggs taken in exchange for Wall paper . . .

Electric Vacuum Cleaner For Rent

: : **J. W. Pattison** : :
Furniture Dealer and Undertaker

UNDERWOOD NEWS

At the morning service at the Presbyterian church here on Sunday last, Rev. McNabb made reference to the appeal that was made in behalf of the Belgian Relief by Capt. Minifie two weeks ago. Rev. McNabb said that all the money collected by him here and other places around here will reach the Belgians, as the money is in the bank at Kincardine. Any cards not yet handed in, may be given to Rev. McNabb and he will forward them to their proper place.

At the Women's Missionary monthly meeting held in the Presbyterian church here on Wednesday last, the following address was read by Mrs Murdock Avis and the suit case presented by Mrs Alf. Bradley on behalf of the W. M. A. S. There was good gathering of members present, and lunch was served at the close.

Dear Mrs. Struthers,

We sincerely regret that you are about to leave our church and neighborhood and the work you have been doing as a member of the Women's Missionary Society, you have spent the most of your life in our midst and are now about to go out from all the associations of the past to another home far away. We cannot let you go without expressing our appreciation of you and letting you know we will follow you to your new home with our best wishes and prayers that God in his good providence will watch over you and your family and prepare the way before you. We desire of you to accept this suit case as a tangible token of our regard and it is our sincere hope the day may come when you may see your way clear to return and take your abode in our midst. Meantime we wish you, God speed on your journey and abundant prosperity and blessing in the west.

Signed on behalf of the Women's Missionary Society of Underwood.
Mrs. A. McNabb, Mrs. Wm Fletcher,
President Secretary
Underwood May 2nd. 1917.

Mrs. H. Brill and Miss Hoppel, spent the week-end with their sister at Kitchener.

Miss McRae Sundayed at her home in Port.

Mr. and Mrs. A McGillivray of Paisley, spent Sunday at Mr. P. A. McKay's.

Mother's Day was observed here in the Methodist church on Sunday. Special discourse was given by the pastor, Rev. Hawke.

Rev. McNabb is holding prayer meeting this Wednesday night at Baladedore school.

Splendid cattle were lifted here, last week by the drovers, McLean, Coulter and Jamieson.

NORTH BRUCE

At the G. S. C. meeting held at Wm. Airth's May 8th., 6 pairs pyjamas were made, 12 members present and one visitor, 40c collection. Next meeting will be held at the home of Mr. Chas. Mann.

OBITUARY

The death of Mrs. Norman Campbell, aged 85 years occurred at the home of her son, Mr. Malcolm Campbell, 2nd of Bruce on Friday, May 4th. Deceased's maiden name was Mary Morrison. She was born in Rockshire, Scotland. Here she was married to her husband, Norman Campbell who predeceased her twenty-five years ago. The young couple came to Canada in 1856, and coming to Kincardine Township settled on lot 21, con. 10. Here they resided for five years, when they moved to the 2nd of Bruce and settled on McNab street, Inverhuron. It was here the husband passed away and left his widow with the following children: John, Duluth; Angus, Tacoma, Wash; Colin, Long Beach, Wash.; Norman, Alaska; Mrs. J. W. Widman, Detroit, and, Malcolm, with whom the deceased resided on the old homestead. Mrs. Campbell was a woman whom everybody esteemed on account of her Christian character and lovable disposition.

CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE
Stratford, Ontario

Ontario's Best Business College

- Students may enter our classes at any time. Commence your courses now and be qualified for a position by Midsummer. During July and August of last year we received calls for Over 200 Office Assistants we could not supply. Our graduates are in demand. Write at once for our free catalogue.

D. A. McLACHLAN, PRINCIPAL

The Port Elgin Times.

Farmers Are Invited To Discuss Their Problems In The Times

47th YEAR—NO. 21 PORT ELGIN, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1917 $1.50 PER YEAR $2.00 PER YEAR TO UNITED STATES

Given Presentation

On Saturday evening last the men of the broom and whisk department of the Stevens-Hepner Co., gathered at the Arlington hotel, where they presented Martin Welsh, who has enlisted with the 69th battery, with two very useful articles, a fountain pen and a safety razor. The presentation was made by George Muir and the address was read by Ed. Fisher. The address set forth the fact that Martin was one of the most popular and best-liked fellows in town. His shopmates would miss his good nature and cheerfulness, and they heartily joined in wishing him good luck in the fight for the Empire.

Gunner Welsh made a brief reply of thanks for the gifts and the good words contained in the address.

Death of John McLeod

Deep regret is felt at the passing away of John McLeod, a popular young man in the prime of life, he being but 25 years of age. Jack, as he was familiarly known, was for some time in McLaren's hardware. Leaving there a few years ago he worked in Hamilton and Cobalt. About two years ago he became ill and came to his home on the 10th of Bruce and later was removed to a sanitarium at London. A few days ago he was stricken with pneumonia and came up to Port Elgin to his brother's where he grew worse, death ensuing on Friday night. The funeral was on Sunday, to Port Elgin cemetery and was largely attended, the services being conducted by Rev. Mr. Buckborough. Deceased is survived by his mother, four sisters and three brothers, who will have the sincere sympathy of all.

Some letters sent to the Soldiers' Friend Club by soldiers who have received parcels, will appear next week.

NOTICE

I hereby publicly announce that in connection with a whip stolen from our cutter at the church shed at North Bruce in March that I have been wrongly informed as to who took the whip, and that the two young men mentioned in connection therewith have taken their oath that the reports are false, and I believe them, and I hereby accept their denial of any knowledge of the theft, and absolve them from all blame.

Carl Gingrich.

COMING EVENTS

10c. per line
No notice less than 25c

RED CROSS GARDEN PARTY—Held under the auspices of the S. S. No. 5 at Col. Cameron's, 4th of Saugeen, on June 8th. Kincardine pipe band. Supper from 6 to 8 p. m. Admission 25 and 15. Keep the date.

DUNBLANE RED CROSS SOCIETY—Are holding a picnic on June 14th on Campbell flats at Stirton's bridge. Particulars later.

Solid Leather Footwear
At Falconer Bros.

We Specialize in solid leather and popular priced footwear. When on the buy drop in and let us show you our values. Don't be afraid of the price at this store. Lots of good staple lines at old figures. Extra values for the balance of the month.

CONDENSED ADVERTISING

FOR SALE—3 pure bred shorthorn bulls, 6, 10 and 13 months old, all dark reds. Sired by Kilblean Roy 96536. Apply Albert Salmon, R. R. No. 3 Port Elgin.

FOR SALE OR RENT—In Underwood a 7-roomed frame dwelling house, well finished, good floors, cement cellar, with shed and stable attached. Apply to Arch G. Mackay, Underwood. Rural phone 3.

HENS WANTED—We are paying good prices for live hens just now. Phone or drop a card to B. ZELKIND, Port Elgin.

15 bags of Empire State potatoes, for sale, apply W. J. Pierson, Burgoyne.

JUST ARRIVED!

A carload of British Columbia shingles No. 1-XXX. Price $3.85 per thousand. Phone your order. Delivered any place in Port Elgin. J. B. COTTRILL.

BLACKSMITHING

N. EIDT, Blacksmithing, horse shoeing and general repairs. Tire setting a specialty

MEDICAL

DR. F. H. WELLS, Office and residence on Green street, one door west of Bank of Hamilton.

W. J. CHAMBERS, M. D., L. R. C. P., L. M., Edinburgh. Office and residence "Lakeview Hall" opposite South End park Port Elgin.

DR. W. S. LAIRD, Oculist, Specialty in Nose and Throat diseases. Guarantees all his fitting of glasses. Office hours Wednesday afternoons. Next to Metropolitan Bank

DENTAL

W. P. POWER, D. D. S., Dentist, office over South End Store. Hours 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

LEGAL

W. BURGESS, LL.B., Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, &c., &c. Office, Hutton's Block. Private and other funds to loan.

A New Industry

What promises to be a thriving concern in itself is a new department recently established at the Stevens-Hepner works.

Six months ago a new heavy broom, suitable for factories, shops and railways, was invented and made. In this short time it has grown to be quite a large department, and a number of hands are employed in this alone. Over 25 dozen of this particular class of brooms are made daily.

But the new line is in connection with brushes. It is the finest of the new ivory design of brushes. Some 75 different varieties of these brushes are to be made, and another separate department is being fitted with special machinery for this high class work.

To a town like Port Elgin it is like a new industry, and perhaps a little better, insofar as it is an assured concern, and will be a success. Samples of these beautiful and expensive brushes were shown The Times representative, and when it is explained that some of the articles run as high as $7 it will be easily seen that the stock and machinery for this new department will run into many thousands of dollars.

Another surprise was handed to the employes of the Stevens-Hepner company on Saturday when a general increase amounting to 10 per cent was given out in all the departments.

Selective Conscription for Canada

Premier Borden has announced that 100,000 men are needed, and that they will be got by selective conscription.

The men will be mainly got from the villages towns and cities, those working on the soil being given consideration, but no person in the various classes is exempt.

The first class is young men 18 to 25, unmarried; second class 18 to 30, unmarried; third class 18 to 35, married without dependents.

In Bruce county it will mean 400 men if 100,000 are to be taken. On a basis of town and village population only in this county it would mean about 20 men to every thousand population.

Grass for Cattle

Anyone desiring grass runs for cattle apply to William Sieffert, North Bruce.

Farmers, Take Notice!

Insure your mares against foaling loss, rates from $4.00, per month upwards. Yorkshire Insurance Co.

J. A. Chapman, agent.

Ford Cars for Sale

Power & Coulter have a few good second-hand Fords for sale. Those desiring this class of car are asked to consult us. We have for sale Mr. Agar's brand new 1917 Ford, he having exchanged for a Chevrolet. Power & Coulter.

Notice to the Public

We have forbidden small boys loitering around our garage, and ask the co-operation of parents in seeing that their children are not in danger from being in the garage. Cars are coming in and out at all times, and loitering is dangerous.

Power & Coulter.

CARD OF THANKS

Gunner Alex. Mann, through The Times, wishes to thank the Red Cross for the gift of two pairs of socks.

Mr. Dan. Black and family express their sincere thanks for the many expressions of kindness and sympathy extended to them in their bereavement.

THE MARKETS

	May 23 1917	May 23 1916
Butter, per lb.	45	29
Eggs, per doz.	40	23
Hogs, per cwt	16 25	10 45
Wheat, per bus	2 70	90
Oats, per bus	1 00	40
Flour, per cwt	8 50	

Just Unloading

A car of granulated sugar. Special for this week.

Sugar at $8.75 per cwt

Phone or call, but be quick. This is less than wholesale price.

James George & Son

Patronize our shop for meat. You know the price is right, and we are keeping it right. We are keeping open right through the summer except Monday afternoons, when I will be shipping hogs, but the shop will be open in the evening of that day. Beef and hogs are very dear, but we are selling very close. Order a day ahead. Help is scarce, and it saves cost, and the customer will get the benefit. L. Hamilton.

POTATOES!
$4.25 PER BAG

A chance to get first-class seed potatoes. We have a carload coming. Order at once by phone, letter or call at

JAMES GEORGE & SON
Port Elgin

Grits Preparing for Their Convention

Things are warming up for the Liberal convention at Tara on the 7th of June. Some new developments are showing. Mr. Campbell of Hepworth is being opposed by John McAulay of Wiarton, whose friends are working hard for him.

The centre of the riding is to be heard from this time with a vengeance. Messrs McCannel and Mewhinney, both ex-wardens, have so far been the serious ones in the centre of the riding, but The Times learns that Warden Izzard is a contestant for the candidacy.

In conversation with Mr. Mewhinney of Bruce, The Times was informed that he was in the field. "I have been urged by many friends to let my name go to the convention, and I shall. I want the people to make the choice and I shall be satisfied with whatever choice they make. This is my attitude. I am not exercising myself before the convention. These matters should be left with the people", said Mr. Mewhinney.

Calling on Warden Izzard the reporter asked: "We understand you are being pressed to let your name go to the Convention, what are your intentions?"

Warden Izzard said: "It is true that lately pressure is being brought to bear, and I am inclined to consider it. Personally, I think the centre part of the riding should be recognized some time by the Liberals of the riding."

Ex Warden Alex. McCannel was called up by phone and asked if reports were true that he would seek the convention. "Yes they are," said Mr. McCannel. "Is it not time that the agricultural interests should have some particular plans for the convention? Much talk is being heard that a farmer should be willing to contest the seat and if I am acceptable to the convention I am prepared to sacrifice to canvass the riding."

Memorial Service

Special memorial service was held in the Baptist church Sunday morning at at 11 o'clock, in memory of those from the homes of Port Elgin who have fallen on the battlefield or died in training. A large congregation assembled. The pastor made reference to Lieut. Scanlon, Pte. Keany, Pte. Willoughby and Pte. D. McIntyre. More especial reference to Pte. McIntyre, who was a former member of this church.

Speaking of the soldiers he referred to the qualities of a good soldier of his country and a good soldier of Christ.

Reference was made to a letter from Pte. D. McIntyre in a recent issue of The Times and his testimony to the value of religion in time of battle.

The choir rendered two appropriate selections during the service, "Does Jesus Care" and "God will take care of you". The service throughout was a very impressive one.

Bread went down Monday night, when Edgar Martin's trailer broke loose while motoring up street. No damage.

Pte. W. J. Barrett

Is a Port Elgin soldier, who was an employee of the Stevens-Hepner Company. He went west last year and while working there enlisted at GlenEwen, Sask. He was in the trenches for the first time, last January. His wife lives in Port Elgin. In a letter home Pte. Barrett says:

"We had it pretty hot up here yesterday. The Germans were giving us a shower of shrapnel, but we came through safely. The weather is fine now, which makes the work easier, for we have a rather hard task to perform, but we are doing it gradually. It may be that the war will not last a great deal longer. We seem to have the best of them now. We are advancing steadily."

Do it Now

There should be no further delay on the part of our council in providing our constable with a stop watch for the purpose of stopping the mad rush of certain automobile speed fiends.

Last Monday a car was driven through our streets at shocking speed proceeding as far as the North End park. Here the visitor turned around and sauntered back slowly, stopped his car, got out and made a call as if nothing had happened.

But what if a child had attempted to cross the streets, or in fact anyone? Certainly the driver could not have stopped the car. What if another car had suddenly loomed up in one of the cross streets, or a vehicle, or bicyclist? Must someone be killed before common decency in auto driving is enforced.

Considers the People

"Is the price of milk to go up, too?"

This was the blunt question put by The Times to Wm. Robertson, whose dairy provides Port Elgin with a supply of pure milk.

"No, I don't think I will have to raise milk. At least not for some time. You see I have raised all our stock, and having a good farm has made it possible for us to produce the milk and get along on what we are charging, a fraction over 7 cents, or 14 quarts for the dollar.

"Another thing," said Mr. Robertson I know that there are many families who need milk for their growing families, and the way everything else is raising in price it must be a hardship for them to get the necessaries of life. As long as I can I propose to give these people milk at this price. And there is no raise in sight. We hope for an abundant harvest on our farm, and we are planning to do all that we can to produce feed and keep milk where it is."

This is the best bit of news our people have read in a long time. Milk is one of the necessaries of life. The position Mr. Robertson occupies, that of having the field entirely to himself, shows a philanthropic spirit, and one which the citizens of Port Elgin appreciate.

Another Union Prayermeeting

Reeve Christie had a meeting of the clergymen of the town and country on Monday afternoon in the library for the purpose of arranging for a union-prayermeeting along the same lines as recently held in Port Elgin.

It was decided to hold the next gathering in St. Andrew's church, Saugeen, on Friday evening, June 1st at 7.30 p. m.

The program will be on the same plan as last meeting, the four clergymen who gave addresses last time will exchange with those who offered prayers, Dr. McDougall taking the place of Rev. Mr. Watt and Mr. J. B. Muir will represent the laymen.

Mr. Archie Bell will have charge of the music. The program, if arranged in time, will be printed next week in The Times.

A collection will be taken, to go to Red Cross of S. S. No. 5.

It is expected that a similar meeting will be held in Burgoyne church at a later date. Reeve Christie was chairman and E. R. Sayles sec'y-treasurer.

Mr. South Preaches

Sunday morning Rev. Mr. South, presiding elder of the Leaf River district in Illinois of the U. B. church, preached in the local church here. There was a good attendance, and the services were much enjoyed.

Mr. South in opening his address, expressed his joy at being again in the old town of Port Elgin. It was an especial joy just now to him to come back here and to feel both Canada and his country were together in the great fight for liberty, and a mingled joy and sorrow that his own son had joined with Canadian sons everywhere to fight the good fight. "Soon the blood of our sons will be mingled with the blood of your sons on the fields of Europe. And may God support us in this fight for righteousness, I am glad we are now linked with the British Empire and its allies in the great conflict, said Mr. South.

He preached a good sermon on "Things temporal and Things Eternal" pointing out that the people who were possessed of the "out of sight out of mind" spirit were being placed to one side, and men and women selected for the great affairs of life who had visions of things beyond. There was something more to live for than what we can see with the bodily eye. Why be satisfied with time and sense, when we were made for eternity? We need a powerful eye to see beyond ourselves. Men and women were sifted to-day as never before. All need to have the forward look to God.

W. Sparks is making some improvements to his house, enlarging the rear part.

TURNER'S

Seeding operations are through for this spring and the farmers' thoughts are now turned to his root crop. It is expected a much larger acreage will be put in this year.

Messrs. P. McKinnon and D. Forrester of Paisley, were calling on friends here last week.

The Red Cross Society met on Friday evening for the purpose of choosing a night for a garden party and to appoint committees to take charge of the different parts. The attendance was good, and after some discussion the night was set for June 8th. Colonel Cameron kindly consented to give his place for the evening. It is expected that the Kincardine Pipe Band will be there. The society would like the co-operation of the whole community for this worthy cause.

Mr. John S. Schrank was in Guelph last week.

Mrs. Wm. Atkinson is under the doctor's care at present.

Mrs. and Mrs. Aug. Thede and family of Port Elgin, motored to Mr. Wm. Karcher's, on Sunday.

Muir Bros. Con. 2, Saugeen, received word last week, that their nephew George Muir was killed in action. It is with regret that many heard of his death, as George was well known here.

Mr. and Mrs. Andy Miller were called to Burgoyne Sunday week, owing to the death of Mrs. Miller's mother, Mrs. McTaggart. We extend sympathy.

Mrs. Karcher is improving.

News in General

Flour dropped a dollar a barrel in Sarnia last Thursday.

To-morrow May 24th is recognized as a holiday throughout Canada.

Kincardine is to have horse races on June 8th. Teeswater is also to have a race meet shortly.

Woodstock bowlers are combining in the purchase of a piece of land and will do farming instead of bowling this year.

Chatham council are offering butter and potatoes at wholesale prices in an endeavor to break up the high price ring.

The citizens of Kincardine on Tuesday sanctioned by their vote the proposition of J. B. Watson to erect another factory. The vote stood 229 for the by-law and 85 against.

It will cost $4 as a tax on a dog in Owen Sound, and $9 on a female dog. Port Elgin would make some change by this method, and do a good service to the town by thinning out a lot of mongrels.

Mr. W. L. Iveson, of the chemistry department of the O. A. C., was in this district last week. He is making surveys in this section of the province ascertaining the nature of the soil in the various districts.

Kincardine is to have Friday afternoon as a half holiday. This makes quite a mix-up for this district. Port Elgin and Southampton have Thursday afternoon, Underwood and Tiverton Tuesday and Kincardine Friday.

An old man was sent down from Bruce Tp. this week to become an inmate of the House of Refuge. Unfortunately the people who were looking after him up there did not send along the necessary papers to secure his admittance and he had to board at the gaol for a few days until they could be communicated with.—Walkerton Telescope.

The Saugeen Electric Light & Power Company had their coffer dam completed last night and are once more using water power to generate electricity, which means a great difference in price of coal. They are replacing 150 feet of the old wooden dam. They had a small strike on the work last Saturday. They had about a score of men working on the coffer dam, mostly Indians, and $2.00 a day didn't seem enough for some of them, so they all struck. The matter was soon adjusted however, most of the men going back at the same rate of pay.—Beacon.

Dr. Scanlan Honored

At a largely-attended meeting of the quarterly board of the Methodist church Dr. Scanlan was requested to remain as

pastor for a fourth year, and an increase was made in salary amounting to $100.

Dr. Scanlan in replying thanked the men for their expressions of good-will toward him, and said that if it pleased the stationing board of the Conference he would remain.

Instead of swimming for the 24th there'll be skating.

Last chance for field crop entry to night at 9 o'clock. Telephone secretary Elliott.

R. Telfer took a load of wheat to Chesley last week, getting $3.10 per bushel.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Detwiler moved to Fruitland, Ont, this week, where they will be for the summer.

Saugeen council meets Saturday, May 26th. Court of Revision at 10.30 a. m. There are no appeals. Afternoon session general business.

Special In Tea

100 lbs. Camp Black tea. Reg. 60c for .... 45c.
100 lbs. Hursley Black tea Reg. 75c now .... 60c.

This won't last long at our price.

B. Hilker

— POTATOES! —

We are looking for our car of potatoes every day. All orders taken will be notified soon as car arrives. We have still about 100 bags unsold. Phone your order.

N. McGILLIVRAY,
North End Store

Case Dismissed

Justices of the Peace J. J. George and H. Crowe dismissed the case against James Brunton, charged by John Witting with not stopping his car, when the latter desired to drive past. The incident happened at Mr. Ament's gate, near town, when Mr. Witting and Mr. Dan Campbell were in the buggy coming to town. Mr. Brunton and Mr. John Ribey were in the car going home. Mr. Witting claimed he raised his hand, and kept his horse and rig directly in the centre of the road, so as to make Brunton stop. That the horse backed up considerably, but finally drove by. Brunton claims he stopped his Ford and went into low gear. Magistrate George said it seemed peculiar that the motorists did not see Mr. Witting's hand go up, but agreed with Magistrate Crowe, that Witting should not have kept the road, and therefore dismissed the case. The costs were very small.

BUYERS' GUIDE

RATES—Contracts for 500 lines or over in a year 5c a line; regular weekly users of liners, 8c per line casual users of liners, 10c per line Black type, count two lines for one.

Seed oats for sale. North End Store.

Cash for eggs. North End Store.

Boys wool and cotton Jersies at South End.

See H. Katz for bargains in women's shoes and apparel.

Just arrived, 12 varieties of Gong soup at Eaton's. Try them. Five cents.

Dyola Dyers in Black, Navy and all scarce colors, now in stock. South End.

Our fruit is the best money can buy. McMurray.

Bull Dog overalls and smocks, for good wear. North End Store.

A nourishing food is Gong soup. 5c. at Eaton's.

Over $500 worth of men's and ladies shoes to go at less than cost. H. Katz.

Men's Balbriggan and Merino underwear at the South End.

If you want choice home made ice cream, try McMurray's.

Full Stock field seeds, mangel, turnip, carrot. Rennie's. North End Store.

Neilson's chocolates—once used always used—you get them at Koebke's

Flower and Garden seeds—Rennie's and D. M. Ferry's. North End store.

Cash paid for fresh eggs and butter at McMurray's.

Seed corn to hand this week. Compton's Early, White Cap, Southern Sweet Improved Leaming. North End Store.

Try Eaton's Butcher shop for Coleman's hams and rolls.

See McFadden for implements. We make prices right.

Try Koebke for your next grocery or fruit order.

The right place for men's work shirts, overalls and heavy shoes is Barber's.

Have you tried Gong's soups? They are all nice and fresh at Eaton's Only 5c per package.

William's shoes, solid leather goods at lower prices, at South End.

Men's guaranteed suits at $16.50 in blues, and fancy worsteds Come and try them on. F. R. Barber.

Koebke sells Neilson's soldier chocolate Send a bar to your soldier boy at the front

Just arrived, a splendid assortment of Misses and children's wash dresses. Prices 50c to $1.75 each. North End Store.

Red Cross supplies. Special prices in grey Scotch fingering yarn. South End.

Ptes. C. J. Scott, Southampton, and Woolrich, of Wiarton were in the list of wounded Monday.

Port Elgin fair is to be held on Wednesday and Thursday September 19th 20th. This is put a day earlier, as Kincardine has used Thursday and Friday the past two years. It will be remembered that the horse races at Kincardine fair last year had the effect of making for a small attendance here.

Horsemen, Attention!

In the Stud Season 1917

[illegible] Roma [illegible] A. T. R. [illegible] record [illegible] half mile track record [illegible] public trial [illegible] with the last half in 30 seconds. The sire of Dona Loma 2.03, the second fastest 2 year old trotter of the world [illegible] Lady [illegible] year old trotting record 2.13 trotting Don Roma Jr. [illegible] pacing and many others.

Don Roma [illegible] is the Peter The Great of Canada. He is the only sire that [illegible] owned or stood in Canada that [illegible] a trotter with a 4 year old record of [illegible]. He made his first stud season in 1912. He is a [illegible] big horse, [illegible] lbs. with quality, bone, substance. Mares from a distance promptly looked after. Will stand at his own stable [illegible] street, Kincardine. Service fee $25 to insure. Write or phone for folder of full particulars.

K. McGregor [illegible] The Jay McGregor [illegible] [illegible] stallion. With quality, [illegible] speed and bone. Service fee $12. For all particulars apply to

L. O. Charlesworth,
Kincardine, Ont 20-4tp

Horsemen, Attention!

Kentucky Bill will make the season under Ontario stallion enrollment certificate No. 990 as follows: Will be at his own stable all week except Thursday evenings will be at McLean's Hotel stable Underwood and Saturday evenings will be at the Queen's Hotel stable Port Elgin. Terms to insure $10, payably February 1st, 1918.

J. H. Sieffert, owner, North Bruce.
21-3to.

PORTO RICAN BATS.

Only Mammal On the Island Swarms in Caves.

The American Museum of Natural History has received a fine series of birds and mammals collected by H. E. Anthony, of the museum staff, in Porto Rico. Mr. Anthony conducted this expedition as part of a plan of a natural history survey of the island undertaken by the New York Academy of Sciences and the American Museum of Natural History in co-operation with the insular government.

Included in the collections are a number of specimens of bats and fossil mammals. It is not generally known that bats are the only mammals found on the island to-day. Not less than twelve distinct species were found in a collection of nearly 300 specimens. Caves are found all over the island and nearly fifty were visited. Many of these caves are extensive, and contain underground streams, so that exploration is a difficult procedure. In some places bats were found by the thousand, and when disturbed, the noise of their wings was like that of a gale of wind.

Although the layman regards a bat as a commonplace sort of animal, closer acquaintance yields many interesting facts about them and in the variety of forms obtained on the island, many important scientific points concerning them were noted. Most of the bats are insectivorous and play an important part in the control of insect life. The largest bats on the island are reputed to be fish-eaters. On this point, however, no first-hand evidence could be secured. The guano in many of the caves is a valuable asset as a fertilizer and the deposits are being worked by the natives.

In addition to the bats fossil mammals of a type hitherto unknown were secured. these mammals were, like the bats, to be found in the caves, but it was necessary to search for the latter by digging in the loner soil of the cave floors.

Without doubt these animals lived before human habitation, but it is possible that some of them—larger rodents—formed an important item in the diet of the early Indian dwellers who used to visit the caves probably to celebrate religious ceremonies, at which time the animals may have been eaten and the bones cast aside. Evidence of this was found by examination of a number of refuse heaps in the caves in which bones and broken bits of Indian pottery were found.

The fact that Porto Rico at one time doubtless had an abundant point in the study of the history of the West Indies.—New York "Evening Post."

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

A ROUMANIAN VILLAGE.

Quaint Switch Houses Mask Great Poverty.

Behind the community haystack will be found the village.

Each village house itself seems but a mass of willow switches, wattled together, the interstices being then chinked in and about with mud, so that the place resembles nothing so much as the Dahomey villages of World's Fair times. Along the road, beneath the locusts, rise high walls of it, hiding the yards behind as Turkish women were wont to screen their faces from the masculine gaze. From the street wall other fences run back to the meadows, to enclose a yard.

Passing through the fence, one will see the home, usually the bare, brown mud walls alone, but occasionally coated over with a whitewash of slightly blue tinge, and now and then boasting a portico, on which repose old sheepskin coats, green peppers, cats and the great troop of village dogs, the scavengers of the highway.

Inside the homes, poverty is everywhere manifest. The floors are of earth, on which the family go about barefoot in order to save the costly shoes. The oven is of earth; the bed is a plank, set against the wall; and the artistic is supplied by a single cheap icon. Opulent peasants now go as far as to cover their walls with a cheap cloth, which gives a decidedly pretty effect, but they are the exceptions. For food on their table, there is one dish that is common to all, and that is a soft meal of maize. In addition, there will be mangoes, the poor man's friend in the Balkans, either stuffed with cabbage, roasted or boiled, and, possibly, a potato. Sheep's cheese is also served; but bread is a rarity, and then it is of the black variety always. Meat, of course, is to be had on great occasions only.

At one end of the village stands the symbol of their wrongs the home of the landed proprietor, to whom the adjoining thousand-odd hectares of land belong.

Seldom, if ever, is the noble here. He lives in Vienna or Paris, and leaves the place in charge of some Greek or Macedonian, who has the stewardship for a term of five years, with the intent of making all he can, first for himself and then for the proprietor.—Christian Herald.

Grapes and Wine.

Most people think white grapes make white wine and dark grapes make red wine. It is a popular error. Red wine is made by fermenting grape juice and grape skins together, and white wine is made by fermenting grape juice alone.

RELIEF AT LAST

I want to help you if you are suffering from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding Piles. I can tell you how, in your own home and without anyone's assistance, you can apply the best of all treatments.

PILES TREATED AT HOME

I promise to send you a FREE trial of the new absorption treatment, and references from your own locality if you will but write and ask. I assure you of immediate relief. Send no money, but tell others of this offer. Address

MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box 8,
Windsor, Ont.

THE NOISELESS MOOSE.

Taller Than Ordinary Horse, He Moves Silently Through Forest.

Although taller than an ordinary horse, weighing more than half a ton, and adorned with wide-spreading antlers, the bull moose stalks with ghostly silence through thickest forests, where man can scarcely move without being betrayed by the loud crackling of dry twigs. In summer it loves low-lying, swampy forests, interspersed with shallow lakes and sluggish wades up to its neck in a lake to feed on succulent water plants, and when reaching to the bottom becomes entirely submerged. These visits to the water are sometimes by day, but usually at night, especially during the season when the calves are young and the horns of the bulls are but partly grown.

Late in the fall, with full-grown antlers, the bulls wander through the forest looking for their mates, at times uttering far-reaching calls of defiance to all rivals, and occasionally clashing their horns against the saplings in exuberance of masterful vigor. Other bulls at times accept the challenge and hasten to meet the rival for a battle royal. At this season the call of the cow moose also brings the nearest bull quickly to her side. Hunters take advantage of this, and by imitating the call through a birch-bark trumpet bring the most aggressive bulls to their doom.—Exchange.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

"SHORT SELLING."

How Money is Made as Well as Lost On Falling Market.

Someone writing to the New York World confesses that he shares Count von Bernstorff's declared ignorance of the workings of the stock market machinery "by which it is possible to make money on a falling market," and ask whether it is possible to make money "otherwise than by buying at low prices and holding the goods until the market rises again."

The World did not take the trouble to enlighten the inquirer. Yet it is worth while to do that. The speculative process that is known as "selling short" is a mystery to many, and frequently attempts to explain it to those who do not understand are unsatisfactory in their results, if not altogether futile.

It is axiomatic that profit can be made only by selling a third for more than one pays for it. The simplest process to accomplish the desired result is to do the buying when prices are lower than they are likely to be at some future time, and then wait until realization of the expected advance makes opportunity to sell at a higher price.

Short selling is simply a reversal of that process. The selling is done at a time when prices are higher than they are likely to be at a future time, and the buying when prices have declined. Manifestly, the difference between the prices is profit, just the same as it is when the buying precedes the selling.

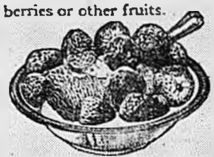
It is the fact that as a rule, short sellers do not possess what they sell, that makes comprehension of the process difficult—to many. They cannot understand how anyone can sell something that he hasn't. But the explanation of that is simple enough. The short seller borrows the stock which he sells, directly he is a member of the stock exchange, or through a broker if he is an outside operator, and delivers the borrowed stock to the buyer. The lender of the stock is secured by the delivery, to him, of the purchase price, and the obligation of the seller to make up to him any advance in the price which may come before return of the stock.

When, sooner or later, the price of the stock declines, the sellers and borrower buys as much as he has sold and borrowed for delivery at the lower price. He returns this to the lender and receives his original selling price. His gain is the excess of that over the price which he paid in a lower market.

This closing of the transaction is called covering.

We have described a successful transaction. It may happen, of course, that the short seller is disappointed in his expectation that he will be able to buy the stock which he sold when he didn't have it, at a lower price. It may advance so much that he is unable, or deems it advisable, to hold the transaction open indefinitely, for possible ultimate results in his favor. Then he must buy the stock for return to the lender, at a price higher than that which he paid for it, and the difference between selling price and the purchasing price is a loss to him, just as that difference is a loss to the speculator who buys when he believes a stock will advance sooner or later and instead it declines and he is forced, or thinks it advisable, to sell at the lower price.—Albany Journal.

Your Wife's "Allowance" may not expand to meet the increasing cost of foods, but it will buy a sufficient quantity of Shredded Wheat to nourish every member of the family. Two Shredded Wheat Biscuits with milk make a good, nourishing breakfast at a cost of a few cents. All the body-building material in the whole wheat grain. For breakfast or dinner with berries or other fruits.



Made in Canada

MONEY IS USELESS.

No Cash is Needed in the Island of Ascension.

The island of Ascension, in the Atlantic, belonging to Great Britain, is of volcanic formation, eight miles by six in size, and has a population of about 450. It was uninhabited until the confinement of Napoleon at St. Helena. Vast numbers of turtles are found on its shores and it serves as a depot and watering place for ships.

Ascension is governed by a captain appointed by the British Admiralty. There is no private property in land, no rents, no taxes and no use for money. The flocks and herds are public property and the meat is issued as rations. So are the vegetables grown on the farms. When an island fisherman makes a catch he brings it to the guardroom, where it is issued by the sergeant-major. Practically the entire population are sailors, and they work at one of the common trades. The muleteer is a jack tar, so is the gardener, so is the shepherds, the stockmen, the grooms, masons, carpenters and plumbers. Even the island trapper who gets reward for the tails of rats, is a sailor.

The climate is almost perfect; anything can be grown.—Philadelphia Ledger.

"Scientists say that blondes will disappear in a few years." This gave the golden-haired girl her opportunity. "Well, if you want one," said she sweetly, "you'd better speak up now."—Louisville Courier Journal.

INSECT TRAVELERS.

Moths, Butterflies and Beetles Make Long Distance Journeys.

Mr. William Evans, a Scottish naturalist, who has made a lifelong study of the fauna of Scotland, obtained from a dozen Scottish lighthouses 241 species of insects, which include two butterflies, 159 moths, eighteen caddis flies and lacewings, forty diptera, ten beetles and a dozen other males. To reach the Isle of May, in the Firth of Forth, where Mr. Evans collected most of the insects, many of the specimens must have flown across several miles of sea.

In his records Mr. Evans calls attention to several other extraordinary flights of insects.

Thus, the "painted lady," or thistle butterfly (Pyrameis cardui), has been known to cross the Alps; the red admiral butterfly (Vanessa atalanta) has landed in numbers on the deck of a vessel 500 miles from the coast of England; the common white butterflies cross the English channel in clouds; the famous milkweed butterfly (Danais archippus), abundant everywhere in the United States, is said to make the 2,000 mile journey from California to the Hawaiian Islands and has gradually progressed by way of the south sea islands as far as Australia.

A death's head moth has boarded a steamer 200 miles off the Cape Verde Islands. Clouds of ladybirds miles in extent, so that they resembled smoke from a steamer, have been seen at sea. A swarm of locusts that passed over the Red sea in 1889 is said to have extended over 2,000 square miles, and it was estimated to weigh 42,850,000,000 tons!

ST. VITUS DANCE

EVEN THE MOST SEVERE CASES CAN BE CURED BY DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

Is your child fidgety, restless, or irritable? Are the hands shaky or the arms jerky? Does the face twitch? Do the legs tremble or drag? These are signs of St. Vitus Dance, a nervous disease which is confined chiefly to young children, but which often affects highly-strung women, and sometimes men. St. Vitus Dance is caused by disordered nerves, due to poor blood, and is always cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills which fill the veins with new, rich red blood, strengthening the nerves, and thus drawing out the disease. Here is proof:—Mrs. John A. Cumming, Lower Caledonia, N. S., says:—"When my daughter Myrtle was about nine years of age she became afflicted with St. Vitus Dance. The trouble ultimately became so bad that she could not hold anything in her hands, and had to be fed like a child. She could not even walk across the floor without help. She was treated for some time by a physician, but did not show any improvement. One day a neighbor said she had read of a case of St. Vitus Dance cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and we decided to give this medicine a trial. By the time the third box was used there was some improvement in her condition, and we continued giving her the pills for about a month longer when she was entirely cured, and has not since had the least return of the trouble.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can be obtained from any dealer in medicine or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE JAGUAR.

Is Bigger But Not So Fierce as African Leopard.

The jaguar or "el tigre," as it is generally known throughout Spanish America, is the largest and handsomest of American cats. Its size and deep yellow color, profusely marked with black spots and rosettes, gives it a close resemblance to the African leopard. It is, however, a heavier and more powerful animal. In parts of the dense tropical forest of South America coal-black jaguars occur, and while representing merely a color phase, they are supposed to be much fiercer than the ordinary animal. Although so large and powerful, the jaguar has none of the truculent ferocity of the African leopard. During the years I spent in this country, mainly in the open, I made careful inquiry without hearing of a single case where one had attacked human beings.

In one locality on the Pacific coast of Guerrero I found that the hardier natives had an interesting method of hunting the "tigre" during the mating period. At such time the male has the habit of leaving its lair near the head of a small canyon in the foothills early in the evening and following down the canyon for some distance, at intervals uttering a subdued roar. On moonlight nights at this time the hunter places an expert native with a short wooden trumpet near the mouth of the canyon to imitate the "tigre's" call as soon as it is heard and to repeat the cry at proper intervals. After placing the caller, the hunter ascends the canyon several hundred yards, and, gun in hand, awaits the approach of the animal. The natives have many amusing tales of the sudden exit of untried hunters when the approaching animal unexpectedly uttered its roar at close quarters.—National Geographic Magazine.

Why We Can Gauge Distance.

Aside from the monkey, man is the only animal having what we call binocular single vision. That is, he can tell not only the direction of an object, but he can estimate fairly accurately its distance. This is because both of his eyes point at the same object at the same time, like two range finders. Other animals do not concentrate their gaze in this way. Their eyes are set more nearly at the sides of the head so that they see not only forward, but backward for a short distance. Man, on the contrary, sees clearly only the object at which he looks directly.—"Popular Science Monthly."

HAIR GOODS
—FOR—
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

Mailed at lowest possible prices, consistent with high-grade work. Our Natural Wavy 3-Strand Switches at $5.00, [illegible] and [illegible] in all shades are leaders with us. Just send on your sample, or write for anything in our line. GENTLEMEN'S TOUPEES at [illegible] and [illegible], that defy detection when worn.

MINTZ'S HAIR GOODS EMPORIUM
62 KING ST. W. HAMILTON, ONT.
(Formerly Mdme. I. Mintz).

FAMILIAR PHRASES.

A Few of the Many Gems We Get From Alexander Pope.

With the exception of Shakespeare, Pope is the author of more familiar phrases than any other writer of modern times. Here are a few of his gems:

"Shoot folly as she flies." "Hope springs eternal in the human breast." "Man never is but always to be blessed." "Whatever is is right." "The proper study of mankind is man." "Grows with his growth and strengthens with his strength." "Order is heaven's first law." "Worth makes the man and want of it the fellow." "Honor and shame from no condition rise; act well your part—there all the honor lies." "An honest man's the noblest work of God." "Thou wert my guide, philosopher and friend." "Woman's at best a contradiction still." "Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined." "Who shall decide when doctors disagree?" "A little learning is a dangerous thing." "To err is human, to forgive divine." "Beauty draws us with a single hair." "Fools rush in where angels fear to tread." "Damn with faint praise." "The many headed monster."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

SEPARATE SKIRTS

Ultra Smart for Spring—Some Chic Blouses.

The separate skirt for spring has been given more attention by designers than this important garment has received heretofore. They have at last realized that it is just as staple a garment as the suit and frock, and are, consequently, taking quite as much care in its designing.

As a result, it is now being developed in various very appropriate fabrics and it is showing a greater variety of line. The barrel skirt is being featured this year, however, and one may safely say that it is the leading skirt silhouette. Sport skirts will be more popular than ever. There is, too, a dress skirt, much favored by fashionable Parisian women throughout the winter, which will be worn this spring. It is of black or navy blue satin and is especially effective when worn with the new chiffon blouses in art colors.

A very new design for a separate skirt is that which has been borrowed from the native dress of the French colony of Algeria. It has panels of thick pleats set close together to form the sides of the skirt, the front and back panels being entirely plain.

Blouses, simple or elaborate, are frequently composed of two materials, usually sheer. Practically all dressy blouses are made up in sheer fabrics. Net blouses will be worn, many of them having colored linings of chiffon or satins. Dressy blouses show a decided preference for very short kimono sleeves, but the tailored blouses have sleeves extending quite to the mona sleeves, but the tailored blouses are expected to receive the approval of the ultra smart. Paisley designs appear upon chiffon blouses. Sheer organdies show the finest possible embroidery done in fine sewing silk.

Very fine linens, lawns, organdies and washable silk crepes are the favored spring and summer blouse materials.

ISSUE NO. 21, 1917

HELP WANTED.

WANTED — PROBATIONERS TO train for nurses. Apply, Wellandra Hospital, St. Catharines.

LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN and light sewing at home, whole or spare time, good pay, work sent any distance, charges prepaid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Co., Montreal, Que.

WANTED—CARD ROOM HELP FOR Woolen Mill. Cleaners and Tenders for day and night work. For particulars, apply to the Slingsby Mfg. Company, Limited, Brantford, Ont.

WANTED—WOOLLEN MILL HELP. Napper tender, one accustomed to Gessner Nappers on White and Grey Blankets and heavy Cloths. For full particulars, apply to Slingsby Mfg. Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ont.

Lachute, Que., Sept. 25, 19[illegible].
Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—Ever since coming home from the Boer war I have been bothered with running fever sores on my legs. I tried many salves and liniments; also doctored continuously for the blood, but got no permanent relief till last winter, when my mother got me to try MINARD'S LINIMENT, the effect of which was almost magical. Two bottles completely cured me, and I have worked every working day since.

Yours gratefully,
JOHN WALSH.

When Parasols Began.

Parasols when they first came into use must have been cumbersome. Henri Estienne, writing in 1578, speaks of a parasol as capable generally of sheltering four persons from the sun. And when they diminished in circumference the material still remained of the heaviest. Red velvet parasols with heavy gold fringes, were carried by ladies of fashion in the days of Louis XIV. At that time it was possible when crossing a bridge in Paris to hire a parasol at one end and deposit it at the other, the charge for the accommodation being a sou. Under the regency fashion went to the other extreme. Men's parasols folded into the shape of a three-cornered hat and could thus be carried elegantly under the arm; ladies' parasols were hinged so that they could slip into the pocket, for the ladies had pockets then.—London Spectator.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

A Slight Mistake.

The clerk was up to his ears in parasols. He was a good salesman, had a rare command of language, and knew how to explain on the best points of the goods he sold. As he picked up a parasol from a lot on the counter and opened it he struck an attitude and admiration and said:

"Now there! Look at that silk! Isn't it lovely? Particularly observe the quality, the finish, the general effect. Feel it. Pass your hand over it. No nonsense about that parasol, is there?"

"No," said the lady; "it has worn well. That is my old one. I just laid it down here."—New York Times.

Redpath
SUGAR

When you pay the price of first quality sugar, why not be sure that you get it? There is one brand in Canada which has no second quality—that's the old reliable Redpath.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it."

Made in one grade only—the highest!

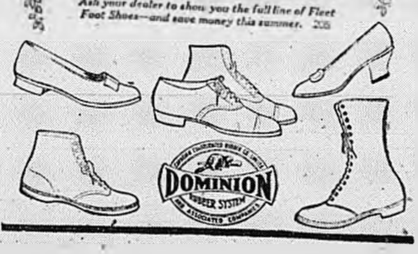
2 and 5 lb. Cartons—10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Bags.

and Save Money

With leather prices still high, you may have several pairs of attractive Fleet Foot Summer Shoes for what one good pair of leather boots cost.

Fleet Foot line is so complete, that there are many styles for work and play—for sports and outings—for men, women and children.

Ask your dealer to show you the full line of Fleet Foot Shoes—and save money this summer. 205



GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACKS WERE BUT COSTLY FAILURES

Picked Troops Mowed Down in Swaths by British on West Front.

French Also Took Heavy Toll of the Invaders on Their Front.

(By Perry Robinson.)

British Headquarters in France, Cable.—German efforts to recover lost positions in Bullecourt and Roeux continued last night and this morning without material result, and so far at neither place has he made any impression. At Bullecourt at one time he won a portion of the western side of the village, but was again driven out. We again improved our position on the east side.

At Roeux also at one time he succeeded in forcing us back from the village and near the chemical works, but at both places were recovered all the ground yielded. The present position seems to be better than before. Our artillery throughout has done admirably. All attacks, however, cannot be entirely broken by guns. Every day the fighting shows more, and more the importance of rifle fire.

It was pre-eminence in the use of the rifle which was the chief strength of the first expeditionary force. The Germans have been taking a leaf out of our book, and giving more time to musketry training. Never before was it so necessary to train our troops and new armies especially to the greatest possible excellence in the use of the rifle.

BULLECOURT SUCCESS.

(By R. T. Small, Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press.)

British Headquarters in France, Cable.—The Germans received a heavy check north of the Scarpe River to-day, where in massed formation they stormed this position, which was recently won by the British. After a terrific bombardment lasting a considerable time, the German infantry came down the slopes of Greenland Hill from the direction of Plouvain.

The British artillery made the hillside look like a mushroom farm, balls of shell smoke sprouting up thickly over the entire field. Machine guns streamed nickled missiles into the enemy ranks on the front and in the flanks.

Sheer weight and momentum carried the Germans beyond the British outposts and even into the chemical works themselves, but, like a rubber ball, the rebound was instantaneous and swift. The defenders struck. After a short and hard fight the enemy was thrown out with heavy losses, leaving the British established more securely than ever.

The fighting continued about Bullecourt and a German partial success recently won there was wiped out. In the meantime the British strengthened their positions eastward toward Roeux and drew a mile closer to Loos. Here the Germans continue their work of wrecking the district. Buildings are being blown up and machinery is being destroyed in order that the great mining centre shall not furnish the slightest benefit to the Allies when the Germans are finally forced to let go.

MOWN DOWN IN SWATHS.

London Cable.—The launching of a German infantry attack against Roeux this morning in great strength with the evident object of recapturing the position is reported by the Reuter correspondent at British headquarters in France.

"When the first grey waves swept forward from the direction of Plouvain they were met by a whirlwind of [illegible] and [illegible] fire as well as artillery fire," writes the correspondent. "They were mown down in swaths, but continued to advance in waves of fresh troops in a manner indicating that picked troops were being employed.

"So far as I have been able to learn the enemy succeeded in gaining [illegible] the chemical works and forcing an entry there. Three hand-to-hand fighting followed, but the Germans were thrown back in a counter-attack, and we restored our positions, [illegible] inflicting terrible punishment upon the enemy.

"The struggle still is progressing this afternoon, [illegible] the [illegible] of the German attack."

THE OFFICIAL REPORT.

Wednesday night's War Office report said:

"After a heavy bombardment of our trenches on both banks of the Scarpe, the enemy delivered a powerful counter-attack this morning on the north bank between Gavrelle and the river. His troops pressed on [illegible] under a destructive fire from our artillery and machine guns. For a short period he [illegible] our advanced troops from their forward positions, but counter-attacks, however, immediately launched, regained all the ground temporarily lost, driving back the enemy with exceptionally heavy losses. A number of prisoners remained in our hands.

"Our troops made progress during the day in the Hindenburg line, north-west of Bullecourt.

"A hostile raiding party was successfully repulsed this morning south-east of Ypres.

"A German aeroplane was driven down out of control yesterday. One of our machines is missing."

FRENCH ALSO SCORE HEAVILY.

Paris Cable.—Heavy German attacks in the Aisne sector have been repulsed with sanguinary losses, and where the Germans temporarily broke through they were driven out and the lost ground regained, according to the official statement issued by the War Office to-night. Despite the importance of the enemy effective and the violence of the assaults the French inflicted a sanguinary check on the enemy.

Wednesday night's War Office report read:

"The Germans to-day continued their attacks in the regions to the north and northeast of Moulin de Laffaux as far as the railroad between Soissons and Laon. Despite the importance of the enemy effectives and the violence of the assaults our troops inflicted a sanguinary check on their adversaries. At several points, where our line temporarily gave way, we carried out brilliant counter-attacks, which enabled us to regain the lost ground.

"The Germans suffered heavy losses in endeavoring to arrest our progress by new attempts, which were broken by our barrages and the fire of our machine guns. About one hundred unwounded Germans remained in our hands as well as a number of wounded Germans who were carried by our ambulances.

"The artillery fighting continued violently along the whole front of attack. In the sector of Craonne lively artillery actions also occurred.

"On May 15 our pilots brought down three German aeroplanes."

CROP OUTLOOK IS NOW BETTER

Reports to Department More Encouraging.

High Record for Town and Farm Vegetables.

Toronto Cable.—There is more optimistic tone in the reports filed by the district representatives with the Department of Agriculture regarding the progress of food production on the farms of the Province during the past week. There has been a marked advance in the work of getting in the new crops, and fully 75 per cent. of the spring seeding has been accomplished. The reports indicate that as a general rule the soil has worked up well this spring—better than for many years.

Fall wheat has quickened to the favorable change in weather conditions, but the backwardness of the early season has forced farmers in many districts to re-seed with barley or oats. Clover shows a little improvement over wheat, although few fields are up to real form, and the present prospects for hay are not bright. Pastures are ready for sheep and young cattle only.

Increased acreage has been planted to early potatoes over previous years, but the cold ground has retarded growth and is trying to the planted seed. The indications are that a much larger area of beans and corn will be planted. Essex County reports some corn already sown. The year promises a new high record for both [illegible] town home-grown vegetables. Pruning and spraying operations were well advanced during the week in the orchard belts.

Live stock is reported in good condition with most of the young cattle on pasture, although grass is not sufficiently advanced for general grazing. With the exception of Simcoe County the reports indicate that cattle are scarce this year. Milk production is fairly normal, owing to backward pasture, but local creameries are reported as anticipating a good year. There is still more than sufficient for immediate needs.

Labor conditions are less acute now that the spring rush is nearly over, but requests are still coming in for high school boys. Larger implements and additional [illegible] are being purchased [illegible], and the demonstrations made by the Department of Agriculture with Ford tractors have been successful everywhere and have added a practically [illegible] in the [illegible] for [illegible] production.

PROBLEMS OF BEER AND WAR

British Director of Food Economy Backs Brewing.

Steel Workers, He Says, Must Have It.

London Cable.—Influential representations have been made to the Ministry of Food that the continuation of brewing in Great Britain is likely to make it more difficult to get increased export of cereals from America. Kennedy Jones, Director of Food Economy, gave the Associated Press an authoritative statement in regard to the restrictions already imposed on brewing and the complexities of the problem. He said:

"We quite realize that misapprehension may exist in the United States regarding our beer consumption. That is natural. We are daily receiving letters from numbers in this country who consider that they are absolved from the necessity of saving bread because other people drink beer, and who demand that, as a first step in food economy, all brewing should cease.

"As things stand, no more barley will be malted in this country, except a small quantity for use as coloring matter. The last barley was malted in February. Therefore the only question is, would there be a very voluminable saving in food by mixing the malt which exists with flour and making it into bread, rather than by using it for the brewing of beer. A strong body of scientific opinion holds that beer has its food value. Apart from that it is a fact that only a small percentage of malt—not more than five per cent.—can be mixed with flour in bread-making, as it produces a sticky and unpalatable loaf.

"Whether the brewing of beer shall be stopped at once, and the barley already malted used for mixing with flour, is a question of policy, and hinges on the point whether the malt in bread or in beer will secure the most efficient prosecution of the war. Beer has been for centuries a part of the daily diet of our working classes. The first duty and the first effort of those responsible for the ordering of public affairs is to secure a maximum output of work for the prosecution of the war from all workers. A great number of men engaged in very heavy manual labor—as for example men working at blast furnaces—must drink considerable malty liquid. This is not only a practical fact, it is a scientific fact. The bulk of these men are in the habit of taking that liquid in the form of beer. The question is, not whether cold tea would be better for them, but what would be the effect on the output of work by suddenly cutting off their supply of beer.

"If it be found advisable to stop beer altogether—upon which point there is considerable difference of opinion—it would be simply common sense to allow the workers time to adapt themselves to the change gradually, by a gradual reduction of the supply, rather than by stopping or checking the brewing of beer at once. Also, it is well to bear in mind that if the worker is not deriving part of his energy, as has been his habit, from beer, he may require more bread, so that practically no actual saving of bread could be effected.

"Moreover, we may well take a leaf out of Germany's book in this matter. That country is, in the matter of food now scientifically organized with a view to supplying its workers with a maximum of energy for the prosecution of the war. South Germany is still brewing 55 per cent. of its prewar quantity of beer, against our 27½ per cent., yet no one would suggest that the food situation in Germany has not been serious for the last twelve months.

"Of course, there may arrive the point at which it is considered necessary, on review of all the circumstances, to stop all brewing, but until this point is reached, and in view of the drastic restrictions already imposed, it is scarcely fair to let the impression get abroad that we are blind to the considerations involved, or determined to continue beer drinking regardless of its effect upon the war. It should be clearly understood that, because of its relation to daily life and the output of munitions, beer occupies a very different status in this country, as compared with its relation to the life of the American people."

RUSS OUTLOOK IS IMPROVED

Socialists Off to Front to Ask Troops to Fight.

Government and Radicals Reach Agreement.

Petrograd Cable.—The Russian situation shows promise of immediate and decided improvement, although the [illegible] is at present ineffective. The Council of the Soldiers and Workmen's Delegates fully realize [illegible] and the need of [illegible] by the Government, and have [illegible] to the front to [illegible] the troops [illegible] an offensive [illegible] Germans.

The Government and the [illegible] have been [illegible] reached an agreement on [illegible] points and [illegible] has been [illegible].

[illegible] the publication of [illegible] Cabinet changes [illegible] resignation of Prof. Paul N. Milukoff, Foreign Minister, from the Cabinet, the Official News Agency issued the statement:

"The three cardinal points upon which the Government, the executive committee of the Duma and the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates have agreed are:

"The unity of the allied fronts, the fullest confidence of the revolutionary democracy in the reconstructed Cabinet, and a plenitude of powers for the Government."

Rural London.

[illegible] acres of land [illegible] from the [illegible] says the [illegible] of the Vacant Land Cultivation society. [illegible] however, may be the information that there are still over 500 acres within the metropolitan area used as farm land. [illegible] London [illegible] Woodside [illegible] devoted to wheat growing. It has also at least one windmill still in use, though electricity now supplies its motive power. This stands in Cornwall-road, Brixton-hill, and has been in the possession of one family of millers for over a century.—London "Chronicle."

WARNS ALLIES AS TO AUSTRIA

Must be Dismembered in a Separate Peace.

If Allowed to Stand, Always a Menace.

London Cable.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—"Let the Entente Allies beware against giving Austria-Hungary too liberal terms in any agreement for a separate peace," declares Professor Masaryk, the Bohemian political leader, who was condemned to death by the Austrian Government four months ago for high treason. He is at present an exile in London and discussed with war correspondents the recent reports that Austria is seeking a separate peace through agents in Switzerland.

"There is no doubt that Austria would be glad to come to some arrangements," he said. "These peace moves must be a source of great humiliation to many honest Austrians, no matter how much they are forced on her by economic and political conditions. Austria is not playing fair to her partner. What she is doing now to Germany is, speaking plainly, treachery. Austria is trying to get out of the war, and does not know how to go about it.

"The difference between Germany and Austria is that the German nation is united while the majority of the Austrian nation has been against the war all along. This applies especially to the Bohemians. Bohemian regiments repeatedly declined to fight, and did everything in their power to impede the Central Powers and help the enemy. Bohemia has been thoroughly punished for all this. Bohemian commanders were sent to dangerous fronts, their regiments were diluted with various unpleasant elements, their leaders were thrown into prison.

"The whole of Bohemia is against Austria and against the war. The same applies to the south Slavs, the Poles and the Austro-Roumanians.

"But Austria's present manoeuvres toward peace ought not to deceive the Ententc. She is willing, no doubt, to sacrifice some territory, but not enough to remove her as a menace. The dismemberment of Austria-Hungary is just as essential to permanent peace in Europe as the destruction of military Prussianism.

"Bohemia and the Slovaks should become a separate independent state. The Italian elements in the monarchy should go to Italy, the Roumanian elements to Roumania, the Ruthenians to Russia, the Poles to Poland, and the south Slavs to Serbia. There would remain the German Austrians and the Magyars, in separate states. This is the only possible way of crushing out the Mittel-Europa idea. If Poland and Bohemia are free, Central Europe cannot exist.

"I believe also that the dynasty in Austria must go. The question is democracy or dynasty. Dynastic Austria will always be dangerous to the peace of Europe, because of close ties with Germany."

CLOSING IN ON GERMAN LINES

How Gen. Haig Saves His Men, but Gains Ground.

Steadily Closing On Lens, Coal Centre.

(By R. T. Small, Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press.)

With the British Armies in France, Cable.—Toward a full afternoon, the greater portion of the battle line, [illegible] in places that larks singing and swallows circling make welcome breaks in the noise of [illegible] other [illegible] are [illegible] unending fighting. Bullecourt is one of these spots. Lens is another and the valley of the Scarpe another.

[illegible] the Germans never [illegible] counter-attacking, throwing in fresh battalion after battalion, only to [illegible] them out [illegible] days as [illegible] company.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, [illegible] the [illegible] that [illegible] his men [illegible] closing [illegible] knocking off a piece here and there [illegible] gradually [illegible] the [illegible] known as the Hindenburg line and threatening [illegible] the enemy's strong points, [illegible] until [illegible] clear the way [illegible] with [illegible] garrisons and supplies.

The Bullecourt fighting has [illegible] here [illegible] almost [illegible] continued for two weeks, sometimes advancing and sometimes [illegible], but always [illegible] slow, [illegible] for Haig's [illegible]. The German wireless recently said: "This is the twelfth attack on the mass of craters which represent Bullecourt since April 11. It, however, the English are bent upon possession of this heap of ruins, they will have to repeat the attack for the [illegible] time."

However the village is now virtually all British, not needing the German admission that the thirteenth assault would complete its conquest. The Germans have [illegible] frantically counter-attacked the British holdings in the Hindenburg line through the edge of the village leaving many dead as they staggered back defeated.

The British are almost imperceptibly closing in about Lens, in much the same manner with almost continuous fighting reported. Southeast of Loos the Germans attacking from trenches near Cite St. Laurent are breaking up under the English artillery. In a snappy encounter around the Gillemont Farm the Germans drove out the British in a midnight attack, but the British counter-attacked and recaptured the farm before dawn.

U. S. FOOD CONTROL.

President is Anxious for Early Legislation.

Washington Report.—Members of the Senate and House Agriculture Committees to-day reported to their colleagues that President Wilson is unusually anxious for early passage of legislation to stop speculation in foods and regulate production and distribution. The food situation ranks second only to the army and navy in importance for the war, the President told the committee members at the White House conference last night.

It seems probable to-day that all food legislation pending in Congress will be arranged in three Administration bills—one providing for a food survey and stimulating production, already under consideration in the Senate; another regulating distribution and prices, and the third authorizing a system of preferential shipments.

IRISH PLAN OF LLOYD GEORGE

Dublin Parliament, With S.-E. Ulster Out,

And Grand Council to Do Common Business.

London Cable.—The Times' announcement of the Government's Irish plan follows:

"The proposals of the Government Irish settlement will be in the hands of the Irish party leaders on Wednesday. It is understood the following are the chief heads of the scheme:

"First—Immediate establishment of an Irish Parliament in Dublin.

"Second—Exclusion of Southeast Ulster by clean cut.

"Third—Formation of a Grand Council, consisting of equal proportions of members of the Dublin Parliament and Ulster members of the Imperial Parliament, to transact all common business between the excluded area and the rest of Ireland, and to have power to direct, if it thinks fit, any enactment the Dublin Parliament shall apply to the excluded area.

"It will be seen that the Government has not adopted the expedient of exclusion by county option which for a time fascinated the Nationalists, but apparently attracts them no longer. Partition is avoided, and the essential unity of Ireland preserved by the device of a Grand Council, which, it is hoped, would pave the way for a fuller and more intimate union in its general attitude. The Government's reasons for first acquainting the Irish party leaders with the proposals can be explained that the Nationalists declined to negotiate with the Government. On this occasion neither they nor Ulster Unionists have any foreknowledge from official sources of the Government's scheme. The Government laid down two fundamental conditions. The first, that it is absolutely impossible to coerce Ulster in any way. The second is that it is impossible to carry through Parliament at the present time long detailed measures if they invite controversy. There is neither time nor atmosphere for contentious measures. Unless, therefore, some measure of agreement between the two Irish parties can be secured the scheme cannot go forward."

HOT WORDS ON IRISH CRISIS

Devlin Attacks Method of the Government.

In Making Statement to Leaders.

[illegible]

At least four sovereigns lay claim to the title of "King of Jerusalem"—namely, the Sultan of Turkey, the Emperor of Austria, the King of Spain and the former [illegible].—Exchange.

Mrs. [illegible]—I don't believe that music teacher can make anything out of Katherine's voice. Eve—You're mistaken. He's made over a hundred dollars out of it already.—Buffalo Courier.

M. MILUKOFF LEAVES RUSS GOVERNMENT

Latter Refuses Demands of Workers and Soldiers Before Joining.

LIKELY CABINET

Provisional Government Stands by Its Principles of April 9th.

Petrograd Cable, via London Cable.—Paul N. Milukoff, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has resigned, leaving the Cabinet altogether. M. Tereschtenko, Minister of Finance, has been appointed Foreign Minister, and A. F. Kerensky, previously Minister of Justice, has been named Minister of War and Marine.

Petrograd Cable, via London Cable.—Having discussed the conditions under which representatives of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates would consent to enter the Cabinet, the provisional Government decided to say that it was unable to accept the first of these conditions. This called for the enunciation as a fundamental principle of a foreign policy openly pursuing the aim of reaching as soon as possible a general peace without annexations or indemnities, on the basis of the right of nations to work out their own destinies. The provisional Government was unable to agree to such a principle, because it did not consider possible any renunciation of principles set forth in its Proclamation of April 9.

The provisional Government further thinks it necessary to confirm the unity of all Allied fronts, and insists on an energetic struggle against anarchy. To the financial and economic reforms mentioned by the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates the Government raises no objections, regarding it as part of its task to realize such reforms.

The executive committee of the Duma has approved this decision of the Government.

The probable composition of the coalition Cabinet, as reported to-day, with reserve, follows:

Premier and Minister of the Interior, Prince G. A. Lvoff (the present incumbent).

Minister of Public Instruction, Prof. Paul Milukoff (now Foreign Minister. He has left the Cabinet altogether.)

Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Tereschtenko (now Minister of Finance).

Minister of Finance, A. I. Shingaroff (now Minister of Agriculture).

Minister of Commerce and Industry, A. I. Konovaloff (now Minister of Trade and Commerce).

Minister of Communications, N. V. Nekrasoff (the present incumbent).

Minister of War, A. F. Kerensky (now Minister of Justice).

Minister of Marine, M. Skobeleff, Vice President of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, or Admiral Koltchak, commander of the Black Sea fleet. (The War Minister takes this post also.)

Minister of Agriculture, M. Tchernoff, a revolutionary Socialist.

Minister of Labor, M. Tseredeff, a Social Democrat.

Minister of Justice, M. Nikitine, a Moscow lawyer and Social Democrat, or M. Malantkvitch, an Odessa lawyer and Social Democrat.

Minister of Munitions, M. Pechehonoff, a National Socialist.

WIN HOLY CITY BY END OF JUNE

Allies Resume Their March On Jerusalem.

Shocking Ill-Treatment of Jews by Turks.

London Cable.—Indications are that the allied forces will occupy Jerusalem by the end of June. It is deemed probable that they will find it in ruins.

Reports continue to come from Palestine telling of the Turkish persecution of the Jews. Hundreds of young Jews have been driven from Jerusalem and scattered over a wide territory, with the deliberate intention of forcing them to starve or succumb to sickness.

The most reliable information does not hesitate to picture the misery of these people as worse than anything one so far reported. Even the massacres of the Armenians pale before the latest outrages perpetrated by religious fanatics. Wherever the Jews have attempted to defend their homes in the Holy City they have been taken out and hanged, their houses pillaged and all property of value taken and the remainder burned.

French troops are co-operating with the British in the advance on Jerusalem, which is to be resumed presently. Reports from Constantinople say that the Grand Vizier is on the way to Berlin, where he will seek the aid of Germany, Austria and Bulgaria in defending the sacred places in Palestine. It is not known whether or not his mission will be successful.

[illegible]

Muggins—Who was it that first suggested the idea that language was meant to conceal thought? Buggins—I'm not sure, but I have a vague idea it must have been some German diplomat.

SEED CORN

Just to hand to-day a full stock of

SEED CORN

Improved Leaming
Mammoth Southern Sweet
Early Compton
White Cap Yellow Dent

All these varieties have been proved in this district and give excellent satisfaction

Phone your order
We will keep you what you want

We pay cash for Eggs

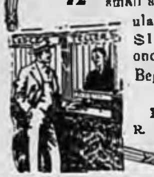
N. McGillivray
North End Store

BANK OF HAMILTON
Established 1872

Capital Authorized, $5,000,000
Capital Paid-up, - $3,000,000
Surplus, - - - - - $3,500,000

A Dollar A Day

NOT much, is it? But if you deposit that small sum in the Bank of Hamilton regularly, it will amount to almost $1,000 in ten years. This habit once formed, is easy to continue. Begin to-day with One Dollar.



PORT ELGIN BRANCH
R. J. RANNEY, MANAGER

41-C

Can you afford to be without The Times?

Children's

Ready-to-Wear

Garments

In prints, galateas, and other cotton materials, at the cost of materials only, much below to-day's values.

Children's aprons at 15c	Rompers and play suits from 40 to 75c
Childrens dresses, good styles, 40c to 50c	Womens' overal aprons and house dresses 50c to $1.25
Middies at 50 cents	

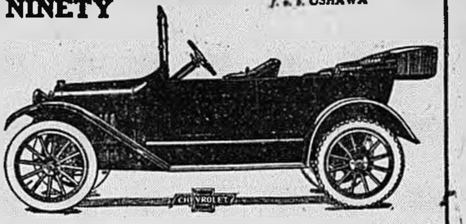
We pay Cash for Eggs.
Produce wanted.

See our big display in our north window

South End Store
N. McGillivray & Co.

The New Series
CHEVROLET
FOUR-NINETY

$695
f. o. b. OSHAWA



STANDARD EQUIPMENT

Valve-in-head motor.
Electric lighting and starting system.
Selective sliding gear transmission, 3 speeds forward and reverse.
Staunch frame.
New front and rear spring brackets.
New front spring suspensions.
New accelerator foot rest.
Oil indicator light equipment.
Ample road clearance.
Cantilever Springs.
Improved Upholstery.
Mohair top.
Non-skid tires on rear wheels.

THE CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED
OSHAWA, - - ONTARIO
WESTERN SERVICE AND DISTRIBUTING BRANCH: REGINA, SASK.

CHEVROLET

SOLD LOCALLY BY
POWER & COULTER,
Port Elgin

The Port Elgin Times
MEMBER OF THE CANADIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION (INC.)

E. Roy Sayles, Editor and Proprietor

EDITORIAL COMMENT

A reader of The Times asks if that is an error in print that there are only two female dogs in Port Elgin. No This is the figure in the assessor's returns.

• • •

Many a man who will kick at paying 19c for a loaf of bread, will think nothing of smoking a 15 cent cigar and think it all right.

• • •

It takes wheat to make flour, and flour to make bread. While we are attracted by the high price of flour let us not forget that wheat is being used to make whiskey in this fair Canada of ours.

• • •

Very few farmers in this section took advantage of the Farmer's Loan Act. An evidence that our men are able to keep their farms on a basis of a good business, that of being able to support themselves and put a little by.

• • •

Children's savings in Australia amounted to more than one hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars during the past twelve months. This establishes a record. The credit balance after withdrawal is almost sixty-six thousand dollars.

• • •

Have you got that bunch of ashes, or refuse hauled away yet? Clean Up! There should be some regulation as to where refuse should be placed. Too much liberty is taken with the street and paths, and all kinds of sand, ashes and junk are dumped in the streets just because it's handy.

• • •

Hon. Mr. Crothers stated in the House last week that although prices are high working people were all employed, and that these people had more money than they ever had. He also stated they were putting their money in the banks. This is most encouraging, but we fancy it will be news to most of the workers who find that the increasing prices have cut the dollar to less than half of its pre war value.

• • •

A wealthy doctor in Detroit has erected a large apartment house and has advertised it as available for rent to families with children, but not dogs. Just think of the progress we people of supposedly Christian America are making! Here we have a man with the courage to say that children are more to be chosen than dogs.

• • •

Sir Robert Borden said that when he was in France in July, 1915, there was one Canadian division. This year there were four Canadian divisions, some thousands over strength, with all the lines of communication, and a large force of railway construction and forestry. He also noted that the fifth division, which contained the 160th. Battalion, had also gone to France. Apparently the reports in some papers that the Canadian battalions were understrength in France is not true.

• • •

Capt. (Rev.) W. A. Cameron, of Toronto, who has been working in the Y. M. C. A at the front says: The overwhelming majority of the Canadian boys in France have kept their lives clean and unsullied. "I brand reports of drinking as lies and slanders." "The Y. M. C. A. tried to lead the Canadian soldiers to make the great decision, and we found the majority of them had made it years ago." The above is encouraging news to many an anxious father and mother in Canada. The great work of the "Y. M." is hindered by the wet canteen, but they are winning against the handicap. Why the wet canteen, anyway?

• • •

Some one has been counting up the retired farmers in Uxbridge and puts the number about sixty. The retired farmer generally has an eye for good property and has time enough to keep it in apple pie order. He also sets the community an example of how to keep one's sidewalk clear of snow in the winter. He is not a lavish spender because he earned his competence by hard work and economy, but he is always good pay.—Uxbridge Journal.

• • •

Are those who can plant potatoes planting them? Of course, a man knows his own business best. But there was a time a month or so ago, when a great cry was going up that seed potatoes could not be got. Now this seed is plentiful in town, and it ought to be good business to plant potatoes. Eggs are being bought up and stored for 40c per dozen, and if the speculator is to be king in this country, better raise all the potatoes possible. Some fear there might be an over supply. Take no chances. They might be $10 per bag.

• • •

Early in the present century the following question was sent to leading statesmen, college presidents, doctors, lawyers, ministers, and to prominent men of every calling throughout Great Britain: "What is the greatest evil that threatens the church and the world in the twentieth century?" A great many interesting answers were received and published. Perhaps the most striking was given by the late General Booth, of the salvation army. Here it is: "Religion without the Holy Ghost, Christianity without Christ, Forgiveness without Repentance, Salvation without Regeneration, Politics without God, and Heaven without Hell."

• • •

Premier Borden's pronouncement of conscription for Canada occasioned no regrets from anyone in this district, and reports prove the order is generally approved by Canadians. Farmers and their sons engaged on the soil may not be taken in the selective drafts, but the men will be found mainly in the towns and cities, and in the occupations not necessary for war purposes or production. But conscription, even the selective kind, is a dangerous club in the hands of politicians, either Grit or Tory. Conscription is acceptable in a crisis like this, but the favoritism characteristic of the average politician, is disgusting. One way Premier Borden can show his statesmanship is to appoint a board to operate conscription outside of the politicians altogether.

• • •

The Toronto Globe, in a survey of the coal situation notes that coal buying is too hasty. That there is no need of a buying panic, and that this sort of thing is tending to raise the price of coal. The increased wage scale is 24 and 30 cents a ton. The U. S. commission says this is a steadying factor in the coal industry, and that the May prices at the mine provide for this increase. Prices for May at the mines are quoted at $3 61 a net ton for egg, $3.84 for stove, and $3 93 for chestnut coal. The local situation is declared to be absolutely dependent upon the railroads, and the congestion there is used as an argument for local prices. Increased freight rates are also pointed out as a cause for abnormal prices. It is possible that the difficulty with the railroads will be solved by important large quantities of waterborne coal. If this is done to any appreciable extent, it is stated that prices will develop a downward tendency.

Cost of Bad Roads

A company in Stanislaus county, California, that buys skimmed milk from the farmer has demonstrated to the rural residents in an emphatic manner the value of good roads to them. This company sends trucks directly to the farms to collect the skimmed milk, but it pays higher prices to farmers living on good roads than on bad roads. On poor roads the company pays 17½ cents per 100 pounds, but on good roads it pays 20 cents. Of course, the farmer always has been paying this tax on every hundred pounds he hauled over bad roads and he has been relieved of it on every hundred pounds he had hauled over good roads, but that fact has not been brought to his notice as in the case cited. When he measures his distance from town in minutes instead of miles he will realize the profit of good roads.—American Lumberman.

Advertise it in The Times.

Automobile Ordinances

"Speed limit 15 miles an hour" is the sign that faces you at the city boundary, and in the next ten minutes a dozen cars go by you at 25 miles an hour. We should say off hand that hardly one community out of fifty lives up to its automobile regulations. Spasmodic enforcement of local laws is a constant source of grief to motorists. You cut across the street intersection forty-nine days in succession, and on the fiftieth day are arrested for not turning a square corner. Naturally you are offended. Another affliction is the absence of signs. In some towns you may park your car anywhere you please. In others, of the same general aspect and with no warning sign, you may be arrested for leaving it on a certain street. Your muffler cut-out is a tolerated nuisance in a half a dozen towns, while in the next one its use is a misdemeanor, but there is no sign to tell you the difference. Signs cost little, too. The beginning of automobile regulation for any town should be: "Say plainly what you mean and stick to it."

Brantford is to sell coal and potatoes at cost.

DIED

MacGillivray—Died of wounds at No. 2 General Hospital Havre, France, about May 12, 1917, Pte. Alexander MacGillivray, Fort Garry Horse, C. E. F. only and beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. Colin MacGillivray, Paisley, aged 28 years 4 months.

Tillsonburg ratepayers defeated two propositions to give big bonuses to get manufacturing concerns.

Wall Papers

Watson-Foster Wallpaper

Sherwin-Williams Paints

International Furniture polish

When you want to freshen the interior of your home there is nothing that will make just quite as good a job as Watson-Fosters' oatmeals and varnished tiles.

Sherwin Williams paints, Floor lacs, varnish stains and varnishes

International Furniture Polish whose name has become famous as a furniture polish, holds the world's record in their line of business. Fine assortment at our store.

Butter and eggs taken in exchange for goods

STORE CLOSES TUESDAY AT 1 O'CLOCK P.M.

Roppel Bros.
Rural phone, Underwood

Take Pictures
It's Enjoyable

WE have just received the new pocket size camera, which takes a picture nearly post card size.

See it at our store

R. C. Crawford
Drugs and Kodaks
C. P. R. ticket agent

..Corn..

Fodder and cob varieties, including Mammoth, Southern Sweet, Improved Leaming, North Dakota, White Flint, Compton's Early.

Mangels, Sugar Beets, Swede Turnips and Cowhorn turnip

Gunn's "Shur-Gain" Fertilizer for field or garden

Remember your old friend Sherwin-Williams Paints

McLAREN'S HARDWARE

SOCIETIES

PORT ELGIN LODGE No. 429 G.R.C., A.F. & A.M. Regular communications in the Masonic Hall, Thursday on or before full moon, at 8 p.m. Visiting brothers cordially welcomed. George Chapman, W. M.; Cyril Currier, Sec'y.

DENOVO LODGE, No. 170, I.O.O.F., of Ontario, meets at 8 o'clock p.m., every Monday in their hall in the Commercial Block. Art Harrison, N.G.; T. Rankin, Rec.-Sec.; D. Geddes, Perm Sec.

Summer Millinery

Straw hats, Crepe hats, Also Sport hats in pique corduroy and ratine.

Also the latest styles and shades

MISS M. BAKER
Arlington Block

$10 Saved Every Month

for ten years will amount to $1,399.13 if deposited in this bank at 3% per annum interest compounded twice a year. Open a Savings Account with us and watch your money grow. 49

The Bank of Nova Scotia

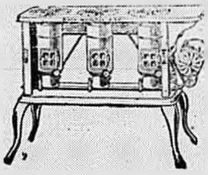
PAID-UP CAPITAL - $ 6,500,000
RESERVE FUND - - 12,000,000
TOTAL RESOURCES over 110,000,000

PORT ELGIN BRANCH
C. Currier, Manager

A Quartette of Beauties

These shoes are designed for particular women. Note the perfect lines, then with the knowledge that your feet will be entirely comfortable. This is assured with every pair of "Empress". We are agents for this high-grade shoe which is made in Canada by Canadian artizans.

James George & Son



To-day there are over 2,500,000 women are using New Perfection and will verify the delicious cooking results.

The reason is the long, blue chimney.

For sale at

Thomson's Hardware Store

Annual Meeting of Women's Institute

The 16th annual meeting of the Women's Institute was held in the library on Saturday week. There was a good attendance.

Outside of the election of officers, the main business was the hearing of reports of the Red Cross section.

Mrs. E. M. Lowry was elected president for the sixth consecutive year, and Mrs McTavish the honorary president, the vice-president is Mrs Munro, and the secretary-treasurer, Mrs. John Forrester. The directors are: Mesdames Vandyke, W. Geddes, J. McLachlan, McDuff, Avis, Henderson, Moulton, Wismer, H. McLaren, Robertson. Auditors, Mrs. W. McDuff, D Geddes.

The only item of expenditure for the year, outside of Red Cross work was $7.45, spent for the cleaning of the library.

The Red Cross section secretary's report by Mrs. Thomson, showed that meetings had been held regularly every month for business, and every Friday afternoon the ladies have assembled for sewing, cutting, etc. The goods sent to the Red Cross headquarters at Toronto are valued by the local committee at $3100 for the past year, and consist of 430 pairs of socks also 161 pairs of socks, given out or sent to our own soldiers from town and vicinity. 269 hospital shirts, 140 suits pyjamas, 120 compresses, 48 bandages 22 doz. surgical pads, 40 doz large pads 43 doz. small pads, 129 bandages, 9 flannel shirts, 2 bundles cotton batting, 6 rolls absorbent cotton, 1 quilt, 31 wash cloths, 1 doz handkerchiefs, 3 scrap books, (Mrs J Henderson's class)

The treasurer's report by Mrs. Kennedy, showed receipts in cash of $2478 63, $820 of which came through the Patriotic Fund canvass, while the rest is made of the various donations, concerts, draws, lectures, which have appeared from time to time as acknowledgments in The Times. The expenditures show ed $1174 sent to Red Cross Toronto $200 to British Red Cross, $25 to Belgian fund, $20 for Red Cross buttons to sell, $30 to Canadian Red Cross for wool; Miss Hain for music, $5.05, service at illustrated lecture, $2 50; material for work, B. Hilker, $39 84; Falconer Bros., $26.90; N. McGillivray, $357 82; D Geddes, $103 73; R C Crawford, $18 90 material for paper press, $5 40; rent of hall, $3; wood, $3 75; tea and sugar for tea room $1.50; G McMurray, $2; printing, $5 70; stamps, envelopes etc., $1 36; balance in bank, $453.59 Total of $2478.63.

At the meeting of the Red Cross section Wednesday night, Mrs. Frank Barber was elected president, Mrs. Thomson secretary and Mrs. Kennedy treasurer.

Setting a Mark for Col. Hooza

Col Hooza Liar has nothing on a young fellow at North Bruce, who noticed while plowing a jack rabbit run around his team like a playing dog, trying to attract his attention. Finally he decided to investigate and followed bunny to an old well. Looking down he saw another jack rabbit floating on a bit of board, but unable to get out. He got a ladder and rescued it and it joined its mate and hiked off for the timber.

Wiarton is to have horse races on May 24th. The Wiarton Driving club are putting on the program. Mr. J. McKay is the president of the club.

Alarm Clocks

Why do most people go to Busby's for alarm clocks? Because we have the best stock, also when repairs are necessary you know our reputation.

We have in stock.

Big Ben
Vigilant
Cyclone
Turnout
Vantite
Icallu
Giant Spasmodic
Luminous Sunrise

J. J. BUSBY,
The Quick Repair House

A Handy Thing

The handiest thing in the world is a wrist watch, and especially so in the summer weather. You'll be interested in looking at them.

Let us show you one of our fine line of clocks

Rowlands
The Jeweller

FIGHTING GARDEN FOES

Destroy Them or They May Destroy Your Crop.

SPRAYING A READY REMEDY

In This Column the Amateur is Introduced to Insects and Fungus So That He May Know Them by Their First Names.

(By S. C. JOHNSTON, Vegetable Specialist, Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Garden Foes.

Unfortunately the backyard vegetable grower has some difficulties to overcome. It will not be all pleasure and profit which he must look forward to because there are innumerable insects and fungus diseases which cause much worry and trouble and necessitate the use of extraordinary methods to prevent or control. Most of these troubles may be overcome by spraying the plants with remedies which can be secured from seed stores and other firms handling them.

The following is a list of the more common vegetables and the insects and plant diseases attacking them with remedies or preventives.

ASPARAGUS. Beetles. Blue, black or yellowish colored, about one-half inch long, which appear early in May and feed on the young shoots. Keep the bed closely cut in the spring or allow poultry to run through it. After cutting season is over, spray with arsenate of lead. Encourage the lady bird bettle which destroys many of these insects.

Anthracnose or Pod Spots. Brown or reddish spots on the foliage and pods. Found on low damp ground. Plant only seeds which have no signs of the disease. Pull up and burn diseased plants as they appear.

CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER, AND BRUSSELS SPROUTS. Root Maggot. A small whitish colored maggot one-quarter of an inch long. Looks something like a grain of wheat, found just below the surface of the ground either close to or on the roots. They eat the roots, causing the plant to drop over. Apply a solution of corrosive sublimate one-half ounce dissolved in five gallons of water, at the rate of half a teacupful over each plant once a week for five weeks after they are set out, commencing three or four days after planting.

Cut Worms and White Grubs. Greyish white grubs which work at the surface of the soil cutting off the plants. They may be trapped by spreading a mixture of poison bran over the surface of the soil close to the plants. A pail of bran with sufficient paris green to highly color it, should be moistened with molasses until it crumbles readily in the hand. This moisture should be kept on the ground during the early part of the season.

Worm. A small greenish worm three-quarters of an inch long, which appears quite early in the season. Dust with pyrethrum or hellebore powder when the plants have headed, or dust with a teaspoonful of paris green mixed with three tablespoonful of flour when young. A piece of burlap may be used for this purpose or an empty can with holes punched in the bottom.

Aphis, also called louse. Small greyish insects which multiply rapidly. They may appear at any time in the season. Spray forcibly with a solution made from steeping one pound of tobacco refuse in one gallon of water. This solution may be used on all plants on which Aphis are found.

CELERY. Blight. Black spots appear on the foliage followed by wilting of the plant and a soft root on the stock. Spray each week with a mixture of Bordeaux mixture covering the entire plant.

CUCUMBER. Striped Beetle. Black and yellow striped beetle which feeds ravenously on the tender leaves of the plant in the very early stage of growth. Dust leaves when wet with ashes or air-slaked lime.

Squash Bug. Dark brown bettle which sucks the juice from the plant. Hand pick and destroy. Found on the leaves.

MELONS. Cucumber insects usually attacks and may be destroyed as given above.

ONION. Onion Maggot. A white maggot similar to the cabbage root maggot. No effective means of control. Spread charcoal over the ground or try the corrosive sublimate solution as recommended above.

Blight. A violet color, patches appearing on the leaf of the onion. Some advise spraying with Bordeaux mixture from the time the onion plant is three inches high.

POTATO. Colorado Beetle or Potato Bug. Dust with paris green when the dew is still on the plant, or place a teaspoonful in a watering can of water and pour over the plant. If possible have the plant dusted with paris green before the bug appears.

Scab. Easily recognized by characteristic roughness of the skin. Immerse the uncut tuber just before planting in a solution of two fluid ounces of formalin with two gallons of water. Dry, cut, and plant.

Blight. Brown spots distributed over the leafy surface, usually found in July. If they are not prevented from growing, the whole plant will be destroyed. Spray once a week for four or five weeks with Bordeaux mixture from July 1st.

RADISH. Root Maggot. Use the same remedies as given for cabbage and onion maggot.

TOMATO. Tomato Worm or Horn Blower. A large worm which rapidly defoliates the plant. Hand pick and destroy.

Blight. Black spots appearing on the leaves which spread rapidly and cause the whole plant to die. Keep the plants growing vigorously.

Sudden Death

On Wednesday last while in her home death came suddenly to Mrs. Dan Black. She had been rather indisposed for a weeks, following an attack of grippe, but was able to take care of her regular duties. On Wednesday morning she was around as usual, when alone with her husband about 10 o'clock, the call came. Mrs Black was a patient woman. Amidst her trials and difficulties she presented always a bright countenance. Her place in life did not give to her much of luxury and ease, but her influence, her loyalty and her kindliness will be remembered. She was a member of the Presbyterian church, and served in a humble way her Lord and Master. Besides a feeble husband, she is survived by six sons. Of these Neil and Gourlay are in France, John is with the 220th Toronto battalion, Dan just recently discharged from the 160th, now a munitions inspector at Walkerville, Jacob and Hugh of Toronto.

The funeral took place on Friday. The casket was covered with beautiful flowers from many friends, as well as wreaths from the Ladies Aid and Missionary society of the Presbyterian church.

My Auto Tis of Thee

My auto 'tis of thee, short cut to poverty—of thee I chant. I blew a pile of dough on you two years ago, and now you refuse to go, won't or can't. Through town and countryside, you were my joy and pride; a happy day I loved the gaudy hue, thy nice white tires so new, but now you're down and through in every way. To thee, old rattle box, came many bumps and knocks; for thee I grieve. Badly thy top is torn, frayed are thy seats and worn; a whooping cough affects thy horn, I do believe.

Thy perfume swells the breeze, while good folks choke and wheeze as we pass by. I paid for thee a price, 'twould buy a mansion twice, now all are yelling "ice"—I wonder why? Thy motor has the grip, thy spark plug has the pip, and woe is thine. I too have suffered chills, ague and kindred ills, endeavoring to pay my bills since thou wert mine. Gone is my bank roll now, no more 'twould choke a cow, as once before. Yet if I had the mon, so help me John—amen, I'd buy a car again, and spend some more.—Ex.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

J. A. CHAPMAN, Official Issuer, of marriage licenses, Port Elgin, Ont. Office in Muir Block.

R. C. CRAWFORD, Official Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Office at Drug Store, Port Elgin

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

Round trip tickets to points in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta via North Bay, Cochrane and Transcontinental Route, or via Chicago, St. Paul or Duluth, on sale each Tuesday until Oct. 30 inclusive, at low fares.

Through Tourist Sleeping Cars to WINNIPEG on above dates, leaving Toronto 10.45 p.m., no change of cars, via Transcontinental Route.

Return limit, Two months. Exclusive of date of sale. Berth reservations and full particulars at all Grand Trunk ticket offices, or write C. E. Horning, District Passenger Agent, Toronto, Ont.

J. S. Cameron, Agent, Port Elgin. Both telephones.

Lieut. Northgrave Recovering

Lieut. W. D. Northgrave in a letter home says:

"I am getting along fine. They haven't moved me from France to England yet, but think they will shortly when my legs mend a little more. I am in a very fine hospital called the Duchess of Westminster, for officers only. It is on the coast. It was formerly a casino. The treatment is fine. I was moved to the veranda Sunday and enjoyed a band concert by the Australians.

The doctors operated and took out the shrapnel the other day, I am in no pain and get all sorts of nice things. I can not move at all yet, but that does not bother me, as I am so comfortable.

The weather is beautiful, and there are great windows along the whole side of the ward. This is a British hospital, and scarcely any Canadians here. On one side of me is a Gordon Highlander, and on the other a Royal Garrison Artillery officer, both dandy fellows.

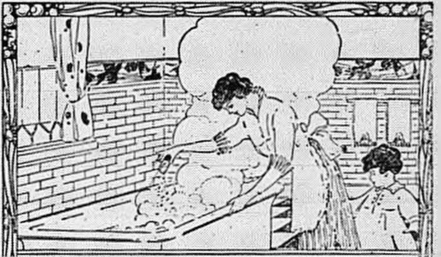
Expect to be on my feet by first of June, and ready to go back to the fight once more.

LIFT YOUR CORNS OFF WITH FINGERS

Tells how to loosen a tender corn or callus so it lifts out without pain.

You reckless men and women who are pestered with corns and who have at least once a week invited an awful death from lockjaw or blood poison are now told by a Cincinnati authority to use a drug called freezone, which the moment a few drops are applied to any corn or callus the soreness is relieved and soon the entire corn or callus, root and all, lifts off with the fingers.

Freezone dries the moment it is applied, and simply shrivels the corn or callus without inflaming or even irritating the surrounding tissue or skin. A small bottle of freezone will cost very little at any of the drug stores, but will positively rid one's feet of every hard or soft corn or hardened callus. If your druggist hasn't any freezone he can get it at any wholesale drug house for you.



A Way to Soften the Hard Water of the Bath

Get out the LUX package—pour in 3 or 4 tablespoonfuls into the water and stir a little. The water immediately becomes creamy soft, most refreshing and very beneficial to the skin. Try it to-night. You'll be pleased, well pleased. People where the water is unusually hard just revel in

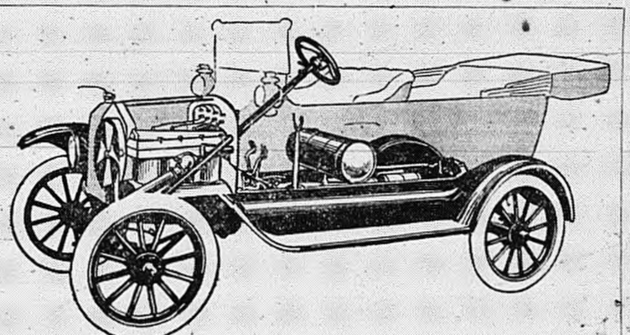
LUX

for the bath. Especially where babies are concerned.

These silky-smooth little flakes of the purest essence of soap exercise a soothing and cleansing effect on the skin that is very stimulating after a trying day.

LUX—at all grocers. —British made

Lever Brothers Limited
Toronto 23



Quality In The Right Place

Ford

OVER 700
SERVICE STATIONS
IN CANADA

Expensive upholstery doesn't prove that a car excels in quality. The real quality of the car is determined by its chassis—its power plant, transmission, axels, etc.

Both by laboratory tests and actual service tests, the different parts composing the Ford chasis have proven themselves superior to those used in other cars. Ford Vanadium steel has never been surpassed in quality and strength.

L. M. Sees, Agent, Port Elgin

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON IX.

May 27, 1917.

The Holy Spirit and His Work.—John 15:26—16:14.

Commentary.—I. The Holy Spirit witnesses to Christ (vs. 26, 27). 26. when the Comforter is come—This expression indicates that the Comforter was certainly coming. The Holy Spirit is called the Comforter, a name which is full of significance. The original word means to strengthen and has in it also the idea of companionship. The Holy Spirit comes to us, stands by us and gives us strength. whom I will send unto you from the Father—In this brief clause the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit, the three persons of the Godhead, are named. The Holy Spirit proceeds from the Father and is sent by the Son. the Spirit of truth—He who declares the truth and guides into the truth. He brings truth home to the hearts of men. he shall testify of me—The world would hate and reject Christ, but the Holy Spirit would bear witness to the Messiahship of Jesus. He bore witness with the apostles by the truths he enabled them to declare, and by the miracles that were wrought by them in the name of Jesus. He bore witness also by the Scriptures he inspired them to write, and this witness is continuing now and will ever continue. 27. ye also shall bear witness—The mission of the apostles, after receiving the power of the Holy Spirit, was to witness to Jesus to all the world, commencing at Jerusalem. because ye have been with me—The apostles had been under the instruction of Jesus for three years. They were, therefore, prepared to be witnesses for the Master. from the beginning—From the commencement of Christ's public ministry.

II. Comfort in trial (vs. 1-6.) Jesus explains his purpose in telling his purpose in telling his disciples the things mentioned in this farewell discourse, especially about the hatred of the world toward him and them. He wished to forewarn them and prepare them for the difficulties they would have to face. They were to be on their guard so that they would not "be offended," or made to stumble, when persecution should arise. They would be put out of the synagogue, or excommunicated, by the Jews. This means that they would become social and ecclesiastical outcasts, having no right in common with the Jews. They would suffer greater persecution than this, for the zealous and fanatical hatred of the Jews toward the new religion would lead them to put the followers of Jesus to death. Jesus had told the disciples previously that they would be persecuted, but he had spoken so particularly regarding it, because he was with them to advise and comfort them. He was now about to leave them and they would experience sorrow of heart, but they would not be left uninstructed and uncomforted, for the Holy Spirit would be sent to them to remain with them always. His coming would meet all their spiritual needs.

III. Judges the world (vs. 7-11). 7. Nevertheless I tell you the truth—The solemnity of the affirmation arises from the fact that in their present state of mind the information was difficult to believe. Our Lord solemnly assures them that there is no contingency or mistake in the idea that his departure, however sorrowful, was necessary in itself, and best even for them.—Whedon. Jesus placed particular emphasis upon the great truth he was declaring. It is expedient for you that I go away—The best interests of the disciples, as well as the spread of Christ's kingdom on the earth, demanded that he should go to the Father. His wisdom perceived that truth, although theirs did not. His redemptive work would soon be completed, and the Holy Spirit would be given to carry into execution the plan of salvation. For if I go not away, etc.—Jesus gives the reason why it is expedient that he go away. His presence during his earthly ministry was local. He was in only one place at a time, but the Comforter would be everywhere present to minister to the needs of all who longed after God. 8. When he is come—The Holy Spirit. will reprove the world—He will bring [illegible] and conviction. He will let men know their moral and spiritual condition, and will show them what is required of them. The Holy Spirit brings deeper conviction to the heart than can be brought in any other way. 9. Of sin, because they believe not on me—Men must be convicted of sin in order that they must apply to God for salvation; for only as they see their sinful hearts and lives will they long for deliverance. The great sin of the world is its rejection of Jesus Christ. Unbelief effectually closes the door of salvation. "This is the source of sin, unbelief; formerly [illegible] in God, now unbelief in his Ambassador. Not that the sin is limited to unbelief, but this is the beginning [illegible] 'Because' does not explain [illegible] 'will convict.' The Spirit, by bringing the fact of unbelief home to the hearts of men shows what the nature of sin is."—Cam. Bib. 10. Of righteousness—Righteousness [illegible] keeping the law, but it means more than the keeping of the law outward[illegible]. It means the conformity of the nature and life to the will of God. The spirit first convicts of sin and then points out the Divine requirements which are laid upon man. Because I go to my Father—Jesus had been the pattern of righteousness and his teachings showed what it was to be righteous. He was about to go away to the Father, and the Spirit would continue the work that he had begun. He would write on the hearts of men what sort of character and life they must have. Ye see me no more—Very naturally this would be an occasion of sadness to the disciples, but they were to be comforted and sustained by the Holy Spirit. Jesus would not be to them an object of sight, but of faith. 11. Of judgment—The world would be convicted with respect of judgment by the Spirit. The world's standards of sin and righteousness were wrong, as was also its standard of judgment. It was faulty in its discrimination between right and wrong. Because the Prince of this world is judged—Satan is the prince of this world. "The Advocate convicts the world of its error in this point also. The world might think that the power of darkness conquered at Gethsemane and Calvary, but the resurrection and ascension proved that what looked like victory was most signal defeat; instead of conquering he was judged. This result is so certain that from the view of the Spirit's coming it is spoken of as already accomplished."—Cam. Bib.

IV. Reveals the truth (vs. 12-14). 12. I have yet many things—Jesus had given much instruction to his disciples during the years of their association with him. He had explained the nature of his kingdom and the conditions upon which men might enter it. He had told them to some extent the relation of the gospel to the Mosaic system of religion. He had not as yet, told them in full about his sufferings, death, resurrection and ascension. He had told them all that it was then necessary for them to know. What he had yet to tell them they were not prepared to comprehend. cannot bear them now. Truth is imparted as we are able to receive it. Jesus knew the capacity of his disciples to comprehend and bear the truths of the gospel, and he would not confuse or burden them with those that were too deep for them. What they could not bear at that time, they could not profitably receive when the Holy Spirit was given in his fullness. 13. the Spirit of Truth—One of the offices of the Holy Spirit is to impart the truth. He would declare to the disciples the truths which Jesus saw they were not prepared to receive from him. shall not speak for himself (R. V.)—The Spirit does not speak for himself apart from the Father, who is the source of all truth. he will shew you things to come—The Spirit would bring to the remembrance of the disciples the things that Jesus had said to them, would declare truth regarding their duty and privilege and would disclose truths pertaining to the future of the church and pertaining to the general judgment, the punishment of the wicked, and the glorification of the saints. 14. he shall glorify me—The Holy Spirit would dwell upon the nature and mission of Jesus, and would apply the benefits of the atonement to all who earnestly desired to be saved. Jesus is glorified in every one who accepts salvation through the atonement he made. He is glorified by a holy life and a positive testimony.

Questions.—Upon what grounds would the world hate the followers of Jesus? What is the significance of the name Comforter as applied to the Holy Spirit? Who were to be witnesses of Jesus to the world? What did Jesus tell his disciples about persecution? Why was it expedient that Jesus should go away? What are the several offices of the Spirit? How would the Holy Spirit glorify Jesus?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Christian perfection.

I. Subsequent to Christ's atoning work.

II. Spiritual qualification for service.

I. Subsequent to Christ's atoning work. It was a mark of Christ's wisdom and tenderness to adapt his lessons to the growing capacity of his disciples. He had been speaking to a world hostile to himself and to his followers. Having spoken of the guilt of the persecutors, Jesus referred to the sufferings of his disciples. He mentioned two ways in which his apostles should experience the hostility of an unbelieving world, by ecclesiastical censure and by excommunication. They were given the assurance that however great their approaching trials might be and though Jesus himself was about to depart from them, One should come from his father, who would be all sufficient for their help, a Witness commissioned by Christ to testify of him. They could not comprehend his sayings, either in their relation to him or to themselves. His departure was felt to be a most grievous trial. There was but one thing that could enable the disciples to bear the prospect of separation, and that was the descent of the Comforter, through whom should come the unfolding of Christianity in its spiritual power. The mission of the Holy Spirit was essential to the great plan of redemption, to present all the facts in a clearer light, illuminating the soul, mind, intellect, heart and conscience. How essential the Holy Spirit was to them and to the interests of the kingdom, all their subsequent history shows. By this cross and passion, by his sufferings and death, was Christ's kingdom to be set up and his throne established. As soon as the hour had struck when he would be accepted as the great substitute, it would surely have availed nothing to defer the hour of his triumphant return to God. It was expedient that Christ should go away, for his death was his work. His departure was to aid in the apprehension of his true character and nature. The hope his disciples had held of [illegible] retaining of earthly [illegible] their Lord and the restoration of an earthly kingdom to his chosen people, must hence forth give place to a higher and better hope.

II. Spiritual qualification for service. With simplicity and de[illegible] Jesus defined the functions of the Holy Spirit. He spoke of the ministry of the Spirit in relation to himself and his disciples. They, as yet, knew only the foundation truth of the unity of the Godhead. The process of the Spirit's action in regenerating the world formed Christ's own history of the silent progress of the spiritual life, the first step in the divine life being a sense of sin. The office of the Spirit is to teach mankind what sin is, a work which no earthly power can accomplish, and therefore Jesus mercifully sent the Comforter to produce such conviction in the human heart. The great end and design of the gospel required that conviction should be wrought by the Holy Spirit. The necessity of this conviction arises out of the fact that the gospel is a plan for the salvation of sinners. The work of conviction as to sin, righteousness and judgment, all goes on together. Unbelief found its climax in the rejection of Jesus Christ. It was the sin of the Jews. They withstood all the evidence of Christ's remarkable life, His remarkable discourses, and His remarkable miracles. They regarded their religion as perfect, capable of no addition and no improvement. Though Jesus ascribed their behavior to ignorance, he did not say they were responsible for it. He dealt with the deep, ancient and malignant cause of all human failure. The apostate Jewish church represented the world. They did did not like to hear about the mediation of Jesus Christ or the work of the Holy Spirit. Their rejection of Jesus was virtually the act of the race. All the enmity against God which their hearts had harbored, was concentrated in a single act. Just as sin is revealed by the Spirit to be something far different from the outward fulfilment of ceremonial or moral observances. The great aim with Jesus was to make clear the spiritual union between Himself and His disciples.

T. R. A.

"Jonessy's had an awful time since he's become so shortsighted." "How so?" "He never knows whether his wife's talking to him or the dog."—Buffalo Express.

GROW CORN AND REDUCE THE FEED BILL

At Present Prices for Feed Corn Silage is Worth $5.60 Per Ton—Help to Get a Bumper Crop by Using Tested Seed—Best Varieties to Use in Your Locality.

"Can you tell us whether it is going to be a good year?" We have had several inquiries of this nature come to the office during the winter months. No one can tell definitely whether it is going to be a good corn year, as it depends chiefly on getting rain and heat at the proper time.

Corn converts are being made all the time. When farmers see what a lot of first-class succulent feed corn provides when it is put into the silo, they cannot help being convinced of its value. Roots have a very important place, and rightly so, in the stock menu, but as silage corn can be grown so much cheaper per ton, it would be well for those who have grown nothing but roots to seriously consider whether it would not pay them to put in a few acres of corn this year.

Silage is preeminently a cattle feed but it can be profitably used for sheep and even for horses. With present prices for feed stuffs a ton of good silage is worth about $4 for the food nutrients it contains. On account of its succulency, however, silage makes the other food better digested, and it has been found that cows will give more milk when fed silage than if they were fed the same amount of nutrients in the dry form as hay or dried fodder corn, so that $4 per ton does not represent the full value of silage. From the average of a large number of experiments that have been carried on in the United States we may reckon that one ton of silage will increase the milk flow of the cows to which it is fed by at least 80 pounds. Reckoning the value of milk at $2 per hundred, or 2 cents per pound, we see that we must add $1.60 to the $4 to get the true feeding value of one ton of silage. This gives $5.60.

The cost of producing one ton of silage will vary, of course, with the cost of labor and the yield of the crop. When on account of good climatic conditions the corn crop is a good one, the cost of producing a ton of silage may be as low as $1.25, while another year, when the crop is a poor one, the cost of production may run as high as $3 per ton. Under average conditions it will cost about $20 to put one acre of corn in the silo. An acre of corn will yield from 10 to 20 tons of silage. Taking 15 tons as an average, the cost of one ton would be $1.33. In this calculation the rent of the land or the cost of the barnyard manure or artificial fertilizers used has not been considered. Corn is a heat-loving plant and thrives best in southern climates. Under the most favorable conditions the corn plant produces a large leafy stalk and ears with deep kernels. Corn of this type yields heavily, but would not mature early enough to be grown in our northern climate. By careful breeding and selection, however, varieties of corn have been produced with a shallower kernel, which, although they do not yield quite as well, mature sufficiently early to be grown successfully practically all over Canada. In the southern part of Ontario the Dent varieties of corn are grown largely. These varieties are heavy yielders, but somewhat late in maturing. The Flint varieties of corn mature earlier, as a rule, than the Dent varieties, so that they are usually grown in the more northerly sections.

In choosing a variety of corn it is evident that it is necessary to select one that is suited to the locality, but one that at the same time will give a large yield. In this connection the experiments that have been conducted by the Ontario Agricultural College are very instructive. In the table a summary of these experiments is given. Seven terms have been used to describe the condition of the corn as regards its ripeness when harvested, as follows: water, early milk, late milk, milk, dough, firm dough, and ripe. Suppose a man were growing Wisconsin No. 8 and wanted to get a variety that would yield more heavily, but would mature at the same time. From the table it is seen that Wisconsin No. 8, was in the dough stage when harvested. Salzer's North Dakota was in the same stage when harvested, but yielded 18.97 tons per acre against 13.84 by the Wisconsin variety. Salzer's North Dakota could safely be grown instead of Wisconsin No. 8.

GREAT DIFFERENCE IN STRAINS

Not only is there a great difference in the yield of the different varieties but there is a difference in the yields of the same variety obtained from various sources. Thus, take for example, White Cap Yellow Dent. The strain obtained from one source (H. Smith) took 89 days until it was in full tassel, and yielded 16.37 tons of green fodder per year. Another strain obtained from J. Hammond took only 81 days until it was in full tassel, but only yielded 12.12 tons of green fodder per acre. For best results therefore, not only must one know the variety of the seed, but something about its source.

It is useless growing an early maturing variety or strain of corn which will give a light yield of fodder when a later maturing one that will give a heavy yield can be grown equally well. South of the 43rd parallel of latitude, which runs almost through Sarnia, London and Welland, practically all the Dent varieties of corn will mature, the later ones in Essex and Kent, the earlier varieties as we approach the northern limit. Between the 43rd and 44th parallels of latitude the earlier types of Dent corn are mostly grown. Between the 44th and 45th parallels of latitude only the very early varieties of Dent corn are grown, and these are grown chiefly for silage. In this zone such varieties of Flint corn as Longfellow, Salzer's North Dakota and Compton's Early are grown very largely for grain, while the Dents are grown for fodder. In the zone which lies between the 45th and 46th parallels of latitude only the very earliest varieties of Flint corn can be relied on to produce mature corn. For silage, however, the later maturing, heavier yielding varieties of corn may be grown.

Seed corn should never be bought shelled, but on the cob. Only in this way can one be sure of getting seed of strong vitality with good germinating qualities. The type of ear selected for seed should be true to type. It should be almost cylindrical but slope slightly towards the tip. Both tips and butts should be well covered. The kernels should be deep and full. The deeper the kernel the longer the corn is in reaching maturity, so that care must be taken if the kernels are especially deep that the corn is of a variety or strain that will mature in the locality where it is to be grown. This is more important where it is grown for the grain than if the crop is to be put into the silo. The kernels should be close together, even and in straight rows. If the ear of corn that was harvested when immature, it will germinate all right but the plants will be weak and a Now place a piece of cloth on top poor crop will be the result. Corn that is immature can be told by the ease with which the ear may be twisted in the hands.

After the best ears have been selected, these should be laid to one side and tested for germination. In making the germination test 6 kernels should be taken from each ear, two from the tip, two from the middle and two from the butt. The kernels may be germinated in earth, sand or sawdust—any material in fact that can be kept moist and yet allow of sufficient air getting to the kernels. Make a box about 30 inches square and four inches deep. Fill it with moist, sandy soil, sand or sawdust, and level off the surface. Take a piece of cloth and rule it off into squares like a checker board, making the squares 2 1-2 inches each way. Place this cloth on top of the soil, sand or sawdust or whatever material has been used. Take six kernels from each ear and place each group in one square. Have a system of numbering the ears of corn and the squares so that when the test has been made one can tell which kernels belonged to which ear of corn. of the kernels and moisten it with some water. Place on top of this a cloth that is considerably larger than the box and fill in on top with some moist soil, sand or sawdust to a depth of about two inches. Now turn the ends of the cloth over the top of the box and put the box away. The temperature of the room where the box is kept should be about that of the living room. In six or eight days the grain should have sprouted. Discard all ears whose kernels have not germinated well. So as to ensure even planting it is good practice to remove the kernels from the tips and butts from the ears that are to be used for seed, and plant only the kernels from the middle of the ear.

There is little use planting corn until the soil has become thoroughly warmed up, but on the other hand it should not be planted too late. From the middle to the end of May is about the right time to plant it in most sections of Ontario, although sometimes on account of weather conditions it has to be planted [illegible] having the plants [illegible] inches apart in the rows. [illegible] it is better to plant the corn in hills, dropping three to [illegible] kernels in the hill. When the corn is planted in rows the rows should be 3 feet 6 inches apart, but if it is planted in hills 3 feet apart each way is usual. For planting in rows there are special corn planting machines, but an ordinary grain drill may be used by stopping up some of the tubes. For planting the corn in hills special machinery may be used, or it will be necessary to mark off the land both ways. A marker may be [illegible] to mark [illegible] rows at a time [illegible] planted at the [illegible].

Wherever possible the corn should be planted on clover sod. The sod should be plowed early in the fall previous. The following spring the land should be [illegible] thoroughly disced and harrowed and worked up into a [illegible]. Corn responds well to barnyard manure and [illegible] is not too much to apply. [illegible] A weeder or light harrow may be [illegible] the young corn.—The Canadian Countryman.

CORN GROWN FOR SILAGE

Varieties.	Kind of Corn.	Condition when Harvested.	Days Until in Full Tassel.	Yield per acre of Green Fodder, tons.
Eureka	Yellow Dent	Early Milk	99	20.67
Salzer's North Dakota	White Flint	Dough	89	18.97
Reid's Yellow Dent	Yellow Dent	Early Milk	94	17.84
Mammoth Southern Sweet	White Dent	Early Milk	98	17.82
Gold Nugget	Yellow Flint	Firm Dough	84	16.95
Improved Leaming (Vick)	Yellow Dent	Milk	91	16.56
White Cap Yellow Dent H. Smith	Yellow Dent	Late Milk	89	16.37
Sanford	White Flint	Dough	84	15.25
Canada Yellow	Yellow Flint	Firm Dough	84	15.23
Compton's Early (Duke)	Yellow Flint	Firm Dough	85	15.10
Longfellow (Duke)	Yellow Flint	Firm Dough	81	15.09
Duke's Improved Sweet	Sweet	Milk	93	15.03
90-day Red Flint	Colored Flint	Firm Dough	82	15.02
Wisconsin No. 8	Yellow Dent	Dough	84	13.84
Squaw Corn	Colored Flint	Ripe	82	13.47
White Cap Yellow Dent (Dawson)	Yellow Dent	Late Milk	87	13.44
Duke's Improved Early White Cap	Yellow Dent	Dough	82	13.33
White Cap Yellow Dent Hammond	Yellow Dent	Firm Dough	81	12.12

In growing corn for silage it is necessary to select a variety that will yield heavily, but at the same time will mature early enough to ensure quality. The above table gives the results of five years' experiments carried on at the Ontario Agricultural College, and will help our readers to decide which varieties are best under their conditions.

STUCK IN THE MUD.

Then He Discovered the Magic Power of the Water Jet.

The water jet has been used for so many years in putting down and pulling piling that its discovery has long since been lost sight of. It was used during the civil war and for many years previous by government engineers.

Tradition has it that the discoverer of the advantages of the water jet was a government engineer and that his discovery was made in the following manner: It seems that along in the forties this engineer was building a wharf and was having unusual difficulty in putting down his piling. One day in wading around his boots became stuck in a tenacious mud, and he found it impossible to pull them out. There happened to be a hose near by, and one of the men handed it to the officer, the idea being that he would wash the mud away from his boots. The water was turned on, and the officer applied a stream to his feet.

To his surprise he sank deeper. He tried it again and went down still farther in the mud. He was soon in mud up to his waist and still going down. Astonished by his discovery, he continued to apply the stream, [illegible] but he might be going down yet had not his men come to the rescue and pulled him out by means of a small hand derrick.

Once he started he began to think the matter out. If a stream of water applied to a man's feet will cause him to sink deeper in the mud, why wouldn't it have the same effect if applied to the base of a pile? He tried it, and the pile which had obstinately refused to go down before sank easily to place, and in that way, so runs the story, was discovered the use of the water jet for putting down piling.

"Wonderful time that aviator made." "Yes," replied Mr. Chuggins. "But think of the advantage he had. Not a traffic policeman on the entire route."—Washington Star.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dairy Produce—		
Butter, choice dairy	$0 42	$0 [illegible]
Eggs, new-laid, doz.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cheese, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., fancy, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressed Poultry—		
Turkeys, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fowl, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ducks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chickens, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fruits—		
Apples, bbl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., 6-qt. bkt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., 11-qt. bkt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rhubarb, bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vegetables—		
Asparagus, bundle	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beans, new, small measure	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beets, per bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., per peck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cucumbers, each	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carrots, per bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., new, bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Celery, per bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cauliflower, each	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cabbage, each	[illegible]	[illegible]
Horseradish, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leeks, bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lettuce, doz., bchs., small	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., doz., bchs., large	[illegible]	[illegible]
Onions, bundle	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., 11-qt. bkt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., Bermuda, box	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potatoes, per bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., per peck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Radishes, per bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spinach, new, peck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sage, bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Savory, bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Turnips, bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., per peck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., new, bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]

MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Beef, forequarters, cwt.	$15 00	$17 00
Do., hindquarters	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carcases, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., common	[illegible]	[illegible]
Veals, common, cwt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., medium	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., prime	[illegible]	[illegible]
Heavy hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shop hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Abattoir hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mutton, heavy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., light	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lambs, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., Spring, each	[illegible]	[illegible]

TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS.

Export cattle, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butcher cattle, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. do. medium	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. do. common	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butcher cows, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. do. medium	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. do. canners	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. bulls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feeding steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stockers, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. light	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milkers, choice, each	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, ewes	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bucks and culls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lambs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs, fed and watered	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calves	[illegible]	[illegible]

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats—				
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flax—				
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis.—Wheat—May, [illegible]; July, [illegible]; September, [illegible]; cash—No. 1 hard, [illegible] to [illegible]; No. 1 Northern, [illegible] to [illegible]; No. 2 do., [illegible] to [illegible]. Corn—No. 3 yellow, [illegible] to [illegible]. Oats—No. 3 white, [illegible] to [illegible]. Flour unchanged. Bran, [illegible] to [illegible].

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, [illegible]; No. 1 Northern, [illegible]; No. 2 do., [illegible]; [illegible] July, [illegible]. Linseed—[illegible]; May, [illegible]; July, [illegible]; September, [illegible]; October, [illegible].

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

[illegible]

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, Despatch—Cattle, receipts 200; active and steady; $7 to $12.

Hogs, receipts 1,600; active and steady. Heavy, $16.70 to $16.80; mixed, $16.50 to $16.65; yorkers, $16.25 to $16.50; light yorkers, $14.25 to $15.75; pigs, $12.00 to $14; roughs, $14.45 to $14.50; stags, $12 to $13.

Sheep and lambs, receipts 1,200; active; lambs, 25 cents higher; others steady; lambs, $9 to $15.75; others unchanged.

SEPARATE SKIRTS.

Some of the Newest Quirks of Fashion

Fashion evidently is [illegible] attention upon the separate skirt for the coming summer. In fact, it's almost [illegible]. The materials that are being now made especially for [illegible] garment, and [illegible] skirts [illegible] considered [illegible].

Perhaps the point that is the newest of the new [illegible] materials [illegible]. Another [illegible] of the things of the [illegible] materials are [illegible] good for this purpose. Some of the [illegible] with [illegible] stripes, while in others [illegible] is one of the materials. Other designs can be [illegible] as [illegible].

There are other [illegible], however, that [illegible] straight [illegible] sometimes shirred [illegible] on each side front.

Most of the [illegible] skirts are intended for wear with smocks, middies, mandarins and sport blouses in general, but there are a few dress skirts shown, too.

Former [illegible], who says the [illegible] thing is to have an eye for a pretty girl and tell your wife about her, may know how to keep going, but he has no idea about how a man should entertain his wife.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A PUZZLING CASE

"Madame told me that a black carnation existed, and that she was afraid to receive one. She did not tell me the reason; I did not know it was a message of death. I knew her father [illegible] this Maxwell, who had this black carnation in his possession, and all of this I told to M. Dallas. He came back from Paris many days before madame appeared at the theatre—he told me in Italy he loved me, and that he loved me now. I, like a fool, believed him, and told him all. Then he assured me that he hated madame, who had treated him badly; and when I told him how afraid she was of receiving a black carnation, he determined to send her one. I informed him where the black carnation was to be found."

"Don't you think it was very cruel of you thus to treat your mistress?"

"I never thought of my mistress," she responded, recklessly. "I only did what he desired. I knew no law but his, and, fool that I am, I have been punished for my folly. He told me that his only reason for sending the black carnation to madame was to make her fear."

"A feeble excuse. Surely you did not believe him?"

"Why should I not, monsieur? I knew not that he loved her so dear, and also there was no harm in sending madame the flower. It would cause her fear, but do her no harm. Fear, ah! what foolishness!"

"Well, he sent the black carnation?"

"Yes. He told me so, and I gave madame the letter when it arrived. It was from Paris, and contained that black flower. I could not understand that coming from France, and thought M. Dallas had returned to Paris; but, no, I saw him the same day. It was a lie, that letter—he had sent it to his servant to post from Paris."

"Did he ask you to keep silent about his being in London?"

"He did, monsieur, and I held my peace. I told him all. He pretended to be jealous of M. Gilbert and myself, but I said, 'No, this milord loves madame, he is with her always, he gives her flowers,' and then I showed him the shop where the flowers came from."

"And Sir Gilbert's bouquet?"

"Ah, yes, I knew of that. M. Dallas told me how he had gone to the shop and asked to have a bouquet the same as Sir Gilbert's. He said the bouquet was for me, so as to be equal to madame. He brought it to the hotel after madame had gone to the theatre. We were talking—we heard the voice of Sir Gilbert. He came in, yes, but M. Dallas hid himself."

"Where?"

"In the same room as Sir Gilbert, who was drinking coffee. The flowers of Sir Gilbert were on a table near the curtain. I was in the next room, but I saw all—yes, all, and I will tell."

"What did you see?" I asked, much excited.

Ilma Celinski placed her fingers on her lips.

"I saw M. Dallas put out his hand, when was turned Sir Gilbert's back, and change the bouquets—yes, change the flowers."

"How could he do that when Sir Gilbert was in the room?"

"You do not understand, monsieur," she replied, impatiently. "The table was near the window, and M. Dallas was hiding behind the curtain. In front of him were the flowers of Sir Gilbert, so what did he do but stretch out his hand with the bouquet and leave it on the table, taking away Sir Gilbert's instead."

"And you said nothing?"

"Nothing. I did not know there was danger in the bouquet. Sir Gilbert, he took up the flowers of M. Dallas, thinking they were his own, and went away. Then M. Dallas came out, and when I asked him why he changed the flowers, he laughed, and said it was a trick for laughter."

"Then he gave you the bouquet left by Sir Gilbert."

"He gave me no flowers," said the Pole, in an angry tone, "see, this was it, monsieur: I was late to go to the theatre, and M. Dallas said he would put me in a fiacre. I go away from the room first, and leave my flowers behind, he came also with me, and had his cloak over his arm. I did not know then, but I know now that my flowers were under that cloak. I did not see them; he puts me in a fiacre, says au revoir, and then I go, while he, [illegible], takes the flowers he gives to me, to madame at the theatre."

"What kind of flowers were they that he brought to the hotel?"

"The same as those of Sir Gilbert—white with a black one in the centre."

"A Black Carnation?"

"I cannot tell; it was black."

"Try and recollect; this evidence is very important."

"I cannot say, Monsieur. I was busy; I had the flowers but a moment."

"If that second bouquet had a Black Carnation in the centre, it was the one which killed Mazzucata."

"Yes, but I do not know if it was the Black Carnation. Oh, yes, it might have been; but why should he bring me flowers to kill me?"

"He didn't wish to kill you, but madame."

"And for why?"

"Because he loved her, and could not bear to see her marry Sir Gilbert."

"Oh, I have been a fool," she said, throwing up her arms in despair, "I see now he did not love me. But I will make him suffer."

"It would serve him right. He has made others suffer. Why did you tell all those lies in court, about Sir Gilbert stealing the Black Carnation?"

"Because Mr. Dallas said he would marry me if I did so."

"Oh!" I cried, revolted at this callous behavior, "would you have condemned an innocent man to death on so slight a cause. Shame!"

"I did not want him to die," answered Ilma, doggedly; "but I wished to marry M. Dallas. I warned Sir Gilbert to go away, but he would not."

"You are little better than a murderess."

"I am what I am," she returned, defiantly. "I was good once, but now—oh, I will make him suffer. He never loved me—he loved madame, and now it is her sister."

"I am not sure if he loves the sister."

"It is a lie. You said it was so."

"Pardon me, I said I thought so, but I did not swear to it."

"Oh! old false one, you have deceived me. Perhaps he does love me after all."

"No, I'm sure he does not."

"And I have destroyed him with my tongue," she said, not heeding my speech, "but no matter, I will go down to this sister and ask her, 'Does he love you?' If she says 'yes,' I will tell all that I have said to the justice, but if she says 'no,' I will swear that I spoke nothing of the changing of the flowers."

"And thus condemn Sir Gilbert to death?"

"No, no, but what is that to me. I will marry M. Dallas."

"A murderer."

"He is not a murderer. He did not change the flowers. He loves me, what I have said is lies—all lies."

"What you have said is the truth," I replied, sharply, rising to my feet, "and I will tell it to my lawyer."

"I will deny it."

"Quite useless, Mademoiselle Celinski; you have confessed in the presence of two witnesses."

"Two witnesses!" she gasped, falling back a step.

"Pointer."

He appeared at the door of the bedroom.

"Did you hear what this lady said?"

"Every word, sir."

"You can swear to it?"

"I can swear to it, sir."

Ilma Celinski looked from one to the other, in a quietly vindictive manner, and then addressed herself to me.

"You have tricked me, monsieur. You are a brave man. I make you my compliments, but I will go to this girl, and if he loves her not, I will swear that I told you lies to-night. If he hates me, you can kill him. If he loves me, I will save him."

And without another word, she turned and left the room.

CHAPTER XIV.

It can easily be imagined that after two such exciting interviews I had but little sleep that night, and arose next morning earlier than was my custom. Every second of those dragging hours of darkness my thoughts were busy with that weary case, and, though I looked at the affair from every imaginable point of view, I was unable to arrive at any conclusion respecting the solution of the problem. Towards dawn, worn out with incessant thought, I fell into an uneasy slumber, from whence I awoke about 8 o'clock, feeling jaded and unrefreshed.

When I caught sight of my face in the glass, I positively started, so haggard did I look, and when Pointer entered with my shaving water he was unable to refrain from an exclamation of surprise. Usually Pointer knows his place and makes no remark unless directly addressed, therefore, I knew that my appearance must be singularly careworn to thus provoke uncalled-for condolences from my ordinarily reticent servant.

"I am afraid you have not slept, sir."

"No, Pointer, I have been thinking over this confounded case."

"It is a pity sir, you saw that young person last night."

"So far as my rest is concerned—yes; but as regards the case, I am glad I interviewed her, as her evidence will be of great value."

"I hope it will go a long way to releasing Sir Gilbert, sir."

"I am sure there will be little difficulty now, in proving his innocence. But the question is—Who is the guilty person?"

"If I may make so bold, sir——"

"Well, what is it, Pointer?" I replied in an encouraging tone of voice. "What is your opinion?"

"After what Dabsworth told me, sir, and after the story of that young person last night, I think Mr. Dallas is the guilty party."

"Ah! is that your conviction, Pointer?"

"My firm conviction, sir. I don't see that it can be anyone else."

"I have my doubts about Mr. Dallas, myself, Pointer; but I can't be sure. However, when I am dressed, I will call on Mr. Tancred, and tell him about this woman. By the way, Pointer, you need not mention her visit."

"By no means, sir."

So anxious was I to hear Tancred's opinion about the matter that it did not take me long to finish dressing; a most remarkable thing for me, as I usually dawdle about my bedroom for at least an hour. However this matter was too important to admit of delay, so, having hastily swallowed breakfast — another extraordinary thing for me to do—I went at once to the Temple, in search of Tancred.

What with dressing hurriedly and eating quickly, I felt most uncomfortable; and thus realizing—that this detective fever was undermining my health, I made a solemn vow to myself that if the case were not concluded speedily, I would throw it up and go abroad for a time. Either at Monte Carlo or San Remo I should be sufficiently distracted to forget this foolish desire to unravel this mystery. I would return cured, and able to take up the pleasant calm life of the days before this terrible criminal case had upset my existence.

Tancred was out when I arrived at his rooms. This hardly astonished me, for when anyone is in a hurry Fate generally throws all kinds of obstacles in his way, both to delay his aim and try his temper. Mine was bad enough already, so I accepted the absence of Tancred with resigned despair, and sat down to read the Times. Generally, I enjoy that paper, but this morning I could not keep my attention fixed enough to even read it; so, throwing it on one side, I was about to go out and take a walk when Tancred entered with such a joyous look on his face, that my ill temper vanished like mist before the sun.

"What! Major Granby," he said, shaking my hand, "I am glad to see you, major. I have much to tell you."

"And I have very serious news to tell you."

"Eh, major. Have you found out who committed the crime? Another theory, major?"

"No; but I have had an interview with Ilma Celinski."

"What, the waiting maid? Did you pay her a visit?"

"On the contrary; she paid me a visit—at midnight."

"Major! major!"

"Oh, Pointer was there in the next room; and I was very glad, as he overheard her evidence, and is prepared to swear to it."

"Did she confess to those lies she told in the court?"

"Yes; and she confessed a good deal more. Listen, Tancred; I am going to astonish you."

"Good, I like being astonished. Where is my pipe? Ah, here it is. Now, Major Granby, I am your most obedient servant."

Seeing he was thus disposed to listen, I narrated, at great length, the conversation of the previous night with Ilma Celinski. Tancred was very attentive, though he frequently interrupted me with exclamations of surprise. When I finished my story he rose to his feet and walked to and fro for some moments in deep thought, then resumed his seat with a dissatisfied frown on his face.

"That woman is such a liar that I don't know whether to believe her or not."

"I am sure she speaks the truth in this case."

"Oh, I have no doubt that she is in love with Dallas, and that he deceived her. Also, that story of the changing of the bouquets is perfectly true, but she has not told you everything."

"What else is there to tell?"

"I wish to know if that bouquet of Dallas, which she said he presented to her, contained the dynamite cartridge. It is a lie she is telling about the flowers, I am sure, for Dallas had no reason to give her that fatal bunch of flowers. No, he meant it for Mazzucata!"

"Doubtless; but very likely, knowing the temper of this Ilma Celinski, he was afraid to say so, and all the time pretended that the bouquet was for her, although he meant it for Madame Mazzucata."

"Well, there is only one way to prove the truth of the story, and that is to see Dallas at once."

"But he is at Lippinton."

"No, he isn't, major. I have no doubt in order to be rid of this girl, he lets her think he is at Lippinton, but in reality he is in town."

"How do you know?"

"Because I have seen him this morning."

"Seen Dallas!"

"Yes. After our interview with Ivan, yesterday, I wished to see what attitude Dallas was taking up, and so called at his rooms an hour ago."

"Did you speak to him personally?"

"Yes, but only for a moment, as he was not yet up. However, he promised to come here at once and have a conversation over the matter."

I rose to my feet with an ejaculation of rage.

"What is the matter, major?" asked Tancred, calmly.

"Don't you see that you have put him on his guard. He will not come here."

"Oh, yes, he will, if he is innocent."

"But I think he is guilty, and now that he knows you wish to see him, he will suspect something and run away."

"Don't be alarmed, major, he won't run far. I have a detective watching his chambers, and he cannot move a yard without being followed."

"Well, supposing he does come here, do you think that will prove his innocence."

"I don't go so far as that," replied Tancred, quickly, "but it will be strong presumptive evidence that he is not guilty."

"Or that he is on his guard, and knows he can baffle justice."

"What do you mean?"

"Why, Tancred, I don't think my meaning is hard to guess. As I told you, when Ilma found that I had deceived her in the matter of Dallas being in love with Mazzucata's sister, she withdrew all her previous statements."

"That does not matter. Her evidence was overheard by two witnesses, yourself and Pointer."

"Yes! yes! that is all right; but she said she would warn Dallas of the mistake she had made."

"She won't warn Dallas until she is satisfied he loves no one but her," responded Tancred, coolly, "and that she can't make sure of until she has a personal interview with Miss Maxwell, in which case, she will have to go to Lippinton, therefore, up till now, she cannot have called on Dallas."

"But, supposing she called at his chambers before she went to Lippinton and told him all. That would put him on his guard, and he will come here with a prepared conversation and line of defence."

"If he comes here to tell lies, I think I can prove their falsity. But as to this woman calling on him, she won't do that for two reasons. The first being that she wishes to see Miss Maxwell and know the truth; the second that she thinks Dallas is at Lippinton, as she told you last night. So, my dear major, you need have no fear that Dallas knows of that midnight visit, for by this time, Ilma Celinski is on her way to Lippinton to kill two birds with one stone, by seeing Miss Maxwell and Dallas at once."

"When she doesn't find Dallas there, she will come back to town and warn him."

"She can't; for Dallas will be here shortly, and we shall know all he has to tell before Ilma Celinski returns. Besides, when she is at Lippinton she will fall into the clutches of Melchizedek."

"He doesn't know her."

"Oh, yes, he does. He was in court and heard her evidence, which I proved to him to be a tissue of lies. When he sees her at Lippinton, he will suspect her intentions, and watch her. If he overhears her conversation with Miss Maxwell, as he assuredly will do, I wouldn't be surprised if he found out the truth without further trouble."

"Do you think Ilma Celinski knows the truth?"

"Either she or Miss Maxwell."

"Why Miss Maxwell?"

"Because I distrust Miss Maxwell. I want to know several things about Miss Maxwell."

"Such as——"

"Why was she so anxious [illegible] the [illegible] of the Black Carnation? What [illegible] she know about that particular flower? Tell me her reason [illegible] wanting so much to know."

"But, surely, Tancred, you don't suspect this poor [illegible]?"

"I don't know what to suspect. [illegible] some miracle [illegible] the truth, I do not see [illegible] to discover the real criminal."

"But, Tancred, you don't think Gilbert Tressinger will [illegible]."

(To Be Continued.)

—THE— Poultry World

CARE OF THE SETTING HEN.

The setting hen, which is used most generally for incubation purposes, should receive care and attention during the process of hatching eggs. To a great extent the care given a setting hen plays an important part on the number and condition of the chicks when hatched.

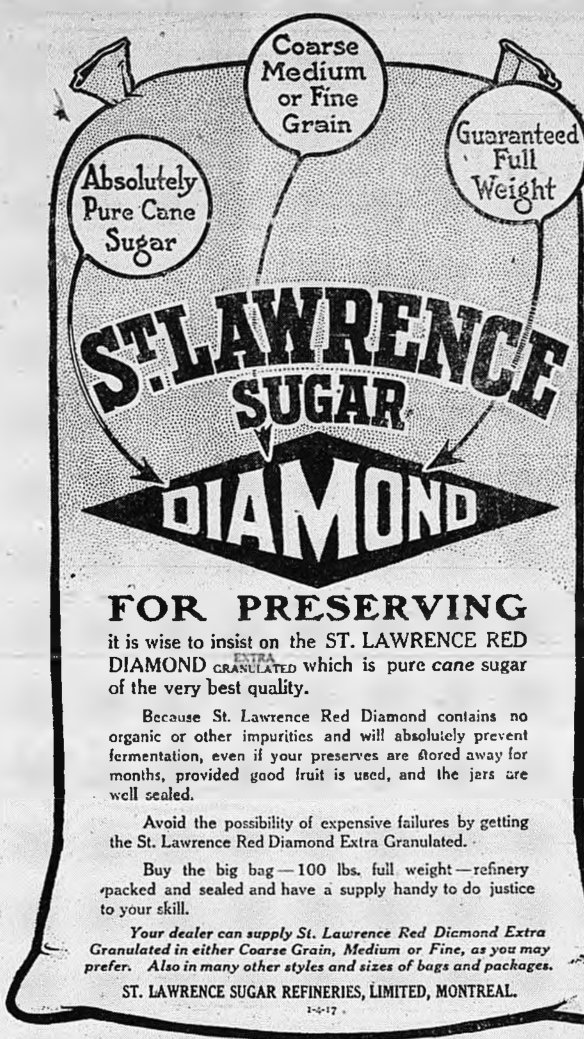
If several hens are setting in the same room see that they are kept on the nest, allowing them to come off only once a day to receive food and water, the feed to consist of corn, wheat or both. If there are any that do not desire to come off, [illegible]. Hens usually return to their nests before there is any danger of the eggs chilling, but if they do not go back in half an hour in ordinary weather they should be put on the nest. Where a large number of setters are kept in one room it is advisable to let them off in groups of from four to six at a time. The eggs and nests should be examined and washing those that are soiled; in the latter case the soiled nesting material should be removed and clean straw added. Nests containing broken eggs that the hen is allowed to set on soon become infected with mites and lice, which cause the hens to become uneasy and leave the nest, often causing the loss of valuable settings of eggs. In mite-infested nests the hen, if fastened in, will often be found standing over rather than sitting on the eggs. Many eggs that are laid in the late winter and early spring are infertile. For this reason it is advisable to set several hens at the same time. After the eggs have been under the hens from five to seven days, the time depending somewhat on the color and thickness of the shells—white shelled eggs being easier to test than those having brown shells—they should be tested, the infertile eggs and dead germs removed and the fertile eggs put back under the hen. In this way it is often possible to put all the eggs that several hens originally started to set on under fewer hens and reset the others. For example, thirty eggs are set under three hens at the same time—ten under each. At the end of the seven days, on testing the eggs from all the hens, suppose that ten are infertile, leaving twenty eggs to reset, which is done by putting them under two hens, and having the remaining hen set over again after she has set only seven days. In this way considerable time can be saved in hatching operations.

TESTING EGGS FOR FERTILITY.

An egg, whether impregnated or not, has a small grayish spot on the surface of the yolk known as the "germinal spot." As soon as a fertile egg is placed under a hen, or in an incubator, development begins. All eggs should be tested at least twice during the period of incubation, preferably on the seventh and fourteenth days, and the infertile eggs and the dead germs removed. White eggs can be tested on the fourth or fifth day, while the development in eggs having brown shells cannot be seen by the use of the ordinary egg tester until the seventh day. Dead germs soon decay and give off a bad odor if allowed to remain under the hen. Infertile eggs make good feed for young chickens. Most incubator companies furnish testing chimneys with their machines which will fit ordinary lamps. Electric or gas lamps may be used in a box with a hole slightly smaller than an egg cut in the side of the box and at the same level as the light. They may also be tested by sunlight, or daylight, using a shutter or curtain with a small hole in it for the light to shine through.

The United States Department of Agriculture recommends a home-made egg tester, or candler, made with a large shoe box, or any box that is large enough to go over a lamp, by removing the end and cutting a hole a little larger than the size of a quarter in the bottom of the box, so that when it is set over a kerosene lamp the hole in the bottom will be opposite the blaze. A hole the size of a silver dollar should be cut in the top of the box to allow the heat to escape.

The eggs are tested with the large end up, so that the size of the air cell may be seen as well as the condition of the embryo. The testing should take place in a dark room. The infertile egg when held before the small hole with the lamp lighted inside the box will look perfectly clear, the same as a fresh egg, while a fertile egg will show a small dark spot known as the embryo, with a mass of little blood veins extending in all directions, if the embryo is living. If dead, and the egg has been incubated for at least forty-six hours, the blood settles away from the embryo toward the edge of the yolk, forming in some cases an irregular circle of blood, known as a "blood ring." Eggs vary in this respect, some showing only a streak of blood. All infertile eggs should be removed at the first test. The eggs containing strong, living embryos are dark and well filled up on the fourteenth day and show a clear, sharp, distinct line of demarcation between the air cell and the growing embryo, while dead germs show only partial development and have no clear, distinct outline.



FOR PRESERVING

it is wise to insist on the ST. LAWRENCE RED DIAMOND EXTRA GRANULATED which is pure *cane* sugar of the very best quality.

Because St. Lawrence Red Diamond contains no organic or other impurities and will absolutely prevent fermentation, even if your preserves are stored away for months, provided good fruit is used, and the jars are well sealed.

Avoid the possibility of expensive failures by getting the St. Lawrence Red Diamond Extra Granulated.

Buy the big bag — 100 lbs. full weight — refinery packed and sealed and have a supply handy to do justice to your skill.

Your dealer can supply St. Lawrence Red Diamond Extra Granulated in either Coarse Grain, Medium or Fine, as you may prefer. Also in many other styles and sizes of bags and packages.

ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINERIES, LIMITED, MONTREAL.

1-4-17

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

SPECIALISTS

Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin, Kidney, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases.

Call or send history for free advice. Medicine furnished in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Consultation Free

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

25 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

Please Mention This Paper.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS OF GREAT VALUE

Mrs. J. A. Lagace, Ste. Perpetue, Que., writes:—"Baby's Own Tablets have been of great value to my child. I would strongly recommend them to other mothers." Thousands of other mothers say the same thing. They have become convinced through actual use of the Tablets that nothing can equal them in regulating the bowels and stomach, driving out constipation and indigestion; breaking up colds and simple fevers; expelling worms and curing colic. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Proved Once More in Southampton, Ont.

THAT DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURE RHEUMATISM

Harold D. Bertram Had Inflammatory Rheumatism and One Box of Dodd's Kidney Pills Cleared It Out of the System.

Southampton, Ont., [illegible] That rheumatism is caused by disordered kidneys and that Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure it is again proved by the case of Harold D. Bertram, a young man well [illegible] here. He has suffered from rheumatism for two [illegible], Dodd's Kidney Pills cured him.

"The doctor said my trouble was [illegible]," Mr. Bertram [illegible]. "My ankles and feet were [illegible], and the doctor did not [illegible] me any good. My [illegible] Dodd's Kidney Pills [illegible] of them, and I haven't been bothered since. I am clear of the rheumatism."

That Mr. Bertram's [illegible] came from his kidneys is shown by his earlier symptoms. He had stiffness in his joints, was tired and nervous and there were flashes of light before his eyes. He had a dragging sensation across the loins, was always thirsty, and felt heavy and sleepy after meals.

Rheumatism is caused by uric acid in the blood. Cured kidneys strain the uric acid out of the blood. Dodd's Kidney Pills cure the kidneys.

Solid Leather Footwear !

WE specialize in solid leather, popular styles and prices, in footwear When on the buy drop in and let us show you the values. Don't be afraid of the price "YET," for we have lots of staple lines at old-time figures.

Extra values for cash or immediate trade.

We have everything that's good in Running Shoes

Any quantity of white beans.
Butter and eggs wanted

Falconer Bros.

Men and Women

Our Stock Specially for You

¶ We have some dandy suits for men and at reasonable prices. Good fit, good material. Stylish. No need to send away. Come to us. We've been in New York and Montreal and we've bought the goods you'll want when you see them.

¶ Last week we made a special trip to the wholesalers and purchased a fine lot of Ladies' coats, dresses, skirts, waists, etc. They are now on sale and are very specially price to suit the trade of this community.

¶ The patterns and makes are the very newest. All different in some particular respect, so that the garment you choose will be, as if specially made for you.

H. KATZ,

NEXT TO NORTH END STORE

Delayed Shipments Just Arrived . . .

Now is the time to get goods that have been almost impossible to get. We have just got in delayed shipments, bought last fall at last last year's prices.

Cotton, Silk and Real Cashmere Hosiery From 15c to 60c. To-day's values 25c to $1.00

Gloves in kid, silk and mercerized lisle, and chamoise lisle. Floor coverings, linoleums and oilclothes. Get them quick, they are going fast. We cant replace them.

Bring your butter and eggs And get the great big prices

D. GEDDES & CO.

TOWN TOPICS

Donald Munro was successful in his second year university course.

Miss Biggar is home from Washington, D. C.

Gunner Alex Mann was home from Toronto over Sunday.

Mr. Hugh McLaren is auditing in Chatsworth this week.

Gunner Fraser McQuarrie was visiting his mother here.

Mrs. Ryan, of Toronto, is visiting her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Chambers.

Mrs. Wm. Forrester has returned from Meaford. Mr. McCarrel made the trip with her in his motor.

Mrs. Rideout and Miss Jessie were in Toronto last week attending graduation ceremonies.

The school board were unable to get tenders for supply of coal, the local coal dealers being unable to state prices as yet.

At a meeting of the Masonic lodge last week Mr. Gus Smith was elected secretary to fill the vacancy caused by the removal of Mr. Currier.

Wm. Brown has purchased Constable Fisher's house, and will move here shortly. Real Estate Agent D. G. Cavin had the property for sale.

Mr. John Falconer, returned Saturday after spending the winter at Montreal. He is well, and enjoyed his stay immensely.

Rev. Mr. South was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. T. Ottley over Sunday. Mr. South came up from Kitchener, where he is attending U. B. conference.

A reader asks us to print the announcement about letting your chickens bother your neighbors. He also adds that it's hard to be a christian when the other fellows hens are prowling around one's garden.

Dominion Day committee meeting Monday night at 7.30. As business of importance will be up for consideration every interested citizen in Port Elgin should attend.

Mrs. Cullen W. Brown and little daughter Helen, left on Sunday for the East, where they will spend the summer months with Mrs. Brown's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Duck.—The Calgary Herald.

Mr. John McLachlan received a message on Thursday that his nephew, Robert aged 10 years, and son of R. A. McLachlan, of LaCrosse, Wis., had died after an operation for appendicitis.

A fierce windstorm struck town on Saturday, and sent the sand flying through the streets. Rain soon followed and cleared the air. Some trees were blown over, and one or two houses had windows blown in. Much glass was broken at Mr. Mitchell's greenhouse.

Principal Aylesworth had the boys and girls busy with rakes, hoes, shovels and wheelbarrows on Friday afternoon, and the grounds were given a clean up. It is the intention to have beautiful school grounds by the planting of flowers, etc. May the staff and the pupils always have a love for the beautiful.

Sergt. Stewart Stout is in charge of the recruiting for the 32nd regiment overseas drafts, in Port Elgin district. Sergt. Stout will be in town mostly every day, and any information desired by young men enlisting will be gladly given. According to the national service cards sent in there are but seven persons in Port Elgin from 19 to 30 years of age who are single and without dependents. But perhaps all have not sent in their service cards.

The members of the Soldiers' Friend club had the Red Cross tea rooms on Saturday. They went to a good deal of trouble in decorating and cleaning up, and but for the wet afternoon they would have had a big crowd. However as it was they did well, and many persons patronized them. In the evening they served ice cream and cake. The proceeds amounted to $65.86. Ex Warden McCannel and J. C. Munro were lucky in winning the oats, while Mrs. Busby drew the potatoes.

Jamie Johnson narrowly escaped severe injuries on Thursday evening while in the doorway of the Chevrolet garage. Mr. Gideon Eby was coming in with his car, when the lad was backing out, and a collision occurred in which Jamie was knocked under the car. The only injuries he received were from the milk bottle which he carried, and which was broken, cutting his hand. It was a narrow escape. The Times in conversation with Dr. Power, one of the proprietors of the garage, said he had warned all boys from hanging around the garage, and repeatedly ordered loiterers out of the place, but the boys persisted in being near the doorway. "Where cars are coming in and out all the time, the doorway is a dangerous place for lads, and parents should warn their children about being at the garage," said the Doctor.

In the death of Mrs. H. A. Havill, which took place at her home here about 7 o'clock on Saturday evening last, an early settler of town is removed from the scene and a highly esteemed lady passes to her reward. As President of the Walkerton Humane Society since its inception fifteen years ago she exerted a great influence for good locally towards the prevention of cruelty to dumb animals. She was a woman of imposing personality, being one of the tallest and biggest women in the county and a lady of generous impulses and wide knowledge. Born in Montreal about 70 years ago, the deceased, whose maiden was Mary Lavrock, came with her parents, the late Mr. and Mrs. James Lavrock, to Port Elgin, where she was married in July, 1872, to Mr. H. A. Havill, who about two months previous had left Port Elgin to take over a stove and tinware business in Walkerton, which he successfully conducted for upwards of thirty-seven years. Few people are now residing in Walkerton who were in town when Mrs. Havill came as a young bride to take up residence here forty-five years ago. With the exception of six years, from 1884 to 1900, which she and her husband spent in Toronto, the deceased has been a citizen of this town ever since.—Walkerton Herald. Messrs. William and Duncan Falconer, of Port Elgin, nephews of deceased, attended the funeral.

UNDERWOOD NEWS

Mr. Henry Giese sold 9 head of fat cattle to Dave Wittig last Saturday for nearly $117 per head.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Coleman and family of Southampton, spent Sunday at her mother's home here, Mrs. Orford.

Mr. C. MacKay, Walkerton, was a visitor last week at Mr. J. B. Leggett's.

Mr. F. Thede was in Kitchener. Mrs. Thede, who has been taking treatment at the hospital there, is now improving slowly.

Mr. Wm. Orford is home again, very much improved in health.

Mrs. Pritchard and little son, Walkerville, are visiting at Mr. W. Sumbers.

Messrs. Andrew McArthur and Albert Inkster are among the latest purchasers of Ford cars.

We are glad to learn Mr. Dan. Brown is able to be around again, after an attack of neuritis.

BURGOYNE AND DISTRICT

The late Mrs. McTaggart, whose maiden name was Isabella Biggar, came with her people to this country about 60 years ago. Her father was engaged doing engineer work in different parts of Europe before settling in Bruce. She was a sister of late Col. Biggar, M.P.P. Two of the family, James, in Texas and Margaret in Port Elgin survive her. Fifty years ago she was married to John McTaggart and resided on the McTaggart farm continually since then. Her husband predeceased her some ten years ago. To them were born five sons and two daughters. Home ties were very dear to her and the respect and prosperity which have attended all her large family is evidence of careful and loving training while under the home roof.

The funeral took place on Friday to Port Elgin cemetery, a large number from the surrounding districts attending the service at the house, which was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Mann, Port Elgin. Deceased had reached the age of 71 years, and had been in precarious health for some time. The old farm home which held the kind mother was always a source of attraction to the boys who had gone from it, and made homes of their own in distant parts.

All of the family except Rev. Alex. of Calgary, were able to be present to take part in the last sad rites. Donald from Calgary, John from Edmonton, James from Moosejaw, Mrs. A. Miller, Saugeen Margaret and Walter at home.

Rev. McIntosh preached last Sunday. Rev. Ferguson next two Sundays.

Mr. Cobean is some better. His daughter Mrs. Piper, of Michigan is visiting at home.

The Messrs. McTaggart have returned to their homes after attending the funeral of their mother. Their railway duties were pressing. They say there is any amount of wheat in the west and in Ontario, too, piles of it in warehouses that dealers can't get a bid for. Large milling companies who have a full stock of wheat fix the price to suit their pockets, it is alleged.

GRESHAM

M. Nelson has installed a gasoline engine for pumping water.

J. G. Brown has taken a position in Harriston.

Miss Jennett Mills, of Guelph is at present visiting at her home here.

Much sympathy is given to Mr. and Mrs. Colin McGillivray, in the death of their only son Pte. Alex. who died of wounds he received at Vimy Ridge.

Howard McPhail of Kincardine is engaged with Mr. Duncan Currie, for the summer months.

Frank McLennan spent Sunday with Mr. McLean Young.

Everitt Westman, has returned home after being a year on police duty in Guelph.

Glamis

Mr. John K. McLennan, had his barn raising on Wednesday last. Everything went along nicely. Joseph Wrightson was in charge.

Miss Ray left on Saturday morning, to visit Wroxeter friends, before returning to her home in Lindsay.

Mrs. W. T. Stewart, has returned from Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Peacock and family of Meaford, motored here on Saturday, to spend the week end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. McFarlane.

Mrs. J. M. Draper, of Stratford, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. McIntosh.

Mrs. Blue returned to her home in Paisley on Saturday.

Ed. Downey has returned home from Niagara Falls.

Mrs. Joseph McCormick received official word last week that her youngest son had been wounded.

Miss Susie Thompson spent the week-end the guest of Miss Mildred McLaren of Tiverton.

Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Tufford, Mrs. Dawson, and Mrs. Lang, of Beamsville, motored here Saturday and spent the week end with Mr. and Mrs. McKeeman. Miss Jennie McKeeman returned home with them on Monday.

BULL FOR SERVICE—Polled Angus Bull for service. Terms $1.00.
J. W. Anderson

HOG FOR SERVICE—Pure bred Yorkshire. Terms $1. Apply Jos. Thede Port Elgin. 19 4tp

WOMEN WAR WORKERS

Young women can render the country real service by preparing to take positions in business offices and banks and relieve young men for war service.

Fifty thousand men will be called up very soon under the Militia Act for home defense—who will take their places in the Business offices and banks? Young women should prepare now at

NORTHERN Business College

Owen Sound, Ontario

SPRING TERM OPENS APRIL 10TH

Circulars Free.

C. A. FLEMING, F. C. A., Principal

Extraordinary Values in Men's and Boys' New Suits

The very best production of Canada's foremost clothes designers and makers are now shown here. Our clothing is known as the finest and best in town and sold here for less money than at any other store.

Men's fine blue serge suits at
$15, 16.50, 18, 20, 22.50 and $25

Men's tweed and worsted suits
$12, 13, 15, 18, 20 and $25

New Shoes

Men's and boys positively the best values on earth. Shoes are one of our hobbies and we are still offering some lines at prices away below present manufacturer's prices.

Headquarters for *Hats, Caps, and Neckwear* and everything that man or boy wears.

Come and see the new goods. It will do you good to see them It will do us good to show them to you. COME.

F. R. BARBER

MEN'S AND BOYS' COMPLETE OUTFITTERS

Wallpaper, Wallpaper

WALLPAPER at Pattison's is selling as Cheap as ever. Over 500 lines to choose from. We carry the largest and best stock in Bruce county. Call in and inspect our goods and be convinced. You can save money, by buying wall paper at Pattison's. No trouble to show goods.

All papers trimmed free of charge

Eggs taken in exchange for Wall paper . . .

Electric Vacuum Cleaner For Rent

: : J. W. Pattison : :

Furniture Dealer and Undertaker

Glamis

(Intended for last week.)

Mrs. R. J. Nesbitt, and Miss Dorothy have been visiting relatives at Holland Centre.

Miss Nora C. McNally has returned home from attending "Faculty", in Toronto.

BORN—To Corp. and Mrs. John Kitchen, on Wednesday May 9th., a son.

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. James Ferris on Sunday May 13th, a daughter.

Rev. H. E. Stillwell of Toronto, Missionary from India, held service here Monday night.

Rev. D. Allan of Hamilton, conducted Quarterly Services in F. M. church here over the week end.

Mr. Symons and Jack Forsythe, of Riverdale, visited at S. Symons for a few days.

The saw mill here has been sold to Mr. Brownscombe of Lovat. He has been removing the machinery away.

Miss Dewar of Tiverton, visited her friend Miss Flossie McLennan, over the week end.

Miss Birdie McLean has returned home from Southampton, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Bert Montgomery, and son.

Mrs. Norman and Jack McLean, attended Mrs. Lindsay's funeral North Line Kincardine Twp., on Sunday.

Mrs. C. McDermid had the misfortune to lose one of her stables by fire one evening last week.

John McKennitt's team ran away on Monday morning with a seed drill, smashing a fence, two whiffle trees and harness.

NORTH BRUCE

Mr. Irving McVittie has returned from Guelph hospital and is at the home of his parents in Southampton where he can receive the attention of Nurse McVittie. He is gaining strength and can get around with the aid of crutches, but the foot still requires dressing.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel attended service in U. B. church on Sunday.

Many were delighted to hear Rev. Mr. South preach again on Sunday.

In these times of high prices you'll find the ads interesting.

Gunner Martin Welsh was home over week-end.

Philosophy

"Nothin' 'll replace th' livery stable as a ideal loafin' place," said Ole Niles Turner this mornin', in complainin' o' th' noise an' lack o' real comfort o' th' average garage.

Next t' pickin' up a smooth dime with a boxin' glove, th' hardest thing is tryin' t' publish a 4 page paper in a 1-page town.

CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE

Stratford, Ontario

Ontario's Best Business College

Students may enter our classes at any time. Commence your courses now and be qualified for a position by Midsummer. During July and August of last year we received calls for Over 200 Office Assistants we could not supply. Our graduates are in demand. Write at once for our free catalogue.

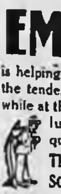
D. A. McLACHLAN, PRINCIPAL

SENSITIVE THROATS

need careful treatment from within more than they need bundling wraps during changing seasons. The pure cod liver oil in

SCOTT'S EMULSION

is helping thousands to strengthen the tender linings of their throats while at the same time it aids the lungs and improves the quality of the blood.



Throat Specialists endorse SCOTT'S EMULSION—Try It

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont. 16-13

The Port Elgin Times.

Have You Paid For The Paper You Are Reading?

47th YEAR—NO. 22 PORT ELGIN, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1917 $1.50 PER YEAR $2.00 PER YEAR TO UNITED STATES

Lieut. John R. Geddes Improving From Wounds

Word received by Mr. Alex Geddes show that his son, Flight Lieutenant John R. Geddes, was shot just over the left eye. After operating and removing the shrapnel the wound is healing. The sight is not impaired in any way. Lieut. Geddes is in England now. He was making observations with his pilot five miles into enemy territory and was at a height of 9000 feet. After the wounding the pilot made the trip back to the British lines at the rate of 120 miles an hour.

COMING EVENTS

10c. per line
No notice less than 25c

THE W. C. T. U. WILL MEET on Tuesday June 5th at 3 o'clock at the home of Mrs. Vanslyke.

VISIT RED CROSS TEA ROOM—Saturday afternoon. The G. S. C. of North Bruce, will have charge. Also cake and ice cream served in the evening. Everybody come.

SPECIAL MEETING of the Women's Institute, on Thursday afternoon, May 31st at 3 p. m. in the library. Addressed by Miss E. M. Collins, Ancaster, on "Home-Making Ideals" and "Institutes, Their Aims and Achievements". All are cordially welcome.

GARDEN PARTY—Red Cross workers of S. S. No. 3, Saugeen, at Col. Cameron's 4th, of Saugeen, Friday June 8th. A program of songs, speeches and music. Addresses by C. M. Bowman, M. P. P., J. J. Hunter, Esq., and Hugh Clark, M. P. Kincardine Pipe Band. Supper served from 6 to 8 p. m. Admission 25 and 15 cents. Rev. Dr. McDougall, Chairman. Everybody come and enjoy the evening.

Public Notice

To our customers:

We regret to inform you that, on top of our other troubles, our engine broke down last night. In consequence of this, until we have our coffer dam completed, we will not be able to supply electric current.

The Saugeen Electric Light & Power Co. Limited.

Port Elgin Liberals are requested to meet in the town hall on Tuesday evening at 8 p. m. to select delegates for convention at Tara.

Patronize our shop for meat. You know the price is right, and we are keeping it right. We are keeping open right through the summer except Monday afternoons, when I will be shipping hogs, but the shop will be open in the evening of that day. Beef and hogs are very dear, but we are selling very close. Order a day ahead. Help is scarce, and it saves cost, and the customer will get the benefit. L. Hamilton.

THE MARKETS

	May 30 1917	May 30 1916
Butter, per lb	32	24
Eggs, per doz	32	22
Hogs, per cwt	15 50	9 90
Wheat, per bus	2 25	90
Oats, per bus	1 00	40
Flour, per cwt	7 25	

CONDENSED ADVERTISING

FOUND—An axe. Apply Times office.

HOUSE TO LET—Apply to Smith Bros.

FOR SALE—Child's white enameled crib. Apply W. H. Rowlands.

HENS WANTED—We are paying good prices for live hens just now. Phone or drop a card to B. ZELKIND, Port Elgin.

UPRIGHT PIANO FOR SALE
Near Port Elgin. Will make price at a reduction and terms to suit. Address
LOUIS BLOCH,
22-4tc Owen Sound, Ont.

BLACKSMITHING

N. EIDT, Blacksmithing, horse-shoeing and general repairs. Tire-setting a specialty

MEDICAL

DR. F. H. WELLS, Office and residence on Green street, one door west of Bank of Hamilton.

W. J. CHAMBERS, M. D., L. R. C. P., L. M., Edinburgh. Office and residence "Lakeview Hall" opposite South End park Port Elgin.

DR. W. S. LAIRD, Occulist, Specialty in Nose and Throat diseases. Guarantees all his fitting of glasses. Office hours Wednesday afternoons. Next to Metropolitan Bank

DENTAL

W. P. POWER, D. D. S., Dentist, office over South End Store. Hours 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

LEGAL

W. BURGESS, LL.B., Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public &c., &c. Office, Hutton's Block. Private and other funds to loan.

UNDERTAKING

J. W. PATTISON, Funeral director and embalmer. Residence on premises. Rural phone No. 22.

Wounded and Gassed

Pte. Neil Cassidy, in a letter to his cousin, Chrissie Cassidy, says:

"I received your letter, and awfully glad to hear from you. I got wounded and gassed on May 3rd, when we were taking the town of Fresnoy, after hand to hand fighting from an hour before daybreak.

"I arrived at this hospital at Southport, England, from France for further treatment. I am doing well, but that terrible gas just eats one's lungs. We have been successful this spring, but Canada has paid dearly for it, but when you see that enemy, the low down degraded Hun, it just makes me anxious to get back at it again. They are fighting hard to save their new line, but we are breaking it gradually. Our artillery is doing great work.

"If I get through this war, I shall be glad to get back to the Peace River country again. I think I shall open up a general store, if all is well with me. I was awfully glad to hear from you. Remember me to all the old friends in the old home district.

Must Get Permit to Cross Border

Any male between 18 and 45 years must get a permit to go to the United States.

To obtain a permit it is necessary to make application on a printed form, obtainable from any postmaster or railway ticket agent. The forms must be filled out in duplicate. Formal permission to leave the country, if granted by the immigration inspector, is inscribed on the duplicate, which is then retained by the applicant, and must be kept on his person for production at the demand of any immigration official.

The information called for on the application schedules is:

Name and address, date of birth, nationality and length of residence at present address.

Names and addresses of four persons for reference as to identification.

Destination and reasons for desiring to leave Canada, expected length of absence.

Height, weight, color of eyes and hair, occupation.

Each schedule must have attached thereto a photograph that is a good likeness of the applicant.

The declarations must be signed by the applicant and sworn to by him before a notary public, justice of the peace or commissioner. Applications must be signed by a sponsor, who must be a bank manager, chief of police, clergyman or Dominion Government official, who must state how long he has known the applicant, that he recognizes the photograph as a good likeness and that he believes the statements in the information are correct.

Saugeen Liberals, Attention!

Liberals of polling sub-div. No. 2, are urged to meet on Monday, June 4th at Schoolhouse at 8 p. m.

Alex Bell, Convenor

Liberals of polling sub div. No. 4 are requested to attend a meeting at Aberdour schoolhouse on Monday, June 4th at 8 p. m.

Alex J. Lamont, Convenor.

Liberals of polling sub-div. No. 5 Saugeen, please attend a meeting at Dunblane school, on Monday June 4th, at 8 p. m., to elect delegates for Tara.

A. J. Rowand, convenor.

Saugeen Council Sanctions New Road

The Saugeen council on Saturday appointed a beat for road making and upkeep which will help to build up the summering business here.

The council agreed to accept the road given over by Mr. W. A. Mitchell which leads out on to the 6th. concession just above the lake. It is understood the town will meet this road, which will connect up with the new road at Paradise Grove. With the assistance of town and township there will soon be a good road along the summer cottages, making a block connecting with the Goderich road from the 6th, to Mill street, Port Elgin.

What is needed now is a permanent roadway from Gobles to the lake on the 6th. con. It is understood a petition will be presented to the Saugeen council to make a cement road of that few feet of soft sand, and the petition is to be backed up with a subscription of quite a few dollars, to help in the matter. There are quite a number of people in town who would be willing to help Saugeen people in this subscription, for down the 6th to the lake is one of the finest drives to be found anywhere, and that little piece of sand makes it most inconvenient to get to the lake.

Monthly Sale

Remember Auctioneer Cavin's monthly sale. Six good dining chairs, 2 cane chairs, Singer sewing machine, nearly new, sideboard, bedstead, 2 sets of bed springs, easel, all are as good as new. Micado buggy, top buggy, pneumatic tire buggy, all buggies are new, 50 feet wire-bound rubber hose, and will be sold after the cattle sale on Saturday, at 4 o'clock.

A Car Load of Cattle for Sale

Auctioneer Cavin has received instructions from Jas. E. Case, to sell by public auction on **Saturday June 2nd** a number of milch cows, 1 and 2-year-old steers and heifers and young calves. These are not Holstein cattle, but a good grade of Durham. Terms are: 6 months credit on approved joint notes, bearing 6 per cent per annum.

A CRITICAL WEEK

A critical week has just passed, but not an eventful one.

At this time last week, Premier Borden announced his conscriptive measure. It was first reported that the ages would be from 18 to 45, but a few days later the announcement was given it would be for men from 20 to 45. And there the matter dropped. The Prime Minister has apparently not developed the details, and 24 hours after the announcement the people of Quebec province were busy in opposing the measure, until now, seven days since the announcement, we have a Canada, at first, reported by the daily press as unanimous in the matter, now divided on it.

The Liberal leader has not made his announcement, and many of the younger men who are in the Liberal ranks, deplore the fact that the Liberal leader is still waiting. Premier Hearst and Mr. Rowell both favor conscription, while the Liberal Premier of Nova Scotia says: "We must remember that a coalition government exists in Britain, and that conscription was defeated in Australia, and that the United States government has called to its councils the leaders of both parties. We must first be satisfied that the volunteer system has been given a fair trial," thus intimating that he has doubts as to the necessity of conscription.

Here we have the biggest men in Canada expressing divergent views on the matter, and can it be wondered at that the general public, after a week of roaming without leadership, are not unanimous in the matter.

In Quebec some noisy demonstrations have been held against conscription. Declarations have been made that they will rebel against any such force, until to-day, no matter what any politician may send out to them in a coaxing manner, there is a determined spirit in the French Catholic province which is determined to oppose any force in the matter of going to war.

There are rumors that Premier Borden will select a new set of men for a cabinet. Political newspapers of the Liberal shade want him to make a coalition government which would include the Liberals. Meanwhile the English speaking people of Canada wonder how even that will do, especially as so few of the men who make politics their chief aim in life are capable of directing and leading the nation in a crisis like this.

Does Canada not need to-day the services of busy business men, who have no time for politics? Quebec threatens to throttle the government. Would a government of business men tolerate for a minute the plans being made there to foment trouble? Canada needs leaders to-day.

Premier Borden can relieve the tense situation by calling up some of the big men of affairs, who may be found in the agricultural, commercial and industrial life of Canada. The years of Parliamentary experience which some men have obtained has only made politicians of them, and separated them entirely from the people.

Important Meeting

The meeting of the Dominion Day committee was largely attended Monday night by the business men of the town.

The secretary was instructed to advertise for other attractions. There will be a big demonstration here, and as this is the jubilee year of confederation a special feature along that line will be developed.

As automobiles form a big part in conveying people to our big celebration, a feature of decorated autos to form a parade is being considered with liberal prizes offered. Two pipe bands, one from Kincardine and one from London may also participate as well as other features.

The Band company have been engaged to put on one of their superb programs in the evening, and their promises to be several schools in the big relay race. Kincardine has announced its intention to have a team of runners, also Port Elgin. Paisley won last year from Chesley, and while no word has been received definitely it is expected that Chesley, Paisley and Wiarton will be in the big event.

Citizens are reminded again of the meeting on Monday night in the Library at 7.30. Suggestions will be gladly received for properly acknowledging the jubilee feature, Canada being on July 1 50 years a dominion.

This is the time when all classes of citizens are needed to make the Day a success. For thirty years Port Elgin has been noted for providing a day at the lake town, where people may assemble from all parts. We have a reputation as a celebration, and in this the year of Canada's jubilee it is felt by the committee that the co-operation of every citizen should be given to make this a memorable occasion.

Advertise it in The Times.

Likes the Parcels

The girls of the Soldiers' Friend Club have been sending nice parcels to the boys at the front. This week The Times publishes a reply of thanks from Douglas Darling, as follows:

Dear Girls: Your parcel arrived today, April 21st in good shape, and it was an agreeable surprise. All the articles enclosed were very necessary to the soldier, and the candies and nuts were much enjoyed. I have been in action when it cost me a pair of socks a day. When they are saturated with mud and water, and the feet are sore, nothing but clean socks will do, and as it is almost impossible to carry them with you, we have to throw them away, unless we are near billets and can exchange them for clean ones at the baths. We are now under canvass since the last big push in which the Canadians drove Fritz back almost out of sight.

A few months and it will all be over (so we think here, ha, ha.) The weather now is fine. Spring will soon be on at home, and the bonfires will be going for the general clean-up in the old town. I often wonder how long it will take to clean up this country, straighten out all the trenches, barbed wire, dead bodies, unexploded shells, etc. You have no idea of the destruction here.

We all hope it will soon be over, and hope we'will be as fortunate as we have been, and be able to enjoy life without fear of being blown to atoms any minute."

Attend the Union Prayer-Meeting

All people in the town and countryside are asked to assemble for prayer in St. Andrew's church, Saugeen, on Friday evening at 7.30.

The gathering is intended to reach all classes, and it is hoped that many persons will lay aside their work and gather for united prayer.

Reeve Gilbert Christie will preside, and the program is given below. Those who cannot attend are asked to use the time at home in intercessory prayer for the success of the allied cause, and the speedy coming of peace.

National Anthem............
Hymn 8............
Scripture Reading............
Invocation prayer............
REV. DR. McDOUGALL
Hymn 242............
Address—"The Great Essential"............
REV. MR. MANN
Prayer............
E. M. GISCHLER
Hymn 499
Address—"Faith in God"............
REV. M. D. HALLMAN
Prayer............
MR. J. B. MUIR
Hymn 503............
Address—"Confidence and Fidelity in Christ"
REV. I. BRUBACHER
Prayer............
REV. J. J. FERGUSON
Hymn 507
Address—"National Confession, the Need of the Hour"
REV. W. S. BUCKBERROUGH
Prayer............
DR. SCANLAN
Hymn—"Rock of Ages"............

If you have a thing to sell let The Times tell the people about it.

Pte. Fred. Sees

Pte. Fred. Sees, enlisted in January 1916, with the Mechanical transport. After training for nine months in Toronto he went overseas, going to France last september attached to the first division. He is 22 years of age, and has been serving in the transport in all the big drives.

Special in Tea

100 lbs. Camp Black tea. Reg. 60c for............ 45c.
100 lbs. Hursley Black tea. Reg. 75c now............ 60c.
This won't last long at our price.
B. Hilker

News in General

There were no appeals to the Saugeen Tp. assessment this year.

The Girls Sunshine club of North Bruce will have the tea rooms this Saturday.

Orillia has 140 cases of typhoid fever which have been traced to the milk supply.

Mr. Fullerton, of Paisley is having constructed a fine summer cottage on his lot he recently bought at the lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Schultiker and sons, of the 4th. of Bruce, spent Tuesday with Mr. and Mrs. Gischler.

German aeroplanes bombed the south-east coast of England, killing 76 persons and injuring 174.

A quiet but pretty wedding was celebrated at the home of Mrs. C. McPhail, 2nd. of Bruce on Wednesday May 16th, when Miss Jessie Dell McFadyen was united in marriage to Mr. Donald McDonald of Tiverton.

Saugeen Court of Revision was adjourned early Saturday, and Assessor Clazie instructed to put all the married ladies on the list. Here's an opportunity for the ladies to get a vote quickly. Just marry a Saugeen bachelor—and there are some good fellows.

Poor old Lottie Tillotson (alias Judy Maguire) the fake returned missionary from Hawaii, who exploited half the women Societies in Ontario about a year ago, seems to have gotten in wrong with the immigration authorities on both sides of the line, and she will soon be the woman with no place to go. The American agents insist that she belongs in Ontario, while Canadian officers say she is an Ohio Buckeye.

"The telephone is the greatest luxury a man can have in his home," declared our townsman, Mr John Rowland, during a harangue on the high cost of living in the Town Hall on Thursday evening last. "People order their goods over the phone," continued the speaker, "and it takes a book keeper to charge them up and a horse and man to deliver them around. All this extra help requires money and is put on the selling price of the goods that the consumer receives." Mr. Rowlands was in London and found meat on the market there selling 2c. a pound cheaper than in Walkerton and on inquiry found that people there came and paid cash and carried home their purchases, thus dispensing with the outlay for a delivery rig and the cost of a book keeper to charge up the goods.—Walkerton Herald.

Advertise it in The Times.

The Times Appreciated In Far China

143 North Szechuen Rd
Shanghai China,
April 17,17

To the Editor of The Times:

Dear Sir:

Your interesting article on the Congregation of Queen Hill, North Bruce, was sent to me by a kind friend, and as I spent my earliest youth in that locality, I was interested in what you say as to the importance of work in rural congregations. When I was a child the Minister was Mr. A. Matheson who died not so very long ago at Mount Forest. The late Rev. Gustavus Monroe spent a summer as a student in charge of the church and made a deep impression on the young people. The adjoining congregation was once ministered to by the Rev. Malcolm McGillivray D. D. who was Moderator of the Presbyterian Church in Canada last year. At least two foreign missionaries have gone out from the Congregation, viz. Dr. Margaret McKellar of India and myself and there may be other others.

At present many of the young men have gone at the call of their country and at present we can hardly expect many to become missionaries. But I hope at the close of the war many who having fought against evil on the plains of Flanders and France will turn their attention to the great and never-ending war with evil whether at home or abroad.

The Bishop of Bristol in his recent autobiography gives three reasons why he has had such a happy life. First of these is that he was brought up in the country. Perhaps the youth of to-day do not realize their privileges, but the day is coming when they will look back at that time as the most formative and fruitful period of their lives. I should say also that one of the most vivid recollections in my youth is hearing the "Hoosier School Master" being read aloud in the columns of the "Port Elgin Free Press", where it appeared as a serial.

Yours sincerely,
Donald MacGillivray

Fruit Special For This Week at FALCONER BROS.

200 doz. sweet Sunkist oranges
30c dozen

200 fine Bahama pineapples

Choice lemons
25c per dozen

Jumbo grape fruit
10c each

Spanish onions
2 lbs for 25 cents

Choice bananas

Your Orders Solicited

Field Crop Competition Promises to be Keen

A splendid interest is being shown in the field crop competition of the North Bruce and Saugeen Agricultural society. The entries in potatoes is larger than last year, but the oats entries fall off a little.

Those entering are: Oats

J. W. Anderson, W. H. Atkinson, A. Cairns, Jas. Clazie, F. W. Elliott, Alex. Geddes, Geo. M. Jamieson, Alex Lamont J. B. Muir, W. H. McLinton, Jas. Scott, John Scott, J. T. Wallace, John Witting.

Potatoes:

John Baker, Melvin Black, D. E. Campbell, Arthur Curtis, Fruitgrowers Ltd., Wm. Greathead, J. B. Muir, Wm. McClinton, W. J. Pierson, A. B. Reinhart, Jas. A. Roach, S. Sparks, Albert Upshall.

A New Candidate

The Kincardine Reporter in advocating Mr. James Malcolm to carry the Liberal banner in North Bruce, says: "Perhaps he would not be a blind party man, but that would be to his credit, for at the present there is no room in Canada for blindly following any party. The man the Liberals want in North Bruce must be big enough, capable enough and willing to follow a right lead no matter from what quarter it eminates."

Advertise it in The Times.

BUYERS' GUIDE

RATES—Contracts for 500 lines or over in a year 3c a line; regular weekly users of liners, 5c per line casual users of liners, 10c per line Black type, count two lines for one.

Oats for sale. North End Store.

Cash for eggs. North End Store.

Boys wool and cotton Jersies at South End.

See H. Katz for bargains in women's shoes and apparel.

Just arrived, 12 varieties of Gong soup at Eaton's. Try them. Five cents.

Dyola Dyers in Black, Navy and all scarce colors, now in stock. South End.

Our fruit is the best money can buy. McMurray.

Bull Dog overalls and smocks, for good wear. North End Store.

A nourishing food is Gong soup. 5c. at Eaton's.

Over $500 worth of men's and ladies shoes to go at less than cost. H. Katz.

Men's Balbriggan and Merino underwear at the South End.

If you want choice home made ice cream, try McMurray's.

Full Stock field seeds, mangel, turnip, carrot. Rennie's. North End Store.

Neilson's chocolates—once used always used—you get them at Koebke's

Flower and Garden seeds—Rennie's and D. M. Ferry's. North End store.

Cash paid for fresh eggs and butter at McMurray's.

Seed corn to hand this week. Compton's Early, White Cap, Southern Sweet Improved Leaming. North End Store.

Try Eaton's Butcher shop for Coleman's hams and rolls.

Try Koebke for your next grocery or fruit order

The right place for men's work shirts, overalls and heavy shoes is Barber's.

Have you tried Gong's soups? They are all nice and fresh at Eaton's. Only 5c per package.

William's shoes, solid leather goods at lower prices, at South End.

Men's guaranteed suits at $16.50 in blues and fancy worsteds. Come and try them on. F. K. Barber.

Koebke sells Neilson's soldier chocolate. Send a bar to your soldier boy at the front

Just arrived, a splendid assortment of Misses and children's wash dresses. Prices 50c to $1.75 each. North End Store.

Red Cross supplies. Special prices in grey Scotch fingering yarn. South End.

Horsemen, Attention!

In the Stud Season 1917

Don Bona [illegible] A. T. R. Win race record [illegible] public trial [illegible] with the last half in [illegible] seconds. The sire of Dora Lamar [illegible] the second fastest 4 year old trotter of the world in 1916. Lady Dora [illegible] and [illegible] Don Bona Jr. 2:07 pacing and many others.

Don Bona [illegible] is the Peter The Great of Canada. He is the only sire that was ever owned [illegible] in Canada that sired a trotter with a 4 year old record of [illegible]. He made his first stud season in 1912. He is a smooth bay horse, 1200 lbs. with quality, bone, substance. Mares from a distance properly looked after. Will stand at his own stable, main street, Kincardine. Service fee $25 to insure. Write or phone for folder of full particulars.

K. McGregor [illegible] The Jay McGregor [illegible] Axtell 2.12 stallion. With quality, size, speed and bone. Service fee $1[illegible]. For all particulars apply to

L. O. Charlesworth,
Kincardine, Ont 20 4tp

Horsemen, Attention!

Kentucky Bill will make the season under Ontario stallion enrollment certificate No. 990 as follows: Will be at his own stable all week except Thursday evenings will be at McLean's Hotel stable Underwood and Saturday evenings will be at the Queen's Hotel stable Port Elgin. Terms to insure $10, payable February 1st. 1918.

J. H. Sieffert, owner, North Bruce.
21 3tc.

INDIAN DISCIPLINE.

How They Punished Their Unruly Offspring in Former Days.

My grandmother had twelve children, and one uncle undertook to teach me the art of worship. He used to lead me to the sandbanks of the Missouri River, where he would set fire to a pile of driftwood, and then, taking me by the hand, sing sacred songs to the fire and river. In the meantime he threw into them offerings of tobacco, red feathers and sometimes oak twigs. I never knew the meaning of these offerings, but I always felt that some living thing actuated both the fire and the river.

Another uncle came to visit us periodically, and every time he came my brother or I suffered at his hands. Sometimes he would rush to the spring, carrying me horizontally under his arm and would plunge my head into the water until I almost suffocated.

His common form of discipline was to let me hang by my hands on the cross poles of the wigwam until my arms ached. My body writhed before I dropped. This uncle seemed to like best to command my older brother to tie my hands and feet with a rope. Then he would order me to resist—an ordeal that would make us both cry. In the winter he would also sometimes roll us in snow naked.

The punishment of Indian children is usually in the hands of some uncle rather than the parents. Our punishments were inflicted generally because we had disobeyed grandmother, had resisted fasting, had fought some Indian boys or had cried without sufficient cause.—Southern Workman.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT on my vessel and in my family for years and for the every day ills and accidents of life I consider it has no equal. I would not start on a voyage without it, if it cost a dollar a bottle.

CAPT. F. R. DESJARDIN.
Schr. Storke, St. Andre, Kamouraska.

GOOD SOUPS.

Recipes for Making Both White and Brown.

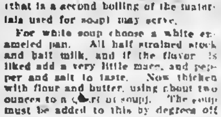
For a white soup one should use stock made from veal and chicken bones, or the water a fowl was boiled in, with some vegetable added, but mutton bone stock or mutton made of vegetables only, or second stock (that is a second boiling of the materials used for soup) may serve.

For white soup choose a white enameled pan. All half strained stock and half milk, and if the flavor is liked add a very little mace, and pepper and salt to taste. Now thicken with flour and butter, using about two ounces to a quart of soup. The soup must be added to this by degrees off the fire and stirred thoroughly to prevent lumping. This process must not be hurried. When well mixed set on the heat again to bring to the boil. Now taste, add more seasoning if required, and if possible a spoonful or two of cream. Do not boil again after adding the cream. If liked, egg yolk may be added as well or instead of cream. In a bowl beat up the egg thoroughly with a teacupful of the cooled soup and half an ounce of butter. Then add the egg mixture off the fire to the soup by degrees and stir well, and be sure the soup does not boil when or after the egg is added, or it will curdle. As a rule, however, the egg is unnecessary unless the soup is to be the meal, when the additional nourishment may be needed. Cream or egg should be added just before serving.

Thick brown soup.—For thick brown soup proceed as before using well flavored dark stock and browned flour and butter, but do not add milk, cream or egg. If the color is not good add a little meat extract, and be sure the soup is well flavored. Some tomato juice or the flavoring of curry paste stirred smooth in some of the stock and then well cooked in the soup, gives you the result.

Curry Soup or a Taste to Soup.—When using the curry it must be thoroughly cooked or it will lend a harsh, raw taste to the soup. Needless to say, this method of making curry soup is not the correct way of making mulligatawny soup.

DRS. SOPER & WHITE



SPECIALISTS
Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin, Kidney, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases.
Call or send history for free advice. Medicine furnished in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.
Consultation Free
DRS. SOPER & WHITE
25 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.
Please Mention This Paper.

No Laugh From Him.

The eminent actor and the admired playwright were in company with another man of mark. And the actor told a story in his best manner—a manner justly celebrated on two sides of the Atlantic, and regarded by himself as effective—to say the least. The playwright laughed heartily, and upon that laugh the actor, with fine professional skill, made his exit. Then the playwright observed that the other man of mark sat silent and glumly regarded the opposite wall.

"That was a good story of Judkins," the playwright said. "May I ask why you chose to confer upon it such a disinheriting countenance?"

"A good story," the other replied, explosively. "Of course it's a good story. I told that story to Judkins yesterday myself. And did he laugh? He did not. And to-day the pig-tailed pirate tells it back to me and expects me to laugh. Not much. I'll choke first."—New York Evening Post.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

HISTORIC PUNS.

When Sober English Chronicles Were Frivolous.

The English are declared to take their pleasures seriously. Perhaps they do, but on the other hand they often show an admirably gallant gayety in the face of danger, difficulty and discouraging circumstances. An abundant correspondence from the front has recently revealed, says the Youth's Companion, Tommy Atkins in the field is far from being a serious minded person much of the time; he is often as "larky" as a schoolboy, and his exuberant nonsense is frequently touched with gleams of real wit as well as humor.

But it is not British Tommies only who joke in war time. Throughout centuries of English history jokes, from sources military, literary, noble and even royal, have occasionally enlivened momentous events. Puns, the most frivolous and trivial, sometimes the most frivolous and trivial, sometimes the most disdained, of jocular efforts, attach themselves here and there, like impudent burs, to the most serious and careful chronicles. The sober historian who writes fully of the disastrous battle of Culloden, which decided the final fall of the royal house of Stuart, when he relates that the advance of Gens. Cope, Wade and Hawley was delayed by the snow filled glens and icy slopes of wild Scotland, condescends to record in a footnote that the opposing forces drew mirthful encouragement from this punning couplet:

Cope could not cope, nor Wade wade
through the snow,
Nor Hawley haul his cannon to the
foe.

When, in 1797, the fleet of Admiral Duncan was about to engage that of the Dutch Admiral de Winter, the British captains came aboard the flagship for instructions. They received them in an address of memorable brevity and point.

"Gentlemen," said Admiral Duncan, "you see a severe winter approaching. I have only to advise you to keep up a good fire."

Their enthusiastic compliance with his advice resulted in a brilliant victory.

Perhaps the briefest and wittiest of historic English puns was the Latin announcement in a single word of the conquest of Scinde, attributed to the conqueror, Sir Charles Napier:

"Peccavi!" (I have sinned.)

He Knows Just Why He Admires Them

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED MRS. MERCREDI.

She Had Been Ill Two Years and Could Find No Cure. That's Why Her Husband is Enthusiastic Over Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Fort Smith, Alberta, May 21.—(Special.)—Among all the thousands of Canadians who praise Dodd's Kidney Pills for the good they have done, there is no more fervent admirer of the great kidney remedy than Isidore Mercredi, of this place.

"Yes, it always gives me pleasure to say a good word for Dodd's Kidney Pills," Mr. Mercredi says. "My wife was sick for two years. We could not find anything to restore her to health. Then we found a pamphlet telling of several people who had been cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"My wife used just two boxes of them and she is perfectly well, to the great surprise of all our neighbors. They can tell you the same thing. I cannot recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills enough."

Dodd's Kidney Pills are the greatest of all remedies for weak, suffering women. They [illegible] the kidneys. The kidneys are the root of nine-tenths of women's ills. Strong, [illegible] kidneys mean pure clean blood all over the body. That means good health everywhere.

CARE OF THE EYES.

Frequent Short Rests Do Much to Aid Them.

The proper care of the eyes is one of the first duties of civilized man. This [illegible] rest, with [illegible] retirement.

They know, what many [illegible] do not as yet fully appreciate, that eye-strain is one of the most prolific of all present-day foes of health and efficiency. Its evil influence is [illegible] and varied diseases that [illegible] upon the eyes.

In the long ago, when our ancestors were clad in skins, dwelt in caves, and scoured the open country in search of food, the important thing was to have eyes [illegible] adapted to see at great distances.

Nature met this demand. The human eye became essentially an eye fitted for far vision.

But with the progress of civilization and particularly with the invention of printing and the development of the industrial arts, the demand for far vision lessened. It has been constantly lessening, until to-day the eye is primarily needed for tasks requiring near sight rather than far.

Fleet Foot
Shoes on the Farm
For work and play—in the middle of the day—and when on pleasure bent.

For field, farm and wagon, wear Fleet Foot Shoes. They are far cheaper than leather—light, easy, comfortable—long wearing. For every-day wear, you will find them immeasurably better than hot, heavy, expensive leather boots.

When you're out for a good time, wear WHITE "Fleet Foot" Shoes. In fact, you must wear White Shoes this summer, to be well dressed. Dealers everywhere have "Fleet Foot" Shoes, in all styles for men, women and children. 201

Unfortunately, there has not been time to make the necessary adaptation. Men still inherit from their remote ancestors far-seeing eyes.

The consequence is that eye-strain, with its resultant evils, is an ever-present danger. Many can avoid it only by wearing spectacles. All have to manage their eyes wisely if they would escape trouble.

And wise management of the eyes includes giving them frequent rests, as well as taking care to use them under lighting conditions that of themselves lessen strain.

Frequent rests do not necessarily mean long rests. If, for example, your work is of a sort to require close application of the eyes at reading, writing, designing, etc., for many hours a day, an occasional glance into distance for a few moments will relieve the strain to steady near vision.

Also, from time to time, close the eyes entirely. Let the muscles of your whole body relax. Sit limply in your chair. Dismiss all thought of the work on which you are engaged.

Or get up and walk about the room, look out of the window, poke the fire, think of nothing in especial.

Both these procedures will be found wonderfully restful to your mind. They have the additional advantage of giving your eyes a chance to rest.

If you ride in street car or railway car to and from your place of work, make these periods of travel a resting time for your eyes. Above all, do not read while travelling. The light is likely to be none too good, and the swaying of the car increases the strain of reading.

And do not sit looking steadily out of the car windows at the various objects you pass. If you do this, pain in the eyes, headache or other evidence of eye-strain will in all probability be the result.

Better far to sit with your eyes closed, or shifting their object from time to time. Remember that you ought to have them in as good condition as possible for your work. Assuredly you ought not to tire them before you begin to work.

If you have to work facing a window, wear an eyeshade. And while you ought always to work in a good light, avoid working with the sun glaring on the work at which you are looking. This, too, will rapidly tire and strain the eyes.

Should they be tired and strained, wash them with a mild solution of boric acid, and take special pains to observe the precautions already mentioned. If, despite every precaution, the feeling of strain persist, consult an oculist.

JUST A FEW DON'TS.

Good to Bear in Mind When Your Kiddies Get Sick.

The spread of scarlet fever and other contagious diseases in Chicago has caused Health Commissioner Robertson, of that city, to issue a series of "common sense don'ts." They follow:

Don't forget that you should keep a child at home and away from other children if the child is sick in any degree.

Don't fail to get a doctor and learn what is the matter with the child.

Don't forget that diphtheria antitoxin, given the first day, saves the child.

Don't wait until the second day of illness before calling a doctor.

Don't allow any one to kiss a child in any way, etc., until it is certain the illness is not the beginning of a contagious disease.

Don't forget that measles, whooping-cough, scarlet fever and diphtheria are conveyed every day because [illegible] is not followed.

Don't allow a child not feeling well to go to school, kindergarten, Sunday school, the nickel theatre, or visit with playmates. The nature of a contagious disease is rarely ever determined the first day of the attack.

Don't neglect a cold, cough, sore throat or slight rash. It may be the beginning of a contagious disease.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

THE HASTINGS DIAMOND.

It Involved a King of England in a Bribery Scandal.

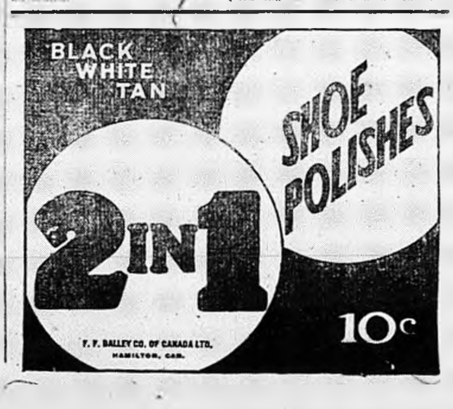
Nearly every great diamond has a history. These histories are always romantic, embodying numerous adventures, some of which are tragic.

In the history of the Hastings diamond of England is a charge of bribery against a king, George III., which gave the gentle art of caricature an opportunity such as it had never come to it before, and showed the power that caricature could wield upon a people.

At a levee of the king held on June 14, 1786, a very valuable diamond of unusual size and brilliancy was presented to George III., ostensibly as a gift from the Nizam or native ruler of Deccan, India.

At the period when this magnificent peace offering was given to the King the impeachment of Warren Hastings was attracting [illegible] in parliament, and it was current rumor that this and several lesser diamonds were the purchase price of Hastings' acquittal.

Caricatures appeared in the windows of the printshops. One represented Hastings wheeling the king to market in a wheelbarrow and saying, "What a man buys he may sell again." In another the king was exhibited kneeling, with his mouth open, and Hastings throwing diamonds into it.



AS SIMPLE AS A B C.

Loan Alphabet Issued by the War Savings Committee.

The British War Savings Committee have issued the following War Loan Alphabet:

A is for asking the nation to lend,
B is for Belgium, whose right we defend,
C is for certificates still to be sold,
D is for Do it: turn silver to gold,
E is the Exchequer which asks for our cash,
F for the French, with their wonderful dash,
G stands for German, whose gods are his guns,
H for the Hate of the Hungriest Huns,
I is for Interest earned if we lend,
J is for June and the first dividend,
K is for Kitchener, lost 'neath the foam,
L for the Loan that will bring the boys home,
M for Munitions for which we must pay,
N for the Navy, our strength and our stay,
O is for Ocean, by which Britain grips,
P is for Paper the Huns tore to strips,
Q is the Question how much will you lend?
R is for Russia, redoubtable friend,
S for our Sailors and Seas that they sail,
T for our Trust that the Truth will prevail,
U is for Unity—all must help all,
V is for Victory, now within call,
W's the War Loan that Britons must buy,
X the amount they can raise if they try,
Y is for Ypres, where men fought for us,
Z for Count Zeppelin, making a fuss.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Largest Crystal of Beryl.

It remained for a Turk, wandering far from his native land, to find the largest crystal of beryl (aquamarine) ever discovered, a long distance inland in Brazil. It was dug out at a shallow depth, transported by canoe to the coast and finally sold at Bahia, bringing the finder, it is said, $25,000. According to estimates, this crystal would furnish fully 200,000 carats of aquamarines of various sizes.

PERFECT HEALTH DUE TO THE BLOOD

NO GIRL OR WOMAN NEED BE CONSTANTLY AILING AND UNHAPPY.

Nature intended every girl and every woman to be happy, attractive, active and healthy. Yet too many of them find their lives saddened by suffering—nearly always because their blood is to blame. All those happy girls and women with colorless cheeks, dull skins and sunken, lustreless eyes, are in this condition because they have not enough blood, red blood in their veins to keep them well in the charm of health. They suffer from depressing weariness and periodical headaches. Dark lines form under their eyes, their heart palpitates violently after the slightest exertion, and they are often attacked with fainting spells. These are only a few of the miseries of bloodlessness. Nothing can secure girls and women from the inevitable decline that follows anaemia except a generous supply of new, rich, red blood, and nothing has ever proved so successful in creating red good blood as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Thousands and thousands of girls and women owe their good health and charming complexion to the use of this medicine. Here is one example of its power to cure. Miss Bertha Boucher, St. Jerome, Que., says:—"For over a year my health was steadily failing; my blood had seemed almost to have turned to water, my cheeks were pale, my lips bloodless, and the slightest exertion left me breathless. I suffered frequently from severe headaches, my appetite failed, and my friends feared I was going into consumption. I had been doctoring, but did not obtain any benefit, and finally I had to give up my work and return home. It was at this stage that a friend brought me a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and urged me to try them. By the time the box was finished I found they were helping me, and I [illegible] using the pills [illegible] completely returned, my appetite was restored, [illegible] had disappeared and I was feeling better than I had been for years. [illegible] Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial."

These pills are sold by all medicine dealers, or may be had by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

To Make Violet Water.

[illegible]

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Justifiable Adoption.

The big, flat-footed darky was up for theft.

"I caught him [illegible]," explained Officer [illegible].

"Did you?" demanded the judge.

"That's a rough word, yo Honor, sayin' I done stole hit. Now as fer de [illegible] punkin pie, hit was settin' dar on de winder ledge, abandoned, Jedge. Nobody nowhar nigh hit, Jedge. Hit was a case ob 'justifiable adoption,' brought on by de Christmas speerit."—Case and Comment.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED — PROBATIONERS TO train for nurses. Apply, Welland Hospital, St. Catharines.

WANTED—CARD ROOM HELP FOR Woolen Mill [illegible] for day and night work. For particulars, apply to the Slingsby Mfg. Company, Limited, Brantford, Ont.

WANTED—WOOLLEN MILL HELP—Napper tender, one accustomed to dressing Nappers on White and Grey Blankets and heavy Cloths. For full particulars, apply to Slingsby Mfg. Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ont.

Too Much Trouble.

Pat had seen nearly every clock in the place, but had discarded all of them as not being good enough for his purpose. The weary shopman had exhausted his whole stock except a few cuckoo clocks, so he brought these forward as a last resource, and vowed he would do his best to sell one or know the reason why.

"Do the clocks strike the hours?" asked Pat, noticing their curious shape, and half doubting their capacity to do anything.

"I'll show you what they do," said the salesman, and he set the hands of one to a few minutes to 12. When the little door flew open and the cuckoo thrust its head out, cuckooing away for dear life, Pat was thunderstruck. But when the bird disappeared he looked glum and pondered in gloomy thought for a moment.

"Well, how do you like that?" asked the salesman. "That's a staggerer for you, isn't it?"

"Faith and begorra, I should think it is," declared Pat. "It's trouble enough to remember to wind it, without having to think of feeding the bird."

Spanking Doesn't Cure!

Don't think children can be cured of bed-wetting by spanking them. The trouble is constitutional, the child cannot help it. I will send FREE to any mother my successful home treatment, with full instructions. If your children trouble you in this way, send no money, but write me to-day. My treatment is highly recommended to adults troubled with urine difficulties by day or night. Address

Mrs. M. Summers,
Box 8 WINDSOR, Ontario.

Wily Mike.

An Irishman in a town in the South was careless enough to let his priest catch him emerging from a saloon with a demijohn under his arm. The priest waited for him to come by, and said:

"Mike, what is it you have in that demijohn?"

"Whiskey, sir."

"To whom does it belong?"

"To me and me brother Pat, sir."

"Well, Mike, pour yours out and be a good man."

"I can't, Father," said Mike, "mine's on the bottom."—New York Times.

STATIST FAVORABLY IMPRESSED BY C. P. R.

In discussing the recent Canadian Pacific report, the London Statist, which is one of the most conservative financial publications in England, has a two-page article headed Canadian Pacific [illegible]. [illegible] though the volume of traffic was all that could be desired, 1916 was one of the most difficult years ever experienced. Enormous business had to be handled with a serious shortage of cars, while the cost of material was rising by leaps and bounds. Fuel and wages were increasing, and labor scarce and less efficient. Had not the road been vastly improved in recent years and its capacity greatly increased, serious congestion must have occurred, making heavy control over expenditure impossible.

The Statist alludes further to the great improvement in train and car load statistics and to the increased economy shown by the conducting transportation items. It thinks that notwithstanding the advancing costs, the net earnings and profits for 1917 can be compared favorably with those of 1916, and that there is every likelihood that the growth of the company's traffic will produce wonderful [illegible] the future as in the past.

The Food of the Future.

It is not difficult to conceive [illegible]. Science will have a hand in it [illegible] chemistry is bound to do great things [illegible].

No doubt [illegible] food in the future [illegible].

[illegible]

The right arrangement of [illegible] nitrogen, etc. [illegible].

The tobacco plant, potato plant [illegible].

For the Up-standing Man—at the front, in the trenches, on the firing line in any business, the best food to sustain energy and strength is Shredded Wheat Biscuit, the food that supplies in a digestible form the greatest amount of body-building nutriment at lowest cost. A better balanced ration than meat, or eggs, or potatoes. Two or three of these Biscuits with milk make a satisfying, nourishing breakfast that puts you in a top-notch condition for the day's work. Deliciously wholesome and nourishing for any meal with berries, or other fresh fruits. Made in Canada.

RUSSIA WILL STAND LOYAL TO THE ALLIES

French Premier Reads Message From Petrograd to the Chamber.

RUSS GRATITUDE

France Saved the Situation and Gave Them Time to Prepare.

PLAIN TALK.

Petrograd Cable.——Albert Thomas, the French Minister of Munitions, addressing a delegation of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates of Moscow, said thousands of French and British soldiers were perishing while awaiting Russia's co-operation in the east. On this co-operation, the Minister said, the soldiers had a right to count, and Russia's inaction at the front was equivalent to a separate peace.

Paris, May 22.—Parliament was reopened and the expected interpellations regarding the conduct of the war were presented in the chamber. Addressing the deputies in regard to the interpellations, Premier Ribot said:

"I recognize that the representatives of the people desire some explanations. These may be given publicly. The public, like yourselves, have the right to be informed. Secret missions must be reserved for other subjects.

"Concerning the interpellations on the last offensive it may be said there were some excessive hopes and some errors of execution, but the results obtained should be neither exaggerated nor belittled. Never have our soldiers proved more admirable.

CHANGES IN COMMAND.

"The Government has thought some changes should be made, and it has made them. It has reorganized the high command so as to relieve it of everything not concerned with military operations. The Minister of War now works in co-operation with the military committee of the chamber. I ask postponement of the discussion on this point until the work of bringing about this co-operation has been concluded.

"In reference to submarine warfare, I recognize that, while the tonnage loss has diminished, we must seek more energetic and decisive means of dealing with submarines. We will consider that situation further on Friday.

"As to the food supply, we are ready to discuss it as soon as possible, believing that the country has not been sufficiently informed."

DANGEROUS SOPHISMS.

Taking up the Russian situation, Premier Ribot said it was necessary to combat dangerous sophisms which tended to treat the restoration of 'our lost provinces' as being a question of annexation, and which also confused the question of indemnities for ravages in the invaded provinces.

"This indemnity is a contribution which is collected as a fine for wrong done," said the Premier. "It is a requirement which both law and equity demand. The same reparation should be required for all small nations which have been crushed, for Belgium, Serbia, Roumania and Montenegro.

"No conquests and no covetousness: that, in substance, is what the Russian Government declares. France replies that it would not oppress any nationality, even that of its enemies. It will call to its aid to defend the small nations, not vengeance, but justice.

"What France also wishes is a durable peace, but we do not wish military dispositions to endure, which can destroy this durable peace when once it is made. If the German people comprehend this, it would make peace easier to attain. This is the view of Russia at the moment when the United States is making preparations to enter the war. Now let Russia make her offensive, and we will be able to talk of peace, not in an equivocal manner, but openly, and this peace, if they do not ask it of us, we will impose it."

DEVELOPMENT OF REVOLUTION.

M. Ribot prefaced his references to Russia by asking for a postponement of the debate, "because of consideration to which the French Government has been invited by the Russian Government."

"We are following the development of the Russian revolution with the utmost care and sympathy," he concluded. "The eminent and courageous statesmen of Russia were surrounded for a time by influences which rendered their action difficult, but the men of intelligence who have now taken in hand the Russian Government have made declarations which give us complete satisfaction. They [illegible] that they wish a strong Government, and they desire above all to establish in the army that severe discipline which is an indispensable condition of the existence of the Russian nation."

He created intense interest by reading a telegram received from the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, which said: "Russia will never forget the elan with which France entered the war on our side and will always remember that at the moment of the present crisis in Russia's existence it was the splendid effort of the French people which attracted the enemy masses toward the west and thus permitted our Russian forces to gain time for reorganization."

Long-continued cheers greeted the reading of this telegram, after which the Premier continued:

MARCH HAND IN HAND.

"I accept for my country these words of confidence and gratitude. Yes, we march hand in hand with Russia, ever faithful. Yes, at this moment France retains on her front all those German hordes gathered from the Russian front, permitting Russia to recover herself and prepare that confraternity of arms which will demonstrate that there is no question of a separate peace.

"As to the conditions of that peace the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs has himself exposed the sophisms whereby Germany's formula of no annexation is made the pretext for Germany's holding the provinces she tore from France. She annexed these provinces, always French, until yesterday. There stands Germany, the culprit guilty of annexation. We ask simply for restitution of what belongs to us and not for annexation."

The Chamber fixed May 31st for the submarine debate and June 1st for the discussion of France's military policy and the question of delegates from France attending the International Socialist conference at Stockholm. The Chamber then proceeded to discuss the question of food supplies.

At the request of M. Ribot the interpellations on the purpose of the war and the effect of the entrance of the United States and the Russian revolution were postponed.

The Government submitted to the Chamber the estimates for the third quarter of the year, the general budget totalling 5,845,000,000 francs, and supplementary budgets totalling 1,022,000,000 francs.

The general budget shows an increase of 218,000,000 francs over the second quarter of the year, but is slightly below what was expected, enabling the Minister of Finance to state in presenting the estimates:

"For the first time since the beginning of hostilities the aggregate of Government expenses begins to show a certain tendency towards stability."

75 BLOCKS OF ATLANTA GONE

Three Thousand Homes Were Destroyed.

Atlanta, Ga. Report.—Atlanta went actively to work to-day to care for the destitute people from three thousand homes destroyed in the fire that raged yesterday afternoon and last night, throughout seventy-five blocks, and was stopped only after the dynamiting of beautiful homes on Ponce de Leon avenue. The property loss was estimated at [illegible] by Mayor Candler, who declared that his estimate was a conservative one, other estimates ran as high as 10,000,000.

Rumors of incendiarism were disposed of by Mayor Candler, who said that an investigation had failed to disclose anything to substantiate that theory.

Only one death was reported, that of a woman who died from shock, and sixty or more persons suffered minor injuries.

The fire started in a storage warehouse, and, fanned by a brisk wind, was carried to adjoining buildings. Then it swept from house to house in rapidly widening area.

Water, chemicals and dynamite used by the fire fighters of Atlanta and other cities, were ineffective until midnight, when control was gained as the blaze reached the outskirts of the city. From Edgewood avenue, near the business section, to Ponce de Leon avenue, one of the most exclusive residential districts, only a succession of standing chimneys was left.

Troops guarded the devastated area, and firemen worked vigorously to quell small blazes which still persisted.

Thousands of persons who yesterday were rated among the city's most prosperous, were refugees to-day, crowding the homes of friends, hotels and public buildings. Mayor Candler declared, however, that Atlanta would take care of the homeless, and that outside aid was unnecessary.

Besides actual relief work to-day, there was a tremendous task ahead of Atlanta in getting its scattered citizens together. Members of many families had become scattered, and some were sought for through the want ad section of the morning papers.

The burned area is roughly defined as including all that territory between Fort street, on the west and the boulevard on the east between Decatur street and Ponce de Leon avenue.

DENMARK'S MARINE LOSS.

London, Cable.—A Copenhagen despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that since the beginning of the war Denmark has lost 150 ships through submarines or mines. The destruction of the ships has been accompanied by the deaths of [illegible] Danish seamen.

PRESENTATION FROM MASONS

Kingston, Report.—The Past Grand First Principal of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Canada in the person of W. S. R. Murch, was presented with a cabinet of silver in recognition of his services in that position for two years. Henry T. Smith, of Toronto, made the presentation. Others taking part were R. Hedley, K.C., of Toronto, and Col. Ponton, Belleville. In attendance, also were Royal Arch members from all over Ontario.

Is a circular saw the opposite of a pointed aphorism?—Louisville Courier-Journal.

FRENCH TOOK STRONG POSTS

Gains Near Moronvilliers Were Important

And the German Losses Were Very Heavy.

With the French Armies on the French Front, Cable.——While the Germans were throwing masses of men against the French positions along the Chemin-des-Dames, only to suffer defeat with terrific losses, the French last night effected an attack on the Moronvilliers section and drove the Germans from some of their strongest positions. The French plans were brilliantly conceived and executed without a hitch. Their objective was most difficult, a hilly range filled with deep caverns afforded shelter to hundreds of men and machine guns, but the French infantry stormed the heights of Casque and Teton, respectively 7[illegible] and [illegible] feet in height, and carried them with a rush, while other columns captured the trenches lining the northern slopes of Mount Carnillet.

The result of these operations gives the French a commanding view on their left. The value placed on the possession of these hills is shown by the violence of the German counter-attacks in the course of the early morning, which everywhere broke down. They left more than 800 prisoners in the hands of the French, while hundreds of bodies of Germans strew the ground and lie in the cavernous shelters.

Monday night's War Office statement reads:

"The day was comparatively calm. The artillery actions were intermittent over the greater part of the front except in Champagne, where the enemy violently bombarded the positions we occupied yesterday in the region south of Moronvilliers. There was no infantry action.

"On the night of May 19-20 our aeroplanes dropped 2,200 kilos of explosives on railroads, stations and bivouacs in the region of Laon and Bethenville. On May 20 the aviation ground at Habsheim and bivouacs at Pont Faverger and Bethenville were likewise bombarded with numerous projectiles.

"The same day two German aeroplanes were brought down by our pilots, and a third by the fire of our special guns. Three other enemy machines were compelled to make a landing, having been seriously damaged."

HAD TO BUILD HUN TRENCHES

British Prisoners Compelled to Do So by Foe,

In Violation of the Agreement Made.

London, Cable.—In the House of Lords Lord Newton convicted the German Government of mendacity in their treatment of the question of employment of prisoners in the fighting zone. The Germans had given our authorities to understand they would at once withdraw British prisoners from the eastern front, but had sent 500 men there, and actually employed them in trenches. In January the Germans informed the British Government that no British prisoners were employed near the German lines on the western front, but at the beginning of April three British privates who escaped into the British lines stated several hundred British prisoners were employed within four miles of the German trenches since November, 1916. Not only that, but they had been treated in an extremely harsh and cruel way. The British Government, Lord Newton added, had demanded that the men be withdrawn. No answer had as yet been received. He hoped the Cabinet would not hesitate to take action of the most drastic character.

PROMOTER DIED SUDDENLY.

Niagara Falls, Ont., Report.—The citizens were greatly shocked when it was announced on the street this morning that M. Antoine Balzola, president and treasurer of the Niagara Spanish Aerial Car Tramway over the whirlpool, had died suddenly of heart failure at his residence at six o'clock this morning. He was the chief promoter and constructed the novel aerial car tramway over the whirlpool. His home is in Spain, and he was about [illegible] years of age.

HUNS HOLD BRAZILIAN SHIP.

London, Cable.—The German prize court at Hamburg has decided adversely on six pleas entered with it to secure the release of the Brazilian steamer Rio Pardo, which was captured by German warships Dec. 9, 1916, and taken into a German port. The Rio Pardo at the time of her capture was bound from Rotterdam for Hull, with a cargo consisting largely of provisions.

IS BRAZIL ABOUT TO TAKE STAND WITH ENTENTE AGAINST GERMANY?

President Urges Congress to Revoke Neutrality, and Latter Body is in Favor.

Rio Janeiro, Cable says—President Braz has sent a message to Congress recommending the revocation of the decree of neutrality in the war between the United States and Germany. Congress is expected to accept the recommendation by a large majority. The message declares that the order to the Brazilian authorities regarding the observance of neutrality was only intended to have effect until Congress met. It continues:

"To-day, in consideration of the fact that the United States is an integral part of the American Union, in consideration also of the traditional policy of Brazil, which has always been governed by a complete unity of view with the United States, and, finally, in consideration of the sympathies of a great majority of the Brazilian nation, the administration invites Congress to revoke the decree of neutrality."

AUSTRIANS TRY COUNTER MOVE

Attack in Trentino, but Fail, With Heavy Loss.

Daring Italian Move Across the Isonzo.

Rome Cable.—The Austrians have started a counter offensive movement in the Trentino, designed to relieve the ever-increasing Italian pressure on Trieste.

Artillery attacks were followed in some places by infantry assaults. The enemy gained a foothold in the Posina region but were driven out with heavy losses in men and supplies.

The Rome correspondent of the Times telegraphs from Italian headquarters, under date of Sunday:

"Yesterday's communique announces the withdrawal of the Italian force which crossed the Isonzo above Canale, seizing the hamlets of Loga and Bodrez. It is now possible to complete the story of this diversion, which had the effect of occupying considerable numbers of the enemy. The Italian force which crossed the river early Tuesday consisted of only two battalions. Within a few hours the bridges were destroyed by Austrian shell fire. The Italians were left with the swollen Isonzo behind them and several hundred prisoners still in their hands. The first Austrian counter attack was easily repulsed, and the prisoners transferred across the river by cable ferry, 400 in all. The little force then had to prepare for further counter-attacks, which were made in strength on Wednesday and Thursday. These attacks were thrown back with heavy losses to the enemy.

"On Tuesday I was able to have a clear view of this temporary bridgehead. It was an extraordinarily impressive sight to look at the thin line of men which were holding a two-mile front. The Austrians were completely blinded by the Italian manoeuvre, and the magnificent conduct of the picked troops who carried it out. They waited to collect further reinforcements, but the task of the Italians had been performed, and a new bridge thrown across. Their patrols had been well up the mountain beyond the bridgehead, actually reaching the summit of one important hill. They were convinced they had paved the way for an important advance, but an advance at this point was not part of the Italian plan.

"The work before our allies is still colossal. It looks as if it may be rendered much harder than need be owing to the uncertain conditions in Russia. The fighting has already been very bitter in those sections of the line where the purpose of the attack was merely demonstrative. The Austrian artillery fire is very formidable. The number of machine guns seems to have been greatly increased, but it will take a great deal to stop Cadorna and his men. The material preparations that have been made are remarkable."

APPEAL FOR HUNS.

Leading Americans Oppose Future Trade War.

New York Report.——An appeal to the Entente Allies' Governments not to make another world struggle probable by beginning an economic war upon the Central Powers as soon as the treaty of peace is signed, has been made by Jacob H. Schiff, Dr. Charles W. Eliot, George Haven Putnam, Charles S. Fairchild, and more than a score of other prominent Americans. The complete text of the appeal, which was addressed to Arthur James Balfour and Rene Viviani and their colleagues on the British and French commissions to the United States, was forwarded by the visiting commissioners, it was announced last night, to their respective Governments on May 19.

Asserting that the proposed economic war would impose on future generations burdens too great to be borne, the appeal declares that if the world is to be kept at peace, "economic peace based upon freedom of trade as well as freedom of the seas must be established and maintained."

This, it is asserted, "is the one

A LULL ALONG ITALIAN FRONT

Allies Won in Such Fighting as Occurred.

Foe Counters Failed in Two Places.

London Cable.——A noticeable diminution in the intensity of the fighting along the Isonzo front of the Austro-Italian theatre has set in. Only one attack by the Italians is reported. On the Trentino front, far to the west, the Austrians are keeping up their heavy bombardments and infantry attacks, which the military authorities in Rome consider to be attempts to divert the attention of the Italians from their offensive along the Isonzo. According to Rome all attacks in this region have been repulsed.

ITALIAN REPORT

Rome Cable.—Tuesday's War Office report said:

"On the Trentino front the enemy, notwithstanding the reverses he has suffered in the last few days, still persists in making desultory and fruitless attempts to divert the Italian general staff from its main objective. Raids were made in force last night against our advanced trenches at Gaventro Pass, Adamello, Pluberna Bridge, in the Chiese and in the Giumella Valley, at Rio Pionale. All were repulsed.

"Between Lake Garda and the Adige the enemy, after an intense and prolonged bombardment with artillery of all calibres, attacked our position on Monte Dosso Alto, southwest of Loppio Lake, and on Monte Zugna. He was driven back with heavy loss. Other local attacks which were attempted yesterday in the Posina Valley, on the Asiago plateau and in Carnia failed.

"On the Julian front, in the sector north of Gorizia, the artillery duel, already spirited, became more intense late yesterday, but was not followed by infantry action. The position which we captured on Hill 363, east of Plava, was consolidated. One gun and about thirty prisoners fell into our hands. East of Gorizia the enemy attempted repeatedly to drive us from Hill 126, south of Grazigna, but failed on account of the effective action of our artillery reserves.

"Last night one of our airships bombarded the enemy's rear lines near Vogrisca, in the Frigido Valley. It returned safely."

FRENCH CHAMBER.

Deluge of Questions re War Awaits Its Opening.

Paris Cable.——Four more have been added to the avalanche of interpellations at the reopening of Parliament to-day. Thirty-five Deputies had already announced their intention of interpellating the Government respecting various questions connected with the war. Deputy Renaudel, managing editor of Humanite, now announces his intention of interpellating regarding the effects of America's entry into the war and the Russian revolution on the French foreign policy and diplomatic conduct of the war.

Premier Ribot and War Minister Painleve appeared before the military committee of the Chamber yesterday, and gave a long exposition of the conditions under which the last offensive was carried out, and the military situation generally in this respect. It is probable that the secret session necessitated by the nature of the interpellations will not be held until after the Ministers have appeared similarly before the principal committees of the two Chambers. It may also be postponed until after the pending business is cleared, including bills dealing with war orphans, soldiers' pensions, indemnities for civil victims of the war, and for crippled soldiers, a bill fixing the method of settlement for rents unpaid since the beginning of the war, and an income tax measure, sent back from the Senate.

A motion drawn up by M. Klotz, President of the budget committee, respecting the discussion in a public sitting of the interpellations on national food supplies, will be submitted for ratification at a meeting of delegates from all groups in the House.

U-BOAT OFF MAINE COAST?

Portland, Me., Report.—It was officially made known to-day that the reported presence of a submarine off the Maine coast was being investigated by the naval stations.

A patrol scouring of these waters was ordered, following a report to the naval stations that a periscope was sighted late yesterday afternoon, and that at 6 o'clock last night a submarine was seen running awash off Machias.

On the heels of these reports came the word to-day from three fishermen that they had sighted from two different points what they believed to be a German submarine. They sighted the craft, they said, off the mouth of the Kennebec River at 5.15 this morning. When it was reported to a naval officer he furnished the Machias end of the story and confirmed press reports that an investigation was under way.

WORLD'S CROPS.

Acreage is Heavy, Outlook is Fair.

Ottawa Report.——A cablegram received by the Government to-day from the International Institute of Agriculture gives the following crop reports:

The condition of growing cereals on May 1 was good in Tunis, average in Spain, Netherlands and Algeria, mediocre in France, Great Britain, Italy and Switzerland.

Areas sown to wheat: Spain, 10,200,000 acres, or 10[illegible] per cent. of that sown in 1916 and 10[illegible] per cent. of the average of the five years, 1911-15; Switzerland, 128,000 acres, 101 per cent. of last year and 121 per cent. of average; India, 32,[illegible],000 acres, or 100 per cent. of last year and 10[illegible] per cent. of average; Algeria, 3,241,000 acres, 96 per cent. of 1916 and 92 per cent. of average.

Areas sown to rye: Spain, 1,815,000, or 100 per cent. of last year and 97 per cent. of average; Switzerland, 14,000 acres, or 105 per cent. of last year and 122 per cent. of average.

Areas sown to barley: Spain, 1,[illegible],000 acres, or 9[illegible] per cent. of last year and 112 per cent. of average; Algeria, 2,522,000 acres, or 95 per cent. of last year, and 99 per cent. of average.

Areas sown to oats: Spain, 1,416,000 acres, 112 per cent. of last year, and 167 per cent. of average; Switzerland, 111,000 acres, 108 per cent. of last year, and 122 per cent. of average; Algeria, 324,000 acres, 98 per cent. of last year, and 100 per cent. of average.

"How does Bliggins get the reputation of being such a clever man? He's always getting into some new kind of trouble." "Yes. Where he shows his cleverness is by getting out again."—Washington Star.

PRESS VIEWS FROM BRITAIN ON HOME RULE

London Morning Papers Not Confident as to Convention's Success.

UP TO IRELAND

She Must Settle Her Own Case—Ulster the Danger Point.

London Cable.—While most of the morning newspapers editorially welcome an Irish convention as a hopeful means of settling the difficulties in Ireland, none of them express confidence in its success, and none regard it absolutely certain that the convention will meet. It is pointed out that, although the speeches in Parliament showed a remarkable change in the atmosphere, and that the discussion and outlook on the whole is encouraging, the crux of the difficulty, namely, the exclusion of northern Ulster, remains.

Hope, however, is based in some quarters on the attitude of the Marquis of Lansdowne, who for many years has been an antagonist of home rule, and on the speech of Sir Edward Carson, which is regarded as a better augury than that of Sir John Lonsdale, secretary and whip of the Irish Unionist party. Satisfaction is expressed by several of the editorial writers that the settlement of the Irish question has been removed from Great Britain's hands, and that Ireland has been given the opportunity to work out its own destiny.

This satisfaction is accompanied by the earnest hope that the opportunity will be seized by the Irishmen.

The Daily Telegraph interprets the general feeling of Parliament as recognizing that the convention, if it is held, easily may fail, but it asserts that the success of it is not out of the question, and that the experiment should be made with good will.

The Daily Chronicle urges the convening at the earliest moment of the convention, saying that on the crest of the incoming tide it may be carried safely to land. The Liberal Daily News, referring to the representation in the convention not being limited to politicians, but including representatives of the social, economic and intellectual elements, says this variety of comprehensiveness contains a promise of a satisfactory issue for the situation.

The Daily Mail expressed the belief that the probabilities are the convention will meet, and adds:

"It will put Ireland very definitely on trial before the British Empire and the world, and test most thoroughly whatever capacity for constructive statesmanship she possesses."

The ultra-Conservative Morning Post says that asking Ireland to devise a plan for her own government may seem reasonable from the first view, but that it never must be forgotten that a government for Ireland is not purely an Irish question, because the security of Great Britain largely depends on Ireland, which holds a position through which every enemy who ever fought England has tried to enter.

Elaborating the view that what are fundamentals is a British question cannot be settled by Irishmen alone, this newspaper contends that the British cannot carry into effect a convention's decisions unless they do not injure the interests and security of the kingdom.

MANCHESTER GUARDIAN'S VIEWS

London special Cable—— says—The Manchester Guardian considers the Irish convention "the biggest and most serious undertaking to which Ireland has set her hand for generations, and one which must be prosecuted with the vigor and [illegible] proportionate to its moment."

The Guardian thinks the best hope for the expedient is that the English parties mean to stand aloof. The Guardian continues:

"The task before the convention is extremely difficult, as the speeches of Sir John Lonsdale and Sir Edward Carson show that fires are still burning, and that the spirit of compromise does not brood everywhere over the troubled waters."

The newspaper, however, sees solid elements of hope, and declares that the pacification of Ireland affects British strength at home and credit abroad. It concludes: "It is of high importance for the solidity and effectiveness of the [illegible] on which we can count, not only from the United States, but from our own dominions."

THE IRISH PRESS.

Dublin Cable, via London — The Irish Times, commenting on the proposed convention, says it is folly to think the normal course of Irish politics has [illegible] individual treatment for the supposedly different task of leadership. The Irish Unionists do not pretend to be hopeful of success, although they refuse to take the responsibility for refusing their share in the Government's appeal.

The Freeman's Journal says the prospects for the convention have been improved by the discussions in Parliament. Premier Lloyd George's promise to accept the decision of the convention in regard to both the character and scope of the Irish constitution gives even greater importance, and will increase enormously the [illegible], will increase enormously the force of the appeal to all genuine Nationalists.

The Irish Independent says it is idle to pretend that anything short of full colonial Home Rule will be regarded by Irishmen as a final settlement, and a final settlement is what the Government pretends to have in view.

SEED CORN

Just to hand to-day a full stock of

SEED CORN

Improved Leaming
Mammoth Southern Sweet
Early Compton
White Cap Yellow Dent

All these varieties have been proved in this district and give excellent satisfaction

Phone your order

We will keep you what you want

We pay cash for Eggs

N. McGillivray
North End Store

BANK OF HAMILTON

Established 1872.
Capital Authorized, $5,000,000
Capital Paid-up, - $3,000,000
Surplus, - - - - - $3,500,000

In the Beginning

THE primary object of the Bank was to encourage the habit of saving, especially amongst the small wage earners. The Bank of Hamilton has never lost sight of this object. The small depositor is always assured of courteous treatment. One dollar will open a savings account.

PORT ELGIN BRANCH
R. J. RANNEY, MANAGER

40-C

Can you afford to be without The Times ?

Children's

Ready-to-Wear

Garments

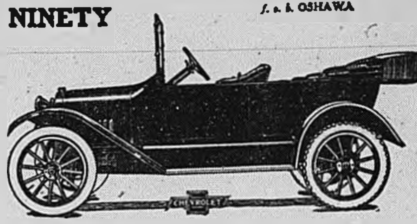
In prints, galateas, and other cotton materials, at the cost of materials only, much below to-day's values.

Children's aprons at 15c	Rompers and play suits from 40 to 75c
Childrens dresses, good styles, 40c to 50c	Womens' overal aprons and house dresses 50c to $1.25
Middies at 50 cents	

We pay Cash for Eggs.
Produce wanted.

See our big display in our north window

South End Store
N. McGillivray & Co.



The New Series CHEVROLET FOUR-NINETY

$695
f. o. b. OSHAWA

STANDARD EQUIPMENT

Valve-in-head motor.
Electric lighting and starting system.
Selective sliding gear transmission, 3 speeds forward and reverse.
Staunch frame.
New front and rear spring brackets.
New front spring suspensions.
New accelerator foot rest.
Oil indicator light equipment.
Ample road clearance.
Cantilever Springs.
Improved Upholstery.
Mohair top.
Non-skid tires on rear wheels.

THE CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED
OSHAWA, - - ONTARIO
WESTERN SERVICE AND DISTRIBUTING BRANCH : REGINA, SASK.

CHEVROLET

SOLD LOCALLY BY
POWER & COULTER,
Port Elgin

The Port Elgin Times
MEMBER OF THE CANADIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION (INC.)

E. Roy Sayles, Editor and Proprietor

ADVERTISING RATES

Farms or Real Estate for Sale 50c each insertion; Miscellaneous articles, To Rent, Wanted, Lost, Found, etc., each insertion 25c. Local Readers, Notices, etc., 10c per line per insertion, 5c each subsequent insertion. Cards of thanks 50c. Legal advertising 10 and 5c a line. Black-faced type, count 2 lines for 1. Display rates, yearly contracts, 12c per inch, 6 mos. 15c per inch. In memoriam poetry 5c per line. Professional cards $6 per year in advance.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Last week's snowstorm caught some people without wood or coal and a rather empty flour box. A few months of worry about food and fuel and not only men, but women and children will be glad to go to war.

• • •

Conscription of wealth? Yes. But, on second thought of what use will it be if the results are to be turned over to spendthrift politicians. Time enough to conscript the goods of others, when the people are assured of proper management of the returns.

• • •

Oakville is situated on the paved highway between Toronto and Hamilton, and the motor vehicle traffic between these cities is tremendous. Count was made on a certain Sunday afternoon, when it was found between 1 and 5.30, 535 automobiles and 92 motorcycles passed over the roadway. With 140 vehicles per hour speeding through the main street, the quiet Sunday must be a thing of the past in Oakville.

• • •

"The influence that is shaping public opinion in rural Canada to day is not the big newspapers, but the small country journals which publish the letters from the boys overseas. Thousands of these impressionate letters are being read daily in farms and villages, and a great force is being developed which is becoming very coherent. Having this in mind I have little fear for the future of the Empire."—Peter McArthur.

• • •

The United States has taken the better course in setting the age limit for her army from 21 years and upwards. The 21 limit provides for young men who will by that time have their trades or professions. The 18 years simply takes young men who are in the midst of trades or college courses, and after a spell of war they come back, a great majority of them maimed, and without sufficient knowledge to take up their work as journeymen and yet too old to want to begin as apprentices.

• • •

Along with hosts of newspaper friends the editor of The Times extends its sympathy to Editor McGuire, of The Orangeville Banner, who is called upon to mourn the loss of a second son Lieut. R. B. McGuire, who was killed in action in the Vimy Ridge campaign. His first son to make the supreme sacrifice Lieut. Harry B. McGuire, was killed in action a little over a year ago. A third son, Lieut. Horace McGuire, is now at the front.

• • •

There are some very estimable people who cannot understand why a newspaper should not give free space to every entertainment which is held for patriotic, benevolent and religious purposes, and are apt to think, even if they do not always say very mean things when their requests have to be refused. This misconception is due to a very prevalent belief that newspaper space costs nothing, and to a failure to realize that advertising is almost the sole source of revenue of the publisher. There is no more reason why a publisher should give away his goods, even for a worthy cause, than a hardware merchant or a grocer. His space should be dealt with by him on a business basis, and he should be left free to make his contribution in the form which he prefers, and not have others make them for him.

• • •

We now have conscription in human flesh in Canada. Premier Borden was loudly acclaimed for his action in adopting conscriptive measures, which means that certain men may no longer do as they please about enlistment. But the Premier would be just as much commended if he conscripted wheat and coal. Why not conscription in fuel and food? Is the wheat and fuel to be thought of more value than man? If men are to be forced to go to war is it out of reach of Premier Borden and his government to force those who control wheat and fuel supplies?

• • •

The Record, the only daily newspaper in Windsor, says that no city of thirty thousand or under is well-served with two dailies, and advocates that these papers should be merged, pointing out that merchants are "held up,, for advertising in two papers, and many readers taking two papers. Politics is mainly responsible for the dailies, but as the day is passing when any responsible, privately owned paper will tie itself up to any political party, so the day is approaching, hurried on by the high price of newsprint, and the fact that advertisers in small cities do not deem it necessary to advertise in two papers, will have but one daily paper. This reasoning applies as well to small towns where two weekly papers exist.

• • •

An amendment to the Noxious Weeds Act passed at the last session of the legislature makes it now obligatory upon all municipalities, both rural and urban, to appoint one or more inspectors to enforce the provisions of the Act, and further providing that such inspectors shall hold office until their successors are appointed. In 1915, there were 603 inspectors appointed, but many of these held office only for a few weeks during the months of June and July. In 1916, as a result of the amendment above mentioned, 1,303 inspectors were appointed and these inspectors are responsible at all times for the proper enforcement of the Noxious Weeds Act.

• • •

The compulsory service bill promises to give some interesting sessions to parliament. The farmers of Ontario and other provinces are not unanimous concerning conscription, and letters are pouring into their parliamentary representatives. The Liberal convention at Tara should be an interesting one. This constituency is purely an agricultural one, and as this is the first big gathering of representative Liberals the speeches of the various men who aspire to the candidacy of the riding ought to be interesting. No doubt they will all want to state their position on the big public questions, and as conscription, prohibition, and all matters pertaining to the best way to win the war are the ruling things now, the speakers will be in good shape to say something interesting.

School Fairs

The rural school fair has taken a great hold in the districts. Not only have thousands of children become deeply interested but the parents and older brothers and sisters as well. It was a great stroke of business on the part of the Department of Agriculture when the rural school fairs were introduced, and as long as it can keep the contests and the prize-winning away from the money basis they will continue to grow in interest and educational value.

One of the great features of the school fairs is the privilege of having expert judges, and the greatest feature of that judging that any boy or girl can get exact information as to why a prize was given or was not given.

It will be interesting to note the growth of the rural school fairs in the following figures:

	1915	1916
Number of fairs held	234	275
" schools included	2,391	2,629
" children taking part	48,356	60,962
Attendance of children at fairs	72,860	83,079
" " adults at fairs	64,406	178,246
Total attendance	167,266	178,246

NORTH BRUCE

Report of G. S. C. meeting at the home of Bessie Mann. 18 members present, 1 visitor, 12 pair pyjamas started, 70c collection. Next meeting at the home of Miss Pearl Nicholson.

Tiverton Women's Institute

The Fourth Annual Meeting of the Tiverton Branch of the Women's Institute was held at the home of Mrs. Wilson on Friday May 18th. The retiring president Mrs. W. A. Begg made a stirring appeal for renewed energy and enthusiasm in the work being carried on and dwelt touchingly on the loss of the District President, the late Mrs. Brown. The Secretary's report showed a satisfactory interest in the work and good financial standing was displayed. The following are the officers for the coming year: President, Mrs J. M. Bowie; Vice-President, Mrs J. Grander; Secretar-Treasur, Mrs D. A. McLaren; District Director, Mrs H. E. Steincamp; Auditors, Mrs. W. E. Brown, and Mrs [illegible] McDonald, Directors, Mrs. H. E. Steincamp, Mrs J. McIntosh, Mrs. D. J. McArthur, Representatives to District Annual Meeting, Miss Annie Patterson, Mrs Wm. Woods, Mrs J. Drummond, Miss Matheson. Several new members were added to the list.

Special Envelopes for Soldiers

The Times has printed for use of those corresponding with soldiers in England or at the front addressed envelopes making it very easy to send letters. These sell at 10 cents a parcel. Get a package and insure your letters reaching the boys.

Real Estate — Auctioneering
Life Insurance

WE have opened an office in Port Elgin, and will deal in real estate. Property bought and sold.

Auctioneering—The old-time attention given to all farmers contemplating a sale.

Life Insurance—We are agent for the New York Life Co.

D. C. Cavin : Port Elgin

Take Pictures

It's Enjoyable

WE have just received the new pocket size camera, which takes a picture nearly post card size.

See it at our store

R. C. Crawford
Drugs and Kodaks
C. P. R. ticket agent

Lots of Good

SEED CORN

At Roppel's

Very closely priced

Improved Leaming

White Cap Yellow Dent

Wisconsin No. 7

Mammoth Southern Sweet

Leave your order now before our stock goes.

Good seed corn is very scarce.

Highest price for produce

Store closes every Tuesday at 12 o'clock noon

Roppel Bros.
Rural phone, Underwood

. . Corn . .

Fodder and cob varieties, including Mammoth, Southern Sweet, Improved Leaming, North Dakota, White Flint, Compton's Early.

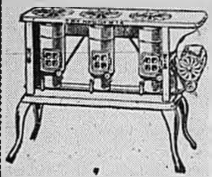
Mangels, Sugar Beets, Swede Turnips and Cowhorn turnip

Gunn's "Shur-Gain" Fertilizer for field or garden

Remember your old friend Sherwin-Williams Paints

McLAREN'S HARDWARE

The Times, as good as a letter from home. Send it to your friends.

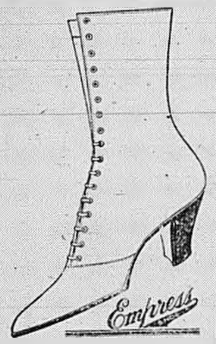


To-day there are over 2,500,000 women are using New Perfection and will verify the delicious cooking results.

The reason is the long, blue chimney.

For sale at

Thomson's Hardware Store



This shoe will be advertised from Coast to Coast in Canada as "Empress" Shoes have been for years, and each season adds newer lines and greater beauty to this well-known shoe for women. Always above the others. We are agents.

James George & Son

Alarm Clocks

Why do most people go to Busby's for alarm clocks? Because we have the best stock, also when repairs are necessary you know our reputation.

We have in stock.

Big Ben	Vigilant
Cyclone	Turnout
Vantite	Icallu
Giant Spasmodic	
Suminous Sunrise	

J. J. BUSBY,
The Quick Repair House

A Handy Thing

The handiest thing in the world is a wrist watch, and especially so in the summer weather. You'll be interested in looking at them.

Let us show you one of our fine line of clocks

Rowlands
The Jeweller

Lloyd Seaman Writes Home

In a letter to his mother at Port Arthur, Pte. Lloyd Seaman, a grandson of Robert McClure, well known here, says:

I guess you will have read in the papers all about the "spring push" long before this letter gets to you, but I don't think you realized what part your young hopeful took in it. I was picked for a party of signallers to keep up communications between the advancing infantry and the guns—a job which entailed not a little danger.

When the big day—Easter Monday—arrived, it found us waiting to go over with the first wave of the big attack. It was a new experience for me, and I could write whole books on the different emotions which in turn possessed me, but will confine myself to facts as much as possible.

The attack was to come off at daybreak (5 30 to be exact), and all night we had been waiting in an underground dugout wondering what was going to happen to us and knowing that we all couldn't come back.

It kept creeping on till 5 30 a. m. until we suddenly heard the terrific bombardment begin and knew that the strain of waiting was over. The first few minutes were awful, coming from underground to see the dead and wounded all about us, and then to creep over the parapet into a regular hell of fire.

However, we soon settled down to our job and tried to forget what was going on. We strung out our telephone wire, but before we had gone three hundred yards two of our unit—there were four of us—were shot down, wounded, and it left all the work for the two of us left. We dragged them into a shell hole and patched them up, and then we saw six Germans wandering around. We went after them with our revolvers, but they were so glad to surrender that they came running towards us with their hands up, and we made them carry back the two wounded boys.

The ground was torn and ripped up by our shell fire, and there was a raw, wet wind with rain and sleet so you can imagine how soft the ground was. It was up to the knees in most places, and I went in several times to the waist. We pushed on with the infantry, leaving some of our party (the entire party consisted of some from each unit in the brigade) at different stations along the line until finally we established the end station, consisting of ourselves, over the crest of the ridge, a distance of over two miles from the starting point.

It was a pretty lively time for us, but we accomplished what we set out to do and we received commendation from the colonel and the general. It was at a cost though, for we lost the finest officer—killed—that I ever met, a Varsity boy too. One of our linemen died from his wounds, but the other will live I think.

Two of us and the sergeant from our unit came back, and we were a pretty wretched looking little trio as we stumbled back across the mud to our dugout. When we finally landed there hungry wet and "all in," we found a fire (the warmest welcome I ever got) and best of all for each of us one letter and a big parcel from home.

We took off our clothes, made some tea and opened our parcels, all of which were packed with the same care yours always are. A strong desire to "snuffle" with the nerve tension full relaxed and all those home things before me sort of possessed me. I wonder if you ever could imagine what that parcel, or any parcel means to us out home?

I am in good health and spirits, able to dodge the shells. There is one little experience I had which eclipsed any previous to the day I went over the parapet. We were walking along behind the infantry carrying our extra reels of wire, when suddenly I realized that a sniper had a line on us. We had to just "slog along for about 150 yards listening to that rifle crack about every five seconds knowing just who it was meant for. But I guess we were under a higher guidance, for we both came through it. One bullet passed between my arm and body, another knocked my spoon out of my puttee, while a third just grazed the back of my hand which I did not notice until later. But I think I sprouted a couple of grey hairs in those five minutes.

But here I am still very much alive and in a way glad of the experience. It would cost me some nerve to volunteer for the like again, but having come through all right I am glad of it.

U. B. General Conference

The 28th general conference of the United Brethren church, was held at Kitchener May 10th to 18th. This is the first time the general conference of this church has been held in Canada, and was pronounced the most successful in the history of the church. Besides the officials of the various institutions of the church, there were present about 50 delegates (preachers) representing conferences in almost every state of the American Union from California on the west to Virginia on the east.

The reports of the conference showed marked prosperity in every line. The church can boast of a new publishing house, built within the last few years valued at $70,000, out of debt. The educational institutions will receive the special financial aid and boosting of the church during the next few years. The Sunday School and Christian Endeavor interests were also thoroughly reorganized with capable men placed at the heads who will give their time for the advancing of these interests.

An impressive service in connection with the conference was the memorial service in honor of the deceased Bishops, who died within the last quadrennium, Bishops Barnaby, Barkley and Wright, the latter being the father of Orville and Wilbur Wright, famous for their aeroplane inventions. Bishops Alwood, Hoskins and Wood were re-elected. was an inspiration to the local church at Kitchener, as well as to the Ontario conference at large.

During the conference the Women's Missionary Association sent the following resolution to Premier Borden:

Honorable Sir:—

We, the Board of Managers of the Women's Missionary Association of the church of the United Brethren in Christ representing a membership of 1926 assembled in annual session in the city of Kitchener Ontario rejoice at the passing of Provincial Prohibition as a war measure in Ontario and also the steps that the rest of the sister provinces have taken to preserve the man power of our beloved country, but realizing that while liquor is manufactured and imported these measures are not as effective as may be desired, therefore we humbly pray your honorable body to enact us Dominion wide prohibition or at least to forbid the manufacture of liquor in the prohibitive provinces and the importation of same into such provinces.

The above was signed on behalf of the Board by Miss M. Tims, President; Miss Ida G. Sellers, Rec. Sec; Mrs. J. E. Hoge, Mrs. C. Nicholson, Mrs. J. B. Bricker.

Garros, Now a Prisoner, Is Still the Greatest Airman of All Armies

WITHOUT disparaging the feats of skill and daring done by the German aviators men like Boelke, Baron von Althaus, and Lieutenant Immelmann, it may fairly be claimed that the British and French aviators are their superiors. The greatest achievement of an aviator in this war stands to the credit of a British flight officer, Lieut. Warneford, who single-handed attacked and destroyed a Zeppelin. It was as though a humming-bird destroyed an eagle. To the deep regret of the British Empire, Lieut. Warneford was accidentally killed a couple of days later when testing a new machine. Roland Garros, the famous French aviator, now a German prisoner, is one of the most daring and skilful aviators whom the war has developed, though indeed he was a famous trick flyer in days of peace. He had destroyed several aeroplanes before being forced to descend in enemy territory and surrender.

One of his exploits, which showed not only the daring of Garros, but his humanity, occurred some months ago. A new German machine, an Aviatik, was sighted approaching the French lines at terrific speed. Half a dozen flyers with their pilots dashed for their machines, but before one of them was seated they heard a whirring noise overhead, and saw Garros, first, as usual, and alone, rising for the contest. Garros flew low, keeping in the shadows. The Aviatik passed him and apparently did not notice the Frenchman. Then he suddenly rose in the rear of the German and began to circle and climb. Before he could get high enough he was spotted, and the German craft wheeled and dropped bombs, which missed Garros, who mounted higher. Then came the rattle of machine guns, and the observers could see white patches in the wings of Garros' machine where the bullets had struck. Garros did not fire. He continued to wheel round and round in a narrowing circle. The Aviatik could not pivot quickly enough to keep the range, and it, too, began to circle. At 400 yards Garros opened fire with his mitrailleuse. First the German gunner collapsed, then his pilot. The Aviatik burst into flames and dived 1,800 feet. The New York Times says "Garros circled gently to the ground and lighted 20 yards from the burning mass. As he approached it he uncovered and saluted. He stood there silent, perhaps sorrowful. As the other airmen rushed forward to the marsh yelling like Dervishes, Garros walked away. They saw tears running down his cheeks."

ROLAND GARROS.

Whole Regiment Missing.

When the war drum beat its call throughout Great Britain, among those who offered their services to their country were the eligible men employed on the Sandringham estate of King George. As a compact body they were incorporated in the Fifth Norfolk Regiment and in due time were sent to the front, their post of duty being on the Gallipoli peninsula, where the Anglo-French forces were making brave but futile efforts to force the passage of the Dardanelles. Because of the fact that the King knew all of the men from Sandringham personally he took a deep interest in the fate of the Fifth Norfolk and naturally the entire nation shared in the interest.

One day the regiment charged into a forest which was held in strong force by the Turks, and since that charge, which English writers are comparing with the charge of the 600 at Balaklava, immortalized by Tennyson, not one word has been heard of one of the number. Whether they were killed or captured is unknown. Efforts are being made in England to learn through diplomatic channels what fate befell them.

ELSINORE

The death of William J. Johnston, at Elsinore, on Saturday, removes a respected and highly esteemed resident of Arran Township. Four years ago he fell off a load of hay and had been in poor health ever since, but the immediate cause of death was the bursting of a blood vessel in his head. Deceased was 45 years of age and spent his entire life in Arran Township, and was a son of the late Joseph Johnston. He is survived by his wife and two sons. Two brothers also survive—Robert, of Arran Tp., and Joseph, Reeve of Arran Township. The funeral was held on Monday to Southampton cemetery under the auspices of the Orange Order of which deceased was a member.

County Farm Values Per Acre

Bruce	$41 94
Dufferin	40 11
Grey	41 64
Huron	64 71
Halton	55 11
Lambton	49 10
Middlesex	52 99
Oxford	60 41
Peel	52 55
Simcoe	44 44
Perth	55 02
Waterloo	56 18
Wellington	48 22

Mr. John Zent was here from Hamilton last week.

Some of us grow more generous as we grow older, but Mr. Mose Ziegler has us all topped. Some friends who went out in a car for a bag of chop were given a sack of sugar instead. Possibly Mose thought they needed sweetening.—Beacon.

ALLENFORD

A cloud of gloom was cast over Allenford on Tuesday, when it was learned that Mary Hewitson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Hewitson, had passed away. Deceased had been ill for the past five months from stomach trouble. She was born at Allenford thirty two years ago, and for many years clerked in Haskett's store. About a year ago she took a situation in a general store in Galt. She was a bright intelligent girl and beloved by a large circle of friends. For several years she acted as correspondent for The Times at Allenford, which position she filled very acceptably. She is survived by her parents and three sisters, Mrs. W. Haggerman, Humbolt Sask.; Mrs. Jas. Crow, Arran Tp., and Ava at home. The sorrowing relatives have the sympathy of the community in their bereavement.

Summer Millinery

Straw hats, Crepe hats, Also Sport hats in pique corduroy and ratine.

Also the latest styles and shades

MISS M. BAKER
Arlington Block

Algonquin Park

The Highway to Health and Happiness

No better place could be desired for a real holiday for red-blooded men and women than Algonquin Park, situate about two hundred miles north of the City of Toronto. It is an unspoiled territory of nearly two million acres, starred with beautiful lakes and intersected by winding streams. No resort in Canada can approach it in the wealth of attractions it offers to the lover of out-of-doors.

Away up in the Highlands of Ontario, two thousand feet above the level of the sea, the Park is a wonderful spot in which to renew the energies of a tired body or refresh a wearied spirit. Its tonic air filters through hundreds of square miles of pines, balsam and spruce; the days are unusually long with bright sunshine while the cool evenings are a time of enchantment. The Park is a paradise for the fisherman and canoeist; the excellence of its sport draws anglers from every part of the Dominion and from every state in the union, while the canoeist can travel for hundreds of miles in his light craft and be in a veritable kingdom of his own.

The accommodation in the park is such that the most varied tastes can be placed. There are hotels for those who want to be in the wilderness yet enjoy all the comforts that good service and social companionship can bring; there are groups of log cabin camps, comfortably furnished ideal for family parties with central lodges containing recreation and dining rooms where you may dine and find everything ready for you on your return from the tramp; or if you have planned to camp under your own canvas you may step into a canoe at one of the little railway stations, and after a short paddle find a site unmarred by the hand of man yet within easy reach of the Park outfitting stores.

Many families now go into the Park expressly for the camping, making their headquarters at the hotels long enough to get supplies and camping outfit ready for the trip. Then in canoes, and with guides or without them, they launch out into the deep woods, camping where fancy prompts.

A handsome illustrated publication telling you all about this famous park is issued by the Grand Trunk Railway and a copy can be had free on application to C. E. Horning, Union Station, Toronto, Ont.

Fred. Schnittker 6th. of Bruce, now drives a Ford.

SOCIETIES

PORT ELGIN LODGE No. 429 G.R.C., A.F. & A.M. Regular communications in the Masonic Hall, Thursday on or before full moon, at 8 p. m. Visiting brethren cordially welcomed. George Chapman, W. M.; Cyril Currier Sec'y.

DENOVO LODGE, No. 139, I.O.O.F., of Ontario, meets at 8 o'clock, p.m., every Monday in their hall in the Commercial Block. Art Harrison, N. G.; T. Rankin, Rec.-Sec.; D. Geddes, Perm Sec.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

J. A. CHAPMAN, Official Issuer of marriage licenses, Port Elgin, Ont. Office in Muir Block.

R. C. CRAWFORD, Official Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Office at Drug Store, Port Elgin.

The Farmer

with a balance in the Bank is in an easy position. He is prepared for any emergency and is able to take advantage of any opportunities offering. He can make his purchases at the most favorable terms. His seed, implements and other requirements all cost less if paid for in cash.

Open an account in our savings department and make a start towards independance.

The Bank of NovaScotia

PAID-UP CAPITAL - $ 6,500,000
RESERVE FUND - - 12,000,000
TOTAL RESOURCES over 110,000,000

PORT ELGIN BRANCH
C. Currier, Manager

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

Round trip tickets to points in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta via North Bay, Cochrane and Transcontinental Route, or via Chicago, St. Paul or Duluth, on sale each Tuesday until Oct. 30 inclusive, at low fares.

Through Tourist Sleeping Cars to WINNIPEG on above dates, leaving Toronto 10.45 p.m., no change of cars, via Transcontinental Route.

Return limit, Two months. Exclusive of date of sale. Berth reservations and full particulars at all Grand Trunk ticket offices, or write C. E. Horning, District Passenger Agent, Toronto, Ont.

J. S. Cameron, Agent, Port Elgin. Both telephones.

BY OUR BLOOD WE LIVE

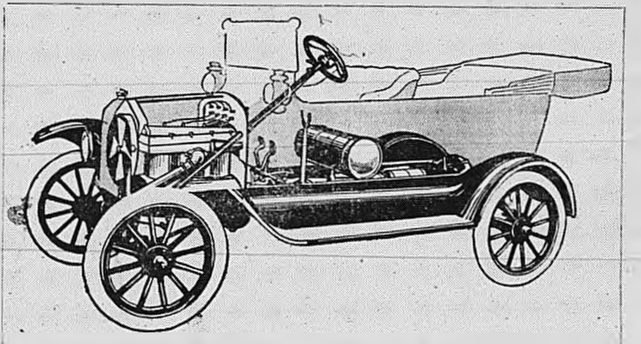
If you tire easily, are subject to cold hands or feet—if you catch colds readily or have rheumatic pains—your blood or circulation is probably at fault and you need

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF THE PUREST COD LIVER OIL

which is nature's easily-assimilated food, to increase your red corpuscles and charge the blood with life-sustaining richness. *Scott's* creates warmth to throw off colds and gives resistance to prevent sickness. *Always Insist on SCOTT'S. Every Druggist has it.*

SCOTT & BOWNE, Toronto, Ont.



Quality In The Right Place

Ford

Expensive upholstery doesn't prove that a car excels in quality. The real quality of the car is determined by its chassis—its power plant, transmission, axels, etc.

Both by laboratory tests and actual service tests, the different parts composing the Ford chasis have proven themselves superior to those used in other cars. Ford Vanadium steel has never been surpassed in quality and strength.

OVER 700
SERVICE STATIONS
IN CANADA

L. M. Sees, Agent, Port Elgin

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson X. June 3, 1917.

Jesus Betrayed and Denied.—John 18: 1-18.

Commentary.—I. Jesus in Gethsemane (vs. 1). 1. These words—The discourse and prayer, included in John 14-17. He went forth—Jesus and his disciples, except Judas, who had gone forth previously, left the upper room. Some scholars think they left the upper room before this (John 14: 31). If that is true, the now "went forth" from the city of Jerusalem. Over the brook Cedron—This is a ravine on the eastern side of the city in which a stream flows in winter, but is dry during the rest of the year. This ravine lies between Jerusalem and the Mount of Olives. A garden—This was Gethsemane, the name meaning oil press. A garden is now shown to travellers on the western slope of the Mount of Olives, which is said to be Gethsemane. In it are several very old olive trees. The claim is made that one of these is the one under which Jesus prayed. This claim is probably without foundation, but it is certain that the garden was not far from there.

II. Jesus betrayed (vs. 2-9). 2. Judas also—Judas Iscariot, the betrayer, as well as the faithful disciples of the Lord, knew the place and knew that "Jesus ofttimes resorted thither." Jesus made no effort to escape the betrayal and what followed by hiding himself or by going out of his usual course. 3. Having received a band of men—Judas had made a bargain with the Jewish leaders to betray Jesus to them for about fifteen dollars. Arrangements were made to employ a part or the whole of the Roman garrison of the castle Antonia to arrest Jesus. It was considered necessary to take more than ordinary precautions, for he whom they were to arrest was no ordinary man. There was probably a fear that an attempt would be made by his friends to resist the soldiers and a riot might follow. In the company that followed Judas were Roman soldiers, Jewish officials and chief priests. With lanterns and torches. The ordinary equipment for night duty, since the paschal full moon would not render useless. It was possible that dark woods or buildings would have to be searched.—Cam. Bib. Weapons—Swords for the soldiers and staves or clubs for the rest. 4. Knowing all things [illegible]—Jesus understood the general plan and the details of the conspiracy against him. John here declares Christ's divinity by saying that he knew all that was coming upon him. Whom seek ye—Jesus went forth to meet the company that had come to arrest him, for the hour had arrived for him to be delivered into their hands. In asking this question he would make his enemies realize what they were doing and that their great preparations for arresting him were unnecessary. It may have been also to shield his disciples by calling attention to himself. 5. Jesus of Nazareth—The reply came without any apparent hesitation. Nazareth was held in contempt and for that reason it may be that the leaders of the company were quick to answer the question that Jesus asked. Jesus saith unto them, I am he—Jesus did not in any way resist his enemies, but took a course to show that he had nothing to conceal or to fear. Judas [illegible] stood with him—The betrayer was prominent in the company that sought for Jesus and showed his despicable character by using a token of friendship to deliver him to his enemies. From Matthew's account we learn that Judas kissed Jesus effusively. Judas came later to realize his awful sin. He returned the money he had received for betraying Jesus and committed suicide, but there is no record that he repented. 6. Fell to the ground—There was a supernatural display of power that caused the crowd to go backward and fall to the ground. It showed that an armed company of soldiers and Jewish officials were powerless before Jesus of Nazareth, whom they sought to arrest. 7. Then asked he them again—The enemies of Jesus had been overcome once, but [illegible] them commit [illegible] let these go their way—Jesus would not have his disciples [illegible] the sufferings that [illegible] the point where he was [illegible] himself up to Jewish rage [illegible] his [illegible] the saying [illegible] he had given [illegible] in his prayer [illegible] Father [illegible] hour [illegible] in the [illegible] Christ [illegible] in all ages.

III. [illegible] 10. Simon Peter having a sword [illegible] the [illegible] in Luke [illegible] John alone [illegible] the disciple [illegible] the high priest [illegible] Jesus if they should [illegible] sword. Peter's [illegible] to try to defend his Master [illegible] the servant [illegible] The sword shall [illegible] The healing of [illegible] the last miracle [illegible] cup [illegible] 11. [illegible] shall I not drink it [illegible] Lord suffer [illegible] Jesus had [illegible] that the cup of suffering [illegible] him [illegible] will [illegible] to God with [illegible] his disciples [illegible].

IV. Peter's denial of Jesus (vs. 12-18). 12-14. The entire [illegible] took part in securing him. They were [illegible] with his power [illegible] being hurled to the ground, and his saying that he could [illegible] the Father and would give him more than twelve legions of angels for his defence. They took Jesus first before Annas, the father-in-law of the high priest Caiaphas, for a preliminary hearing. Caiaphas had declared to the Jews that it "was expedient that one man should die for the people" (v. 14). 15. Simon Peter followed Jesus—The eleven disciples had forsaken Jesus and fled when he was arrested, but Peter and "another disciple," almost certainly John, followed Jesus to the palace of the high priest and went into the palace, but Peter remained outside. 16. Brought in Peter—The description here is minute and indicates that the writer of the narrative was a witness of what was done. John was interested in his fellow disciple and made use of his acquaintance with the high priest to favor him. Peter, in common with the other disciples, had been quick to forsake Jesus, but he was quick to come back to see what would be done with him. 17. The damsel that kept the door—The one to whom John spoke, requesting her to admit Peter. Art not thou also one of this man's disciples—This question came with suddenness and directness to Peter. The young woman recognized him as one of the disciples of Jesus and in her contemptuous question accused him. He saith, I am not—John had hurried on to the room where Christ was being examined; as at the cross (John 19: 26) he kept close to the Master; and in neither case was he molested. Peter, who "followed afar off," and that more out of curiosity "to see the end" (Matt. 26: 58) than out of love, encountered temptation and fell.—Cam. Bib. 18. Peter mingled with the servants and officers who were warming themselves about some burning coals, thus hoping to escape observation.

Questions.—What words had Jesus just spoken? Where was Cedron? Where was Gethsemane? Give the meaning of the name. Why did Jesus go there? Who came with Judas to arrest Jesus? Describe the betrayal. How did Jesus show his power? What request did Jesus make for the disciples? What rash act did Peter commit? To whom was Jesus taken? Give an account of Peter's denial.

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Love wounded.

I. When Judas proved to be a traitor.

II. When Peter denied discipleship.

I. When Judas proved to be a traitor. The "decisive hour" came when Jesus passed over the brook Kidron. He was under the guidance of perfect wisdom. He alone comprehended the nature of the crisis in the moral history of mankind. All his approaching agonies were simultaneously present to his mind. He was ignorant of what was coming. He had mentally gone through all the events of the coming hours. With him there was absolute knowledge that he was in harmony with the will of God. The "cup" was prepared in the Father's wisdom, appointed in the Father's love, designed for the Father's own, accepted for the Father's sake. The "cup" included all the bitterness of suffering, the agony of body involved in the crucifixion, the mental distress involved in his betrayal, denial and desertion, in the apparent success of his enemies' plot, and in the fickleness and ingratitude of his countrymen, the anguish of soul-conquest upon his consciousness of the world's sin, its estrangement from God, and the burden of his sacrifice. When the event of this lesson took place, Jesus was in the garden of Gethsemane, where he had passed "his agony." He was about to endure the indignities of the trial and the anguish of the cross. His thoughts were not of himself, but of his disciples. Knowing the danger to which they were exposed and the weakness which still characterized them, he was concerned on their behalf, that they should not be exposed to a trial which they were not then able to bear. His disciples would die as witnesses, he knew, but they were not ready spiritually for that, therefore Jesus cast around them the shield of his protection for the time in order that their weakness might have time to change into strength. It was necessary for the purpose of Christ's kingdom that the apostles should be spared. Jesus advanced to the spot where Judas had planned to betray him, with no trace of fear, agitation or weakness, as calm as though he had an appointment to meet him there. The kiss of Judas was unnecessary for Jesus introduced himself to the men who sought him. Until he had explained his real position, Judas had no power to capture him. Jesus revealed himself to the men who were hired to shed his blood.

II. When Peter denied discipleship. Peter, indignant at his Lord's betrayal and arrest, impulsive in his nature and impetuous in his action, seeing his Master in danger, drew his sword and [illegible] it. His act was directly opposed to the precept of his Master. Jesus [illegible] and [illegible] the use of carnal [illegible] in His [illegible] Peter was [illegible] for him [illegible] to protect Him. He not [illegible] of love, zeal, faith and sincerity. To follow, as Peter did, Christ who was being led by Roman soldiers to a mock trial and who in a few hours would suffer a terrible death by crucifixion, revealed bravery of heart of no small degree. Strange to say, Peter was unprepared for his faint-heartedness in the time of trial and danger. His introduction into the court of the high priest by John brought him into dangerous association with Christ's enemies, where he was recognized by those who had seen him in Gethsemane and who knew of his assault upon Malchus. There was a combination of fear and presumption in Peter's presence among Christ's enemies. It was the sincerity and strength of Peter's love which impelled him to follow Jesus when his companions fled without [illegible] which had secured Peter's conduct, when he was thrown off his guard, was in strong contrast to his former confidence. The vanity of violence was followed by the folly of fear in his vain attempt to conceal his connection with Jesus. He attempted to secure personal safety at any cost. The disciple disowned his Master, the servant, his Lord. The difference between Judas and Peter, between betrayal and denial, lay in the purpose of heart. Judas pursued knowingly a criminal course. Peter through sudden fear thought only of self-preservation without disloyalty of purpose.—T. R. A.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dairy Produce—		
Butter, choice dairy	$0 42	$0 45
Eggs, new-laid, doz.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cheese, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., fancy, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressed Poultry—		
Turkeys, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fowl, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ducks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chickens, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fruits—		
Apples, bbl.	4 00	6 00
Do., 6-qt. bkt.	0 40	[illegible]
Do., 11-qt. bkt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rhubarb, bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vegetables—		
Asparagus, Can., bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beans, new, small measure	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beets, new, bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cucumbers, each	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carrots, per bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., new, bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Celery, doz. bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cauliflower, each	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cabbage, each	[illegible]	[illegible]
Horseradish, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leeks, bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lettuce, doz. bchs., small	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., doz. bchs., large	[illegible]	[illegible]
Onions, bundle	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., 11-qt. bkt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., Bermuda, box	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potatoes, per bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., per peck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., Irish cobbler, per bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Radishes, per bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spinach, new, peck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sage, bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Savory, bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Turnips, bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., per peck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., new, bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]

MEATS WHOLESALE.

Beef, forequarters	$15 00	[illegible]
Do., hindquarters	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carcases, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., common	[illegible]	[illegible]
Veals, common	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., medium	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., prime	[illegible]	[illegible]
Heavy hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shop hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mutton, light	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., heavy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lambs, yearling	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spring lambs, each	[illegible]	[illegible]

TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS.

Export cattle, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butcher cattle, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. do. medium	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. do. common	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butcher cows, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. do. medium	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. do. canners	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. bulls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feeding steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stockers, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. light	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milkers, choice, each	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, ewes	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bucks and culls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lambs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs, fed and watered	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calves	[illegible]	[illegible]

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
Oct.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats—				
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flax—				
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis.—Wheat—May, [illegible]; July, [illegible]. Cash—No. 1 hard, [illegible]; No. 1 Northern, [illegible]; No. 2 Northern, [illegible]. Corn—No. 3 yellow, [illegible]. Oats—No. 3 white, [illegible]. Flour—Unchanged. Bran, [illegible].

CHEESE MARKETS.

Utica, N. Y.—Last week's price and a [illegible] featured trading at a session of the Utica Dairy Board of Trade. Butter held at the same figure [illegible] boxes all sold at [illegible].

[illegible], N. Y.—A slight increase in the price of cheese developed at the Little Falls dairy board of trade today. Sales were [illegible] boxes at [illegible].

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts [illegible].		
Market steady.		
Beeves	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stockers and feeders	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cows and heifers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calves	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs, receipts [illegible].		
Market steady.		
Light	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mixed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Heavy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rough	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pigs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bulk of sales	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, receipts [illegible].		
Market steady.		
Wethers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lambs, native	[illegible]	[illegible]

THE RURAL PROBLEM.

"What I think is the greatest rural problem is the abnormal drifting of young men from the country to the city. We must keep a more liberal percentage of our young people on the land if we are to make good. In reading up Roman history, I find the old writers lamenting the fact that the people were leaving the vineyards, and flocking to the cities, and Rome fell."

With these words Prof. E. A. Howes, Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture, University of Alberta, introduced his remarks on the rural problem of keeping the young men, and young women, on the farm, in his address before the convention of the Western Canada Irrigation Association at Kamloops, B. C.

"The only [illegible] is to [illegible] farm [illegible] conditions and surroundings. There is room for great improvement in the home conditions. Making the homes [illegible] has a great deal to do with holding the young people there.

"Another difficulty is the scant [illegible] that the boy gets when [illegible]. That is why we want particularly rural education in the public schools, in order that the boy may see that the occupation of the farmer is more [illegible] other profession. Agricultural education should have a place [illegible] it is going to [illegible] the right [illegible] of the public schools [illegible]. Then [illegible] can be recognized as a permanent industry in Western Canada.

"The last year or two [illegible] permanent improvement in [illegible] conditions [illegible]. There is no doubt that the [illegible] of the farm [illegible] the high prices for all farm products is having the effect in checking the movement to the cities. But prosperous conditions on the farm may bring about prosperous conditions in the cities, and the tendency is for the movement to again set in cityward.

The relation of agricultural education to this problem will again be discussed at the forthcoming convention of the Western Canada Irrigation Association, to be held at Maple Creek, Saskatchewan, August 1st to 3rd next.

HOW TO OBTAIN A BUMPER CROP OF POTATOES

Potatoes Yield More Actual Food Per Acre Than Any Other Crop—Seed From Immature Potatoes Gives Best Results—Plant Early and Control Insects and Disease by Spraying.

The price potatoes are selling for at the present time is an inducement for many people who have never grown potatoes before to grow them this year. Potatoes on the Toronto market at the present time are selling for about the same price per pound as wheat. Although prices next fall will certainly not be as high as they are now ($4 per bag in Toronto), they will certainly be high enough to give a good profit if they have been grown properly. Quite apart from the profit, it is a matter of patriotic duty to make the soil produce as much food per acre as possible, and in no way can this be done more effectively than by growing potatoes.

Ireland, which through misgovernment and the unsupportable burden of landlordism, has until comparatively recently been a country composed of poor men and potatoes have always been the staple crop. The peasants have had to economize, and found through experience that potatoes would produce more actual food per acre than any other crop that could be grown in their country. A good way to compare foods is by the amount of starch or its equivalent they contain. A fairly good crop of potatoes would be 250 bushels, and of wheat 30 bushels per acre. 250 bushels of potatoes is equivalent to 15,000 pounds, which contains 2,850 pounds of starch. 30 bushels of wheat is equivalent to 1,800 pounds, which contain 1,282.4 pounds of starch or its equivalent. We thus see that an acre of potatoes will produce more than twice as much food as an acre of wheat.

In growing potatoes great care must be taken in selecting the seed. The best way to do is to select the seed from the hills as the potatoes are harvested, choosing potatoes from hills which produce the greatest number of marketable potatoes. If this cannot be done the potatoes should be of a variety that is a high yielder and from a strain that is known to have yielded well in the last few years. Some good yielding early varieties are Extra Early Eureka, Early Ohio, Irish Cobbler and Rochester Rose. Good medium or late varieties are Davies' Warrior, Empire State, Rural New Yorker No. 2, Carman No. 1, Gold Coin, Green Mountain and Wee MacGregor.

CHANGE OF SEED.

The question is often asked, "Is a change of seed advisable?" The answer is "No," if the variety is vigorous and yielding well, but it sometimes happens that through disease and a succession of bad seasons that the strain becomes weakened in vitality and yield constantly decreases. Under these circumstances a change of seed is advisable.

Potatoes which are immature when dug will usually give better crops the following year than potatoes which have been prematurely ripened by the dry weather, or even that are well ripened normally. It pays, therefore, to buy seed potatoes from sections that are cooler and have a shorter growing season than the district in which they are to be planted. For this reason seed potatoes from northern Ontario should give better results in the southern part of the province than those imported from the United States.

It is, of course, necessary to use only clean potatoes. Some varieties of potatoes are less susceptible to rot than others. Varieties that are comparatively free from rot are Extra Early Eureka, Stray Beauty, Irish Cobbler, Early Ohio, Davies' Warrior, American Wonder and Delaware.

When potatoes are affected with "Little Potato" disease, or Potato Scab, they should be disinfected before planting. They should be soaked for two hours in a solution made by adding one pound of formalin to thirty gallons of water. Experiments have showed that whole potatoes, also, used as sets give better results than cut pieces, but the extra yield is not sufficient to pay for the extra expense of the seed. The sets used should weigh about one ounce, and have three eyes. When it is desired to get an extra early crop of potatoes to catch the early market, the potatoes are sometimes sprouted before planting. Medium sized potatoes are selected before they have begun to sprout, and placed in single layers in shallow boxes or trays with the seed end up. The boxes are then put in a bright, airy, cool place, where the temperature is low enough to prevent sprouting. After a few days the potatoes will turn green and the skin become tougher. The potatoes are now given a little more heat, but still kept in a bright place. From the seed end will now develop two or three strong sprouts. The idea of exposing the potatoes at first is to toughen the skin, most of the eyes will not then develop sprouts, and practically the whole strength of the potato is concentrated on the few sprouts at the end. This is what is desired, for the fewer the sprouts there are the larger the proportion of marketable potatoes. If the potatoes are given plenty of light and the place where they are kept is fairly cool the sprouts will become very strongly attached to the tuber and will not be broken off unless very carelessly handled. Tubers will develop more quickly from sprouts made slowly in a bright, cool place than from sprouts which have grown rapidly in a dark place, and the yield will be heavier. The sprouts should be about two inches long at time of planting.

Most crops do best when the seed bed is firm and compact, but potatoes grow best when the soil is somewhat loose. In loose soil the tubers will be smooth and shapely. On the other hand, if the soil is firm, potatoes are usually misshapen and not so attractive looking. A rich, deep, friable, warm sandy loam soil is therefore to be preferred, but potatoes can be grown successfully on a variety of soils. As a rule the land should be plowed in the spring rather than the fall, but if the soil is fairly heavy fall plowing may be preferable, because the frost may help to loosen up the soil particles. Potatoes should follow clover if possible. The manure should be applied in the fall on the clover sod. If the manure is well rotted, however, equally good results will be obtained by applying it in the spring. Applications of 15 to 20 tons per acre of manure will be profitable, but under no circumstances should long strawy manure be applied in the spring or the soil may become too loose and dry out too quickly. The manure should not be applied in the drills with the sets, as it tends to develop scab.

FERTILIZER REQUIREMENTS

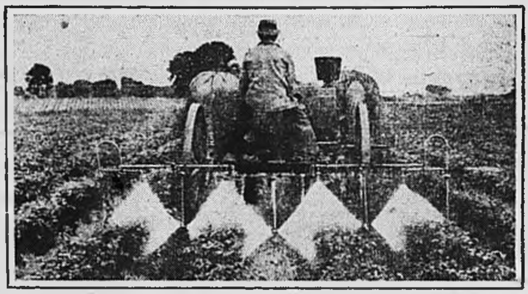
When potatoes are grown extensively artificial fertilizers are usually applied to supplement the barnyard manure. Potatoes require a potassic fertilizer like all other starch-making plants, but owing to the high price of potash at the present time it will not pay to use it and the barnyard manure should be depended on to supply the potash required. 400 or 500 pounds of acid phosphate per acre will probably be profitable and if early potatoes are grown a top dressing of 100 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre may be given after the plants are up a few inches. Alkaline fertilizers such as wood ashes, cyanamide and basic slag should be avoided, as they, like barnyard manure, tend to induce scab.

Potatoes should be planted as early as possible, but they must not be planted too early, or the young vines may be nipped with frost. A safe rule is to plant a week before the last frost is likely to occur. In most localities in Ontario May 15 is about the right time to plant the main crop of potatoes. With early potatoes, however, chances are taken, and they are planted several weeks before this. Early potatoes should be planted more shallow than late potatoes. At the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, it was found that planting one inch deep gave best results, but as a rule they should be planted four or five inches deep. The trouble when they are planted too shallow is that they are very liable to be pulled out when the land is harrowed after the potatoes are planted. The rows should be about 2½ feet apart.

After the potatoes are planted the land should be rolled and then harrowed once or twice before the plants appear above the ground. This will do away with much weeding and cultivating that would otherwise be required later on.

Level cultivation in some cases will give better results than ridging or hilling. In most climates or where there is not much danger of drought during the summer months ridging will give the better results, but if the soil is loose and there is danger of its drying out level cultivation should be practised.

Potatoes are attacked by several insects and fungus diseases. Fortunately destructive as these are, the methods for keeping them in control are comparatively simple, as most of them can be controlled by the same means. Insects such as the Colorado Potato beetle and the Flea Beetle can be killed by spraying or dusting the plants with arsenate of lead or Paris Green. Arsenate of lead sticks to the foliage better than Paris green, but the latter kills more quickly. A mixture of [illegible] ounces of Paris Green and 1½ pounds of Arsenate of lead in 40 gallons of water is better than either one alone. On account of the high price of Paris Green many will prefer to use arsenate of lead alone. 1½ pounds of arsenate of lead should be used to 40 gallons of water.



Take no chances with blight—spray and spray early. Keep the vines covered with Bordeaux mixture from the time the plants are about six inches high until the crop is harvested.

Number of Sprayings.	Portion of Plants Sprayed	Yield per Acre Bushels.
0	0	179.1
3	Top	184.1
4	Top	189.0
5	Top	193.2
3	Top and Bottom	197.7

SPRAYING A PAYING PROPOSITION

The above gives the average of three years' tests made at the Ontario Agricultural College in spraying potatoes with Bordeaux mixture. The results show that frequent, thorough, spraying pays.

The Early and Late blights can be controlled by spraying with Bordeaux mixture. It will not kill the blight once it has started, but it will prevent it, so that it is necessary to spray early. Spraying should be started when the plants are about six inches high and the vines should be kept covered until the crop is harvested. Late blight starts on the under surface of the leaves, so that thorough spraying is essential. The figures given in the table of the results obtained at the Ontario Agricultural College show that frequent and thorough spraying pays. When the potatoes were not sprayed the yield was 179.1 bushels, but when they were sprayed five times the yield was 193.2 bushels. When the under as well as the upper surfaces of the leaves were sprayed three times the yield rose to 197.7 bushels per acre. This shows that if the potatoes are thoroughly sprayed less sprayings are necessary.

The Bordeaux mixture is made from six pounds of copper sulphate, four pounds of unslaked lime and forty gallons of water. Dissolve the unslaked lime in water and make the solution up to twenty gallons. Strain the solution through some coarse sacking to remove the lumps. Now dissolve the copper sulphate in water and make the solution up to twenty gallons. Mix the lime solution and copper solution together, stirring constantly while the mixing is taking place. Do not mix the lime and copper solutions before diluting, or a coarser precipitate will be formed, which is liable to clog the nozzles of the sprayer. It is necessary to test the mixed solution to be sure that enough lime has been added to neutralize all the copper, as if the copper has not been neutralized it will burn the foliage. This can be very easily done by testing the solution with some red litmus paper that can be bought at the druggists for a few cents. If the solution turns the litmus paper blue enough lime has been added. If the litmus paper, however, remains red, more lime will have to be added. As has been stated above, the spraying with the Bordeaux mixture should be started early in the season and continued until the crop is harvested. Whenever potato bugs appear the required amount of Arsenate of Lead or Paris Green should be added to the Bordeaux mixture to kill them. These poisons are just as effective when mixed with Bordeaux mixture as when used with pure water.

—The Canadian Countryman.

It's all right to scatter seeds of kindness, but don't do the plowing for another man's crop of wild oats.

Muggins—Dolittle complains that he never has a show. Buggins—That's because he is always waiting for a free pass.

Boycotting the potato would be all right if the potato had not beaten us to it.—Birmingham (Ala.) News.

Chilblains—Three tablespoonfuls of turpentine, one tablespoonful of table salt. Mix together and rub in thoroughly.

Would you say that poking fun at a railroad pamphlet makes it a guyed book?

Everything is affected by the high cost of living. Even Love sometimes starves itself to death trying to see how little it can live on.

A PUZZLING CASE

"No, I do not think the evidence is strong enough against him. In fact, if this trial were taking place in Scotland, the verdict, I fancy, would be 'not proven.' But the English law knows no middle course. It is either guilt or innocence, and if Sir Gilbert is condemned for this crime—of which," pined the lawyer, gloomily. "I am utterly at a loss to come to any conclusion. Oh, yes, I know that you think I, being a barrister, should be infallible—that I should at once put my finger on the weak spot of all this conflicting evidence. That I should seize some one by the arm and cry: 'Behold the assassin!' but such things, major, are only done in books where the author knows the end of the story. God alone knows the truth of this strange matter, and unless, by mind you, I firmly believe he is innocent, he will, probably, be imprisoned for life, if he escapes the gallows."

"Still the evidence is not, at present, sufficient to convict him."

"Certainly not, especially now that Ilma Celinski confesses that she has borne false witness. But will she stick to the story she told you, major?"

"She says she will not; that is, if she finds out that Dallas does not love her. I can't say whether he does or not, but I am certain that he does not care for this blind Miss Maxwell, so Ilma Celinski will be satisfied with that, and retract her story. However, as I told you, both myself and Polnter heard her tell the truth, and can swear to it."

"I am glad of that. But I think the only way to get Sir Gilbert out of his difficulty is to force Dallas to tell the truth."

"Which he certainly won't, if it is harmful to himself."

"No, I suppose not. However, he will be here soon," answered Tancred, looking at his watch; "half past. I expect him every minute."

There was a pause of a few minutes duration, each of us being busy with his own ideas.

"Tancred," I cried, at length, "do you think Dallas is guilty of this crime?"

"Ah, that I cannot tell you. Things certainly look black against him. He said he would kill Mazzucata—he sent that Black Carnation from Paris, he changed those bouquets—yes, things don't seem in his favor, and I think he will have some difficulty in clearing himself."

"You can prove all that, I know, but as regards the dynamite cartridge?"

"Ivan can prove that Kutusoff made it and gave it to him."

"Certainly, but he cannot prove how he lost it. Dallas does not know Ivan—he was never in his company, so even supposing the cartridge dropped out of Ivan's pocket, how are you going to prove that Dallas picked it up?"

"Yes, that is difficult. But the crime may not have been committed with that cartridge."

"How else could the explosion have taken place? Why, everything points to that cartridge having been used for the handle of the bouquet—Mazzucata touched the spring by accident—it is exploded, and there you are."

"I don't say such a cartridge was not used," said Tancred, with some asperity, "but I am doubtful as to the special one which was in the possession of Ivan. Kutusoff must have made another."

"He might, and I dare say has made many. Still, you must prove that he gave one to Dallas, in order to bring home the crime to that gentleman."

"Well, I will see Kutusoff."

"Who will say nothing."

"He might not to me, but he is a friend of Ivan, who, I think, is well disposed toward Tressinger, so if I fail, we will set Ivan to work."

"You don't think Ivan is guilty?"

"No, I do not," replied Tancred, decisively. "His conversation quite exonerated him in my eyes."

"Still he had the fatal cartridge—he might have stolen that Black Carnation—he presented the bouquet—"

"True," said Tancred, interrupting me, "but the only two bouquets of that special appearance were in the possession of Dallas and Gilbert—Ivan had nothing to do with them."

"Suppose Ivan is the accomplice of Dallas?"

"I don't suppose anything so ridiculous. Ivan loved Mazzucata, and certainly would not help to destroy her in order to gratify the pride of a rival lover. No, major, Ivan did not commit the crime, and I don't know who did."

"But what is your opinion?"

"My opinion," said Tancred, slowly, "well, my opinion is that the discovery of the real criminal will surprise us all. Come in."

This last was in answer to a sharp knock. We both turned our heads sharply toward the door, which quickly opened, and on the threshold stood Lawrence Dallas.

CHAPTER XV.

Dallas was by no means pleasant at seeing me; in fact, I think he was somewhat disconcerted at the idea of my being present at what could not fail to be a painful interview. Judging by all the evidence I had heard from different people interested in the case, Dallas had acted in anything but an honorable manner; and of this he seemed to be aware, for he only greeted me with a cool nod, while his greeting of Tancred was coldness itself. On my part I was equally dignified, for, in spite of a long training in the world, I am quite unable to conceal my real feelings; and, as I looked on the conduct of Dallas in anything but a favorable light, I could not help showing my condemnation of it. Dallas had more command over himself, and, though obviously ill at ease, was able to preserve at least a semblance of carelessness; yet, I noticed that he addressed himself particularly to Tancred, to the pointed exclusion of myself.

"I am here, Mr. Tancred, according to my promise," he said, in what he strove to render a careless tone, though I detected a tremor therein. "May I ask if you wish to see me on private business?"

"Not private enough to exclude Major Granby," answered Tancred, coolly; "in fact, I asked the major to be present."

Dallas raised his eyebrows in a nasty, supercilious way, which made my blood boil.

"I am not aware that Major Granby has any interest in my private affairs."

"It's not a private affair," I said, hotly, in spite of Tancred's effort to keep me silent; "it is an affair with which the whole world will soon be acquainted."

"Indeed. Perhaps you will kindly enlighten my ignorance, and tell me what you both are talking about."

"We are talking about Mazzucata," said Tancred, promptly.

"Mazzucata!" repeated Dallas, starting. "And what have I to do with Mazzucata?"

"A good deal, according to Ilma Celinski."

"Your pardon, Major Granby," observed Tancred, rather sharply, "pray let me interview Mr. Dallas alone. Afterwards, you can ask him any questions you think fit."

"I will answer no questions, sir," cried Dallas, stung by this speech. "What do you mean by these insults?"

"I think you know, Mr. Dallas."

"I do not know," retorted the young man, obstinately.

As for me, seeing that Tancred desired me to keep silent—and I could not but admit that he was the proper person to interrogate the witness—I held my peace, but watched the verbal tussel between these two enemies with keen interest. Tancred was perfectly cool, but Dallas, in the most foolish manner, had quite lost his temper, and was now making for the door in hot indignation.

"Where are you going, Mr. Dallas?" asked Tancred, serenely, not moving from his chair.

"I am going to leave this room, sir, where I have been subjected to such insults."

"I hope not; for, if you do, it will entail on me the trouble of calling on the nearest magistrate."

Dallas had his hand already on the handle of the door, but at these last words he turned pale, and dropping his hand, looked inquiringly at Tancred.

"What do you mean, sir?"

"I mean, that if you don't remain here and answer any questions myself and Major Granby may think fit to ask, I will take out a warrant for your arrest."

"And for what?" asked Dallas, in a tremulous voice.

"For being concerned in the murder of Marietta Mazzucata."

"It's a lie, I did not murder her."

"I did not accuse you of such a thing. All I said was that you are implicated therein."

"I am not; it is false."

"Come, Mr. Dallas," said Tancred, persuasively, pointing to a chair, "don't you think it would be wiser of you to remain?"

"Of course, if you force me."

"Pardon me, I do not force you, Mr. Dallas. Leave the room if you like at your own risk."

Dallas paused for a moment at the door in order to regain command over himself, then, with a smile of bravado on his pale face, returned to his chair, threw his hat and stick on the table beside him, and placed his hands on his knees with a defiant look at Tancred.

"Now then, sir," he said, harshly, "perhaps you will kindly explain the meaning of this comedy."

"Tragedy," I grumbled in an undertone, "I only hope it will not turn out a tragedy."

"Major Granby, pray let me speak," remonstrated Tancred, upon which I apologized as I always do when I find myself to be in the wrong. Dallas, [illegible] up to this time I had never suspected of being of a violent disposition, shot a malignant glance at me, which filled my soul with righteous indignation. Indeed, so wroth was I at his insufferable insolence, that I was much put to it in holding my tongue, but my promise was given to Tancred, so I kept silent, with the firm determination to speak my mind as soon as I was permitted to do so.

"Well, sir," said Dallas, at this moment, "pray tell me what you wish me to say."

"I wish to know the truth concerning your connection with Mazzucata."

"That is easily told. I met Madame Mazzucata in Italy some eighteen months back, and asked her to marry me. She refused, and then I went to the East, from whence I returned to England some time ago."

"With the idea of again asking Madame Mazzucata to become your wife."

"Pardon me, I had no such intention."

"You told a different story to me on the first night of the opera," said I quickly.

"Possibly," retorted Dallas, with supreme indifference, "I spoke hurriedly, without thinking."

"You certainly did when you said you would rather kill Mazzucata than see her married to another."

"Did I say that," he replied, changing color, "I talked at random."

"It was a very dangerous speech to make," said Tancred, pointedly, "however, we will pass over that for the present. When did you arrive in London?"

"On the sixteenth of May."

"Think again, Mr. Dallas. Was it not on the eighth of May?"

Dallas winced, but still stuck to his assertion with the utmost effrontery.

"Of course, if you know more than I do, it is useless for me to reply to your questions, but in spite of your contradiction, I assert that I was not in London until the 16th of May."

"And on my part, Mr. Dallas, I do not assert, but know that you were in London on the 8th of May."

"It's a lie."

"Gently, Mr. Dallas. There is no need for you to lose your temper over this matter."

"I do not like my word to be doubted."

"That's very probable. Still, in this instance, I must beg leave to hold to my own opinion and deny your assertion."

Dallas bit his nether lip in a transport of fury, and afraid to again repeat his falsehood, contented himself with being insolent.

"As you know so much of my movements," he said, contemptuously, "perhaps you can tell me what I did with myself during these seven days you assert I spent in England."

"Willingly," replied Tancred, taking him up promptly, much to his astonishment and dismay, "you left your valet in Paris with the luggage, and told him you were going to see some friends in Amiens. Instead of stopping there, however, you came straight on to London, in order to find out the true position of affairs between Mazzucata and Sir Gilbert Tressinger. Ilma Celinski, whom you pretended to love, told you all you wished to know, and in order to frighten Madame Mazzucata into breaking off the match, you determined to send her a Black Carnation, of which flower she was superstitiously afraid. Not knowing where to get one, you asked Ilma Celinski, who informed you about Maxwell being the father of Mazzucata, and possessor of the Black Carnation. Thereupon, you went to Lippinton and stole a bud from the plant when you were in the greenhouse with Maxwell. On returning to town, you were afraid to send it direct to Mazzucata, lest she should guess the sender was in London, so you forwarded it to Paris, enclosed in an envelope, which you directed your valet to post in Paris, which he did. Then you left a letter at Amiens, which the station master was requested to post on the 15th, directed to your servant in Paris, telling him to come on. He did so, and you, pretending that you went on from Amiens on the 15th, met him in London, so to all appearances you arrived from the East on the 16th of May. Now, what do you say, Mr. Dallas? Is your time sufficiently accounted for?"

Dallas tried to answer, but his throat was so dry that he could not utter a word, but sat there looking deadly pale, with an expression of horror on his face as though he saw in his mind's eye the abyss which lay before him. Evidently, he was thinking that if Tancred knew this much, the chances were that he knew more, and the very idea of such a thing caused him to shudder at the consequence of such unforeseen knowledge.

"Well, Mr. Dallas," said Tancred, for the second time, "and what do you say now?"

"I say that all this is false."

"Impossible. I have evidence to the contrary."

"You have had me watched."

"By no means. All this evidence can be verified by your valet, and by Ilma Celinski."

"Ilma Celinski," repeated Dallas, with a gesture of despair, "then that woman has betrayed me."

"If you like to call it so, yes, but she did not play you false until you betrayed her. You said that you loved her, when you worshipped Madame Mazzucata."

"Yes, that is true, but now——"

"Now," interrupted Tancred, boldly, "you love Miss Maxwell."

"What? that blind woman," said Dallas, derisively; "there you are quite wrong. I do not care two straws about her."

"Then you still care about Ilma Celinski?"

"I hate her," said Dallas, between his clenched teeth, "the traitress—she has behaved shamefully."

"Not more shamefully than you, Mr. Dallas," cried I, indignantly, "seeing that you suggested that evidence which was intended to hang Sir Gilbert Tressinger."

"Who says I did such a thing?"

"Ilma Celinski."

"I am being betrayed on all sides. I congratulate you on your craft; gentlemen. But whither does all this tend?"

"To the exculpation of Sir Gilbert Tressinger."

"I hate him! I hate him!" cried Dallas, vindictively, "he stole from me the heart of the woman I loved."

"Yes," I replied, with irony, "the woman you loved so much that you murdered her."

Dallas sprang to his feet with a cry of rage.

"It is false! false, Major Granby. I acknowledge that all your evidence about Paris, about the black carnation, about my visit to Lippinton is true, but I do not acknowledge that I killed Mazzucata. I swear by all that I hold most sacred that I am innocent of this crime."

"Then why did you change the bouquets at the Hotel Europa?"

"Ilma again," said Dallas, bitterly; "the little fiend. Yes, I did change the bouquets at the Hotel Europa, and why? Because I thought that Sir Gilbert would personally give the flowers to Mazzucata, and that I would have the happiness of seeing her appear on the stage with my bouquet instead of his own. He defeated my object by throwing his flowers, as I did, from the stalls; but I swear that it was for that reason I changed the bouquets. Do you not believe me?"

"We can only judge your present conduct by your past," returned Tancred, diplomatically, "and how can you expect us to believe you after all the falsehoods you have told?"

The young man flushed red with anger, at being thus so contemptuously spoken to, and, angry as I was at his behavior, I could not but feel sorry for the position in which he was placed, knowing he could not resent Tancred's plain speaking, however he might wish to do so. At first, I thought he would leave the room, but he now seemed to recognize the extremity of his danger, and, swallowing his pride, spoke calmly and to the point.

"I admit to you, Mr. Tancred, that I have not hitherto confined myself strictly to the truth, but that was simply because I resented your interference in my private affairs."

"When your actions become dangerous to the life and liberty of another man, they are no longer private. You have acted in a scoundrelly fashion, Mr. Dallas, quite unworthy of a man who calls himself a gentleman. However, I think you are now coming to your senses, and if so, I will expect you to give us a full history of all your disgraceful conduct before leaving this room."

"And if I refuse?" muttered Dallas, savagely, dropping back into his seat.

"If you refuse I will apply for a warrant for your arrest."

"You have no evidence."

"Pardon me, the evidence of Ilma Celinski implicating you in the affair will be quite enough for a magistrate to grant a warrant. Your proposed victim, Sir Gilbert Tressinger, was arrested on far slighter grounds."

(To Be Continued.)

HAIR GOODS

—FOR—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

Made of finest possible [illegible] with [illegible] work. Our Natural Wavy [illegible] Switches at $1.00, [illegible] GENTLEMEN'S TOUPEES at [illegible] that defy detection when worn.

MINTZ'S HAIR GOODS EMPORIUM

62 KING ST. W. HAMILTON, ONT.

(Formerly Mdme. I. Mintz).

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY

KINGSTON ONTARIO

ARTS

MEDICINE EDUCATION

APPLIED SCIENCE

Mining, Chemical, Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.

HOME STUDY

Arts Course by correspondence. Degree with one year's attendance.

Summer School July and August

Navigation School December to April

15 GEO. Y. CHOWN, Registrar

FARM AND GARDEN

SPRING VEGETABLE WORK.

There is really more detail work in vegetable growing than in the growing of the general farm crops. Success or failure depend upon the attention given these small matters.

With all vegetable crops the land must be thoroughly tilled before planting. The heavier or more compact the soil the more care is required in this operation.

The manure must be well mixed with the soil and the ground well worked to at least six inches deep. It is a mistake to rush crops into soil that is not properly prepared, for after planting it is impossible to make up for lack of preparation tillage.

The tillage after the crop is planted should be shallow, so that all weed growth is kept down and leave a fine earth covering on the surface of the ground to prevent evaporation from the soil. A depth of about two inches is sufficient for such cultivation. The cultivation may be deeper when the plants are young, but after the roots start to spread through the soil great injury is done by cutting or exposing the roots, which generally is the result of deep cultivation.

QUALITY OF MANURE REQUIRED.

It is best to apply partially rotted stable manure to the land in the fall, and plow it to a depth of five or six inches. If stable manure is used in spring it should be well rotted, especially where early vegetables are wanted.

Well rotted manure contains plant food that is in a more rapidly available form and can be used by the crop at once. For late vegetable crops, rough and partially decayed manure may be used to advantage if applied in the spring. But it should be borne in mind that, as a rule, manuring in the fall and plowing it under is best for all vegetable crops.

Commercial fertilizers are used to advantage in the vegetable garden. The most satisfactory fertilizer for that purpose is one containing 4 per cent. nitrogen, 6 per cent. phosphoric acid and 10 per cent. potash. The practice is to sow broadcast just before seeding or planting, scattering evenly and mixing with the soil by harrowing. Fertilizer scattered at the rate of one ounce to the square yard represents approximately 260 pounds to the acre.

COOL AND WARM SEASON VEGETABLES.

There are certain vegetables that do best in a low temperature, and may be started in April or early in May, just as soon as the ground can be properly worked. The principal cool season crops are peas, carrots, beets, parsnips, turnips, radish, spinach, lettuce, parsley, cabbage, cauliflower, celery and onions.

Plants for transplanting may be started at a temperature of 50 to 55 degrees. If grown in an atmosphere above this temperature they may be weak and unthrifty and not make satisfactory plants.

The warm season vegetables are tomatoes, cucumbers, melons, corn, beans, peppers and eggplant, and require a temperature not lower than 60 degrees to properly develop. They cannot be set in the open ground until danger from frost is past, or toward the latter part of May. Seed of these sown in the open ground should not be sown until the weather is settled and the ground warmed up, or after the middle of May. Warm season vegetables may be put on coarser and later soils in more northern locations. Southern exposure is always desirable for very early vegetables.

In order to continue a supply of certain vegetables, occasional sowings of the same kind of seed may be made every ten days until the middle of June, with cold season crops, as peas, radish and lettuce, and later with beans. In this way often a supply usually confined to a week or ten days may be spread over several weeks.

A double-wheel hoe is useful where handwork is necessary. With this the surface soil may be worked close up to plant and left in a fine condition, thus doing away with much of the costly hand hoeing and weeding. It cannot be used to advantage in soils that have become hard, nor where weeds have grown large. In small gardens it is indispensable, and also in onion growing, where a large amount of the work must be done by hand.

NOTES.

Two or three coats of thin cement wash applied to the inside of a leaky gutter with a paint brush will stop leaks.

Smear hay ropes with linseed oil before using. It will keep them from shrinking when wet.

Rub axle grease in your plows when through with them. They will not rust then.

The pests of the strawberry are more easily controlled when the location of the plantation is often changed. The leaf spot, or strawberry blight, appears as reddish brown spots on the foliage. It does not usually prove to be a serious pest, but if it should it may be controlled by spraying with Bordeaux solution, just before the blooming period.

In planting a strawberry bed, avoid newly-plowed sod. Plots of this kind are more usually troubled with the white grub. This attacks the roots of the plant, just below the crown, severing it from the roots.

The strawberry will grow in a variety of soils, from a light to a heavy clay or black prairie loam. The soil should be fertile. It should contain a good amount of decaying vegetable (organic) matter. This will tend to hold the moisture. This is a big item in strawberry culture, as they require a large amount of moisture, especially at the ripening period.

A light, sandy soil will bring an earlier berry, but a soil of this type is not so good to withstand draught, yet there are many growers successfully growing strawberries on a light sandy soil.

Frozen cream will not make the best butter.

To a considerable extent by increasing the yield per acre you lessen the cost of production.

To utilize all of the food product of the farm to the best advantage requires a variety of stock.

The purity and high breeding of an animal determine its power to [illegible]

[illegible] will be so [illegible]

The liquid voidings of an animal [illegible] per cent. of the fertilizing value, containing nearly two-thirds of the nitrogen and four-fifths of the potash.

Love makes the world go round, and even divorce isn't always on the square.

HEALTHY CHILDREN

It is natural for little ones to be well, and with care every baby can be kept well. The main thing towards keeping little ones well is to keep their little stomach sweet and their bowels regular. Baby's Own Tablets will do this. Thousands of mothers keep the Tablets in the house as they find them an efficient guard against illness. Concerning them Mrs. Hilaire Desmarais, St. Joseph de Sorel, Que., writes: "I believe Baby's Own Tablets are the best medicine in the world for children. My baby was terribly constipated but the Tablets promptly cured him and now he is a big healthy child." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Artificial Coloring of Sugar Prohibited by the Government

FOR many years the Canadian Public has been eating **Artificially Colored Sugars.** Government reports show that some refineries have used Ultramarine Blue to make their granulated sugar look better than it actually is. Others made use of Aniline and Vegetable Dyes to give a brilliant appearance to their soft or yellow sugars.

The use of dyes or coloring matter of any kind is unnecessary in refining Cane Sugar. This is emphasized in a notification sent to all refiners by the Dominion Government prohibiting the coloring of sugar, and in cases where it is found, prosecution proceedings will be entered under the Adulteration of Foods Act.

We Wish the Public to Know that we Have *Never* Used Coloring Matter in Lantic Pure Cane Sugar and *Never* Will

Lantic Pure Cane Sugar was first put on the market about two years ago. Since that time over 260,000,000 lbs. have been consumed by the Canadian Public, and we are now turning out 750,000 lbs. of Pure Cane Sugar each day.

The reason for this enormous business is not hard to explain. It means that the discriminating consumer has learned by actual use that Lantic Pure Cane Sugar is superior to all others.

[illegible] the most modern sugar refinery in the world, costing over $4,000,000, we steadfastly adhered to our original policy of making only absolutely Pure Cane Sugars of highest quality, in which

NO BEETS ARE USED
NO ULTRAMARINE BLUE IS USED
NO ANILINE DYES ARE USED
NO VEGETABLE DYES ARE USED

During the last two years we were told that we could increase our business in certain sections of Canada, if we would color our yellow soft sugars, as the public were accustomed to the more brilliant color. We refused and are glad we did so. The recent action of the Government has since vindicated our judgment.

Lantic Sugar

Look for the Red Ball Trade-mark

To be absolutely certain of getting Lantic Pure Cane Sugar, see that the Red Ball Trade-mark is on every bag or carton. It is our guaranty to you of Canada's Purest Sugar.

Your grocer has Lantic Sugar in stock or will get it for you if you insist.

Montreal, Que. Atlantic Sugar Refineries, Limited St. John, N.B.

126

Solid Leather Footwear !

WE specialize in solid leather, popular styles and prices, in footwear When on the buy drop in and let us show you the values. Don't be afraid of the price "YET," for we have lots of staple lines at old-time figures.

Extra values for cash or immediate trade.

We have everything that's good in Running Shoes

Any quantity of white beans,
Butter and eggs wanted

Falconer Bros.

Watch For It..

Next issue will contain a big advertisement announcing our JUNE Sale

Watch For It

War time bargains coming which will make your dollar worth something.

H. KATZ,
NEXT TO NORTH END STORE

Delayed Shipments

Just Arrived . . .

Now is the time to get goods that have been almost impossible to get. We have just got in delayed shipments, bought last fall at last last year's prices.

Cotton, Silk and Real Cashmere Hosiery

From 15c to 50c. To-day's values 25c to $1.00

Gloves in kid, silk and mercerized lisle, and chamoise lisle. Floor coverings, linoluems, and oilclothes. Get them quick, they are going fast. We cant replace them.

Bring your butter and eggs
And get the great big prices

D. GEDDES & CO.

TOWN TOPICS

Mr. Kettles of Edmonton, is visiting Mr. Charles Kettles.

Miss Florence MacDuff of Galt, was home a few days last week.

Mr. A. E. Nelson, of Kincardine, was a visitor her Saturday.

Mrs. G. McLaren will spend a few days in Toronto this week and next.

Miss McKinnon of Toronto, was a guest of Mrs. Swalwell last week.

Mr. C. H. McLean was home from Toronto last week.

The Evangelical ladies had the tea rooms Saturday and did a good work.

Mr. Allan McKinnon, of Bruce tp., is visiting his daughter, Mrs. R. S. Bege.

Mrs. John Thomson, of Owen Sound, was visiting relatives here last week.

Miss Thede of Stratford, was home last week.

Miss Isabel Campbell is home from Toronto for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Pattison were in Wingham over the holiday.

Mr. Alex. Vandrick has purchased the former M. G. Barber residence, and moved in last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Struthers went to Calgary last week, where they will reside.

Mrs. Small of Kincardine, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. McCullough last week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Hunter, and Miss Buchanan, of Kincardine, spent Saturday with Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Sayles.

Rev. I Brubacher and Mr. W. J. Pierson have purchased Ford cars, also S. Lowry Ford runabout.

Dr. Scanlan is attending the general conference this week, and there will be no services on Sunday. The Sunday school will be as usual.

Plenty of junk still lying in the alleys in the shape of old implements, wagons, etc. Why not the town offer those things to the junk dealer?

Mrs. H. D. McLaren was in Toronto last week, where she attended the gathering of the Presbyterian Missionary Society.

Wheat is down in price, also, hogs to $15.50. Flour prices remain at $7.25 per cwt, while butter went soaring at 39c

There was a severe frost Friday morning, but no damage, except that the growth of grass is rather short, owing to cold weather.

It was a fine snowstorm last Wednesday, and there was none of the small lads who dared to break the record and go in swimming on the 24th.

Port Elgin's band has had to suspend until after the war. Enlistments have taken many players, and for the first time in many years Port Elgin will be without the attraction of a good band.

Dr. Power, Frank Morton, Wm Gray, Alex McGillivray, John McGillivray, Jas. Scott, were in Oshawa Monday, bringing home six new cars for Power & Coulter.

Capt. Robertson received word last week that his nephew whose home is in Goderich, had been killed in action. Pte. Robertson was in the civil service at Ottawa prior to enlisting.

Sergt. Jack MacDuff sent a cable to his mother here Saturday that he had been commissioned to go to England, and is therefore out of the trenches for the time being.

Mr. H. D. McLaren leaves for Montreal Tuesday where he will represent the local Presbyterians at the general assembly of the Presbyterian church to be held in Montreal.

The Red Cross sent away on Saturday, 4 convalescent robes, 73 flannel shirts, 29 suits pyjamas, 4 hospital shirts, 35 pairs socks, 18 wash rags, valued at $129.60.

Mrs. Bellback, who has been ill most of the winter in Hamilton hospital, and who came home a short time ago, has had to return again to undergo treatment. Her husband, Pte. Bellback, who was in hospital in England, has returned again to the trenches.

Ladies are reminded of the sewing meeting for Red Cross in library on Friday afternoons. Mrs Frank Barber, the newly-elected president, invites all ladies to assist in this worthy work. Never was the need greater, and the co-operation of all classes is desired.

NOTICE

All parties who have taken posts or logs from the beach will save themselves unnecessary trouble by reporting the same to the receiver of wrecks. I will be in Port Elgin this week.

James M. Blue, Amberley, Ont.

North Bruce

Communion service was held at Queen Hill on Sunday. Rev. McDougall conducted services morning and evening.

Misses Mary and Lucy McColloch were in Guelph last week.

There will be a union prayer service held in St Andrew's church on Friday evening in behalf of our boys in Khaki The ministers from Port Elgin and surrounding country will take part.

Mr. Irving McVittie was home on Sunday just for the day. In a week or so he expects to be able to come home to stay, he cannot put his foot down yet, but gets around with the aid of crutches

The W. M. A. will meet on Wednesday of next week at Mrs. Wm. Airth's.

The young people of the Methodist church met on Friday evening and organized a Bible class.

SOUTHAMPTON

Pte. Lorne McVittie, of Toronto spent the week end at his home here.

Miss Vida Knechtel is visiting in Mount Forest.

Mr. and Mrs. John Buckley received the sad news on Monday that their oldest son Bert, had been killed in action in France. Two more sons are training in England in the 160th Batt.

Advertise it in The Times.

UNDERWOOD NEWS

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Legget motored to Bervie on Sunday to visit Mr. Hildred's.

Miss Margaret and Mary Mewhinney and Mr. and Mrs. Logie of Paisley, motored to Guelph, on Saturday to spend the week-end with Mrs. Webb.

Mr. Murdock Avis and son have purchased a McLaughlin car.

Mr. William Johnson of Greenock visited at Mr. C. R. Johnson's on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Struthers left Port Elgin station for their home in Calgary.

Bert Knapp and Wm. Skipper have completed their contract of digging and laying 273 rods of ditch for J. W. Johnson.

The death took place of Thomas McCoubry on Friday last at Underwood. Deceased has been ailing for some time, and quite recently had an attack of pneumonia. Deceased was one of our oldest inhabitants and an old pioneer, he was in his 84th. year. The funeral took place on Monday last from the Presbyterian church here to Bal de Dore cemetery.

Bert Knapp has rented the pasture of the Agricultural grounds for this year.

Mr. Sumpton left Tuesday for Denzil Sask. after an enjoyable visit with his parents and friends.

Save wood and coal, use an oil stove We have some coal oil stoves which will save the women work, and save money too. Thede & Brill.

The Oddfellows attend service in Methodist church Sunday afternoon.

Get your gasoline at The Hardware.

Lots of auto tires, at the right price at Thede & Brill's. Stop here for auto supplies.

BURGOYNE AND DISTRICT

Potato and corn planting will be continued this week if conditions are favorable. To see neither blossom nor full leaf the last days of May is something unknown to this generation.

Miss Ethel Grieve and party from Barrie district made an auto visit to her people here, the latter part of last week.

Mr. Byron Swinton has got his new auto home, drove it himself all the way without any previous experience.

Measles and whooping cough are the prevailing ailments here at present.

Mr. W. J. Pierson put an ad. in The Times offering 20 bags of potatoes for sale and they were all disposed of within 24 hours. And yet some merchants wonder if advertising pays.

Mr. Andrew Kerr and Mr. Geo. Morell came up from Guelph last Tuesday, and are busy preparing for a large crop of potatoes and corn on the McAndrew farm, lately purchased by Mr. Kerr.

The clearing sale at the Burgoyne store last week drew people from all quarters looking for good bargains. There is no half holiday here. Another evidence that advertising pays.

The Patriotic League is having a meeting this week to consider the matter of a picnic.

Conscription under present conditions bears little favorable comment in this district.

Rev. Mr. Ferguson from Blind River, occupied the pulpit here Sunday morning and evening. He will preach again next Sunday.

Glamis

Mr. McIntosh is on the sick list, all hope for his speedy recovery.

Mrs. Begg of Underwood, spent a few days with her mother, Mrs. P. Gilchrist.

Miss Edith Hewson has returned to Clifford.

Mr. Virtue, of Owen Sound, was a holiday visitor at Capt. P. McKinnon's.

Mrs. Woodstock has returned to her home in the village.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Avery, of Arran Sundayed at J. D. Robertson's.

Miss Mary Webb, teacher at Chippewa Hill, spent a few days under the parental roof.

Messrs. M. Young and H. Dent, of Underwood, Sundayed in the vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. James Brown and family of Paisley, Sundayed with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson.

Mrs. John Stricker, of Oil Springs, made a flying visit here last week.

Mr. Fiddis of Elmwood, Sundayed at George Webb's.

W. J. McKeeman disposed of his car, and purchased a new 1917 model.

Corp. Alex. McPhail came up from Toronto on Friday to see friends. On Friday evening Mr. and Mrs. Graham entertained his friends to a very pleasant evening.

Duncan Guest, of Bervie, was a visitor here on Saturday.

Clyde McKeeman has returned home from Toronto.

Mrs. R. T. Harrison, of Calgary, is visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. McIntyre.

Mr. D. McDougall, of Paisley, is a guest of Miss Margaret Symon.

Mrs. Thompson has been visiting relatives in Pinkerton.

Gisarme Again.

A Gisarme, or Guisarme, said to be coming into use again, is a mediaeval weapon mounted on a long staff. The head has been variously represented as like that of a pole-axe, a bill, or a halberd; as having the blade scythe-shaped with a separate long, straight prong, and as straight with a hooked cutting edge and one or mores pikes in the back.

Poet's Grandson Gone.

Lord Tennyson has received official news that his youngest son, Sub-Lieutenant Harold Tennyson, R. N., has been killed.

Born on April 27, 1896, Mr. Tennyson became a midshipman in 1913. He was promoted last September.

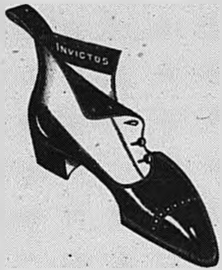
All three of Lord and Lady Tennyson's sons have been serving, and the eldest, Staff-Captain Lionel Tennyson, was home on short leave at Farringford Park, Isle of Wight, a few days ago.

Extraordinary Values In Men's and Boys' New Suits

The very best production of Canada's foremost clothes designers and makers are now shown here. Our clothing is known as the finest and best in town and sold here for less money than at any other store.

Men's fine blue serge suits at
$15, 16.50, 18, 20, 22.50 and $25

Men's tweed and worsted suits
$12, 13, 15, 18, 20 and $25



New Shoes

Men's and boys positively the best values on earth. Shoes are one of our hobbies and we are still offering some lines at prices away below present manufacturer's prices.

Headquarters for
Hats, Caps, and Neckwear
and everything that man or boy wears.

Come and see the new goods. It will do you good to see them It will do us good to show them to you. COME

F. R. BARBER
MEN'S AND BOYS' COMPLETE OUTFITTERS

Wallpaper, Wallpaper

WALLPAPER at Pattison's is selling as Cheap as ever. Over 500 lines to choose from. We carry the largest and best stock in Bruce county. Call in and inspect our goods and be convinced. You can save money, by buying wall paper at Pattison's. No trouble to show goods.

All papers trimmed free of charge

Eggs taken in exchange for Wall paper . . .

Electric Vacuum Cleaner For Rent

J. W. Pattison
Furniture Dealer and Undertaker

OLD MEN AS FIGHTERS.

Both as Privates and Generals They Are Prominent in War.

The present war has decidedly disproved the theory that every man over 40 years is unfit for hard work and belongs to the scrap heap. Not only are all of the German army leaders old men, but also most of the generals of the allies. Hindenburg, the victor of Tannenberg and the Masurian lakes, is 69 years old, General Kluck 67, Field Marshal von Mackensen 65, Field Marshal von der Goltz 70, and Prince Leopold of Bavaria, 70. And these men have won the greatest victories of the war.

Like the old generals, the old soldiers of Germany, and Austria-Hungary, the members of the landwehr and the landstrum, have proven that they are just as efficient as the younger men of the army, and in certain respects even surpass them. Some of the greatest victories in Russia were won by army corps which consisted almost exclusively of landwehr and these troops have stormed nearly all of the conquered fortresses. The Hungarian honveds, who covered themselves with glory in dozens of battles, are mostly between 35 and 50 years of age and among the Tyrolean sharpshooters, who hold the Italians in check on the southwestern front, many men of 60, 70, and even 80 years can be found.

The members of the landwehr and landstrum have, of course, all had thorough military training. When they were called to the colors some of them were fat and others stiff, but a few weeks of strenuous drilling put them in first-class shape. Experience has proved that they stand all kinds of hardships better than the young men, who often have not yet reached their full physical development.

A military writer who accompanied one of the landwehr brigades in Poland states that a regiment on a forced march covered 41 miles in 24 hours and not one man fell behind. A landsturmmer who acts as a despatch bearer was on his bicycle almost continuously for 36 hours.

CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE
Stratford, Ontario

Ontario's Best Business College

Students may enter our classes at any time. Commence your courses now and be qualified for a position by Midsummer. During July and August of last year we received calls for Over 200 Office Assistants we could not supply. Our graduates are in demand. Write at once for our free catalogue.

D. A. McLACHLAN, PRINCIPAL

BULL FOR SERVICE—Polled Angus Bull for service. Terms $1.00.
J. W. Anderson

HOG FOR SERVICE—Pure bred Yorkshire. Terms $1. Apply Jos. Thode Port Elgin. 19 4tp

Times' Subscription Rates

One year	$1.50
Eight months	$1.00
Six months	75
Four months	50
Three months	40

To United States $2.00 per year strictly in advance.

The Globe says gold is cheaper now than at any time in commercial history. But the dentists don't agree, neither do the fellows who pay the dentists.

WOMEN WAR WORKERS

Young women can render the country real service by preparing to take positions in business offices and banks and relieve young men for war service.

Fifty thousand men will be called up very soon under the Militia Act for home defense—who will take their places in the Business offices and banks? Young women should prepare now at

NORTHERN Business College

Owen Sound, Ontario
SPRING TERM OPENS APRIL 10TH
Circulars Free.

C. A. FLEMING, F. C. A., Principal

The Port Elgin Times.

Have You Paid For The Paper You Are Reading?

47th YEAR—NO. 23 PORT ELGIN, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1917 $1.50 PER YEAR $2.00 PER YEAR TO UNITED STATES

COMING EVENTS

10c. per line
No notice less than 25c

GARDEN PARTY—Red Cross Workers of S. S. No. 5, Saugeen, at Col. Cameron's 4th. of Saugeen, Friday June 8th. A program of songs, speeches and music. Addresses by C. M. Bowman, M. P. P., J. J. Hunter, Esq., and Hugh Clark, M. P. The Southampton orchestra. Supper served from 6 to 8 p. m. Admission 25 and 15 cents. Rev. Dr. McDougall, Chairman. Everybody come and enjoy the evening.

RED CROSS MEETING—The regular meeting to-night at 7.30 (Wednesday).

REMEMBER THE BIG—Patriotic picnic at Burgoyne. June 28th. Supper and a good program provided. Particulars later. 23-2tc

REGULAR MEETING—Of the Women's Institute on Saturday June 9th. at 2 p. m. in library.

PATRIOTIC PICNIC—By Dunblane Red Cross, at Campbell's flats, Stirton's bridge, on Thursday, June 14th. at 2 p. m. Supper served. Good program, and a fine time assured. Admission 25c. See bill for particulars.

CONDENSED ADVERTISING

HOUSE TO LET—Apply to Smith Bros.

FOR SALE—Good Yorkshire sow due to farrow August 1st. Apply at Times office. 23-tf.

TENT FOR SALE—12x15, two uprights 6-foot wall. Apply B. Hilker.

PIGS FOR SALE—Four pigs 5 weeks. Apply R. Wagner.

FOR SALE—Brand new buggy. Never been used. Apply D. C. Cavin.

Lots of auto tires, at the right price at Thedo & Brill's. Stop here for auto supplies.

BLACKSMITHING

N. KIDT, Blacksmithing, horse-shoeing and general repairs. Tire-setting a specialty

MEDICAL

DR. F. H. WELLS, Office and residence on Green street, one door west of Bank of Hamilton.

W. J. CHAMBERS, M. D., L. R. C. P., L. M., Edinburgh. Office and residence Lakeview Hall opposite south End park Port Elgin.

DR. W. H. LAIRD, Oculist, Specialty in Nose and Throat diseases, Guarantees all his fitting of glasses. Office hours Wednesday afternoons. Next to Metropolitan Bank

DENTAL

W. P. POWER, D. D. S., Dentist, office over South End Store. Hours 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

LEGAL

W. BURGESS, LL.B., Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public &c., &c. Office, Hutton's Block. Private and other funds to loan.

UNDERTAKING

J. W. PATTISON, Funeral director and embalmer. Residence on premises. Rural phone No. 21.

SOCIETIES

PORT ELGIN LODGE No. 429 G.R.C., A.F. & A.M. Regular communications in the Masonic Hall, Thursday on or before full moon, at 8 p. m. Visiting brethren cordially welcomed. George Chapman, W. M.; Cyril Currier, Sec'y.

DENOVO LODGE, No. 172, I.O.O.F., of Ontario, meets at 8 o'clock, p.m., every Monday in their hall in the Commercial Block. Art Harrison, N.G.; T. Rankin, Rec.-Sec.; D. Geddes, Fin. Sec.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

J. A. CHAPMAN, Official Issuer, of marriage licenses, Port Elgin, Ont. Office in Muir Block.

R. C. CRAWFORD, Official Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Office at Drug Store, Port Elgin

CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE
Stratford, Ontario
Ontario's Best Business College

Students may enter our classes at any time. Commence your courses now and be qualified for a position by Midsummer. During July and August of last year we received calls for Over 200 Office Assistants we could not supply. Our graduates are in demand. Write at once for our free catalogue.

C. A. McLACHLAN, PRINCIPAL

WOMEN WAR WORKERS

Young women can render the country real service by preparing to take position in business offices and banks and relieve young men for war service

Fifty thousand men will be called up very soon under the Militia Act for home defense—who will take their places in the Business offices and banks? Young women should prepare now at

NORTHERN Business College
Owen Sound, Ontario
SPRING TERM OPENS APRIL 10TH
Circulars Free.
C. A. FLEMING, F. C. A., Principal

United Prayer Service Well Attended

The united prayer service held in St. Andrew's Saugeen, was well attended on Friday evening. There were not more than a dozen from town, but the people from the district filled the church.

Rev. Dr. MacDougall, the new pastor, opened the service, and offered prayer. Mr. Archie Bell had charge of the music, and the choir in leading with the hymns, and with special selections, helped greatly in the service. Miss McRae sang very acceptably. "When Wilt Thou Save the People"

The program was in charge of Reeve Christie, under whose suggestions these union services are being held. Splendid addresses were given by Rev. Mann, on "The Great Essential," Rev. Mr. Hallman "Faith in God", Rev. Mr. Brubacher, "Confidence and Fidelity in Christ". Rev. Mr. Backserrough, on "Confession of Sins by the Nations" All the speakers dwelt on the need of the individual having a closer fellowship with God. Special prayers were offered by Rev. Dr. McDougall, Rev. J. J. Ferguson. The laymen taking part in the program were Messrs. J. H. Moir and E. R. Sayles.

A service of the same nature is being planned for Burgoyne.

A Fatal Accident

After being kicked by a horse, frightened by a passing auto on Friday afternoon, Abraham Brand died Saturday evening

Allen McCulloch stopped his horse to give Mr. Abraham Brand, aged 87 years, a ride home last Friday, and while proceeding down the road just past Tom Brigden's, Mr Thomson, in his new Overland, accompanied by Mr A. F. George, passed the rig, going the same way. The horse, which was a young one, took fright, and began to kick viciously, striking the aged man in the side, breaking three ribs, and injuring his left lung.

Assistance was at once given, and Mr. Brand removed to his home, where he passed away.

The late Mr. Brand was born in Kitchener, Oct., in 1829 where he lived until 1871, when he came to Saugeen township, where he farmed. He was married in 1854 to Martha Shank, who predeceased him some 11 years ago. Of a family of 12 children 9 survive.

Deceased was a man well-known, and well liked. He was a great walker, and although in advanced years, he walked from the mountain to town sometimes twice a day. He often remarked that his walking kept him alive. Of late he has been failing fast, and he was frequently given a ride home or to town, and it was in this way he met with the accident that caused his death. He was a staunch Liberal, and a Mennonite in religion. Those surviving are, Miss Susan and Asaph at home, Mrs. Brackow, Southampton; Mrs Hinds and Mrs. J. Schrack, Port Elgin; Mrs. (Dr.) Sproule, Panama; Mrs Winnicott, Huntsville; Samuel at Elsinore; Aaron in Brantford. The funeral took place on Tuesday to Port Elgin cemetery.

Battle of the Somme

The official Government film recording the inauguration of the Battle of the Somme and described by the London Evening news, as the greatest moving picture film in the world and said by returned soldiers to be the most realistic reproduction of the fighting at the front, including comic pictures, will be shown by a returned soldier in the town hall Port Elgin, Monday June 11th. This will be your last opportunity to see them. Nearly three hours steady show. Machine and operator second to none. Admission 15c and 25c.

Fred Schildroth's Barn Burned

The severe storm on Saturday night was responsible for the complete destruction of Fred Schildroth's barn on the 2nd of Saugeen. About 10 o'clock a terrific crash of lightning struck the barn and it was soon in blaze. Implements were burned, also some pigs, calves and fowl. There was also burned oats and hay.

The barn carried some insurance. The loss is a severe one for Mr. Schildroth. By hard work of himself and neighbors they managed to save the house.

The barn and implements were insured in the Sydenham Co for $1600.

Contract to Let

A committee of Saugeen council will be at Phillips' bridge, Shore road, on Saturday the 9th. day of June, at 2 o'clock p. m., to let a contract for drawing and placing a quantity of stone, drawing and placing a corrugated pipe, making hill, putting on railing and leaving a complete roadway.

Aster plants—the very choicest varieties, for sale at Falconer Bros.

UPRIGHT PIANO FOR SALE
Near Port Elgin. Will make price at a reduction and terms to suit. Address
LOUIS BLOCH,
22-4tc Owen Sound, Ont.

THE MARKETS

	June 5 1917	June 6 1916
Butter, per lb........	39......	24
Eggs, per doz........	39......	23
Hogs, per cwt	15 00....	9 90
Wheat, per bus......	2 35....	90
Oats, per bus........	1 00....	40
Flour, per cwt......	7 25....	

Convention of Sunday School Workers

On Tuesday a convention of Sunday School workers, and all those interested in that important work, including the ministers, parents, and scholars, will be held in Underwood Presbyterian church, Tuesday, June 12th.

The session begins at 2 p. m. and will continue to an evening session. Mr. Wing, a prominent official from Toronto, will be present to give an address, also Rev. Mr. Prudham, of Wiarton.

The Bruce Township Sunday School Association show splendid energy in organizing the convention, and as all persons are invited to attend the session, no doubt there will be a great gathering.

Organizer Fred Schnitker has had a good deal to do in the arranging of the organization, which has the following capable gentlemen at the head of affairs: President, W. J. Blair; Vice-President, A. E. Jones; Second Vice-President, Wellington Avis; Secretary-Treasurer, Milton E. Dahmer.

Following is the program:

PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR

2.00—Song service
2.10—Address of Welcome, by Rev. McNabb, Underwood
2.15—Organizer's and Secretary-treasurer's report.
President's address Choir
3.00—"Missions and their Relations to Sunday Schools" by Rev. Waddell of Tiverton. Discussion led by Rev. E. M. Glschler, Port Elgin.
3.25—"The Twentieth Century Sunday School" Rev. Robinson, Tiverton. Discussion led by Rev. McDougall Solo or Quartette.
3.45—"The Organized Work Promoting Sunday School Efficiency" by Rev D. H. Wing, Toronto.
4.10—Round table conference, led by Rev. W. W. Prudham, Wiarton
Offering
General business
Hymn and closing
REV. MR. ROBINSON, CHAIRMAN.
7.30—Song service led by the Pastor of the church.
7.45—Chairman's address.
7.50—Choir.
8.00—"The Young Men of Our Country, Their Perils and Their Possibilities," Mr. E. R. Sayles.
8.20—Singing.
8.30—"The Teacher's Candlestick" Rev. W. W. Prudham, Wiarton.
8.50—Singing.
Offering.
9.00—"Building Rural Sunday Schools Bigger and Better." Rev. D. H. Wing.

Court of Revision

The court of revision was held on Tuesday. Reeve Izzard was chairman. The cases presented by Clerk Geddes were few. John Harrison, assessed for dog, said he had no dog, and his name was removed from the list. Mr. Burtch declared his dog has been destroyed and the court cancelled his tax. Appeals were heard regarding property from Wm. Baker on land; Bank of Hamilton, on the saw-mill property; C. A. and L. Philps, on land. These were laid over. Those appealing against in come were Principal Aylesworth, Mrs. Rosa Hicks, Mrs. C. Hessenauer, and Mrs. L. O. Leo. The court meets again on Tuesday the 12th.

PTE. WALLACE McCULLOCH

Pte. Wallace McCulloch, who enlisted on the first of march, and left for overseas early in April. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs James McCulloch, Grand view, Man., formerly of N. Bruce He is a member of the 221st. (Bulldogs) Winnipeg Battalion.

WOOL WANTED
10,000 pounds wanted. Highest market price will be paid Cash or trade.
Bring your wool to the old reliable wool dealer
F. R. Barber

WOOL WANTED
We are ready to pay the highest price for wool. We will canvass the country. Have it ready for us.
B. Zelkind, PORT ELGIN

TO THE GOD OF HARVEST

Ever Blessed Father—We pray that thou wilt reveal Thyself in the harvest of Tomorrow. The world looks to our great land. Stricken fathers, hungrying babes, weeping mothers, turn to us with piteous appeal. Our hearts would fail us but for Thee, our sheltering Master.

Send forth the sowers with unfailing zeal; make clouds gather for drink for parched places; cause the sun to warm all planted seed into multiplied life; enrich the soil with the forces of enlarging growth that our barns be full, famine stayed in the world and strength given to Thy children to perform life's appointed tasks.

Make a rich harvest be Thy ministering messenger to this stricken world, becoming to us a living cord of means by which we may be drawn into closer fellowship with Thee and into more practical co-operation with one another. May we see the "angel in the sun". Amen.

Petitions Cost Money

Petitions will cost money. A short time ago a few ratepayers sent a petition to the council asking that the supervisor be removed from his post. Last Friday the councillors were asked by the supervisor for a raise in salary. For his multifarious duties he has been receiving $11 per week. The request is for $14.

Pte. Fenton Killed

Pte Abbie Fenton, who was announced as wounded in last issue, has died of his wounds. He was a Southampton soldier, and his sister is Mrs. Lance Christian, who lives here. Pte. Fenton enlisted when he was but 17, and has been in uniform for two years, and in France for about three months.

Council Meeting

The council met on Friday night with all the members present.

The minutes are:

Moved, seconded and carried that the clerk write the Singer estate in regard to the opening of the balance of Izzard road.

Moved, seconded and carried that the council make a change in the weighmaster for Port Elgin scales, owing to complaint of dissatisfaction in weighing, and that the present weighmaster be notified that his services be not required after June 20th.

Moved, seconded and carried that the reeve and treasurer borrow $650 on note from Bank of Hamilton for current expenditures.

Moved, seconded and carried that the following accounts be paid:

D. Park, $5.10; S Boschien, 3 50; W. J. McCullough 14 00; Walter Brown, 14 00; Electric Light, 65 75; George Fisher, 44 00; The Times, 6.40; Public school requisition, $313; High school requisition, $250.

Bobby Stephenson Back In France

The editor of The Times received a letter from Bobby Stephenson, showing that he is back again with his battery in France. He says:

"Here we are again in the firing line. Just back in time to see the Canadians put through another success. The weather is simply grand here, a welcome change to the mud. I met Bob McQuarrie and Pierce Campbell also saw Morris Moulton and Herb Hartner, who is from Southampton. I went over to see Roy Thomson, but as you know he has been wounded, and was away. I am trying to locate Frank Geddes. Donald Robertson and I were together in the hospital in England. We have quite a bit of work to do, and we are working till midnight as well as all day now.

A Big Celebration

The business men are attending the Dominion Day meetings well this year, and Monday night saw a well-filled room at the library. The information concerning races was presented by the secretary and Mr. Stevens, and the committee decided to go ahead. An additional feature is to be a big parade of autos, which are to be decorated. The prizes are $8, $5, and 3. Messrs. Hilker, G. Smith and Aylesworth will have charge of this. The Relay race will be in charge of Messrs. A. F. George and B. Hilker, while President Ranney heads the race committee, and Chairman George will supervise the fireworks. Everybody with a job and everybody working at it will make a successful day. Don't forget the meeting Monday night at 7.30.

Read the ads. The news there will save you money.

Crego Aster plants—and all best kinds for sale at Falconer Bros. Leave your order.

The collection of the united prayer service amounted to $13.67. The expenses were $3.67, leaving $10 for Red Cross of S. S. No. 4.

Special in Tea
100 lbs. Camp Black tea. Reg. 60c for .... 45c.
100 lbs. Horsley Black tea. Reg. 75c now .... 60c.
This won't last long at our price.
B. Hilker

News in General

Kincardine hotels have raised their rates to $2.50 a day.

Bruce County Council meets on June 18th at Chesley.

The Bruce County Hospital was the recipient of a $100 cheque on Monday from D. McKerracher, of Walkerton to pay for a life membership in the institution.

Messrs. David Robertson and W. M. Shaw attended the big Win-the-War Convention in Montreal. They went from Walkerton as delegates of the Bruce Preparedness League.

Wesley Hutton, a prominent farmer of Kincardine Tp., was kicked in the stomach by a horse, he was driving home from church, and died shortly after.

The city of Peterborough will have an emergency supply of 3,000 tons of coal on hand at the beginning of next winter so as to able to supply people who have not storage facilities and are unable to get delivery from the local dealers.

Mr. Robt. Irwin's Studebaker car backed down the big hill at Formosa. The brake broke and it went so fast that when it landed against a bank, Mr. Irwin had three ribs broke.—Kincardine Reporter.

The Listowel town council has been petitioned to have all dogs prohibited from running at large for nine months in the year. The need for greater production necessitated this step, as it was a case of either confining the dogs or building fences to keep them from overrunning the gardens.

The breaking down of the light plant has made it a very trying time for the people. There are very few houses in town without electric installation, and the resurrecting of lamps, and the inconvenience of them after touching the button, is felt by the housewives, the merchants, and the hotels.

The neighbors of Mr. August Kepkey, Saugeen, gave him a half day's plowing last Tuesday. Mr. Kepkey has been ill for some time and was unable to get his spring work done. Those who helped were:—John Cook, Walter Spencer, Albert Teeple, Sandy Martindale, James D. Cook, Ed. Doll, John McIntosh, David Brooks, Wm. Sollors, P. Lautenschelager and Donald Cook. They ploughed about ten acres.—Beacon.

A memorial service in honor of the late Pte. Alexander McGillivary held in Knox church on Sunday evening, was very largely attended by people of all denominations. Rev. G. C. Little, B. A. preached an eloquent, sympathetic and forceful discourse. The ministers of the other churches were present and assisted in the services. The deceased soldier was the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Colin McGillivray, 12th Bruce, and was aged 28 years, 4 months. He enlisted at Winnipeg with the Fort Garry Horse. His death occurred at No. 2 General Hospital Havre, France, about May 12th. Alex. went west about ten years ago, and had a homestead proved up near Lloydminster, when he decided to respond to the call for men to fight for the cause of freedom. He was a sturdy young man well spoken of by his old neighbors and friends in Bruce Tp.—Paisley Advocate.

SAUGEEN COUNCIL

The Saugeen council met as a Court of Revision on May 26th. After adding a few names to the roll the court instructed Assessor to secure names of women in the Township who own property and add same to the roll. Court to be adjourned to June 16th at 1.30. General business was then taken up. The Reeve and Clerk were instructed to sign plan of sub. division of lot 3s lots presented by W. A. Mitchell.

A grant of $23.00 was made to be spent by Jas. T. Wallace, in drawing gravel on blind line opposite lot 20 Con. 5 at 80 cents per yard. Lots 19 and 20 Con. 6 were transferred from Div. No. 24 to Div. No. 23, and a new road division was formed of the sub divisions of lot 3s L. R. with Mr. Mitchell's property included and W. A. Mitchell appointed pathmaster. The Reeve and Councillor Atkinson will deal with the culvert on blind line and the Reeve and councillors Atkinson and Greathead arrange with Geo. McKillop to gravel and councillors Webster and Chappell will see if gravel can be secured at Mr. Geo. Grieve's. The claim of Mr. Jas. G. Scott for damages to sheep by dogs was left over for further information. On motion of Chappell and Greathead the Reeve and Clerk were instructed to sign petition for Dominion Prohibition during the war. A number of small accounts amounting to $61.35 were ordered paid and the Assessor's salary of $75.00. Council adjourned to meet on June 16th, at 1.30 as a Court of Revision and for general business.

F. W. Elliott, Clerk.

Leave your order for Aster plants at Falconer Bros.

ORANGES!
Week-end Special at Falconer Brothers
Seven cases, of very fine fresh, sweet juicy fruit at 25 cts per doz.
Pines, Lemons, Bananas
Falconer Bros.

Saugeen Township S. S. Convention

The Saugeen township Sunday school workers are holding a convention in the Presbyterian church here on Wednesday next afternoon and evening.

Mr. W. A. Mitchell, superintendent, of the Presbyterian Sunday school, is organizing the district, and has the program printed and sent to the various workers.

The special addresses are to be given by Rev. Mr. Wing of Toronto, and Rev. Mr. Prudham of Wiarton. There will be a large gathering, and the people in general are invited to hear these eloquent speakers.

BUYERS' GUIDE

RATES—Contracts for 500 lines or over in a year 3c a line: regular weekly users of liners, 5c per line casual users of liners, 10c per line Black type, count two lines for one.

McMurray's for pure ice cream.

Oats for sale. North End Store.

Cash for eggs. North End Store.

Fleet Foot shoes at F. R. Barber's.

The new straw hats are being shown at F. R. Barber's.

If you want a pint of good cream try McMurray's.

McMurray keeps good milk for sale.

Boys wool and cotton Jersies at South End.

Just arrived, 12 varieties of Gong soup at Eaton's. Try them. Five cents.

Dyola Dyers in Black, Navy and all scarce colors, now in stock. South End.

Bull Dog overalls and smocks, for good wear. North End Store.

A nourishing food is Gong soup. 5c. at Eaton's.

Men's Balbriggan and Merino underwear at the South End.

Reliable work shirts and heavy shoes priced away below present market prices now being offered at F. R. Barber's.

Full Stock field seeds, mangel, turnip, carrot. Rennie's. North End Store.

Neilson's chocolates—once used always used—you get them at Koebke's

Flower and Garden seeds—Rennie's and D. M. Ferry's. North End store.

Seed corn to hand this week. Compton's Early, White Cap, Southern Sweet Improved Leaming. North End Store.

Try Eaton's Butcher shop for Coleman's hams and rolls.

Try Koebke for your next grocery or fruit order

Have you tried Gong's soups? They are all nice and fresh at Eaton's Only 5c per package.

William's shoes, solid leather goods at lower prices, at South End.

Koebke sells Neilson's soldier chocolate. Send a bar to your soldier boy at the front

Just arrived, a splendid assortment of Misses and children's wash dresses. Prices 50c to $1.75 each. North End Store.

Red Cross supplies. Special prices in grey Scotch fingering yarn. South End.

Worth while savings—Every shrewd individual will consider these savings worth while when he sees the extra values we are offering in men's and boy's suits, raincoats, summer underwear, shirts and fine and heavy shoes.

Horsemen, Attention!
In the Stud Season 1917

Dan Bonna [illegible] A. T. R. Win race record [illegible] half mile track record [illegible], public trial [illegible] with the last half in [illegible] seconds. The sire of Dana Lora 2.0[illegible], the second fastest 4 year old trotter of the world in 1916. Early Dana 2 year old trotting record 2.1[illegible] trotting Dan Bonna Jr. 2.0[illegible] pacing and many others.

Dan Bonna 2.0[illegible] is the Peter The Great of Canada. He is the only sire that was ever owned or stood in Canada that sired a trotter with a 4 year old record of 2.0[illegible]. He made his first stud season in 1912. He is a smooth big horse, [illegible] lbs. with quality, bone, substance. Mares from a distance properly looked after. Will stand at his own stable, main street, Kincardine. Service fee $25 to insure. Write or phone for folder of full particulars.

K. McGregor [illegible]. The Jay McGregor 2.0[illegible] Aged 2.12 stallion. With quality, size, speed and bone. Service fee $1[illegible]. For all particulars apply to

L. O. Charlesworth,
Kincardine, Ont 20-4tp

Horsemen, Attention!

Kentucky Bill will make the season under Ontario stallion enrollment certificate No. 200 as follows: Will be at his own stable all week except Thursday evenings will be at McLean's Hotel stable Underwood and Saturday evenings will be at the Queen's Hotel stable Port Elgin. Terms to insure $10, payable February 1st, 1918.

J. H. Steffett, owner, North Bruce.
21-3to.

Special Prices on Fruit
This week at McMurray's
EXTRA FANCY SUNKIST ORANGES . . . .
Reg 40c oranges for 35c per doz
" 30c " " 25c "
" 20c " " 17c "
Choice pineapples at 15c each
Extra fancy California lemons at 20 cents per doz.
Strawberries for Friday and Saturday, at 20c per box
Bananas 25c per dozen

READ THE LABEL
DIRECTIONS
THIS BAKING POWDER IS COMPOSED OF THE FOLLOWING INGREDIENTS AND NONE OTHER: PHOSPHATE, BI-CARBONATE OF SODA AND STARCH.
CONTAINS NO ALUM

MADE IN CANADA
MAGIC BAKING POWDER
CONTAINS NO ALUM

GRADING DIAMONDS.

Qualities in Stones of the First, Second and Third Water.

"A diamond of the first water should be entirely colorless and transparent, without any inclusion or flaw," says the Scientific American. "It is of the second water if it is colorless with small but unimportant faults or if it is without faults, but with some traces of color, and third water if it is colorless, but with larger faults or if it is distinctly colorless. The correct valuation is therefore very difficult and often subject to the jeweler's judgment. For this reason Professor Rosiwal gives to the layman the following hints:

"The requisite in stones of the first water is perfect lack of color or, what is more highly prized, a tinge of blue. In general, beautifully colored diamonds command fabulous prices and are to be found only in the treasure vaults of princes.

"Stones of the second water are numerous. They are supposed to be microscopically pure, but almost always show some inclusion. There are oftentimes traces of yellow color in this grade, and because this can be seen best in sunlight one should never buy diamond at night, for the prevailing lights cause stones that are even noticeable yellowish to appear clear.

"Most of the stones of the ordinary market are of the third quality, and the dealers try to cover up their faults by combining them into groups for bulky stones or for the popular pendants, diamond hearts, marquise rings, etc. While they may be colorless, they are often so full of flaws that they would be ranked as 'bort,' or diamond good only for mechanical purposes, if there had not been such a demand for the gems as to increase the price."

Aptly Described.

"I have been courting her for two years," said the disconsolate one, "and I am certain that she will refuse me when I propose."

"Ah, that is interesting," said the amateur photographer—"a sort of undeveloped negative."

Montreal, May 29th, '09.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.
Yarmouth, N. S.

Gentlemen,—I beg to let you know that I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT for some time, and I find it the best I have ever used for the joints and muscles.

Yours very truly,
THOMAS J. HOGAN,
The Champion Clog and Pedestal Dancer of Canada.

NEWEST IN VEILS.

The very newest veils are charming and alluring. Both sexes admit it, for what man can resist a pleasing face behind an enhancing mesh?

Small, trim shapes for spring wear have made the veil unusually popular this season, for, while the slightly-roughened hair may look well, and even increase the illusion of youth under a broad-brimmed hat, the very narrow brim or the brimless chapeau demands a neatness that only the properly-adjusted veil can give.

Smartness is often obtained by inverting a richly-bordered veil so that the border ornaments the crown of the hat.

Beaded and metal designs appear in very narrow chin borders, but will disappear soon after early spring. Very fascinating is the Cleopatra veil ornamented with moons of cut steel beads, usually on a taupe mesh.

Soutache designs are shown both in deep and narrow borders, the deep borders being inverted and worn with the pattern over the tall military turbans and simple high-crowned sailors, while the narrow border effects are used in draped or in semi-draped arrangement.

Double borders are sometimes worn by ultra-fashionables, each border being in a different color. Thus a black hexagon has a two-inch border in champagne color, and a navy blue border three inches in width. The plain mesh of such a veil is used over the hat, the blue border over the central part of the face, and the champagne border on the chin. This, of course, is an extreme style.

There are many very attractive new shadow and scroll patterns. A shadow daisy design in navy blue has a centre of gold. However, black and white is the dominant combination, and is more popular than any of the colored effects. Taupe, brown and sand are also good. Among the black and white patterns there is one particularly attractive one of a slender fern embroidered in silvery white silk upon a fine, indistinct black mesh.

New woven patterns in delicately-traced designs in imitation of the fine hand-run scroll effects so firmly established among the high-priced veilings, are appearing among those most moderately priced. Sometimes these patterns are continued to borders intended to be drawn snugly about the lower part of milady's face, leaving the plain mesh over the eyes. Silk in cashmere colorings is used to develop some of the most dainty of the new hand-run patterns.

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

SPECIALISTS
Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin, Kidney, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases.

Call or send history for free advice. Medicine furnished in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Consultation Free
DRS. SOPER & WHITE
25 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

Please Mention This Paper.

CATCHING RIVETS WITH NET.

Cutting off rivets makes as a strenuous occupation. Bits of metal are likely to fly in unlooked-for directions, sometimes injuring bystanders very severely.

Safety engineers on the Southern Pacific figure that loose rivet heads flying around with the speed of bullets are not conductive to the general good health and wellbeing of employees or of the public.

Hence, they have equipped all their rivet-cutting gangs with wire baskets mounted on long wooden handles. When using one of these devices a rivet cutter angles for the head when it comes off in much the same way as entomologists and youngsters seek to capture moths with butterfly nets—in fact, the rivet baskets and a professor's butterfly net look a good deal alike.

At any rate, the baskets have proved themselves to be a sure preventative of flying rivets; for they catch their prey before it has flown six inches—thus effectually stopping them in their dangerous flight.

CROSS, SICKLY BABIES

Sickly babies—those who are cross and fretful; whose little stomach and bowels are out of order; who suffer from constipation, indigestion, colds or any other of the minor ills of little ones—can be promptly cured by Baby's Own Tablets. Concerning them Mrs. Jean Paradis, St. Bruno, Que., writes: "My baby was very ill and vomited all his food. He was cross and cried night and day and nothing helped him till I began using Baby's Own Tablets. They soon set him right, and now he is a fat, healthy boy." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

First Use of Siege Guns.

A campaign surpassing the invention and resource of any that went before was that waged by the Turks against Constantinople in 1452-3. Its culmination not only brought the Turk into Europe, but it brought into warfare the use of artillery as a means of reducing fortified cities. Oddly, then, as in the present great war, it was German skill in the handling of cannon that aided the Turks. One Urban, a Wallachian reared in Germany, who had seen service in the armies of German, Hungarian, and Greek before he attached himself to the Sultan's forces, devised the cannon that for fifty days battered the walls of the eastern capital of the Roman Empire. On the recommendation of Urban, the Sultan, before he began his campaign against Constantinople, erected a foundry and in it was cast a gun with a mouth exceeding two and a half feet in diameter and capable of projecting to the distance of about a mile a missile of six hundred pounds in weight. Other guns of a smaller calibre were constructed under the supervision of Urban.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

FINGER RINGS.

From Iron Ring of Babylon They Have Had Their Significance.

From the earliest period of civilized relationships the finger ring has been accepted as a symbol of fidelity and truth in the fulfilment of a pledge, according to a writer in the St. Louis Post Despatch, and for the greater part of 2,000 years it was used as the most convenient means of conveying the signet of the wearer.

According to Herodotus, the wearing of finger rings originated with the Babylonians, the ring of those times being of iron. That the custom was gradually transmitted from the Babylonians to the Hellenes is certain, the later Greek historians describing minutely the richly chased gold rings worn as talismans by warriors on their departure for the wars, while at the end of another century every freedman in Greece possessed a signet.

Coming down to the Roman era we find the freedman, in imitation of the Babylonians and Spartans, bearing their iron signet as evidence of the simplicity of their lives, the custom prevailing down to the last days of the republic. Ambassadors alone were permitted to wear the gold ring, this privilege, under the influence of the splendors of the Augustan era, being extended to senators, chief magistrates and equites. Tiberius, however, limited the wearing of the gold ring to the possessors of large property qualifications. Severus conceded the distinction to all Roman soldiers and under Justinian all citizens, freedmen or slaves, enjoyed the right, silver rings being worn by freedmen and iron by slaves.

The third and fourth centuries of the Christian era saw the first use of the ring as a religious symbol, the monogram of Christ being the most revered device, and this custom has in one form or another continued down to the present day.

In the Middle Ages the signet ring was held to be of the greatest importance in religious, legal, commercial or private affairs. Among betrothed couples of the fifteenth, sixteenth and eighteenth centuries many rings were inscribed with words supposedly of talismanic power, such as Caspar, Melchoir and Belthasar, the names of the Magi, while in the nineteenth century nearly all engagement rings bore the familiar "Mizpah" (the Lord watch between me and thee when we are absent one from the other).

In direct contradiction to the ring of beneficent influence is the poison ring, dear to the hearts of all lovers of the weird, blue lights, the melodramatic.

Historic examples of this sinister agent are the ring containing a hollow bezel with which Hannibal, pursued by the Romans, ended his life at Libyssa; the ring of Demosthenes, the anello della morte of the Borgias, which carried a secret point made to work with a spring, this point communicating with a receptacle for poison in a cavity behind, in such a way that the murderer could give the fatal scratch while shaking hands with an enemy.—Buffalo Commercial.

"SALADA"
Tea is an Every-day Luxury
STEADFASTLY REFUSE SUBSTITUTES
Black, Mixed or Natural Green. E206

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

MIGRATING PLANTS.

Weed That Followed the Bug That Devastated It.

It appears that there exists between certain plants and certain animals a curious association that seems almost like mutual affection. The catnip, which came from the East with the cats, is said never to flourish where there are no members of the feline family to feed on it. The "buffalo grass," in our own country has, it is said, practically disappeared with the buffalo. Then, too, there is the burdock, which seems to cling tenaciously to human kind, evincing an unwillingness to grow where there are no humans in sight.

One of the most extraordinary instances of the apparent migration of a plant as if to "keep company" with an insect was the removal of the homely solanum rostratum from the vicinity of the Rockies eastward. Something like fifty years ago the farmers of the Mississippi valley became aware of the presence of a new pest in their fields. Its ravages soon assumed alarming proportions. A stocky, gaudily striped beetle, which multiplied at an amazing rate, had begun to devour the potato vines. The potatoes, deprived of their vines, rotted in the ground, and an important crop was lost.

This beetle naturally received from the farmers the name of "potato bug." It was found to have begun an eastward march from the then uncultivated strip of eastern Colorado and western Kansas, and it subsequently became known as the "Colorado potato beetle." It was also found that in the region of its origin this beetle had fed upon solanum rostratum, a plant belonging to the same genus as the potato. Doubtless the insect had been quite content with this article of food. But some settlers planted a field of potatoes and the beetle at once fell in love with them.

Migrating eastward in eager search of its new food, the Colorado beetle multiplied with astonishing rapidity. In a few years it had covered the whole country and had devastated potato fields to the Atlantic coast. Then some of the beetles, or their eggs, were carried in vessels across the ocean, and the insect began a new career of conquest in the Old World, for it spread over the British Isles and the continent of Europe.

But what about solanum rostratum, abandoned by its old friend? One would suppose that, left free from the devouring attentions of the beetle, it would have been content to remain where it was. But this was not the case, since the weed seems to have set out immediately on a journey in search of the beetle.

The prevailing direction of plant migration in this country appears to be westward. With the settlement of the country, the plants of Europe and of eastern America tended to crowd out the native vegetation. But the solanum proved an exception to this rule. Apparently it realized that its destiny was to be eaten. Nothing but the potato beetle would eat it, so it came East to find that insect.—Exchange.

Rubbing It In.

The playwright's own latest play was being produced. Sitting in the last row in the orchestra stalls, he listened to its leading phrases. The piece was a complete failure. As the playwright sat, pale and sad, chilled to the heart by the fatal silence, a woman sitting behind him leaned forward and said:

"Excuse me, sir, I have something belonging to you. Knowing you to be the author of the play, I took the liberty at the beginning of the performance of snipping off a lock of your hair. Allow me to return it."—New York Times.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

What She Likes About Her Mother-in-Law.

(Home Chat.)

She says, "How do you wash your curtains? They always look so nice."

When we go home she doesn't treat him as if he's a martyr just returned for a taste of the old comfort.

I like her because she credits me with a bit of sense, instead of imagining that I've everything to learn:

"You see, you've earned money yourself, therefore you know the value of it. I was not so fortunate when I started." Rather nice of her, wasn't it?

"Don't drop your girl friends," she said. "A husband's very nice, but I know they're not all-sufficient."

I thought it jolly sporty of her when she said that it had always been her wish to see her boys happily married.

She lets me know when she's coming round, a thing I appreciate, because I don't like her to catch me in the middle of my work, she knows that.

She doesn't keep saying, as she goes over the house, "Now I should do this," or "I should have that there." Consequently I frequently ask her opinion.

When he has a cold she doesn't say, "Dear me!" in the tone that insinuates he wouldn't have had it under her care. She says, "Well, he always was subject to them."

She always asks so nicely after my mother and my people. I think a lot of her for that; she realizes that they are still my people.

Maybe I'm silly, but I always feel I could hug her when she says that she's never seen Jack looking better.

She doesn't incessantly criticise my method of bringing up baby, but admits that many of the modern teachings are improvements on the old ones.

There are times when Tom isn't in the sweetest of moods, but she doesn't make him worse by siding with him, but whispers to me: "Same sort of temper as his father, my dear. I know."

What I like about her is that she doesn't view our marriage from her son's point of view alone, but takes me into equal consideration also.

I've always got the feeling when I'm with her that she likes me for myself, not just because I'm her son's wife and she's got to put up with me.

I wanted everything to run so smoothly when she visited us, and I worked like a nigger (we've no maid.) But she said, "Now, I know what there is to be done. I didn't always have servants, so we'll either let the work go or do it together." I know real relatives who don't look at it that way.

My mother-in-law pleases me because she doesn't say everything she thinks, and, as my ways are not always her ways, I'm grateful to her for that.

She always treats me as if I were such a success, as if she always knew I would be, that I just can't help living up to it.

When she's not feeling well she sends for me to go and see her sometimes, just like a real daughter. There's something about that I always like.

She often praises my cooking. Isn't it nice of her?

SPORT SHOES WITH SPORT CLOTHES

That's the vogue, this year — to have one's shoes in harmony with the sport suit, or outing skirt and sweater.

SUMMER SHOES
are the most complete line of summer footwear ever made.
The Fleet Foot trademark goes on shoes for every summer need—for work and play—for men, women and children.

Ask your dealer to show you the Fleet Foot line—you'll find exactly what you want—and the prices are a half, a third and even less, than equally attractive leather boots would cost.

204

HAIR GOODS
—FOR—
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

Mailed at lowest possible prices, consistent with high-grade work.

Our Natural Wavy 3-Strand Switches at $5.00, $7.00 and $9.00 in all shades are leaders with us. Just send on your sample, or write for anything in our line.

GENTLEMEN'S TOUPEES at $22.00 and $25.00, that defy detection when worn.

MINTZ'S HAIR GOODS EMPORIUM
62 KING ST. W. HAMILTON, ONT.
(Formerly Mdme. I. Mintz).

THE "RULING LIGHT"

It does somehow get us down to the quintessential difference between the British idea of Empire and all others that have figured in history that General Smuts should be with us heart and soul in our present struggle and be hailed everywhere as one of the most powerful leaders and spokesmen of the British Commonwealth. To the enemy his appearance and that of his "old friend and comrade in arms, General Botha," both as leaders of incomparable skill in the field and as statesmen, powerfully helping to unite the nations under the British flag, is the most perplexing manifestation of these times. They have not the clue to it nor the mental habit which can interpret it. They shrugged their shoulders and thought it another whim of the mad English, which by-and-by would inure to the advantage of Germany, when, at the end of the South African war, we withdrew our army and trusted the men who had been in arms against us to join with their former enemies in working out the free constitution which was to make a nation of South Africa. We have our reward, and when General Smuts appears to receive the freedom of the City of London he is able to claim that now, as always, he is a consistent fighter in the cause of freedom. "When I look at the effort of this nation," says General Smuts, "I declare without flattery that liberty, like wisdom is once more justified of her children."

The same reflection may occur to us as we read the speech on the same occasion of the Maharajah of Bikanir. We have read a German book on the Indian Empire which, after reckoning up the number of troops that we kept in India, declared it to be an absurdity that we should claim to have any Empire at all when we were unable to maintain more than one British soldier to every 4,000 of the population of India. The writer was thinking of those Colonial possessions of his own country in which the military establishments were a large majority of the European population and maintained on a footing of war against the native populations; and he could think of no other test by which an Empire could be judged. We with a contemptible number of troops light-heartedly relying on a civil administration to win respect and support from the overwhelming majority of Indians who surrounded us were "an image with feet of clay" offering an open invitation to a really virile nation like the German to come and demolish us or stir up our Indian fellow-subjects to drive us into the sea. We may find the answer to this in the message from the Indian Princes which the Maharajah of Bikanir is charged to "lay at the feet of his Majesty the King-Emperor," and which he recited at the Guildhall yesterday. The Maharajah has reminded us more than once that our rule in India does not rest on the sword, and let us never forget it. The consent of the 350 millions of India to our government was never assured by the 70,000 troops that we kept there. It rested on the belief that we governed justly and wisely, and could be relied upon to advance with the times and bring the people of India into association with the Government of their own country. The loyalty of the Princes and people of India in the present war is encouraging proof that what we have done so far we have done well, but both look to us to continue the work and to develop the Government of India on the lines of the free Empire, and we have to see to it that they are not disappointed.

General Smuts puts into the forefront of his speech the ideal aspects of the war. He, if any man, knows the value of guns and munitions and multitudes of fighting men, but he is still of Napoleon's opinion that the moral forces are the dominant forces. "Silent invisible forces have," as he says, "been set in motion in this great tragedy, and when the end comes, it will be recognized that it was not so much the valor or strength of our armies that carried us to victory as the inspiration of a great cause." His appeal to us to have faith in this cause, to be patient and constant, neither too much elated by success nor too much depressed by ill-fortune, comes to us at a timely moment, and may be commended, especially to the civil population. There may be times ahead of us in which we shall be called upon to submit to real privation and to make sacrifices beyond any that we have contemplated, but let it be intimated to the Government that we do not need a panic-stricken agitation to make us submit to these necessities but will accept them cheerfully for the cause, if and when they are decreed. Let the appeal to the public be for the cause, let them be brought to understand what the success of Germany by her present methods would mean not only to us but to the whole world, and, as General Smuts says, forces will be set in motion which will be even more powerful than armies. Let the appeal be merely to fear and self-interest, and the greater part of this force will go to waste.

So when General Smuts, appealing eloquently to his own experience, hopes that "freedom will be the ruling light which will guide us to victory," he is doing more than make a phrase in a peroration. If all the Allies and the neutrals can be brought to believe in very truth that their freedom depends on defeating the German attack by sea, we may be certain it will not prevail; and we may rely on every effort and sacrifice to prevent its prevailing. And if all the world can be persuaded that, when they come to the terms of peace, the Allies will really make freedom "their ruling light," the invisible forces of which General Smuts speaks will everywhere rally to their side.—Westminster Gazette.

ISSUE NO. 23, 1917

HELP WANTED.

WANTED — PROBATIONERS TO train for nurses. Apply, Welland Hospital, St. Catharines, Ont.

WANTED—WOOLLEN MILL HELP—Napper tender, one accustomed to Gessner Nappers on White and Grey Blankets and heavy Cloths. For full particulars, apply to Slingsby Mfg. Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ont.

MONEY ORDERS.

SEND A DOMINION EXPRESS Money Order. They are payable everywhere.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

A BROAD POLICY

In order to encourage the settlement and cultivation of vacant lands in the Western Provinces, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, through its Colonization and Development Department, of which Mr. J. S. Dennis is the head, has undertaken an active campaign to try and induce absentee owners to cultivate their holdings.

A circular has been issued to some 8,000 absentee owners, pointing out the profits which can be made by cultivating their lands, and showing how many farmers sold their last year's crop for more than the original cost of their farms.

The company offers the advice and assistance of its Colonization and Development Department, free of charge, in supplying reliable information as to how to go about getting the land under cultivation and will send, on request, the fullest details as to routes of travel, customs regulations, passenger and freight rates and similar data.

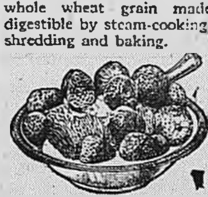
In undertaking this campaign the company is following its usual broad policy of Dominion wide development, realizing that every new settler means greater production to meet the food shortage which at present threatens the world, and which Canada, with its extensive and fertile unplowed areas, can provide.

Fashionable Laces.

Filet.
French Vals.
Novelty nets.
[illegible] edgings.

Enlistment is a sure cure for that tired feeling.

Brighten The Corner where you are by eating a food that does not clog the liver or develop poisons in the colon. Cut out heavy meats and starchy potatoes and eat **Shredded Wheat Biscuit** with berries or other fruits. Try this diet for a few days and see how much better you feel. The whole wheat grain made digestible by steam-cooking, shredding and baking.



Made in Canada

CLEANING UP DEFENCES OF NEW FOE LINE

Canadians Busy Destroying Gun Positions and Cutting Wire.

KICKED LIVE SHELL

And Our Boys Suffered 35 Casualties, With Five Deaths.

(By Stewart Lyon, Canadian Press Correspondent With the Canadian Forces.)

Canadian Headquarters in France, Cable.——Our heavy howitzers continue their work of destroying the enemy's gun positions to the south-west of Lens, while trench destruction and wire-cutting proceed all along the front. The wire-cutting is a slow, laborious task, where the defence system has been well constructed, as the Mericourt-Oppy line undoubtedly was. It takes about ten shells per lineal yard where the belt of wire is thirty feet wide or more to ensure a passage for the infantry. When the stretch of wire and trenches under treatment extends for miles along the front the purely physical work involved is very great, even if the enemy's retaliation is only half-hearted.

From a position on Vimy Ridge yesterday I watched wire-cutting and trench destruction. Across the plain there ran a tell-tale chalk line showing the enemy trench. Standing alone this might indicate only a dummy trench, constructed to draw fire, while the real trench was placed some distance back, but a belt of rusty wire in front proves that the chalk-line is really a trench, representing the Mericourt-Oppy defensive system. Into this rusty streak and chalk line beyond the shells from our batteries drop with remorseless precision, throwing up geysers of the brown surface of the earth, mingled with the underlying chalk.

In all the wide expanse there is not a man in sight. With the shells passing high overhead from our batteries, concealed from observation, if the enemy is holding the trench in any strength, he is having a hard time of it. The probability is that he has temporarily abandoned the trench, which, from our aerial observation, is known to be badly wrecked, and is holding the line by the occupancy of a series of strong posts in isolated positions and provided with machine-gun emplacements.

The Bosche is exceedingly clever in concealing these gun emplacements. A small haystack left in a field, as the custom is here, may have beneath it an elaborate concrete emplacement for a nest of machine guns. I have seen such emplacements with reinforced walls over four feet thick. They can be destroyed only by the direct hit of a heavy shell. As a few machine guns, well handled, can cut up an assaulting battalion, the artillery must keep pegging away till all the known machine-gun positions are destroyed as effectively as the wire.

There is nothing romantic about this sort of warfare. In truth, it is horribly monotonous for the gunners, many of whom, if at home in Canada just now, would be sitting for graduation class photographs, or worrying over anticipated supplementaries in the examination results. Here they are dealing with deadly things. Happily the losses from the enemy retaliation continues to be light. The most serious recent cause of losses was entirely accidental. A soldier kicked an unexploded shell, which, in going off, caused thirty-five casualties, including five deaths. This is the worst accident in the history of the Canadian corps, a reminder of the terrible power of high explosives and the need for vigilance in handling them.

To-day the pipers of the entire corps gave an entertainment behind the lines. Two hundred pipers of the old [illegible] were not [illegible] with our pipers. There were 122 in the massed band. If the enemy aeroplanes were anywhere within five miles of us, they must have thought our whole corps had joined a pipe school.

ASK ASSURANCE FROM ENTENTE

That They Back Ribot's Views, Says Russ Socialist.

Army Delegates Adopt Platform as to War.

Paris, Cable.——Marcel Cachin, one of the French Socialist delegates attending the meeting of the National Council of the French Socialist party, writing in Le Parisien, says:

"Since from now onward that the war objects of the Russian republican Government are the same as its own, the Russian army wishes to feel the same certainty as regards the Allied Governments. Premier Ribot's speech in the Chamber of Deputies will be very useful from this point of view, but more must be done. It will be necessary for the combined Allied powers, in complete agreement, to express themselves in the same way."

RUSS ARMY'S VIEWS.

Petrograd Cable, via London.——The congress of delegates from the front, after a debate on the war, has unanimously voted the following resolutions:

First, the army in the trenches declares that it is indispensable to take every measure to put an end as quickly as possible to the international carnage and conclude peace without annexations or indemnities, on the basis of the right of all nations to dispose of themselves, proclaiming at the same time the watchword, "Whoever wishes for peace must prepare for war"; second, the army, pointing out that the Russian soldiers have been fighting hitherto under conditions infinitely worse than those of the Allies, that the Russian soldier has had to march almost unprotected against the enemy's bullets, and break with bare arms the barbed wire entanglements which the Allies and the enemy pass freely after artillery preparation, declares that the Russian front must be provided with munitions and everything necessary to maintain the principle, "the more metal the less gun fodder."

In conclusion, the congress declares that the army appeals to all to whom free Russia is dear to rally around the council of soldiers and workmen's delegates and the provisional Government, and not to permit "adventurers to let the army become manure for foreign fields."

APPEAL FOR WAR LOAN.

Petrograd Cable, via London.——The executive committee of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates has issued a stirring appeal to peasants, workmen and other citizens to subscribe to the "liberty loan." The support of the loan is urged as a means of strengthening the confidence of the provisional Government.

AUSTRIA ASKS FOR MORE AID

Must Have German Troops to Save Trieste.

Meanwhile Italians Continue Their Advance.

Italian Headquarters, Cable.——There is a good deal of artillery activity. Behind the lines movement is unceasing. The enemy knows it, and is disturbed. He is shelling roads on the Carso—even the little villages this side of the Isonzo—with angry persistence, but without much result. Observation shows he is busy himself getting away guns and other material to safer places. He succeeded in removing most of the guns when threatened by the Italian advance, but our allies captured forty undamaged guns and many more were destroyed. When Selo seemed to be threatened with immediate occupation the Austrians blew up the breeches on a battery of heavy guns. The same thing happened at other places.

North of Gorizia the Austrians keep counter-attacking at Vodice. They have thrown wave after wave of troops against the new Italian lines, and their losses have been very heavy. Moreover, they have lost more ground. The Italians are sweeping down the south-eastern slope of the mountain, taking a trench here and there and picking up a few prisoners.

The Austrian command seems gravely preoccupied. There is news of a council of war at Laibach, and the report that an appeal was made to Germany to send the further help necessary if Trieste is to be saved. The enemy was certainly pushed hard for men in the last attack. When the fresh troops whom they had placed in line a week or ten days ago were broken by the Italian attack the only reserves available were tired men who were sent out of the trenches to march with battalions who had been in the second line. Some of the troops who had just arrived from the eastern front were still weary from the journey.

Between Jamiano and the head of the Gulf of Trieste the Italians have again cut into the Austrian line and occupied portions west of the Village of [illegible], thereby bringing their right wing closer toward Duino and the railway line leading toward Trieste.

DRIVE POLES TOWARD RUSS

Geneva Cable, via Paris.——The Polish State Council has decided to suspend its official functions as a protest against the hostile policies of the German authorities toward Polish national aspirations, according to a communication from Warsaw received by the Polish agency at Lausanne. Two well-known Polish deputies have been arrested, says the despatch, and the Germans seem by their severity to be driving the Poles into the arms of Russia."

RUTHLESS REPRISAL DEMANDED

British Press and People, Roused by Air Raids, Are Protesting.

A REIGN OF TERROR

War Believed Entering On Most Savage Stage of Horror.

London, Cable.——There has been an outburst of fury from British press and platform following Friday's air raid on the southeast coast. The indignation is directed against the too considerate treatment England gives German prisoners and the people demand powerful reprisals.

Public opinion is fast formulating to force the Government to take extreme measures. British treatment of German prisoners has long been under criticism. The prisoners have been kept at long distances from the danger zones, though British prisoners in Germany have been systematically exposed to danger. It is now demanded that German prisoners be thoroughly distributed among the coast towns in the danger area and that German towns be bombarded by aircraft of the Allies.

Various developments indicate that Germany is prepared to announce a policy of unlimited terrorism against the whole world, hoping to cow her enemies. This is indicated by the submarine efforts systematically to destroy fishing fleets everywhere, the persistent sinking of hospital ships and neutral vessels, even when they are guaranteed safe-conduct, and the increasingly cruel treatment of prisoners held in Germany.

Special significance apropos to this is attached to the fact that the German censor is now permitting prisoners to send letters to England describing the horrors of their lives, with insufficient and often indecent food, and how they are compelled to dig trenches immediately under the fire of British and French guns in the most dangerous places.

It is apparent that Germany disregards all possibilities of reprisals, and believes she can terrorize and sicken the enemy countries into granting peace. Berlin hesitated long before committing the country to ruthless submarine war, but having cut loose from humane considerations she is now determined to make ruthlessness her rule, whether against combatants or non-combatant, belligerent or neutral.

The realization that the war is entering its most horrible, most savage stage is bursting on England and France with new intensity.

KAISER'S HATE FOR BRITISH

Amsterdam Cable, via London.——Emperor William, during his recent visit to the Arras front, says the correspondent of the Cologne Gazette, delivered an address to his troops, in which he said:

"The enemy, relying on its experience in the Somme battle, and on his unprecedented supplies of munitions, has been trying to break the German resistance.

"The French flatter themselves with the hope of liberating their country—a good enough motive, but the British have no such justification. They fight only to increase their power, and don't inquire where the right may be.

"Our people and our army stand firmly together. How long this may last must depend upon God's will, but, meanwhile, we must keep firm, and the people in the Fatherland will give us their gratitude.

"In the meantime your comrades in submarines are doing everything possible to cut off the enemy's sources of living."

WOMEN WORKERS IN MAJORITY

Amsterdam, Netherlands, Cable.——There are more women than men working in the German empire, according to the latest official figures. [illegible]

"Give me the liberty to know, to utter and to argue freely according to conscience, above all liberties.—Milton.

BRITISH BUSY IN EAST AFRICA

Task of Pursuing the German Troops Resumed.

Chief of Main Enemy Force is Captured.

London Cable.——An official communication issued this evening concerning the operations in East Africa says:

"The exceptional wet season has ended and the improved weather conditions have brought a renewal of the military activity. The early days of May witnessed a general southward movement of the German forces in the Rufiji valley and in the coastal area, and of some to the Matandu valley, while farther south raiders invaded Portuguese territory and approached the border of Nyassaland, burning native villages, terrorizing the inhabitants and removing food supplies to German depots.

"There were many patrol encounters and occasional collisions between larger forces. The German column which evacuated the Mahenge district in February moved rapidly in two main parties, one to the Portuguese border and the other, commanded by Major Wintgens, breaking northward, evading our columns and reaching Kitunda, on their way to Tabora. On May 6 the latter were pursued by British, Rhodesian and other troops. Major Wintgens was captured on the 22nd in the vicinity of Lukalanka, 61 miles southwest of Tabora Bay.

"A Belgian column is co-operating with the British base on the central railway."

SEND JEWS FROM THE HOLY CITY

Turks Have Twice Ordered Evacuation of Jerusalem.

But Germans Prevented Fulfilling of Order.

Information received in Zionist circles from Palestine, the Turks have twice given orders for the evacuation of the Jews from Jerusalem, but that the orders each time were suspended owing to representations from the German Government, which feared for the safety of the shrines and other holy places, and still more the effect upon the world's public opinion. The order of expulsion, however, is still hanging over the heads of the residents of Jerusalem, and the Consulates and public institutions have their belongings packed and their affairs in order so as to leave should the Turkish commander, Djemal Pasha, enforce it as a general measure.

The expulsion of the Jews from Jaffa, according to the same source of information, was due to the chicanery of the Turkish officials, who, when the Jews in Galilee sent horses and carts to aid their co-religionists in their exodus, requisitioned all the horses and then provided for their transportation certain infested railroad [illegible], which caused an immediate outbreak of spotted typhus among the wanderers.

The Jewish colonies were permitted to remain owing to urgent representation of German officers, who pointed out that the provisioning of the Syrian army would be affected if the Jewish farmers were expelled.

GERMANS SOLID BEHIND KAISER

Former U. S. Ambassador Says All Are Imperialist.

War by No Means Over or Victory Sure.

New York Report.——Dr. David Jayne Hill, former Ambassador to Germany, in an address to the [illegible] of the American Defence Society here today, warned that Germany is far from defeat, and discounted the theory that the Hohenzollerns alone are responsible for that country's imperialistic ambitions. He asserted that the present war is a struggle of political systems.

"The people of Germany," declared Dr. Hill, "are more loyal to the Emperor than the Democratic party is to Wilson to-day. The President has said that we have no hostility toward the German people, but do not the German people support the Imperial German Government to a man? Didn't a wave of general rejoicing go all through Germany when the Lusitania went down? How many Germans in Germany can you find who are not imperialistic? I have never found one."

"This," added Dr. Hill, "is going to be a different world if the Central Powers win the war, and it is by no means certain that they will not. Unless we conscript ourselves for this battle and lay our wealth and our lives at the altar of the defence of our institutions, we will find our descendants in the vortex of world-dominating schemes of autocracy."

U. S. WAR BILLS.

House Holidays, but Leaders Are Busy.

Washington Report.—Congress was not in session to-day, both Houses having adjourned over the holiday, but leaders took the opportunity to survey progress on war measures.

Chairman Simmons, of the Senate Finance Committee, in conference with Treasury officials, pointed out that the principal questions of the war revenue bill yet to be determined relate to the Administration's proposed automobile license taxes, excise taxes on coffee and tea, higher, higher second class postal rates, and taxes on public utilities. Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo is urging the committee to report out a bill carrying about $1,800,000,000, as provided in the House measure, but committee sentiment apparently is in favor of reducing it to around $1,500,000,000, the difference to be raised by short term bonds.

Conferees of the Senate and House on the $3,342,000,000 war budget bill to-day still had further changes to consider, notably the provision to regulate the requisition of an American merchant marine, for which $750,000,000 is authorized.

The Administration's food survey and production bill will be taken up in the Senate again to-morrow, and its early passage is looked for. The bill is the House substitute for the measure the Senate has been considering.

CRUISER AND HOSPITAL SHIP

Torpedoed and Sunk by German Submarines.

Total Loss of Life Did Not Exceed Ten.

London Cable.——The British hospital ship Dover Castle and the mercantile cruiser Hilary have been submarined in the Mediterranean and the North Sea, respectively, it was announced to-day. Four of those on board the Hilary were killed.

The Hilary was evidently a converted cruiser, formerly the Booth liner of the same name. The Hilary was built in 1908, was a steel screw steamer, of 6,329 tons, and was registered at Liverpool.

The text of the official announcement reads:

"His Majesty's hospital ship Dover Castle was torpedoed without warning at 6.30 o'clock Saturday in the Mediterranean. At 8.30 she was again torpedoed and subsequently sank. The whole number of hospital patients and the hospital staff were transferred to other ships, and the crew were also saved, with the exception of six men, who are missing, and are feared to have been killed by the explosions.

"His Majesty's armed mercantile cruiser Hilary, Acting Captain F. W. Dean, has been torpedoed and sunk in the North Sea. Four men were killed by the explosion."

ANTI-CONSCRIPTIONISTS JAILED.

[illegible]

ANONYMOUS GIFT TO CHURCH.

[illegible]

[illegible]

TERRIFIC AIR BATTLES ARE CONTINUOUS

British Fliers Give the Huns No Respite Night or Day.

A DEADLY FIGHT

Six British Smash Eight Foe Planes in Close-Up Struggle.

(By R. T. Small, Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press.)

British Front in France, Cable.——The recent lull in the fighting has had no effect whatever upon the British aerial offensive, which continues day and night with unrelenting intensity. In the last few days there have been witnessed some of the most desperate air battles of the entire war. One or two of these have been fought at the unprecedented height of 19,000 feet, or more than three and one-half miles from the earth.

Recently there was a duel in which a British pilot, having run out of ammunition for his machine gun, got close enough to his antagonist to shoot him down with his revolver. This incident served to recall the fact that when the war began the only weapons which aerial pilots had were pistols and carbines.

Commenting to-day on the dazzling altitudes at which many combats occur nowadays, a pilot said that when he first went to war in 1914 he flew a machine which took an hour and a quarter to reach 6,000 feet.

"That's nothing," said one of his comrades. "The old bus I had in those days couldn't reach 6,000 feet at all."

The aeroplane which could not negotiate 10,000 feet well under ten minutes would be scrapped quickly now.

THRILLING AERIAL BATTLE.

A notable feature of the air fighting in the last ten days has been the tendency of the German machines to break in pieces soon after being shot out of control.

The toll of German planes destroyed in May will mount far into the hundreds. In last Sunday's fighting alone thirty were accounted for. Fifteen were seen to crash to the ground, fourteen were driven down completely out of control, and one was shot down by artillery.

One of the melees on Sunday, between six British and eight German machines, was as thrilling as any aerial battle ever fought. It was at close quarters throughout; so close, in fact, that wings scraped against wings, and fighting pilots could look each other squarely in the eye. No sooner would a British pilot swoop up to the tail of one of the German machines than another German was on his tail. This German, in turn, would almost immediately have another British pilot pouring bursts of machine gun bullets at him. At one time seven machines were following each other in headlong fashion toward the earth.

It was nearly eight o'clock in the evening when the British offensive patrol sighted the eight Germans, well over their own lines. The enemy machines fled, but were eventually overhauled and brought to combat. The commander of the British formation dived at the nearest German, but the latter turned sharply beneath him and escaped the first burst of fire. The commander then attacked another machine, just in front of him, pouring in many rounds at ranges shortening from fifty to twenty yards. The German went down 4,000 yards in a spin, then turned over and continued to fall, completely out of control.

THREE GERMANS SHOT DOWN.

By this time another hostile aircraft was on the commander's tail. He tried to shake off the German, but could not do so, and deliberately went down in a spin. When he flattened out he found the German still with him, and so he again went down in a spin. The German was then attacked by a British pilot, who had followed him down and sat on his tail, riddling his machine with bullets until he went tumbling to earth, swaying back and forth like a piece of paper in a gale.

Spinning and diving, this remarkable battle kept up until three Germans had been shot down. The others having fled, the British patrol returned without a single casualty. The pilot who brought down a machine with seven shots from his automatic pistol already had accounted for two other Germans, making a record of three for the day.

One of the most remarkable escapes from death which a pilot ever had occurred today. While over the German lines his machine was hit by a shell, which tore a hole through it and exploded on the engine, wrecking it. The pilot's leg was fractured in two places, but he brought his machine back over the lines to within five feet of the ground, where he lost consciousness and crashed to the earth. The machine was so shot about that those who extricated the young flier had to pull him through the hole which the shell had made.

Ninety British fliers drop tons of bombs on military establishments back of the German lines.

MISSIONARY UNION.

Clifton Springs, N. Y., Report.—[illegible]

Muggins—I have no use for a nation that would form an alliance with Germany. Buggins—No, it would be like marrying a man to reform him.

KAISER AGAIN IN PARTNERSHIP WITH THE GOD OF BATTLES

More Blasphemy by the War Lord — Same Old Lie About Foe's Attacks.

Amsterdam Cable, via London.——According to the Deutsche Tages Zeitung, Emperor William concluded his recent speech to the soldiers on the Arras front with the following words:

"We will continue to fight until we secure a complete victory against those who have attacked us. May the God of armies give us blessing in the war which has been forced upon us, so that our children and grandchildren may live free in the German fatherland."

THE DECISION NEAR.

Copenhagen, Cable, via London.——The correspondent of the Berlin Tageblatt on the western front reports that Emperor William, during his recent visit to the Arras line, addressed delegations from the troops fighting on the Aisne. He thanked them with evident emotion for their heroism in meeting French attacks, and said in part:

"The decision lies near at hand. You will turn it in our favor as you have on every previous occasion, because you realize what you are fighting for—the future of your children and grandchildren, the future of the beloved fatherland of us all."

PICTURES BRITAIN AND AMERICA AS THE REAL ENEMIES OF RUSSIA

Labored Effort by German Writer to Cause Breach Between Allies.

Amsterdam Cable, via London.——George Bernhard, in the Vossische Zeitung, tries hard to prove to the Russians that England is really Russia's enemy, and that an equally weakened Russia would best suit England's book. He continues:

"The United States has consistently supported England's standpoint. On various occasions we personally discussed peace aims in detail with Ambassador Gerard, the last time shortly before his departure. He emphasized to us, not once but repeatedly, that President Wilson felt the greatest interest in the restoration of Belgium, but that the United States would raise no objection to German annexation in the east."

Herr Bernhard advances the foregoing as complete proof of the complete indifference of Russia's allies to her interests, and hopes that Russia will soon realize this fact. He adds:

"American financial interests are already getting their firm and octopus-like grip on Russia's economic body. Instead of developing the national popular economic system so ardently desired by Russians, their country will soon be like a lemon squeezed dry by the Americans. It is Germany alone that can save Russia from such financial serfdom."

SEED CORN

Just to hand to-day a full stock of

SEED CORN

Improved Leaming
Mammoth Southern Sweet
Early Compton
White Cap Yellow Dent

All these varieties have been proved in this district and give excellent satisfaction

Phone your order
We will keep you what you want

We pay cash for Eggs

N. McGillivray
North End Store

BANK OF HAMILTON
Established 1872

Capital Authorized, $5,000,000
Capital Paid-up, - $3,000,000
Surplus, - - - - - $3,500,000

Uncertainty

NO one knows what the future may bring forth. Now, while your health is good and your earning capacity unimpaired, is the time to accumulate a competence. One dollar deposited in the Bank of Hamilton will start a Savings account.

PORT ELGIN BRANCH
R. J. RANNEY, MANAGER

41-C

Can you afford to be without The Times?

Children's
Ready-to-Wear
Garments

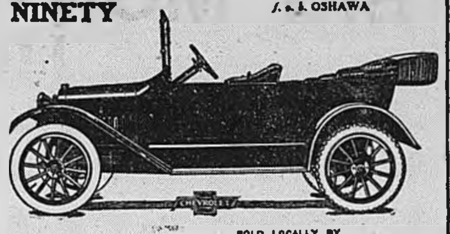
In prints, galateas, and other cotton materials, at the cost of materials only, much below to-day's values.

Children's aprons at 15c	Rompers and play suits from 40 to 75c
Childrens dresses, good styles, 40c to 50c	Womens' overal aprons and house dresses 50c to $1.25
Middies at 50 cents	

We pay Cash for Eggs.
Produce wanted.

See our big display in our north window

South End Store
N. McGillivray & Co.



The New Series
CHEVROLET
FOUR-NINETY

$695
f. o. b. OSHAWA

STANDARD EQUIPMENT

- Valve-in-head motor.
- Electric lighting and starting system.
- Selective sliding gear transmission, 3 speeds forward and reverse.
- Staunch frame.
- New front and rear spring brackets.
- New front spring suspensions.
- New accelerator foot rest.
- Oil indicator light equipment.
- Ample road clearance.
- Cantilever Springs.
- Improved Upholstery.
- Mohair top.
- Non-skid tires on rear wheels.

THE CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED
OSHAWA, - - ONTARIO
WESTERN SERVICE AND DISTRIBUTING BRANCH: REGINA, SASK.

CHEVROLET

SOLD LOCALLY BY
POWER & COULTER,
Port Elgin

The Port Elgin Times
MEMBER OF THE CANADIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION (INC.)

E. Roy Sayles, Editor and Proprietor

ADVERTISING RATES

Farms or Real Estate for Sale 50c each insertion: Miscellaneous articles. To Rent, Wanted, Lost, Found, etc., each insertion 25c. Local Readers, Notices, etc., 10c per line per insertion, 5c each subsequent insertion. Cards of thanks 50c. Legal advertising 10 and 5c a line. Black faced type, count 2 lines for 1. Display rates, yearly contracts, 12c per inch, 6 mos. 15c per inch. In memoriam poetry 5c per line. Professional cards $6 per year in advance.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Don't clear your garden of all the stones, you may need a few to throw at your neighbour's hens as they come over in your garden to scratch.

* * *

Many are the backs that are weary to night.
From using the spade and the hoe
Many are the men who are straining their sight,
Watching for the stuff to grow,
Planting to night,
Planting to night,
Planting to the old back yard.

A Memorial Sunday

Two very profitable and very appropriate meetings have been held in this district for especial prayer for the allied cause. They have been spiritually blessed meetings, and the expression of the people is: "It was good to be there."

It is understood that these meetings are to be extended to the countryside, and another may be held shortly.

This is something in which the churches should lead. There is a disposition on the part of all classes of people to take things more seriously, and they are ready for more complete devotion to God.

In the great city of Detroit last Sunday thousands of christian people went down on their knees to acknowledge God in a great "Memorial Sunday" that He might grant a bounteous harvest. Although the day was rainy, thousands upon thousands thronged the churches at the various services.

This war will touch every home in this community before it is finished and we believe every person desires to be found doing worthy things and in worthy places. The opportunity of the church stands out to-day as never before. It should lead, and right here and now, in a greater devotion to Empire and to God. It strikes us that the business of the church is to create the right frame of mind. People are looking for leadership. What an opportunity for the ministers and the christian people! If the church of the living God cannot lead us, then to whom shall we look?

We are living in a new world. We need leaders to-day as we never needed them before. A memorial Sunday, might be planned for this district. Let us put away denominationalism for the greater cause of Christianity.

The Half-Grown Man

Edward Bok, in The Journal holds out little hope for the type of man who can do nothing else but look after his little business. He says: Fewer in number is becoming "the half-grown man," and fewer yet will his number be in the future. The man, I mean, who is a successful business man: wrapped up in his material affairs, in the making of money, and naught else. A man is full-grown only when he adds to his business success the sense that he owes something to his fellows: to his neighbors: to his community: that he is his "brother's keeper," as he his. Men are realizing this far more and more, but there are still many who see this only through a glass darkly. They see no reason why they should be asked to be also busy evenings in some service that means the betterment of others, particularly in in their own community. "I am too tired after a day's work" is the universal cry of such men. But they forget that work for others does not tire as does work for self. Such work is refreshing in that it differs from the day's routine. A man never reaches the height of his success in the world of his business until he gains that sense of elevation that comes from complete absorption in some channel of human betterment outside of his business. It is this which is making so many of our big men of to-day bigger. It is bound to do it: work for others always strengthens and uplifts. And the day is already here when men are judged not alone by their success in the world of their material endeavor: the question is here and now and everywhere asked: "I know, but what else does he do? What does he do with the time that he has left?"

Why the Farmer Buys the Auto

The sale of automobiles in this district the past two months has been remarkable. And yet, why should it be given any more than passing notice. The increase in the use of this rapid means of getting around is caused by the purchases made by the farmers. And they need the auto and have more use for it perhaps than any other class of men in this section of the country.

The day is fast passing when man can afford to take a day to come to town and back home again. The careful and wise farmer finds that the auto can do this job in a couple of hours, and besides offer some pleasure for his family.

The other day a farmer came into The Times office. He had just alighted from his car. He was neatly dressed, and was spending a few hours with his family at a friend's, making back home in time for the evening chores, and this man had some chores, mind you. There were 300 acres under work by himself and his brother. On this farm there were 54 head of cattle, 9 horses, 63 sheep, and 40 hogs, beside the many other things around a farm.

This man's testimony is that the interest on investment in a car, its depreciation in value, its upkeep are as nothing compared with the help it gives him and his family, and besides provides a means of pleasure.

The automobile has become a part of the equipment of well regulated farms in this district.

A new use has been found for stale bread. It used to be food, but since it is now scarce and expensive some people in old London have been using it to clean wall paper. Three or four stale loaves will clean the paper in a drawing room and make it look like new. Apparently reports of lack of food in the old country must be rather exaggerated, and will make Germany wonder if her submarines are really starving Britain.

NORTH BRUCE

The Ladies Aid will meet at Mrs. Thomas Nelson's on Wednesday of next week.

Patrons of the creamery received 45 cents per lb. butter fat, for April and first half of May.

Mrs. John Thornburn and son Lindsay, are slowly recovering from an attack of scarlet fever. Nurse Mawhinney is taking care of them.

Mrs. (Rev.) J. Howe of Huntington, Ind. is visiting her many friends here.

Miss Mamie Bell is in Walkerton this week.

"The Village Doctor" given in Paisley on Friday evening, by the young people of S. S. No. 13, realized $92.00 for the Red Cross of that town.

It would have cheered the hearts of the boys at the front, or in the hospitals could they have seen the girls of the G. Y. C. sixteen of them, cheerfully working on pyjamas, socks, etc., at the home of Miss Pearl Nicholson on Tuesday p. m., of last week. These girls meet once in two weeks and are a hive of busy bees, endeavoring to do their bit. Next meeting at Rhoda Carr's.

$150 was gathered for the Y. M. C. A. by those collecting on the 12 Con. of Bruce.

160th Has a New Commander

Colonel Donald Sutherland, who left Woodstock a short while ago after recovering from his second wound, has been given command of the 160th Bruce Battalion, which is in England, and will go to the front as a unit.

This means that Col. Weir will be sent back to Canada.

There are many conflicting reports about the battalion going to France as a unit however.

Advertise it in The Times

TURNER'S

Communion services of the congregations of the North Bruce and St Andrew's were held on Sunday week, at North Bruce church. Preparatory services were held on Thursday in St Andrew's church and Saturday at North Bruce. Thanksgiving service was held on Sunday evening. There were eleven new members added, five by profession of faith and six by certificate.

Miss K. McGillivray of Lovat, spent a couple of days with her friend Miss Mary Clark.

Messrs. Albert Dier and Roy Pollock spent a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dier near Hepworth.

Mr. Robert Pollock is adding a 20 ft bent to his barn. Messrs. McLeod and Bell of Port Elgin, and Andy Davidson are making the frame.

Mr. Colin Cameron and Mr. Laug of Vaughan, York County, are visiting at Colonel Cameron's.

Foxes are more plentiful here than for a number of years and are causing much damage to the fowl pens. A lot are being shot and dug out, many of the boys acting as middlemen to the fox farmers. With the high price of eggs it is figured out that it pays better to down Jimmy Fox now than to wait till hide is graded as No. 1 on the market.

Miss E. Miller of Port Elgin, spent a few days with her friend, Miss Daisy Pollock.

Take Pictures

It's Enjoyable

WE have just received the new pocket size camera, which takes a picture nearly post card size.

See it at our store

R. C. Crawford
Drugs and Kodaks
C. P. R. ticket agent

Real Estate — Auctioneering Life Insurance

WE have opened an office in Port Elgin, and will deal in real estate. Property bought and sold.

Auctioneering — The old-time attention given to all farmers contemplating a sale.

Life Insurance—We are agent for the New York Life Co.

D. C. Cavin : Port Elgin

Lots of Good

SEED CORN

At Roppel's

Very closely priced

Improved Leaming

White Cap Yellow Dent

Wisconsin No. 7

Mammoth Southern Sweet

Leave your order now before our stock goes.

Good seed corn is very scarce.

Highest price for produce

Store closes every Tuesday at 12 o'clock noon

Roppel Bros.
Rural phone, Underwood

Swat . . The Flies

Now is the time to prepare to protect yourself and your family against expensive sickness. The fly is the carrier of disease. Therefore keep him out of the house by using our

SCREEN DOORS AND WINDOWS

We have seven styles of fine doors, and they range from $1.25 up.

Keep The Lawn Nice

By using our hose, sprinklers and lawn mowers.

Rubber hose 9, 10 and 15c per ft.
Any length

Remember your old friend Sherwin-Williams Paints

McLAREN'S HARDWARE

BIG MONTH-END UNDERSELLING EVENT

Sweeping reductions on all our stock. This is the biggest underselling event ever offered to the people of Port Elgin and vicinity. The sale begins Saturday and continues to the end of the month. We must clear out everything.

A big stock of goods just coming in from the manufacturer specially for this sale.

While we have only room to mention a few of the goods for men, women and children. Please remember we have a store full of the best styles and qualities of wearing apparel and everything must go regardless of price. Visit our store see the goods, and, you'll want to buy.

Beginning on Saturday June 9th

1 dozen men's fine worsted pants sizes 32 to 42. These pants are made out of ends of suitings, regular up to 15 to clear at **$8.50**

2 doz. men shoes in cloth top, all sizes, reg $6.
For $4.50

1 doz. ladies raincoats in black, navy and fawn, sizes 36 to 42. Made out of poplin, regular selling price $6
Sale price $4.50

5 doz apron made of white lawn straps over shoulder with bib finished wide hem, regular up to 50c
to clear at 25c

Dozen children's dresses, made of print and gingham, from 2 to 12 years, slightly soiled to clear at
45 cents

Half a doz. of Ladies' shoes in odd and ends regularly sold at $3,
to clear at $1.95

About 5 doz. men's assorted hats stiff and soft felts, reg up to $2.00
To clear at 69 cts

5 doz men's working shirts made of chambray, blue and tan, also black and white drill, fast clear washing colors, regular up to 75c
Sale price 45 cts

Men's balbriggan underwear, shirts and drawers,
Special sale price 45 cts

2 doz. men's heavy ploughing shoes, regular $4.50 to clear at
$3.45

Men's working pants made out of good, strong, worsted material good for working or street wear,
Special clearing $2.95

6 men's tweed suits in brown or grey, serviceable for every day wear. These are splendid bargains old stock
to clear at $11.85

A dozen men's English worsted suits dark brown, grey, small check and some with neat stripe also half a doz. navy blue serge,
Sale price $18.00

These are splendid bargains for any one who needs suits

Men's Negligee Shirts

Men's negligee shirts, assorted patterns, regular price up to $1.50 to clear at **75 cents**

Ladies' Waists

A dozen heavy habutai wash silk waists, with large sailor collars, some pleated and plain, regular prize $3.
Sale price $1.95

Half a dozen raw silk waists, Sale price just **$1.95**.

Women's Night Dresses

Two dozen nightgowns with embroidery trimming, short sleeves **Special at 95 cents**

Children's Shoes

12 pair of button and laced girl's shoes. Sizes from 11 to 2 **To clear at $1.95**

Wash skirts of good quality of white repp, a well-made skirt with pleat down centre front, and fastening invisibly over left hip; pocket on with 2 small pearl buttons, belt of self material. Sizes waist band 23 to 30. Lengths 36 to 40

Dozen ladies' skirts, fine quality, all-wool gabardine, gathered at back, very good width, reg. $6.00 sale price **$3.75**. Also stout women's skirts made up to 30 waist, in black or navy, regular $6.50 for $3.75

5 doz assorted patterns pretty waists of pure white voile, the fronts are embroidered and also sailor collars, are fastened with small pearl buttons, regular price $2, ***Sale 1.19***

3 doz. middies made of good quality of twill middy cloth, with collar of navy, copenhagen or rose stripped material, and the short sleeves are finished with stripped cuffs to match, sizes 34 to 42 regular price $ 1.25
Sale Price 98 cts

Half a dozen raincoats, excellent quality of English paramatta cloth in olive shade these coats are slightly damaged regular selling price $12, we are selling at **$5.95**
These are good bargains for any one who wants one for every day use.

Clean sweep of about 2 dozen princess slips with lace and embroidery trimmed. Sizes 36
To clear at 95c
regular up to $2.50

Men's linen collars all to go at
6 cents each

A variety of middies & waists, slightly soiled to clear for **45cts**

3 doz. house dresses of chambray, good quality of tan and blue with short sleeves.
Special price 95 cts

A dozen white underskirts with embroidered flounce special **$1.25**

Dozen black sateen underskirts, regular up to 75c for 45 cents

3 dozen ladies' cotton vests to
Clear at 2 for 25 cents

Half a dozen ladies' flannelette kimonas with three-quarter sleeve regular $2.25
Sale price $1.45

2 dozen boys' heavy shoes for school or street wear. Sizes from 1 to 3, regular up to $3.00
For $1.95

A dozen women's skirts in odds and ends, with pocket and button trimming, and also stripes with two pockets in all wool, reg. up to $5.50 to clear at $3.50

**Eggs will be
Taken the same
As Cash**

H. KATZ,

PORT ELGIN, ONTARIO

**Remember we must sell
Everything in the store. You
Fix the price and take goods**

Alarm Clocks

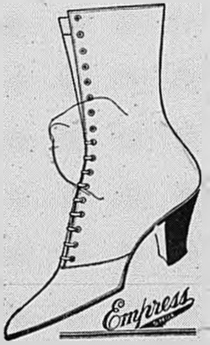
Why do most people go to Busby's for alarm clocks?

Because we have the best stock, also when repairs are necessary you know our reputation.

We have in stock.

Big Ben	**Vigilant**
Cyclone	**Turnout**
Vantite	**Icaliu**
Giant Spasmodic	
Suminous Sunrise	

J. J. BUSBY,
The Quick Repair House



This shoe will be advertised from Coast to Coast in Canada as "Empress" Shoes have been for years, and each season adds newer lines and greater beauty to this well-known shoe for women. Always above the others. We are agents.

James George & Son

UNDERWOOD NEWS

The death of Thomas McCoubrey of Underwood, marked the passing of another of the pioneers of the County of Bruce. He was born at Bangor, Co. of Down, Ireland and when but a boy, emigrated with his parents and brothers to Canada settling in Galt in 1845. Shortly afterward, they settled on a farm in Flamborough Tp, where they made a small start. One year before the land in Bruce Co was put on the market, they took up 400 acres of land in Carrick Tp but his father died in Flamborough before moving. The three brothers hewed out a home in Carrick, and Mr. McCoubrey could talk intelligently on Robertson's history of Bruce. In Carrick, he met Miss S J McCool to whom he was married in 1865 and about 1874 moved to the Tp of Bruce near Bain de Dore, where with his wife and daughters he made a comfortable home. About six years ago, he moved to Underwood, where the death took place on Friday, May 25th. The deceased was a highly respected citizen and a member of the Underwood Presbyterian church. He is survived by his wife and two daughters; Jane of Underwood and Mrs. Robert Robinson, 6th. of Bruce, and one brother, Andrew of Halgcliff, Sask. The interment took place on Monday, May 28th, services being conducted in the Underwood Presbyterian church by Rev. A. McNabb. Burial at the Bain-de Dore Cemetery. Aged 83 years, 7 months 13 days.

Get your gasoline at The Hardware.

Save wood and coal, use an oil stove. We have some coal oil stoves which will save the women work, and save money too. Thede & Britt.

W. G. Dobson, of Toronto, was home over the week end.

Mrs. McNabb, Mrs. George and Miss MacNaughton attended the W. M. S. convention last Thursday at Hanover.

The collectors for the Y. M. C. A. fund for the soldiers made their rounds on the first of June.

Rev. McNabb is attending General Assembly at Montreal.

Rev. Hawke is at Conference in London.

Mr. Jno. Drummond, Kincardine is renewing acquaintances in and around the village.

The I. O. O. F lodge here attended service in the Methodist church on Sunday. About 100 members were in attendance and listened to an instructive sermon by Rev. Hawke. Special music was rendered. The church was nicely decorated for the occasion with flowers and the three links, the emblem of the society, worked in evergreens with the words Friendship, Love and Truth, was placed in front of the pulpit.

Mrs. Fred Thede returned home from Kitchener hospital last week very much improved in health.

Mrs. Thos. McCoubrey who has been very ill for the past week is slowly improving.

Following is a list of money collected on the 6th con. of Bruce Tp. for the Y. M. C. A. in France on Saturday June 2nd:

$5.00—Miss A. Clarkson, Mrs. D. Matheson, Chas. Robinson, Chas. Drummond, Walter McKay, D. McNaughton, Geo. McKay, John Henderson, Jas. Leggett, Edwin Drummond, Caldwell Bros. James Johnson.

$3.00—Alex Russel, Murdoch Avis Robt. McKay. Wm. Foster, Archie Brown.

$2.50—Neil Russel.

$2.00—John West, Wm. Steinhoff, Mrs. McKay, Miss E. Henderson, J. W. Johnson, Jas. Avis, Robt. Robinson, John McGillivray, Mrs. W. J. Johnson, W. J. Johnson, T. Currie, Jos. Shipley, Mrs. D. Campbell, Menno Roppel, Wm. Brown, J. A. McLean, Mrs. A. Mewhinney.

$1.50—Louis Schwass, Wm. Fletcher.

$1.00—Thos. McGregor, Jas. McKay, Jos. Foster, Miss H. Shipley, Mrs. Wm. Russel, G. W. Snowdon, John McKinnon, Frank Hyde. Dave McKinnon, Henry Roppel, H. McLennan, A. Inkster, Mrs. W. Fletcher, C. Helwig, S. George, L. Deigel, Hobe Drummond.

50c.—Thos. Robinson, George Tennyson, John Repke.

25c.—Mrs. Alvin Schnittker.

Collectors, east: Walter McKay, J. A. McLean, Murdock Avis, D. McNaughton, R. Brown.

Collectors, west: Irene Legget, Margaret Johnson, Jas. Legget, Jas. Johnson.

BURGOYNE AND DISTRICT

Mr. Pierson is able to be about again after his severe illness, the effects of a bad cold.

Among others Mr. Adam J. Esplen has a motor car.

The busy season being over farmers will be able to go fishing. Some good catches are reported, so the story goes.

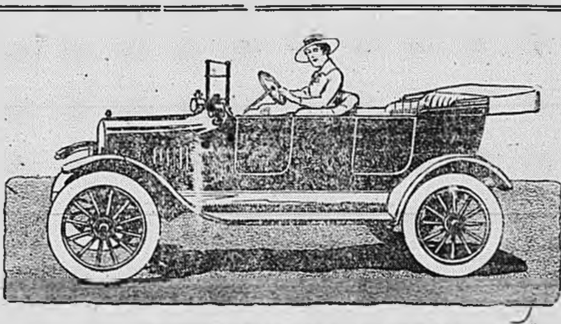
The church board decided to have a special Sunday service shortly and call for a "paper" collection. This service is to take the place of a garden party, and some gifted speaker will be secured for the occasion if possible. A feast for the mind alone should not be out of place these economizing times.

Rev. Mr Ferguson from Blind River, preached here the last two Sundays. He is a man of mature experience and of good physique, an earnest and interesting speaker and has a strong voice that can be heard distinctly.

Rev. Mr. McCallum has resigned the moderatorship of Burgoyne and Dunblane congregation on account of his intention to leave Tara shortly. Rev. Mr. Mann of Port Elgin, has been appointed moderator in his stead.

The Young Peoples' meeting last Wednesday night took the form of a programme. John Lyness acted as chairman, Beth Stewart, Arthur Burgess and Rena Gowanlock gave readings, a song by Miss Wallace, and quartette, and music by the orchestra. Rev. Mr. Ferguson gave a short address on the work of the "Christian Endeavor Society." There were about thirty present. It is proposed to have one meeting each month take the form of a programme.

Advertise it in The Times.



Give Your Wife One

THOUSANDS of wives and daughters run their own Ford cars. They use them for shopping, calling, attending the theatre taking the children for a run in the country or to school.

The Ford is as easy to operate as a kitchen range, no knowledge of mechanical details being necessary. Inexpensive to operate. A woman can call around town all afternoon, or take a 25 mile spin in the country, at the minimum of cost for gasoline, oil, wear in tires, etc.

You couldn't give "her" a present she would appreciate more than this beautiful, modern car, with its stream-line effect, tapered hood and crown fenders.

Ford

Runabout	**$475**	**Town Car**	**$780**
Touring	**495**	**Sedan**	**890**
Coupelet	**695**	F. O. B. FORD, ONT.	

L. M. Sees, Agent, Port Elgin

Over 700 Ford Service Stations in Canada.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson XI. June 10, 1917.

Jesus Crucified.—John 19: 16-30.

Commentary.—I. Jesus placed on the cross (vs. 16-24). 1. Then delivered he him—When Pilate became convinced that he could not satisfy the mob without condemning Jesus to death, he gave him over into their hands. See Introduction. To be crucified— The Jewish mode of execution was by stoning. The Romans executed the worst criminals by crucifying them. This mode of execution would agree with prophetic references to the death of Christ (Exod. 12: 46; Psa. 22. 16, 31: 20, Zech. 12: 10). Compare these texts with John 19: 24, 37; 1 Peter 2: 24. The Roman government had jurisdiction over Palestine at this time, hence crucifixion was the mode of execution in his case. 17. Bearing his cross—It was required of the person who was to be crucified that he should carry the cross or assist in carrying it. The way was hilly and Jesus became exhausted and sank beneath his burden. The soldiers compelled Simon, of Cyrene in Africa, to bear the cross for him. There is a tradition that Simon afterward became a Christian. The appearance and conduct of Jesus moved him to accept Christ. Golgotha—This was the Hebrew name for "the place of a skull." It was outside the walls of Jerusalem (Heb. 13: 12). The traditional site, the place where stands the Church of the Holy Sepulcher, is within the walls, and does not well answer the description given in the scriptures. At the north of the walls is a hill which bears a striking resemblance to a human skull. This is believed by many to be Golgotha. There is here a garden tomb which was possibly the very place in which Christ lay. The top of the hill is now used as a Mohammedan burial place. 18. They crucified him—Jesus was fastened to the cross by spikes driven through his hands and his feet into the wood. The cross was then raised and let down into the hole made to receive it. The pain borne by the victim was excruciating and death did not usually take place until the second or third day. To Jesus was offered the stupefying drink that was prepared by thoughtful women to relieve the sufferings of those crucified, but he would not take it, wishing to have his senses fully alert during the awful ordeal. Two other with him—These were bandits who were being justly executed. Jesus in the midst—In mockery Jesus was placed in the position of honor. Those who were engaged in putting Jesus to death, the Jews who had falsely and unjustly secured the sentence of death against him, and the Roman officials and soldiers who were brought into the case were not fully aware of what they were doing. This was the basis of the prayer of Jesus for them while he was on the cross. While this is true, those who crucified him were not excusable for attempting to heap ridicule upon him. It was not in the power of any to detract from the dignity and superiority of our Christ, even though they had him, for the time, in their power.

19. Pilate wrote a title—The cause of one's execution was usually written on a board or tablet and carried at the head of the procession, as it moved toward the place of execution, or was suspended from the neck of the prisoner. After He was crucified, it was nailed to the cross above his head. The King of the Jews—In this case the charge was that of treason, but the accusation was written half in mockery. 20. Read many of the Jews—Pilate had it written in three languages. Hebrew was the language of the common people, Latin was the official language and Greek was the language of the foreign population. Greek was the language of culture; Latin, of power, and Hebrew, of religion. 21. Write not, The King of the Jews, etc.—The Jews were naturally displeased with Pilate for placing this title on the cross of Jesus, but he was having a sort of revenge for their insistently demanding His death when he desired to release Him. 22. What I have written I have written—There was to be no change in the superscription. 23, 24. According to custom the executioners were entitled to the outer garments of the victim, and in this case, as Jesus' robe was without seam, lots were cast to decide who should have it.

II. Jesus' care for His mother (vs. 25-27). 25. There stood by the cross—There were many present at the crucifixion to "rail on" Jesus (Mark 15. 29), but there were some present who had loving regard for Him. The three Marys are mentioned by name and there were other women present (Matt. 27. 56). 26. When Jesus therefore saw—He was conscious; and in the midst of His sufferings He was solicitous for His mother. The disciple ... whom He loved—John, who modestly refrained from mentioning his own name. Woman, behold thy son—It is probable that Joseph was dead and Mary was a widow. Jesus arranged for a new and tender relation between His mother and John, that she might be well cared for. John was at the cross and received this high honor. 27. Behold thy mother— A large responsibility was placed upon John, but not a burden. "John's devotion to his dying Lord, alone of the disciples exposed to the peril of the cross, is thus abundantly recompensed. As John's was the greatest, the largest earthly reward."—Adams. personal love it was honored with

III. Jesus giving up his life (vs. 28-30). 28. knowing that all things were now accomplished—The entire course of events leading up to the final one of laying down His life was finished, and the scriptures were fulfilled, saith, I thirst. The burning thirst of those who are being crucified is indescribable. In his human nature Jesus bore all the pain incident to such a death. 29. there was set a vessel full of vinegar—This was probably the sour wine, contained in a large jar for the use of the soldiers while they were on duty, filled a sponge with vinegar. The sponge, saturated with vinegar, was fastened to a stalk of hyssop and reached up to Jesus' mouth that he might quench his thirst. 30. It is finished—His earthly life of teaching, miracle-working, and suffering was coming to a close. He was making an atonement for the sins of the world. He was the sacrifice, and by his laying down his life, the atonement would be atonement would be completed. gave up the ghost—"Gave up his spirit"—R. V. He laid down his life. He was not deprived by others of it. He alone had the power to lay it down and he also had power to take it again. The seven sayings of Christ on the cross are as follows: The first was, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do" (Luke 23:34). The second, "To-day thou shalt be with me in Paradise" (Luke 23:43). The third, "Woman, behold thy son!" and "Behold thy mother!" (John 19:26, 27). The fourth, "Eloi, Eloi, lama sabachthani? "My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?" (Mark 15:34). The fifth, "I thirst" (John 19:28). The sixth, "It is finished" (John 19:30). The seventh, "Father, into thy hands I commend my spirit" (Luke 23:46). The first three have reference to others, the next three to his awful conflict and with the last he commends his spirit to the Father.

Questions.—Where was Christ crucified? Who carried his cross to the place of execution? At what hour was Christ crucified? What sayings of Christ on the cross does John record? What were his other sayings? What classes of persons were present at the cross? What inscription was placed over Jesus? Why was it written in different languages? What took place in the temple when Christ gave up his life?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Finished work.

I. The world's rejection of Jesus.

II. Christ's atoning sacrifice.

I. The world's rejection of Jesus. The Jews were profoundly anxious for Jesus to be put to death by Roman crucifixion. They wished to stamp out in disgrace and shame all his claims. They wanted the supreme court, the heathen power, to crush and defile the idol of the people among whom were some of their leaders. They wished to deliver themselves from the responsibility of the act, and to avoid being called to account. They wished to have a Roman guard to prevent having snatched from them the realization of their inhuman purpose. The Jews wished to disconnect the name of Jesus from all their ideas of the Messiah and represent him as a usurper. Pilate was irritated at having been dragged into the position in which he found himself. How to maintain his popularity with the Jews and save his conscience constituted a difficulty. To him the hour had come when he must reveal the spirit of his life by one great act of decision. He must crucify Christ or his self love. His decision was to announce his life-purpose for the world to read. When he had written and placed upon the cross of Jesus that threefold inscription, his position was finally taken. He unconsciously published to the world the glorious fact of the royalty of Jesus, though he meant it only in scorn to mortify the Jews. The superscription testified to Christ's majesty, his victory, the foundation of his kingdom, his jurisdiction and government. Many and dissimilar were the groups gathered around the cross. Some were drawn by hatred, some by curiosity, some by the duties of their office, a few by the impulse of faith and love. Jesus was subjected to every indignity and shame. A few friends stood by in this hour of greatest trial and affliction. They manifested wonderful self-control, as if their souls had caught the calm spirit of the crucified One. Theirs was more than the ordinary affection of human kindred and friendship. It was love arising from pious attachment, from Christian hope and faith in him as the Messiah and Saviour. There was an inner circle of three women more courageous than the rest, who stood under the shadow of the cross. They could hardly have placed themselves in a more perilous position. It marked their fidelity, courage, affection, sympathy and privilege. Mary was then experiencing the bitter truth of Simeon's prophecy, "A sword shall pierce through thine own heart also."

II. Christ's atoning sacrifice. When providing for the spiritual needs of the world, Jesus provided for the temporal needs of His stricken mother. He kept death at bay until He performed the last duty of love pertaining to this life. Death was to close all earthly relationships. Jesus acknowledged a mother's fidelity and devotion. He was bearing the burden of a world's sin and sorrow, yet there was room in His sacred heart for affectionate thoughts for His beloved mother. He gave her His last solemn blessing and bequeathed to her His best earthly legacy. While He gave a son to His mother He gave a mother to His beloved disciple. It was an evidence of His loving confidence in John. None could be nearer to Mary than Jesus' most intimate and trusted friend. There was a pathetic grace and beauty in the language in which Jesus commended the two to each other. By His Spirit and providence Jesus had prepared both for the new relationship. When Jesus had "endured the cross, despising the shame," His offering of filial obedience, subjection and consecration was ready to be presented to the Father, by whose will He had come into the world of sin and misery. He had drained "the cup" to its bitter dregs. Reconciliation, not merely legal, but moral, not for Israel only, but for all mankind, was brought about by the work of the divine Mediator. There was the atonement made, the fountain opened, the work of redemption finished. In His sacrifice Jesus met man's desperate need as a transgressor. He satisfied the law's demand in God's government. He fulfilled every ancient prophecy concerning Himself. The completeness of His obedience, the depth of His humiliation, the reality of His atoning work and the certainty of His Messiahship were forever established. All that God required as an expiation for sin was met in the sacrifice which Jesus made of Himself upon Calvary. He had looked during the whole of His ministry to that solemn hour.

T. R. A.

Every man who enlists hopes to be pushed to the front.

FARMERS' FRIENDS—THE BIRDS

Birds Destroy Insects Which Annually Cause $180,000,000 Loss in Canada.

Farmers are usually far more tolerant than friendly toward bird life. In fact, if a hungry robin eats a few cherries, or a nest of sparrows make a nuisance of themselves in the eaves of the house or over the barn door, the farmer is very apt to consider them very harmful and undesirable.

Those who have made a study of bird life are able to tell us most astonishing stories of their value in destroying insects, mice, etc. The rapidity of increase among insects of most kinds is appalling when one stops to think of it. One of our Canadian Entomologists has computed that one single pair of Colorado potato beetles, if left to multiply unchecked for a single season, would produce sixty million. The per centage of increase we will leave for others to figure out. It is estimated that a pair of gypsy moths unchecked for eight years would produce enough progeny to destroy all the foliage in the United States. Death to the gypsy moths.

MEADOWLARK.

Not only are insects so prolific, but they are most prodigious feeders. think of a small larva or worm which can consume within twenty-four hours two hundred times its own original weight in food. And the worst of it is that this food is our own good cabbages, roots, apples, grain or anything they may conceive a liking for, and which we have planted and cared for at a cost of twenty-five to one hundred dollars an acre.

What are we going to do about it? What can we do about it? The most sensible thing we can do about it is to leave nature alone, and if necessary to assist her to make our work more profitable. Nature has an exquisite poise, which man has all too frequently disturbed and for which he very often has to pay very dearly

Bird life has a predominating insect diet, and if we curtail the freedom of our birds by gunfire, traps, snares or laws permitting their wanton destruction we disturb this equilibrium which nature shows, and increase for ourselves trouble from injurious insect pests. Experiences in Hungary, Russia, United States, and in fact all over the world, have confirmed the fact that birds are a great friend and powerful ally of the agriculturist in waging war against insect pests. In Canada alone the annual loss to the country by the destruction of forests and crops caused by injurious insects is estimated at $180,000,000, most of which is due to the scarcity of insectivorous birds. In the United States the loss to the agricultural interests of the country through insects was placed at over $700,000,000 a few years ago.

While the reproductive power of insects is most extraordinary, yet the number of birds required to keep them in check is really not so large since birds also require immense amounts of food to maintain their active existence. The young particularly require large amounts of food to produce their very rapid growth and development. The fact too that birds can fly so swiftly and so far increases their efficiency as insect destroyers, since they are able to reach a spot very quickly which offers good food.

Ontario is comparatively rich in species or kinds of birds, yet of the thirteen thousand species known to science only about three hundred and twenty-five have been found in this province. The range of many of our birds is extending steadily northward as agriculture progresses and the larks, bobolinks, orioles and bluebirds are now found in Northern Ontario, where they were unknown up to a comparatively short time ago. All of these species are among the farmer's good friends.

Robins and chipping sparrows particularly like the presence of human beings, as evidenced by the fact that they build their nests where no attempt is made at concealment.

A word of commendation should be spoken for the robin. There can be no doubt that this bird, whose cheery song we listen for in spring time does do considerable damage to fruit in orchard and garden but if we weigh the evidence carefully we will find that what fruit and other produce is eaten, is paid for during the season. The robin is particularly helpful during the early part of the season, when it feeds itself and young almost entirely on cut worms and the larvae of the June beetle. The larva is very pernicious, and the "white grub," as it is called, is very destructive to growing plants of many kinds, cutting them off at the surface and causing their death.

The bluebird, far less common now than formerly, is another of our friends whose real friendship none can dispute. It eats neither grain nor fruit, but confines itself to insects when they are at all available. Nest boxes placed low down in the orchards where they will not arouse the envy of the sparrows, would do much to increase their numbers in Ontario.

The meadowlark is another of our feathered co-workers which is fast disappearing. The fences in springtime used to abound with them, while now we can only see an occasional one. The meadowlark comes to us in March and leaves in November, and during all these months it feeds on insects entirely, never touching grain or fruit of any kind. It is particularly fitted to search for cut worms and other insects feeding underground. Early in the season they eat wire worms, cut worms, caterpillars and beetles, while later on they feed heavily on grasshoppers. Protection from cats crows and skunks would help toward an increase in their numbers.

The Baltimore oriole is a bird generally considered as an ornament rather a useful citizen. This feathered songster feeds almost entirely on leaf eating insects in trees, and consequently is of greater value to the fruit grower than to the grain farmer.

In truth, there are scores of birds whose good offices are rather more despised than appreciated, but whose services to the farmer are of inestimable benefit.

There are very few birds directly injurious to agriculture, although some, like the crow, the blackbird, the grackles and the cowbird are either of no particular benefit to the farmer or they are serious enemies of our real friends. The cowbird is

NORTHERN FLICKER.

a most pernicious foe to our valued birds and should be exterminated as a lazy, good-for-nothing sponger.

One word about our sleek and sly friend the house cat. Careful observation of cats which were supposed to be exceptionally good ratters, and which were watched, have shown that tabby may make away with from fifty to sixty birds in the course of a year. Just figure the loss in bird life if the 21,000,000 cats in the United States averaged only ten birds per year.

—The Canadian Countryman.

SUNDAY AT HOME

A LIFTING HOPE.

There is no prison of the mind,
Death's sting is drawn when we can say,
"Visions and dreams alone can bind
To-morrow's hope with yesterday."

The violet lifting lovely head,
The red, red rose blushing fair,
Grow best in cities of the dead
And from the grave of man's despair.

There is no prison of the mind,
There's no death when the sting is drawn;
Prisoner or prince, dream on and find
Your darkest hour before the dawn.

Henry Leverage, in the Star-Bulletin.

TRUST IN THE LORD

I was brought low, and he helped me—Blessed be the Lord, because he has heard the voice of my supplications. The Lord is my strength and my shield; my heart trusted in him, and I am helped ;therefore my heart greatly rejoiceth: and with my song will I praise him.

It is better to trust in the Lord than to put confidence in man. It is better to trust in the Lord than to put confidence in princes.—Happy is he that hath the God of Jacob for his help, whose hope is in the Lord his God.—He led them forth by the right way, that they might go to a city of habitation.—There failed not ought of any good thing which the Lord had spoken unto the house of Israel; all came to pass.

When I sent you without purse, and scrip, and shoes, lacked ye anything? And they said, Nothing. — Because thou hast been my help, therefore in the shadow of thy wings will I rejoice.

IMMORTALITY.

The soul revels in immortality; it looks forward, but it looks backward and feels itself old, as if it never had a ship launch on the sea of being. Is it really old? It came from far beyond the unit bound; was it a sphere of dew unshaping itself to the entrance of time, was it a being or a prehistoric beach whose sands were never trod by human feet, was it old when Time was young, did it take part in the chorus when the morning stars sang together, and the sons of God shouted aloud for joy?

"The Old Soul came from far
And, all lives having known,
She nowhere touched a bar,
But all was as her own;
And this could none forget
Who once her lock had met!

The Old Soul came from far,
Moving through days and ways
That are not—and that are!
She turned on all her gaze—
Illumed—deceived—illumed;
Yet still the road resumed."

When a body was prepared for me, did I stand ready for the launch, did I belong to the Divine Reserve? Ready to leap, to fly, to swim; travel with untiring feet, gather without encumbrance, think without weariness, love without sin. My ancestors! who are they? I am lost in wonder. I have only one answer: I came out from God, I am here by his fiat, I stay for His pleasure; I wear an insubmergable tunic, therefore I cannot drown, I wear an asbestos shirt, so I cannot burn. I am immortal till my work is done, and that is Never! The business of my soul is with God, and the work He puts into my hand.

I uncover my head before Christ's supremacy. I gather from him fresh fuel to feed the fires of immortality. Silent indeed seem the heavens, but that silence is eloquent with testimony. God will not bribe man into virtue by using the vision of heaven as a perpetual sweetmeat. He will not frighten man out of vice by the vision of the rod of a painful schoolmaster. But this silence in the interest of the preservation of character, taken in connection with a thousand dim hints and suggestions, is eloquent with testimony regarding the immortal life. By a thousand whisperings nature intimates immortality for man. Jesus Christ, dying, spoke in full, round tones, bringing life and immortality to light. Like a great bell of hope, mellow, ceaseless, glorious in its music, the words of the Soul's Saviour ring across the world: "Because I live, ye shall live also." In my Father's house are many mansions; if it were not so I would have told you." "His grace will to the end
Stronger and brighter shine,
Nor present things nor things to come
Shall quench the spark divine."

H. T. Miller.

ROVER.

The Story of an Exceptional Sheep Dog.

The farmer looked up from his work and eyed his dog intently.

"Good dog, that," he remarked. "Yes," I replied, "but she's only young yet." "She's the look of a good ratter. I had a dog once," he continued, "a collie, and the most intelligent dog I ever saw—and I've seen some good dogs. He saved me once from a serious accident. How did it happen? Why, I'll tell you. I had been working on the threshing machine, and the machinery had just stopped. I was getting down when I slipped, and before I knew what had happened I was entangled in the machinery. The machine was a good way from the house, and my farm-hands had gone to the other side of the farm, so I was in a pretty serious position. Whilst I was wondering what was best to be done I heard a 'whiffling' and barking round the machine. I looked round and saw Rover, who, failing to find me returning to the farm, had come to meet me, and had tracked me to where I then was. When he saw me he gave a joyful bark and tried to reach me. However, after one or two attempts, he gave it up, and, at my bidding, returned to the farm, where he sat down and whined in the kitchen.

"My wife, wondering what was the matter, came to look at him, when he caught hold of her skirt and dragged her to the machine. When she saw me she fetched some 'hands' and had me got out. I was not very seriously hurt, but I remember when I was in bed that week after Rover used to come and whine at the stairs door every day until he was admitted, and he stayed with me the whole day.

"I remember another time," he continued, after a pause, "we used to have our sheep which were going to the butcher's specially marked a day or two before, so that they could easily be hunted out on market morning. Well, one morning the butcher drove up in his cart and had a short chat with me before we fetched the sheep. When we started for the field, which was about a quarter of a mile away, Rover was missing, and when I whistled I heard no answering bark.

"We [illegible] along the road to the field, and when we were still a good distance away, the butcher said, 'There's a dog among the sheep.' 'Wait till I get hold of him if there is,' I replied. As we got nearer, to my astonishment, I saw it was Rover, who had seen the butcher, known his errand, and had run on in front while we were talking, and, having finished sorting, was driving them in an orderly way towards the gate, and when we got there we found they were the exact sheep that had to go."

One other anecdote he told me.

"On market days," he said, "we all used to go into the inn after the sale. I was not there that week. There was a townsman in the saloon 'cracking up' his dog to the farmers. 'I'll bet anyone,' says he, 'my dog is the best in Derbyshire.' 'Done!' said a farmer who lived near me. 'I'll take that at 5 to 1 in sovereigns.' 'What's the dog you say is better than mine?' asked the townsman. 'Farmer M[illegible] dog Rover.' 'I'm not taking you,' says the townsman, 'I've heard of that dog; I mean any but that.'

"I have had several good dogs," the farmer concluded, "but none so good as Rover."

A Strong Will.

"Rastus," said the judge, "you say that you entered the henhouse and then, deciding to resist temptation, left it. Is that right?"

"Dat's about it, judge."

"Well, now about the two hens that were missing?"

"Ah tells you, judge, Ah took dem. Ah reckoned dat Ah was 'titled to dat many for leavin' the res'."—New York Times.

An Ancient Aqueduct.

The ancient Roman aqueduct at Nimes is generally considered the most perfect of Roman relics. It consists of three great tiers of arches, the lower having been used as a bridge and the uppermost as an aqueduct. It rises about [illegible] feet above the level of the river. The Pont du Gard, as it is called, is believed to have been built under the superintendence of Agrippa, the Roman general, about

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dairy Produce—		
Butter, choice dairy	$0 42	$0 45
Eggs, new-laid, doz	0 45	0 48
Cheese, lb.	0 30	0 32
Do., fancy, lb.	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
Dressed Poultry—		
Turkeys, lb.	0 32	0 35
Fowl, lb.	0 25	0 28
Ducks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spring chickens	[illegible]	0 60
Fruits—		
Apples, lb.	0 20	[illegible]
Do., 11-qt. bkt.	[illegible]	1 00
Rhubarb, bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vegetables—		
Asparagus, Can., bunch	[illegible]	0 10
Beans, new, small measure	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beets, new, bunch	0 10	[illegible]
Cucumbers, each	0 05	0 10
Carrots, new, bunch	[illegible]	0 10
Celery, per bunch	0 05	0 15
Cabbages, each	0 10	[illegible]
Horseradish, lb.	0 00	0 15
Leeks, bunch	0 10	0 15
Lettuce, doz. bchs., small	0 20	[illegible]
Do., doz. bchs., large	0 40	0 50
Onions, bundle	0 05	0 10
Do., 11-qt. bkt.	1 19	[illegible]
Do., Bermuda, box	3 00	3 25
Potatoes, per bag	4 10	5 00
Do., per peck	0 75	[illegible]
Do., new, peck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., small measure	[illegible]	[illegible]
Radishes, per bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spinach, new, peck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sage, bunch	[illegible]	0 10
Savory, bunch	0 05	0 10
Turnips, bag	1 00	[illegible]
Do., per peck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., new, bunch	[illegible]	0 10

MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Beef, forequarters, cwt.	$15 00	$17 00
Do., hindquarters	19 00	21 00
Carcases, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., common	[illegible]	[illegible]
Veals, common, cwt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., medium	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., prime	[illegible]	[illegible]
Heavy hogs	[illegible]	19 50
Shop hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Abattoir hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mutton, heavy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., light	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lambs, lb.	0 21	[illegible]
Do., Spring, each	10 00	[illegible]

SUGAR MARKET.

Local wholesale quotations on Canadian refined sugar, Toronto delivery, in effect after May 1:—

Atlantic granulated	100 lbs.	[illegible]
Royal Acadia, granulated	100 lbs.	[illegible]
Redpath granulated	100 lbs.	[illegible]
Dominion crystal	100 lbs.	[illegible]
No. 1 yellow, all refiners	100 lbs.	[illegible]
Dark yellow	100 lbs.	[illegible]

10-lb. bags, 15c over granulated 100-lb bags; 20-lb. bags, 10c over 100-lb. bags; 2 and 5 lb. cartons, [illegible] over 100-lb. bags.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS.

Export cattle, choice	11 75	[illegible]
Butcher cattle, choice	11 00	[illegible]
do. do. medium	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. do. common	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butcher cows, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. do. medium	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. do. canners	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. bulls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feeding steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stockers, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. light	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milkers, choice, each	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, ewes	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bucks and culls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lambs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs, fed and watered	[illegible]	
Calves	[illegible]	[illegible]

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
Oct.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats—				
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flax—				
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET

Minneapolis.—Wheat—July, [illegible]; September, [illegible]; cash, No. 1 hard, [illegible]; No. 1 Northern, [illegible] to [illegible]; No. 2 Northern, [illegible] to [illegible]. Corn—No. 2 yellow, [illegible] to [illegible]. Oats—No. 2 white, [illegible] to [illegible]. Flour unchanged. Bran, [illegible] to [illegible].

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, [illegible]; No. 1 Northern, [illegible]; No. 2 Northern, [illegible]; No. 2 Northern, on track, [illegible] to [illegible]; May, [illegible]; July, [illegible]. Linseed, [illegible]; May, [illegible]; July, [illegible]; September, [illegible]; October, [illegible].

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts 13,000.		
Market firm.		
Beeves	9 25	13 70
Stockers and feeders	7 35	10 25
Cows and heifers	6 25	11 40
Calves	9 50	13 70
Hogs, receipts 19,000.		
Market strong.		
Light	14 40	15 50
Mixed	15 00	15 75
Heavy	15 00	15 80
Rough	15 00	15 15
Pigs	10 25	14 25
Bulk of sales	15 20	15 70
Sheep, receipts 13,000.		
Market slow.		
Wethers	11 00	12 75
Lambs	11 75	16 00
Springs	13 00	18 50

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, Report.—Cattle, receipts [illegible]; [illegible] slow and steady.

Veals, receipts [illegible]; fairly active, 25 cents higher; [illegible] to [illegible].

Hogs, receipts [illegible]; active and steady; heavy [illegible] to [illegible]; mixed [illegible] to [illegible]; yorkers [illegible] to [illegible]; light yorkers [illegible] to [illegible]; pigs [illegible] to [illegible]; roughs [illegible] to [illegible]; stags [illegible] to [illegible].

Sheep and lambs, receipts [illegible]; lambs 25 cents higher, others steady. Lambs [illegible] to [illegible]; others unchanged.

MONTREAL MARKETS

Montreal, Report.—The offerings of the Canadian Pacific live stock market this morning were [illegible] cattle, [illegible] sheep and lambs, [illegible] hogs and [illegible] calves. The offerings were large and of good quality. [illegible]

Quotations: Choice [illegible]

Mothers.

How times have changed! No more they sit
Beside the hearth and gentle knit,
Nor with deft fingers mix and bake
The "pies that mother used to make,"
Nor any shawl or cap permit.

But now from golf to dance they flit
So strenuous and lithe and fit,
That daughters wear, [illegible] their wake—
How times have changed!

Parades they lead with glee and grit,
And use their nimble, scathing wit
On boards, whose mere male members quake
At their demands "for [illegible] sake"
They're not afraid of men a bit!
How times have changed!

—Charlotte Becker.

Blobbs—Why do you always refer to young Sapleigh as "One Degree Above Zero"? Slobbs—Oh, he's next to nothing.

A PUZZLING CASE

I saw, plainly, that Tancred was trying a game of bluff, for as we were doubtful of the attitude taken up by Ilma Celinski, it would have been a difficult matter to have got a warrant issued. Still, the only way to deal with Dallas was to put him in deadly fear—if not of his life, at least of a public exposure—and that this course was a good one was proved by the way in which he surrendered to Tancred. From defiant he became meek, from excited he became quiet, and throwing off his air of injured dignity, which he now found was quite useless, he assumed a bold, brazen manner which was absolutely appalling. Up to this time, in spite of his questionable behavior, I certainly supposed Dallas to be a gentleman, but now, really I cannot trust myself to speak on the subject, and the sooner I set down the end of this disgraceful scene the better.

"If you think you will release Tressinger by putting me in his place you are very much mistaken," he said, with brazen assurance. "I see you have the whiphand of me, so I may as well tell you all I know, but such a confession will in no way help you, for, in spite of your kind suspicion, I know no more than you do who killed Mazzucata."

"We will judge of that for ourselves when we hear your confession."

"Very good. I merely warn you not to be too sanguine. As I admitted before, I met Mazzucata in Milan and asked her to marry me, but she refused. I then went away to the East, thinking travel would cure me of my love, but found my mistake; for when I returned to Paris on the seventh of May I was more in love than ever. I had hoped to find Mazzucata in Paris, but she had left a few days before with Tressinger. Then I heard all the gossip about them, and, being jealous, determined to go to England secretly, and see for myself how matters stood. I told my servant that I was going to Amiens, as I did not wish him to know London was my destination."

"But your reason for such secrecy?"

"Because I am an exception to most people, and like to be a hero to my valet. Dabsworth knew that I was in love with Mazzucata, and I did not wish him to know I was going to England on her account. Oh! I know you will think it a weak reason—still, it was my only reason, for I hate servants' gossip, and, besides, did not want Dabsworth to gossip with Tressinger's valet, whom he knew, about my infatuation."

"Well, sir, for the sake of argument, we will grant that this was your reason for secrecy, though I think it is but a slight one."

"You can think what you please," retorted Dallas, in a sulky tone. "I am now telling you the truth. When I left Paris I came straight to London, and had no difficulty in finding out all I wished to know. Mazzucata was engaged to marry Sir Gilbert, and I, who loved her so dearly, was left out in the cold."

"You are well known in town, Mr. Dallas," I said, at this moment, "so how was it that you gathered all this information without being seen?"

"Because I never showed myself," he replied, cunningly. "I stayed at a third-rate hotel in the Strand, and sent for Ilma Celinski, who I knew was in love with me. She came to my hotel and did all I wished; told me of Sir Gilbert's infatuation, of Mazzucata's love. I was enraged, and knowing Mazzucata's superstition about the Black Carnation, I thought if I could send her one it would frighten her into giving up any idea of marriage."

"Dog in the manger. You could not marry her yourself, and did not want anyone else to have her."

"Exactly," replied Dallas, coolly. "You have hit it, my dear major. Well, I did not know where a Black Carnation was to be found until Ilma told me. She also informed me that Mazzucata was the daughter of Maxwell, a gardener at Lippinton. So down there I went——"

"And stole the Black Carnation."

"Pardon me, I did not steal it. Maxwell gave me the flower of his own free will."

"He denies that."

"Then he is speaking falsely. No one could steal a bud from that plant without his knowledge so closely is it guarded—no—he gave me the flower himself."

"How did you induce him to do such a thing?" asked Tancred, rather puzzled.

"I can't tell you his reason. All I know is that I asked him for a Black Carnation, to send to a lady, and he refused. When he heard the lady was Madame Mazzucata, he consented to give me a flower, and I came away with a blossom."

"Strange," murmured Tancred, to himself, "he would not give the flower until he heard it was for his daughter. What does it mean? Mr. Dallas," he added, aloud, "did Maxwell know that you were informed Mazzucata was his daughter?"

"No, at least, I never told him so. I mentioned the name of Mazzucata. He gave me the flower, and I left Lippinton. In order to make things safer for myself, I decided to post the flower from Paris."

"Yes, and sent it in an envelope with an English stamp and postmark, thus showing your hand to Dabsworth."

"That was an oversight, I admit, but as I am not used to such intrigue, the mistake is inexcusable. At all events, I sent it to Paris, and it duly came back to Mazzucata in England. Then I wrote, as you know, from Amiens, for my servant, and, as you say, ostensibly arrived in London on the 16th of May. That is all I have to say about the matter."

"But is Ilma Celinski's story about the changing of the bouquets true?"

"Perfectly true. But my bouquet was made up exactly the same as that of Sir Gilbert's—white flowers and black rose. I had no second Black Carnation."

"But in Ilma's evidence she says the Black Carnation was on the table, so suppose we substitute the name of Dallas for Tressinger, and say that the flower was placed in the bouquet by that gentleman."

"I tell you, Mr. Tancred, I did not do anything, save change the bouquets, and my reason you already know. There was no carnation on the table, and, as far as I know, Gilbert's bouquet was as innocent as mine."

"Do you swear that your bouquet had no cartridge concealed in it?"

"Yes, I swear it. Where could I get a dynamite cartridge and arrange it to explode at a set time. I know nothing of such things; and when the explosion took place, I was as thunderstruck as anyone in the theatre."

"If, then, you knew the bouquet thrown by Tressinger, which was your own, was perfectly innocuous, why did you tell Ilma Celinski to make those false statements in court?"

"Because I hated Tressinger, and still hate him."

"So much so that you wish to see him die on the gallows?"

"No," said Dallas, vehemently; "much as I hate him, I would not have let the matter go so far. I merely wished to punish him by imprisonment, but at the trial I intended to let the real story be known."

"A pretty position you would occupy then."

"It would not matter to me," retorted Dallas, with great coolness; "as I merely intended to send you, Mr. Tancred, a confession of all I have told to-day, and then leave England before you could lay hands on me. As it is, I am going to leave England shortly."

"Not until Tressinger is free, and this mystery solved," said I, hastily.

"Oh, certainly, I will wait till Tressinger is free, as, now that he has been punished, I wish him no further harm; but, as to the solving of the mystery—that is impossible. I can't wait in England all my life."

"Then you don't think we will discover who killed Mazzucata," said Tancred, after a pause.

Dallas shrugged his shoulders.

"Not unless chance reveals the secret. I have told you all I know, and you see it does not help you in the least. Neither my bouquet, nor that of Tressinger's contained any explosive, so you must search for a third bouquet, to discover the culprit. Well, gentlemen, have I your permission to go?"

"For the present, yes," replied Tancred, as Dallas took up his hat and stick; "but don't you try to go away, for I will have you watched."

"As you please," he retorted, with the utmost indifference; "I am afraid I have disappointed you, by not confessing to the murder, but I can't help that; of one thing you may be certain, that, had I been guilty I would have cleared out of England at once, as soon as I knew Major Granby had been to Lippinton."

"I have my doubts of you yet," said I, as he moved towards the door.

"Have you, indeed! I am much obliged; but your ideas are all wrong. Good-by, Mr. Tancred; and you, major won't you shake hands?"

"Sir!" I said, drawing myself up to my full height, "I only shake hands with gentlemen, and you have forfeited all right to that title."

It was a hard thing to say, I admit, but he deserved it thoroughly, and the shot went home, for he blushed crimson, and without another word, turned on his heel and left the room.

"Well," said I to Tancred, when the scoundrel had departed; "what is to be done now?"

"Nothing," he replied, with a sigh, "except, wait for the report of Melchizedek."

CHAPTER XVI.

After this eminently unsatisfactory interview with Dallas I made up my mind to have nothing more to do with this case and to go abroad in search of forgetfulness. It was, no doubt, a rather selfish resolution; but just think how my health was suffering under this constant strain of unsatisfied curiosity. Besides, I had done my best to find out the truth, yet was as far from a discovery as ever. I had interviewed Dallas, Tressinger, Ivan, Ilma Celinski, Maxwell, Dabsworth, and Phillis & Co., yet had obtained no satisfactory clue from any of them, which was extremely discouraging. The best thing for me to do was to throw up the case, and let others solve the mystery; therefore, having come to this conclusion, as before stated, I determined to go abroad.

So firmly was my mind made up, that I had actually glanced through Bradshaw in search of some pleasant continental watering place—I had even given Pointer orders to pack up for instant departure, when I suddenly changed my mind, on account of Gilbert. I really could not leave him in the lurch, for I was, at this time, his only true friend; and it was not a pleasant idea to think he was in prison while I was free. My conscience smote me as I thought how prone I was to consider my own comfort; therefore, I threw Bradshaw aside, I countermanded my orders to Pointer, and decided to remain on the spot, in order to make one final effort to help my poor friend.

Two or three days had now elapsed since Dallas had confessed his sins, and during that time, I had frequently conversed with Tancred on the aspect of affairs with which he was anything but satisfied. We saw Gilbert and told him all we had learned, but Tressinger could not help us in any way, and from the tangled mass of conflicting evidence, the three of us were unable to deduce any reasonable theory. I have already set forth five theories, but one upset the other; and in the end, as all proved useless, I was in a state of despair. Tancred also confessed to me that he was unable to see his way to a satisfactory conclusion; so we were both at a standstill, when Fate interfered, and solved the problem with the utmost ease and dispatch.

At this time Melchizedek made no sign, and we were much puzzled as to what could be his reason for this persistent silence. However, notwithstanding his apparent inaction, Tancred had every confidence in his judgment, and declared that he kept silent for some good reason. I had my doubts on the subject, as I considered that he should have made a daily report of how things progressed at Lippinton; and would have gone down there myself, but that Tancred entreated me not to do so.

"Leave Melchizedek to his own devices, major," he said, when I urged the necessity of making inquiries. "If there is anything to be discovered, he is the man to make such discovery, and, in his own good time, he will tell us all that he thinks necessary."

"Yes; but you forget that all this time Tressinger is in prison; that the time of his trial is drawing near, and there is not yet any provision made for a proper defence."

"Melchizedek knows the date of the trial, and will report to me all that he has seen before then. What with one thing and another, we will be able to prove Tressinger's innocence."

"I trust so, Tancred," but I confess I am not sanguine. Besides, our most important witnesses are Dallas and Ilma Celinski, who may leave the country before the trial comes off."

"Have no fear on that score, major. They cannot move a step without my knowing it."

"You are having them watched?"

"Yes. Ivan, Dallas, and Ilma Celinski are all being watched, while Melchizedek, at Lippinton, keeps his eyes on the Maxwells."

"I have no faith in Melchizedek."

"You are wrong. Melchizedek will find out more than you or I put together."

"What, at Lippinton?"

"Major Granby, a word in your ear. The solution of this mystery will be found at Lippinton."

"I don't believe that."

"Don't you? I do, and in a few days, events will prove that my belief is well founded."

This is only a sample of the many conversations which we had of this unsatisfactory nature—all talk, talk, talk, which led to nothing. Yet, in the end, Tancred proved to be right, for the solution of the secret was discovered at Lippinton, though it was revealed to myself and Tancred in London.

It was on Tuesday that we had interviewed Dallas, and as three days had elapsed since then, it was now Saturday, when, somewhere about 2 o'clock, I was seated in the writing-room of the Old Friends' Club, thinking of melancholy things. This arose, not from indigestion, but because I had that day been to see Tressinger, and the sight of one's dearest friend in a prison cell is enough to render sad the most unemotional man. I am not an unemotional man, therefore, you may guess how very dismal I felt, so much so, indeed, that I was just in the mood to call on Tancred and talk over the case. In fact, I had all but made up my mind to do so, when Pointer entered the room, with a letter for me.

"It came a quarter of an hour ago, sir," said this admirable servant, "and, as it was marked 'immediate,' I brought it on here at once."

"Quite right, Pointer," I answered, tearing open the envelope, "I see it is from Mr. Tancred."

That gentleman writes an uncommonly bad hand, but by the aid of my eyeglass, and a little patience, I gathered that he wished to see me at once on important business, the latter two words being underlined.

"I wonder what's up now," said I to myself, as I went out to get my hat. "Call me a hansom, Pointer, with a good horse. Queer, I should get this just as I was thinking of going to see him." I continued, when Pointer went out to execute his commission. "I wonder if he has solved the mystery."

On my way to the Temple I was a good deal exercised in my mind as to the reason of this sudden call, and at length came to the conclusion that Melchizedek had come up from Lippinton to make his report. Evidently he had discovered something extraordinary, else Tancred, who is generally a very cool fellow, would never have sent for me post-haste in this manner. I detest surprises, as they make me feel nervous, so I determined to give Tancred a bit of my mind in the event of the journey proving not worth the trouble.

Cool did I call him? He looked anything but cool when I arrived at the door of his room, for there he was waiting for me, having heard my footsteps as I ascended the stairs, and his first action was to seize me by the hand in order to the more conveniently whisper in my ear.

"Major," he said, hurriedly, "I have discovered the truth."

"[illegible] Indeed! Has Melchizedek come up from Lippinton?"

"Melchizedek! no, but someone has arrived from the same place."

"Maxwell?"

"His daughter."

"What, that blind girl!" I said, in astonishment; "what has she come up for?"

"To tell who killed Mazzucata."

"The deuce! And who is the culprit?"

Tancred reflected for a moment, and made up his mind.

"No, I will not tell you myself," he said, leading me towards the door of his rooms; "I will let Miss Maxwell tell her own story."

"But, Tancred—"

"Hush, major! not a word. Here is Miss Maxwell."

When we entered, she was seated at the far end of the room with her head bent, and her two hands clasped tightly together on her lap. She arose to her feet on hearing our footsteps, and asked the following strange question:

"Is that a police officer?"

"A police officer," I repeated, hurrying forward to shake her by the hand, "good heavens, no, Miss Maxwell. I am Major Granby, who called to see your father at Lippinton."

"Major Granby!" she said, disengaging her hand from mine, "and can you greet me like this, knowing what you do."

"I don't understand," I began, in a puzzled tone, when Tancred interrupted me to address Miss Maxwell in what I thought was a rather stern voice:

"At present, Miss Maxwell, nothing is known to Major Granby."

"Must I tell him also?" she whispered, clasping her hands together. "Oh, surely I need not repeat that shameful story! Mr. Tancred, have mercy, and send for a policeman at once to arrest me."

(To Be Continued).

Lantic Sugar

Has Nothing to Hide

Now that the Government has absolutely prohibited the use of any artificial coloring matter in sugar, we tell you again that we have

—never used Beets
—never used Ultramarine Blue
—never used Aniline Dyes
—never used Vegetable Dyes

in refining any of our sugars.

This means that every pound in the hands of your grocer is pure and uncolored.

So—why take chances? Why not insist on having Lantic—

the Sugars that have always been pure, and cost no more than any other?

Look for the Red Ball Trade-mark on every Carton and Sack.

124

MAY CONFISCATE

If Russians Do Not Subscribe to Loan.

Petrograd, Cable.—The Provisional Government is seriously considering a widespread scheme of confiscation of private property. This is the result of the relative failure of the war loan, due to the hoarding of currency.

The Government [illegible] will issue a communication [illegible] capitalists for their subscriptions to the loan, and declaring that the aim of the war loan is to prevent the flooding of the country with fresh paper currency not backed with gold. The Government, the communication will say, must, as things stand, issue more and more paper, with the result that a further depreciation of the paper already issued will ensue.

The communication will add that the [illegible] will feel that this kind of confiscation is much more burdensome than voluntary subscriptions to an interest-bearing war loan. [illegible]

Why They Do It

There ought to be no mistake among the American people as to the meaning of what the Germans have done and are doing in Northern France. The devastation and destruction of property and of lives are not incidents of war. They are not mainly directed to achieve certain strategic results. They are the ultimate expression of scientific barbarism and of savage calculation.

The German professors, the German publicists and the German soldiers long ago warned us of what they intended to do once more German armies entered France. From Bernhardi up or down the scale, as one may care to express it, there was the same declaration that France was so to be dealt with that she should never again cross the German path.

The German attack upon France has failed to destroy France. The German invading armies are already retreating, but the present policy of the German soldiers is so to destroy France as to leave open a pathway for later invasion and so to cripple France that she may not be able to recover her strength before Germany is again ready to attack.

It is not to the present but to the future that the destruction in France is now directed. The Germans are not turning Northern France into a desert merely or primarily to impede the advance of victorious allied armies. They are endeavoring to cripple France for a half century at the least, to prevent another such recovery from war as France had in 1870. They are deliberately, methodically, Teutonically laying waste the fields destroying the trees dynamiting the mines wrecking the canals in the hope and with the intent that France shall never again recover.

The policy of extermination with regard to the populations of the invaded districts has been carried forward from the beginning of the invasion. At first we had murder then starvation then that slavery which cost thousands of lives and will leave a permanent mark upon the health of at least one generation of French women and children of the invaded district.

We have had German ruthlessness designed to intimidate a population for the period of the war and for the purposes of the campaign but it is necessary to recognize that the present ruthlessness is directed to the future. It is designed permanently to weaken a nation whose conquest by arms has been beyond the German power in the present war. Germany expects to bleed France as white as possible in this war and to attack her again as soon as possible.

We are now in the presence of one of the supreme atrocities of human history—the deliberate effort to murder a nation, the effort to destroy the women and children, to obliterate every piece of machinery incident to human life and industrial progress. We are seeing a ruthless, scientific barbarism writing its handiwork over what was once the fairest corner of Europe.

Every monument of the French past within the German grasp or within the reach of German artillery is being destroyed. Every factory has been gutted of its machinery, every little detail in the farm life of the peasant turned into ruin. Everything that could possibly contribute to destroying not the present but the future of France has been done.

Let us recognize scientific barbarism for what it is worth. Let us recognize that there is for this spirit no answer save that of defeat: no peace by negotiation now will protect the world from a new recurrence of German invasion, and it is only when there is set forth within the German frontiers a lasting evidence of what German methods lead to that we shall have an assurance of no future repetition in the world of what we are now seeing.

The German people must pay in kind for the ruin of the French villages and the French cities. There must be returned to the French manufacturing districts that machinery stolen out of France. There must be returned to the little people and the little farms those utensils of agricultural life which have been carried off by Germany. Every German invading army brought with it means of transportation to carry back into Germany all plunder that could be collected. Everything of beauty that was not too large to transport has been swept into the German treasury. No army of locusts moving into an Algerian cornfield has ever wrought more complete destruction than this German horde.

And it is to misunderstand the whole German thing to regard this as an accident or an incident of war. It is a final expression of the German determination to destroy that on the ruin it may build Germany. It is a determination of a people regarding themselves as "superior" to wipe out another race that it may enjoy supreme power. Germany is to-day as yesterday seeking permanently to crush France. She is seeking to lay waste that she may cripple, realizing that another blow will be necessary to attain her full purpose.

The German spirit is the spirit of scientific barbarism. Its conquests have been over an unscientific civilization. Its ultimate conquest will be supreme unless mankind recognizes the quality and the character and the peril and deals once and for all with the spirit.

Let us keep clearly in mind in the weeks and months hereafter when German cries for peace are heard what the German actions have been as contrasted with the German professions. They cry out for humanity who murder children and dishonor women. They cry out for civilization who destroy everything that signifies civilization. They weep for the sufferings of mankind who do the things that are now spread forth upon the map of Northern France.

What the Germans are doing in Northern France is clear. Why they are doing it should be equally clear. They are seeking in so far as it is possible to destroy France, to make a recovery of the French people slow and difficult, and therefore to leave the door for new invasions swung wide open. Unless that judgment which is due is visited upon the German people the war will have been in vain. Not because one hates the German people, but because one loves civilization, humanity, decency, one must fight until this German spirit is conquered and until the German people perceive that it leads to destruction and agony not in Picardy and Artois and Champagne alone, but in Bavaria, and Baden, and Brandenburg also.—New York Tribune.

AFTER DOCTORS FAILED

A WELL-KNOWN RESIDENT OF PORT HAWKESBURY IS RESTORED TO HEALTH AND STRENGTH.

One of the best known men in the town of Port Hawkesbury, N.S., is Mr. William Duff. He has been a member of the municipal council for [illegible] years, chairman of the school board and held other responsible positions. Mr. Duff's words, therefore, can be taken as coming from a man who has the esteem and respect of his fellow townsmen. He makes no secret of the fact that he believes Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved his life, and that they restored him to good health, after several medical men had failed to cure him. Mr. Duff tells of his illness and cure as follows: "About [illegible] years ago I was attacked with la grippe which left me in a condition difficult to describe. I was attacked with general weakness, and a constant dull pain in the stomach. I became so weak that I could not walk a hundred yards without sitting down to rest. The food I ate continually soured on my stomach. My nerves were all gone and palpitation of the heart and a fluttering sensation all through my chest, especially at night was almost unbearable. I was finally compelled to go to bed, and called in a doctor who said my heart was affected, and treated me for that trouble. After three months attendance, and feeling no better I called in another doctor. His treatment also failed to help me and I tried a third doctor. This one said there was nothing wrong with my heart, that the trouble was due to my stomach. After treating me for a time he advised that I go to the hospital at Halifax. On a previous occasion when I had an attack of rheumatism I had been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I decided that rather than go to a hospital I would again try this medicine. I got a supply of the pills and began using them, in a few weeks I could feel my strength returning, my stomach was giving me less trouble, the palpitation of the heart was relieved, and after a further use of the pills I felt as well as ever [illegible] in my life. I can truly say that I feel more thankful than words can express for what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for me."

You can get these pills from any dealer in medicine or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A DUTCH PROPOSAL

In Holland a Suitor Goes Through a Curious Form

A curious old custom still exists in many provinces of Holland. If a young man is in love with a girl, and wishes to ask her hand in marriage, he goes about it in the following manner.

He buys a small, sweet [illegible] cake, and, wrapping it up in soft paper, proceeds to the house of his [illegible] the midst of the family [illegible] a word he [illegible] woman he wishes to make his wife, and he lays the [illegible]

If she accepts [illegible] the cake [illegible] [illegible]

If, on the other hand, [illegible] to have nothing more to do with her admirer, she [illegible] the cake [illegible] on the table [illegible]

If, however, [illegible] favorably and [illegible] the father takes [illegible] to ask about [illegible] and if he can afford to [illegible] for a wedding journey [illegible] the usual wedding journey of all Dutchmen. The girl [illegible] for about six weeks. [illegible] which to marry.

Redpath
SUGAR

is made in one grade only—the highest. So there is no danger of getting "seconds" when you buy Redpath in the original Cartons or Bags.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it."

2 and 5 lb. Cartons—
10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Bags.

Canada Sugar Refining Co., Limited, Montreal.

6

Rubber Soled Canvas Footwear

Fleet Foot & Lifebuoy Lines . . .

Summer comfort for little money. Drop in and see the range we are showing. Some real dressy ideas in ladies lines.

The Home of Good Groceries' Week-end Specials

4 lbs. good sound figs -	25c
2 lbs. apricots - - -	25c
2 lbs. peaches - - -	25c

One doz. sweet sunkist oranges for 25c.

Butter and Eggs Wanted

Falconer Bros.

Delayed Shipments Just Arrived . . .

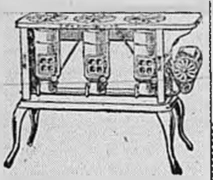
Now is the time to get goods that have been almost impossible to get. We have just got in delayed shipments, bought last fall at last last year's prices.

Cotton, Silk and Real Cashmere Hosiery From 15c to 60c. To-day's values 25c to $1.00

Gloves in kid, silk and mercerized lisle, and chamoise lisle. Floor coverings, linoluems, and oilclothes. Get them quick, they are going fast. We cant replace them.

Bring your butter and eggs And get the great big prices

D. GEDDES & CO.



To-day there are over 2,500,000 women are using New Perfection and will verify the delicious cooking results.

The reason is the long, blue chimney.

For sale at

Thomson's Hardware Store

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

ATTRACTIVE TRIPS

To

Muskoka Lakes
Algonquin Park
Maganotawan River
Lake of Bays
Kawartha Lakes
Georgian Bay

Round trip tourists tickets now on sale from stations in Ontario at very low fares, with liberal stop overs.

GET YOUR TICKET IN ADVANCE

J. S. Cameron, Agent, Port Elgin, Both telephones.

WILLOW CREEK

On May 20th, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Gottschalk, death claimed the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Menno Musselman. Deceased was but 2½ years of age, and had been ill only a short time. Much sympathy is extended to the bereaved in their sad loss of their little son. The funeral was conducted by Rev. Gischler, and was largely attended. The father was away working in St. Thomas, when his little boy died.

Messrs F Schnittker, C. McDougall and T. Wrightson, now use Ford cars. This makes 17 east of the Goderich road road on the 4th. con.

Planting potatoes this year is quite a problem, a little too much wet.

We read conscription will come. Why not conscription in wealth, and why not begin with the big fellows in parliament and work down ?

Altho Sunday was wet, the services were largely attended Sunday morning

---

MONKMAN—In Arran Tp., on Monday May 17th Charles Gilbert Monkman, aged 71 years, 7 months and 11 days.

There are thousands of children who are bright but frail—not sick but underdeveloped—they play with their food—they catch colds easily and do not thrive—they only need the pure, rich liquid-food in

SCOTT'S EMULSION

to start them growing and keep them going. Children relish SCOTT'S and it carries rare nutritive qualities to their blood streams and gives them flesh-food, bone-food and strength-food. *Nothing harmful in SCOTT'S.*

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont. 16-3

TOWN TOPICS

Harold Ryckman of Owen Sound has been visiting at Mr. G. McMurray's.

Mrs. J. A. Chapman is visiting in Toronto.

Pte. D. Kelleher of Port Elgin, was reported among the wounded on Saturday.

Bread dropped a cent in Port Elgin Monday, and is now 11 cents.

Miss J. Carr left last week to visit in Toronto.

Mrs. A. McNab, Sarnia, is visiting her mother, before going to Cartwright, Man.

Miss Mona Martin is visiting in Toronto.

Mr. A. V. Kellum, of Royal Bank, Elmwood, visited frien is here over Sunday.

The potatoes look good in the gardens just now.

It took great courage to start out with the first straw hat.

Mr. Neil McDougall the president of the Board of Agriculture, for this district, was in town last week, consulting with Secretary Wismer concerning the annual meeting, which will be held soon.

The W. C. T. U. county convention is to be held in Port Elgin on the 20th and 21st. The local union, under the presidency of Mrs. Vanslyke, are making preparations for many delegates.

Delegates from Port Elgin to the Liberal convention at Tara are: Messrs. Izzard, Saylor, McCallum, Stevens, Geddes, Cavin. The alternates are: Messrs McEwing, Schwartz, R Bell, McPherson, J. Henderson, Dr. Power.

Two cables sent from England last Thursday morning reached the local agent, Mr. Crawford, at 10.20. Of course we are about five hours ahead of English time. However, it shows a rapid service, cables doing the distance in about six or seven hours.

Sergt. Boyce, of Windsor has been in charge of the recruiting here and in Southampton the past few weeks, while Sergt. Stout was moved to Paisley. Sergt. Boyce says he had little encouragement from eligible young men in Port Elgin. He has been two years in France, and has a six weeks furlough, which is being used in recruiting in Military District No. 1.

Sanitary inspector Lowry has been busy this past few weeks looking up neglectful citizens. Mr. Lowry says the town is in good shape, and somewhat cleaner than in previous years. He notes considerable junk being left around some places and urges everyone to take an interest in keeping their premises neat and tidy. Good prices can be realized for old iron, and the wood lying around in old implements, etc., might be profitably used to kindle fires. A clean town means clean people.

In a letter to his brother, Mr. A. F. George, of Port Elgin, Capt. A. D. George, of the 141st battalion, notes that his battalion along with nearly 6000 other troops crossed the ocean safely some time ago, and were now in camp in England. Capt. George was made ship's adjutant, and the letter enclosed a large package of ship's papers showing the various orders given during the voyage. They are voluminous, but interesting, and were sent to Capt. George's brother here for safekeeping, and as a memento of the voyage.

The school board met on Monday last, with all the members present, and everyone on time, except the secretary, who was one minute late for the first time. The business was small. The board was pleased with the progress of the school under Mr. Aylesworth, and congratulated him on the excellent work being done. New maps were ordered, and a Meridian globe. The coal matter was not settled, local dealers still being unable to quote the prices. Mr. Aylesworth was appointed an examiner for the entrance examinations.

No one likes to see boys and girls enjoying themselves better than does the editor of The Times, but we want to call the attention of the lads and lassies that they should play ball in the vacant lots, and greens, rather than on the streets. Windows are expensive, and more than that there is danger from the ever increasing auto traffic. The other evening a number of young lads playing a game severely hurt Mrs. Wismer, who was struck with a batted ball. Of course, the boys and girls mean no harm, but the average street is not wide enough for ball games, and it would be better to play them on the greens or vacant lots before the constable is asked to take action. It is against the law to use public thoroughfares for this purpose.

Save and Serve

Serve your country by helping in the accumulation of savings; remember that thrifty individuals make a prosperous nation. Also the larger the people's savings, the more able will the country be to bear the burdens of the war.

The readjustment period after the war will be a trying time for those without money. Be prepared for this by opening a savings account in the Bank of Nova Scotia and depositing regularly from your income. 51

The Bank of Nova Scotia

PAID-UP CAPITAL - $ [illegible]
RESERVE FUND - - [illegible]
TOTAL RESOURCES over [illegible]

PORT ELGIN BRANCH
C. Curtiss, Manager

Summer Millinery

Straw hats, Crepe hats, Also Sport hats in pique corduroy and ratine.

Also the latest styles and shades

MISS M. BAKER
Arlington Block

Mr. Wyant has purchased a Ford.

Entrance exams. begin Wednesday June 20.

Mr. A. F. George is in Toronto on business.

Mrs. Edwards of Sault Ste. Marie, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Sees.

Mrs. Byam and Miss Chambers of Toronto, are guests at Dr. Chambers'.

Pte. Maurice Gilbert is in hospital in England, having developed hernia.

The Buyers Guide will tell you where to buy.

Mr. Geo. Simpson, of Toronto was in town a few days.

Dr. Sid Campbell and wife of Trenton spent last week at Dr. Chambers'.

Kincardine races have been postponed to Thursday.

Delegates to Tara from No. 2 Saugeen are J. J. Hillis, A. Brunton, John Rushton.

Miss Duncan, of the High school staff, is back again after recovering from her illness.

Liberals from the North Riding of Bruce are assembling at Tara to-morrow afternoon.

Dr. and Mrs. Campbell of Elmwood, have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Geddes.

Mr. W. W. McGillivray, inspector for the Bank of Hamilton, was a guest of his father here on Monday.

Archie McLean, a Kincardine gardener, sold during the month of May 1381 bunches of green onions, all home-grown.

Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Jamieson and daughter of Hespeler, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. George Jamieson.

The first garden party is billed for Friday night at the home of Col. Cameron, under the auspices of the Red Cross workers of S. S. No. 5.

The delegates to the Baptist convention at Durham next week are, Messrs. McCannel, McDonald and Nicholson.

Mr. Armstrong auditor for the A. O. U. W., was in town last week, on his rounds looking after the finances of the various lodges.

The sale of cattle owned by Mr. Cass of Chesley, was cancelled Saturday. The sale was begun by Auctioneer Cavin, but Mr. Cass thought he was not getting high enough prices. Finally some were sold privately.

A Rally Service of the young people will be held in the Evangelical church next Monday 8 p.m. Rev. F. C. Berger, of Cleveland, Ohio, will deliver a lecture. Rev. J. G. Litt, A. M. will fill the pulpit Sunday morning and evening.

Many friends of Miss Celie Cassidy will be pleased to know that she passed highest in her class in her probation for nurse at a Chicago hospital, receiving the commendation of the officers in charge.

The Milverton Sun notes that Rev. C. N. Paddon received an increase in salary from $1050 to $1200 to take effect from his induction. Mr. Paddon is pastor of the Presbyterian church there, and many friends here will be pleased.

Mrs. H. D. McLaren, Mrs. Geo. Black, Miss Mann, and Miss McIntosh were at Hanover last week attending the Presbyterial. The gathering was a large one and the sessions were much enjoyed. Mrs. McLaren was again elected treasurer. Mr. Black attended the Presbytery meeting.

The Calgary Herald had the following item which will be of interest here: "At the First Baptist church on Wednesday evening, May 23, the marriage of Mr. George Richardson Robertson and Miss Minnie Marie Simmon, both of Calgary, was solemnized by the Rev. J. Austin Huntley. Mr. and Mrs. Robertson will reside in Calgary.

Recent purchasers of Chevrolet cars from Power & Coulter are: Messrs. George Seiffert, John Henderson, A. Stornall, Josiah Kolb, Wm. Mesner has a new Gray Dort, and Murdoch Ayls and Robert McVittie have new McLaughlin's, Mr. Albert Esplen has a new Chevrolet, and N. E. Loeder purchased a Ford.

Advertise it in The Times.

CLIP THIS AND PIN ON WIFE'S DRESSER

Cincinnati man tells how to shrivel up corns or calluses so they lift off with fingers.

Ouch ! ! ! ! ! ! This kind of rough talk will be heard less here in town if people troubled with corns will follow the simple advice of this Cincinnati authority, who claims that a few drops of a drug called freezone when applied to a tender, aching corn or hardened callus stops soreness at once, and soon the corn or callus dries up and lifts right off without pain.

He says freezone dries immediately and never inflames or even irritates the surrounding skin. A small bottle of freezone will cost very little at any drug store, but will positively remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's feet. Millions of American women will welcome this announcement since the inauguration of the high heels. If your druggist doesn't have freezone tell him to order a small bottle for you.

Extraordinary Values In Men's and Boys' New Suits

The very best production of Canada's foremost clothes designers and makers are now shown here. Our clothing is known as the finest and best in town and sold here for less money than at any other store.

Men's fine blue serge suits at
$15, 16.50, 18, 20, 22.50 and $25

Men's tweed and worsted suits
$12, 13, 15, 18, 20 and $25

New Shoes

Men's and boys positively the best values on earth. Shoes are one of our hobbies and we are still offering some lines at prices away below present manufacturer's prices.

Headquarters for
Hats, Caps, and Neckwear
and everything that man or boy wears.

Come and see the new goods. It will do you good to see them It will do us good to show them to you. COME

F. R. BARBER

MEN'S AND BOYS' COMPLETE OUTFITTERS

Wallpaper, Wallpaper

WALLPAPER at Pattison's is selling as Cheap as ever. Over 500 lines to choose from, We carry the largest and best stock in Bruce county. Call in and inspect our goods and be convinced. You can save money, by buying wall paper at Pattison's. No trouble to show goods.

All papers trimmed free of charge

Eggs taken in exchange for Wall paper . . .

Electric Vacuum Cleaner For Rent

J. W. Pattison

Furniture Dealer and Undertaker

Red Cross Report From May 12th. to Date

Tea Rooms.	
May 12th., W. C. T. U. ladies'	$16.50
May 19th, Soldier's Friend club..	66.16
" 26 Ladies' of the Evangelical church	25.29
June 2nd Sunshine club North Bruce....	41.80
Donations:	
From Boy Scout Treasury	3.00
Mr. and Mrs. John Coulter	25.00

GENTS' DEPARTMENT

Felt hats 75 to $2.50
Caps 25c to $1.50
Mexican hats 25 to 50c
Negligee shirts 1 $1.40
Working shirts 50-85c
Cotton night shirts $1
Neckwear 25c to $1.50
Cashmere hose 25to50c
Silk hose 50 cents
Working sox 10 to 50c

Bring us your produce

B. HILKER

A Handy Thing

The handiest thing in the world is a wrist watch, and especially so in the summer weather. You'll be interested in looking at them.

Let us show you one of our fine line of clocks

Rowlands

The Jeweller

A little of Sunlight goes a long way; every particle is pure; there is nothing to harm the clothes or impede the rapid progress of the wash. Every cake of Sunlight Soap carries a $5,000 guarantee of purity. 111

Sunlight Soap

Plan to Spend Dominion Day in Port Elgin

The Port Elgin Times.

47th YEAR—NO. 24 PORT ELGIN, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1917 $1.50 PER YEAR $2.00 PER YEAR TO UNITED STATES

COMING EVENTS

10c. per line
No notice less than 25c

PATRIOTIC PICNIC—By Dunblane Red Cross, at Campbell's flats, Stirton's bridge, on Thursday, June 14th, at 3 p. m. Supper served. Good program, and a fine time assured. Admission 25c. See bill for particulars.

SPECIAL MEETING—Red Cross ladies are urged to attend a special meeting to-night (Wednesday) in the library at 7.30.

COMMUNION SERVICES will be held in the Presbyterian church on Sunday 17th. Session meeting Friday evening at 7.30 with Preparatory service at 8 o'clock. Rev. John MacDougall, D. D., will preach on Friday evening.

GARDEN PARTY—Plan for the big garden party by the Burgoyne Patriotic society, on Thursday June 28th. Good program of speeches, songs and music. Admission 25 and 15 cents. This is held to assist the cause of the soldiers at the front. All attend.

WAIT FOR IT—The Bazaar by the Ladies' Aid of the Underwood Methodist church, which will be held afternoon and evening on Thursday June 21st. All are invited, from town and country to come to the Methodist church at Underwood on above date. A good time is promised. Don't miss it.

MARRIED

A quiet but very pretty wedding took place on Wednesday evening of last week, at the home of Mrs. Theo Kelly, when her youngest daughter Elvina, was united in holy bonds of matrimony to Mr. Milton Thede, only son of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Thede of Saugeen, Rev. Dr. McDougall officiating.

The bride who was given away by her brother Chas. looked charming dressed in a dainty gown of white silk and wore a veil caught with orange blossoms, and carried a bouquet of carnations and sweet peas. After congratulations the guests, being only the immediate relatives, sat down to a daintily served dinner. Mr. and Mrs. Thede left Thursday morning for Kitchener and other points. On their return they will take up residence on the 6th of Saugeen.

CONDENSED ADVERTISING

LOST—On Saturday night a purse containing about $4. Finder please return to Mrs. Everett, or Times office.

WOOL WANTED—We are ready to pay the highest price for wool. We will canvass the country. Have it ready for us. B. Zelkind, Port Elgin.

SOCIETIES

PORT ELGIN LODGE No. 429 G.R.C., A.F. & A.M. Regular communications in the Masonic Hall, Thursday on or before full moon, at 8 p. m. Visiting brethren cordially welcomed. George Chapman, W. M.; Gus. Smith, Sec'y.

DENOVO LODGE, No. 179, I.O.O.F., of Ontario, meets at 8 o'clock, p.m., every Monday in their hall in the Commercial Block. Art Harrison, N.G.; T. Rankin, Rec.-Sec.; D. Geddes, Perm. Sec.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

J. A. CHAPMAN, Official Issuer of Marriage licenses, Port Elgin, Ont. Office in Muir Block.

R. C. CRAWFORD, Official Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Office at Drug Store, Port Elgin

UPRIGHT PIANO FOR SALE
Near Port Elgin. Will make price at a reduction and terms to suit. Address
LOUIS BLOCH,
23-4tc Owen Sound, Ont.

CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE
Stratford, Ontario
Ontario's Best Business College
Students may enter our classes at any time. Commence your courses now and be qualified for a position by Midsummer. During July and August of last year we received calls for Over 200 Office Assistants we could not supply. Our graduates are in demand. Write at once for our free catalogue.
D. A. McLACHLAN, PRINCIPAL

WOMEN WAR WORKERS
Young women can render the country real service by preparing to take position in business offices and banks and relieve young men for war service.
Fifty thousand men will be called up very soon under the Militia Act for home defense—who will take their places in the Business offices and banks? Young women should prepare now at
NORTHERN Business College
Owen Sound, Ontario
SPRING TERM OPENS APRIL 10TH
Circulars Free.
C. A. FLEMING, F. C. A., Principal

Poisoning Dogs

Several dogs have been poisoned the past few days, and apparently someone is taking some spite on the dogs

True, The Times has received several letters recently complaining of dogs running over gardens and flower beds, but in a town like Port Elgin, where most people know the owners, it should not be necessary to adopt such brutal tactics as poisoning, and it is hoped there will be no more of it. Those reporting losses are W. Holtz, R. M. Lowry and C. A. Philips, Dr. Wells, Frank Bowen, R. Hanbidge, N. Snyder.

In Memoriam

In memory of our father. Lines found in the private paper of the late Abraham Brand, who died on Saturday, June, 2nd, 1917.

Miss Sue Brand.
Asaph Brand

A VOICE FROM HEAVEN

I shine in the light of God
His image stamps my brow.
Through the shadow of death my feet hath trod,
And I reign in glory now.
No breaking heart is here,
No keen and thrilling pain,
No wasted cheek, where the burning tear
Hath rolled and left its stain.
I have found the joys of heaven,
I am one of the angel band,
To my head a crown is given,
And a harp is in my hand
I have learned the song they sing.
Whom Jesus hath made free,
And the glorious walls of heaven ring
With my new born melody.
No sin, no grief, no pain
Safe in my happy home
My fears all fled, my doubts all slain.
My hour of triumph come.
O friends of my mortal years!
The trusted and the true!
You're walking still in the vale of tears,
But I wait to welcome you.
Do I forget? oh no!
For memory's golden chain,
Shall band my heart to the hearts below
Till they meet and touch again.
Each link is strong and bright
While love's electric flame
Flows freely down, like a river of light
To the world from whence I came.
Do you mourn when another star
Shines out from the glorious sky?
Do you weep when the voice of war
And the rage of conflicts die?
Why then should your tears roll down,
Or your heart be sorely riven,
For another gem in the Saviour's crown
And another soul in heaven!

Barber is paying 45c to 50c for unwashed wool, 50 to 60c for washed.

CARD OF THANKS

The Red Cross of S. S. No. 5 Saugeen, desire to thank Col. Cameron for the use of his fine grounds for their party, and also to especially acknowledge the splendid assistance given by the workers of S. S. 4 and 6.

Card of Thanks

Mr. Fred Schildroth, desires to extend his sincere thanks for the help the neighbors and friends rendered during the fire when his barns were burned.

Card of Thanks

The family of the late Abraham Brand, desire through The Times to thank many friends and neighbors for their kindness in their recent bereavement.

DROP IN AT
FALCONER BROTHERS
And see the new range in
Women's Misses and Children's white canvas shoes and slippers
VERY REASONABLY PRICED

PHONOGRAPHS!
How nice it is to have music in your home. If you would like one just drop me a line. Very easy terms, from $21.00 up.
Louis Bloch's Music Store
Owen Sound

FRUIT!
Week-end Special at Falconer Brothers
The Naval orange season coming to a close, this week the last lot of the famous Sunkist oranges on an sale
100 dozen at 30c per dozen
Fancy lemons 25 cents per dozen
Grape fruit 3 for 25cents
Pineapples, choice Bahamas
Also a few pecks of choice potatoes for seed or table use.
Falconer Bros.

WOOL WANTED
10,000 pounds wanted. Highest market price will be paid Cash or trade.
Bring your wool to the old reliable wool dealer
F. R. Barber

A Large Bible Class

A Bible class with an attendance of 138! Where? In New York? No. Right in the Presbyterian church at Tiverton. Just pause here, and let this sink in, all those interested in Sunday schools.

Last week, an interested member of the Bible class of the Presbyterian church at Tiverton, invited The Times editor to come down on Sunday, and see this large class. It was a surprise to be informed that a class of over 100 adults existed in this section.

So the scribe went to the church at 3 p. m., and upon entering the auditorium thought he had made a mistake, and had got into a special church service.

But not so. Here he saw Mr. P. J. Brown the superintendent, presiding, and giving out a hymn, and we knew then we were surely in the Sunday school. And what a surprise it was! There were 75 children and teachers, and 138 members of the Bible class, making a total of 213, in the village of Tiverton, with a population under 300.

After the singing and devotional, Rev. J. C. Robinson the pastor, came from the rear of the church, where he was sitting with his class, and opened the reading of the lesson. It was in the 19th chapter of John, and concerned the crucifixion of Christ. The reading was responsive. Mr. Robinson then began his exposition of the lesson. Here we found a big part of the reason for such a large attendance. He is a Bible class teacher par excellence. Not only does he hold the large class to the particular points, but by shrewd questions he leads and directs discussion on the part of the class members. Here we find a pastor who is training men and women for leadership, so greatly needed in Canada.

But, you say, the teacher cannot do all the work in a class that size. No. He does not try. It is the team work of the whole class, which has made for the record attendance.

The plan adopted was a contest with captains, who chose sides. Red, white and blue colors and buttons were adopted. E. Surridge leads the Red, Murdoch McNeill the white and Mrs. Steincamp, the blue. The latter leads by one point, but the Reds and the White declare they will finish in the lead. Two more Sundays are yet to come in the contest. The first Sunday one attends he is only counted as a visitor. One must attend two Sundays before being counted as a member, and we might mention just here that if you attend two Sundays you'll want to stay.

The president of the class is Mr. Bert Thomas, the secretary, Dunc. Cameron, and the treasurer, E. McKelar.

With the visitors in the count on Sunday there was an actual attendance of 150. The Times gives the invitation to all its readers to attend this class the next two Sundays. Take your car or your horse out and spend an hour in Tiverton Presbyterian church. The farther the distance you go the more you'll enjoy the treat. Honestly, it would be an inspiration for teachers and pastors in this section who hold their schools in the morning, to go to Tiverton for the afternoon.

But there is another part to this Sunday school. After the opening exercises from 65 to 75 boys and girls go down stairs to a splendidly equipped Sunday school room. There they sit round in circles and listen to their teachers. There were 7 classes. Mrs. Robertson has charge of the primary. The order was excellent and the attention was good.

The officers and teachers are: Miss McLaren, Miss Matheson, Miss Brown, Miss Dewar, Miss Cameron, teachers; George McKay, secretary treasurer.

Superintendent Brown should feel the biggest man in these parts, being head of a school of over 200 scholars in a little village like Tiverton.

Wants 'Em All

A list of contributors to the Y. M. C. A. cause for concessions 6 and 7, Bruce Tp. has been sent to The Times. This list will appear next week. Last week a list of those on con. 6 did appear. There must be other concession lists, and The Times would like them all.

Gravelling in Bruce Township

Sealed tenders, (marked gravel tenders) will be received by the undersigned up till 8 o'clock p. m. Saturday June 16, 1917, for the placing of the following gravel on the Goderich road in Bruce Tp. viz., 280 yards south of Underwood and 240 yards north of Underwood. Tenders to be at so much per yard of gravel delivered on the road where directed by the inspector in charge. Contractor to pay for gravel and half of the inspector's salary, which amounts may be retained by council.

Only good, clean gravel satisfactory to inspector to be used. Contract to be completed by Sept. 15th 1917. Security satisfactory to council required. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Applications for the office of inspector will also be received till above date.

Peter Dobson, Geo. Baker, committee.

WOOL WANTED
We are ready to pay the highest price for wool. We will canvass the country. Have it ready for us.
B. Zelkind, PORT ELGIN

A Message From Ole Ebenezer Strong

The Times last week received a letter from "Ebenezer Strong." It will be remembered that he contributed some pithy articles to The Times in favor of "Reepocrafy" just before the election of 1911, when the Liberals went down to defeat on the Reciprocity issue.

It will also be remembered that the local Conservatives very fittingly celebrated the event by a big bonfire at the corner near The Times, and the boys good naturedly burned in effigy "Ole Ebenezer Strong"

But things have changed since then and we now have free wheat, one of the Reciprocity articles, and our readers will be interested in the little message from Ebenezer Strong, who is none other than the Rev. W. C. South, of Leaf River, Ill., and who paid a visit here and preached in the U. B. church three weeks ago.

Mr South is now a presiding elder, having a territory covering 300 miles in Illinois state. He is a leader among the officials of his church, and many friends here will rejoice in his steady rise. He is a practical preacher, and a man greatly liked among men

Lief Ribber, Sick. (Ill.)

Dear ed—[illegible] i thot i'd rite ye'z agin i wuz [illegible] glad to c yeaes agin when i wuz up thar so i cudn't help but smile out loud when i [illegible] that yez had free wheat [illegible] jist nother way of spellin ree-poc-ra-ty and when ye sez that feller what bernt ole uncle Ebe in efigy that he shakes the ashes off and rubz his fase an sinds congradulations, an is willin to let bi gons be bi gons for keeps.

If yez c eny ov the peples what ust-ter no me and Mandy, tel em how de-due for me an her. Mandy sez we uns is a commin back up thar sum da but law me i kaint tel yez whin that wil be but yo'se no muster editer whin the wimmin fok's got their hed ye k'not tel what will apen.

i often thinks ov the gud times i usta to have—but i must not rite ov that cauze there comes a tug at mi pur ole hart whin i think ov that.

Now i speckted I'd better quit, for this time kauz Mandy sez its time tu plant more taters an beens an korn an tomatoes an beats. it sort o makes me tired to rite let let a lone to do hit an don't hit beat all how sum foks kin think ov sumfin to due sort o disagreeable like. whin yez don't want to due hit. an whin ye wants to rite, but i must quit rite here kauz Mandie may kum in any minit.

So gud bi
Ebenezer Strong.

Messrs. Louis Bloch, of Owen Sound, and W. J. Taylor, of Tara, were in town Tuesday.

TURNER'S

BORN—On Monday, June 11, to Mr. and Mrs. John Schrauk, a daughter.

A number from here attended the Liberal Convention in Tara on Thursday. The delegates appointed from this ward were: Dan Currie, Wm. Muir and Reeve Christie.

Miss Baden, from St. Louis, is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. S. Schrauk.

Mr and Mrs. Dunc McKinnon, of Paisley, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Peter McKinnon.

The Honor Roll of the school section No. 4, 5, and 6, which was on view at Colonel Cameron's on Friday night has been placed in St. Andrew's church Saugeen. This Roll was cut out by a number of the young people in charge of the committee work and they deserve great credit for the skilful way in which it was done.

A successful raising was held at R. D. Pollock's on Tuesday evening when a bent was raised to the barn. Mr. D. McLeod of Port Elgin was the framer and made a very neat and well fitting frame. After tea Piper Colonel McLeish delighted the Scotchmen with his bagpipe selections and as darkness came upon the audience they repaired to the house where they honored their partners and corners addressed till another day came upon them.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Christie attended the funeral of the late Miss McLaren, at Paisley, on Monday.

Mrs. D. Currie, of Port Elgin, is visiting Mr. Neil Bell.

The logs that were bought here in the winter for the Knectel Co. were loaded and shipped to Walkerton last week.

Miss Alma Karcher spent a few days with her aunt Mrs. Schwab, of Chesley.

Mr. and Mrs S. M. Lowry, of Port Elgin, motored to Muir Bros., on Sunday.

Mr. Neil Cameron of New Brunswick, and sister Miss Phemia of Paisley spent Saturday with their uncle, Colonel Cameron.

Red Cross Women Working for Dominion Day

The Red Cross have decided to prepare for the big crowds on Dominion Day and are to serve lunches on the grounds and up town as well.

At the meeting last Wednesday evening the president, Mrs. Barber, presented the matter to the ladies, and they will undertake the task of assisting to look after the large crowd, and to this end all the ladies in town and country who are interested, are invited to assist.

Booths will be erected on the grounds, and a suitable place will be found up town.

The ladies' are meeting to-night for further plans.

The proceeds of the big celebration, over and above the expenses, go to Red Cross this year, and everyone can unite in making this the banner celebration. Begin now to invite your friends here for Dominion Day.

Liberal Convention

There were 171 accredited delegates at the Liberal convention at Tara last Thursday, and along with many ladies and gentlemen there were nearly 300 people in Wain's hall.

President Joe R. Chambers opened the meeting, and after a few brief remarks, announced that he would retire from office this year. A good deal of organization business occupied the attention of the gathering until 4 o'clock. A resolution relative to conscription was put forward by Wiarton delegates, asking that the candidates support conscription. The men in nomination practically agreed to this.

Recommendations of the retiring executive were presented to the meeting by E. R. Sayles, the recommendations including a regular organized association with constitution and a fee for membership. It also suggested the holding of a picnic, where the chiefs of the party would be invited, and the people given a chance to hear and meet the party leaders. These recommendations were adopted, and the incoming executive empowered to draft the constitution.

President Malcolmson, who succeeded Mr. Chambers, then cleared the decks for the nomination of the candidate.

Those nominated by the convention, are given in order nominated, as follows: C. M. Bowman, W. McDonald, J. E. Campbell, E. Roy Sayles, John McAuley, Alex Mewhinney, Warden Izzard, A. McCannel, Archie McLean, James Malcolm., Dr. Hacking, P. A. Malcolmson, Dr. Hough, J. J. Hunter, F. E. Coohme, T. Dolphin, Gid. Kastner, James Douglas.

All the above men, in brief speeches, withdrew with the exception of Messers J. E. Campbell, John McAuley, Alex Mewhinney, Alex McCannel and P. A. Malcolmson.

The first vote showed McAuley, 58, Mewhinney, 36, Campbell, 35, McCannel, 27, Malcolmson, 14.

The second vote showed McAuley 71, Mewhinney 42, Campbell, 23, McCannel 27.

The final vote elected McAuley by a good majority, Messers Campbell and Mewhinney withdrawing their names.

The convention closed at 7 o'clock with the usual cheers and the singing of the National Anthem.

There were quite a number of women present, who whiled out the proceedings by knitting socks, while the men talked. Wiarton had a number of prominent ladies present, including Mrs. (Dr.) Bay, Mrs. Parke, Miss Miller, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Legan.

OFFICERS ELECTED

Officers of the association elected were:

President—P. A. Malcolmson, Kincardine.
Vice-president—E. Roy Sayles, Port Elgin.
Secretary—W. J. Taylor, Tara

The township vice presidents and district chairmen were:

Kincardine Tp.—Vice-president, Geo. Norman.

Bruce Tp.—Vice-president, James McEwen. Chairmen: Alex G. Montgomery, James Johnston, Archie McLean, Alex. McGillivray, Geo. Brown, Dan McLean.

Saugeen Tp.—Vice president, D. Smith. Chairmen: Alex. McCannell, Alex. Bell, Alex Lamont, A. J. Lamont, A. J. Ross.

Eastnor Tp.—Vice-president, L. Brown.

Lindsay Tp.—Vice-president, Charles Wicher.

St. Edmunds Tp.—Vice-president, William Gillies.

The Conservative convention is being held to-day at Wiarton. The gathering will be a large one. It will select a man to oppose Wm. MacDonald, and the choice will likely be H. A. VanDusen, of the Tara Leader.

Tenders for Bill Posting

The Dominion Committee asks for tenders for bill posting to be in the secretary's hands not later than Monday, June 18th, at 6 p. m. Plan of route may be seen at The Times office. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

E. R. Sayles, Secy treas.

Mrs. Johnson of Toronto, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Geo. Falconer.

Mrs. H. D. McLaren is visiting at Bayfield.

STILL CONTINUES
Our big Underselling Event is still continuing. A big lot of new goods added. Bargains galore
H. KATZ

BUYERS' GUIDE

RATES—Contracts for 300 lines or over in a year 5c a line; regular weekly users of liners, 8c per line casual users of liners, 10c per line Black type, count two lines for one.

McMurray's for pure ice cream.

Oats for sale. North End Store.

Cash for eggs. North End Store.

Fleet Foot shoes at F. R. Barber's,

Leave your order for Aster plants at Falconer Bros.

Some seed corn still on hand. North End Store.

The new straw hats are being shown at F. R. Barber's.

If you want a pint of good cream try McMurray's.

Another shipment of feed wheat. North End Store.

McMurray keeps good milk for sale,

Boys wool and cotton Jersies at South End.

Just arrived, 12 varieties of Gong soup at Eaton's. Try them. Five cents.

Aster plants—the very choicest varieties, for sale at Falconer Bros.

Dyola Dyers in Black, Navy and all scarce colors, now in stock. South End.

Chick feed—5c lb. the right kind. North End Store.

Bull Dog overalls and smocks, for good wear. North End Store.

Crego Aster plants—and all best kinds for sale at Falconer Bros. Leave your order.

A nourishing food is Gong soup. 5c. at Eaton's.

Men's Balbriggan and Merino underwear at the South End.

Reliable work shirts and heavy shoes priced away below present market prices now being offered at F. R. Barber's.

Full Stock field seeds, mangel, turnip, carrot. Rennie's. North End Store.

Neilson's chocolates—once used always used—you get them at Koebke's

Flower and Garden seeds—Rennie's and D. M. Ferry's. North End store.

Try Eaton's Butcher shop for Coleman's hams and rolls.

Try Koebke for your next grocery or fruit order

Have you tried Gong's soups? They are all new and fresh at Eaton's Only 5c per package.

William's shoes, solid leather goods at lower prices, at South End.

Koebke sells Neilson's soldier chocolate Send a bar to your soldier boy at the front

Just arrived, a splendid assortment of Misses and children's wash dresses. Prices 50c to $1.75 each. North End Store.

Red Cross supplies. Special prices in grey Scotch fingering yarn. South End.

Worth while savings—Every shrewd individual will consider these savings worth while when he sees the extra values we are offering in men's and boy's suits, raincoats, summer underwear, shirts and fine and heavy shoes. F. R. Barber.

Hogs dropped to $14.50 per cwt.

BORN—On June 7th, to Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Hyde, Bruce Tp., a daughter.

BORN—On June 5th to Mr. and Mrs. Vorwerk Ernst, 44 Alma St. Kitchener, a daughter. (still born).

Notice to the Public

We have received word from headquarters that there will be no reduction in price of Ford cars this year, but there is no guarantee that the price will not be increased. If you are thinking of cars let us demonstrate the Ford to you. It may be your best buying time NOW.

L. M. Sees, Agent.

A New 1918 Model Chevrolet

A new model Chevrolet is shown at Power & Coulter's garage. This model is built on the same lines as the famous McLaughlin. Beginning first with the top, it is the one-man design. The body is enameled with the McLaughlin green, stripe, and contains robe rail and foot rest. The front has extending fenders, while the radiator is of the interchangeable type. Demountable rims, are an extra feature of this model, with an extra rim and carrier in the rear. The new model is very graceful, and with its tilted windshield is right up to the minute in the automobile world. Of course, the price of this car is a trifle higher than the regular model. We are also showing three handsome new Gray-Dorts. If interested in a car call upon Power & Coulter, or drop us a card. We will be pleased to demonstrate any of our McLaughlin, Chevrolet or Gray-Dort models.

Special Prices on Fruit
This week at McMurray's
EXTRA FANCY SUNKIST ORANGES . . . .
Reg 40c oranges for 35c per doz
" 30c " " 25c "
" 20c " " 17c "
Choice pineapples at 15c each
Extra fancy California lemons at 20 cents per doz.
Strawberries for Friday and Saturday, at 20c per box
Bananas 25c per dozen

Has been Canada's favorite yeast for more than forty years.
Enough for 5c. to produce 50 large loaves of fine, wholesome nourishing home made bread. Do not experiment, there is nothing just as good.
MADE IN CANADA
E.W.GILLETT CO. LTD
TORONTO, ONT.
WINNIPEG MONTREAL

ACROSS AUSTRALIA.

Forty One Miles Undone On Transcontinental Railway.

Only forty-one miles of track are now needed to complete the Italian transcontinental railway. The importance of his news can hardly be overestimated, for the completion of the small piece of trackage promises to have an influence on Australian development comparable in a way with that exerted upon the development of this country by the opening of the Union Pacific nearly half a century ago. The immediate effect will be to link up the capitals of the five continental states of the Australian commonwealth by establishing an unbroken line of communication through Brisbane, on the east, through Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide, to Perth, on the west, a distance just a little short of thirty-five hundred miles.

The Australian transcontinental railway has been long in the building, and is the result of the linking up of isolated stretches of lines constructed in and by the different states rather than of a carefully matured programme of development. By the year 1889 railway communication had been established between the four capital cities of Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide, a distance of 1,790 miles, through the connecting at the borders of the state railway lines of Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia, which line was in time extended from Adelaide northwest to Port Augusta, a distance of 260 miles. About the same time Western Australia had built a state railway eastward for 375 miles from Perth to Kalgoorlie, in the heart of the gold fields.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY
KINGSTON ONTARIO
ARTS
MEDICINE EDUCATION
APPLIED SCIENCE
Mining, Chemical, Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.
HOME STUDY
Arts Course by correspondence. Degree with one year's attendance.
Summer School July and August
Navigation School December to April
15 GEO. Y. CHOWN, Registrar

Nothing was done looking toward the tracking of this 1,063 mile gap between Port Augusta, in South Australia, and Kalgoorlie, in Western Australia, until 1907, when the Commonwealth government ordered a preliminary survey of a line to connect these extremities of the existing lines from the east and west. As a result of that survey the commonwealth decided, four years later, to construct the railway as a government line. Work was started at both ends in September, 1912, and the construction has progressed so rapidly that there now remain only forty-one miles of track to connect the Port Augusta and Kalgoorlie division.

It is probable that the opening of the first Australian transcontinental line will have the same immediate effect as did the opening of the first American transcontinental line. The Australian railway, and more particularly the thousand-mile stretch between Port Augusta and Kalgoorlie, passes through a relatively poor and barren land, which does not seem now susceptible of the same agricultural development as the land pierced by the Union Pacific. And again the largest results cannot be anticipated from the Australian trunk line because of the lack of uniformity of gauge throughout its length, a defect traceable to the different gauges adopted by the different states in the first [illegible] of railroad building. In the trip from Brisbane to Perth four transfers of passenger and freight will be necessary, and the trouble, delay and added expenses to these transfers, already of appreciable magnitude along the eastern section of the line, will naturally become more serious along the entire line as the volume of business increases.

Notwithstanding the existence of this present defect, which the Commonwealth government is already to remedy, the completion of the Australian transcontinental railway will undoubtedly facilitate interstate trade and, in conjunction with its principal branches, will allow the produce of inland areas to find its natural outlet at the nearest port.—Philadelphia Commercial Museum.

DRS. SOPER & WHITE
SPECIALISTS
Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin, Kidney, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases.
Call or send history for free advice. Medicine furnished in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.
Consultation Free
DRS. SOPER & WHITE
25 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.
Please Mention This Paper.

Wrong Quarry.

With a wild sweep the wind tore round a corner and removed the hat from the head of a respectable and near-sighted citizen, who chanced to be passing, says Tit-Bits.

Feeling wildly round, the man thought he saw a hat in his yard, behind a high fence. Hastily his yard, behind a high ed to chase it, but each time he thought he had caught it, it got another angry move on. Then a woman's angry voice broke on his ear.

"What are you doing there?" she demanded, shrilly.

He explained mildly that he was only trying to retrieve his hat. Whereupon the woman said, in wonder:

"Your hat? Well, I don't know where it is, but that's our little black hen you're chasing."

A PERFECT MEDICINE FOR LITTLE ONES

Baby's Own Tablets is the ideal medicine for little ones. They regulate the bowels and stomach; break up colds; cure constipation and indigestion; expel worms, and make teething easy. They are guaranteed to be absolutely free from injurious drugs and may be given to the youngest child with perfect safety. Concerning them, Mrs. T. M. Forknall, Mise City, B. C., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for my three little ones and have found them the best medicine a mother can give her children." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

FUMIGATE.

Sulphur is a Splendid Deodorizer and Disinfectant.

Sulphur is a powerful disinfectant and deodorizer. The fumes or gas is intensely irritating to the throat when inhaled and may produce dangerous inflammation of the respiratory passages. For this reason, when burning sulphur for the purposes of disinfection it is always important to avoid exposing oneself to the gas.

The sulphur to be burned should be placed on a shovel or iron steel plate, in the room to be fumigated, all outlets to be closed. Break the sulphur up in small bits and pour alcohol over it; then set fire to it and close the door to the room or closet.

For every 1,000 cubic feet of air space to be disinfected five pounds of sulphur are necessary.

The time of exposure required for bacterial infections is 24 hours. For fumigation necessary to destroy mosquitoes and other vermin a shorter time will suffice, about six or eight hours.

Sulphur gas bleaches fabrics r material dyed with vegetable or aniline dyes. It destroys linen or cotton by rotting toy fibre. It injures most metals.

Sulphur is very destructive to all forms of animal life, and this property renders it a valuable agent for the extermination of rats and other vermin.

During the housecleaning season sulphur may be used with advantage in disinfecting dark closets and musty rooms. It is useful in all localities where rats and mice are found.

It must be borne in mind, however, that all draperies in carpets will fade; also wallpaper, if exposed to the fumes of sulphur; hats and clothing are also bleached by it.

After a locality has been disinfected it should be thrown wide open to admit the air and sunshine for twenty-four hours.

A MESSAGE TO WOMEN!!
LET a woman ease your suffering. I want you to write, and let me tell you of my simple method of home treatment, send you ten days' free trial, postpaid, and put you in touch with women in Canada who will gladly tell what my method has done for them.
If you are troubled with weak, tired feelings, headache, backache, bearing down sensations, bladder weakness, constipation, catarrhal conditions, pain in the sides, regularly or irregularly, bloating, sense of falling or misplacement of internal organs, nervousness, desire to cry, palpitation, hot flashes, dark rings under the eyes, or a loss of interest in life, write to me today. Address: Mrs. M. Summers, Box g Windsor, Ont.

MAN AND WIFE IN DUEL.

Father and Mother of French Poet Fought With Swords.

Charles Coypeau, Sieur d'Assouci, a French poet and musician of the seventeenth century, relates in one of his "Adventures" that his father and mother were one day engaged in a discussion upon questions of law when a dispute arose between them with regard to the precise signification and bearing of a provision in Justinian's code with respect to the rights of brothers.

Ultimately the quarrel waxed so furious that the disputants lost all control of themselves, defied each other to single combat and proceeded to settle their difference and determine the mind of the ancient legislator by a fight with swords.

This singular duel took place in their son's presence. Coypeau pere was an advocate by profession and a member of one of the French parliaments. Madame was exceedingly diminutive and had to wear exceptionally high pattens to approach the ordinary stature of women, but she was fierce and domineering in temper. The combat appears to have been a draw battle, and the sense of Justinian remained as obscure and debatable as ever.—Exchange.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

"I am convinced that Tompkins is beginning to make a lot of money." "Why do you think so?" "He's been going around lately boasting how much happier a man is when he's poor."—Puck.

She—What do you suppose Harold meant by sending me those flowers? Also She—He probably meant to imply that you were a dead one.—Jack o' Lantern.

That's it! Clean and—
—Free from Dust
"SALADA"
Sealed Packets Only • Never in Bulk
Black—Mixed—Natural Green E212

SAND PAINTING.

Strange Old Art of the Navajo Indians.

In Gallup, New Mexico, in the land of the painted desert, where the flaming colors of every sunset are outdone by the bright, barbaric hues of rocky hill and canyon, says Frederic J. Haskin, there flourishes one of the least known and most beautiful of the arts of primitive people. In the fastnesses of the Navajo reservation, hedged about by miles of lava-strewn mesa, dwell the sand painters, priests and artists of a barbarian tribe.

Their art is like music, in that it has a form and beauty but no permanence. No one knows how well the masters of the past worked on it; of their works no trace remains. There is nothing but word-of-mouth tradition, handed down from father to son, to keep green the memory of those who wrought patiently and well. Literally their names are written in the sand.

Like all the art of savage people, the work of these Indian craftsmen is fraught with a mystic religious significance, but in and for itself, it has all the claims to respect of any of the arts. The sand painter has for his canvas of circle of pure, smooth, white sand, 10 or 12 feet in diameter. This sand has been carefully selected from a country side of sand; it has been cleaned and purified with endless patience. The artist smooths its surface until it is as plane as a polished table.

On that smooth surface he traces queer and intricate designs—designs formed of jagged lines—of broken triangles, of the conventionalized whirling cross of fire and the swastika.

Nowhere does the pattern merge slovenly into the background. Pure white meets pure red or blue as though the colors were blocks of stone cunningly ground to fit each other. Every line and angle has its hidden significance; but in striving to tell a tribal legend with grains of desert sand, the wrinkled old priest has caught the spirit of beauty itself.

The art of sand painting is not confined to the Navajos, but this tribe has brought it to the highest pitch of perfection. The method in which each painting is made has been conventionalized by many centures of usage. The sand painting is probably the oldest of the Navajo arts, although it was one of the last to come to the knowledge of the white man, being kept secret even after Arizona and New Mexico came into United States possession on account of the religious character of the ceremony.

Even in fishing for suckers it's a good plan to bait your hook with flattery.

TITLES IN RUSSIA.

Where There Are Only Two Classes, Nobles and Peasants.

Contrary to the laws existing in England and Sweden, in Russia when a lady belonging to a titled family marries a Russian gentleman without a title she takes her husband's name entirely, and the only right left to her of her former title is to write on her visiting cards and official papers, "Mrs. So-and-so, born Princess, Countess or Baroness So-and-so." Her children are called by their father's name. There are only a few exceptions to this rule.

In Russia no middle class or gentry are known. There are only nobles and peasants. The Czar, however, grants sometimes for special merit the right to be styled a nobleman and also for the same reason the titles of count and baron and occasionally that of prince.

All those merchants who have kept their firms always flourishing for a hundred years have the right to receive the foreign title of baron. This law was made by Peter the Great over 200 years ago, but the merchants very seldom accept this title and generally decline the privilege.

In former days when the peasants were still slaves they had no family names, but were called by their father's Christian name. Peter's son was called son of Peter—in Russian Petrov; so also Smornov—Simon's son; Ivanov—Ivan's (John) son, and so on. When slavery was abolished and the emancipation proclaimed by the Emperor Alexander II. they all kept these names. Since then many of them have received the right to belong to the class of nobles.

The Russian clergy, belonging to the class of peasants, for it very seldom happens that nobles become priests, have special family names. Their names mean always a feast day or a precious stone or something connected with the church. In former days the clergy was a class apart, and a son of a clergyman was bound to be a clergyman, and when they first entered the Church they chose a name for themselves.—London Answers.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

For Round Shoulders.

An excellent exercise to straighten round shoulders for women who have to sit a good deal is performed by placing a thin stick or wand across the back and letting it run out through the bent elbows. The arms are bent so that the hands rest on the chest. Keep the arms and sholders pressed back and down and walk about the room in this way for five or ten minutes.

A musket in the hand is worth two in the armory.

EIGHTH ANNUAL
TORONTO
FAT STOCK SHOW
UNION STOCK YARDS
TORONTO
December 7th and 8th, 1917
Write for Premium List To-day

White Cake 10c.
White Liquid 10c.
for
Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes
Looks Better
Lasts Longer
Easy to use
Best for Shoes
2 IN 1 WHITE SHOE DRESSING
F. F. DALLEY CO. OF CANADA LTD. HAMILTON, CAN.

Causes of Worry.

Things to Worry About—That the coal supply can't last more than two or three centuries longer.

That eternity is just as long in the nether regions of the next world as in the more exalted portions where the climatic and other conditions are more generous.

That there is getting to be so much prosperity in the country that even the farmers and the wage workers are trying to get hold of some of it.

That if the hair cut off each day in the barber shops of New York City were placed end to end, it would reach from New York to San Francisco, with a ten days' stopover at Grand Canyon.

That the market price of dinosauruses has risen eighteen thousand per cent. since the paleozoic period.—Judge.

ZAM-BUK
Purely Herbal—No poisonous coloring
Antiseptic—Stops blood-poison
Soothing—Ends pain and smarting, etc.
Pure—Best for baby's rashes.
Heals all sores.
50c. box. All Druggists and Stores

PEAKS 11,000 FEET HIGH

Made Accessible by Kootenay Central Branch, C.P.R.

The wonderful icefields and eleven-thousand-feet-high peaks of the Purcell range, which the construction of the Kootenay Central branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway has rendered accessible to mountain climbers, are described and illustrated by Mr. C. W. Stone in the Canadian Alpine Journal for 1916. The approach to Mount Ethelbert, a peak which arrests the attention at Spillimacheen Station, seems almost to have overwhelmed the writer with its beauty. "Before us," he says, "lay a lake of exquisite blue color resting like a jewel in a setting between two rugged peaks, which mirrored in the clear water, rose abruptly thousands of feet on either hand like grim guardians of a lovely treasure. Beyond the lake the lifted eyes rested on a terrace stretched across the valley like a giant curtain eighteen hundred feet above the lake, down whose verdant slopes two gleaming cascades traced their foaming course and filled the whole amphitheatre with the sounds of falling water. Still farther and higher in the background, great snow crests appeared, inscrutably looking down upon us."

Three considerable parties of Alpine climbers, numbering nearly forty in all, mostly from the United States, made ascents in this region during the past summer in the invitation of Mr. A. H. MacCarthy, an enthusiastic member of the Canadian Alpine Club, who has a fine ranch at Wilmer in the Windermere district. Under Mr. MacCarthy's leadership important explorations have been made up the various creeks piercing the eastern slopes of the Selkirk and Purcell ranges, Mr. MacCarthy being of the opinion that for interest and variety and spectacular beauty this mountain region is without rival on the North American Continent, and as soon as roads and trails are built will attract many tourists who have hitherto been content with the more beaten path of the C. P. R. main line.

HAIR GOODS
—FOR—
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN
Mailed at lowest possible prices, consistent with high-grade work.
Our Natural Wavy 3-Strand Switches at $5.00, $7.00 and $9.00 in all shades are leaders with us. Just send on your sample, or write for anything in our line.
GENTLEMEN'S TOUPEES at $25.00 and $35.00, that defy detection when worn.
MINTZ'S HAIR GOODS EMPORIUM
62 KING ST. W. HAMILTON, ONT.
(Formerly Mdme. I. Mintz).

Charm of Prahova.

No traveler who has visited Roumania returns without praising the wonders of Prahova. Here, after one has passed the heights of Predeal, is a charming valley in the midst of forests, of great rocks and spouting waters. The landscape evokes recollections of Switzerland, with architecture that recalls the orient. Azuga, Bustena, are seated on the bank of a tumultuous river. Farther away is Sinaii. The court and the Roumanian aristocracy have built in this delightful valley their summer homes. There are no large hotels. All that made life at Bukharest is taken by summer sojourners to the shadows offered by Prahova and its sweet freshness. Near Sinaia the valley widens and Campina appears, the chief city of the coal lands and of the salt mines. Animals that are at liberty assemble about a block of salt to lick it, for salt, like petroleum, is everywhere.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Primitive Reptiles.

The tautara, or tuatera, is an almost extinct lizard-like reptile (Sphenodon punctatum, now found only on certain rocky islets in the bay of Plenty, northern New Zealand. It is of great scientific interest for the reason that it is the only surviving representative of the order of prosauria, or primitive reptiles, and is therefore a sort of "living fossil." It was formerly hunted for food, but is now protected by law in New Zealand.

ISSUE NO. 24, 1917

HELP WANTED.
WANTED — PROBATIONERS TO train for nurses. Apply, Wellandra Hospital, St. Catharines, Ont.

MONEY ORDERS.
BUY YOUR OUT-OF-TOWN SUPplies with Dominion Express Money Orders. Five dollars costs three cents.

Gary's Recipes for Success.

Judge Gary gives his recipe for success. He says about a young man:

First—He should be honest, truthful, sincere and serious.

"Second—He should believe in and preach and practice the Golden Rule.

"Third—He should be strong and healthy, physically and morally.

"Fourth—His habits and mode of living should be temperate and clean and his companions selected with regard to their character and reputation.

"Fifth—He should possess good natural ability and a determination constantly to improve his mind and memory.

"Sixth—He should possess a good education, including particularly the fundamentals such as mathematics, grammar, spelling, writing, geography and history; and also a technical education concerning the lines he proposes to follow.

"Seventh—He should be studious and thoughtful, keeping his mind upon a subject until it is mastered.

"Eighth—He should be conscientious, modest, but courageous, persistent, energetic, even tempered, economical, faithful and loyal to his friends and the interests he represents."—American Magazine.

I bought a horse with a supposedly incurable ringbone for $30.00. Cured him with $1.00 worth of MINARD'S LINIMENT, and sold him for $85.00. Profit on Liniment, $54.
MOISE DEROSCE.
Hotelkeeper at St. Phillippe, Que.

FAT STOCK SHOW

"Better than usual" is the slogan of the Toronto Fat Stock Show directors, who announce their eighth annual exhibition in this issue, to be held at the Union Stock Yards, on December 7th and 8th next. Our readers will remember the record prices paid at the auction sale at last year's show, the grand champion being bought by the T. Eaton Company at 50c per pound, live weight. Premium lists will be out in a few days and will contain all the old and several new classes.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Africa Will Lead in Railways.

Africa already has the foundation for one of the completest and most evenly distributed railway systems of all of the great continents of the world. Save Europe, the railways of all the other great geographical divisions are largely located in certain highly developed areas—as in the United States and southern Canada in North America while other regions are left blank and promise to remain so indefinitely. In Africa, a vigorous pushing of any considerable proportion of the projects that were in contemplation before the war will give that continent a decade hence, not only a fairly even network of lines over the greater part of its area, but also more ranscontinental lines—both latitudinal and longitudinal—than either South America or Asia will be able to boast at the same date. Also in the imminent completion of the tion which will be considerably ac Cape-to-Cairo project—a consummation which will be considerably accelerated by certain work done during the war—it will have a line traversing its entire length from north to south long before any continent but Europe can lay claim to such a railway. The Cape-to-Cairo—with metals all the way and steamer transport on Nile and the lakes eliminated—might easily bring Capetown within ten or twelve days of London and Paris, and a day or two could certainly be cut from even this schedule by a line the French plan to run from Tangier—opposite Gibraltar—across the Sahara, via Lake Tchad and the Belgian Congo, to northern Rhodesia.—World Outlook.

When beating eggs, use pinch of salt and they will be much lighter for cake.

Hard to Drop Meat?
All depends on what you eat as a substitute. It is a good time to study "food value." You may be eating the wrong foods, the foods that cost most and give the least nutriment. Shredded Wheat Biscuit contains more real, body-building nutriment, pound for pound, than meat, eggs or potatoes and costs much less. Two of these Biscuits with milk and a little fruit make a nourishing meal at a cost of a few cents. Make Shredded Wheat your "meat." A satisfying breakfast on which to start the day's work. It is ready-cooked and ready-to-eat. Made in Canada.

GERMANY IS GREATLY WORRIED OVER THE AUSTRIAN OUTLOOK

Opening of Parliament Causes Consternation—Anti Germans in Big Majority.

The relative lull in the war theatres has had no counter-part in the field of politics, where events are mounting rapidly. The opening of the Austrian Parliament has caused something akin to consternation in the German press, and the pan-German organs especially are filled with gloomy predictions over the political situation in the Dual Monarchy. Their uneasiness is largely based on the fact that the German party is in a very marked minority in best service they can afford the state.

All factories, public utilities, etc., necessary to the carrying on of the war to be taken over by the state on fair compensation.

All incomes and wealth over reasonable needs to be placed at the Government's disposal for prosecution of the war, equitable retribution to be made after the war.

Ample provision under any compulsory service scheme for the maintenance of those disabled and their dependents, as well as the dependents of those killed in the war.

Resolutions affecting the question of pensions, recommending the substitution of a department of demobilization to be run on business and non-partisan lines in place of the various commissions now in existence to deal with all phases of the returned soldier problem, the settlement of soldiers on the conscription plan, urging the adoption of means to expedite the work of paying the troops and their dependants, favoring the Government absorption of the last post fund, and Government action on behalf of the orphans of soldiers killed in battle, were presented and favorably received by the members of the committee.

PEACE PLANS TO BE MADE CLEAR

Allied Labor's Condition as to "End-War" Conference.

British and French Protest to Russ Workers.

Petrograd Cable——Arthur Henderson, British Minister without portfolio; Albert Thomas, French Minister of Munitions, and Emile Vandervelde, Belgian Minister of Munitions, have sent a letter to the Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, expressing surprise that a call has been issued by the conference for an international conference to consider means of ending the war before the negotiations between the British, French and Belgian delegations and the council had been concluded. The letter mentions the fact that the council invited the British majority and minority organizations representing the laboring classes to come to Russia to discuss conditions under which such a gathering would be called.

The note says: "We could not expect you would convoke a conference under conditions which the previous negotiations did not allow us to foresee. During these negotiations we showed our agreement with you on the express condition that this peace formula should be clearly defined and drawn up in such a manner as to exclude neither liberation of territories, in accord with the wishes of their inhabitants, nor reparation for damage caused to invaded countries. On the other hand, we formally declared it was impossible for us to support a plenary conference before having drawn up in common agreement a series of conditions definite enough to remove all doubt, to discourage all diplomatic manoeuvres by our enemies, which would not be willing to co-operate in the work of anti-imperialism for which you are convoking the Internationale. We are more than ever convinced that a plenary meeting to which would be admitted those supporting the present policy of the majority Socialists in the central empires would be harmful and dangerous."

The letter adds that it would be possible to think of common action only when the German Socialists have issued a declaration proclaiming a rupture with the imperialism of aggression and with the Emperor. It concludes:

"Finally, we draw your attention to the passage in your declaration concerning political liquidation with imperialist governments and classes. We are in complete agreement with the council in affirming the necessity of a rupture between Socialism and Governments and classes whose war aims are tainted with imperialism, but we have not ceased, and shall not cease, to consider that national union against aggressive imperialism is the duty incumbent upon all classes, and one from which the Socialist proletariat could not hold aloof without abdicating and compromising vital interests of democracy and socialism. We shall be glad to attend the meeting in order to explain ourselves more fully."

FARM CONDITION WEEKLY REPORT

Spring Seeding Over, Catch Never Better.

Orchard Prospects Also Are Brightening.

The weekly crop reports made to the Ontario Department of Agriculture by District Representatives are to the following effect:—

Field Crops—The seeding of spring grains is completed, with the exception of some late millet and buckwheat. The catch was never better, and the young fields are looking most promising, although a week or more later in growth than usual.

Fall wheat is improving, but it has been thinned out nearly one-half in places by adverse spring weather.

Clover is also picking up, but it has not grown very high, although quite stocky, waiting for really warm weather. Alfalfa is doing much better than red clover, but there is no first cutting yet, as the season has been so late.

A good deal of corn has been got in already, but the cold, wet weather of the week has greatly delayed planting, which is likely to be much greater than usual.

Beans will also be extensively planted in some quarters where they have not been raised before as a field crop.

Orchard prospects are looking better as blossoming unfolds. Apples and peaches are likely to be light in yield in many cases, but plums, pears and cherries will be more generous in bearing. Bush fruits and strawberries promise good yields.

The rainy and otherwise backward weather of the week has arrested the growth of vegetables, but townsfolk are still busy with spade, rake and hoe, and are hopeful of great results. Large areas of early tomatoes have been planted during the week for field culture.

Live Stock—The market for horses has been improving. Some heavy animals have been sold during the week at from $175 to $250.

Nearly all cattle are out on pasture, but the grass is still too short for the best results. Prices for market animals range from 9c to 12 1-2c per pound, according to quality. Many calves are selling at from [illegible] to [illegible] per pound.

The milk supply keeps up to normal. The latest offering for cheese in Oxford County was 19c a pound, but little is being disposed of at that figure.

Hogs are scarce, but have been slightly lowered in price, being bought at from $15.75 to $16.25 per cwt.

Sheep are slightly on the increase, and are in good general condition. Wool is now selling at 42c a pound.

Fodders of all kinds except hay are very scarce, but the heavy drain has been largely lifted by most of the live stock being turned on the grass.

Labor—The labor situation has been much eased, largely by the help of youthful laborers. Some Boards of Trade, Clubs, etc., in towns and cities are rendering good service in arranging for help during the coming rush of hoeing, haying and harvesting.

TEUTONS TRY TO RECOVER ON THE CARSO

Three Heavy Attacks Between Gorizia and the Sea Against Italians.

TEMPORARY GAINS

But These Are Soon Everywhere Lost to Them Again.

London Cable—Telegraphing from Italian headquarters under date of Tuesday, the Times correspondent writes:

"The pause in the fighting on the Carso was not of long duration, but renewal of the action has come from the other side. It was obvious that if the enemy was in a position to attempt a further counter-offensive he would not delay a moment longer. From Vippacco to the sea consolidation of the ground gained takes time owing to the impossibility of constructing even a passage trench without the assistance of rock drilling. At certain places it is possible to adapt the old Austrian systems of trenches and caverns. A week ago it seemed as though the Austrians were near the end of their tether so far as men were concerned, but in the interval they have succeeded in collecting reinforcements, presumably from the eastern front, and a desperate attack has been launched on the whole front from Gorizia to the sea.

"The Austrian infantry attack, which was prefaced by a tremendous bombardment, began Sunday evening at the northern edge of the Carso. The Italian trenches had suffered badly. The fighting was severe, but the Austrians established a temporary footing on the Italian lines. Their triumph was short. Yesterday morning our allies went forward under cover of a heavy fire and drove the enemy back to his old positions east of Fajti and Hill 464. The Austrians resisted desperately, and came back again and again in determined fashion, but did not loosen the new Italian grip, and our allies hold the old line. The enemy effort seems exhausted for the moment, and is evidently awaiting fresh reserves. Possession of Fajti means a great deal to both sides, and if, as it appears, he is able to add considerably to his strength in guns and men he will certainly come again to the attack.

ATTACK FARTHER SOUTH.

"Meanwhile farther south the Austrians made a great attempt to regain lost ground. A heavy bombardment was continued Sunday night until dawn yesterday, when the infantry attacked on the southern half of the Carso on the lower slopes of the Hermada. Here, too, temporary successes were won. The Italians were driven off the stony hillock 1,200 yards west of Selo. This hill is a difficult point to hold. It was taken by our rallies on May 24, lost on May 25 and retaken the following day. This time the enemy's success was no more permanent. The hill fell into our hands again yesterday.

"The line from Kostanjevica to the Drestovica valley has been slightly improved. The enemy made a still more violent attack on the newly won Italian positions on the slopes leading up the main Hermada ridge. Here his temporary success was of a wider extent. Our allies were driven back down the slopes towards the Flondar lines, which they wrested from the Austrians on May 25. But here again the enemy could not make good his temporary advantage. Italian guns shelled him unmercifully. Italian infantry pushed him steadily up the hill. Most of the lost ground has already been won back, and the fighting continues.

"Last week the Carso appeared to lie wrecked and lifeless after the fierce struggle. Only the region of Fajti smoked and thundered. Even Hermada seemed dead. Since, yesterday all has come again into dreadful life. The Italian army has never been so highly tried as during this long struggle, not even last year in the Trentino. Not even then did the soldiers reach such a level of endurance and heroism."

THE AUSTRIAN CLAIMS.

The Austrian War Office reports are evidently now being written in Berlin. This was issued Tuesday:

"It is evident from a careful estimate that the Italian losses in the tenth Isonzo battle surpass all the previous sacrifices of the enemy. In the course of the 19 days of the battle at least 35 Italian divisions were engaged in the first line, so that along a front of 40 kilometres half of the Italian army attacked. The enemy's losses in killed or wounded positively surpass 160,000 men. Moreover, we took 16,000 prisoners, making the total Italian losses 180,000 men. For his part, the enemy occupied Mount Kuk and the destroyed village of Jamiano, which gains hardly justify the cry of victory on the second anniversary of the war with Italy. Indisputable success remained ours."

ITALIAN REPORT.

Rome Cable says War Office statement read:

"There was a brief artillery action and slight patrol activity on the Trentino and Carnia fronts.

"Fresh attempts by the enemy upon our lines east of Gorizia and on the Vodice Sunday night and during yesterday were all repulsed. We took 25 prisoners, including one officer.

"On the Carso, after several days of violent artillery preparation, the enemy attacked in mass on Sunday night, from Dosso Faiti to the sea. Although the Dosso Faiti positions were completely destroyed they were strenuously defended by brigades of the 215th and 216th Regiments, who succeeded definitely in repulsing the enemy after severe fighting, notwithstanding a heavy barrage fire. Prisoners to the number of 62 were captured.

"Our troops gallantly resisted determined enemy attacks from Castagnavizza to the ridges north of Jamiano, and by counter-attacks and heavy hand-to-hand fighting succeeded in maintaining their positions and even in occupying new advanced positions near Castagnavizza and Versic.

"South of Jamiano, while maintaining our wing positions, we were obliged to rectify somewhat the centre of our new line to avoid the enemy fire, at the same time carrying out frequent counter-attacks, establishing almost completely our previous positions."

U-BOAT TOLL GROWING LESS

Weekly Report to Tell of More Shrinkage.

Britain Confident of the Outcome.

London Cable.—The weekly report of losses of British merchant vessels in the submarine campaign will again show a favorable total when it is issued to-morrow. In some respects the last week has been the best since unrestricted submarine warfare was inaugurated. Last Friday was a blank day on the records, that is, no losses of British merchantmen occurred. It is the first time this has happened for a long period.

British naval people believe the improvement is cumulative, and that there is not the slightest chance, with the improved allied organizations, that the Germans ever will repeat their performance of the "black week," when nearly sixty boats were sunk. The weather continues to favor the boats which are fighting the submarines, and the co-operative organization of the patrols, aircraft and other anti-submarine services is improving constantly.

Progress of the technique of the anti-submarine campaign includes more careful supervision, together with various vigorous offensive measures, which it is impossible to detail. In the last week there have occurred numerous encounters, the results of which have been entirely satisfactory to the Admiralty.

"And what is this?" "My bathing skirt." "Oh, yes, I thought it was a belt."—Kansas City Journal.

RUSSIAN ARMY IS IMPROVING

Correspondent From Roumanian Front is Hopeful.

Order and Discipline Better, Men More Willing.

London Cable.—A correspondent of the Times with the Roumanian army at Jassy telegraphs:

"I have just returned from a visit to the Russian front in Roumania, where I was able to get in contact with the troops. Although there has been practically no fighting activity on the whole front, I have the impression that things have improved during the last two weeks, and will continue steadily to improve. I saw troops going into the trenches to relieve other regiments, and was struck with the order and discipline, which is much better than during the early days of the revolution. Judging from exterior signs, such as the salute and attitude when talking to superiors, the soldiers seem to obey and respect their leaders more than a few weeks ago. From conversations with soldiers I gathered that there has been an improvement in the spirit of the troops, many realizing that in order to have peace soon, as well as strengthen the new form of government, the enemy must be beaten. War Minister Kerensky's order of the day produced an excellent effect on the troops at the front. I believe all that is necessary now is a little effort on the part of the officers who understand the situation to influence the men, not in the same way as before, but as soldiers on the western front are treated by their officers. To sum up my impressions of the Russians, the Russian army is now convalescent, and it depends mainly on the officers whether this process shall be short or long."

WOULD STICK TO GERMAN EMPIRE

Say Leaders of Landtag of Alsace-Lorraine.

Socialist Would Form a German State.

Amsterdam, via London, Cable.—Landtag of Alsace-Lorraine was opened at Strassburg on Wednesday by the Imperial Stadtholder, Dr. von Dallwitz. In his opening speech Dr. von Dallwitz said:

"The unbending will to end the war victoriously will further protect our German Alsace-Lorraine."

At the first session of the second Chamber, Dr. George Ricklin, a Centrist, was re-elected President by 29 out of the 46 votes. Dr. Ricklin said: "We Alsatians and Lorrainers will never forget that our Emperor, by his peace offer, showed his readiness to end the miseries of the war. We bless every action tending to shorten the war by a single day, and reject everything which, allegedly undertaken to better our lot, in fact only serves to prolong the war and our sufferings.

"An overwhelming majority of Alsatians and Lorrainers did not want the war and only wanted to work out to completion their position as members of a state in union with the German Empire, and to further proceed with peaceful labor. In this connection the war has made no change, as far as we are concerned. We make this confession of faith in the face of the whole world. May you be heard everywhere, and may peace be restored soon."

A SOCIALIST VIEW.

Copenhagen, via London, Cable.—A leading article in the Berlin Vorwaerts to-day, signed by the Socialist Deputy, Hermann Wendel, argues that the only possible solution of the Alsace-Lorraine question is the formation of the two provinces into a federal state, on the same basis as the other states of the empire. Herr Wendel does not even contemplate the possibility of a voluntary return of the provinces to France. He rejects the principle of a plebiscite to determine the fate of the provinces, owing to the difficulty of determining who is entitled to vote.

The Socialist deputy declares that a division on the basis of nationality is impracticable, if not impossible, owing to the complicated manner in which the two races are intermingled. Though admitting that Lorraine is [illegible] the Socialist solution is [illegible] within the German Empire.

BERLIN ADMITS IT.

Loss of Destroyer S-20 is Confirmed.

Berlin Cable via London.——The loss of the German destroyer S-20 is admitted in an official statement issued by the War Office in regard to the attack on Ostend by British ships. The statement follows:

"Enemy monitors shelled Ostend on the morning of the fifth, killing and wounding a great number of Belgian inhabitants, and causing some material damage to homes. Strongly superior reconnoitering forces, attached to the advancing monitors, encountered two of our torpedo boats which were on guard. After fierce fighting the S-20 was sunk, firing to the last moment. A portion of the crew was rescued by us.

"The enemy forces received several hits, and retired before the fire of our coast batteries."

INDEPENDENCE OF ALBANIA IS PROCLAIMED BY THE ITALIANS

Step Taken in Realization of Allies' Principles of Nationality.

Rome Cable via Paris Cable.——June 6, 7 a.m.—(Delayed)—A semi-official statement in respect to the proclamation of the Unity and Independence of Albania by Italy says that this step is taken in realization of the principle of nationality, "which is one of the objects of the Allies in the war."

The statement continues:

"Albania, through Italian influence, will become an element of development in the Balkans, while its vicinity to Italy and the protection of the latter, guarantee to that region a tranquil existence, no more threatened by Austria or other peoples.

"Since the cessation of Ottoman dominion, Italy aimed to reconstruct Albania, while Austria used Albania as a means to exercise dominion through the Balkans. She promised a deceiving autonomy, which, if accepted, would soon put the country under the Austrian yoke."

The foregoing despatch is the first intimation reaching America of the proclamation of Albania's independence by Italy. On March 10 the official announcement was made in London that Austria had issued a proclamation to the Albanians, granting the country autonomy under an Austrian protectorate. The London statement asserted that the proclamation was intended to justify the levy of Albanians for the Austrian armies. After the occupation of Serbia and Montenegro by the Central powers, Austrian troops overran the northern portion of Albania. The Italians have held the southern portion of the country, including the important port of Avlona, and have recently extended their gains.

BRITONS IN U.S. TO THE COLORS

British Recruiting Station in N. Y. Was Thronged.

Gen. Mewburn and Col. McInnes There.

New York Report.—More than 500 Englishmen, including a number of actors who had been appearing in this country, applied for enlistment in the British army when a recruiting station was formally opened here today under the command of Brig.-Gen. W. A. White.

"Ninety per cent. of them were accepted, it was said. A number of prominent New York physicians who volunteered to aid the British recruiting force were kept busy all day examining the applicants.

Conscription will not have to be invoked to enlist Great Britain's half million of fighting age in this country if the throng of youths which crowded the doors of Gen. White's offices is any criterion.

Within forty-eight hours every United States Government army and navy recruiting station in the country will be authorized to recruit for Great Britain under Gen. White's direction. The British expect the number of recruits to run into the thousands within a short time.

"It looks very, very promising," Gen. White said to-day.

Gen. Mewburn, Director of Canadian recruiting, and Col. MacInnes, of the Adjutant-General's Department, of Canada, were here on their way home from Washington.

U-BOAT TOLL IS DWINDLING YET

15 Vessels Over 1,600 Tons Sunk Last Week.

Three Under That Figure, and 5 Fishers.

London Cable.—The weekly report of the British Admiralty concerning British shipping losses by mines or submarines says that fifteen vessels of 1,600 tons and over and three vessels under 1,600 tons and five fishing vessels were sunk last week. The summary:

"Arrivals numbered [illegible], and sailings 2,912.

"British merchant ships sunk by mine or submarine, of over 1,600 tons, including one previously sunk, 15; under 1,600 tons, 3; British fishing vessels, 5.

"British merchant ships unsuccessfully attacked, including four previously, 17."

The above report, compared with that of the previous week, shows a decrease of three vessels of 1,600 tons and over sunk, but an increase of two in the category of less than 1,600 tons.

Don't hit a man when he is absolutely broke. He has already been knocked centless.

Do not be troubled because you have not great virtues. God made a million spears of grass where He made one tree. The earth is fringed and carpeted, not with forests, but with grasses. Only have enough of little virtues and common fidelities and you need not mourn because you are neither a hero nor a saint.—Henry Ward Beecher.

HUNS POISONING FRENCH HORSES

Wholesale Deaths in Southern France Occurring

And Veterinaries Are Growing Suspicious.

New York Report.—A special cable to the New York Herald from Paris, dated yesterday, says:

There is great perturbation in horse dealing circles in France over the great mortality among horses in the southern regions of this country, notably in Bordeaux, Toulouse, Albi, Narbonne and Perpignan. The Matin states that the loss amounts to sixty to seventy per cent. of the animals affected.

The animals arrive apparently robust, but die soon after their arrival at the cavalry centres. Death comes to them so rapidly that treatment is useless, and, indeed, impossible.

Horse dealers in Toulouse have confirmed the statement contained in the Matin, and have acknowledged their inability to suggest the cause of the mortality.

Out of [illegible] horses despatched from Finistere, seven died during the journey, or immediately after their arrival.

Veterinaries are divided in opinion on whether the animals were poisoned previous to their start from the shipping centres.

At Albi the losses have numbered thousands of horses during the last fifteen months. All of the deaths have occurred under identical conditions. Some veterinary surgeons have expressed the opinion that the horses are dying of an infection of the grip. Whatever may be the cause the opinion is unanimous that nothing similar was experienced before the war.

WAR PRISONERS.

Britain Holds 48,133 Foes; Germany, 42,831 Britons.

London Cable.—In the House of Commons to-day the Postmaster-General stated that the number of British prisoners of war in Germany was [illegible] last year. The number of German prisoners in the United Kingdom was 48,133, compared with 40,821 last year.

Since the beginning of the war the number of postoffice applications for war loans, exchequer bonds and war savings certificates totalled £151,000,000. This had not affected savings bank deposits, which were now £185,415,000 as compared with [illegible]. This, he said, was a remarkable tribute to the financial strength of the country. The announcement was received with cheers.

NAVAL BATTTE OFF ZEEBRUGGE

Further Details of British Victory Tuesday.

Foe Were Escaping From Ally Air Raiders.

London Cable.—A German destroyer was [illegible] sunk and another damaged in a running fight between six German destroyers and Commodore Tyrwhitt's squadron, the Admiralty announces. When Commodore Tyrwhitt's squadron first sighted the Germans they were [illegible] miles distant. They had apparently [illegible] of bombardment from the air and the water which was being conducted on Zeebrugge and Ostend. When they tried to escape [illegible] the British squadron divided into two lines. A British destroyer opened the engagement and our fire damaged the S-20 almost immediately.

Then a British cruiser joined in the engagement. The S-20 soon began to sink. A destroyer rescued seven survivors during the chase of the remaining five German destroyers. The [illegible] ceased until the Germans had reached [illegible]

[illegible] with the [illegible] upon sounding [illegible] and were chased back to the base a German flotilla of eleven destroyers. On this occasion the enemy got away. To-day Commodore Tyrwhitt got another chance and with better luck sank one destroyer and badly injured another. The [illegible] was evidently part of another combined sea and air attack on the German strongholds of Zeebrugge and Ostend, such as was carried out on April [illegible] and May 22. For nearly a week past the Belgian ports and other military stations in the neighborhood have been made the objective of the Royal Naval Air Service.

"Short of tackling these places on the land side, which must require military co-operation, there is no more effective treatment than the unceasing attacks by air and sea.

"In spite of their occupation of 'Hornet's Nest,' Zeebrugge, the Germans have utterly failed to interfere with the Channel communications, but have made themselves so objectionable that strenuous measures have long been indicated as necessary."

Grocery . . Department

WE seldom speak of our grocery Department, simply because this department is always so much alive we forget to advertise it. However we would impress these facts on you when buying your Groceries.

We are large buyers, therefore our price is always right.

We have an immense turnover, therefore our stock is always fresh.

We quote special prices in quantity. Consult us and live cheaper.

Two Specials
Good Butter and Fresh Eggs

We pay cash for eggs

N. McGillivray
North End Store

BANK OF HAMILTON
Established 1872.
Capital Authorized, $5,000,000
Capital Paid-up, - $3,000,000
Surplus, - - - - - $3,500,000

Opportunity

does not come to you every day. Neither can you count upon finding it when you want it. It is the part of wisdom to prepare for it and be ready to grasp it when it comes. Some capital will probably be required. Open a saving account in the Bank of Hamiton and begin to save now.

PORT ELGIN BRANCH
R. J. RANNEY, MANAGER
40-C

Can you afford to be without The Times?

Children's
Ready-to-Wear
Garments

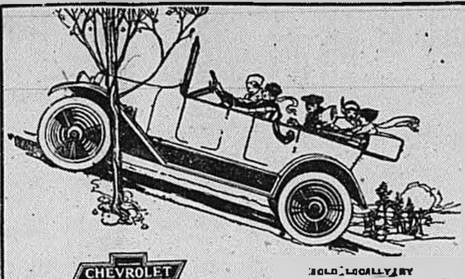
In prints, galateas, and other cotton materials, at the cost of materials only, much below to-day's values.

Children's aprons at 15c
Childrens dresses, good styles, 40c to 50c
Middies at 50 cents
Rompers and play suits from 40 to 75c
Womens' overal aprons and house dresses 50c to $1.25

We pay Cash for Eggs.
Produce wanted.

See our big display in our north window

South End Store
N. McGillivray & Co.



CHEVROLET

Over three hundred dealers throughout Canada sell Chevrolet parts and give service to Chevrolet owners.

SOLD LOCALLY BY
POWER & COULTER,
Port Elgin

The New Series
CHEVROLET

UNRIVALLED AS A HILL CLIMBER

The power furnished by the valve-in-head motor enables the driver of a Chevrolet to take on high gear, hills which baffle other makes of cars.

The Chevrolet delivers maximum power to the rear axle which accounts for the gasoline economy and hill climbing ability.

Own a Chevrolet and enjoy the thrill of passing the other fellow.

$695 f. o. b. Oshawa, Roadster $680, including electric lights and starter, speedometer, oil indicator light equipment, non-skid tires on rear wheels, etc.

Chevrolet Motor Co. of Canada, Limited
OSHAWA, ONTARIO
Western Service and Distributing Branch, REGINA, SASK.

The Port Elgin Times
MEMBER OF THE CANADIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION (INC.)

E. Roy Sayles, Editor and Proprietor

ADVERTISING RATES

Farms or Real Estate for Sale 50c each insertion; Miscellaneous articles, To Rent, Wanted, Lost, Found, etc., each insertion 25c. Local Readers, Notices, etc., 10c per line per insertion, 5c each subsequent insertion. Cards of thanks 50c. Legal advertising 10 and 5c a line. Black-faced type, count 2 lines for 1. Display rates, yearly contracts, 12c per inch, 6 mos. 15c per inch. In memoriam poetry 5c per line. Professional cards $5 per year in advance.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

A new grist of knighthoods has come to Canada. Some people rather blame the King and his advisers for this. But it must be remembered that the list of suggested knights and barons comes from this side of the water, and is usually given by the government in power. Canadians do not need these titles. But it is one of the things that those who occupy high positions sometimes seek. The hereditary title is the one that Canadians should not tolerate, and a strong, healthy opinion against them should be encouraged.

* * *

Liberals in convention selected John McAulay, of Wiarton as the candidate to oppose Hugh Clark, M. P. in the North Riding. There were five contestants, for the honor, all of them good men, but of course it had to fall to one only. There were many who believed that an agriculturist might have been chosen, but business men seem to be in demand, everywhere these days, as well as in North Bruce. The candidate is not well-known in the riding. His work in connection with the Dominion Fish Co. of Wiarton, has occupied practically all of his time for many years. With the news of election in the air, the campaign drums will soon be beating. It is rather unfortunate that in these strenuous times we must step aside for an election.

Dominion Day

In a few days Port Elgin Citizens' committee will have their usual big celebration.

This day here has become almost a Provincial event, for in this section of Ontario, very few miss the opportunity to visit the pretty town of Port Elgin, on the shores of old Lake Huron.

This year the celebration should mean more than it has ever meant. We celebrate this time the jubilee of Canadian Confederation. It is an important event. It represents the time when the leaders of the various provinces cast aside certain differences, and united in one great movement for the good of all the people of this great Dominion. They were leaders then. Would that we were blessed with men of such type now.

The Times would have liked very much to have seen a place provided on the program for Dominion Day in Port Elgin for a speaker to set forth to the assembled thousands something of Canadianism.

Perhaps it is not too late yet to have this feature included.

Cecil McMurray Likely in France

The following has been received from Gunner Cecil McMurray:

"I am on a draft for France, and by the time this reaches you I will be in France. This is getting us in the fight quickly, for I am only here a few weeks. We are being sent without leave, so they need us badly.

The last draft from Toronto batteries was turned into infantry at Liverpool, England. They need the infantry, and naturally if they have too many in batteries they go to the place where they are needed

(We hope to have a picture of Gunner McMurray printed in The Times soon.—Ed.)

The extra work in the gardens is beginning to show, and they are looking fine. A neat lawn, neatly trimmed trees, and a well-kept garden make a very attractive property, and there are more of them than ever in Port Elgin.

Big Garden Party For Red Cross

Last Friday was the first garden party of the season. Somebody said it was too early, and then the weather man ordered rain for Thursday and Friday. But at 4 p. m. on the latter day the sun peeped out from behind the clouds, and the telephones were busy, with the result that the party arranged by the Red Cross workers of S. S. No. 5 assisted by the workers from Nos. 4 and 6, went ahead, and it was a bumper success. Think of 500 people gathering on a couple of hours notice.

Col. Cameron looked happy, and he was happy, for he is quite well now from his long sickness, and many were glad to see him, too. He had the big union jack floating to the breeze, and his grounds looked fine.

The ladies had placed the list of young men who had gone from S. S. Nos. 4, 5, and 6, on a canvass, and around it were decorated flags and evergreens. The record was placed in one of the windows of the second storey of the house, and the names shone forth in red. The effect was impressive, when one of the speakers asked the crowd to join in cheers, and the hills re-echoed with the loud hurrahs and a tiger. One name appearing in white was Pte. Geo. Muir, who gave his life at Vimy Ridge.

The supper was one of the best, and that means a great deal, for this district is noted for the good things in cookery. The pies and cakes were extra. We know, because we saw Mr. Bowman, the Liberal member, take not only a sample of everything passed, but took it in liberal portions, say two of each. As for ourselves we liked the salads, because eggs and potatoes are scarce. But, it was a good supper, and well served.

Bart Raynor had his orchestra on the grounds, and they made an excellent impression. Lots of good music, made people feel sociable.

The program was a first class one. Mr. Bowman made a stirring speech, while Dr. McDougall, as chairman kept things going right, and pointed up the program with suitable remarks. The choir also helped. Others taking part were: Sandy McDonald, Donald McArthur, Jean Fullerton, R. E. Smith, Ed. Smith, Misses Lamont and Wells, James Scott, McLean Young, Sandy Brunton.

At the conclusion, E. R. Sayles and Charlie Nelson drew the tickets for the half bushel of alfalfa. The winners of the draw were Wm. Cassidy and Wm. Gray. A half bushel was donated by Alex. J. Lamont, and also by Neil Muir. This is expensive seed, and the winners were indeed lucky.

The National Anthem was then sung, and the gathering dispersed. The party was well conducted, the program beginning promptly at nine, and concluding about 10.30. The order was good, and all had a good time. The proceeds, admission, booths, clover seed and all amounted to $240.

The Pembroke Post is the latest weekly newspaper to succumb to the strain of the increased cost of publishing. The publishing business in these strenuous days is no picnic.

A convention of the Conservatives of North Bruce as constituted for Provincial purposes will be held in Wiarton on Thursday, June 28th, to select a candidate for the next election contest about one year hence. Among the names mentioned that will go before the convention are: Wm. H. Brown, reeve of Chesley; James Rushton, farmer orator of Elderslie; Jos. Grant, ex-Reeve of Tara, and Dr. Foster, dentist of Wiarton.

85 Years

The fact that this bank has been in business for the long period of 85 years, and has grown until its Total Resources have passed the hundred million mark, is proof of careful, conservative, and yet progressive management on the part of directors and officials. Safe banking methods appeal both to the conservative business man and the savings bank depositor. 43

The Bank of Nova Scotia
PAID-UP CAPITAL - $ 6,500,000
RESERVE FUND - - 12,000,000
TOTAL RESOURCES over 110,000,000

PORT ELGIN BRANCH
A. L. Wyant, Manager

Pointed Paragraphs

We are somewhat fussy, but we do not object to a man yelling when he has a tooth pulled.

A really nosy person never knows how much he weighs.

Every time we throw a cigar away we resolve to quit smoking.

A man has his clothes made to fit him: a woman makes herself fit her clothes

A man is usually as far from being a devil as a woman is from being an angel.

Don't induce anyone to tell you his secrets. You will be very much better off without them.

A man is never free from temptation; in summer it is ice water, and in winter it is a warm room and lack of fresh air.

When we are driving to a strange place in the country, and ask directions, the man who directs us says: "Go south a ways and then turn to the right. You can't miss it." And then we find the road a particularly crooked and difficult one. A road you are familiar with seems easy.

Potatoes sold at $3.75 a bag in Owen Sound last week. The town has still some to sell.

There is a well-to-do farmer living about seven miles from Tilbury, who has 800 bushels of last year's wheat, and he says he is going to hold it until he gets $5 per bushel for the same.

Take Pictures

It's Enjoyable

WE have just received the new pocket size camera, which takes a picture nearly post card size.

See it at our store

R. C. Crawford
Drugs and Kodaks
C. P. R. ticket agent

Real Estate — Auctioneering Life Insurance

WE have opened an office in Port Elgin, and will deal in real estate. Property bought and sold.

Auctioneering—The old-time attention given to all farmers contemplating a sale.

Life Insurance—We are agent for the New York Life Co.

D. O. Davin : Port Elgin

Lots of Good
SEED CORN
At Roppel's

Very closely priced

Improved Leaming

White Cap Yellow Dent

Wisconsin No. 7

Mammoth Southern Sweet

Leave your order now before our stock goes.

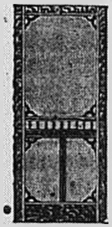
Good seed corn is very scarce.

Highest price for produce

Store closes every Thursday at 12 o'clock noon

Roppel Bros.
Rural phone, Underwood

Swat . . The Flies



Now is the time to prepare to protect yourself and your family against expensive sickness. The fly is the carrier of disease. Therefore keep him out of the house by using our

SCREEN DOORS AND WINDOWS

We have seven styles of fine doors, and they range from $1.25 up.

Keep The Lawn Nice

By using our hose, sprinklers and lawn mowers.

Rubber hose 9, 10 and 15c per ft.
Any length

Remember your old friend Sherwin-Williams Paint

McLAREN'S HARDWARE

CANADA

1867 1917

Dominion Day Patriotic Jubilee Celebration at PORT ELGIN

FOR thirty years Port Elgin citizens' committee has celebrated Dominion Day, and this year being the Jubilee of Confederation, especial efforts are being made by the committee to fittingly observe the day. All over and above expenses will be given to the Red Cross ladies. The program includes Races and Bands for the afternoon, also parade of decorated automobiles. Relay race and great display of Fireworks for the evening, these are the outstanding features.

THE committee makes this announcement as an invitation to Port Elgin people to co-operate in this Jubilee Year to make the biggest celebration ever. Especially invite every man, women and child in the surrounding country to plan to spend Monday, July 2nd, at Lakeview Park, Port Elgin. Make this Jubilee Year the record year for attendance.

Everyone will be welcomed to the old town

At Sherbrooke, Quebec, during the anti-conscription demonstration an officer procured some eggs with which to pelt the crowd as it paraded the streets. They were taken from him and he was compelled to eat some of them. He was then kicked around until the police rescued him.

Alarm Clocks

Why do most people go to Busby's for alarm clocks?

Because we have the best stock, also when repairs are necessary you know our reputation.

We have in stock.

Big Ben Vigilant
Cyclone Turnout
Vantite Icallu
Giant Spasmodic
Luminous Sunrise

J. J. BUSBY,
The Quick Repair House

An appeal to the eye of the woman who is looking for perfection in her footwear will be found in "Empress" Shoes for Women, ann what means more to her, satisfaction and comfort.

Needs no breaking in.

James George & Son

Pte. Sterling Writes From the Trenches

"I am better now and may soon be in the firing line again. I shall be indeed glad when this wicked war is ended. I have been very lucky so far, but have had many close shaves. The other day a Jack Johnson shell broke near us, and killed several of my pals, and sent me to a dressing station, but I am recovering from the shock. It gets ones nerves. If anything drops on the floor it goes right through my head. It is the general talk of the soldiers that peace may come any time, but who can tell for sure."

SCHOOL REPORTS

The following is the report of S. S No. 7, Saugeen and Arran for month of May.

Class 5—Ruby McIvor.

Sr. 4—Hazel Moore, J. D Lyness, Kenzie Bell, Alex Geddes, Richard Webster, Stanley Reany, Marie Gowanlock.

Jr. 4—Hazel Kaufman, Jessie Bailey, Florence Geddes, Gladys Busch, Muriel Reany, Bevie Gowanlock.

Jr. 3—Robbie Geddes, Oral Gowanlock, Heather Gowanlock, Murray Chappell

Sr. 2—Earl Busch, Robbie Chappell.

Jr. 2—Clifford Reany, Harry Gowanlock, Alexander Heard, Harris Gibbons, Pansy Gibbons, Maggie Moore

Pr.—Caroline Schwass, Willie Chappell, Florence Young, Ewart Young, Ellie Reany.

Average attendance 25.

Felicia Wallace, teacher.

The following is the report of No. 12 Bruce, for the month of May.

Sr. 4—Mina Riebel 195, Celestia Holtzman 172, Minnie Sieffert 148, Pearl Maas 104.

Jr. 4—xVera Smith 215, Douglas Riebel 181, xHoward Sieffert 148.

Inter 3—Lizzie Dobson 278, Harvey Sieffert 209, xCharlie Schell.

Jr. 3—Allan Nelson 207, Ernest Riebel 204, xJames Hearn 132.

Sr. 2—James Scott 268, Hilda Jennings 266, Chester Smith 214, Percy Collins 194, Donald McLeod 155, xAngus Mc Donald 139.

Jr. 2—Bertha Scott 251, Nellie Sieffert 240, Gertie Schell 230.

Sr. Pt. 2—Muriel McVittie 280, Norman McLeod 250, Gordon Dobson 238, Willie Smith 216.

Jr Pt. 2—Myrtle Collins 255 xVera Holtzman 209, Andrew Smith 206.

Sr 1—Muriel Christman, Murle Scott, Ena Guthrie, Wesley Smith, Joseph Cottrill, Mary Nelson.

Jr. 1—David Cottrill, Emil Scott, Ruby Collins, Della Russel, Lily Russel, Lloyd Hearn, Irene Guthrie.

No enrolled 44. Average attendance 36.

Belle Robertson, teacher.

Poor Horace

A village church was holding a revival and placards were placed round in public places each day announcing the services for that night. The villagers were much surprised to read the following on one of the placards

Revival Services Tonight
The Evangelist will preach on "Hell"
Horace Smith, well-known singer will sing "Tell father I'll be there".

Advertise it in The Times.

Kaiser's Fear of Truth

The "Matin" and other French papers state that while Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, who was recently brought down by a British airman over our lines, was on his death bed he was authorised by the British and French authorities to telegraph to his cousin, the Kaiser, asking permission for his wife to come to Rouen. The German Emperor returned the application with the word "Refused" written across it. Before he died the Prince himself furnished the reason for the Kaiser's refusal. "The Emperor" he said, "did not wish my wife to come here because he feared she would have revealed the real internal condition of Germany, the famine which threatens it, the lamentable state of our material and the approaching collapse of the Imperial Court." The Prince expired two days later.—London (Eng) Times.

The Home Paper

(To the Man in France)

When the evening shades have fallen,
At the ending of the day,
And a fellow rests from labor
Smoking at his pipe of clay;
There is nothing pleases better,
By his fortune up or down,
Than the little country paper,
From his own home town.

It's not a thing of beauty,
And its print's not always clear,
But it straightens out his temper,
When a fellow's feeling queer;
It takes the wrinkle off his face,
And brushes off the frown,
That little country paper,
From his own home town.

Now I like to read the dailies,
And the story paper too,
And at times the yellow novel,
And some other trash, don't you?
But when I want some reading,
That will brush away a frown,
I want that little paper,
From my own home town.

Lance-Corp A. S. Crossley, 227th Batt. in Manitoulin "Expositor."

CHIPPEWA HILL

(Intended for last week)

Monday was council day in the village.

Rev. D. Sharpe is attending the Methodist Conference at Brantford.

Mrs. C Eby, of Elsinore, visited friends in the vicinity last week.

Mr. Warmington and family of Park Head; Mr. and Mrs McBeath, of Paisley; Miss Myles, of Owen Sound; and Miss Forsythe of Elsinore, were visitors at Mr. D. Kennedy's on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Stout and family motored to Tiverton on Saturday. They brought back with them Miss Janet Wells, of Fort William, a niece of Mrs. Stout.

The child of the late Elijah Wesley, was buried on Tuesday of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Kennedy spent June 4th, at Mr. Crockett's, Spring Creek.

Saugeen Township Sunday School Convention

The Saugeen Township S. S convention is meeting in the Presbyterian church to-day. The organizer, Mr. W. A. Mitchell, who is a leading superintendent, has the arrangements in hand, and there will be a good attendance. The special speakers are Rev. Mr. Prudham, of Wiarton, and D. H. Wing, of Toronto, the secretary of the Ontario association.

All are invited, and welcome, to the sessions this afternoon and evening.

Following is the program.

2.45—Song service
3.00—Devotional Exercises
Rev. W. S Buckberrough
3.15—Organizer's Report
3.30—Appointing Nominating committee
3.35—"Blocking Out and Presenting the Lesson," D. H. Wing, Toronto.
4.00—Discussion
4.15—5-minute addresses by delegates
4.50—Question Box led by Rev.
W. W. Prudham
6.10—Township Investigation. Hymn and closing.
7.45—Song service
8.00—Devotional exercises led by Rev. Mr. Soules, Southampton
Address of welcome W. A. Mitchell
8.20—Report of Nominating Committee
President's address.
8.30—Duet by the Misses Blindas
8.40—Address "The Teacher's Candlestick" Rev. Mr. Prudham, Wiarton
9.00—Chorus and collection
9.10—Address, "The Junior's Teaching Opportunity" Rev. Mr. Wing
9.35—Chorus—Methodist S. S. girls' Hymn and closing

Bruce Presbyterial W. M. S. Raises $2,163

The annual meeting of the Bruce Presbyterial W. M. S. was held in Hanover on Thursday. Mrs. A McNabb, Underwood presided. More than one hundred delegates were present.

Encouraging reports were presented from the different departments. Contributions from all sources totalled $2,163.

Southampton was selected as the next place of meeting.

The officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Honorary president, Mrs Norman Robertson; president, Mrs. Thomas Wilson, Walkerton; first vice, Mrs. McNabb, Underwood; second vice, Mrs. McLean, Hanover; third [illegible] secretary, Miss Scott, Paisley; recording secretary, Miss Miller, Paisley; treasurer, Mrs. McLaren, Port Elgin; mission band secretary, Mrs. Warren, Walkerton; stranger secretary, Mrs. Young, Tara; supply secretary, Mrs. A Warren; messenger secretary, Mrs. J. A. McArthur, Paisley; home helper secretary, Miss Tolmie, Southampton.

A terrible tragedy happened near Tilbury Monday, when 13 year old Ione Morris was dragged to death by a horse she was leading, while she had the halter tied around her waist.

Keep The People Informed

There are many organizations of various kinds in this town and countryside, and they all have secretaries. Quite frequently meetings of public interest are held and there is no report given of the session.

The Times would like notes of these affairs, and we believe the members look to the secretaries to provide these items. Secretaries can create a greater interest in their organizations if they will co-operate in giving publicity to their meetings through The Times. We want all the news, and the assistance of the officers is requested.

New Way of Making Bread

Experiments have been made at Paris bakery, belonging to the Poor Law Department, with an Italian system of bread-making. Instead of being ground into flour the wheat is soaked from forty-eight to sixty hours in water, at a temperature of 77 deg. Fahr., until germination begins. It is then placed in a cylinder and mixed for five minutes into dough, which is then machine-baked in the usual way after the addition of yeast.

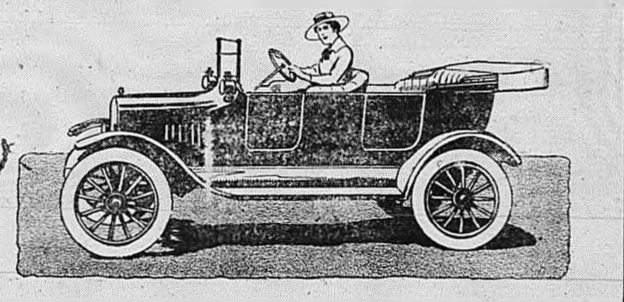
The bread thus made retains all the nutritive qualities of the wheat, but has a dark colour which will probably prejudice the public against it. The free use of the idea is offered to the Government for the public services. It is claimed that this process gives 13 lbs. of fresh bread for every 10lbs. of wheat. This bread has been made regularly since February 1916 by the municipal bakery at Bergamo, Italy.—London (Eng) Times.

GENTS' DEPARTMENT

Felt hats 75cts to $1.50
Caps 25 cts to $1.50
Mexican hats 25cts to 50 cents
Negligee shirts $1 to $1.50
Working shirts from 50c to 85c.
Cotton night shirts $1.
Neckwear 25c to $1.50
Cashmere hose from 25c to 50c
Silk hose 50 cents per pair
Working sox 10c to 50c per pair

Bring Us Your Produce

B. HILKER



Give Your Wife One

THOUSANDS of wives and daughters run their own Ford cars. They use them for shopping, calling, attending the theatre taking the children for a run in the country or to school.

The Ford is as easy to operate as a kitchen range, no knowledge of mechanical details being necessary. Inexpensive to operate. A woman can call around town all afernoon, or take a 25 mile spin in the country, at the minimum of cost for gasoline, oil, wear in tires, etc.

You couldn't give "her" a present she would appreciate more than this beautiful, modern car, with its stream-line effect, tapered hood and crown fenders.

Ford

Runabout	$475	Town Car	$780
Touring	495	Sedan	890
Coupelet	695	F. O. B. FORD, ONT.	

L. M. Sees, Agent, Port Elgin

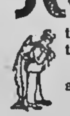
Over 700 Ford Service Stations in Canada.

DISTRESSING RHEUMATISM

How many people, crippled and lame from rheumatism, owe their condition to neglected or incorrect treatment!

It is the exact combination of the Purest Cod Liver Oil with glycerine and hypophosphites as contained in

SCOTT'S EMULSION



that has made *Scott's* famous for relieving rheumatism when other treatments have utterly failed.

If you are a rheumatism sufferer, or feel its first symptoms, start on *Scott's Emulsion* at once.

IT MAY BE EXACTLY WHAT YOU NEED.

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont. 16-9

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson XII. [illegible] 1917.

The Risen Lord.—John [illegible] 18.

Commentary.—I. Mary [illegible] Sepulchre (vs. 1, 2). 1. The [illegible] of the week—It was very early Sunday morning. The body of [illegible] was placed in the tomb before sunset on Friday and lay there until Sunday morning. A part of Friday, the whole of Saturday and a part of [illegible] were together, according to Jewish usage, called three days. The [illegible] Christians desired to celebrate the day on which our Lord arose from the dead, hence Sunday was observed as the Sabbath, rather than the day during which his body lay in the tomb. Mary Magdalene—She was most earnestly devoted to the Master, and [illegible] that her zeal led her to the tomb in advance of the other women. Their mission was to embalm the body of Jesus. Yet dark—Before light. The sepulchre—It was the new tomb of Joseph of Arimathaea, who requested the Roman officer to permit him to provide for the burial of the body of our Lord. The tomb was in a garden near Golgotha, or Calvary, the place of crucifixion. It was probably close to the hill resembling a skull, which is situated a short distance north of the north wall of Jerusalem. The sepulchre was a chamber made in the solid rock. The stone taken away—The women had inquired as they were on the way to the sepulchre, who should roll away the stone (Mark 16: 3). The opening into the tomb was like a door in a wall of rock and was covered by a large stone like a mill stone. 2. Runneth—In her disappointment in not finding the body of Jesus she hastened to inform the disciples of its unexplained disappearance. The other disciple, whom Jesus loved—From this and other passages it is clear that it was John himself.

II. Peter and John at the sepulchre (vs. 3-10). 3. [illegible] came to the sepulchre—The two disciples hastened to the tomb with the hope of finding some clue that would lead to the recovery of the body. 4. [illegible] Did outrun Peter—This verse shows the anxiety of the disciples in this matter. 5. Yet went he not in—[illegible] was able to see the interior of the tomb without entering, and he saw the grave clothes, but not the body of Jesus. Reverence of his Lord may have kept him from entering. 6. Peter...... went into the sepulchre—Peter was too impetuous to stop outside. This was in keeping with his disposition from the time he first became a disciple of Jesus. 7. The napkin ...... in a place by itself—The linen clothes with which the body was dressed for burial lay in one place and the napkin that was about his head in another. There was no indication of violence or haste. 8. He saw, and believed—As reverence at first kept John at a respectful distance from where the body of Jesus had lain, so faith, upon a more complete understanding of conditions within the tomb, led him to enter and to believe that the body of Jesus had not been taken from the tomb, but that he had risen from the dead. 9. They knew not the scripture—We can but admire the faith of John in the resurrection of Christ, in the absence of an understanding of the scripture which foretold that resurrection. Our Lord had told them that he would suffer death and rise again on the third day, but the disciples had failed to comprehend his meaning. John's faith was sublime.

III. Jesus appears to Mary (vs. 11-18). 11. Mary stood without at the sepulchre weeping. Her devotion to the Master prompted her to linger after the disciples had gone away. It was the same devotion that had brought her very early to the tomb. Her sorrow at the disappearance of her Lord's body found expression in tears. Her devotion to Jesus was deep, but her faith was not as active and strong as was John's, who "saw and believed." 12. Seeth two angels—Her love led her to look at the place where Jesus had lain. "Matthew and Mark mention but one angel, probably that one only that spoke."—Clark. One at the head, etc.—In the most holy place the cherubim were placed at each end of the mercy-seat. See Exod. 25; 18, 19. Jesus was crucified between two thieves, but two angels guarded his body in the tomb. 13. Woman—A respectful manner of address. Why weepest thou—Had she understood that Christ had risen, there would have been no tears of sorrow.

14. Turned and saw Jesus standing. Something attracted her attention and she turned back from the abode of death to behold "the life," her Lord, although she did not at first recognize him. Knew not that it was Jesus—Mary was looking for the body of her Master, whom she believed to be dead, and not for her risen Lord. It seems that the thought of his resurrection had not entered her mind. She did not pay particular attention to the personage who was there, because of the intense grief of her soul. 15. Woman, why weepest thou—The first words of our Lord after his resurrection were addressed to one of his most devoted followers and brought comfort to her sorrowing heart. The gardener—Mary had not yet carefully observed Jesus, and thought he was the man who had charge of the grounds containing the tomb.

16. Jesus saith unto her, Mary—Her acts and words of devotion had won their way, and Jesus spoke her name, and spoke it with such tenderness that she at once recognized him. Turned—She had not been looking toward him whom she supposed was the gardener, but upon hearing the voice of Jesus she at once turned to see him. Rabboni—This was a title expressive of the highest honor, equivalent to "most honorable master." 17. Touch me not—The verb means to cling to. The relation between the glorified Christ and His followers was somewhat different from what it was between them before the crucifixion. Jesus had an errand for Mary to do, and that was more important then than to cling to his feet. For I am not yet ascended to my Father—This seems "to imply that, since he had not yet withdrawn himself from earth, there would be time enough for expressions of affection, and she would not lose the opportunity by going quickly now to his brethren, the disciples with the glad news." Go—She was at once sent forth as a witness. To my brethren—Bishop Hall remarks that they were, at first servants, then disciples, then friends, and after the resurrection, brethren. I ascend—He had his resurrection body, but was still on earth. He would soon ascend to glory, to my God, and your God—"A tender intimation that even on high he is their divine brother." 18. Told the disciples—She instantly obeyed her Lord's command. The gladness of her own heart prompted her to make the good news known to the others.

Questions.—For what reasons is the doctrine of the resurrection an important one? Who went early to the tomb of our Lord? How long had the body of Jesus lain in the tomb? What did Mary say to Peter and John as she met them? When Mary looked into the sepulchre, what did she see? Describe the appearing of Christ to her. Upon what errand did Christ send Mary? How did the disciples receive her message?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—A Glorious Revelation.

I. Of Christ's resurrection.

II. Of Christian brotherhood.

I. Of Christ's resurrection. For three years Jesus had declared among his followers that his Messiahship would be proved conclusively in his resurrection from the dead, and yet his disciples and his closely associated apostles had never taken in his meaning. When they were forced to give up their hopes of an earthly kingdom and see him submit to crucifixion, they forgot for the time all his assurances that he would rise again. They continued to conclude things according to their own reasoning. Mary's discovery of the empty tomb was the first indication of the fact of his resurrection. The two apostles, John and Peter, left the tomb convinced that Jesus had risen, but were unable to fathom the mystery of the resurrection. Mary stood resolute. She resolved to question until she learned the whole truth about her Lord. Her devotion to Jesus was seen in her persistent lingering, in her increased courage and in her intense feeling. She did the only thing which love prompted under the circumstances. She trusted the angels with the secret of her sorrow, then turned away to weep alone uninterruptedly. She did not consider that her Lord might be preserved to her under new conditions. A deep feeling of bereavement excluded from Mary's mind, for the time, every other thought and perception. In her ignorance and deep grief she had turned her back upon her Lord. Jesus interpreted and accepted her love regardless of her errors. His question, "Why weepest thou?" aroused the spirit of search and expectation anew in Mary's heart. She was ready to undertake the care of his body if it could be restored to her. That was sorrow in its resolute and hopeful aspect. In a tone of faithful remonstrance Jesus said, "Mary." Tenderness and revelation came in that one word. When Mary's eyes were opened and her ears caught the sound of his voice, there was no longer any doubt or hesitation. Mary recognized not only her own name, but the voice that uttered it. She comprehended the situation without further remark and turned direct to him. It was not merely an old-time greeting which Mary received. It was a new and measureless benediction. The salutation made real to her all she had ever dared to hope. From the sense of absolute loss she passed to the sense of full possession. That was a moment of reaction from blank despair to boundless ecstasy. When Mary had known but part, she wept. When she knew all, her joy was full.

II. Of Christian brotherhood. Mary, a Galilean woman, who had enjoyed a rich experience of Christ's healing power, and who had ministered to His temporal needs, and who had witnessed His crucifixion, was the first to bear witness of His resurrection. She was first to see her Lord and to hear His voice. "Rabboni" was the word in which Mary's soul expressed its love and wonder and concentration of feeling. The spirit of loving discipleship was crystalized in that one word. With all the intensity of her affection and the greatness of her courage there was imperfection in her faith. The words of Jesus, "Touch Me not," were designed to discipline and raise her faith and to break to her the truth that He was no longer to be associated with His disciples in the flesh. After His ascension to His Father the new life would be complete, when in her heart and spirit she could cling to Him forever. Mary needed to be taught that the fellowship of the future would be very different from that of the past. Her dependence upon Christ must be changed into a holier relation. All this Mary had to learn until her joy that her joy might not be taken from her when he should ascend. To Mary it was the historic and physical revelation of the risen Saviour and the spiritual establishment of all her hopes in life and in eternity. The laws of the new life and relationships were revealed to Mary first. She was made an apostle to the apostles by the Master's own direction and commission. Her direct errand was to bear gracious words of cheer and encouragement to those who had been enduring suspense, sorrow and depression. Mary hastened to tell the whole story and to declare the whole message.—T. R. A.

Cheering Him Up.

He (anxiously, after popping the question)—Why do you cry, my love? Did I offend you by my proposal? She (quietly sobbing)—Oh, no, dear. Mamma always said to me, "Lil, you are such an idiot that you will not even get a donkey for a lover," and now I have got one after all.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Old Dutch

Fruit Jars and other Glassware can easily be kept immaculate with Old Dutch

And remember, this cleanser never harms your hands

Old Dutch Cleanser

FEEDING BEEF CATTLE GRAIN ON PASTURE

Before Grain Can be Profitably Fed to Cattle On Pasture This Summer They Would Have to Sell for $15 to $20 Per Cwt.—6 to 8 Lbs. of Grain is Required to Produce 1 lb. of Fattening Increase.

Up until the last year or two prices have been distinctly discouraging to producers of beef cattle, with the result that large numbers of them have gone out of the business. Since the war, however, prices for meat, as well as for all kinds of food products, have shot upwards, with the result that the average price for cattle on the Toronto market during the last winter are higher than ever they've been before. Cattle prices have been rising steadily since the year 1913. In 1913, during the week corresponding to May 6-12, the top price for choice steers on the Toronto market was $7.15, in 1914 $8.45, in 1915 $8.60, in 1916 $9.40, and at the present time choice heavy steers are selling for about $12.65. Receipts of cattle during 1915 were particularly heavy, due chiefly to the high price of feed. In 1916 and during the first four months of the present year, receipts of young calves have exceeded those for the year 1915 as well as for the year 1914, so that everything points to a scarcity of cattle and correspondingly high prices for at least several years to come.

It takes three years to produce a prime steer, whereas a crop of wheat can be produced in six months. Those farmers who have been wise enough to "hang on" to their young stock are reaping, and will reap in the future in even greater degree the reward of their wisdom, in cold hard cash.

The old system of producing beef was to carry the animals along until they weighed 2,000 pounds or more at four or five years old. This was all right when cattle had to be walked often several days' journey to market, but under modern market conditions the sooner animals, generally speaking, are marketed, the better. When we say this, of course, we do not mean to market young stock before they are properly finished, but we mean that it is more profitable under average Ontario conditions to market an animal at 15 months old, having it weigh 1,000 pounds, than to market the same weight, but as a two-year-old.

Whether it will pay better to buy and feed stockers or raise and finish the animals oneself will depend chiefly on one's skill in buying and selling. For the average man who only feeds a few animals each year, it it is more profitable as a rule to raise and finish the animals.

To make money buying and feeding cattle requires considerable skill and judgment. In the first place a good eye for cattle is required. One must be able to distinguish between the thin animals of strong constitution that will make use of all the feed that is given it from the animal that is thin because it is a "bad doer." Many experienced cattle feeders claim that if there is a difference of 1½ to 2 cents between the buying price and the selling price they can make money. One experienced feeder that we are acquainted with reckons that on the average each animal costs $25 to house and feed during the winter and early spring. He figures on making a profit of from $25 to $20 per steer.

The great advantage of finishing the animals quickly is that less food is required to produce a given amount of meat, and profits are correspondingly greater. Whether an animal is at hard work or is simply kept quietly in the stable at rest, a certain amount of food is required to keep up the vital functions of the body. The mere act of breathing uses up energy and this energy comes from the food. Only when more than enough food is supplied to furnish the energy necessary to carry on the vital bodily functions can an animal increase in weight. To keep a 1,000 pound steer at rest without losing weight, 20 pounds of hay is required per day. The longer an animal is kept the more food is wasted in supplying this food required for maintenance. If an animal is kept a year longer than is necessary to get it into market condition, it means that the food required to maintain that animal during the year (20 pounds of hay per day in the case of a 1,000 pound steer), is wasted. The modern tendency is therefore to market beef animals as soon as is consistent with finish. The heavy steer still commands a good price provided he is of good-beef conformation and well fattened, but finish is what is looked for on the market, and an animal that is properly finished when it is 1,100 pounds will command a higher price per hundred weight than an older animal weighing 1,500 pounds. At the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, it was found that three-year-olds made a daily gain of 1.65 pounds at a cost of $6.52 per cwt.; two-year-olds, 2.16 pounds per day at a cost of $6.99 per cwt.; and yearlings, 2 pounds per day at a cost of 4.30 per cwt. The younger the animal is when finished the less outlay there is per pound of gain for food consumed. The production of baby beef, although profitable if one can keep the animal from going off its feed while it is being heavily fed for rapid gains, requires skilful feeding, and probably the safest plan for the average man is to aim to have the cattle finished weighing from 1200 to 1,400 pounds at from 20 to [illegible] months old.

The cheapest gains are made, of course, when the animals are on pasture. If animals are to be sold less than two months after they are turned out to pasture, it is better to keep on feeding them in the stable until they are sold. The reason for this is that no matter how carefully the change from winter to summer feeding may be made, it is practically impossible to prevent the animal losing weight for the time being. Two weeks after animals are turned to pasture it is not unusual for them to weigh 120 pounds or more less than when they were turned out. The gains made on pasture will, of course, depend on the quality of the pasture. Animals should gain from 1½ to 2 pounds per day. When pastures dry up and afford but little sustenance, then supplementary feeding should be resorted to. With the shortage of labor this year this will be expensive, quite apart from the cost of the feed. A good plan, therefore, is to seed down a certain acreage with the annual pasture mixture that has given such good results at the Ontario Agricultural College. The mixture consists of one bushel each of wheat, oats and barley, and from 5 to 7 pounds of red clover seed per acre. About one month after sowing the mixture, when 6 or 7 inches of growth has taken place, the cattle may be turned into it. This pasture will carry about one steer per acre. Last year, which was exceptionally hot and dry, 77 head of cattle were pastured on 34 acres of this annual pasture and 36 acres of permanent pasture from the last of May to August 2th, without feeding one pound of silage or other coarse feed, and growth of beef cattle and young stock were kept at normal during the entire period. On August 25th one-half the cattle were removed to other pasture, but the annual and permanent pasture was sufficient for the remaining cattle during the balance of the season.

Whether it pays to feed grain to cattle on pasture is an oft debated question at farmers' meetings. Cattle given grain or meal certainly have more finish, but it is doubtful whether the slightly extra price obtained for the extra finish more than pays for the cost of the grain.

Foods are valued chiefly for the protein and starch or its equivalent they contain. The protein forms flesh or muscle and the starch forms fat and gives the animal energy to do work. A good pasture usually provides enough protein, so that when supplementary feeds are given fattening foods (that is, foods that are rich in starch or its equivalent) should be given rather than foods that are very rich in protein. Protein-rich foods may be given as protein can also be converted into fat as well as into flesh, but as a rule foods that are rich in protein are more expensive than those that are rich in starch, that is, protein normally is dearer than starch. At present prices, however, as will be seen from our market pages, feeds such as cotton seed meal and oil cake that are very rich in protein are cheaper reckoned both as a source of protein and of starch equivalent than corn and other foods that are rich rich in starch or carbohydrates.

As has been said, starch or its equivalent is the chief food constituent that puts fat on the animal body, so that a fair way to compare foods for fattening purposes is on the basis of the amount of starch or its equivalent they contain. When animals are fed a properly balanced ration, it has been found that three pounds of starch or its equivalent added to a maintenance ration will produce one pound of fattening increase. Expressing this in terms of corn we find that 3.6 pounds of corn if added to a maintenance ration would produce one pound of fattening increase. From this we might expect 3.6 pounds of corn when fed to cattle on pasture to produce one pound of gain, but practical experience has shown that in some cases it will take from 6 to 8 pounds of corn or more to produce one pound of fattening increase under these circumstances. What is the reason for this apparent discrepancy?

The reason, no doubt, is that a steer fed a grain ration on pasture will not graze so closely and will not make such good use of the pasture. If no grain is fed the steer will fill himself up with grass and eat more than enough for maintenance, but when fed grain he eats less grass and some of the grain has to furnish the [illegible] for maintenance. Under average conditions we may reckon on from 6 to 8 pounds of grain producing 1 pound of increase when fed on pasture. With grain selling for 2 1-2 cents per pound, this means that it will take from 15 to 20 cents worth of grain to produce 1 pound of gain. This means that cattle must be selling at $15 to $20 per hundredweight to return a profit on the grain fed. Prices for cattle are usually highest in the month of July, but even though they are at the present time about $3 per hundredweight more than last year, we do not expect choice steers to be selling for as high as $20 this coming July. Grain feeding may be profitable in some cases where prices for feeding stuffs are not exorbitant, but with present prices grain cannot be profitably fed to steers on pasture.—The Canadian Countryman.

What is Life?

"What is life?" I asked a child,
Care-free, happy all the day.
"What is life?" the child replied,
"Lady, life is play."

Next I turned to maiden fair,
Sweet and lovely beyond measure,
"What is life?" I murmured her;
"Life," she murmured, "Life is pleasure."

Turning to a soldier brave,
Like to those oft sung in story;
"Just a moment's time I crave
What is life?" "Why, life is glory."

Mother toiling all the day
For the child whose radiant beauty
Brightens all the weary way—
"What is life?" "Ah, life is duty."

Sailor, sailing o'er the sea,
Where the angry waters foam,
"What is life?" I [illegible]
Quickly answered, "Life is home."

Then I whispered to my heart:
"What is life where'er we roam?"
Soft and sweet my heart replied;
"Life? Ah, life is only love."
—May E. McMillan, in Golden Age.

THE HOLLYHOCK.

A Flower That is Interwined With Colonial History.

The hollyhock gets its name from two words that indicate its origin in the Holy Land and its membership in the mallow family. But apparently it was known in India before it flung its cheerful banners to the air in Palestine.

Wherever the first home was, it has become thoroughly acclimated in New England. We think of it as a characteristic New England flower. It decorates our colonial history almost back to the days of Governor Bradford and Roger Williams. It is forever peering out of the pages of New England fiction and poetry. There is no flower that more completely embodies the spirit of our eighteenth century romance.

Some of the old colondial blossoms are shy and modest, but the hollyhock has the courage of its convictions. It knows its beauty, as it should, and has no mind to hide it under a bushel or beneath a hedgerow. It is the province of loveliness to display itself, not vauntingly, but with a due sense of its worth. And the hollyhock, the stateliest of our "old fashioned" flowers, aspires unabashed.

In two books of "popular quotations" there is no reference to the hollyhock, though the holly has its fair share of space. But it can afford to be thus ostracized.

Preserve all you can

Make the most of the season's fruit crop. Use only

Lantic Sugar

"Pure and Uncolored"

The best preserving sugar on account of its high sweetening power and "FINE" granulation

2 and 5-lb cartons 10, 20 and 100-lb sacks

Ask your Grocer for LANTIC SUGAR

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET

Dairy Produce—		
Butter, choice dairy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eggs, new-laid, doz.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cheese, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., fancy, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressed Poultry—		
Turkeys, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fowl, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spring chickens	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fruits—		
Apples, 6-qt. bkt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., 11-qt. bkt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rhubarb, 3 bunches	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vegetables—		
Asparagus, Can., bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beans, new, small measure	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beets, new, bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cucumbers, each	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carrots, new, bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Celery, new, bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cabbages, each	[illegible]	[illegible]
Horseradish, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leeks, bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lettuce, doz. bchs., small	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., doz. bchs., large	[illegible]	[illegible]
Onions, bundle	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., 11-qt. bkt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., Bermuda, bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potatoes, per bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., per peck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., new, peck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., small measure	[illegible]	[illegible]
Radishes, per bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spinach, new, bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sage, bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Savory, bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Turnips, bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., per peck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., new, bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]

MEATS—WHOLESALE

Beef forequarters, cwt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., hindquarters	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carcases, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., common	[illegible]	[illegible]
Veal, common, cwt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., medium	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., prime	[illegible]	[illegible]
Heavy hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shop hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Abattoir, hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mutton, heavy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., light	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lambs, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., Spring, each	[illegible]	[illegible]

SUGAR MARKET.

Lantic, granulated	100 lbs.	[illegible]
Redpath, granulated	100 lbs.	[illegible]
Royal Acadia, granulated	100 lbs.	[illegible]
St. Lawrence, granulated	100 lbs.	[illegible]
Dominion granulated	100 lbs.	[illegible]
No. 1 yellow	100 lbs.	[illegible]
Dark yellow	100 lbs.	[illegible]

10-lb. bags, [illegible] granulated bags

20-lb. bags, [illegible] granulated bags

Two and five-pound cartons, [illegible] granulated bags

TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS

Export cattle, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butcher cattle, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. do. medium	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. do. common	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butcher cows, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. do. medium	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. do. canners	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. bulls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feeding steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stockers, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. light	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milkers, choice, each	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, ewes	12 00	13 00
Bucks and culls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lambs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs, fed and watered	[illegible]	
Calves	[illegible]	[illegible]

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Oct.	[illegible]			
Oats—				
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flax—				
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Cattle, receipts [illegible].
Market steady.

Beeves	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stockers and Feeders	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cows and heifers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calves	[illegible]	[illegible]

Hogs, receipts [illegible].
Market slow.

Light	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mixed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Heavy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rough	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pigs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bulk sales	[illegible]	[illegible]

Sheep, receipts 7,000.
Market slow.

Wethers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lambs, native	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springs	[illegible]	[illegible]

QUICK LUNCH NAMES.

Strange Way the Waiters Call Their Orders.

The doctor writes Latin on your prescription in return for a five dollar fee; the lawyer may venture into Greek. The chef says "Potage Parmentier" when he means potato soup; the sport writer describes his favorite form of [illegible] in flowing imagery that seems to mingle with the English idiom. Stockbrokers affect the deaf-and-dumb alphabet in preference to their own; poets, and railroad folder writers all show a considerable scorn for the common or garden variety of speech. And then, there is the quick lunch expert. Not all speedy restaurants are equipped with these experts, but on occasion they are to be found and their free translations of the items on the bill of fare are at once the fascination and bewilderment of the [illegible]. A writer in the Boston Post introduces us to one of them.

The other day in a down-town restaurant, after I had polished off a platter of beans, I tarried to converse with one of the waiters who is a friend of mine. He was very busy of course, yet, with waiting on customers, he found time to converse with me.

"Gimme an order of pea soup," said one customer.

"One splash of split peas," cried the waiter.

"Couple of sinkers and a cup of coffee without cream," says a guy, climbing on a stool.

"Two submarines and a mug of murk—no cow!" bawled the waiter.

"I ain't seen Jim for two weeks," he went on addressing me. "He always used to come in here mornin before—"

"An order of ham and eggs," interrupted a customer.

"Roast two on a slice of squeal!" the waiter shouted into the tube.

[illegible]

"I've been thinking that Jim must have the grip or something [illegible]"

"A dozen raw oysters," said a [illegible] man.

"Twelve alive in the shell!" [illegible] the waiter.

"Where's my eggs on toast?" complained a man in waiting.

"Rush the birdies on a raft," [illegible] the waiter.

"I want a rump steak rare," ordered another man.

"Slab of moo—let him chew it!" the waiter called.

"If you see Jim," he went on, "tell him I was askin' about him, will you?"

I told him I would and slid off my stool.

"I want a bowl of tomato soup," began the man who grabbed my stool, "a plate of beans, bread and butter, a piece of apple pie, and a glass of water."

I figured that the translation of this order into lunch-lingo would be worth listening to, so I lingered. The waiter seemed to be puzzled but for an instant only, then he shouted into the tube as follows:

"One splash of red nose, platter of Saturday nights, dough well done with cow to cover, Eve with the lid on, and a chaser of Adam's ale!"—Literary Digest.

She—What do you suppose Harry meant by sending me those flowers? Also She—He probably meant to imply that you were a dead one.—Jack o' Lantern.

Don't work in heavy, leather boots this summer. Wear "Fleet Foot" Shoes. They are honest and sturdy enough to stand the farm work.

Easy and comfortable—light—sensible—and so much cheaper than leather.

When you go out in the evening, wear "Fleet Foot" White Shoes. There are plenty of different styles and shapes, for every occasion, day as well as evening—and they are far less expensive than leather boots.

Next time you go to town, be sure to see the "Fleet Foot" Shoes for summer wear.

206

A PUZZLING CASE

"Arrest you," I cried, more in the dark than ever. "and for what?"

"For the murder of my sister."

"Great heavens! Did you murder Mazzucata?"

"Yes; I alone committed the crime."

Thunderstruck with amazement, I turned towards Tancred, who was looking at both of us in silence, and touched my forehead significantly with my hand.

"Mad."

"No, I am not mad," cried Miss Maxwell, sinking into her chair. "I am a miserable, wicked woman, who killed my twin sister out of jealousy."

"Tancred, this is absurd."

"Unfortunately, it is the truth," he replied, sadly, motioning to me to seat myself. "I have heard the story, and there is no doubt that it is as she says."

"Miss Maxwell," I said, addressing her directly, "I have not heard your story, but I cannot, and will not believe that you committed this crime."

A faint color flushed her cheeks, and she half involuntarily held out her hand, but withdrew it immediately with a sigh.

"You are very good to speak so kindly, Major Granby, but you will change your opinion when I tell you all."

"Well, Miss Maxwell, it will take a lot to convince me of the truth of this statement, but I am ready to hear what you have to say."

"Must I tell the story again?" she said, in an appealing manner to Tancred.

"I am afraid it will be necessary, Miss Maxwell," he replied, coldly, upon which, sensitive to the marked sternness of his tone, she shuddered slightly.

"It is part of my punishment," she said, faintly. "But it is only what I deserve. Yes, Major Granby, I will tell you all, and then you will see how wicked I have been."

"I am all attention, Miss Maxwell," I replied, a doubt beginning to creep into my heart, in spite of my desire to believe in her innocence.

"Myself and Marietta Mazzucata were twins," she began, in a firm tone, "but ever since I can remember, there existed no sisterly affection between us in any way. We were physically very much alike, but our natures were quite dissimilar, as she had a soft, sweet disposition, while mine was hard proud, unyielding and jealous. She had a beautiful voice, she was a brilliant musician, and attracted much attention, while I, possessing no accomplishments, was also blind from birth. She, adorned with beauty, talent and ambition, was attractive in the highest degree; but I was neglected on all sides, while she was present. My father is a hard, self-contained man, very bigoted in matters of religion, but even he yielded to the fascinations of my sister and treated her kindly, far more kindly than he ever treated me. Seeing, then, that she possessed all, and I nothing, I began to grow madly jealous of her in every way, and at last hated her so much that I refused to speak to her.

"An unwomanly feeling," I murmured, astonished at this unexpected revelation.

"Yes, it was unwomanly; I own," she answered quickly, "but do you know what it is, Major Granby, to sit on one side, despised and neglected, while another is praised and loved? Yes, I hated my sister. I would gladly have seen her dead, and all her perfection buried in the grave."

"You are mad to talk like this."

"Yes, I was mad; I am mad. Mad with neglect and scorn. Who was she, to gain all, while I was lower than the dust? Oh, how I despised and hated her! As I said, we never spoke to one another, nor did she tell me any of her secrets; therefore I was much astonished to hear one morning from my father that she had left the house with the intention of going on the stage as a singer. He is an eminently religious man, who is narrow in his views, a follower of Calvin, and one who looks upon the theatre as a pit of iniquity. Many times have I heard him say that he would rather see his daughter dead than on the stage; therefore when I heard, that in direct opposition to his wishes she had gone away to appear as a singer, I was not astonished when he forbade her name to be mentioned, and cursed her as an undutiful daughter. I was glad she departed, as it relieved me from the hatefulness of enduring her presence, and I encouraged my father in his detestation of what she had done."

"Spare us these remarks, Miss Maxwell," said Tancred, in a tone of disgust; "remember she is dead."

"Dead!" repeated the woman in a melancholy tone "yes, she is dead and I would I were also.

"For many months we heard nothing of my sister," she resumed, quietly, "but at length the news came that she had appeared on the stage with great success, under the name of Marietta Mazzucata. As I told you, my father forbade her name to be mentioned to him, but, notwithstanding that I managed to hear all about my sister and of her many triumphs. It is true I am blind, and therefore unable to read the papers, but an old servant, who has to-day come up with me to town, used to procure from the railway book-stalls all the newspapers containing notices of the celebrated Mazzucata, and read them to me. Many sisters would have been pleased at her success, but I was not, for it only made me feel the more acutely how thoroughly my infirmity cut me off from the world. I hated to hear of her triumphs, yet could not resist desiring to know all about them; consequently, when my sister came back to England to appear at Covent Garden, I was thoroughly enraged, and cast about in my own mind as to some means of preventing her appearance."

"What a horrible nature!" I said, in a low tone.

When you buy Sugar—look for the Red Diamond

It is your guarantee that the sugar is all pure *cane* of the highest quality,—that the weight is exact, that the grains are either coarse, medium or fine,—*as you* may have chosen—(your dealer can meet your choice).

USE RED DIAMOND
ST. LAWRENCE EXTRA GRANULATED SUGAR

for every purpose, but especially for those which exact the best.

FOR JAMS AND JELLIES

St. Lawrence sugars have stood the test of time and have never caused preserves to ferment, or prevented jellies from setting, because St. Lawrence Red Diamond Granulated is free from the organic impurities which cause these troubles.

Buy a 100 lb. bag of St. Lawrence Red Diamond Granulated now and have a supply of the best sugar at hand for every purpose.

Sold also in many other sizes and styles of packages.

ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINERIES LIMITED, MONTREAL.
3-4-17

"Yes, very horrible, but I could not help myself," she replied, with unnecessary vehemence. "I heard of her rich, famous and courted; I, her twin sister, was poor, unknown and neglected, and I hated her for it—oh, how I hated her! In some way or another, I determined to harm her, and when Mr. Dallas came to Lippinton in search of the black carnation, I determined to punish her, if I could, for her success."

"Did Mr. Dallas steal the black carnation?"

"Yes, he did, and I also, unknown to my father, plucked a bud."

"But your reason?"

"Because I wished my sister to know that I was the cause of her punishment."

"Of her death, you mean."

"No!" replied the wretched woman, vehemently; "I did not wish to kill her, but only to harm her, in some way; to disfigure her beauty, not to take her life."

"You are a fiend," I cried, indignantly.

"I am what I am," she answered, stolidly; "let me go on with my tale of revenge.

"Mr. Dallas, I presume, sent the flower, as I knew he did, from the mouth of Signor Ivan, who came to Lippinton to ask my father about the black carnation. After he had conversed with my father, I saw him, and he spoke about Mazzucata, when I told him she was my sister. During our conversation, he pulled out his pockethandkerchief, and with it a dynamite cartridge—one which I afterward learned would explode when the spring was touched. It fell into my lap, and I picked it up, when he snatched it from me with a cry of alarm, and explained how dangerous it was. Then the idea came into my head that, if I could only obtain possession of that cartridge, and, placing it in the handle of a bouquet, give it to my sister, she would, unwittingly, touch the spring and the explosion would take place."

"A devilish idea."

"I did not wish to kill her. I swear I did not wish to kill her," cried the woman, clasping her hands. "I only wished to disfigure her—to end her career on the stage, but I did not desire her death."

She was now sobbing bitterly, but, despite a naturally generous nature, I could not find it in my heart to pity this woman, so desirous of the death of her sister—that sister, whose only fault was success.

"How did you get this bouquet sent to Mazzucata?" I said, repressing my disgust.

"I generally make up bouquets myself," she replied, drying her eyes; "and, in order to let my sister know that this special bouquet came from me, I made it of white flowers, with a black carnation in the centre. The handle, as I have told you before, was made of the cartridge of Signar Ivan."

"But how did you get the cartridge?
MAJOR GRANSBY'S THEORY.
taken it from you."

"So he did, and placed it for safety in his overcoat pocket. Then my father saw him again for a few minutes, and while his back was turned I picked his pocket."

"Thief as well as murderess."

"Oh! have pity, pity," she murmured, stretching out her hands. But I felt no pity, for this woman was vile in the extreme, and quite undeserving of any kindness.

"Go on, Miss Maxwell," said Tancred, stolidly. "Let us finish this painful business as soon as possible."

"When the bouquet was finished," she said, recovering herself with a powerful effort, "I did not know how to give it to my sister, and determined to go to town in order to do so. My father was sending some flowers up to Phillis & Co., so, with our old servant Jane, I went up to town with them. On arriving at Phillis & Co. I showed them my bouquet, when one of the girls asked me if I would give it to them for Sir Gilbert Tressinger, who had ordered one similar to it for Mazzucata that night. I saw at once a chance of getting it given to Mazzucata without any danger, therefore I left it. The rest you know. Sir Gilbert took the bouquet, which was thrown to my sister, and when the explosion took place it killed her."

"Yes, I know that, Miss Maxwell. But you are wrong in thinking Sir Gilbert threw the bouquet, for he went to the Hotel Europa when the bouquets were changed."

"What bouquets?"

"Mr. Dallas also ordered a bouquet for Mazzucata similar to that of Sir Gilbert, and with the desire of his own being given first to Mazzucata, he changed the bouquets; therefore, as he took Sir Gilbert's, which was the one you prepared, it was Mr. Dallas who threw the fatal bouquet."

"Then Sir Gilbert will now be released."

"Assuredly, and you will be arrested."

"I am willing to be arrested at once," she cried, rising to her feet. "Call in a policeman and give me in charge."

"I don't wish to give you in charge just yet," said Tancred, awkwardly, for, basely as she had acted, the woman was blind, and deserving of pity.

"Why not? I swear, if you do not give me in charge, I will go and do so myself. Why will you not have me arrested?"

"Because I don't know if your story is true."

"It is true," she said, earnestly, "I swear it is true."

"I have my doubts of that," said Tancred, quietly. "People who commit crimes, don't, as a rule, give themselves up."

"I did so because I would have been arrested sooner or later. That Jew you sent down to Lippinton knows all. He overheard my confession to my father, and would have arrested me at once; but I thought it best to come up and see you, Mr. Tancred, to say that I was guilty, and ask you to release Sir Gilbert."

"What do you think, major?"

"Her story seems likely enough," said I, with a sigh. "There is no doubt she committed the crime."

"Then I am afraid I must call a policeman, and give you in charge."

"Yes; do! do!" she cried, anxiously. Tancred looked doubtfully at her.

"Miss Maxwell," he said, at length, "you have told a vile story, and accused yourself of a vile crime; but I will not give you in charge."

WANTED

A first-class reliable man to sell securities of an INDUSTRIAL MANUFACTURING concern, in ONTARIO CITIES. Will pay salary or commission or both. Apply

P. O. Box 107
Hamilton, Ont.

"But, why?" she murmured, faintly. "What is your reason?"

"The best of all possible reasons—I don't believe you murdered Mazzucata."

MAJOR GRANBY'S THEORY N. 6.

I am inclined to agree with Tancred, and believe that Miss Maxwell is innocent of the crime, my reasons for such belief being as follows:

The whole story is extremely unlikely.

Miss Maxwell does not account for the superstition believed in by her sister—that the warning of the black carnation would be the forerunner of her death.

Miss Maxwell says she placed a black carnation in the fatal bouquet; and, if this was the case, two buds would be missing from the tree, whereas, to all showing there is but one lost.

If there had been a black carnation in the bouquet, Phillis & Co. would have noticed it; and, after the evidence of Ilma Celinski had been made public, would have given notice to the police.

Phillis & Co. said nothing about her visit to them; whereas, her striking resemblance to Mazzucata would surely have been commented upon.

CHAPTER XVII.

Before I left Tancred's chamber, it was arranged that Miss Maxwell and her servant should go, for the present, to an hotel in Fleet street, close to the Temple, where she could be watched. Tancred, after due consideration, refused to believe her extraordinary story, and decided to take no step until he had communicated with Melchizedek. Neither of us could understand why Miss Maxwell should accuse herself of this crime, unless, as I surmised, it was because Ilma Celinski's idea was true and she was in love with Dallas. This being the case, all would be easily accounted for, seeing that the evidence against Dallas was so strong; and presuming him to be guilty of the crime, her love for him would be sufficient excuse for her accusing herself wrongfully in order to shield him.

Tancred, however, scouted this theory as ridiculous, though I, the author of it, thought it a very feasible one, but what his own ideas were on the subject, I was quite unable to learn, owing to the obstinate silence he preserved.

"I have made quite enough mistakes, major," he said, as I took my leave, "and I am not going to make any more by suspecting the wrong people. There is only one man who will find out the truth, and that is our friend Melchizedek."

"Who is still at Lippinton?"

"Yes, but when he finds Miss Maxwell has come up to town he'll follow her at once. In fact, I would not be surprised if he came up by to-night's train."

As a matter of fact, Tancred proved to be a true prophet, for the next morning, which was Sunday, just as I was finishing breakfast, somewhere about 10 o'clock, Melchizedek made his appearance in my room.

"Mornin', sir," he said, with a satisfied smile, "I'm back again, sir."

"When did you arrive?"

"By the night train, sir; but it was too late to look up either you or Mr. Tancred, so I waited till now. I'm just on my way to the Temple, sir, and thinking you'd like to hear how I've got on, I called in here, sir, to ask you to come with me."

"Have you been successful?"

"Yes, sir; I've found out everything."

"But how, Melchizedek, how?" I cried, quickly, putting on my coat, which Pointer brought to me. I may mention that I was not sitting in my shirt sleeves, but had on a smoking jacket.

"How, sir?" said Melchizedek, calmly, "why, sir, by playing a game of bluff."

"Wait a moment; Now, there, I'm ready; Pointer, a cab."

Pointer went off at once to get a hansom, and I followed slowly with Melchizedek.

"Who is guilty?"

Melchizedek smoothed his hat, put it on his head, and winked his eye in a most vulgar manner.

"I'll tell you that, sir, when I see Mr. Tancred."

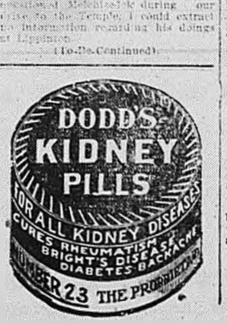
"What about Miss Maxwell?"

"Oh, she did her best, sir, but it was no go with him."

"What do you mean, Melchizedek?"

"I'll tell the story to both gents at once," replied this dreadful person, obstinately, and with this promise I was fain to be content, for though I questioned Melchizedek during our drive to the Temple, I could extract no information regarding his doings at Lippinton.

(To Be Continued.)



The Tests of a Bore.

Do you monopolize the conversation wherever you go with breathless accounts of your own affairs?

Do you live over some trip you have taken with a friend until those around you never want to visit the regions you discuss?

Do you tell pointless jokes?

Do you talk round and round a subject before you finally get up to the point you want to emphasize?

Do you interrupt another's conversation with "That reminds me——" or "By the way——"?

Do you insist on pointing out every place of interest which is interesting to you but not a stranger?

Do you talk mutual acquaintances and then ask your hearer's opinion upon them?

Do you chatter on for the sake of filling up a silence?

Do you take delight in explaining the why-wherefore and when of something in which your companion may take slight interest?

Do you fill up conversation with stories of people whom your audience does not know, never will know, nor has any desire to know?

Do you jump at every opportunity to trace a person's family connections and ancestry to the fourth generation?

Do you read the letters of the movies for the benefit of the entire theatre?

Do you annoy a concert by beating time to the music or humming with the singer?

Do you talk shop out of shop hours?

Do you laugh at your own jokes before any one else has a chance to emphasize it?

Do you say, "Oh, yes, I've heard that before," and take away the pleasure of another's story?—Irish World.

◆

THIN-BLOODED MEN AND WOMEN

Need the Rich, Red Blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Actually Make.

Thin-blooded people do not remain so from choice but from indifference, in some cases form despair. People who are pale, languid, with palpitation of the heart, some difficulty in breathing and a tendency to be easily tired are suffering from thin blood. They need only the resolution to take the right treatment and stick to it until cured, the remedy that can be relied upon is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. With every dose they make new blood, and new blood means health and strength. The red cheeks, good appetite, increased weight and strength that follow the use of these pills prove their great value to thin-blooded people. Here is an example: Mrs. J. McDonald, jun., Hay, Ont., says: "I honestly believe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life. Some years ago I had anaemia, and I did not realize the seriousness of the trouble I soon became a complete wreck. I got so weak I could hardly walk. I neither ate nor slept well, and could not go up stairs without stopping to rest. At times I had almost an unbearable pain in my back and would have to remain in bed. I suffered almost constantly from a dull headache and when sweeping if I would stoop to pick up anything I would get so dizzy that I would have to catch hold of something to keep from falling. At times my heart would beat so fast that I would have a smothering sensation. My eyes were sunken and my hands and limbs would be swollen in the mornings. I tried several kinds of medicine without benefit and my friends thought I would not recover. Then I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and before long could see and feel that they were helping me. I gladly continued the use of the pills until I was completely cured and I cannot say enough in their praise, and I strongly recommend them to all run down girls and women."

You can get these pills through any dealer in medicine, or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

◆

BIRDS LEAVE WAR ZONE.

Curious, Ominous Change On Europe's Battlefields.

There are queer changes in the bird life of Europe. The birds seem to be all upset. It is the awful racket of the war which frightens them? There are inexplicable facts on a large scale.

On the firing line it has become notorious that the birds in mass were habituated to trench war early in 1915. For two they fluttered nonchalantly in the "no-man's land between the hostile trenches." They chirped in blasted trees between shells.

The contradictions are extraordinary; and they began almost with the war. In the autumn of 1914, around Dijon, in Burgundy, far from the war, the regular passage of migrating birds became different than it had been from time immemorial. The immense flocks of migrators, wild geese, and ducks, thrushes, larks, finches, were visible less numerous than usual and none seem to stop more than a few days in all Burgundy. The diminution of the flocks and their evident hurry was more remarkable still in 1915; and in 1916, except for water fowl, which seemed to increase, the migrators practically disappeared.

Not a single flock of larks; and in an entire afternoon across the fields one could not scare up a dozen, solitary or in couples. Not a thrush in this land of vineyards, where, habitually, when the grapes are ripe, the children have to be mobilized to fight off the flocks of thrushes. In vintage of 1915 they came one by one; but last autumn Jenan Voguet, who is a character of the Cote d'Or, saw exactly three thrushes in his vines, where he had habitually shot them by the hundreds.

It is the same with the birds of prey. No more buzzards, no more sparrow hawks and few hawks. Of course, it may be argued that the birds of prey have quit the land because there are no little birds, nothing but mice, for them to prey on; but why, then, have the crows acted in the same manner—crows never attack a living bird. They eat anything, yet never touch mouse, rat, rabbit or man unless wounded or dead.

Why have they gone? Intelligent farmers, hunters, [illegible] men, even who have studied the matter on all sides, declare they do not know. It is a mystery. The peasants, who have a reason for everything, say it is the war. "It frightens the birds," they say. "It's natural."

But, wait!

Why should the war make birds quit a land so far from the war as Burgundy? Why have they not been seen flying high over the land, in habitual migration. There is no war in Holland, or in Norway, or in the Far North. It is a fact that in the zone of the armies, where the cannonade never ceases, the birds were not frightened away. For two years of war they remained as numerous as usual and seemed to pay no attention to the smashing and the carnage.

◆

Mrs. Gnaggs—You should remember, Mr. Gnaggs that I made you what you are. Mr. Gnaggs—Well I am doing my best to forgive you.

"Love laughs at locksmiths," quoted the Wise Guy. "Which proves that love isn't a serious matter, after all," snickered the Simple Mug.

Don't give yourself away. Charity begins at home.

Rubber Soled Canvas Footwear

Fleet Foot & Life-buoy Lines . . .

Summer comfort for little money. Drop in and see the range we are showing. Some real dressy ideas in ladies lines.

This week we clear the balance of our felt and straw hats. Your choice for 90c. Good shades and shapes. Sizes only 6 3-4, 6 7-8 and 7.

A real bargain in 10 splendid raincoats. Do not miss this chance.

Butter and Eggs Wanted

Falconer Bros.

Delayed Shipments

Just Arrived . . .

Now is the time to get goods that have been almost impossible to get. We have just got in delayed shipments, bought last fall at last last year's prices.

Cotton, Silk and Real Cashmere Hosiery

From 15c to 60c. To-day's values 25c to $1.00

Gloves in kid, silk and mercerized lisle, and chamoise lisle. Floor coverings, linoluems, and oilclothes. Get them quick, they are going fast. We cant replace them.

Bring your butter and eggs
And get the great big prices

D. GEDDES & CO.

Lawn Supplies

- Taylor-Forbes Lawn mower
- Rubber hose
- Hose nozzles
- Couplings & clamps
- Hose reels
- Garden shears
- Cultivators

Thomson's
Hardware Store

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

ATTRACTIVE TRIPS

To
Muskoka Lakes
Algonquin Park
Maganetawan River
Lake of Bays
Kawartha Lakes
Georgian Bay

Round-trip tourists tickets now on sale from stations in Ontario at very low fares, with liberal stop overs.

GET YOUR TICKET IN ADVANCE

J. S. Cameron, Agent, Port Elgin, Both telephones.

Ten million men registered as eligible for service the first day of the United States registration plan.

There were two changes of ministers in the conference of Methodists for this district, affecting Mildmay and Eden Grove. The next conference will be held in Guelph.

ELSINORE

The young people of Elsinore Presbyterian church has organized a young people's society, to meet every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Officers for first six months are: Pres., Mr. Herman Rowe; Vice Pres., Miss Ena Sporrel; Secy, Miss Nellie Forsythe; Treas. Miss Haldie Nelson.

Miss F. Eby spent a few days with friends in this vicinity.

A Handy Thing

The handiest thing in the world is a wrist watch, and especially so in the summer weather. You'll be interested in looking at them.

Let us show you one of our fine line of clocks

Rowlands
The Jeweller

TOWN TOPICS

School reports will appear next week.

Mr. and Mrs. Angus George were in Toronto last week.

Herb Ranney was in Milverton last week for a day or two.

Miss Gladys Stephenson is home from Toronto.

The W. C. T. U. county convention meets here next Wednesday.

Mrs. Stanley Eby, of Galt, is visiting Mrs. Hiram Ebe.

Mr. and Mrs. Kiltie are enjoying a holiday in Owen Sound.

Mr. and Mrs. Eaton spent Sunday in Tiverton.

Master Duncan Falconer has been very seriously ill the past few weeks, but is now improving.

Pte. Earl Hendry has recovered from his wounds and is again in the trenches.

The picture show on Monday night was well attended, and all report the battle pictures as very good.

Mr. O. Crawford, of Ripley, was in town last week, visiting Mr. R. C. Crawford.

Owen Sound has established the half-holiday for June, July and August, using Wednesday afternoons.

North Bruce Conservatives meet in Wiarton next Wendesday to select a candidate for the Ontario House.

June brides cannot go to the United States for the honeymoon, unless they marry a man over 40. There are some fine bachelors in this part who are dangerously near.

Miss Janet Wells of Fort William is visiting for a few days with Mrs. McTavish and with Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Lamont, Saugeen.

The 59th annual meeting of the Canadian Press Association is meeting in Toronto this week. Mr. E. R. Sayles, as chairman of the Weekly Section, is in attendance.

Mr. McKinnon, who has been visiting his daughter, Mrs. Begg, has returned to his home in Bruce. He is in his 90th year, and enjoys the best of health, and able to be around as actively as the best of us.

The first convention of the Bruce Tp. Sunday school association, was a great success. It was held at Underwood yesterday afternoon and evening, an extended report of which will appear next week.

Mr. Wm. Cassidy, who won half a bushel of alfalfa seed by a draw, at the Red Cross garden party in Saugeen, has instructed the secretary to sell the seed and use the money for the cause.

Mr. Will Falconer was taken to the Walkerton hospital on Friday, suffering from pneumonia. Latest reports are that he is quite ill, but holding up splendidly.

A prominent man, Milton Davis, died in Owen Sound last week. He was many years a councillor, and held many public positions there. He has relatives in Port Elgin, Mrs. Robert Chalmers being a cousin.

Some Port Elgin people we know should ponder over the following from the Flint (Mich.) Journal:—"After finding fault that there is no business life in their home towns many people send money away to other places to help produce business life somewhere else."

Dept. 2, of the public school, Miss Gilbert's pupils, took charge of the tea rooms Saturday and served lunch. The tea rooms are being patronized liberally, and the town and countryside are reminded that they can help in a good cause by having tea there each Saturday.

The marriage was celebrated in Toronto last week of Miss Morrow and Archibald W. Campbell. The groom is well-known here, being a nephew of Mrs. John Henderson. After a honeymoon spent in a trip to the west, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell will reside in Toronto.

A Gray County exchange announces that it will publish each week a full page advertisement of a Toronto departmental store, and goes on to say: "It is not our desire to advertise outside firms, but if our home merchants do not appreciate the home paper enough to give it the support that it merits and outside firms like our space well enough to buy it, we feel that it is good business to sell what the other fellow wants."

The wedding of a former Port Elgin young man took place on Saturday, June 2nd, at Orillia, when Dr. Harold I. Kinsey was married to Miss Helen Blackstone, daughter of Mr. H. T. Blackstone, proprietor of the Orillia Times. After a honeymoon at Algonquin park, at the Highland Inn, the young couple will take up residence in Toronto, where Dr. Kinsey has a medical practice. The sincerest congratulations are extended from Port Elgin people, where the groom is so well and favorably known for a joyous and prosperous wedded life to Dr. and Mrs. Kinsey.

WONDERFUL STUFF!
LIFT OUT YOUR CORNS

Apply a few drops then lift corns or calluses off with fingers—no pain.

No humbug! Any corn, whether hard, soft or between the toes, will loosen right up and lift out, without a particle of pain or soreness.

This drug is called freezone and is a compound of ether discovered by a Cincinnati man.

Ask at any drug store for a small bottle of freezone, which will cost but a trifle, but is sufficient to rid one's feet of every corn or callus.

Put a few drops directly upon any tender, aching corn or callus. Instantly the soreness disappears and shortly the corn or callus will loosen and can be lifted off with the fingers.

This drug freezone doesn't eat out the corns or calluses but shrivels them without even irritating the surrounding skin.

Just think! No pain at all; no soreness or smarting when applying it or afterwards. If your druggist don't have freezone have him order it for you.

Summer Millinery

Straw hats, Crepe hats, Also Sport hats in pique corduroy and ratine.

Also the latest styles and shades

MISS M. BAKER
Arlington Block

Mrs. T. J. Smith is visiting in Galt.

Rev. Mr. Hallman is attending U. B. conference at Stevensville.

The contract advertised last week by Saugeen council at Philips' bridge was let to Dan Campbell at $183.

Mrs. Kalbfleisch, of Calgary, is visiting friends here, and all are glad to see here.

All ladies interested in Bruce County hospital are invited to attend a meeting at Mrs. Gilbert's on Saturday at 2.30 p.m.

A wedding of interest to many friends in this district was celebrated on Friday at the bride's home, when Rev. Douglas McCulloch, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McCulloch, of North Bruce, was married to Edith Irene Watson, daughter of William Watson, of Severn Bridge. After a honeymoon at Niagara, Mr. and Mrs. McCulloch will take up residence at Appin, where the groom lately assumed the pastorate of the Presbyterian church there. Many friends will join in congratulations.

There was another fine meeting of the Dominion Day committee Monday night. Reports from the Relay race committee, the track committee, and the auto parade committee were received. The Kiltie band has been engaged. Everything looks fair for a big day. The price for the afternoon admission is 35 cents and 15 cents for children. The evening is 25 cents and 15 cents. Next Monday night the tenders for bill posting will be opened. The meetings open at 7.30, and business is transacted promptly in order that the men may attend to other engagements. The committee urge all citizens to assist. The profits go to Red Cross, and the officers are very anxious to have a surplus this year.

UNDERWOOD NEWS

Get your gasoline at The Hardware.

Save wood and coal, use an oil stove. We have some coal oil stoves which will save the women work, and save money too. Thede & Brill.

Rev. Holtzman, 12th Bruce, conducted the service in the Methodist church on Sunday. The pastor, Rev. Hawke is attending conference at London.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Collins, visited friends in Bervie on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Inkster's baby, who has been ill with pneumonia, is slowly improving.

Messrs. J. Keppen, Wm. Brown, D. McNaughton and R. A. Mackay were the delegates from here to the Liberal convention at Tara.

The Ladies Aid of the Presbyterian church meet this week at a special meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jno. A. McLean.

Mrs. Jno. Schmidt is very ill at present. Her son, Mr. George Schmidt of Moncton was home to see her last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Cottrill and family of Paisley visited in the neighborhood on Sunday.

BURGOYNE AND DISTRICT

Burgoyne beef ring No. 1 started the season's business. Mr. S. Smith has charge.

A. Underwood and wife of Toronto, are holidaying here.

R. Crawford is enlarging his barn. Jno Grieve is the contractor.

James McLean of Toronto, is visiting here. All are glad to see him looking so well.

Many farmers report losses of mares during foaling.

Autos are more common among farmers here now than buggies were forty years ago. No fewer than a dozen can be counted in this circle.

Garden parties are all the go now. A full meal for 25c is big value for the eater.

Rev. Thomson, of Toronto, preached here Sunday. Rev. Cameron of New York, preaches next Sunday.

NORTH BRUCE

Mr. and Mrs. Allan McKinnon and Mr. Alex McDonald are delegates to the Baptist Association being held in Durham this week.

Mrs. (Dr.) Airth of Chatsworth, with Leslie, Elsie and Miss Young, visited at Mr. W. Airth's and H. D. McCulloch's on Sunday.

Mr. O. Nicholson is attending Annual Conference as delegate from the U. B. church. The conference will be held at Stevensville from the 14th, to 18th.

Miss Mamie Bell, who is in the Walkerton hospital, is improving nicely after an operation for appendicitis.

Mrs. Thorburn and Lindsay are able to be around again after an attack of scarlet fever.

One of Wm. Robinson's young cattle was killed by lightning last week. The loss is partly covered by insurance.

Glamis

Messrs. D. C. and Finnie McKinnon have purchased Ford cars from Irwin Patterson.

The I. O. O. F. order purpose attending Divine services in the Baptist church here on Sunday morning.

Mr. Charles McKinnon has gone on an extended visit to Cape Breton and the Maritime Provinces.

Messrs. Joseph Wrightson and James McKinnon have finished their contract on Roman Catholic church.

Extraordinary Values In Men's and Boys' New Suits

The very best production of Canada's foremost clothes designers and makers are now shown here. Our clothing is known as the finest and best in town and sold here for less money than at any other store.

Men's fine blue serge suits at
$15, 16.50, 18, 20, 22.50 and $25

Men's tweed and worsted suits
$12, 13, 15, 18, 20 and $25

New Shoes

Men's and boys positively the best values on earth. Shoes are one of our hobbies and we are still offering some lines at prices away below present manufacturer's prices.

Headquarters for
Hats, Caps, and Neckwear
and everything that man or boy wears.

Come and see the new goods. It will do you good to see them. It will do us good to show them to you. COME.

F. R. BARBER
MEN'S AND BOYS' COMPLETE OUTFITTERS

Wallpaper, Wallpaper

Wallpaper at Pattison's is selling as Cheap as ever. Over 500 lines to choose from. We carry the largest and best stock in Bruce county. Call in and inspect our goods and be convinced. You can save money, by buying wall paper at Pattison's. No trouble to show goods.

All papers trimmed free of charge

Eggs taken in exchange for Wall paper . . .

Electric Vacuum Cleaner For Rent

J. W. Pattison
Furniture Dealer and Undertaker

Purity! Purity! Purity!

The one dominating note that runs all through the making of Sunlight Soap is Purity. The $5,000 Guarantee you get with every single bar is not a mere advertisement. It marks a standard set for the buyers who select the choice Sunlight Soap materials—for the soap boiler—for the expert chemists—for the girls, even, who wrap and pack Sunlight.

All are mindful of the Guarantee—it is a source of gratification to all the Sunlight workers.

Sunlight

Plan to Spend Dominion Day in Port Elgin

The Port Elgin Times.

47th YEAR—NO. 25 PORT ELGIN, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1917 $1.50 PER YEAR $2.00 PER YEAR TO UNITED STATES

COMING EVENTS

10c. per line
No notice less than 25c

SPECIAL—Meeting of Red Cross on Wednesday at 8 o'clock in Library.

GARDEN PARTY—Plan for the big garden party by the Burgoyne Patriotic society, on Thursday June 28th. Good program of speeches, songs and music. Admission 25 and 15 cents. This is held to assist the cause of the soldiers at the front. All attend. Kincardine Pipe Band will furnish music.

WAIT FOR IT—The Bazaar by the Ladies Aid of the Underwood Methodist church which will be held afternoon and evening on Thursday June 21st. All are invited, from town and country to come to the Methodist church at Underwood on above date. A good time is promised. Don't miss it.

GARDEN PARTY under auspices of Willing Workers of Methodist church, 12th Bruce. July 5. at George Brooks. North Bruce.

SHOWER—The ladies of Port Elgin will give a shower of towels, bed and table linen, money, groceries, etc., for the Bruce County hospital in the public library on Friday and Saturday afternoons. Let all help in this worthy cause.

Teacher Wanted

Teacher wanted S. S. No. 4 Saugeen. Salary $600. State Experience. School within three miles of Port Elgin. Apply D. A. Campbell Sec'y, Port Elgin, Box 55. 25-2 tc.

Tenders for Painting

Tenders will be received by the undersigned, up to July 5th., for painting the walls and ceiling, and oiling the woodwork in the school house, S. S. No. 14, Bruce.

Geo. Luttrell, Port Elgin, R. R. 3. 25 2 tc.

Tenders Will Be Received

By the under signed for the construction of a concrete spillway, pier and wing walls at its Southampton dam, on and up to this 25th day of June, instant. Plans and specifications may be seen at the Company's office, Southampton. Dated 16 June 1917.

The Saugeen Electric Light & Power Co. Ltd. 25-2-tc.

CONDENSED ADVERTISING

STABLE FOR SALE—A stable 16x18 in size. If not good enough it will do for a woodhouse. Wm. Ribey, Underwood. 25 1tp.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—Good frame house with all the modern conveniences, good fruit bearing trees. A piano also for sale. Apply at The Times office.

MOTORCYCLE FOR SALE—Indian, single cylinder motorcycle in perfect running condition. Will sell for $100. Arthur Abbs, Tiverton R. R. 3. 25 2 tp.

HELP WANTED—A few good boys and girls can secure employment during the summer vacation by applying at the Brush works 25 2tc

WOOL WANTED—We are ready to pay the highest price for wool. We will canvass the country. Have it ready for us. B. Zelkind, Port Elgin.

SOCIETIES

PORT ELGIN LODGE No. 429 G.R.C., A.F. & A.M. Regular communications in the Masonic Hall, Thursday on or before full moon, at 8 p.m. Visiting brethren cordially welcomed. George Chapman, W. M.; Gus Smith, Sec'y.

DENOVO LODGE No. 179, I.O.O.F., of Ontario, meets at 8 o'clock, p.m., every Monday in their hall in the Commercial Block. Art Harrison, N G. T. Rankin, Rec. Sec.; D. Geddes, Fin. Sec.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

J. A. CHAPMAN, Official Issuer of marriage licenses, Port Elgin, Ont. Office in Muir Block.

R. C. CRAWFORD, Official Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Office at Drug Store, Port Elgin

UPRIGHT PIANO FOR SALE

Near Port Elgin. Will make price at a reduction and terms to suit. Address

LOUIS BLOCH,
Owen Sound, Ont.
29-ltc

WOMEN WAR WORKERS

Young women can render the country real service by preparing to take positions in business offices and banks and relieve some men for war service.

Fifty thousand men will be called up very soon under the Militia Act for home defense—who will take their places in the Business offices and banks? Young women should prepare now at

NORTHERN Business College

Owen Sound, Ontario
SPRING TERM OPENS APRIL 10TH
Circulars Free.
C. A. FLEMING, F. C. A., Principal

Dunblane Patriotic Picnic

The Dunblane patriotic league held a picnic on Thursday afternoon June 14th on Campbell's flats, Sturton's bridge and was well attended, despite the unfavorable weather. Showers threatened at noon but by 3 o'clock the sun came out and shone on the beautiful grounds by the river side and soon dispensed with the society's fears of a small attendance. When strolling through the grounds one could notice a somewhat excited crowd hovering around, what on investigation proved to be a fish pond, where eager fishermen landed some unusual species of fish.

On arrival of Mr John Rowland of Walkerton, Reeve Christie, acting as chairman, called the crowd to order and the program commenced, opening by a selection from the Dunblane orchestra which rendered some excellent music during the afternoon, followed by splendid addresses by Dr. McDougall, Mr. John Rowland, and Ex-Warden McCannel. Others taking part in the program were Miss Alma Fraser, J. D. Lyness, Jessie Bailey, Hazel Kaufman, Muriel Reany, and the Pierson family. The National Anthem was then sung and the crowd found its way to the well-laden tables, and did justice to the good things provided for them. At the conclusion Mr. Rowlands and Mr. Alex McCannel drew the tickets for the pig and pup, donated by Mr. Robert McKechnie and Mr. Duncan Campbell. Miriam Campbell was the lucky winner of the pig and Murray Chappel the pup. The proceeds, admission, booth, fish pond, pig, pup and all amounted to $185.

PERSONAL

Mrs. Wyant was in Sutton last week.

Morris Hendry was home from Harriston over Sunday.

Mr. Walden Thomson, of Owen Sound, was in town on Monday.

Mrs. J. A. Chapman has returned from spending a month in Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Eby of Toronto, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. G. Eby.

Dr. and Mrs. Chambers were in Toronto last week.

Miss Margaret McLeod, of the Soo, is visiting Miss Reta Bell.

Mr. B. Hilker was in Guelph over Sunday.

Miss M. Crawford of Toronto, is visiting her brother, Robert in Arran Tp.

Mrs. G. McLaren has returned from Toronto.

Miss Duncan and Miss MacDonald leave this week for their homes.

Mr. W. Falconer is improving rapidly.

Clarence Upshall, who has been ill, is recovering.

Mr. and Mrs. H. D. McLaren, have returned home.

Mr. D. McLaren, of Chicago, was in town for a day on his way to Ottawa.

Stanley Hessenauer was home over Sunday.

Miss F. Christian is home for a holiday.

Mr. and Mrs. Drummond, of Toronto, are visiting at James Struthers'.

Mr. Harry Koebke motored to Hepworth on Wednesday.

Mrs. Sees returned to Sault Ste. Marie with Mrs. W. S. Edwards.

Miss Florence Bell of Sault Ste. Marie spent a few days at Mr. Ronald Bell's.

Mr. and Mrs. Newton McLean of Toronto are spending a few days at Mr. D. McLean's.

Mrs. P. Barrett and little daughter of St. Mary's, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. D. McLean.

Mr. Cyril Currier and family have settled at Ottawa, where they have purchased a residence.

Mrs. Roy Walker sang a very acceptable solo in the Presbyterian church on Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Hooper of Tara, were guests of Mrs John McCallum, on Sunday.

Mrs. Angus McKay and Florence, of Tiverton, were visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Keokey.

Miss Annie Kelly who has been for the past year at Pipestone Man., has returned to her home at North Bruce.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Fisher were in Kitchener last week attending the wedding of Mr. D. Krauth, a former Port Elgin young man.

Port Elgin ladies are arranging for a shower of bedding, towels, linens, money, etc. for Bruce county hospital, at the library Friday afternoon.

President McFarlane, of Montreal, and Div Superintendant Dunstone, of Bell Telephone System, visited the local central this week

The marriage takes place to-morrow of Miss Jessie Pearl Mackay, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alex MacKay formerly of Underwood, to Wm. Howard MacDuff, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McDuff of Port Elgin. Miss Eva MacDuff will attend the wedding.

WOOL WANTED

10,000 pounds wanted. Highest market price will be paid Cash or trade
50 to 55c for unwashed wool, 60 to 65 cents for washed wool
Bring your wool to the old reliable wool dealer
F. R. Barber

LIEUTENANT ROSS

There sailed from New York last week a party of nurses for France, among whom is included, Miss Ross, a sister of Mrs. Dan. Currie, Saugeen township.

Miss Ross has the rank of lieutenant. She is a specially qualified young woman, and has been occupying important positions in New York hospitals the past ten years.

Death of James Warren

The death of James Warren, in his 80th year, at Walkerton, on Friday, June 8th, removes a man who has occupied a prominent position in Bruce County for over forty years. Mr. Warren was born in Esquesing Township, County of Halton. For some years he taught school and later completed his course as a Dominion Land Surveyor, which he followed successfully for many years. He was a man of wonderful strength and physique and during his surveying career did work in the northwest from Winnipeg to the Rockies. He worked near Winnipeg when it was known as Fort Garry. He was a man who was the soul of honor and in all his dealings was noted for his integrity. He was a consistent christian and won the respect of all with whom he came in contract. He was a Liberal in politics.

160th Batt'n's New O. C.

Lieut. Col. Sutherland

(Reproduced by courtesy of Woodstock Sentinel-Review)

Col. Sutherland is of Scotch-Canadian ancestry having been born in Zorra about 40 years ago. He graduated in medicine at the University of Toronto in 1905, and before the war practised in the village of Norwich. This will mean Col. Sutherland's third trip to France. He was with the first Battalion, first Canadian Contingent, and after being wounded at Ypres returned home. He went a second time to France and was again wounded. A few months ago having recovered from his injuries, he left his home in Norwich for England, only a few of his most intimate friends being aware of his departure.

Mrs. W. J. Barrett is visiting in Toronto.

W. Robinson of Bruce Tp. was in Walkerton Saturday.

Mr. L. H. Wismer attended the Mennonite camp meeting at Elmwood on Sunday.

Mr Arch McDonald passed away Tuesday after a brief illness, in his 78th year An obituary will appear next week

Mr. Stevens is having a number of improvements placed in his summer home at the lake, also a clay tennis court is being constructed.

A coroner's jury at Walkerton found that Mrs. Welsh, of that place, had died from a criminal operation performed by some unknown person.

Miss Jennie George of near Port Elgin, was operated on by Dr. Hall in the Bruce County Hospital on Saturday afternoon for abdominal trouble.—Walkerton Herald.

DROP IN AT
FALCONER BROTHERS
And see the new range in
Women's Misses and Children's white canvas shoes and slippers
VERY REASONABLY PRICED

Proclamation

A proclamation has been issued by the Lieut. Governor of Ontario calling on all citizens to set aside Sunday, July 1st, as a day of solemn and religious recognition by our people of the benefits and blessings that have been vouchsafed to us by Providence as a Dominion, and all churches and Sunday schools and associations are urged to fittingly commemorate the occasion.

It is also further proclaimed that Monday, July 2nd, is a day to be set aside for the purpose of public and patriotic organizations to fittingly celebrate the day

Displays of flags are also desired at the home and business places.

It is to be hoped that all people in this district will use every effort to make suitable religious devotions on Sunday, and suitable observance of the day on Monday.

TOWN TOPICS

Entrance exams begin to day.

Large quantities of wool are being brought to local dealers. It brings a good price this year.

Pte. Stanley Morton is in Dundee Scotland, hospital, with an attack of trench fever.

Patriotic money will be paid at The Times office on Saturday June 23, at 2.30 p. m.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. MacDuff and Mrs. Smeaton attended the funeral of Miss Mary McNeil at Tiverton Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Krauth were in Kitchener last week attending the wedding of his brother.

Mr. Gib. McLaren attended a meeting of the Provincial coal dealers at Toronto last week.

Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Walker of Newmarket, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wyant.

Auctioneer Cavin conducted a sale at Southampton on Friday last for Mr. James [illegible] Cows sold for $70 and $92, implements also went high.

Sergt. Jack MacDuff is holidaying in England and has seen a number of the 160th boys. Jack has had about two years of fighting and has not lost a day. He is entitled to a holiday.

Mr. A. F George was in Guelph for a couple of days. Mrs. George is not well, and is at Guelph hospital for treatment.

While wheeling on Thursday Roy Wankel and Walter Miller collided and were thrown into the ditch. Roy was knocked unconscious and had to be driven home in a car. Walter escaped with a slight shaking up.

Wiarton Liberals held a big meeting on Monday night, passing resolutions favoring conscription of wealth and men. Mr. J. J. Hunter and James Malcolm, of Kincardine, were the speakers, also Mr. Campbell of Hepworth.

There were a lot of delegates at the Tara convention who wanted Warden D. J. Izzard to stand for the nomination but Mr. Izzard thought enough were in the field. His retiring speech was loyalty to the man who got the convention.—Kincardine Reporter.

Sugar is certainly a big price when a hundred weight brings $50. This was the sum realized for the bag that J. H. Wallace donated to the Red Cross.—Ravenswood correspondence of The Forest Free Press.

The dog poisoner has let up in his operations the past few days. A citizen reported to The Times that a biscuit had been found on the cricket grounds covered with strychnine. This was no doubt laid out for dogs, but we shudder to think what would have happened had an innocent child picked up the biscuit and eaten it. The dog poisoner is going so far as to jeopardize human life.

The first of July celebration promises to be probably the largest in our history, providing, of course, the weather man favors us. The attendance at the meetings has been very good. The business men of the town are showing more interest than ever, and as the profits are for Red Cross they are offering to assist in any capacity in order to see that the program of the day is well carried out.

The ladies of the Red Cross will have all the privileges of the grounds on Dominion Day to serve lunches and sell anything they desire. It is understood they will have their rooms up town also. Now the women need the assistance of everybody, and it is to be hoped that everyone who possibly can, will set aside this day for Red Cross work. With five or six thousand people visiting here on Dominion Day there will be opportunity to do the biggest day's work for the Red Cross the ladies have had. Mrs. Barber, the president, appeals to every woman to sacrifice for this special effort, as such a large opportunity does not come often.

FRUIT!

Falconer Bros. Weekly Fruit Special

The last Sunkist California oranges of the season clear this month.
5 cases again at 30c a doz.
Choice Bananas
Fancy Lemons
West India Grape Fruit

Our own Strawberries shortly

Falconer Bros.

Killed at Vimy Ridge

Pte. George Muir, who has been officially reported killed in action on April 10th., was the second son of John and the late Mrs. Muir, formerly of Con. 2 Saugeen.

He was born at Piano, Ill., 27 years ago. Previous to the war he was engaged in farming at Tyner, Sask. He enlisted in June, 1916, and went overseas in November, of the same year. There are no particulars as yet, only a letter from a comrade, who saw him fall, presumably at Vimy Ridge. Pte. Muir is survived by his father, who is now at Sidney, Montana; two sisters, Mrs. Wood, of Miami, Man., and Mrs. Malc McArthur, of Paisley; and two brothers, Arthur in Sask and Albert in England with the 176th. battalion, also his grandmother, Mrs. Wm. Muir, and two uncles, Messrs. Wm. and Neil Muir, Con. 2, Saugeen.

W. C. T. U. Delegates Meeting Here To-Day

The delegates to the county convention of the W. C. T. U. are meeting in the Methodist church to-day and Thursday. All are welcome to the sessions. Following is the program:

WEDNESDAY

9.00—Meeting of Executive
9.30—Thankoffering Service, Mrs. Ashcroft, County president.
10.00—Opening of Session.
Minutes of Executive meeting.
Appointment of resolution and plan of Work Committee.
Introduction of pages.
10.30—Reports.
Evangelistic—Miss M. Smith, Walkerton.
Proportionate Giving—Mrs. Butchart, Lion's Head.
Lumbermen—Miss Smellie, Chesley.
Franchise and law enforcement—Mrs. Halliday, Chesley.
Parlor Meetings—Mrs. (Rev.) Ferguson, Southampton.
Hymn—
Scientific Temperance—Mrs. Stauffer, Walkerton.
Moral Education and Mother's Meetings—Mrs. Melton, Wiarton.
Railways—Mrs. E. Eidt, Port Elgin.
Fairs—Mrs. Wismer, Port Elgin.
11.55—Noontide Prayer.
1.30—Devotional—Mrs. (Rev.) Williamson, Chesley.
2.00—Opening of Session.
Minutes of morning session.
Reports.
Unfermented Wine—Mrs. J. Chapman, Wiarton.
Temperance in Sunday Schools—Mrs. (Dr.) Philps, Port Elgin.
Flower Mission—Mrs. George Grant, Paisley.
Solo—Miss Ebert, Port Elgin.
3.00—Greetings from Sister Societies.
Address of Welcome—Mrs. Saley, Port Elgin.
Reply—Mrs. Watt, Wiarton.
Collection.
4.30—School of Methods—Mrs. McKee.
8.00—Public Meeting, chairman Rev. Dr. Scanlan
Music, Union choir
Address, by Chairman
Music, Girls' chorus
Address of welcome, Ministerial Association, Rev. Mr. Buckberrough,
Reply Mrs. Ashcroft.
Solo, Miss Smellie
Collection
Chorus by boys
Address Mrs. McKee, subject "The Responsibility of the Ballot,"
Duett, Mrs Walker and Miss Ewald
New members
Music by choir
Benediction

THURSDAY

9.00—Meetings of Committees,
9.30—Consecration Service—Mrs. McKee, Barrie.
10.00—Opening of Session and Minutes.
Report of Corr. Secy., Mrs. Chapman, Wiarton.
Report of Treasurer, Mrs. Moore, of Teeswater. Roll Call Election of Officers
11.55—Noontide prayer.
Announcements.
1.30—Meeting of Executive.
2.00—Devotional—Mrs. (Rev.) Ferguson, Southampton.
2.30—Opening of Session and minutes.
Report of Resolution Committee.
Solo—Miss Francis Hanbidge.
Report of Plan of Work.
Collection.
Unfinished business.
Appointment of delegate to Provincial Convention.
Minutes
Closing exercises.

LITTLE LOCALS

Hogs dropped to $16 per cwt this week

Saturday June 23rd is the last day of service for July 5th Division Court.

Mrs. E. A. Piper and children, of Alpena, Michigan, are visiting a few days at Mr. J H McIntosh's.

Mr Irving McVittie has sold his farm to Mr. C. Nicholson. He is moving this week to a farm he has purchased near Southampton.

Mr. E. R. Sayles was again called to Brantford on Tuesday on account of the serious illness of his mother, who is not expected to recover.

DIED—At Toronto Sick Children's hospital, on Sunday June 17th, Woodrow Walker, aged 3 years, son of Capt and Mrs Angus Munro, Southampton.

The Dominion Day committee met on Monday night. There was a good attendance and business despatched in quick order. Three tenders were received for bill posting. Wm. McCullough received the contract at $22.50. The committee meets on Monday night All members should attend promptly

Saugeen Sunday School Convention

The first convention of the Saugeen Township Sunday School Association was held in the Presbyterian church on Wednesday Jan. 13th when a good crowd and others listened with interest to the instructive address given by Rev. D. H. Wing of Toronto, Superintendent of Rural Associations on the Blocking out and presenting the lesson. A good discussion on the subject was afterwards dealt with Rev. Mr. Prudham of Wiarton, also addressed the gathering.

In the evening despite the downfall of rain a good attendance turned out, when Rev. Mr. Wing gave an address on "The Sunday School a big business" and set forth the great work that is before us in winning the member of our Sunday School to the knowledge of the gospel. Rev. Mr. Prudham gave an address on the Teachers candle stick. The choir consisting of the Methodist and Presbyterian Sunday school children gave a chorus also the Misses Hildebrand a duet.

The officers elected for ensuing year are:

President—W. A. Mitchell, Port Elgin
Vice President—M. Poole, Southampton.
Secretary Treasurer—E. R. Sayles, Port Elgin.
Supt. of the Elementary Division—Mrs Busby, Port Elgin.
Supt. Secondary Division—Mr. Arch Bell, Saugeen.
Supt. Adult Division—Mr. J. J. George, Port Elgin.
Supt. Teacher training—Rev. D. O. Soule, Southampton.
Supt. Home Department—Mr. J. B. Muir, Saugeen.
Supt. Missionary Division—Mrs. C. W. Conway, Southampton.
Supt. Temperance—Mrs. J. N. Vandyke.

Choice Beef

We have in our stables seven of the finest stall fed cattle. This will be the kind of sweet, juicy meat you will get if you order from Eaton. We also have cold meats, and other dainties in the meat line.

Barber is paying 50c to 55c for unwashed wool, 60 to 65c for washed wool.

STRAYED—Came to the premises of Gus Smith, Port Elgin, on Friday, June 15th, a collie dog. Owner may have same by paying for this ad

BUYERS' GUIDE

RATES—Contracts for [illegible] lines or over in a year 3c a line; regular weekly users of liners, 5c per line; casual users of liners, 10c per line. Use Black type, count two lines for one.

McMurray's for pure ice cream.

Oats for sale. North End Store.

Cash for eggs. North End Store.

Fleet Foot shoes at F. R. Barber's.

Some seed corn still on hand. North End Store.

The new straw hats are being shown at F. R. Barber's.

Fresh oranges, and lemons always on hand. North End Store.

If you want a pint of good cream try McMurray's.

Another shipment of feed wheat. North End Store.

McMurray keeps good milk for sale.

Boys wool and cotton Jersies at South End.

Dyola Dyers in Black, Navy and all scarce colors, now in stock. South End.

Chick feed—5c lb. the right kind. North End Store.

Bull Dog overalls and smocks, for good wear. North End Store.

A nourishing food is Gong soup. 5c. at Eaton's.

Fleet foot running shoes, all sizes, white, tan, navy. North End store.

Men's Balbriggan and Merino underwear at the South End.

Reliable work shirts and heavy shoes priced away below present market prices now being offered at F. R. Barber's.

Neilson's chocolates—once used always used—you get them at Koebke's

Try Koebke for your next grocery or fruit order

William's shoes, solid leather goods at lowest prices, at South End.

Koebke sells Neilson's soldier chocolate. Send a bar to your soldier boy at the front

Just arrived, a splendid assortment of Misses and children's wash dresses, Prices 75c to $1.75 each. North End Store.

Red Cross supplies. Special prices in grey Scotch fingering yarn. South End.

Worth while savings—Every thrifty individual will consider these savings worth while, when he sees the extra values we are offering in men's and boy's suits, raincoats, summer underwear, shirts and fine and heavy shoes. F. R. Barber.

PHONOGRAPHS!

How nice it is to have music in your home. If you would like one just drop me a line. Very easy terms, from $21.00 up.

Louis Bloch's Music Store
Owen Sound

GINGER CAKES.

Two Recipes of Cakes Good for Luncheon or Tea.

To make white ginger wafers, rub a half pound of butter into a pound of flour, add half a pound of sugar, one teaspoonful of baking powder, add an ounce of ground ginger. Make into a stiff dough with half a pint of milk, roll out thinly and cut into shapes.

This mixture can be flavored in various ways.

Instead of the ginger, use a few drops of essence of pineapple or ratafia, a teaspoonful of mixed spice, or the grated rind of a lemon; or use a quarter-pound less of flour and add that weight of cocoanut, ground almonds or chocolate, or a mixture of the three is very good, and this cut into pretty shapes makes delicious "little pastries."

Ginger fingers go well with stewed pears or apple dishes. Beat three ounces of butter to a cream, add a saltspoonful of mixed spice, and the same of ground ginger, thoroughly mix in two ounces of treacle and two ounces of brown sugar, add a quarter pound of fine flour and an ounce of rice flour, one teaspoonful of cocoanut and a teaspoonful of baking powder. Bake 25 minutes in a shallow tin, and when cold cut in fingers.

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

SPECIALISTS

Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin, Kidney, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases.

Call or send history for free advice. Medicine furnished in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Consultation Free

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

25 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

Please Mention This Paper.

BELGIUM RELIEF

To the Editor

Dear Sir,—In view of the recent statement issued by Mr. Hoover, chairman of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, which points out the impossibility at present of obtaining the necessary shipping tonnage to forward to Belgium the food supplies in the same quantities as in the past, and also draws attention to the fact that the United States Government have made arrangements to loan to the Belgian Government the sum of $45,000,000—payable to the Commission for Relief in Belgium in six monthly instalments—which sum will cover the cost of such food supplies as can be shipped in that time by the limited number of ships available to the commission—the central executive committee of the Belgian Relief Fund in Canada finds it unnecessary for the present to make appeal to the generously disposed people of Canada on the plea of the urgency of support in order to stave off starvation.

The needs of Belgium continue, however, as pressing as in the past, and the situation may be considered as being even more pitiable as, through the forced decrease in imports, Belgium will be compelled to fall back on her lost native resources, already so denuded. In order to maintain that so limited ration that has been doled out in the past it will be necessary to encroach upon the country's stock of milk cattle, which has been reserved to maintain a supply of fresh milk for the children.

In the hope, however, that the recent swiftly developed shortage in the world's shipping—the cause of this new departure of the relief work—may not permanently endure; in the hope that the necessary funds may be available should any emergency or special occasion arise, and in view of the fact that in any event relief in many forms will be required after the war, the committee hope that all generous supporters of the fund in the past and all those who have pledged themselves for future payments will continue to support the fund, and thus continue to show their sympathy with the people who gave their all for the cause of humanity.

All such donations received after the 15th of June will be disposed of to the best advantage of this stricken people, according to the wish that may be expressed by any donor or according to the actual or more pressing needs of any of the already organized channels of relief work, such as:

"Help to the children removed from Belgium front."

"Queen's fund for the wounded soldiers."

"Home for the Belgian soldiers."

"Relief of Belgian prisoners in Germany."

"Anglo-Belgian committee of the Belgian Red Cross."

"Relief of Belgian children suffering from tuberculosis and rickets."

"Belgian orphan fund."

"Belgian national relief fund for war orphans, etc."

All donations received prior to the 15th of June will be held at the disposal of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, for the purchase in Canada of Canadian produce, according to our previous pledges.

The central executive committee will issue in the immediate future a report covering the whole of their operations up to the 15th of June.

Thanking you for publishing the above, we remain.

Yours truly,

A. De Jardin,
Hon. Secretary Treasurer.
Montreal, Canada, June 2, 1917.

For Pimply Faces Try Cuticura Soap and Ointment

Samples Free by Post

A simple, easy, speedy treatment. Smear the pimples with Cuticura Ointment, wash off in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water and continue bathing for some minutes. Use night and morning.

For pimples, redness, roughness, itching and irritation, dandruff, itching scalp and falling hair, red, rough hands and baby rashes, these fragrant emollients are wonderful as well as ideal for the toilet.

For free sample each address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. N, Boston, U. S. A." Sold by dealers throughout the world.

HAIR GOODS

—FOR—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

Mailed at lowest possible prices consistent with high-grade work.

Our Natural Wavy 3-Strand Switches at $3.00, $4.00 and $5.00 in all shades are leaders with us. Just send us your sample, or write for anything in our line.

GENTLEMEN'S TOUPEES at $25.00 and $35.00 that defy detection when worn.

MINTZ'S HAIR GOODS EMPORIUM

62 KING ST. W. HAMILTON, ONT.

(Formerly Mdme. I. Mintz).

A Floral Peerage.

In a railway carriage in England two men were talking rather loudly:

"Lord French is rather sick," one of them observed.

"Yes," said the other, "so is the Marchioness of Powys, but the Duchess of Cleveland is getting on famously. The Earl of Rosebery seems to be dwindling away. I can't make it out."

When they left the carriage a passenger remarked to a friend that these two fellows seemed anxious to impress the company with the fact that they were acquainted with every one in Burke's Peerage."

"Peerage be blowed," he said, rudely, "they were talking about dahlias." —Pittsburgh Chronicle.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

GET RID OF RATS.

Costly and Dangerous, They May Be Driven Out

Many a seemingly unexplainable illness in our homes may oftentimes be traced to the presence of rats. These little animals travel everywhere, and in their journeyings go in and out among filth and where disease prevails. They thus become carriers and disseminators of disease and pestilence.

The only wild animal that lives under the same roof with man is the rat, says Literary Digest. We pay for his keep, although we are not on friendly terms with him. In return, he plagues us in many ways; he steals our food, and, above all, is active in the spread of disease. The annual rat bill of the United States for food alone is estimated by Mary Hudderidge, writing in the Forecast, at $160,000,000.

The rat not only disseminates bubonic plague, but carries tapeworms, trichinae flukes, round worms and other parasites, besides being suspected as an active agent in communicating leprosy and infantile paralysis. It can gnaw through any common building material except stone, hard brick, cement, glass and iron. It destroys whole fields of grain, climbs trees to steal fruit, eats both fowls and their eggs and destroys game. It steals costly furs and laces for its nests when it can get them. Much of our annual loss by fire is due to the rat, and he also starts floods by burrowing into dams and levees. He is a great traveler and fond of living on shipboard, though, fortunately, he journeys little by rail. Finally, his fecundity is prodigious, the fond mother presenting him with numerous additions to the family circle sometimes as frequently as once a month.

"The modern way of attacking the rat, this writer continues, "is to build it out." The rat-proofing of buildings is described as "a cheap form of insurance against fire and pestilence." Miss Hudderidge continues:

"When rats get into rat-proof buildings we have to resort to traps and poison to get them out, the former being the least objectionable. In the use of traps it must be borne in mind that the rat is cautious and will not enter strange-looking contrivances in search of food if plenty of other nourishment is available. The trap should be strong enough so that the rat can not force its head between the wires and escape, and should be dipped in boiling water or cooked before being set to kill the human smell or that of rats previously caught. It should not be placed in an open space, but along the wall or in a narrow runway, for the rat's vision is somewhat defective in the daytime, and depending on its whiskers as a guide it has to keep close to some wall or other boundary. Such makes an excellent bait but as [illegible] different from the animal's customary diet is likely to attract it. Poisoning should not be resorted to in dwellings, and some of the most efficient poisons are so dangerous that they should be used only by experts.

"Dogs, cats, weasels and ferrets are all useful, but the ordinary house-cat is too well fed to care for such diet, and if not inured to the hard things of life is not equal to a combat with a full-grown brown rat. Non-poisonous snakes have been employed with considerable success in warehouses."

◆

Odd and Interesting Facts.

The Cameroons, the German colony in Africa, recently occupied by British forces, regarded as a great potential rubber zone. The first attempts at rubber exploitation were made some years ago in the northern part of the colony, where the Landolphia florida, which is regarded as the greatest rubber-producing plant, was found.

Scientists are working upon a method whereby a commercially satisfactory paper pulp can be made from flax straw. Hitherto the straw has to be burnt for want of proper methods of treatment.

Between the steel helmet used by the troops and its lining of felt and wadding, are fixed a number of rubber studs, which take up the shock of a blow. The wadding comes next the head, so that in case of penetration and a resulting scalp wound it acts as a dressing.

An electric fare box that has been invented for street cars, automatically registers the correct number of fares paid by each kind of coin dropped into it.

This is to certify that I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT in my family for years, and consider it the best liniment on the market. I have found it excellent for horse flesh.

(Signed)

W. S. PINEO.

"Woodlands," Middleton, N. S.

Unconscious Humor Gems.

While nosing through exchanges, John D. Wells, managing editor and column conductor of The Buffalo News, unearthed this choice collection of unconscious humor which is said to have been copied from the New York state regent's examination papers:

Ithaca, at the foot of Cayuga Lake, has a large university for the insane.

The main provision of the Mayflower compact with potatoes.

The function of the stomach is to hold up the petticoat.

Pompeii was destroyed by an eruption of saliva from the Vatican.

Six animals peculiar to the frigid zone are three seals and three polar bears.

Three kinds of teeth are false teeth, gold teeth and silver teeth.

The permanent set of teeth consists of canines, eight bicuspids, 12 molars and four cuspidors.

Typhoid can be prevented by fasci nation.

Guerilla warfare is where men ride on guerillas.

The Rosetta Stone was a missionary to Turkey.

Three heavenly bodies are the Father, Son and Holy Ghost.

The invention of the steamboat caused a network of rivers to spring up.

The qualification of a voter at a school election is that he must be the father of a child for eight weeks.

After a while the Republican party became known as the Free Spoil party.—Youngstown Telegram.

"The world owes every man a living." "True, but every man has to be his own collection agency."—Detroit Free Press.

Argentina's Preparednes.

Argentina has a population of only 8,000,000. Its area is a little less than one-third that of the United States. The average American mental picture of it is that of a country whose inhabitants are occupied mainly with agriculture and raising of cattle.

But Argentina could, in time of necessity mobilize an able-bodied army of 186,000 soldiers between the ages of 19 and 30.

The first article of the magna charta of Argentina provides that "every Argentine is liable to military service and instruction in accordance with the provisions of this law."

Between 50,000 and 60,000 Argentine youths reach the age of military service each year. Of these, the Government takes about 30,000, drawn by lot, and from these assigns 18,000 to the army for a year's training, and 5,000 to the navy for a two years' term of service. But those not drafted still receive a kind of military training at home, in the rifle clubs that are organized all over the country.

The regular army consists of only 5,000 officers and privates, but with the annually drafted 18,000 conscripts there is always an army of 23,000 in active service. Those who have passed through the year of training constitute the reserve upon whose services reliance is placed in case of war. They are already so numerous that, as stated above, an efficient force of nearly 200,000 could be called to arms if its services were required.

Being a country that has about one-thirteenth the population of the United States and one-third of its area, Argentina has made better progress toward preparedness than the United States.—Albany "Journal."

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

TREATING BURNS.

French Surgeon's Method Has Splendid Results.

The daily press and certain medical reports from the European fighting front have frequently mentioned a new and successful treatment of burns by French surgeons. Since the special dressing was known by a coined word and since the composition was not definitely stated, the profession has been awaiting an official description. In the first place, it is not very new, says the Medical Report, since its employment goes back to 1904. It has been in use in the present war almost from the outset, but has only recently come into anything like general employment. It consists of a mixture of paraffin and resin, and while no chemical change is set up, it possesses peculiar physical properties which make it advisable for the treatment of burns.

In the Archives de Medicine et de Pharmacie Militaires for August Dr. Barth de Sanfort reported over 300 burns in soldiers treated with the remedy, which is described in detail. The name "ambrine," with which it was christened, came from its amber hue, and seems to be purely descriptive. This surgeon states that he first devised the formula in 1904. Toussaint used it in 1907 in the Military Hospital at Lille, while another colleague, Michaux, has also had long experience with it. Recently Kirmission presented some patients before the Societe de Chirurgie in which the remarkably favorable action was well demonstrated.

The substance is a solid which fuses at about 50 degrees centrigade and may be sterilized by boiling without injury. It is applied hot (at 70 degrees Centrigade—158 degrees F.), causing no pain whatever, and even after 24 hours is still warmer than the body. The favorable action is due in part to local hyperthermia. Occurring as it does in cakes of paraffin consistency it is broken up into bits of various sizes, heated to 125 degrees C. (257 degrees F.) and then cooled to 70 degrees C. (158 degrees F.), the temperature of application. Its use is not confined to burns, for it is excellent in freezes and is even superior in the treatment of certain wounds. It is first applied in very small quantities with formation of a thin pellicle. Over this is placed a very thin layer of cotton, which is followed by more of the remedy. This simple dressing is painless and inexpensive. It is removed in 24 hours and comes away en masse and without pain. It is true that considerable pus, often of foul odor, is found beneath. This, together with loose sloughs, is carefully wiped off and the surface dried with a hot air douche. The dressing is then reapplied. In no type of burn is it contraindicated. In general, rapid healing takes place, with superior end results.

LINGERING WEAKNESS FOLLOWING DISEASE

Banished by the Wonderful Tonic Powers of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

How often victims of disease, such as la grippe, fevers, or contagious troubles are left weak, ailing and despondent after the disease itself has disappeared. They do not pick up strength as they ought; remain listless, tired and discouraged. The reason for this is that the blood has been impoverished by the ravage of the disease through which the victim has passed. Strength will not return until the blood has been enriched. The blood can be purified and enriched by no other medicine as quickly and as surely as by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills—to enrich the blood and strengthen the nerves is the whole mission of these pills. Thousands have found them beneficial in bringing strength and energy after disease had left them weak and run down. Miss Hanah Hamilton, Everett, Ont., says: "After an attack of la grippe I was so run down and anaemic that I could scarcely walk. I had no color, no appetite, and constant headaches. The medicine I was taking was doing me no good and I had almost lost hope of getting better. I was asked to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and it was not long until I could feel that they were helping me and after taking them for a couple of months I was completely cured. I now never fail to recommend these Pills to anyone needing a blood builder."

You can get these Pills through any dealer in medicine or by mail post paid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

◆

FOCUS EYE FOR COLOR.

Reading by Blue-White Electric Light Requires Close Vision.

Nowadays many people when reading books or newspapers hold them nearer to the eye than used to be customary. By most people this is regarded as evidence of short sightedness, and is advanced as an illustration of the constantly declining physical standard. As a matter of fact, the reason is entirely different, remarks the Washington "Post."

Most reading is done under electric light, and electric, while brighter than gas light or lamp light, is blue and contains a different proportion of light rays. The variance between the yellow light and the blue-white light is of a modern tungsten vacuum electric light requires a difference in focus of almost two inches. A book or a newspaper, to be read with equal ease, then should be held two inches nearer to the eye under electric light than under lamp light.

The reason for this can be made quite clear. The eye is a single lens, and, as a photographer would say, it is not corrected for chromatic aberration, or, in other words, it has to correct itself for various colors. Now, the eye naturally adjusts itself for yellow and green. It is therefore, out of focus for blue. Color is merely the number of light waves, the red waves are slower and blue waves faster than yellow ones.

A newspaper printed on a pink paper, therefore, for the average eye should be read at a distance of sixteen inches, somewhat on a cream colored paper at fourteen inches and one on a blue-white paper at twelve inches. Or, to put the matter another way, reading a newspaper or book on white paper under a pink light or a blue-white light requires just the same adjustment of distance.—New York "Tribune."

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

◆

Line and Staff Officers.

Broadly speaking, the distinction between a line officer and a staff officer is that between the fighter and the non-fighter. The staff officer has non-military duties. He may, for example, be a member of the medical corps, an instructor at a military institute or have charge of some administrative department of the army or navy. The word is also used for those men attached to the staff of the commander-in-chief. A line officer is literally that; he is the man in the field or on a battleship to do the actual fighting. —New York Sun.

ISSUE NO. 25, 1917

HELP WANTED.

WANTED — PROBATIONERS TO train for nurses. Apply, Wellandra Hospital, St. Catharines, Ont.

MONEY ORDERS.

DOMINION EXPRESS MONEY ORders are on sale in five thousand offices throughout Canada.

Profitable Beef Production

The results obtained at the Experimental Farm at Nappan in feeding good stockers, heavy fed vs. good stockers, light fed, were as follows:

Eight steers were selected, in such condition that they could be classed as good stockers. These were dehorned and fed a preparatory ration for a few weeks previous to starting the test, in order to get them accustomed to their feed and surroundings, then divided into two lots of four each. The four heavy fed, or Lot 1, were given 50 per cent. more roots and meal than were the four light fed, or Lot 2. Number of days in test 92, total weight at the beginning for Lot 1, heavy fed, 4,573 pounds; at finish, 5,295 pounds, an increase of 722 pounds. For Lot 2, light fed, at beginning 4,206 pounds; at finish 4,880 pounds, an increase of 674 pounds.

The original purchase price was 6.25 cents per pound, live weight. The selling price was 8.1 cents per pound. The gross profit for Lot 1 was $143.00; for Lot 2, $132.40. The total cost of feed for Lot 1 for 92 days was $99.16; for Lot 2, $75.29, leaving a net profit for Lot 1 of $43.93, or a profit per steer of $10.98; for Lot 2 a net profit of $57.11, or per steer $14.28, a difference of $3.30 per steer in favor of the light fed.

The average profit for steer for three years, over and above the cost of feed at market prices, was for Lot 1, $16.06, for Lot 2, $18.05, a difference of $1.99 per steer in favor of the light fed. The average cost for three years to produce one pound of gain was 11.04 cents in the case of heavy fed and 9.27 cents for the light fed. The ration fed to Lot 1 at the beginning of the period was 60 pounds roots, 6 pounds meal, 1 pound molasses. At the finish 40 pounds roots, 18.5 pounds meal, 2 pounds molasses. For Lot 2 at the beginning, 40 pounds roots, 4 pounds meal and 1 pound molasses, at the finish 20 pounds roots, 11 pounds meal and 2 pounds molasses. The meal mixture was made up of 200 pounds of ground oats and barley (equal parts by weight), 200 of bran, 50 of oilcake, 50 of cotton seed.

The meal mixture cost $1.50 per hundredweight; roots were valued at $2 per ton; hay at $8 per ton; and molasses cost 20 cents per gallon.

It will be noted that the greater profits were realized for the lighter fed steers. Similarly the light fed good butchers, as per results given in Series 1, gave the greater profits, but a greater difference was noted in the good butchers, light fed, then in the above instance, which would naturally be expected because the former are too advanced to make the same profitable use of the food consumed as would the latter. Nevertheless, there appears to be a profitable limit in the amount fed, even to good stockers, as the above test verifies, as it also does, that good profits can be realized by the proper finishing of good beef.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

◆

Olive Oil.

It's good.
Especially in winter.
Serve it in salads.
It's the basis of French dressing
And some take it alone, to build up.
It is very necessary to have it pure.
But, alas! it is very, very often adulterated.
But there's a way of telling the pure olive oil.
It is of a greenish color, has a curiously thick consistency, and has the odor of the olive.

A woman isn't always as old as she looks, or as young as she thinks she looks.

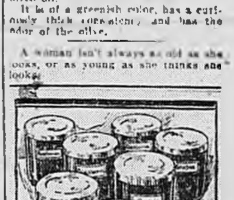
SUMMER SHOES

CAN'T trust yourself to slippery leather, in canoe, sail boat or yacht. And, of course, you have to have Fleet Foot Shoes for tennis, baseball, golf and lacrosse. Fleet Foot Pumps or low shoes are the proper accompaniment of Summer apparel. And Fleet Foot Summer Shoes cost so much less than leather, that it is real economy to wear them.

DOMINION RUBBER SYSTEM

Look trim and neat—enjoy yourself—and save money, by wearing Fleet Foot this summer.

202



Jellies have high food value

Make as many as you can. They will be worth a great deal to you next winter.

Lantic Sugar

"Pure and Uncolored"

makes clear, delicious, sparkling jellies. The purity and "FINE" granulation makes success easy.

2 and 5-lb cartons 10, 20 and 100-lb sacks 130

Ask your Grocer for LANTIC SUGAR

CANADIANS IN GOOD ADVANCE

Foe Strong Points On Souchez River Captured.

Nearest Point Yet Reached to Centre of Lens.

(By Stewart Lyon, Canadian Press Correspondent With the Canadian Forces.)

Canadian Headquarters in France, Cable.—Another well managed minor operation this morning on the Canadian front, resulted in the capture and occupation, with low casualties to us, of enemy strong points which have been a menace to the security of our left flank ever since the capture of the electric station. The Souchez River at this spot has been dammed by the Germans and in marshy area along its banks had been placed skilfully concealed machine guns, which have swept all possible means of approach from the south bank of the stream. Some of these positions were destroyed in the raid of Saturday morning, but others remained in the enemy's hands.

The artillery not having been able to smash them, it was decided that the only effective way of putting them out of business and ending the annoyance and loss was by a night surprise attack with bomb and bayonet. Only a few men were engaged in the enterprise, which succeeded beyond expectation. The enemy showed little fight, and in a few minutes the strong points, with five machine guns and six prisoners, all that were left of the gun crews, passed into our hands.

At once steps were taken to incorporate the captured ground within our lines.

The post captured this morning is only twenty-seven hundred yards from the centre of Lens. It marks the farthest advance toward the city. One of the prisoners captured stated that his battalion had just relieved another which had suffered very heavy losses during a short period on the front line, especially from gas and shell fire.

The enemy artillery was less active to-day on our front, but to the south it has been shelling Arras and other points on the Scarpe with a 15-inch naval gun.

ATHENS HEARD NEWS QUIETLY

Other Pro-German Officials Must Go, Also.

Allies' Forces Have Entered Larissa.

London Cable.—An official despatch received in Venizelist quarters in London from Saloniki says the abdication of King Constantine has been made known officially to the people of Athens and that perfect order prevails. It is expected by the supporters of former Premier Venizelos that he will be recalled to power over united Greece and will work cordially and loyally with the new King.

It is felt absolutely necessary, the despatch adds, to remove from Athens those men who, if possible, are more responsible than Constantine for the events which led to the crisis, namely, General Dousmanis, Colonel Metaxas and former Premier Gounaris.

An official statement issued in Paris says:

"Thessaly—Our cavalry entered Larissa in the region at 6 o'clock in the morning."

A statement in regard to the abdication of King Constantine was made in the House of Lords to-day by Earl Curzon, member of the War Council. He was questioned by Lord Camperdown as to what decision had been reached in regard to Constantine's future movements, but reserved information on this point, promising another statement at an early date.

HUNS MASTER OF TURKS' EMPIRE

Christians Buy Exemption, Now Forced to Fight.

Famine and Disease Sweep the Land.

[illegible] Cable.—An Armenian who has arrived in Holland from Constantinople gives the Telegraaf particulars of the conditions in the Turkish Empire. He depicts the administration as wholly under German control. While the Ministers there are Ottomans, the Vice-Ministers who really manage the Ministers, are Germans. Turkish inscriptions have been removed from the offices of the Ministries and replaced with notices in German.

The Germans have in short established themselves as masters of Turkey. An espionage system under German supervision is at work in Constantinople. Christian families especially are spied upon. Everyone is being mobilized—men, children and even one-eyed men and men without fingers. Enver Pasha has summoned to the colors all men under 51, including members of the Christian population. This action was taken after the visit of Prince Waldemar of Prussia, who in October brought a marshal's baton to the Sultan in the Kaiser's name, and pressed on the Sultan the enactment of this law.

Christians in Turkey were dispensed from military service for the whole period of the war under a law passed when hostilities began on condition that they paid £45. A year ago Christians were made pay an additional £30. Having thus paid £75 exemption, the Christians are now compelled to serve.

With all the Turkish officers depressed and discouraged, the German soldiers in Constantinople are thoroughly enjoying themselves, but the efforts of the Germans to popularize their methods among the Turks meet with little success. The allied prisoners are well treated, but food is bad and dear. A Turkish mercantile marine no longer exists. Famine stalks throughout the land and typhus is causing terrible ravages. Tens of thousands have fallen victims in the last few months alone. There are no doctors left. Over 400 died in Constantinople in a short time, including the physician to the Sultan and the director of the Greek hospital. The Turkish authorities are characteristically indifferent to the situation, while the Germans are contented. All races of the empire, Musselman, Christian and Jewish, are maltreated by the authorities.

TOLL OF U-BOAT HAS INCREASED

Ten More Ships Than During Previous Week.

22 Over 1,600 Tons, and 10 Under That.

London Cable.—The week's shipping losses through the submarine warfare, as officially announced to-day, showed 22 vessels of more than 1,600 tons sunk, and 10 under that tonnage. Thirty-three ships were unsuccessfully attacked by the German U-boats.

A summary of the official report follows:

"Arrivals, 2,767; sailings, 2,822.

"British merchant ships over 1,600 tons, sunk by mine or submarine, including one previously, 22; under 1,600 tons, including one previously, 10.

"British merchant ships unsuccessfully attacked, including seven previously, 33.

"British fishing vessels sunk, six."

This week's figures show a considerable increase in submarine activity as compared with recent weeks. Last Wednesday's statement reported a total of 23 vessels sunk, against the 32 now announced. The aggregate is the largest to any for a month past. Last week only 15 vessels of more than 1,600 tons were sunk, and three of less than that tonnage.

The figures of submarine sinkings began to show a falling off early in May from the heavy totals of April when during one week, that which ended on April 22, forty vessels of more than 1,600 tons were sunk and 15 of smaller tonnage. During the week ended May 6 the total of the larger merchantmen sent to the bottom fell to 24. For each of the three following weeks, the total of vessels of the larger class stood at 18, while the number of smaller craft sunk each week was covered by single figures. Last week the minimum for the entire period since February was struck.

HUNS BUSY IN BOTHNIA GULF

U-Boats and Zeppelins Harrying Scandinavians.

One Taught a Lesson by Swedish Torpedo Boat.

Havre, France, cable says:—The German war craft are active, together with Zeppelins, are continuing their activity in the Gulf of Bothnia. Hardly a day passes without one or more Scandinavian vessels being sunk. The Zeppelins scout regularly along the Swedish coastline, occasionally crossing inside the territorial limits.

A Swedish naval patrol yesterday drove away a Zeppelin to the eastward of Stockholm.

Recently the Swedish torpedo boat Castor rescued Denmark's largest sailing vessel, the Per-Ulgand, from capture. The Per-Ulgand was stopped by a German armed trawler. Just then a Swedish steamer bound for Finland appeared. The trawler towed the Per-Ulgand [illegible] the Swedish vessel, putting a prize crew aboard the latter. The [illegible] then returned to the Per-Ulgand.

The commander of the Castor observed that the Danish vessel had been towed just inside the Swedish territorial waters. He headed toward her just as the Germans attached a tow line, and fired a shot at them. The Germans protested, but the Castor's commander stood his ground and compelled the release of the Per-Ulgand.

German submarines are operating on the west coast of Norway against the valuable Norwegian sealing and whaling fisheries.

The Dagblad says, according to the correspondent, that yesterday the whaler Sve II. was sunk outside Tromsoe, and that another whaler, the Sverdrup, was sunk near Falso, the latter having a cargo of 500 seals. The crew was given two minutes to enter the ship's boats.

Lawyer (to witness at a booze trial)—Did you take cognizance of the man who sold him the liquor? Witness—I took the same as the rest.—Awgwan.

97 KILLED, 439 WOUNDED, IN AIR RAID ON LONDON

Greatest Yet In Loss of Life, But the Military Damage Was Nil.

Women and Childern the Chief Victms—No Panic In the City.

London Cable.—A squadron of German aeroplanes raided London shortly after eleven o'clock this morning and dropped thirteen bombs. The casualties in the raid, it is officially announced, numbered 97 killed and 439 wounded.

KILLED.

Men	55
Women	16
Children	26

INJURED.

Men	223
Women	122
Children	94

No damage of a military or naval nature was done. The raid over the city lasted about fifteen minutes. The largest number of casualties occurred in the East End, but the downtown business section was also visited by three of the raiders and considerable damage was done.

In his statement Chancellor Bonar Law said twelve to fifteen aeroplanes crossed the coast of North Foreland and proceeded across Essex to London. Two bombs were dropped on North Foreland, and at 11.30 o'clock the bombs began to drop in the East End of London. Thirteen bombs fell in the city.

The Chancellor said that all the anti-aircraft guns defending London were brought into action, and that a large number of aeroplanes went up in pursuit of the raiders. Several engagements occurred in the air, but the results at present are uncertain.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT.

The following official statement was issued:

"The first bombs were dropped on the eastern outskirts of London at about 11.30 a.m. Numerous bombs fell in rapid succession in various districts in the east end. One bomb fell in a railway station, hitting an incoming train. Seven persons were killed and seventeen injured here. Another bomb fell on a school, killing ten and injuring close to fifty children. A number of warehouses were damaged and fires were caused.

"A few bombs were also dropped near North Foreland and opposite the banks of the Thames, four persons being injured.

"The air raid over London lasted about fifteen minutes. The raiders were engaged by guns of the East London defences and a large number of aeroplanes of the Royal Flying Corps and Royal Naval Air Service were sent up as soon as the enemy was reported off the coast. Several engagements took place in the air but the results at present are uncertain."

IN DOWNTOWN LONDON.

London Cable.—Three hostile aeroplanes appeared over the busiest part of the downtown section of London at half past eleven this morning and worked a rapid transformation in the busy streets. The sound of the explosions of bombs in the east end and of anti-aircraft guns from points around the business districts gave the public warning of danger. Vehicular traffic stopped instantly. Omnibus drivers ordered all passengers to alight, and 'busses, taxis, wagons and horses were left stranded in the streets until the danger was past.

Shopkeepers and their patrons, barbers and their customers, bankers and lawyers and their clients quickly and promptly adjourned their business and hurried to places of safety as the mental state of each particular person demanded.

Special constables appeared in the streets, as if by magic, in every nook and corner of the narrow-laned downtown district and ordered pedestrians within doors. It was difficult, however, to keep the populace under cover, as many of the people were more interested in getting a glimpse of the battle overhead than in seeking safety from danger.

FLEW VERY HIGH.

There was no way to keep the crowds off the flat roofs of the downtown buildings, where presumably the danger of falling shrapnel was greatest, but where a superb view of the fighting could be obtained. From the roof of the Associated Press office the [illegible] could be [illegible] of the raiders was [illegible] in the [illegible] formation which is a familiar one [illegible] the western front. The five were so high that they appeared like great flakes of snow against the blue sky. The anti-aircraft gunners were doing fairly creditable work for their first battle practice in many months. The raiders apparently were a little too high for the guns, which, nevertheless, were very useful in forcing the enemy to keep at an altitude where it was impossible to locate any objectives.

The fluky smoke from thirty or forty shrapnel bursts, sent in repeated salvoes from a dozen or more eager guns, hung long minutes in the sky, outlining the three aviators in a framework of light puffs. It was plain to see that the snarling bursts were too close to the visitors for their comfort, calling forth a frantic series of machine-gun signals from the squadron leader, directing his brood to retreat quickly.

The little squadron's route over London, as viewed from below, was like a great hairpin—a straight arrow flight into the city, then a wide curve and a straight arrow flight out again. The whole visit of this trio occupied less than five minutes, and no other raiders were visible from this observation point.

Three times the explosion of bombs shook the roof, with a slightly different tremulo than the rocking of the earth under the anti-aircraft guns, but the bombs were evidently at some distance from this point, and the vista over the city roofs showed no effect of their explosion.

NO PANIC IN EAST END

The East End stood the strain of the raid well and there was no panic such as one might expect to find among a population of this class, which is largely foreign. Business was at a standstill in many sections for a few minutes and great throngs gathered about the wrecked buildings, but they were orderly crowds, bent on seeing what damage the Germans had done.

And there was plenty of damage to see, for scores of buildings suffered and more than [illegible] was still smoking from fires which the engines were working upon.

In the sections of the city where bombs had been dropped the traffic was held up almost entirely owing to the dense crowds and to the work being done by police and firemen in the damaged buildings. Every available policeman was called to the scene, even the night policemen being routed out to assist in handling the situation.

Throughout the bombed area there was a steady movement of ambulances, collecting the injured and rushing them to the hospital. These soldiers did yeoman's work as the injured arrived, not in caring for those hurt, but in giving comfort to relatives who gathered about the building to learn the fate of those being carried within. In and out among the crowd of women, many of them with infants in their arms, wounded soldiers on crutches stopped here and there to drop a word of sympathy and encouragement.

While the damage done in the east end was widespread, it is probable that the monetary loss will not be heavy, for many of the buildings wrecked were those of small business men. The raid had been over but a short time when the King, having heard of the damage in the east end, motored into and through the district. His promptitude in thus manifesting sympathy with the sufferers appeared to be deeply appreciated, and he was warmly cheered as he rode slowly around. Later the King visited the hospitals.

NO MILITARY DAMAGE.

The main result of to-day's raid, as in past cases, has been the killing of civilians, including many children. No military damage was done, as there was no military objective in the section visited. It was not a case of accurate dropping of bombs when once the planes were over the city. In the east end, for instance, a bomb could not have been dropped without doing damage. The bombs cut a wide circular path through the eastern part of the city, and while the raid was short-lived, a large number of explosives were dropped in rapid succession. The course the raiders took can easily be traced by the damaged buildings, which in many cases are close together.

In some places a whole block of buildings is lacking every window and much other damage was done. One school in the district had a lucky escape, as there are a thousand pupils in the school and fifteen minutes after the little ones returned to the building upon [illegible] a bomb fell where hundreds of them had been gathered.

There were many evidences of the coolness with which the people greeted the appearance of the raiders over London. For instance, despite the reports that a raid was in progress, King George proceeded with an investiture in Buckingham Palace, the recipients of the honors walking in and out of the palace grounds without a trace of nervousness being apparent.

For an hour after the raid the telephone system of London was swamped with calls from business men who were anxious to learn the fate of their families in the suburbs. Despite the loud reports of the explosions the [illegible]

CROP, OUTLOOK IS FAVORABLE

Weekly Reports Say Prospects Are Promising.

Spring Sown Crops, Fruit and Potatoes Good.

Toronto Report.—A summary of the weekly crop report as sent in to the Provincial Department of Agriculture by the various district representatives throughout the province covering the past week indicate that spring sown crops, on the whole, look most promising, although much of the early planted corn is rotting in the ground owing to the wet and backward weather. The counties of Essex and Kent have suffered more particularly, but it is expected that with large areas still to be seeded to corn there will be an increased acreage this season, notwithstanding the setback to the earlier-sown varieties.

Grass seed has now caught splendidly in all districts, and as clover, timothy and alfalfa are improving rapidly with every day of the more favorable conditions now prevailing hopes are entertained generally that a fair crop of hay may yet be cut.

The wet weather has delayed the completion of root sowing. A larger acreage will be put under mangels than in former years, but turnips are apparently losing in favor. Potatoes, which have been late in appearing, are showing up nicely, and there is every reason to believe that the potato crop this year will be well up to normal. Vegetable gardens, both in town and country, are giving encouraging indications of a bountiful crop. The early planted tomatoes, mostly for cannery consumption, are looking well, and there will be a greatly increased area given to this crop. Beans are also commanding a much larger acreage.

The fruit outlook is bright as blossoms have so far totally escaped frost. There are some indications that the apple crop may be lowered, but in view of the embargo and existing conditions the crop prospects are not such as to provoke any particular concern.

The improvement of pastures is reflected in the bettered condition of all classes of live stock. Market prices dropped during the week. Fat steers sold at 12 cents per pound, but ordinary cattle ranged from 8 to 10 cents per pound. Most of the fat stock has already been picked up. The milk supply has been rather above the average. Hogs have dropped in value from 20 cents to $1 per cwt., the figures now offering ranging from $15 to $16. Sheep are doing well and top prices for wool are being secured everywhere.

The labor situation is favorable and, though farm help is not in demand for immediate service, requests are being made for the services of boys to work during their summer holidays, as the farmers are appreciating the efficient work the school-boys have already done. Skilled farm hands are very scarce.

EX-RULERS ARE YET IN ATHENS

But Ally Military Measures There Are Complete.

Britain Pleased With the Latest Move.

London Cable.—Former King Constantine and the other members of the Greek royal family are still in Athens, although, according to reports received here, Constantine desires to leave.

Reuter's correspondent at Athens says that all military measures in Thessaly, the Gulf of Corinth and elsewhere have been carried out satisfactorily.

The abdication of King Constantine will cause no regrets in England. In the days before the war he frequently visited English resorts with his family and was a popular figure here, but his actions since the war began, which have been interpreted as strongly pro-German, lost him almost all his friends. For many months there has been a strong party, in and outside Parliament, which demanded that stronger measures be taken to curb his anti-Entente activities.

The more active of Constantine's opponents even suggested in Parliament that efforts were being made in influential circles to save him, but this was contradicted repeatedly by the Government. In this matter, as in all others, the Government has acted in accordance with wishes of a majority of the Allies. Before the Russian revolution it was suggested also that the Imperialist party of Russia was exerting itself to save Constantine's throne.

The former Greek Crown Prince George is no more popular in England than Constantine, as it is believed that he, like his father, is under the influence of his German mother, who is a sister of Emperor William. Prince Alexander, who is to be King, is expected to act more in accordance with the wishes of former Premier Venizelos, who so often has come to the rescue of Greece in her days of trouble.

Constantine had a difficult career. After the disastrous first war with Turkey he was hardly able to show his face in his own country, and it was only after his victories in the second war that he regained and increased his popularity among his own people. [illegible] that followed.

SPAIN'S NEW CABINET.

Premier Declares for Absolute Neutrality.

Paris Cable.—A despatch to the Havas Agency from Madrid says the new Spanish Cabinet is composed as follows:

Premier, Eduardo Dato; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Marquis de Lema; Minister of Justice, Senor Burgos; Minister of War, General Fernando Primo Rivera; Minister of the Navy, Admiral Flores; Minister of the Interior, Sanchez Guerra; Minister of Finance, Senor Bugallal; Minister of Labor, Viscount D'Eza; Minister of Public Instruction, Senor Andrade.

Madrid, via Paris, June 12—Premier Dato declared today that the return of Marquis de Lema to the post of Foreign Affairs Minister was a guarantee that the new Spanish Government would continue to follow a policy of absolute neutrality. The Premier also announced that he did not intend to dissolve the Cortes.

The present Chamber of Deputies contains a majority of Liberals, but Count De Romanones the former Premier, has already announced that he will support Premier Dato. This assures Dato a working majority in the Chamber.

HUGE NEW SHIPS REACH U. S. PORT

Eleven Great Vessels Arrive From Overseas.

Largest, 32,234 Tons, is British Owned.

New York Report.—An Associated Press despatch "from an Atlantic port" to-day says:

"Eleven large steamships, aggregating 163,664 tons, six of them being under the American flag, with a total tonnage of 77,274, have reached here within the last day or two, it was announced by the International Mercantile Marine, owners of the vessels.

"Among them were the Minnesota, 20,718 tons, being the largest merchant ship afloat under the Stars and Stripes. The other American ships were the St. Louis, St. Paul, Philadelphia, Manchuria and Finland.

"The largest of the eleven arrivals was the British ship Justicia, a new vessel of 32,234 tons. She is the biggest steamer to come into a port of this country, it was stated, since the Olympic left in 1914. The other British ships belonging to the company to arrive were the [illegible], Celtic, [illegible] and [illegible]."

LONDON RAIDERS BOMBED A TRAIN

London Cable.—Terrible scenes were witnessed at a crowded station during the air raid today. Two bombs were dropped here. Luckily they missed the busy portion of the station, but struck a train at the far end of the platform, fairly full of passengers, waiting to start. Two [illegible] carriages were destroyed. One bomb hit the train squarely and the wreckage caught fire. Several passengers were killed and others badly injured and unable to escape were incinerated. It is believed that [illegible] persons were killed or injured in this train.

Another coach standing on an adjoining line was in the service of a travelling medical board. This also burst into flames, and soon became a charred mass. Some of the bodies were so burned as to make identification difficult.

SEQUANA SUNK; 190 DROWNED

Paris Cable.—The South Atlantic liner Sequana with 550 passengers on board, has been torpedoed and sunk with a loss of 190 men.

The Sequena was sunk in the Atlantic. Among the passengers was a detachment of the Senegalese Rifles.

The Sequana, formerly the City of Corinth, was owned by the South Atlantic Navigation Company of Paris. Her gross tonnage was 5,557. She was 430 feet long and was built in Belfast in 1898.

Boston Cable.—The Leyland liner Anglican, which left Boston May 30 for Liverpool, has been torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine, according to cable advices received by agents here to-day.

A cablegram received here to-day stated that five men from the Anglian were missing.

Officers of the Leyland Line said they had no information regarding the attack or where the Anglian was sunk.

The Anglian, formerly the Megantic, was a British steamer of 5,532 tons gross, and was built at Glasgow in 1896.

500 BELGIANS WERE STARVED

[illegible] Cable.—[illegible] hundred [illegible] months [illegible] statement given out here today.

According to [illegible] received by the Belgian [illegible] civilians deported to a German camp near [illegible] refused to work. Out of 2,000 [illegible] died of starvation in three months. [illegible]

TEUTONS FEAR A NEW RUSS DRIVE

London Cable.—[illegible] German and Austrian newspapers are predicting an imminent Russian offensive. The Vienna [illegible] and the [illegible] Gazette point to signs of Russian activity behind the lines and prepare for an advance by Brusiloff's armies soon.

The [illegible] official [illegible] states that on the Dvina and at some points the fighting activity has again become brisk.

There have been many rumors in London of a coming drive by the reorganized Russian armies.

Albany.—Professional boxing will be illegal in New York after Nov. 1. Governor Whitman to-day signed the Slater bill, which is to become effective on that date, and which repeals Frawley laws governing the sport.

Grocery . . Department

WE seldom speak of our grocery Department, simply because this department is always so much alive we forget to advertise it. However we would impress these facts on you when buying your Groceries.

We are large buyers, therefore our price is always right.

We have an immense turnover, therefore our stock is always fresh.

We quote special prices in quantity. Consult us and live cheaper.

Two Specials

Good Butter and Fresh Eggs

We pay cash for eggs

N. McGillivray

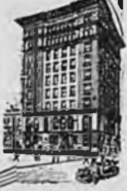
North End Store

BANK OF HAMILTON

Established 1872.

Capital Authorized, $5,000,000
Capital Paid-up, - $3,000,000
Surplus, - - - - - - $3,500,000

The Farmer's Convenience



THE Bank of Hamilton is always ready and glad to help the farmer regarding his cattle business, Sale notes, Drafts or Deposits.

Consultation invited.

R. J. RANNEY, MANAGER
PORT ELGIN BRANCH
40-C

Can you afford to be without The Times ?

Children's

Ready-to-Wear

Garments

In prints, galateas, and other cotton materials, at the cost of materials only, much below to-day's values.

Children's aprons at 15c	Rompers and play suits from 40 to 75c
Childrens dresses, good styles, 40c to 50c	Womens' overal aprons and house dresses 50c to $1.25
Middies at 50 cents	

We pay Cash for Eggs.
Produce wanted.

See our big display in our north window

South End Store

N. McGillivray & Co.

The Port Elgin Times
MEMBER OF THE CANADIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION (INC.)

E. Roy Sayles, Editor and Proprietor

ADVERTISING RATES

Farms or Real Estate for Sale 50c each insertion: Miscellaneous articles, To Rent, Wanted, Lost, Found, etc., each insertion 25c. Local Readers, Notices, etc., 10c per line per insertion, 5c each subsequent insertion. Cards of thanks 50c. Legal advertising 10 and 5c a line. Black-faced type, count 2 lines for 1. Display rates, yearly contracts, 12c per inch, 6 mos. 15c per inch. In memoriam poetry 5c per line. Professional cards $5 per year in advance.

He Told the Truth

It is not pleasant and profitable to always to tell the truth in a newspaper. Editors who have tried it have generally come to grief. A few weeks ago an editor grew tired of being called a liar and announced that he would tell the truth in the future. The next issue of his paper said:

John Black, the laziest merchant in town made a business trip to Belleville yesterday.

William Sykes, our groceryman is doing a poor business. His store is dirty and dusty. People wont buy in a dirty store.

Rev. Brace preached last Sunday on charity. The sermon was punk. Half of the congregation and four of the choir slept through it all.

David Dawes died at his home this a. m. The doctors say it was heart failure, but we all know how Dave would booze.

Harry Brown is moving his family away to Harperville. His neighbors presented Harry with a razor and his wife with a carving set. It is hoped they will start quarreling and use their presents to the best advantage—of the community.

Miss Susie Hatt of Pipinville, sang in the village choir Sunday night. Her voice is not unlike the whistle of the basket factory. The fellow who told Susie she could sing, ought to be vaccinated and then burned at the stake.

Married—Miss Sylvan Rhodes to Mr. Jas Conlen, Saturday in the Baptist Parsonage. The bride is a very ordinary town girl, who does not know any more about cooking than a jack rabbit, and never helped her mother three days in her life. She is not a beauty and has a gate like a duck. The groom is an up to date loafer and has lived off the old folks all his life. The match is one that will amount only to costing the tax payers to care for another batch of feeble minded.

The morning after the paper was printed the editor was hanging to a telephone pole.

Pte Ewald Writes From Vimy

"I suppose all Canada has been talking of Vimy Ridge. It was at the foot of old Vimy where we spent the long winter months and we all knew it was our task to take the Ridge. And the way our fellows went after those fellows with the long boots wasn't slow.

The French had sacrificed thousands of men trying to take it. When the English took over the line they took the Ridge but the Germans retook it; but they will never take it again.

We have a great view from the summit of the Ridge. I often used to wonder what was beyond it. There is a great level plain spread out before us with a lot of ruined towns where great battles are being fought. We have already been there and what a sight after night. The whole country lit up with the flashes of big guns, the awful explosions, villages in flames, well it is beyond me to describe it. Now we cling tight to good old Mother Earth when those big shells come our way.

I met Roy Parr and Wesley Wackel after the Vimy Ridge battle. A terrible bombardment is on now which makes the earth tremble where we are, but we are quite safe here."

WILLOW CREEK

The Young People's Alliance had their election of officers on Saturday evening last.

On the Sunday following the Y P A had their Rally. There was a large attendance.

Quite a number of the I O O F members attended the church parade in Glamis last Sunday.

Mr. Reuben Wittie Sundayed in Port Elgin.

Some of the potato crops will stay in ground, while some washed into the adjoining fields. Millet would be a good substitute to sow.

Bruce Township Sunday school organization was a grand success.

Everything points to a heavy crop of cherries, plums, and small fruits. Prospects are also good for a fair crop of apples.

Times' Subscription Rates

One year	$1.50
Eight months	$1.00
Six months	75
Four months	50
Three months	40

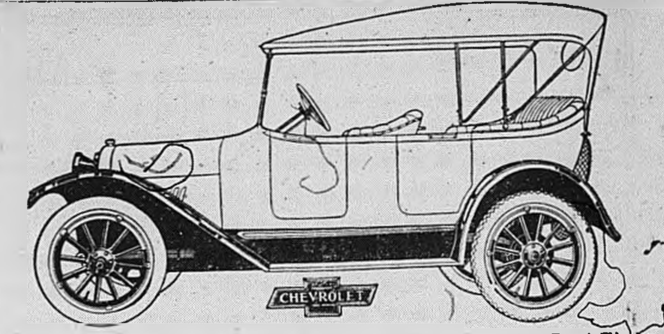
To United States $2.00 per year strictly in advance.

MEDICAL

DR. F. H. WELLS, Office and residence on Green street, one door west of Bank of Hamilton.

W. J. CHAMBERS, M. D., L. R. C. P., L. M., Edinburgh. Office and residence "Lakeview Hall" opposite South End park Port Elgin.

DR. W. S. LAIRD, Oculist, Specialty in Nose and Throat diseases. Guarantees all his fitting of glasses. Office hours Wednesday afternoons. Next to Metropolitan Bank.



1918 model Chevrolet shown by POWER & COULTER, Port Elgin

Glamis

(Intended for last week)

Mr. McFadyen of Sunderland, has been renewing acquaintances in this locality.

Mrs. Neil McKay gave a tea in aid of Red Cross at her home on Thursday afternoon. The sum of $12.45 was realized.

Messrs. J E McCauley, James McLennan, George McKinnon, Christopher Young, Mrs George Webb Mrs James McLennan, Misses E. H. Howson Margaret McKinnon, and Laura Cunningham, attended the Baptist Association in Walkerton last week.

An auto load of young men attended the sports in Lucknow June 4th.

Thos. McIntosh Jr., of Stratford, has been home seeing his father, who is seriously ill.

Mrs W. H Gilchrist was removed to Walkerton hospital last week, where she underwent a serious operation. At latest reports she is doing nicely. All hope for her speedy recovery.

The Ladies Missionary society of St. Paul's church met at Mrs. Capt. P McKinnon's on Wednesday.

Miss Beatrice Johnston of Toronto, is a guest of her friend Miss Florence Webb.

Mr and Mrs George Harrison, of Chesley, were Sunday visitors of J. C. McIntyres. They were accompanied home by Mrs. R. F. Harrison who will spend a week there.

Mr. and Miss Beacock of Wiarton, spent a couple of days with his sister, Mrs. W. J. Graham.

Mr. and Mrs. Adam Miller, son, and daughter, Mrs. Walker, and Mr. James Miller of Creemore, motored here on Saturday and spent over Sunday at Neil Currie's.

Alex Kirktown and son, have purchased a new Ford car.

Those who attended the Bruce Presbyterial of the Women Missionary society convention at Hanover were: Mesdames W. H. McNally, W. J. McKeeman, Alex McKenitt, James Thompson, (Rev.) P. Keith, Misses Elizabeth Campbell, Maude McKay and Phyllis Moffatt.

Charles F. McKinnon has purchased Joseph Ferris' young drivers.

S. S. Convention at Underwood

A great success was the Sunday school convention at Underwood. It was the first convention for Bruce, and under such a splendid beginning the future should be very promising for Sunday school work.

The Provincial office some time ago selected Mr. Fred Schnittker as organizer for the township. His work was to get the various workers together. This was done, and under the leadership of President Blair and Messrs. A. E. Jones, W. Avis and Milton Dahmer the new organization was got under way.

The selection of dates was not the very best for this district, as a number of the ministers had their conference and assembly gatherings which demanded their attendance and kept them from the Sunday school convention. However, the program was well carried out by the office in charge, and the attendance at both afternoon and evening was a great surprise, the church being filled.

The chief speakers were Rev. Mr. Prodham of Wiarton, and Rev. D. H. Wing, the Provincial secretary, of Toronto. These gentlemen had in hand the more technical part of the program. They organized the association on a proper basis, with a constitution, and a general plan in order that the work so well begun may be continued. Especially interesting was the address of Mr. Wing on building up the country Sunday school, and many teachers and the superintendents secured the plan which will help them in their work.

Others on the program were Rev. Mr. Guchler, Rev. Waddell, Rev. McNabb, Rev. J. C. Robinson, E. R. Sayles.

The choir assisted in making the sessions enjoyable by rendering acceptable selections.

The officers are: President, W. J. Blair, vice-president, J. B. Strothers, secretary-treasurer Milton Dahmer.

The delegates were billeted to the various families in the village for tea, and all report a very pleasant and profitable time.

Contributions to Y. M. C. A. On Lower 4th. of Bruce

$10—R. Kinmond.
$5—C. McDougall, R. Carleton, J. Nicol, W. Nicol, D. McLean, R. Campbell.
$3—J. Wittig.
$2.50—E. Farrell.
$2—Jno. McNillidge, Wm. Kopas, Alex McIntyre, Mrs. Thede, Hugh McDougal & Son, Jas. Kipren, Wm. Cole, Jno. Young, T. Hutton, Jas. Jones, L. McDougall, Mrs. Steinhoff, W. J. Farrel.
$1.50—Thos. Morrison.
$1—A. Bruce, Jno. Hunter, C. McDougall, West, C. Gibson, D. Matheson, M. McNeil, Geo. Nicholson.
50 cents—F. Schnittker Sr., D. Thomson, M. Dahmer.
25 cents—Mr. Geitz, A. Brown.

Real Estate — Auctioneering Life Insurance

WE have opened an office in Port Elgin, and will deal in real estate. Property bought and sold.

Auctioneering — The old-time attention given to all farmers contemplating a sale.

Life Insurance—We are agent for the New York Life Co.

D. C. Cavin : Port Elgin

Special In Teas This Week

We are offering some very special values in tea. Now is the time for you to secure a supply at a very low price.

MonarchCeylon blend reg 50c at 5 lbs for $2.50

Choice Young-Hyson reg 35c lb, now selling at 5 lbs for $1.50

Ludella package tea 35c per pound

In fruit we offer choice valencia raisins at 2 lbs for 25c, also seeded and seedless raisins.

Our Ready-to-Wear dept. is fully stocked and in such seasonable articles as children's rompers, wash suits and dresses. Ladies' house dresses, tea and over all aprons, made in good quality of print which is hard to get this season.

Highest price for produce

Store closes every Tuesday at 12 o'clock noon

Roppel Bros.

Rural phone, Underwood

SPECIAL

We have a few of Dr. Pierce's Family Medical Adirsors. Good cloth binding which we offer at

50 cents each

while they last.

R. C. Crawford

Drugs and Kodaks
C. P. R. ticket agent

Alarm Clocks

Why do most people go to Busby's for alarm clocks ?

Because we have the best stock, also when repairs are necessary you know our reputation.

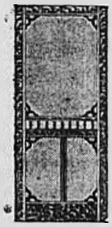
We have in stock.

Big Ben	Vigilant
Cyclone	Turnout
Vantite	Icallu
Giant Spasmodic	
Suminous Sunrise	

J. J. BUSBY,

The Quick Repair House

Swat . . The Flies



Now is the time to prepare to protect yourself and your family against expensive sickness. The fly is the carrier of disease. Therefore keep him out of the house by using our

SCREEN DOORS AND WINDOWS

We have seven styles of fine doors, and they range from $1.25 up.

Keep The Lawn Nice

By using our hose, sprinklers and lawn mowers.

Rubber hose 9, 10 and 15c per ft.

Any length

Remember your old friend Sherwin-Williams Paints

McLAREN'S HARDWARE.

CANADA

1867 1917

Dominion Day Patriotic Jubilee Celebration At PORT ELGIN

¶ FOR thirty years Port Elgin citizens' committee has celebrated Dominion Day, and this year being the Jubilee of Confederation, especial efforts are being made by the committee to fittingly observe the day. All over and above expenses will be given to the Red Cross ladies. The program includes Races and Bands for the afternoon, also parade of decorated automobiles. Relay race and great display of Fireworks for the evening, these are the outstanding features.

¶ THE committee makes this announcement as an invitation to Port Elgin people to co-operate in this Jubilee Year to make the biggest celebration ever. Especially invite every man, women and child in the surrounding country to plan to spend Monday, July 2nd, at Lakeview Park, Port Elgin. Make this Jubilee Year the record year for attendance.

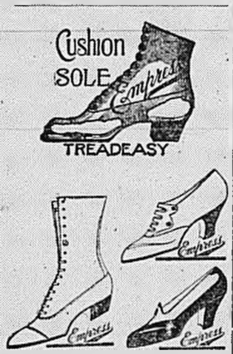
Everyone will be welcomed to the old town

NOT ENOUGH CHILDREN

ever receive the proper balance of food to sufficiently nourish both body and brain during the growing period when nature's demands are greater than in mature life. This is shown in so many pale faces, lean bodies, frequent colds, and lack of ambition.

For all such children we say with unmistakable earnestness: They need Scott's Emulsion, and need it now. It possesses in concentrated form the very food elements to enrich their blood. It changes weakness to strength; it makes them sturdy and strong and active.

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont.



An appeal to the eye of the woman who is looking for perfection in her footwear will be found in "Empress" Shoes for Women, ann what means more to her, satisfaction and comfort.

Needs no breaking in.

James George & Son

Sunlight Soap

The inducements offered with common soaps cannot make up for the purity of Sunlight Soap. It costs US more to make pure soap. But it costs YOU less to use it, for Sunlight pays for itself in the clothes it saves. It does not wear and rub the fabrics as common soaps do.

$5,000 guarantee of purity with every cake of Sunlight Soap

all Grocers.

Y. M. C. A. Collections in Part of Bruce Township

Con. 6 and 7.

$5—Jas. Johnson, J. B. Leggett, Chas. Robinson, Chas. Drummond, John Henderson, Geo. R. McKay, Mrs. D. Mathieson, Ed. Drummond, Colwell Bros, D. McNaughton, Miss Clarkson, Wm MacKay.

$3—Alex Russell, Arch Brown, M. Avis, R. M. McKay, Wm. Foster.

$2.50—Nell Russell.

$2—John West, Wm. Steinhoff, Mrs. A. MacKay, Miss E. Henderson, J. W. Johnson, Jas. Avis, R. S. Robinson, Jno. McGillivray, W. J. Johnson, Mrs. W. J. Johnson, F. R. Curry, Mrs. A. Hewkinney, Jos. Shipley, Mrs. D. [illegible] Brown, J. A. McLean.

$1.40—Wm. Fletcher, Louis Schwass.

$1—Mrs. Fletcher, H. Drummond, H. McLennan, A. Inkster, Louis Field, Chas. Hellwig, Sam George, Thos. McGregor, J. R. MacKay, Jos. Foster, Miss Bell Shipley, Mrs. Wm. Russell, G. W. Snowdon, Mrs Jno. McKinnon, Frank Hyde, Dave McKinnon, Henry Roppel,

30 cents—Thos. Robinson, Geo. Tennyson, John Repetke.

25 cents—Mrs. A. Schnittker.

Underwood.

$20—Mr. and Mrs. P. McColl.

$10—Miss McRae, Roppel Bros., Thede & Brill.

$5—Mrs. Hooey, Rev. A. MacNab.

$4—J. B. Richardson.

3—A. G. MacKay, Hugh McLean, Geo. Roppel, Jr., A. Bradley.

$2 50—W. A. Cole.

$2—Thos. Brown, W. F. Summers, Henry Dent, Wm. Ribey' Jas. Johnson.

$1—Bert Russel, C. R. Johnson, Mrs. Geo. Hood, Mrs. Murray, Miss Sadie McKay, Miss A. J. McCoubrey, Wilfred Abbs, Wilmot Abbs, Wm. Sumpton, Robert Cole, Geo. Oxford.

25 cents—J. B. Knapp, W. F. Skipper, J. Coleman.

Con. 8 and 9.

$5—Alex McKenzie, W. J. Ruxton, J. G. MacKay, Thos. Nelson, Robt. Brown, J. B. Struthers, Wm. Cassidy, James Rose.

$2—R. Murdoch, R. Struthers, Mrs. Jno. McDougall, Lyman Kaake, A. McArthur, Wm. Rose.

$1.50—E. Abbs.

$1—Geo. Potter, J. McLennan, Mrs. Wm. McDonald, H. D. McLean, Chas. Rowe, Jno. Berndt, Geo. Cottrell, Mrs. H. Cameron, Wm. Stanley, P. Dobson, Wm. Young, Geo. Bailey, Mrs. W. J. Nelson, Jos. Irwin, D. McDougall, Alex. McDougall, J. G. MacKay. Lovat—D. McGillivray, D. Currie, Miss F. A. McDonald, Mrs. R. T. McGregor, Mrs. Allan Pace, Geo. Brown, J. A. Pace, A. McKinnon.

50 cents—Wm. Corganven, Geo. Pace, Len Shipley, A. McGillivray Sr., G. W. Brownscombe.

25 cents—Mrs. J. Metcalf.

Con. 10 and 11 west.

$5—R. Dobson, Jos. Dobson, Jno. Nuttall, Jas. Stephenson, M. Wardrop, D. D. McKenzie, W. L. Jones, T. A. Howe, A. B. James, Jas. McKenzie, Jno. Coulter.

$3—Alex. McDonald.

$2.50—H. C. McLean, A. McLean.

$2.00—Geo. E. Smith, J. W. Smith, Jno. Woods, White Bros., H. B. McLean, W. J. Shannon.

$1 50—Dan McLean.

$1 00—A. Christman, Ben Vennard, Josh Vennard, Jas. Sampton, Hugh McLeod, Jno. C. Turnbull, Mrs. N. McGillivray, Mrs. Geo. Leeds, Andrew Smith, H. F. Bennett, J. Seiffert, N. McLeod, Geo. Smith, A. McDonald.

50c—Ira Dennis, H. McDonald, W. A. McCulloch.

Con. 14.

$5.00—Jas. Brunton, J. B. McGillivray, Hugh McCulloch, Rev. J. McDougall, Geo. Lottrel.

$2.00—Robert Brown.

$2—A. Salmon, J. Turnbull, Wm. McAngus, N. D. McDonald, W. Bottrill, Ab. Robinson.

$1—Wm. Forrester, H. Stafford, C. Walker, G. Seiffert, Jas. Cinley, Wm. Robinson.

50 cents—Wm. Scott, Arch Schell, Miss J. Richardson.

30 cents—D. Stafford.

25 cents—Chas. Schell.

SCHOOL REPORTS

The following is the report for the month of May.

Primer

Over 50%—1st. class—A. Barber, B. Wipp, E. McCulloch, M. Blindauer, M. Burke, W. Bell, C. Vogt, G. Bell, L. Ferguson, F. Collins, O. Hurlock, D. Booth.

Jr. class—K. Bolender, B. Starling, W. Booth, C. Finlayson, S. McLean, E. Smith, M. Hammond, H. McBride, J. Wipp, B. Smith.

Sr. class—T. Smith, E. Schrank, R. Philips, M. Wankel, H. Dennis, D. Langford, F. Bray, J. George, M. Schwartz, C. Eby, D. McKenzie, F. Fleming, F. Thede, F. McPherson, R. Brigden, O. Nodwell, C. Bannister, G. Henri, M. Henderson.

B. Currie, teacher

Dept. 1

Srs.—Excellent—M. Bell, F. Barber, G. Cottrell, M. Wilson, F. Wipp, G. Stephenson.

Good—F. Perry, C. Hessenauer, I. Schwass, B. Scammell, E. Weishuhn.

Fair—xL. Gamble, xE. Strathy, xJ. Johnston, xJ. Hill, xL. Hill.

Jrs.—Excellent—W. Schierholtz, N. Webb, V. Perry, N. Wilson, H. Osborne.

Good—F. Buschlen, F. McKenzie, xA. Rowlands, L. Saleman, xL. Smith, C. Becker.

Fair—J. Hendigson, xN. McArthur, I. Snider, O. Bell, xL. Miller.

Those marked x were absent from tests.

W. M. Struthers, teacher.

Dept. 2

Sr. 2—Over 75%—S. Langford, M. Schaus, M. Wankel.

Over 60%—C. Strachan, M. Smith, E. Gischler, M. MacPherson, W. Thomas, M. Park, N. McFadden, L. Weishuhn, J. Miller.

Over 50%—E. Gray, S. K. Thomas and L. Nodwell equal. G. Goar, H. Snyder, E. Fisher.

Jr. 2—Over 75%—E. [illegible], W. McBride, J. Bolender.

Over 60%—R. Nodwell, L. Blindauer, M. Kettles, C. Tapley, [illegible] Collins.

Over 50%—G. Bray, L. Schrank, C. Dennis, P. Thede, M. Finlayson.

Kathleen Cassidy, teacher.

Dept. 3

Sr. class—Excellent—K. Robinson, S. Anderson, G. Bock and H. Brigden (equal), M. Cottrill, J. Sayles, H. Vennard.

Good—A. Miller, N. Miller, D. Collins, G. Harrison, A. Flemming, M. Everitt, A. Buschlen, V. Hessenauer, J. Schrank, Le V. McFadden.

Fair—J. Goar, V. Schwass, W. Gray, G. McLean, C. Schwass.

Jr. class—Excellent—L. Begg, A. Mitchell, E. Saleman, K. Stephenson, J. Mitchell, W. Smith.

Good—E. Thomas, R. Smith, A. Scammel, R. Thede, George McLachlan, V. Ball, V. Wilson, C. MacKenzie.

Fair—M. Overton, F. Kettles, C. Bannister, S. Begg.

B. Gilbert, teacher.

Dept. 4

Sr. 4 class—Excellent—Edna Thornburn, Ellen George.

Good—Henry Vogt, Nora Chambers, May Shrank, Marguerite Bell, Harry Stephenson, Margaret Rushton, Lyla Chic, Marie Manser, Gordon Thede, Ruth Gischler, Myrell George.

Fair—Elroy Bolender, Lyda Blindeaur, Ellen Hessenaur.

Jr. 4—Excellent—Milton Millar, Paul Gischler.

Good—Florence George, Don. McArthur, Margaret Barber, Helen Blindaeur, Arthur Gilbert.

Fair—Basil Eby, Dorothy Ranney, Francis Wells, Wilma Becker, Margaret McCullough, Irene Thede, Silina Goar.

F. W. Aylesworth, Principal.

SOUTHAMPTON

(INTENDED FOR LAST WEEK)

Pte. Vine McLellan and Russel Knowles of the R. F. C. were home over the week end from Mohawk Camp, Deseronto.

Mrs. W. J. Cameron is spending the week in Toronto.

A memorial service was held in the Methodist church last Sunday morning for Sergt. Major Bert Buckley who was killed in action in the Vimy Ridge battle.

Badge-Boy Arthur DeLong of the H. M. C. S. Niobe, is home from Halifax on extended leave till June 30th.

Mr. J. Steinoff has enlisted with a Forestry Battalion.

Mr. E. Mintz, Mr. Malcolm McNeil and Mrs. S. Knechtel are delegates at the Baptist conference at Durham this week.

YES! LIFT A CORN OFF WITHOUT PAIN!

Cincinnati authority tells how to dry up a corn or callus so it lifts off with fingers.

You corn-pestered men and women need suffer no longer. Wear the shoes that nearly killed you before, says this Cincinnati authority, because a few drops of freezone applied directly on a tender, aching corn or callus, stops soreness at once and soon the corn or hardened callus loosens so it can be lifted out, root and all, without pain.

A small bottle of freezone cost very little at any drug store, but will positively take off every hard or soft corn or callus. This should be tried, as it is inexpensive and is said not to irritate the surrounding skin.

If your druggist hasn't any freezone tell him to get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house. It is fine stuff and acts like a charm every time.

There ain't much use in spending good money travelling after a feller has seen all the moving picter shows.

I never heard of a pig that would chew tobacker or drink whiskey.

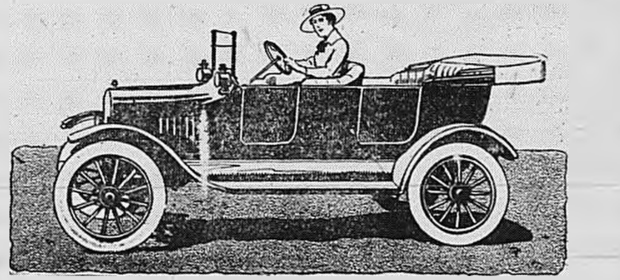
It ain't no place for an innocent bystander when a woman gets to swattin flies with a broom.

GENTS' DEPARTMENT

Felt hats 75cts to $2.50
Caps 25 cts to $1.50
Mexican hats 25cts to 50 cents
Negligee shirts $1 to $1.40
Working shirts from 50c to 85c.
Cotton night shirts $1.
Neckwear 25c to $1.50
Cashmere hose from 25c to 50c
Silk hose 50 cents per pair
Working sox 15c to 50c per pair

Bring Us Your Produce

B. HILKER



Give Your Wife One

THOUSANDS of wives and daughters run their own Ford cars. They use them for shopping, calling, attending the theatre taking the children for a run in the country or to school.

The Ford is as easy to operate as a kitchen range, no knowledge of mechanical details being necessary. Inexpensive to operate. A woman can call around town all afternoon, or take a 25 mile spin in the country, at the minimum of cost for gasoline, oil, wear in tires, etc.

You couldn't give "her" a present she would appreciate more than this beautiful, modern car, with its stream-line effect, tapered hood and crown fenders.

Ford

Runabout - $475
Touring - - 495
Coupelet - - 695
Town Car - $780
Sedan - - - 890
F. O. B. FORD, ONT.

L. M. Sees, Agent, Port Elgin

Over 700 Ford Service Stations in Canada.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson XIII., June 24, 1917.

The Purpose of John's Gospel—Review.—John 21, 15-25.

Summary.—Lesson I. Topic: The works of God. Place: Jerusalem. On the Sabbath day Jesus was passing along the street and saw a man who was both blind. He anointed his eyes with moistened clay and sent him to the pool of Siloam to wash. His sight was restored and to the questioning Pharisees he gave a clear testimony. He believed in Jesus as the Son of God and the Jews cast him out of the synagogue.

II. Topic: A sympathizing Saviour. Place: Bethany, about two miles from Jerusalem. Word was sent to Jesus that Lazarus, the brother of Martha and Mary and a friend of Jesus, was sick. Jesus arrived at Bethany four days after Lazarus died. To Martha he said, "I am the resurrection, and the life." At the tomb He called Lazarus to come forth and he rose and came out of the tomb still "bound with graveclothes." Jesus said, "Loose him, and let him go."

III. Topic: Christianity portrayed. Place: Jerusalem. Jesus taught His disciples the great truth that it was only by Him that entrance could be gained into the kingdom of heaven. He said, "I am the door." He expressed the relation between Him and His followers under the figure of the shepherd and His sheep. The hireling shepherd flees at the approach of danger, but the good Shepherd lays down His life for His sheep. The Father loves the Son for this sacrifice.

IV. Topic: Love vindicated. Place: Bethany, about two miles east of Jerusalem. On Saturday evening, six days before the crucifixion, Jesus was given a feast in Simon's house. Martha, Mary and Lazarus were present. While Jesus was at supper, Mary anointed him with costly ointment. The disciples, but chiefly Judas, criticised this act as a waste of money that might be given to the poor. Jesus approved of her act, as it was an anointing for His burial and there would be constant opportunity to give to the poor.

V. Topic: Acknowledged Kingship. Place: From Bethany to Jerusalem. On Sunday Jesus and His disciples went from Bethany to Jerusalem. Jesus rode on a colt which was obtained by the disciples in a village near by. A crowd of people followed Him and another crowd came out of Jerusalem to meet Him. The people welcomed Him with great enthusiasm as the King of Israel. Some Greeks sought Jesus and He spoke to them concerning His mission.

VI. Topic: Love's service. Place: An upper room in Jerusalem. Jesus and his disciples were eating the Passover together, and Jesus rose from the meal, took a basin and towel and began to wash the feet of his disciples. He was taking a servant's place. Peter objected at first, but later he became willing when Jesus told him that he could have no part with him if he did did not allow him to wash his feet.

VII. Topic: Christian identity. Place: An upper room in Jerusalem. Jesus delivered an extended farewell discourse to his disciples before they went to Gethsemane. He told them that he was the true vine and they were the branches. The Father was the husbandman. The branch must continue in the vine in order to produce fruit. Unfruitful branches were taken away. He told them to love one another. There is nothing that can take the place of love. True Christians have love one for the other.

VIII. Topic: A ruined nation. Place: Jerusalem. The temperance lesson is from Isaiah. Israel had become a nation of drunkards, and Samaria, "the crown of pride," was doomed to destruction because of the sins of the people. The beauty of the hill and the valleys would be changed to desolation. The nation of Judah was also becoming weak through intemperance. The evils of drunkenness are portrayed.

IX. Topic: Christian perfection. Place: An upper room in Jerusalem. In Christ's farewell discourse he gives his disciples much instruction and encouragement. Among other things he gives them the promise that the Comforter, the Holy Spirit, will come to them if he goes away. The Comforter would remain with them for ever. He would testify of Christ, and would reprove the world of sin, of righteousness and of judgment. He would remind them of what Jesus had said to them while he was with them.

X. Topic: Love wounded. Places: Gethsemane and the high priest's palace. After leaving the upper room Jesus and his disciples went to the garden of Gethsemane, where Jesus prayed. Judas, who had bargained with Jewish officials to betray Jesus to them, led a crowd into the garden and pointed Jesus out to them by kissing him. Peter undertook to defend his master from the officers, but Jesus rebuked him. In the high priest's palace Peter denied Jesus, according to the warning the Master had given him.

XI. Topic: Finished work. Place: Jerusalem. After the trials of Jesus before the Jewish council and Pilate, Pilate having delivered him up to be crucified, he was led to Golgotha, where he was placed on the cross between two common thieves. While on the cross Jesus committed the care of his mother to his disciple John. He spoke seven times from the cross. John records two of his sayings.

XII. Topic: A glorious revelation. Place: Jerusalem. Jesus was placed in the tomb on Friday before sunset and rose from the dead early Sunday morning. Mary Magdalene and other women came early to embalm the body of Jesus, and found the sepulchre open, the stone having been rolled away. Mary went to tell the disciples what they had learned. Peter and John came and found the tomb empty. Jesus appeared first to Mary and she told the disciples that she had seen him.

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Atonement Through Christ

I. His divinity manifested.

II. His sacrifice accepted.

III. His resurrection attested.

I. His divinity manifested. As the opposition of the hostile Jews grew more and more intense against Jesus, it became more and more evident that the secret of their continued and increasing hatred was their determined refusal to believe in his divinity. They were persistent in refusing all scriptural evidences that he was the Messiah. They repulsed every testimony to his wonderful miracles of mercy. They regarded every teaching as blasphemous and contrary to their established customs and religion. They regarded the increase of disciples as an effort to destroy the Jewish theocracy. They despised those upon whom Jesus bestowed physical or spiritual healing. They sought to turn the truth of God into a lie. They would not enter into the kingdom of God, nor willingly allow others to go in. They labored to prevent the inauguration of a Christian dispensation. They clung to the old system rather than to be transferred by its fulfilment into the Father's completed plan for their redemption. They refused to accept God's chosen sacrifice, demanding by their attitude that he should send one whom they were willing to receive, one whose dignity they thought befitting the Messiah.

II. His sacrifice accepted. The raising of Lazarus from the dead made it necessary for Jesus to retire from the vicinity of Jerusalem. Such a miracle as that and the healing of the man born blind were unmistakable scriptural evidences of Christ's Messiahship and such as the Jewish nation were taught to expect in the Messiah. While many of the people were being convinced, the Jewish rulers were losing the pre-eminence in matters of religion. They plotted secretly and labored openly to mould popular opinion against Jesus. They could not deny the graciousness of his works. They could not find him guilty of crime. They could only clamor against what they interpreted as disregard for their traditions. They could not endure his claim of equality and oneness with the Father. Nothing but his death would satisfy their frenzied hatred. Only through Roman decree could they reach that end. Expecting to find in Judas a valuable assistant in carrying out the capture of Jesus, they satisfied his greed for money by hiring him to make it possible for the Roman soldiers with representations from the Jewish authorities to get Jesus into their power. All that Jesus had said about his atoning sacrifice and his purpose to lay down his life for the redemption of the world was being carried out.

III. His resurrection attested. Much careful instruction was given to Christ's disciples to prepare them for his departure. The promise of the last comforting assurance to the grief-stricken disciples. His coming was dependent upon Christ's going. Assurances of his intimate union with his disciples were repeated when Jesus was spending his last hours with them. By his example in washing their feet Jesus taught them the best rule of conduct for unity among themselves. The vital connection with himself in the figure of the vine was a lesson, the spiritual import of which would best be understood after his resurrection. "Unto the end" Jesus ever guarded and loved his disciples. At the cross his most self-forgetful love was exhibited in behalf of his mother, to whom he gave his disciple John as a son, and to him he gave a mother. When death reigned and hopes were blighted, the joyous climax of all was revealed in the glorious resurrection of Jesus. Then was his divinity attested. Then was the spiritual life of his disciples begun. Then was the way opened for his ascension and the coming of the Comforter. Then was the undying love of Mary rewarded by the revelation of Jesus to her in the midst of her grief. Unfoldings of new relationships were made and the great opportunity of declaring a risen and ascending Saviour to the apostles was granted to Mary. Atonement and resurrection through Christ were attested. A new dispensation began and spiritual things were understood.

T. R. A.

FARM AND GARDEN

THE BEST GRAINS.

(As recommended by W. Saxby Blair, Superintendent Experimental Station, Kentville, N. S., for Ontario).

Spring Wheat—Red Fife and White Fife are good standard sorts but rather late in ripening in northern localities.

Huron, Marquis and Early Red Fife are earlier in ripening.

All the varieties mentioned are good for bread-making, but Huron is not equal in this respect to the others. It is however, particularly vigorous and productive and is highly recommended.

In extreme northern districts, Prelude will be found valuable if the soil is fairly rich and the rainfall sufficient.

In Southern Ontario, the very late variety, Blue Stem, gives good results. It is rather more resistant to drought than most sorts. Goose wheat is useful in extremely dry localities though the price of this variety is often quite low, as it is not used for bread-making. Kubanka, closely resembling Goose, making excellent bread, but it is so different from ordinary wheats that millers object to grinding it. Goose is usually more productive than Kubanka.

Oats—Banner and Ligowo are two of the best sorts. Ligowo is slightly the earliest in ripening, but generally produces a smaller crop. Daubeney may be used where extreme earliness is desired. O.A.C. No. 72 (a selection from Siberian) is a very productive, late-maturing variety.

Barley—Manchurian and Ontario Agricultural College No. 21 are recommended among the six-row sorts.

Duckbill and the best strains of Chevalier are recommended among the two-row sorts.

No varieties of beardless or hulless barley can be recommended. Success (beardless) is of very early ripening habit.

Peas—Among yellow peas, Arthur is most highly recommended for earliness and productiveness. Golden Vine, Chancellor and White Marrowfat are also good sorts.

Prussian Blue, Wisconsin Blue and English Grey are good colored peas.

SEEDING HINTS FOR BEST RESULTS (Grain).

Fall-plowed sod and fall-disced or fall-ploughed root, corn, and potato land are most suitable.

Fall plowing, disc harrowing, drag harrowing, rolling, drilling and drag harrowing are operations necessary to complete seed-bed preparations and seeding.

When the seed-bed is considered just right, give an extra stroke of the harrow. More cultivation means bigger crops.

What is a good seed-bed? It is suitably rich, mellow, uniformly level, fairly fine at the surface but firm below. Example: Well-prepared sod, hoed and cultivated land.

After plowing, the disc harrow is the most suitable implement for preparing the seed-bed. Some types are more suitable than others. Double disc harrows are now being used to speed up this operation, lower the cost and ensure a thoroughly pulverized surface soil.

What is it like? This harrow consists of two disc harrows, one in front of the other, cutting, the one with an in-throw and the other with an out-throw. It requires from three to six horses to operate, whereas its chief value is for firming and crumbling the soil previous to seeding.

On light soils it is essentially to use the roller immediately after seeding, but it should be followed by the draw harrow to slit the smooth surface; in other words to restore the mulch, to check evaporation of moisture.

The roller should not be used on damp soil, clay especially; first allow the surface to dry, after which rolling will have a beneficial effect by breaking the crust and making the necessary mulch. Rolling when the grain is a few inches high is sometimes advisable. It helps firm the soil and breaks the crust as before stated.

Seed drills of modern make are worth the money. The disc drill is popular and efficient. Use as large size as conditions warrant. A large machine lowers the cost of seeding. Most drills are abused. Oil well and protect from the weather.

SEED PER ACRE.

The right amount of seed per acre is very important. No set amount can be stated, suited to all conditions. Following rates of seeding are a guide—for one acre:

Corn for ensilage, 20 to 25 pounds.
Corn for grain, 15 to 20 pounds.
Swedes (drills), 2 to 4 pounds.
Mangles, 6 to 10 pounds.
Wheat, 1 1-2 to 1 3-4 bushels.
Barley, 2 to 2 1-2 bushels.
Rye, 3-4 to 1 1-4 bushels.
Buckwheat, 3-4 to 1 1-4 bushels.
Oats (depending on size), 2 to 2 bushels.
Peas (depending on size), 2 1-2 to [illegible] bushels.
Peas and oats (mixed) for grain (oats, 2 to 2 1-2 bushels; peas, 1 to 1 1-2 bushels).
Peas and oats for green feed or hay (equal parts by weight at the rate of 3 to 4 bushels per acre).
Alfalfa, 25 to 30 pounds.
Clovers and grasses, 15 to 25 pounds (in varying proportions according to conditions of soil, location, cropping system and purpose). Potatoes (according to size), 12 to 20 bushels.

DRAINAGE AND CROP YIELDS.

The cost of tile drainage will be more than repaid by the increase in crop yields. In a recent experiment in southwestern Ohio it was found that land that was well drained and treated with fertilizers yielded 21.7 bushels more per acre in 19[illegible] than did land similarly treated to fertilizers but lacking the underdrainage. Where manure was used on corn land there was an increase of 34.4 bushels of corn per acre where the land was underdrained, over manured land not drained. Fertilized wheat land having the drainage yielded 5.7 bushels more per acre than undrained land receiving the same treatment. Black soils of glaciated regions need underdrainage, say soil experts.

APPLE SPRAY SCHEDULE.

Before buds start, dormant spray—lime-sulphur 1 to 8, for scale and blister mite.

When leaves of blossom buds are out a quarter to half an inch—delayed dormant spray—lime-sulphur 1 to 8 for scale and blister mite; "black leaf 40" three-quarter pint in 100 gallons for aphis; arsenate of lead 5-6 pounds in 100 gallons for leaf roller and case bearers. (If this spray is applied it will not be necessary to make the "dormant" application.)

When blossoms show pink—blossom pink spray; lime-sulphur 1 to 40 for scab; arsenate of lead 5-6 pounds in 100 gallons for bud moth, case bearers etc.; "black leaf 40" 1 pint in 100 gallons for dark apple red bug.

When the last of the petals are falling—calyx spray, lime-sulphur 1 to 40 for scab; arsenate of lead 5-6 pounds in 100 gallons for coddling moth; black leaf 40 [illegible] pint in 100 gallons for bright apple red bug.

Later sprays to be determined by weather conditions and control of scab. Arsenate of lead 5-6 pounds in 100 gallons for coddling moth and other caterpillars.

CLOVER AND MANURE BEST FOR POTATO CROP.

Selection of a good clover sod where potatoes have not grown for at least five years and the use of barnyard manure with acid phosphate are given by the Ohio Experiment Station as ideal conditions for fertilizing potatoes. After twenty-three years' investigations with this crop the experiment station advises farmers to plow under twelve to sixteen tons of manure an acre if plenty is available, and then to apply about [illegible] pounds of acid phosphate an acre as a surface dressing. If manure is scarce four or five tons an acre may be used, and then [illegible] pounds of acid phosphate along with [illegible] pounds of nitrate of soda will yield about the same results. These experiments have shown that fertilizer should be spread over all the land and not confined to the potato rows; for in this way the potato roots spread out more widely and succeeding crops make better use of what potatoes leave.

Pork Cake.

Here's an old recipe:

Chop fine a pound of pork.

Only fat salt pork can be used.

Add a pound of raisins, seeded and chopped.

Also a quarter of a pound of sliced citron.

Next two cups of sugar and one cup of molasses, in which a teaspoon of saleratus has been rubbed.

Now mix all together, stir in sifted flour to a consistency of cake mixtures, add an ounce each of nutmegs and cloves, two ounces of cinnamon and bake slowly.

CARE NEEDED TO PROPERLY ADMINISTER MEDICINES

Serious Consequences May Follow Too Rapid Administration of Liquids—Powders Placed On Tongue Safe and Handy—Use of Bolus Popular But Requires Skill—By Vet.

The art of administering medicines to animals without endangering the life of the patient, is not as simple a matter as many think. This is especially the case when the medicine is in a fluid state, and is given by the mouth. In order that a drench may be given, it is, of course, necessary that the animal's head be held in such a position that its mouth is at a higher level than the throat. When a fluid is poured rapidly into the mouth of a patient whose head is elevated for the purpose, it is not uncommon for a greater or less quantity of the fluid to enter the larynx and pass down the trachea (the wind pipe) to the bronchial tubes, and cause more or less serious trouble, according to the nature and quantity of the liquid that has passed. This unfortunate occurrence may happen from different causes.

HOW INJURY OCCURS.

When an animal's head is elevated as described, and fluid introduced into the mouth, it at once reaches a cavity, called the pharynx, just beyond the root of the tongue. From this cavity, or box, originates the gullet and also the larynx, a cartilagenous box, which is continued by the trachea. The entrance into the larynx is guarded by a valve, called the epiglottis. If from any cause the fluid is not swallowed promptly, and its introduction into the mouth continues, the pharynx becomes filled and the entrance into both gullet and pharynx submerged. After a limited time the patient is forced to breathe and the expulsion of air from the lungs forces the valve open, and a greater or less quantity of the fluid enters the larynx and passes, as stated, to the bronchial tubes. This cause more or less violent coughing. If sufficient fluid to fill the tubes has passed, the animal will die from suffocation in a few minutes. This occurs more frequently in pigs and sheep (especially the former), than in other classes of animals, but its occurrence is by no means uncommon in horses and catle. If a small quantity passes it sets up mechanical bronchitis, and, if the quantity of the fluid in the tubes be quite small, it may become absorbed, and the patient recover, while, in the other cases, the animal suffers for a few days and dies, notwithstanding the most skillful treatment.

There are different reasons why this unfortunate accident may occur during the administration of fluids to animals. The fluid may be passed into the mouth so rapidly that the patient cannot swallow it quickly enough on account of the position of the head, which tends to prevent rapid swallowing. There may be a soreness of the throat which prevents the patient endeavoring to swallow on account of the pain it causes. There may be a partial or complete paralysis of the muscles of deglutition (swallowing), or there may be merely a stubbornness on the part of the patient.

In order to safely administer medicines in this way, called "drenching," it is necessary to closely observe whether the patient is swallowing, and to pour only a little into the mouth until he commences to swallow regularly.

There are many methods of administering medicines, some of which require special instruments, and are practised only by veterinarians, such as the hypodermic method (injecting the active principal of the drug in a fluid form under the skin); the intravenous (injecting into a vein) and the intracheal (into the trachea). All these methods, to be successful, and avoid untoward results, require great care as regards pureness of the drugs and cleanliness of the instruments and hands of the operator, and it is necessary to have instruments especially designed for the purpose, hence they are practised only by veterinarians, who favor these modes of administration where practical, as the actions of the drugs are often more certain and more durably produced.

Other methods are in the form of powders, balls, drenches and the introduction of fluids into the mouth out of a syringe. Powders are given either in damp food, in the drinking water, mixed with water and given as a drench, or placed on the back of the tongue out of a spoon. The latter is a safe, handy and sure method of giving powders that dissolve readily. The powder is placed in a perfectly dry spoon, an assistant holding the horse's head. The operator catches the patient's tongue with his left hand, which keeps the mouth open and with the right hand he introduces the spoon into the mouth, passes it well back and upset it. The powder drops on the root of the tongue, dissolves and is swallowed. Of course when the quantity is large, or does not dissolve readily, this plan is not satisfactory, as the patient will often drop more or less of it out of his mouth. When the appetite is good and the powder is not of a very disagreeable taste, it is convenient and satisfactory to give it mixed with damp food, as boiled oats, dampened chop, bran, etc.

The administration of medicines in the form of a ball is much practised, but it requires some practice and skill on the part of the operator. The drugs are reduced to powder, made moist by adding glycerine, treacle or other moistening substance, rolled into cylindrical form, not more than an inch in diameter and 2½ inches long and neatly wrapped in tissue paper. If an assistant be present, it is well to get him to steady the horse's head and prevent him holding it too high. The operator grasps the ball with the fingers of the right hand and the patient's tongue with the left hand, thereby keeping the mouth open (it should be stated that the ball should be moistened by coating with oil before administration is attempted). He then passes the ball backwards in the mouth, keeping the hand well in the centre of the mouth, resisting the lateral action of the tongue to carry either the hand or the bolus between the molar teeth on either side, and drops it behind the root of the tongue. If this be done the animal cannot chew it; he will either swallow it or cough it up.

ADMINISTERING A BOLUS.

It requires a little practice to enable a man to administer a ball without danger of the horse getting it, or the hand of the operator, between his molar teeth. If the hand should become enclosed between the teeth it should not be forcibly drawn out, as this will surely cause severe scarifications. It should be held still, and the left hand, which still holds the tongue, used to get the horse to relax his hold. If the tongue be kept out well to the right side of the mouth, the patient will not close very firmly on the hand that is on the other side of the mouth, as he will not be able to do so without biting his own tongue. There are instruments called mouth speculums which keep the mouth open and thereby secure the safety of the operator's hand, but few farmers have one, and the veterinarian seldom requires one for the purpose. There are also instruments called balling guns, which cost but little, and are very handy for a person who has not acquired the necessary skill in using his hands.

With any of these methods of administering medicines, the principal danger is waste, and, of course, if some be wasted, more can be given.

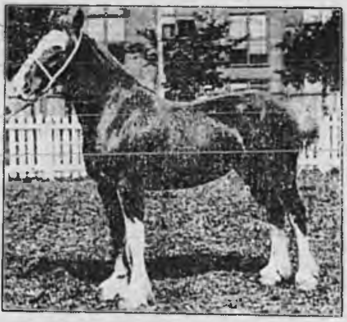
In drenching we should always allow for a little waste, and at the same time guard against injuring the animal. In order to drench a horse or other animal, his head must be held up. He should be backed into a stall or against some solid object that will prevent him from going further backwards. A hame strap, a looped rope or something of that nature is put into his mouth. A strap or rope is attached to this, passed over a beam or run through an elevated ring or pulley and drawn until the head has reached the proper height, or a stick may be fastened to the loop, and an assistant, by the use of it, can hold the head up. The operator now inserts the neck of the bottle or drenching horn into the side of the mouth and allows a little of the fluid to run out. If the patient swallows readily the liquid may be allowed to continue to run slowly, but if he refuses to swallow the flow must be checked, or else the trouble already described will result. The operator should rub the roof of the mouth with the neck of the bottle. This usually causes him to swallow. He may swallow the fluid that is now in the larynx, before any more is allowed to enter. The tongue must not be pulled out nor the throat pinched, as the latter will cause him to cough, hence the epiglottis will be forced open and trouble follow.

Some pour the fluid into the nostril, but this is a very dangerous habit. If, during the process of drenching, the patient commences to cough, his head should be immediately lowered, even though the medicine be wasted. There is generally more or less wasted, and if the waste exceeds the allowance made for it, more should be given.

A very nice method of administering fluids to horses, when the bulk is not too great, is out of a two-ounce syringe. Special syringes, called "Dose syringes," are made for the purpose. The calibre of the nozzle is large and the syringe is made of such a pattern that it can be readily used with one hand. It is filled with the fluid, the patient's tongue held by the left hand of the operator, and the syringe introduced well back into the mouth by the right hand, and the fluid forced into the pharynx. The patient usually swallows it readily, and there is no waste, and no danger. Several syringe fulls may be given when necessary.

Under no circumstances should a horse or other patient, with a sore throat, or one having difficulty in swallowing from any cause be drenched. Where necessary to give fluids in such cases they should be given by a syringe or by passing a rubber tube down the gullet and pouring the fluid into it.

—The Canadian Countryman.



Valuable animals may easily be injured and some may die from inexperienced and careless administering of medicines.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dairy Produce—		
Butter, choice dairy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eggs, new-laid, doz.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cheese, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., fancy, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressed Poultry—		
Turkeys, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fowl, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spring chickens	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fruits—		
Rhubarb, 2 bunches	0 00	[illegible]
Vegetables—		
Asparagus, Can., bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beans, new, small measure	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beets, new, bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cucumbers, each	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carrots, new, bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Celery, per bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cabbages, each	[illegible]	[illegible]
Horseradish, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leeks, bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., doz. bchs., small	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., doz. bchs., large	[illegible]	[illegible]
Onions, bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., 11-qt. bkt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., Bermuda, doz.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potatoes, per bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., new, peck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., small measure	[illegible]	[illegible]
Radishes, 2 bunches	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spinach, new, peck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sage, bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Savory, bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Turnips, bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., per peck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., new, bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tomatoes, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]

MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Beef, forequarters, cwt.	$15 00	[illegible]
Do., hindquarters	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carcases, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., common	[illegible]	[illegible]
Veals, common, cwt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., medium	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., prime	[illegible]	[illegible]
Heavy hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shop hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Abattoir hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mutton, heavy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., light	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lambs, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., Spring, each	[illegible]	[illegible]

SUGAR MARKET.

Wholesale quotations on Canada refined sugar, Toronto delivery, in effect after May 18:

Lantic granulated	100 lbs.	[illegible]
Royal Acadia granulated	100 lbs.	[illegible]
Redpath granulated	100 lbs.	[illegible]
Dominion Crystal	100 lbs.	[illegible]
No. 1 yellow, all refiners	100 lbs.	[illegible]
Dark yellow	100 lbs.	[illegible]

[illegible]

OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
Oct.	2 12	[illegible]	2 12	[illegible]
Oats—				
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flax—				
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct.	[illegible]	[illegible]	2 68	[illegible]

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis—Wheat—July, $2.[illegible]; September, $1.9[illegible]; cash, No. 1 hard, [illegible]; No. 1 Northern, [illegible]; No. 2 Northern, [illegible]. Corn—No. 3 yellow, [illegible]. Oats—No. 3 white, [illegible]. Flour unchanged. Bran, [illegible].

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $2.9[illegible]; No. 2 Northern, [illegible]; July, [illegible] nominal.

MONTREAL MARKETS

[illegible]

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, Report—Cattle, receipts, 175, steady.

Veals, receipts 100; active and steady; $5 to $15.25.

Hogs, receipts 1,000; slow; heavy $15.90 to $16; mixed $15.75 to $15.90; yorkers $15.75 to $15.85; light yorkers $14.75 to $15.50; pigs $14.50 to $14.75; roughs $13.85 to $14; stags $12 to $12.75.

Sheep and lambs, receipts 400; active and steady; lambs $8 to $18; clipped lambs $6 to $15.15; others unchanged.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts 8,000.
Market firm.

Beeves	9 30	[illegible]
Stockers and feeders	7 40	[illegible]
Cows and heifers	6 35	[illegible]
Calves	9 75	[illegible]
Hogs, receipts 2,000.		
Market steady.		
Light	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mixed	14 70	[illegible]
Heavy	14 70	[illegible]
Rough	14 70	[illegible]
Pigs	10 00	[illegible]
Bulk of sales	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, receipts 3,000.		
Market strong.		
Wethers	8 50	[illegible]
Lambs, native	9 50	[illegible]
Springs	12 25	[illegible]

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.—[illegible].
Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs.—[illegible].
Short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs.—[illegible].
Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs.—[illegible].
Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs.—[illegible].
Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.—[illegible].
Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs.—[illegible].
Lard, prime western, in tierces—[illegible].
American, refined—[illegible].
Cheese, Canadian, finest white—New—[illegible].
Australian Tallow in London—[illegible].
Turpentine, spirits—[illegible], 6d.
Resin, common—[illegible], 2 1-4d.
Petroleum, refined—[illegible].
Linseed oil—[illegible], 6d.
War Kerosene, No. 2—1s, 2 1-4d.

A Political Genius.

Congressmen, chatting, admit there are [illegible] the good will of their constituents. Years ago a member from a western state was afraid that his first term would be his last, and he had not managed to make himself a power in Congress. While he was debating what he should do a friend said, "You live near the centre of the United States, don't you?" "Yes." "Then, why don't you introduce a bill to have the capital moved to the principal town in your district?" The Congressman introduced the bill, and the people of his district at once concluded he was a great man and sent him back for another term. He reintroduced the bill in the next Congress, and, although it was promptly pigeonholed in committee, his constituents gave him a third term as a reward for his genius.—Exchange.

The prodigal son had just arrived in the back way between two days. "Owing to the greediness of the Beef Trust," explained the old man, "we are entirely out of fatted calf, but here's a can-opener. Get busy."—Indianapolis Star.

All Pure Tea
Free from Dust

Sealed Packets Only
Never Sold in Bulk

"SALADA"

Black—Mixed—Natural Green. E213

A PUZZLING CASE.

When we arrived, Tancred was also at breakfast, but when he saw us, ran forward to greet not me, but Melchizedek, whom he welcomed with effusive joy. Really, this little man was a most offensive person, and put me in mind of a ferret, but as he was the only individual who could cure my detective fever, I was obliged to put up with his odious familiarity. Still, he had brains, this disreputable Hebrew, else he would never have played such a bold game at Lippington and won as he did.

"I am glad to see you, Melchizedek," cried Tancred, forcing the little Jew into a chair. "Have you anything to tell me?"

"Lots, sir."

"And the major?"

"I know nothing."

"No, sir, he knows nothing," replied Melchizedek, with a grin. "I said I'd put you two gents together, and that's what I'm going to do."

"Good. Put us out of this misery of suspense at once. Have you discovered who killed Mazzucata?"

"I have, sir."

"You are certain?"

"Got his confession here."

"His confession," we both cried at once. "Then it wasn't Miss Maxwell who killed her sister?"

"No, sir, it wasn't," replied Melchizedek, lowly. "But it was Mr. Maxwell who killed his daughter."

"Impossible," we said in chorus.

"Not a bit of it. I've got it here in black and white."

"This, then, is why Miss Maxwell confessed," said Tancred.

"To save her father," ended I, with a gesture of admiration.

"Well, it didn't save him," retorted the little Jew, producing a roll of paper, "for I've got the whole truth here."

"Sufficient to hang him?"

"Twice over, but it won't hang him, gents both."

"Why?"

"Because he's hanged himself."

"Suicide!"

"That's so, gents both."

"So Mazzucata's assassin has escaped the clutches of the law," said Tancred, after a pause, "a strange ending to a strange case. Well, I'm not sorry, for his daughter's sake!"

"She came up to split on him, didn't she, gents?" said Melchizedek.

We both indignantly repudiated the insinuation.

"No! she came up here to take the burden of her father's crime on her own shoulders."

"I'm glad he didn't know that, or I wouldn't have got this," observed Melchizedek, patting the confession affectionately. "Well, it don't matter now. Have you got a drink, Mr. Tancred, sir?"

Tancred brought out a bottle of cognac and a glass, and after Melchizedek had refreshed himself with what he vulgarly called 'a drain,' he wiped his mouth and began to talk.

"I suppose you want to know all about it, gents both?"

"From the beginning," said Tancred emphatically.

Melchizedek rubbed his hands with delight.

"Well, what a game, sir, what a game! All skill, every bit, and nothing [illegible]"

He was so pleased with himself that [illegible] Tancred and myself, who were impatient to hear all the particulars of this affair. Formerly I had been under the impression that [illegible] that reticent individual, who knew the value of words, and was, therefore, sparing of his speech, but now, that [illegible] was quite destroyed, as he talked [illegible] about his discovery at Lippington.

"When I heard of that row, gents [illegible]," he began as soon as his [illegible] were under control, "I says at once, I did, that the truth was to be found at Lippington, so to Lippington I went."

[illegible]

"[illegible] Carnation [illegible] Mr. Dallas [illegible] black carnation [illegible] committed the crime and I went down to Lippington with the intention of getting the truth out of [illegible]. I can't tell you, gents, how [illegible] dark I was, or how difficult it was to find out the truth; for day after day went by, I could discover nothing, until I began to think all my time was wasted."

"And what put you on the right track?"

"That Miss Cellaski, who gave evidence in court. Yes. She went down a couple of days ago, and 'went' for Miss Maxwell like a fiend. This occurred in the garden, where I, also, was waiting to buy flowers. I bought flowers nearly every day, gents both. Oh! I was a good customer there, sirs. Well, gents both, this Miss Cellaski and Miss Maxwell were in love with Mr. Dallas, and made all sorts of statements, at which I pricked up my ears. Miss Maxwell denied everything, so Miss Cellaski 'flung' out of the garden in a rage, and I went after her. I saw she was jealous, and, [illegible]—on—her jealousy, I managed to get everything out of her. She told me——"

"Oh, we know all that," interrupted Tancred, quickly; "go on."

"I am going on, sir," said Melchizedek, a little offended. "I say, I found that Mazzucata was the old man's daughter, and one day, in the garden, when he thought I wasn't listening, I heard him 'cussing' her like a pickpocket. Oh, then, I thought to myself, 'you hate your daughter, because she went on the stage; you own the Black Carnation; she expected one to be the signal of her death, so I wouldn't be surprised if you had killed her.' Well, gents both, I thought, and I thought hard, and then I came to the conclusion that as Mazzucata was the old man's daughter, he'd have gone up and seen her that first night. So, off I goes to the station, and makes a 'pal' of one of the porters, and there I found that old Maxwell had been up to town on that night—the sixteenth of May—and had come down to Lippington by the night mail—in evening dress!"

"But why in evening dress. A man in his position wouldn't own an evening dress."

"Oh! but he did, though," replied Melchizedek. "He was a bit of a swell, was old Maxwell, and a deacon of the church, too. Anyhow, he had an evening dress, and put it on to go to the opera."

"But his reason?"

"Well, sir, he couldn't have got into the stalls of the theatre unless he'd been in evening dress."

"He had no business in the stalls," I said, angrily, "a gardener."

"Of course not, sir," said Melchizedek, with a wink, "but he wanted to throw that bouquet, d'ye see?"

"Then those bouquets at Sir Gilbert and Mr. Dallas—"

"Were quite innocent. Yes, gents. There wasn't any cartridge about them. The old gent was in the front row of the stalls with his bouquet, and threw it himself. After he saw his daughter killed, he walked out of the theatre and came home again."

"How did you find all this out?"

"By bluffing him. I went to see him the other morning and says to him, 'Look here, I'm a detective, and I've a warrant for your arrest for the murder of your daughter, Mazzucata.' He began to bluster and says he had no daughter of that name and that he knew nothing. So I told him what I've told you, that he'd gone up in evening dress on the first night, and killed her with the bouquet."

"What did he say, then?"

"Began talking about Mr. Dallas stealing the Black Carnation, so I said that he had given the carnation, and that there was no stealing about it. Well, gents, I had a long tussle with him, but at last I got him on his knees, and he confessed everything. When he was at this, I heard a noise at the window, and saw Miss Maxwell disappear, so I knew she had heard everything."

"Brave woman," I said with admiration, "and at once came to town to try and save that old villain by taking the blame on her own shoulders."

"I guessed as much," said Melchizedek, quietly, "but I didn't tell him so. When I found her gone, I said, 'Your daughter has gone up to town to denounce you, so you'd better make a clean breast of it.' Well, he raged at me, and I bluffed him with the warrant, which, of course, was all stuff, and then he tried to kill me, but, though I'm not strong, I'm pretty tough, and I licked him. In the end, I made him write out this confession, and sign it, and so here it is."

"And Maxwell?"

"I was going to wire to you to send down a warrant, and keep my eye on him till then. After I'd got his confession, he saw he was 'up a tree,' and as I wouldn't let him out of my sight, he asked me to let him destroy the Black Carnation. I didn't care if he did so or not, and thinking he couldn't hurt himself in the greenhouse, let him go in, while I kept guard near the door. Then I heard him smashing away at the carnation, and after a bit, getting tired, went in to see him. Lord, sirs, he'd hanged himself, and the Black Carnation was all in bits under his feet. I cut him down, but he was as 'dead as a door-nail'; so I called in the police, told them all, and came up last night by the late train. And now, gents both, I will read you the confession of the 'dead un.'"

"By no means," said Tancred, annoyed by the man's vulgar familiarity. "I will look over it myself, and Major Granby can peruse it afterward."

Melchizedek, rather crushed, held his peace, and Tancred proceeded to skim the document, while I sat still, waiting until he had finished. After a time, however, I grew somewhat tired of this, and, as it did not interrupt Tancred, conversed in a low tone with the Jew.

"How did Maxwell get the dynamite cartridge?"

"There was a singer called Ivan, sir, who went down to Lippington, and had the cartridge in his pocket. While he was talking to Miss Maxwell, it rolled out, and she picked it up. Signor Ivan took it from her, and described how dangerous it was, as, if she touched the spring, it would set the clock-work in motion and explode. Then he put it for safety into his overcoat pocket."

"And Miss Maxwell stole it?"

"No, she didn't, sir, but I dare say she says that to shield her father. Signor Ivan's overcoat was lying on the back of a chair some little distance away, and while he was talking to Miss Maxwell, the old man, who had overheard the conversation, picked it out of the pocket and kept it himself."

"Did he intend to use it in killing his daughter?"

"Yes, sir. He came up to town on the sixteenth, and intended to just set the clock-work in motion, and throw it on the stage, at Mazzucata. But business took him to Phillis & Co., where he saw those two bouquets being made up for Mazzucata. He had a black carnation with him, which he intended to throw on the stage, along with the cartridge; so that his daughter would know he had thrown it. The bouquets gave him an idea, so he went off to another shop, bought some white flowers, and placing the black carnation in the centre for a sign, completed the bouquet by making the dynamite cartridge into the handle."

"By the way, Melchizedek," interrupted Tancred, at this moment, "you have made one mistake, for I see Maxwell did not possess a dress suit."

"I thought he did."

"No. He confesses that he came up, as you state, to kill his daughter; and, wanting to get as close to the stage as possible, went to buy a stall. As it was the night of the performance, all the stalls were sold; but as one or two had come back, he purchased one in the front row by giving a long price. The clerk at the box office, seeing that he was a shabby old man, told him evening dress was indispensable, so he went off to an [illegible] street and hired an evening dress for the night. The rest you have described, went to the theatre, and killed his daughter."

"[illegible] reason for so doing?"

"Well, I think he was mad. In your investigations, Melchizedek, did you ever hear people say that Maxwell was out of his mind?"

"I heard something about him having [illegible] fallen down from a ladder on his feet, and that the shock unsettled his brain."

"It's very likely," said Tancred, [illegible] the confession. "This is the work of a religious maniac. It appears he thought his daughter was doomed to perdition, because she went on the stage, and thought by killing her in the midst of her sins he would save her soul. [illegible]"

"So that was the reason he said a black carnation would be a sign she would die a violent death."

"Precisely. You can see what a madman her father was. Of course he gave the black carnation willingly to Dallas in order that his erring daughter might receive it and repent."

"Do you think he intended to kill her on the stage, Tancred?"

"I'm sure I don't know what he intended to do," replied Tancred, thoughtfully, "but there was no doubt that the incident of the dynamite cartridge gave him the idea of killing his daughter without harm to himself."

"But if he was mad, he would not care about harm to himself so long as he succeeded in killing Mazzucata."

"Not at all, major," said Tancred, smiling; "madmen are very cunning, and always contrive to save their own skins."

"Do you think he was mad?"

"Mad as a March hare—as a hatter. Read that manuscript, major, and you will see his mania, which was to save his daughter's soul by slaying her body."

"It was rather quixotic of Miss Maxwell to accuse herself of the crime simply to save her father, especially as he is a madman."

"Yes, but perhaps she does not think him mad. Besides, I don't think she quite understood the risk she ran of thus accusing herself. She did not love her father, either."

"Nor her sister. At least, she spoke badly enough about her."

"That was the very reason I refused to believe her story," said Tancred, quickly; "she overdid the matter. No, she loved her sister very dearly, and all that feigned hate was put to render her story of the murder more likely to be true. But, as I have said before, she overdid it; therefore, I guessed that it was all a false story."

"And did you suspect it was told to shield her father?"

"Well, to tell you the truth, I did," answered Tancred, candidly, putting the confession away in his drawer, "but I had made so many mistakes before that I did not care about revealing my suspicions until I was certain. Now, of course, thanks to Melchizedek, I see they are correct."

"I bluffed him fine, did I not, gents both," said Melchizedek, making preparations for his departure, a thing we were not sorry to see.

"Well, you will be rewarded for your trouble," answered the lawyer, coldly. "I will tell Mr. Gilbert he owes his freedom to you."

"And what about Dallas, Tancred?"

"Oh, he will leave England, as, after his disgraceful behavior, I don't think he will desire to face Tressider. But Nemesis is on his track in the person of Miss Cellaski."

"I'm glad the case is over," I said, frowning; "no detective fever, I fancy, will [illegible] me from the risk of getting another. No matter how carefully one's plans are laid, the truth is generally revealed by chance."

"Or Melchizedek," said Tancred, with a laugh; "but, after all, I think the whole discovery is due to the Black Carnation."

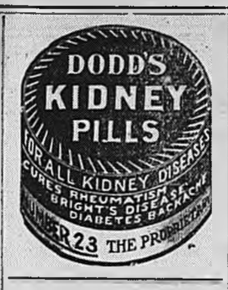
(To Be Continued).

The Star.

The silver star of Bethlehem
Awoke the shepherd boy,
And with its glory [illegible] the lamps
Who followed it with joy.
Across Judea's silent [illegible]
Resplendent [illegible]
To Mary and [illegible] Child
Upon the manger bed.

A little while its splendor hung
Above the stable door
And crowned the heaven's Babe with light,
And then was seen no more.
But though no mortal since has found
Its lustre in the skies,
In each the star is shining yet
In every mother's eyes.
—Minna Irving in New York Sun.

One East Grinstead man, Miss [illegible], of Grinstead, has subscribed for [illegible] New York World.



Hun Wreckers at Their Task

First, outside Rheims, then Paris, May 24.—"I fear that the North tower is about to fall." So spoke the architect of Rheims cathedral. When a week later, the Paris papers were allowed to quote these, all knew what it meant. The French public must be prepared, little by little, for the blow struck at its heart—the final destruction of the incomparable old basilica which stands for the purest splendors of French history, from Remi, Clovis and the Christianizing of the land, to Joan of Arc and the crowning of the kings.

Thus, when a soldier has been killed, they prepare the family by a printed form notice: "Your son (or husband, or brother) has been seriously wounded."

Three days later the Paris papers were permitted to quote "L'Eclaireur de l'Est," still then printed in Rheims: "The bombardment continues furiously against the cathedral district, with the use of their heaviest shells. It is impossible to estimate the number, even approximately. On Friday the shelling continued day and night. On Saturday a calm of a few hours, then the bombardment recommenced more violent than ever, notably between noon and 2 p.m. and 7 and 9 p.m. Sunday a succession of smaller shells all day with fury."

All will, doubtless, be known before these lines can be printed. There have been days when 10,000 shells were counted, 7,700 shells, 4,250 shells. Rheims was practically empty, yet an average of from six to eighteen persons were killed daily. One morning fifteen women were killed together like flies by poison gas shells in the street of the cloister beside the cathedral.

Now we come to the remaining question.

On the battle front—miles and miles beyond—they found a German picture postcard, all trampled and soiled. It represents, in three colors, amid a city in red flames and yellow explosions, a Rheims cathedral standing, purple and glorious, marvellously intact and spared.

A common German feldgrau, resting on his rifle, watches in the foreground. By the reverent expression of his face it is clear to see that if the valorous German knows how to fight he also knows how to appreciate and spare the marvels of art, history and faith. To make sure that the interpretation shall reach all minds, even the weakest, these words on a flowered device curl and flutter like a satin banner above the flame framed cathedral: "Den Deutschen ein Heiligthum!" ("A thing sacred for Germans!")

This is how the German government and high command explain Rheims cathedral—and the cathedrals of Soissons, Laon, Arras, Verdun and St. Die to the more innocent and reverent elements of the German population, particularly country folks, that soldiers may mail the postcards home and prove their innocence.

For more robust consciences the explanation type is that of Major Gen. von Disfurth, in the Hamburg Nachrichten: "If all the glorious monuments ever created be destroyed it is of no consequence, so that by their destruction we promote Germany's victory! The humblest gravestone of a German grenadier is more beautiful than all the cathedrals of Europe. Let neutrals and enemies cease their empty twitter. Let them cease to talk of Rheims cathedral. Our troops must achieve victory!"

German artillerymen, however, know better.

Cathedrals are not merely damaged, as it were, by accident, because of their position in the midst of necessary cannon fire. For artillerymen who do the [illegible], the high command comes down to tacks. Artillerie-Kommandant von Stecht is (or was) a great personage on the French front. When he fled in the recent retreat he left behind him the munition books of three heavy batteries "watching" Soissons (at a distance of seven miles, with French armies and railroads in between). I give two entries:

"April 14. The Dickel battery fired nineteen percussion and fuse shells on the cathedral. Aeroplanes report the tower and nave touched. In the nave the commencement of a fire was noted. Up to date have not been able to materially damage the tower.

"April [illegible]. The Stenger battery, from [illegible] to [illegible], fired twenty nine-shrapnel shells on the cathedral tower, of which sixteen are reported reaching the mark."

The French Government will publish the entire note-book in facsimile, along with a mass of similar matters [illegible]

[illegible] America [illegible]

"We have taken under our fire"—says the German communique—"French batteries observed by us in Rheims and environs!"

Batteries in Rheims!

As for "environs," the cathedral is not in the environs, but in the centre of the ancient crowded city!

When You Eat Bread you are entitled to everything in the whole wheat grain. Dr. Wiley says: "Wheat is a complete food containing all the elements necessary for human nutrition." But be sure you get the whole wheat in a digestible form. Shredded Wheat Biscuit is whole wheat made digestible by steam-cooking, shredding and baking—the best process ever devised for preparing the whole wheat grain for the human stomach. Two or three of these crisp little loaves of baked whole wheat with milk and berries, make a delicious nourishing meal. Made in Canada.

BLIND MAN'S SMOKE.

This Victim of World War Still Enjoys the Weed.

A kiltie is a rare sight in New York. No matter how busy the street he chooses for his stroll he may feel certain of being the most conspicuous object in the crowd.

But a big braw Highlander swinging down Fifth avenue the other day was quite unconscious of the attention he attracted. All eyes turned to look after him, but his own eyes saw nothing. He was one of the blind from the battlefields of Europe. A man on one side and a woman on the other guided his rapid steps.

While most of the passersby stopped to look after him probably very few of them noticed something which did draw one man's comment. This was the fact that the Scotchman was smoking a cigarette.

"You know," said this man to his companion, "it is the common belief that there is no pleasure in smoking in the dark. To enjoy a cigar or a cigarette you must be able to see the smoke.

"But a blind man once told me a different story. He happened to be lighting a cigar when I met him. He seemed to know what I was thinking for he actually answered my thoughts.

"'I suppose,' he said, 'you wonder whether I really enjoy smoking in the dark. You think I can't see the smoke. But I do see it in my mind's eye. I smoked for years before I became blind, so I know just how it looks and in my imagination I see it as vividly as you do. Of course I smell it, and taste it as you do.

"'When you smoke a cigar you hold it between two fingers, with the lighted end pointing outward from the hand. When I hold one I take it with the tips of my thumb and first two fingers, with the lighted end pointing into the palm of my hand. In that way I feel the warmth of the coal and also the warm current of smoke curling up between my fingers. That helps the illusion; helps me to visualize the light and the blue spirals. Shut your eyes some time and try it. You won't find it so bad as you think.'"—New York Sun.

SCOOPING UP WATER.

Fast Train Fills Its Locomotive Tank Without Stopping.

Mr. Cecil J. Allen, chief of the civil engineers' department, supplies in the Great Eastern Railway Magazine some interesting facts on "the picking up of water" by trains at full speed on long journeys. Locomotives, he says, are exceeding bibulous creatures. The engines of one large British railway alone consume some 12,500,000 gallons of water per annum. An express engine under normal conditions of running will consume from thirty to thirty-five gallons of water for every mile covered, taking a general average. On such a journey as that made by the "Cornish Riviera Limited Express" of the Great Western railway, from London to Plymouth, 225 3/4 miles—the longest daily nonstop run in the world—some four tons of coal are consumed against an average of no less than forty tons of water.

The troughs, Mr. Allen explains, have usually a length of just over a quarter of a mile and are laid perfectly level in the centre of the "four foot." Water is taken from them by means of a moveable shovel shaped "scoop" under the tender, which is lowered into the trough as the train passes over it at full speed. The sharp edge of the scoop slices off, as it were, the "top layer" of the water, which is forced up into a large vertical pipe and delivered through a mushroom head or an elbow at the top of the tender into the water tank. As soon as the water gauge on the tender indicates that the tank is full the scoop is raised again. According to the speed at which the train is travelling, it is possible to take from 2,000 to [illegible] gallons in about fifteen seconds.

CHILDHOOD CONSTIPATION

Constipation in children can be promptly cured by Baby's Own Tablets. They are a mild but thorough laxative which thoroughly regulate the bowels and sweeten the stomach, and thus drive out all childhood ailments. Concerning them Mrs. [illegible] Tantenbach, Rieber, Man., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets and have found them an excellent medicine for constipation." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Falls of Iguazu in South America are [illegible] feet higher than Niagara and twice as wide.

Redpath SUGAR

From "Ye Olde Sugar Loafe" of grandmother's day, to the sparkling "Extra Granulated" in your own cut-glass bowl, Redpath Sugar has appeared three times daily, for over half a century, on thousands of Canadian tables.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it." 7

2 and 5 lb. Cartons—10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Bags.

Made in one grade only the highest!

Buy Footwear

At Falconer's

BY doing so, you will save money, we are determined to make our shoe department as active in sales as our grocery department, and until Saturday June 30th, we will give unrivalled values in solid leather footwear. Every pair guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Don't miss this golden opportunity
Come in and let us show you through.

2 Specials to Offer This Week

18 prs. women's dongola, bucher cut, bals, nice soft kid, med. heel and toe, well trimmed worth $4.25 Special price **$3.70**

18 prs women's box calf, bluch cut bals, med heels and toe, well trimmed, a good serviceable shoe worth $4 Special price **$3.40**

Butter and Eggs Wanted

Falconer Bros.

Delayed Shipments Just Arrived . . .

Now is the time to get goods that have been almost impossible to get. We have just got in delayed shipments, bought last fall at last last year's prices.

Cotton, Silk and Real Cashmere Hosiery
From 15c to 60c. To-day's values 25c to $1.00

Gloves in kid, silk and mercerized lisle, and chamoise lisle. Floor coverings, linoleums, and oilclothes. Get them quick, they are going fast. We cant replace them.

Bring your butter and eggs
And get the great big prices

D. GEDDES & CO.

Lawn Supplies

Taylor-Forbes Lawn mower
Rubber hose
Hose nozzles
Couplings & clamps
Hose reels
Garden shears
Cultivators

Thomson's
Hardware Store

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

ATTRACTIVE TRIPS
To
Muskoka Lakes
Algonquin Park
Maganetawan River
Lake of Bays
Kawartha Lakes
Georgian Bay

Round trip tourists tickets now on sale from stations in Ontario at very low fares, with liberal stop overs.

GET YOUR TICKET IN ADVANCE

J. S. Cameron, Agent, Port Elgin. Both telephones.

CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE
Stratford, Ontario

Ontario's Best Business College

Students may enter our classes at any time. Commence your courses now and be qualified for a position by Midsummer. During July and August of last year we received calls for Over 200 Office Assistants we could not supply. Our graduates are in demand. Write at once for our free catalogue.

D. A. McLACHLAN, PRINCIPAL

Miss Katherine Kolb of Toronto is spending her vacation at her home here.

Russia has decided on a big offensive against the Germans.

A Handy Thing

The handiest thing in the world is a wrist watch, and especially so in the summer weather. You'll be interested in looking at them.

Let us show you one of our fine line of clocks

Rowlands
The Jeweller

BURGOYNE AND DISTRICT

During the heavy thunder storm Wednesday ditches were filled to overflowing and fields literally covered with water in a short space of time, some districts suffered worse than others.

Last Sunday those putting their rigs in the church shed had to walk circumspectly with their feet the floor being in a worse condition than any stock yard. Road cattle, of course, was the cause. It seems a shame that the village folk should suffer night and day with all sorts of live stock on the roads.

Mrs. and Miss McAndrew, Miss Menzies and Miss McTaggart were attending the funeral of the late Mr. McIntosh of Glamis, a former acquaintance, on Saturday. Mr. James Ferguson drove them over and back in his auto.

Relatives of Mr. Dick and Mr. W. McIvor are visiting their respective friends in this district.

Mr. Robt. Crawford had the misfortune to lose a valuable mare last week.

Mrs. Campbell is recovering from her late illness.

The road grader is busy in Saugeen and statute labor will commence shortly to make more good roads for auto travel.

Rev. Mr. Campbell of New York preached here Sunday morning and evening. His son, Rev. M. Campbell, is minister in Allenford congregation. Mr. Campbell will preach again next Sunday. The congregation now having heard six candidates, may be asked after the morning service next Sunday to give expression by a show of hands as to their being ready to extend a call to any of the men who have had a hearing.

TURNER'S

Mr George Karcher and brother of Galt, visited at Wm Karcher's on Sunday

Mrs Wm Murkar spent a couple of weeks visiting friends in Port Elgin.

Quite a number from here attended the Dunblane picnic at Dona Campbell's on Thursday Will Scholl took the hay rack and gathered a load down the line All report a good time

Mrs Boddick of Toronto, Mrs Harper of Bolton, and Mrs Robt Cumming of Port Elgin, spent Tuesday calling on friends here

Mrs Jno McCallum and Mrs Wm Forrester of Port Elgin, visited with Mrs Adam Cairns on Tuesday

Mrs Andy Miller, Isabell and Jack, spent the week end at Burgoyne

Miss Margaret Rounton of Toronto, visited her sister Will Thede last week

Mr Albert Dier is under the doctors care at present

The farmers are busy these days making bad roads good and good roads bad

Ebenezer

Beautiful weather, crops doing fine. Elderslie S. S. convention Monday June 11th, at Gillies Hill.

Mr and Mrs. J. W. Grant, Mr. and Mrs C. A. Thomas and Richard Grant, attended the convention at Gillies Hill, also a meeting at Salem June 15th, to arrange for a union picnic in the near future. W. B. Grant and Richard are the delegates.

The Tories are busy preparing for the convention in Wiarton on June the 20th

There is considerable talk as to will be the lucky member. There are quite a number of good men who would be willing to carry the standard if they were chosen, some of those mentioned were Mr. Biehn, of Chesley, Jas Rushton, C. Crawford of Elderslie. Mr. Foster, of Wiarton, C. Start, F. Walker, A. H. Vanonsen, and J. E. Grant, ex Reeve of Tara.

George and William Martin have signed recently for overseas service. This is the fourth to sign in that family.

NORTH BRUCE

Report of G. S. C. meeting held at the home of Rhoda Carr: 15 present, 6 pairs pyjamas finished, 60c collection. Next meeting to be held at the home of Olive Riebel.

Mr and Mrs Geo Ribey, Mrs Nelson and Mrs T A Howe, went to Owen Sound on Friday.

The Methodist Sunday school intend having their picnic on Saturday next at the lake on 10th Bruce, and the U B picnic will be the following Saturday, at Ross Grove.

Mr J T Ager and family motored to Durham on Sunday.

Next Sunday afternoon will be children's day in the U B church. There will be addresses, also a program by the children. An offering will be taken for African mission work. Everybody welcome

Mr and Mrs E Johnston and Mrs W Howe spent Saturday and Sunday at Dundalk

Good Times

In spite of the high cost of living, these are prosperous times. Wage earners have steady employment and good wages. Those who are wise will save a part of their weekly earnings and deposit it in our Savings Department, for no one can tell just what labor conditions will be two or three years hence.

Enquiries are solicited.

The Bank of NovaScotia

PAID-UP CAPITAL - $ 6,500,000
RESERVE FUND - - 12,000,000
TOTAL RESOURCES over 110,000,000

PORT ELGIN BRANCH
A. L. Wyant, Manager

Summer Millinery

Straw hats, Crepe hats, Also Sport hats in pique corduroy and ratine.

Also the latest styles and shades

MISS M. BAKER
Arlington Block

UNDERWOOD NEWS

Get your gasoline at The Hardware.

Save wood and coal, use an oil stove. We have some coal oil stoves which will save the women work, and save money too.—Thede & Brill.

Mr. E. Abba has purchased a Ford.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Dell, and Miss G. Dell, of Port Elgin, spent week end with Mr. and Mrs. John Bentley.

Mr. Wm. Schmidt is home from Oregon to see his mother who is very ill. Little hope is held for her recovery

A number of I.O.O.F. brethren attended the service with the Glammis brethren on Sunday morning.

Mr. and Mrs F. Elliott and family, and Miss Richardson, of Harriston were week end visitors at J B Richardson's

A large number of friends and also a number of Oddfellows, attended the memorial service in the Baptist church, Tiverton, Sunday evening, for the late Jack Giles, who died in France, two weeks ago. The service was conducted by the I O O F. lodge of which the deceased was a member.

Mrs Lyman Kaake, who has been ill for the past week, is able to be around again.

The latest shipment of the Underwood Red Cross Workers consisted of 42 flannel shirts, 30 pairs of sox, 6 [illegible] suits, 2 sheets. Donations. Mrs A $1 25, Mrs N Cole $1, Mrs M Dahmer $1. Mrs Hooey $3

Mr S F Smith has purchased a Chevrolet

Mr. and Mrs. R. Crawford of Arran, are on a trip up the lakes to Marquette Michigan

TIVERTON

The Ladies Aid friends of the Tiverton Methodist church presented Mrs. Hawke with a handsome piece of table linen last week. The ladies met at the parsonage for the purpose of making further plans for the bazaar and lawn social.

While J McPhail was waiting at the butter factory to unload his load of cream, his horses started and on turning on to the road the tongue of rig broke, and they ran to Roppel's Mill before being stopped. However no further damage was done

I Patterson had 25 new Fords brought to Tiverton last Tuesday

Rev Mr Robinson is rather happy looking these day We wish him luck with his pair of twin colts

The Women's Institute met at the home of Mrs W Hendry Friday afternoon and report a good meeting The centre piece donated by Miss McKenzie was handed over to its owner Mrs T Semple being the one to draw the lucky ticket It is said to have made $23 for them

The death occurred on Saturday morning of Mary A McNeill after a lingering illness There are three brothers and a sister left to mourn The funeral was held on Monday

The Bible class is increasing, there were 170 in attendance Sunday

Memorial service in the Baptist church Sunday evening honor of Jack Giles son of Mrs. H Giles, Tiverton, who died of wounds while fighting for his country in France The church was crowded Mr Waddell, pastor, Mr Robinson Presbyterian minister and Mr Hawke, Methodist also took part

Townline, Bruce and Saugeen

The North Bruce base ball team has started again this spring and is ready to play any other team in the district

North Bruce is getting to be a great place for autos. A couple of week ago there were three cars and a Ford in the ditch in front of Mrs Scholl's house, and through the assistance of Wm Bottrill all were got out of the ditch Be very careful boys, when a fog is on

Julius Koch has bought a Ford car.

Charles Scholl is putting a cement wall under his barn

John Seiffert 12th of Bruce, is putting up a fine house, the carpenter work is being done by G A Brooks.

Frank Cottrill has been around the burg cutting wood, Frank is a hard man on rail fences.

The beef ring has started at W Airth's and the people of this section are sure of getting some good beef to eat.

Mr William Bottrill is building a straw shed

Mr and Mrs Geo. McIntee, Margaret and Ora, spent Sunday in Paisley.

The Times, as good as a letter from home. Send it to your friends.

DENTAL

W. P. POWER, D. D. S., Dentist, office over South End Store. Hours 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

LEGAL

W. BURGESS, LL.B., Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, &c, &c. Office, Hutton's Block. Private and other funds to loan.

UNDERTAKING

J. W. PATTISON, Funeral director and embalmer. Residence on premises. Bell phone No. 22.

BLACKSMITHING

N. [illegible], Blacksmithing, horseshoeing and general repairs. Tire-setting a specialty

Extraordinary Values In Men's and Boys' New Suits

The very best production of Canada's foremost clothes designers and makers are now shown here. Our clothing is known as the finest and best in town and sold here for less money than at any other store.

Men's fine blue serge suits at
$15, 16.50, 18, 20, 22.50 and $25

Men's tweed and worsted suits
$12, 13, 15, 18, 20 and $25

New Shoes

Men's and boys positively the best, values on earth. Shoes are one of our hobbies and we are still offering some lines at prices away below present manufacturer's prices.

Headquarters for
Hats, Caps, and Neckwear
and everything that man or boy wears.

Come and see the new goods. It will do you good to see them It will do us good to show them to you. COME.

F. R. BARBER
MEN'S AND BOYS' COMPLETE OUTFITTERS

Wallpaper, Wallpaper

WALLPAPER at Pattison's is selling as Cheap as ever. Over 500 lines to choose from. We carry the largest and best stock in Bruce county. Call in and inspect our goods and be convinced. You can save money, by buying wall paper at Pattison's. No trouble to show goods.

All papers trimmed free of charge

Eggs taken in exchange for Wall paper . . .

Electric Vacuum Cleaner For Rent

: : J. W. Pattison : :
Furniture Dealer and Undertaker

baby's garments

will be soft, spotless and snowy white if you use LUX. You can make the foamiest, creamiest lather, in hot water, with a few of these dainty silken little flakes, that cleanses perfectly without rubbing. Hence unshrunken, unthickened little garments that are a delight to feel. Try LUX—your baby will be sure to appreciate the difference.

LUX

WONT SHRINK WOOLLENS

British made, by
Lever Brothers Limited,
Toronto

Sold by all good grocers —take no substitute.

44

Grand Jubilee Celebration in Port Elgin on Monday July 2nd.

The Port Elgin Times.

47th YEAR—NO. 26 PORT ELGIN, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1917 $1.50 PER YEAR $2.00 PER YEAR TO UNITED STATES

West Arran Red Cross

During the past winter the ladies of West Arran society have sent to the Canadian Red Cross society 92 flannel shirts, 47 hospital shirts, 190 pairs sox, 21 pyjama suits, 9 pillow slips, 78 towels, 36 wash cloths, 2 sheets, 2 quilts, 13 comfort pillows, 20 comfort bags, 46 personal property bags, 3 trench caps, 30 hospital handkerchiefs, 450 mouth wipes 32 cakes toilet soap, stick shaving soap, comb, 2 tooth brushes, 3 tubes toothpaste, 18 housewives, roll toilet paper, 6 pieces old cotton and linen. They also sent 25 Christmas boxes to the soldiers overseas. This society raised $575 during the past year, of which $260 was sent to Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. funds.

THE RED CROSS

will serve a 25 cent dinner and supper in the AMERICAN HOTEL JULY 2ND from 11 a.m.
Ladies providing baking, cream, etc. kindly send to American hotel as early as possible Monday

COMING EVENTS

10c. per line
No notice less than 25c

SPECIAL—Meeting of Red Cross on Wednesday 7.30 o'clock in Library.

GARDEN PARTY—Plan for the big garden party by the Burgoyne Patriotic society, on Thursday June 28th. Good program of speeches, songs and music. Admission 25 and 15 cents. This is held to assist the cause of the soldiers at the front. All attend. Kincardine Pipe Band will furnish music.

PATRIOTIC GARDEN PARTY—At John Cook's Tuesday, July 31st. Watch for particulars.

GARDEN PARTY—By the Ladies Aid of Methodist church North Bruce, on the lawn of Mr. Albert Brooks, at the Elbow. Thursday July 5th. Lots of music and a fine supper will be served from 6 to 8. The Southampton orchestra will be present. Admission only 25 and 15c. Everybody come. Meet your friends at this big party.

Oats For Sale

We expect a car of feed oats by first of week. They will be sold off car at 82 cents per bushel. Get your order in early.

J. McVittie, Southampton.

Kincardine is to have races on July 6th.

Mr. Thomas Underwood has purchased a Gray-Dort car.

A new serial will begin in The Times next week. "A Puzzling Case" finishes this week.

Prof Banks, president, and Rev. E. Plumley, agent, of Huntington College, will hold evening meetings at 8 o'clock, in U. B. church North Bruce July 3, 4th of Bruce July 4th, and Port Elgin July 5th.

Messrs. Fisher and J. Ludwig, of Preston, visited Mr. N. Snyder last week. They are interested in some property here.

NOTICE

The post office will be closed from 2 p. m. to 6 p. m. on Thursday, the business half holiday during the months of June, July, August, and September.

White tennis trousers, $1.75 a pair at North End.

Congoleum border, 36 inches wide, 60c per yard at North End.

CONDENSED ADVERTISING

CABBAGE PLANTS FOR SALE—In large or small quantities, 20c per 100. Thos. Ashwill, Fruit Farm, North of town.

LOST—A pail of syrup, which was misplaced last week. Information kindly received by R. Lamont.

FOR SALE—Two fields of Alfalfa hay. Six and thirteen acres. Apply Alex J. Lamont, Aberdour or phone rural. 26 2 tp.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—Good frame house with all the modern conveniences, good fruit bearing trees. A piano also for sale. Apply at The Times office.

MOTORCYCLE FOR SALE—Indian, single cylinder motorcycle in perfect running condition. Will sell for $100. Arthur Abbs, Tiverton R. R. 3. 25-2 tp.

HELP WANTED—A few good boys and girls can secure employment during the summer vacation by applying at the Brush works 25-2tc

WOOL WANTED—We are ready to pay the highest price for wool. We will canvass the country. Have it ready for us. B. Zelkind. Port Elgin.

UPRIGHT PIANO FOR SALE
Near Port Elgin. Will make price at a reduction and terms to suit. Address
LOUIS BLOCH,
22-4tc Owen Sound, Ont.

Gunner Cecil McMurray

SON OF MR. AND MRS. GEORGE MCMURRAY, PORT ELGIN. CECIL IS NOW IN FRANCE.

UNDERWOOD NEWS

Get your gasoline at The Hardware.

Save wood and coal, use an oil stove. We have some coal oil stoves which will save the women work, and save money too. Thede & Brill.

Mrs. R Cole and children Toronto, are at Mr. W. A. Cole's.

We are glad to learn that Mrs J. G. MacKay, who is taking treatment at Guelph hospital is improving

Messrs. Simon and George Roppel, left last week for a short holiday in the west.

Sacrament service, is to be held in Presbyterian church on Sabbath morning Preparatory services on Friday, conducted by Rev. Robinson of Tiverton.

The Ladies Aid of the Methodist church are to be congratulated on the splendid success of their bazaar and garden party last Thursday evening. The bazaar was opened at 4 p. m. by the resident ministers. The hall was nicely decorated for the occasion, and the booths, stalls, and fish pond were well patronized. Tea was served in the agricultural hall, after which Rev. Hawke, acted as chairman for the evening. A splendid programme was rendered both vocal and instrumental. The play, "The Sewing Circle meets at Mrs. Martins" put on by the young ladies, was well acted, and kept the audience in good humor for over an hour. Proceeds were $110.00.

Miss Lamont of Saugeen spent the week end with her sister Mrs. G. Hood.

The service of baptism was held in Presbyterian church here on Sunday morning last, when four parents offered their children for baptism.

Jas. Johnson 6th. Con., has had his barn re-shingled with steel roofing.

John Young 4th Con., has been busy during the week moving his house, to a more convenient spot. Tom Scott of Tiverton has the job on hand.

Contract to Let

The undersigned will be on the mountain, Town line Bruce and Saugeen, on Tuesday July the 3rd at 3 o'clock p. m. to let a contract of repairing ditches and gravelling hill.

Jas. Johnston
G. Christie

BURGOYNE AND DISTRICT

A large number of men with all sorts of tools turned out to the bee at the church, Thursday afternoon. A number completed shingling the old shed, others put new steps at the manse kitchen and cellar doors, doing a large amount of cement work on the latter, others renovated all the surrounding fences putting in new posts where required. A large number of ladies were out, too, but they were at some patriotic business by themselves inside, and planing the great event of the season, namely the garden party Thursday evening.

Mr. McCauley, the Liberal nominee, was visiting at ex Warden McConnel's last week.

Mr. A. C Esplen has had his barn raised and moved a short distance ready for basement stabling underneath.

Mrs. Henderson has had her house and other premises re-shingled. Messrs. Kaufman did the work.

Among other improvements, Mr. R. Conningham has begun a drainage system on his farm and had a government agent from Walkerton last week surveying and taking levels. This work of laying out is done free of charge any information about proper draining is freely given by the agent, who is usually a competent man. On many farms stone and board filled drains that were put down years ago to help certain parts in fields that hold the surface water have become choked and now useless, with the result that in a wet year much of the crop is spoiled. There is no doubt thorough draining would be a good investment and the government gives strong encouragement in the way of funds, but the trouble is to find time and help to do such work.

Rev. Mr. Campbell, after spending the week with his son in Allenford, preached here again on Sunday. Rev. J. M. Whitley, from Hagersville, will preach next Sunday.

All Ready For Big Celebration

Everything is in readiness for the big celebration on Monday. The track was never in better shape, and the fact that a number of men have intimated their intention of bringing their horses here, has put a new stimulus in the committeemen.

Up to the hour of going to press fifteen horses have been promised.

The big fireworks display has been shipped here, and everything is ready. The staff for ticket selling and taking will have it somewhat easier this year owing to the fact that there is no war tax to handle.

The automobile will be the means for bringing people from all over. The prizes offered for the best decorated auto are liberal and the secretary has been informed that some visiting autos will be here early to decorate and try to secure a prize. This should make the nearby auto owners take notice.

The committee are endeavoring to have the races start promptly at 1.30, and will have a starter on hand who will keep the horsemen right on the job.

Committee meets on Friday at 7.30 to make final arrangements.

Hogs sold at $14.25 per cwt. this week butter 35c lb., eggs 28c.

Mrs. Jos. A. Thomson is visiting at Gananoque.

Dr. and Mrs. Lane motored to Priceville for a few days last week.

Mr. Keely, of Listowel, was in town for a few days.

Put out some flags for Dominion Day. Decorate.

Mr. Alex Vandrick has improved his residence with nice cement walks.

Mrs. T. A. Stout of Chippewa Hill, was a visitor in town Saturday.

Mrs. Walker, of Paisley, spent a few days with her sister, Mrs. John Coulter, leaving for the west last week.

Mr. N. McGillivray is having repairs made to his house.

Mrs. Porter, who has been spending some time with her daughter, Mrs. Pattison, left last week for Wiarton.

Mrs. Cameron, Mrs. Miller and Mrs. (Dr.) Hay of Wiarton were in town last week trying to interest the Liberal ladies of Port Elgin to form a Ladies Liberal Club.

While driving his team, attached to a roller the other day, Mr. Dave McKinnan, of Bruce Tp. suffered a severe bruise to his left foot. The horses took fright and although they did not get away, made things interesting for awhile.

The marriage took place quietly at the Baptist parsonage on Wednesday, June 20, of Miss Kathleen Kolb to Mr. Harry Kauffman. Both are well known and popular young people. After a honeymoon in Toronto and Niagara the young couple will take up residence in Kincardine, where the groom holds a responsible position with the Hunter Bridge Co. They were attended by Miss Viola Kolb and Mr. Jake Kaufman.

NOTICE

All persons who contributed to the building of the concrete road at foot of 6th con. are asked to leave the cash at Times office by Saturday. The road will be completed this week.

H. Nelson

NOTICE

All accounts against Dominion Day committee must be in the Secretary's hands immediately after celebration.

E. Roy Sayles.
Secy-Treasurer.

The American hotel stables will be open to the public for the first of July.

You'll Have visitors Dominion Day

Let Eaton help you out with the rush on Dominion Day. We have choice roasts of beef, pork, veal, lamb. Plenty of cold meats, jellied hocks, etc., also lettuce, radishes, strawberries, etc. Make your work light in entertaining your visitors by telephoning Eaton for all the nice things in meats.

Teacher Wanted

Teacher wanted for S. S. No. 2, Arran and Saugeen, duties to commence after holidays. Apply stating salary and experience. Must be Protestant. Address Geo. Harper, Secy, Port Elgin R. R. 2.

Teacher Wanted

Teacher wanted S. S. No. 4 Saugeen. Salary $600. State Experience. School within three miles of Port Elgin. Apply D. A. Campbell Sec'y, Port Elgin. Box 55. 25-2 tc.

Tenders for Painting

Tenders will be received by the undersigned, up to July 5th., for painting the walls and ceiling, and oiling the woodwork in the school house, S. S. No. 14, Bruce.

Geo. Luttrell, Port Elgin, R. R. 3. 25-2 tc.

DROP IN AT
FALCONER BROTHERS
And see the new range in
Women's Misses and Children's white canvas shoes and slippers
VERY REASONABLY PRICED

JOHN McAULEY

Liberal candidate in North Riding of Bruce

TOWN TOPICS

You'll meet your friends at Port Elgin on Dominion Day.

Mr. Armstrong, of Belleville, spent the week-end at R. Telfer's, Saugeen.

Miss Nellie Bailey was home from Harriston over Sunday.

Miss F. Thomson, of Owen Sound, is visiting relatives in town.

Miss F. Christian has returned to Toronto after a visit home.

Wm. Drummond and family have returned to Toronto after a visit at James Struthers'.

Mr. Kesselring has returned to Waterloo after visiting his daughter Mrs. H. Schwass.

The pupils of Miss Ewald's school had charge of the Red Cross tea rooms on Saturday. Although the day was very wet a good business was done.

Mr. R. J. Ranney spent last week in Hamilton as delegate from the local lodge to the C. O. F. grand lodge. Mrs. Ranney accompanied him.

Gunner Mart Welsh, of the 70th Battery, who has been in the hospital for some time with throat trouble, is home on leave.

Rev. A. H. Macgillivray of Hamilton, was here on Saturday. His two sons, Kenneth, and Cameron are to spend the holidays with their grandmother, Mrs. Ann Macgillivray.

After Jan. 1, 1918, headlights must be so arranged that direct rays do not rise more than 42 inches from the ground measured 75 ft. or more ahead of the car when on level surface. Spotlights and searchlights are forbidden.—Official Automobile Road Guide of Canada.

Through the courtesy of Col. Hugh Clark M. P. two dozen copies of Hansard containing the speeches of Monsieur Viviani, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir George Foster, have been received by The Times. Any of our readers are welcome to a copy of these speeches. These are memorable addresses made on the visit of General Joffre and Viviani to this country.

Mrs. Orilla Sayles, relict of the late Edwin Sayles, passed away at her home in Brantford on Wednesday, June 20th, in her 72nd year. Deceased had not been well for some time, and during the past week had suffered from cerebral hemorrhage which caused death. She had been a resident of Brantford for many years, having removed from Courtland, in Norfolk County. There are left two sons Sol. and E. R. the latter being the editor of The Port Elgin Times, also three daughters, Mrs. Ernest Orr, Chilliwack B. C.; Mrs. Edward Orr, and Miss Maud at Brantford. Interment took place in the family plot at Courtland cemetery, the Rev. H. D. Moore conducting the services.

The Red Cross women are being prepared for the biggest first of July celebration ever in Port Elgin. The ladies are to have all the booth privileges of the grounds on Monday. To-morrow they hope to have the assistance of a number of the men who have the afternoon off for the erection of a monster booth. The ladies of the town and country are rallying to the support of the committee, and are assisting in many ways in baking, and providing things. The American hotel has been handed over to the women by the former proprietor, Mr. McPherson, and the ladies will serve lunch and tea. All who come to town on that day will be well provided for. All can help a worthy cause by coming to Port Elgin Dominion Day.

FRUIT!
Falconer Bros. Weekly Fruit Special
The last Sunkist California oranges of the season clear this month.
5 cases again at 30c a doz.
Choice Bananas
Fancy Lemons
West India Grape Fruit
Our own Strawberries shortly
Falconer Bros.

OBITUARY

Mr. Archibald McDonald, one of the oldest pioneers in this section, passed away on June 18th, at the ripe old age of 78 years, 18 days. It is only a few years since he moved to Port Elgin from his farm in Bruce township. He was a fine type of old Scotland's gmen, and was a man greatly liked by all. He was born in Scotland, at the Isle of Mull. At the age of 11 he came to Canada with his people, settling first in Vaughan Tp., later moving to Bruce township, where he assisted in the strenuous work of clearing the forest and preparing the land for cropping. When 23 years old he was married to Mary McGillivray, and they took up land and made themselves a home, rearing a family of ten children. The deceased was a staunch Liberal in politics, and an active member of the Presbyterian church

He is survived by his widow and the following family: Neil D. of Bruce tp; Archie of Moosejaw; Mrs. McLeod and Mrs. Law of Moosejaw; Mrs. Elliott, Brier Creek, Sask; Mrs. W G. Graham, Gravelbourg, Sask; Mrs Dayman, Saskatoon; Mrs. Robertson and Mrs. Howie of Cranbrook, B. C.; all of whom will have the sympathy of many friends. He is also survived by two sisters and a brother, Mrs. Peter Bowie of Cottonwood; Mrs. John McGillivray, of Cottonwood; D McDonald, Southampton. He has 25 grandchildren and three great grandchildren. Funeral services were held on Saturday conducted by Rev. Mr. Mann, interment taking place in Port Elgin cemetery.

Spend your holiday in Port Elgin.

Mrs. Hicks is visiting in Tiverton.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Lippert, of Walkerton, were week-end visitors here.

Mrs. Raymond, of California, is visiting Mrs. Angus Currie.

Mrs. Jamieson, of Hespeler, is the guest of Mrs Geo. Jamieson.

Mr. J. H. Cook of Toronto, is visiting his sister, Mrs. J. A. Kepkey.

Mr. W. A. Mitchell has a wonderful field of sweet clover. The yield will be tremendous.

Rev. M. D. Hallman has been returned to Port Elgin circuit for the coming year.

At the school board meeting Monday night Principal Aylesworth was given an increase in salary to $1,000.

Miss Sarah and Master Abe Robinson, of Hamilton, are holidaying with their aunt, Mrs. Gluly.

Rev. M. D. and Mrs. Hallman are attending the Hallman re-union held in Waterloo Park, this week.

A number of Conservatives from here attended the Conservative meeting in Wiarton on Wednesday.

Mrs. M. G. Barber, Mr. and Mrs. Snyder and Arthur of Toronto will be guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Barber over the week end.

Dr. Foster of Wiarton was chosen as the Candidate for North Bruce at the Convention held on Wednesday of last week.

The marriage is taking place to-day of Miss Grace McKinnon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John McKinnon, 6th. of Bruce, to Mr. Andrew Sturgeon, of Huron township.

Mr. Fred Schildroth, of 2nd of Saugeen, has purchased the 100 acres adjoining his farm, from Mr. Albert Osborne. Mr. Schildroth's barns were destroyed by fire a few weeks ago.

Pte. Geo. Eldridge was killed in action May 5th. He was a former Port Elgin man, having lived here for about eight years. He worked five years for Smith Bros. He enlisted early in the war and leaves a wife and large family at Port Hope.

The T. Eaton Company are to open up general stores in several Ontario towns. It is understood that Port Elgin has had a visit from an Eaton representative, but it is known that one of the stores will be located here.

The high school trustees are advertising for a Principal, Mr. Cameron having decided to return to his home in Kingston. Miss McDonald and Miss Duncan will return in the fall, the board being fortunate in securing their services for another year.

The directors of the fair board are getting busy for the fall fair. Last Saturday there was a meeting for the selection of judges and the appointing of committees. President Henderson occupied the occupied the chair. The attendance was small owing to the wet weather.

Mrs. Hugh Gillespie of Victoria, B. C. in renewing for The Times says: "Like all the rest of the industrious people, we are "back to the farm". We have rented our home in Victoria B. C. and are enjoying life on the farm." Mrs. Gillespie's address is now Rocky Mountain House, Alberta.

At the Press Association held in Toronto last week Mr. J. J. Hunter, of the Kincardine Reporter, was appointed chairman of the Weekly Section, and Mr. E. Roy Sayles, of The Port Elgin Times, a Director and member of the Advisory Board. We take off our hat, and at the same time remark that they will both do honor to the positions conferred.—Kincardine Review.

Walkerton, the chief town in the county, is advancing, and the best evidence of progress is the fact that The Telescope has discarded the ready print, and finds local news sufficient to print its paper all at home. The Telescope editor is getting good support from the people whom he serves. There is no better asset to any town than a good local newspaper and an editor with high ideals of journalism.

Makes Supreme Sacrifice

Mrs. R. G. Godfrey of McCarron, Mich. has received a message from Ottawa stating that her son, Clifford Roy Sparling had died from the effects of his wounds received while fighting somewhere in France. He went out west to Arcola in the spring of 1916 and joined the 152nd Canadian Infantry Co. of that place. Later he was sent overseas to London, then to France at which place he met his death. He was 24 years old. He leaves to mourn his death his mother, Mrs. R. G. Godfrey of McCarron, Mich., and one sister Mrs. P. M. Cleary, of Detroit. His death at McCarron is mourned by a large circle of friends. He was a sociable and good fellow, and was well liked by all who knew him. He was a grandson of Wm. Atkinson of Port Elgin.

A trial in which a number of Indians are concerned was held here Saturday. It arose from fowl trespassing on a neighbor's garden, which finally involved several families. It was postponed to this Saturday.

Don't forget Auctioneer Cavin's Exchange sale Saturday.

BUYERS' GUIDE

RATES—Contracts for [illegible] lines or over in a year [illegible] a line; regular weekly users of liners, [illegible] per line casual users of liners, [illegible] per line. Black type, count two lines for one.

McMurray's for pure ice cream.

Oats for sale. North End Store.

Cash for eggs. North End Store.

Fleet Foot shoes at F. R. Barber's.

The new straw hats are being shown at F. R. Barber's.

Fresh oranges, and lemons always on hand. North End Store.

If you want a pint of good cream try McMurray's.

Another shipment of feed wheat. North End Store.

McMurray keeps good milk for sale.

Boys wool and cotton Jersies at South End.

Dyola Dyers in Black, Navy and all scarce colors, now in stock. South End.

Bull Dog overalls and smocks, for good wear. North End Store.

Fleet foot running shoes, all sizes, white, tan, navy. North End store.

Men's Balbriggan and Merino underwear at the South End.

Reliable work shirts and heavy shoes priced away below present market prices now being offered at F. R. Barber's.

Neilson's chocolates—once used always used—you get them at Koebke's

Try Koebke for your next grocery or fruit order

William's shoes, solid leather goods at lower prices, at South End.

Koebke sells Neilson's soldier chocolate Send a bar to your soldier boy at the front

Just arrived, a splendid assortment of Misses and children's wash dresses. Prices 50c to $1.75 each. North End Store.

Red Cross supplies. Special prices in grey Scotch fingering yarn. South End.

Worth while savings—Every shrewd individual will consider these savings worth while when he sees the extra values we are offering in men's and boy's suits, raincoats, summer underwear, shirts and fine and heavy shoes. F. R. Barber.

Choice Beef

We have in our stables seven of the finest stall fed cattle. This will be the kind of sweet, juicy meat you will get if you order from Eaton. We also have cold meats, and other dainties in the meat line.

The Times, as good as a letter from home. Send it to your friends.

PHONOGRAPHS!
How nice it is to have music in your home. If you would like one just drop me a line. Very easy terms, from $21.00 up.
Louis Bloch's Music Store
Owen Sound

ISSUE NO. 26, 1917

NO ALUM

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

MADE IN CANADA

ALL INGREDIENTS ARE PLAINLY PRINTED ON THE LABEL
MAKES THE WHITEST, LIGHTEST
MAGIC BAKING POWDER
CONTAINS NO ALUM

The Secret of Wireless

The question is often asked, How is it possible to operate several wireless stations in the same vicinity without mutual interference? To answer the question it is necessary first to explain the theory of their operation in general.

A frequently used yet perfectly good illustration is that of likening it to the action of throwing a pebble into a still pond, which causes ripples to form in all directions in a circular fashion from the spot at which the pebble disappeared. In the centre the ripples are well pronounced, but as they broaden out they gradually diminish in intensity until they disappear altogether finally. A larger stone will cause stronger and broader ripples to form. So it is with wireless or radio communication, in which the exciting force is the "spark" or discharge of high potential electricity, oscillating at a very high rate of speed. The power of the transmitter and the efficiency in "tuning" determine the distance of communication. We come now to the theory that science gives as an explanation of its operation.

Scientists tell us that wireless, or more properly, electro magnetic waves, are but another form of motion, as are light, heat and sound. These all move in the ether in the air, and wireless waves are likewise propagated in the ether.

To those at all familiar with the scientific theories of light, heat and sound, it is scarcely necessary to add that all these forms of motion have individual and measurable wave lengths.

It is in the measurement of radio waves and their adjustment that it becomes possible for numerous stations to operate simultaneously in comparatively close range to one another. Thus stations working on a wave length of 600 meters and properly adjusted would cause no disturbance with another station operating on a wave of 660 meters. In fact, not so very long ago Marconi, the perfecter of wireless communication, announced that he would soon have apparatus that would enable stations with but a variation of five metres to operate without each disturbing the other. (A metre is about 39 inches.)

At the present time, however, commercial ship and shore stations usually operate on wave lengths of 600 metres, 450 metres and 300 metres, with efficient means of rapidly changing from one to the other. Naval stations, ship and shore, commonly operate on wave lengths varying from 600 metres to 1,600 metres. The powerful station at Radio, Va., formerly Arlington, usually operates on a wave of 2,000 metres. Generally a change of 6 per cent. of a station's wave length is sufficient to overcome disturbance caused by the operation of nearby stations. To further eliminate interference the various Governments of the world have agreed upon certain wave lengths to be used by commercial stations and others by naval and Government stations. Some of these have been given above. Another reason for such wide divergence of wave lengths is that for the purpose of overcoming the effects of "forced oscillations." By this is meant the uncontrollable waves that are given off by every station, but which fortunately do not carry very far. Were they to travel any great distance there would be a great deal more of "jamming," as was the case when wireless was in its embryonic state. The advantages can be the more readily appreciated when one realizes that frequently there are a score or more of ships on the water within a radius of ten miles or so, as often happens on a big sailing day at New York, such as Saturday.

However it is not to be supposed that all these ships are able to carry on communication at one and the same time. It is an achievement if five of them are do so. Herein, also, can be seen the advantages of efficient apparatus properly adjusted, together with skill in operation. In efficient apparatus there is a minimum of "forced oscillations" given off, and the wave lengths are well and sharply defined, thereby enabling stations to "tune" closely and eliminate a great deal of disturbance from this source.

Knowing now that the number of stations that can operate at the same time in crowded areas is limited it is well to show the part that the operator plays in such instances. It is known that the wireless operator must constantly wear his "receivers," or specially constructed telephones, to be able to rapidly and efficiently operate his station. He must frequently change from one "tune" or wave length to another, to be on the lookout for a call or await an opportunity to do some calling himself. When the operator desires to communicate with another station and finds that some other station is already operating on his wave length he arranges his apparatus to operate on a different wave length. Often it so happens that all his available wave lengths are being used. In that event he finds it sometimes necessary to operate on, and directly through a wave length being used by other stations at that time. The factor that comes to his aid in such cases is the fact that all stations have "sparks" of varying tones or notes. Therefore, even though there be several "sparks" that are being heard on one particular wave length, and experienced operator can pick out the "spark" with which he is working, much the same as two persons conversing in a room in which there are quite a number of people all of whom are talking, listen to the conversation of some one person and who are practically oblivious of the other conversation about them.

Not only must he often work through other stations, he must constantly be on the alert, for he must be aware of the general drift of the "conversation" of other stations operating near him so as to be able to know approximately when such and such a station will discontinue sending. This is essential, for in crowded areas stations operate in turns according to the order in which they have signalled their intention of sending; the shore station usually taking note and later giving instructions. Should the operator have been "off tune" or inattentive, he is apt to cause interference by breaking in during periods of seeming inactivity, as, for instance, when a sending station has ceased transmitting and is awaiting the "O. K." of the receiving station or its perhaps awaiting correspondence that the latter may have for him.

LITTLE WORRIES IN THE HOME

These Bring the Wrinkles and Pallid Faces That Make Women Look Prematurely Old.

Almost every woman at the head of a home meets daily many little worries in her household affairs. The care of her little ones, the work about the house all contribute to these worries. Most of them may be too small to notice an hour afterwards, but they constitute a constant strain that affects the blood and the nerves and make women look prematurely old. The effect of these little worries may be noticed in sick or nervous headaches, fickle appetite, tiredness after slight exertion, and the coming of wrinkles which every woman dreads. To those thus afflicted, Dr Williams' Pink Pills offer a speedy cure, a restoration of color to the cheeks, brightness to the eye, a hearty appetite and a sense of freedom from weariness. Among the many thousands of Canadian women who have found new health and strength through these pills is Mrs. G. Strasser, Acton, West, Ont., who says: "I am the mother of three children, and after each birth I became terribly run down. I had weak, thin blood, always felt tired, and unable to do my household work. After the birth of my third child I seemed to be worse, and was very badly run down. I found the greatest benefit from the Pills and soon gained my old time strength. Indeed after taking them I felt as well as in my girlhood, and could take pleasure in my work. I also used Baby's Own Tablets for my little ones and have found them a splendid medicine for childhood ailments."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all dealers in medicine, or you can procure them by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

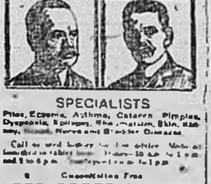
CRUDE WIRELESS.

Long Used by an Indian Tribe of the Amazon Valley.

In these days of wireless telegraphy it may be interesting to learn that as long ago as July, 1894, the Geographical Journal recorded the discovery of a wireless telegraphic apparatus in use among the Catuquinaru, an Indian tribe of the Amazon valley, in South America.

The apparatus, called cambaryssu, consists of a hole in the ground about half filled with coarse sand; above this, layers of fine sand, fragments of wood and bone powdered mica fill it almost to the surface of the ground. These materials are surrounded by a case of hard palm wood, which extends above the surface. The upper part of the apparatus consists of layers of hide, wood and hard rubber. Between them is a hollow space. With a club, much like the stick used to play a bass drum, the native strikes the layer of rubber that forms the top of the instrument.

One of these instruments is concealed in each hamlet of the tribe. The villages are not more than a mile apart and are placed in a direct north and south line. Although a person standing outside the building in which the apparatus is kept cannot hear a blow of the stick on the rubber top, it is quite distinct in a similar building a mile distant. When one of these instruments is struck the neighboring ones to the north and south echo the blow. The Indian stationed at each one of the posts answers the signal, and by means of code messages a long conversation can be carried on.



DRS. SOPER & WHITE

SPECIALISTS

Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin, Kidney, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases.

Call or send history for free advice. Medicine furnished in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Consultation Free

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

25 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

Please Mention This Paper.

Make your Strawberry Preserves with Lantic Sugar

the pure cane sugar with "FINE" granulation that dissolves instantly, giving a clear bright syrup.

In 10, 20 and 100-lb. sacks 2 and 5-lb. cartons

A book of preserving labels FREE if you send us a red ball trade-mark cut from a Lantic Sugar bag or carton.

Atlantic Sugar Refineries Limited

Power Bldg., MONTREAL

136

France Gives Her Answer

The French Government has not shrunk from making a plain answer to the Russian demand for peace on the basis of no annexations and no indemnities. France refuses to accept that principle in so far as it may be construed to prevent the return to her of the lost provinces of Alsace and Lorraine. In that she will have the support of all the rest of the Entente Allies, whatever may be the disposition of the Government now in power in Petrograd.

The no annexations, no indemnities demand has just been renewed by the Russian Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates. It must therefore be frankly faced by all the powers at war with Germany. The Government at Petrograd has fallen into the hands of various groups of radical Socialists, who aim at making over Europe through the use of the machinery of international socialism. That machinery broke down completely when Germany started the present war. The German Socialists forgot their fraternal obligations to the Socialists of France and Russia and backed the Kaiser in his policy of nationalistic aggression. They fought without a whimper to crush France and Russia to enslave Belgium, Serbia, Montenegro and Roumania. They have worked to create a greater Hohenzollern empire, stretching from the Baltic to the Gulf of Persia, consolidated through military conquest.

The German and Austrian Socialists are still the ready tools of German ambition. They are still stool pigeons for the Kaiser. They are going to the International Socialist conference at Stockholm with secret instructions from Bethmann-Hollweg. Their plan will be to cajole the Russian delegates with assurances that the Socialist proletariats of Europe can be welded into a combination strong enough to impose its will upon the Governments at war and to secure peace on terms which will make international socialism thereafter the dominant force in European politics.

The Russian delegates, intent on domestic reorganization and more or less indifferent to outside perils, will probably listen gladly to German promises. Having secured what they will construe as co-operation from the German Socialists, they will probably be tempted to bring pressure for an acceptance of the German promises by Socialists representing Great Britain, France and Italy. Thus Germany will have succeeded in creating a rift between Russia and the Western Allies for it is inconceivable that French, British or Italian socialists would accept at face value any pledges given by Bethmann-Hollweg's ability agent Herr Scheidemann, or that the French British and Italian Governments would be influenced by such pledges, even if accepted by Socialist delegates going to Stockholm with their consent.

What assurance can the German and Austrian socialists give that they are really able to influence the decisions of the German and Austrian Governments? They have not wrung any concessions for socialism from the two Kaisers. They have secured no internal political reforms they have dethroned no Emperor, as the Russian Socialists have done; only a few of them have dared to speak openly of the possibility of an anti-dynastic revolution.

If Russia is willing to be duped at an International Socialist conference why should France, Great Britain, Italy and the United States be willing to be duped? These countries know the meaning of German words. They have seen German brutality repudiate the most solemn treaty obligations. They remember Bethmann-Hollweg's justification of the invasion of neutralized Belgium. They are aware that nothing said or done at an International Socialist conference will bind the German and Austrian Governments, and that any programme of no annexations, no indemnities, approved there would be repudiated by the two Kaisers if they saw any advantage to themselves in repudiating it.

Germany is an international outcast. Her Government has put itself beyond the pale of law. The menace to civilization which Germany of to-day represents can be abolished only by defeating the German autocracy and putting Germany under bonds to keep the peace. The nation which forced this war on the world and which has broken every law of humanity in fighting it must make reparation before she can be accepted again into the family of nations.

No annexations and no indemnities is a programme which would protect her in her crimes—which would leave her free to run amuck again after she had recovered her strength. The world must be made secure for peace and international order, and there can be no security until Germany is stripped of all the gains which she has made in the war and forced to pay for the barbarities which she has committed on land and sea—her submarine murders and her atrocities in Belgium Northern France and the other territory overrun by her armies.

Germany's power for evil in the future must be circumscribed. Otherwise the war will have been fought in vain from the point of view of civilization. Other territorial readjustments than the recession of Alsace-Lorraine will be necessary to establish a permanent political system in Europe. The Allies, excluding Russia in her present mood, are at one on this point. It should not be yielded in the vain hope of creating a socialistic solidarity powerful enough to restore and maintain peace. Until socialism in Germany unseats the present Government, now using it as a plaything, there cannot be the slightest hope of permanent peace through such a concord. To defeat and then shackle Germany is the only policy on which the Allies can safely rely to bring about a world settlement which will be just and lasting.—New York Tribune.

St. Joseph, Levis, July 14, 1903.
Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—I was badly kicked by my horse last May, and after using several preparations on my leg nothing would do. My leg was black as jet. I was laid up in bed for a fortnight and could not walk. After using three bottles of your MINARD'S LINIMENT I was perfectly cured, so that I could start on the road.

JOS. DUBES,
Commercial Traveller.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Waterton's Climb.

The steeplejack's ability to keep his head and feet while working on a "top," which is a ledge three feet wide between abysses 500 feet deep, is a gift. Like the poet, the steeplejack is born, not made. Charles Waterton, the naturalist, had the gift, and would have adorned the profession—the only one into which men do not drift.

When on a visit to Rome, Waterton determined to rival the feats of the Italian climbers who yearly scaled the dome of St. Peter's and the pinnacles of the castle of St. Angelo, to illuminate their summits on the feast of St Peter. Eighty men used to climb the dome of St. Peter's and the pinnacles, the boldest completed the spectacle by crowning the cross with a waving torch of fire. Each night's show was said, on the average, to cost a man's life. Waterton scaled the dome by daylight and left his glove upon the vane.—Los Angeles Times.

2 IN 1 SHOE POLISHES

A "2 in 1 Shoe Polish" is made for every use. For Black Shoes, "2 in 1 Black" (paste) and "2 in 1 Black Combination" (paste and liquid); for White Shoes, "2 in 1 White Cake" (cake) and "2 in 1 White Liquid" (liquid); for Tan Shoes, "2 in 1 Tan" (paste) and "2 in 1 Tan Combination" (paste and liquid).

10c Black—White—Tan 10c

F. F. DALLEY CO. OF CANADA LTD., Hamilton, Can.

QUICK—HANDY—LASTING

Sepulchre of Broken Hearts.

In the old Franciscan church of the Holy Cross rises one of the two monuments disdainful Florence condescended give her greatest poet, whose greatest honor lies in his gift to the world at one splendid sweep of a pure and recreated Italian language—until his time halting and feeble—in that immortal masterpiece of literature, the Divina Commedia.

This church might be well known as the Broken Hearts, instead of Saint Croce, for near Dante's cenotaph—his exiled ashes still rest in Ravenna—lies the body of that other terrific genius, Michelangelo, who, broken in spirit, died gladly when the city so dear to his heart fell once more upon dark and tyrannous days. And Galileo is here too, and Alfieri, and Macchiavelli; and many another, a brilliant train.

Michelangelo's last work is in the nearby Church of San Lorenzo, in the mortuary chapel of the Medici—the great house which deigned to favor him with its patronage or its enmity throughout his life.—National Geographic Magazine.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Passing Tips On Fashions.

Sports hats are seen with crowns embroidered in heavy floss of rich Oriental colors. A hat of straw with removable brims converts milady's small travelling chapeau into a large afternoon affair with a lace of silk brim.

Sports hats are seen with bands painted with flowers or pastoral scenes.

Beautiful mushroom shaped hats are made of Georgette crepe in the new blue which Paris calls "bleu de la Marne."

Big, wire sailors are made of Paisley lawn, organdy, silk and other fabrics, to match the costume.

Veils naturally come in mind. Square and octagon weaves are good this spring.

A taupe veil or plain-weave, with a border of falls of Troy, is outlined with black velvet ribbon.

Veils of fine mesh have elaborate edges of braid in design.

COMBS.

"Excelsior!" is the motto for hair ornaments to-day, and the high shell comb of our grandmothers time is just the thing for her granddaughter.

One comb was inset with brilliants; another had a row of pearls across the square top, while a third had a pleating of tulle attached to make it yet higher.

IN SHOES ONE SEES.

Low shoes with toes of kid and sides of cloth.

Shoes with vamps of pink kid and upper of white embroidered in roses.

Gray or tan pumps with tiny tips on the toes and ornamented with steel buckles.

Siren pumps in pearl gray and biscuit color, two toned.

Laced English walking shoes with low heels, tan, with fawn-colored uppers.

Mules for the boudoir in Maya colors.

AND IN STOCKINGS.

Silk stockings inset with net embroidered in beads.

Hand-painted, of French gray, with pink and blue roses.

Sports stockings of white silk with narrow vertical lines of green embroidery.

Yellow silk with insets of yellow sequins.

Stockings rivalling the rainbow in color, some plain and others are striped.

And breathe low, there are silk hosettes for women, just a little longer than men's socks, in blue with stripes of white, and black with white stripes.

RELIEF AT LAST

I want to help you if you are suffering from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding Piles. I can tell you how, in your own home and without anyone's assistance, you can apply the best of all treatments.

PILES TREATED AT HOME

I promise to send you a FREE trial of the new absorption treatment, and references from your own locality if you will but write and ask. I assure you of immediate relief. Send no money, but tell others of this offer. Address

MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box 8,
Windsor, Ont.

ADMIRAL SIMS

Sketch of U. S. Navy Head in European Waters.

Rear Admiral William [illegible] Sims, now representing the United States Navy in co-operative action with the British and French naval authorities, who has as temporary headquarters in London, [illegible] his symbolic significance at the present moment, by reason of being a native of Canada. He was born in Port Hope. In fact that significance is enhanced by the fact Pennsylvania has the credit of having given him his early education and of having sent him to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, where he was graduated in 1880. His record, up to the beginning of this century, was creditable to him, but not especially significant or different from those of other competent men trained in the mixed service on land and sea which the Navy provides for its officers. Thus it had been somewhat different in one respect, namely, the opportunity which had been given him for study of international problems, naval and diplomatic, owing to his assignment as United States naval attache, first at Paris and later at St. Petersburg, now Petrograd.

With the duty of acting as fleet intelligence officer and inspector of target practice for the Asiatic squadron, Commander Sims had to concentrate on phases of gunnery. It was his fortune to carry on much of this work in waters where he had intimate association with Admiral Percy Scott, at that time gunnery expert of the British Navy. This special ration on ordnance, gunnery practice, and the mechanism of watching, recording, and shaping the shooting skill of a fleet or a navy's marksmen has been of great value to Admiral Sims, and to the United States, during the succeeding years.

For seven years following he served as inspector of the target practice of the navy, with the Bureau of Navigation as his department. When the Atlantic fleet torpedo flotilla was formed, in 1913, he was put in charge. Now the experience gained, through all these years of special study of the problem, is being put at the service of the anti-German naval forces, irrespective of national names. The man who transformed the target record of the United States navy, who has had more experience with craft built to combat the submarine than any other American, and who has shown inventive skill in devising ways and means for accomplishing professional and naval service ends, is on duty in waters off the coast of western Europe.

Admiral Sims' marriage with the daughter of Ethan Allen Hitchcock of St. Louis, former Secretary of the Interior, quite early in his career, gave him an opportunity of disclosing and developing social graces which are not the least of his assets, as he carries on his professional work in European capitals.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED — PROBATIONERS TO train for nurses. Apply, Wellandra Hospital, St. Catharines, Ont.

MONEY ORDERS.

IT IS ALWAYS SAFE TO SEND A Dominion Express Money Order. Five dollars costs three cents.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY
KINGSTON ONTARIO
ARTS
MEDICINE EDUCATION
APPLIED SCIENCE
Mining, Chemical, Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.
HOME STUDY
Arts Course by correspondence. Degree with one year's attendance.
Summer School July and August
Navigation School December to April
15 GEO. Y. CHOWN, Registrar

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Why the Trail?

In reply to a question, Mr. Ernest Thompson Seton has this to say in the December Guide to Nature:

It would take eleven large volumes to discuss the functions of a quadruped's tail. It is commonly believed that the original ancestor of quadrupeds was aquatic and used its tail for a sculling oar; but since then it has taken countless different additional forms—in the giraffe and the elephant as a fly flapper; in the South American monkeys as a fifth hand; in the alligator as a flail; in the skunk as warning to enemies, the same in the rattlesnake; in the flying squirrel as a helm for volplaning; in the gray squirrel as a parachute to break a fall; in the porcupines as a dangerous weapon of offense; in the fox as a muffler for the feet in cold weather. In the cat its service is not very obvious, but it seems to be used as directive mark when signalling one of its kind from behind; that is achieved partly by the color pattern and partly by the nervous twist of the tip. These are only a few of the uses which occur to me and each illustrates another development of the tail. I would add that in the beaver it is used as a plunging paddle in diving, as well as a signal sounder.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

Curious Andean Keyholes.

Curiosity of the Andean villages are the doors of the houses, which are hard to open and hard to close, but which, despite the intricacy of the locks, admits the air freely on all sides. Harry A. Franck describes one such door, writing in the Century Magazine of the town of San Pablo, Colombia: "The keyhole was in the shape of a swan. Others in the town and all through Narino have the form of a man, horse, goose and a dozen other ludicrous shapes. These homemade doors of Andean villages never fit easily, and their locks always have some peculiar idiosyncrasy of their own, so that by the time the traveler learns to unlock the door of his lodging without native assistance he is ready to move on."

Lighten the house keeping by serving a ready-cooked, ready-to-eat food that contains the maximum of nutriment at lowest cost, and with the least tax on the digestion. Shredded Wheat Biscuit is the real autocrat of the breakfast table—the one cereal food that holds its own against all comers, with increasing sales every year. It is a boon to the busy housewife, a welcome relief to the jaded stomach that has wrestled with meat and other heavy Winter foods. Try it for breakfast with milk or cream; for luncheon or dinner with berries or other fruits. Made in Canada.

HUNS ABANDON FRENCH LINES

And Cling Desperately to Huge Shell Holes Now.

Stiff Fighting in Them Goes On Constantly.

British Headquarters in France, Cable.—The western front nowadays is marked by many changing [illegible]. East of bloody Monchy-le-Preux, on the Arras battlefield, and east of Warneton on the Messines battlefield, trench lines have been forsaken and fighting is being carried on day and night between large bodies of opposing troops lying out in the shell holes. Some of these holes, blown by heavy calibred guns, are really enormous craters, in which two score of men can establish and fortify themselves.

Shell holes lend themselves to quick conversion into machine gun emplacements, and those ghastly weapons form the chief means of defence. The offensive weapons in shell-hole warfare generally are hand grenades. Shell holes are not easy targets for artillery, whereas fixed trenches can easily be photographed from aeroplanes, and the heavy guns can be registered on them without great difficulty.

The Germans are showing a particular desire to cling to the shell holes as long as possible before retiring to their fixed lines in the rear. This is quite a change from their ordinary habits, for heretofore they have loved their deep dugouts in the trenches with a love that seldom brooks separation.

Some prisoners taken from shell holes recently pulled bodily out in nocturnal raids have frankly declared, however, that it is discipline and not desire that keeps them out in the open.

The Germans recently turned a hurricane of annihilating fire on the trenches they had lost to the British on Infantry Hill, east of Monchy, but the British troops suffered little from the lavish Teutonic expenditure of high explosive. The manner of utilizing shell craters is little short of marvellous. Thousands of men can take cover in these craters, yet from even the most forward observation post the battlefield looks absolutely empty. A considerable attack from shell hole positions can be watched without the realization that desperate fighting is in progress. Always there is noise from exploding grenades, but these missiles are so small that they cannot be seen in the air from a distance of 300 yards.

From time to time, a small group on Infantry Hill, east of Monchy, fell another, dragging machine guns with them and disappearing so quickly in the [illegible] that the earth seemed to have opened and swallowed them.

The carrying of supplies to shell holes and bringing back the wounded is very difficult during the mid-summer short nights. The battlefields have been enwrapped in a great heat wave, but are relieved temporarily now and then by violent thunderstorms.

HON. BALFOUR REPORTS ON TRIP TO U. S.

Confident America is in War for Allies With Her Whole Heart.

FOR CIVILIZATION

Unity of Britain and U. S. Will Endure for Long Ages.

London Cable says—Arthur J. Balfour, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, gave an accounting of his stewardship in connection with his mission to the United States, to members of the House of Commons to-day in a luncheon arranged in his honor by the Empire Parliamentary Association in the beautiful dining room on the terrace.

The guests were members of Parliament and Cabinet Ministers, with the American Ambassador, Walter H. Page, and a few colonial representatives the only outsiders.

Ex-Premier Herbert H. Asquith presided as a token of the non-political character of the occasion, with Mr. Balfour on his right and Ambassador Page and Premier Lloyd George on his left. The other members of the Cabinet sat at a central table.

After a cordial welcome home voiced by Mr. Asquith, Mr. Balfour said:

MUCH GOOD ACCOMPLISHED.

"I undertook the headship of the American mission with some reluctance and diffidence; I felt it so easy to do harm, and perhaps not so easy to do good. But, looking back, I feel that no harm has been done, and much good. My colleagues performed their various tasks with great skill—tasks which involved the bringing together of the tremendous forces of the United States and Great Britain.

"The success of the mission was not due to the personal qualifications of your representatives, but to far deeper and more permanent causes, which must give us all great cause for gratification. I say nothing of the hospitality of the United States, which is proverbial. I need not dwell on the boundless kindness shown us, which was so obviously from the heart. The American people would have given us that same hospitality under any circumstances.

DEEP SINCERITY OF UNITED STATES.

"What moves me, and all of Britain, and France, too, is something deeper, namely, the tremendous and spontaneous enthusiasm of America for what is now our common cause, and the deep feelings of sympathy which manifestly animate the entire American community, north, south, east and west.

"It was not in the power of any mission or any group of individuals to create that feeling. Our mission was merely the occasion for its manifestation; it gave the Americans a welcome chance to show what they felt in the cause of world freedom. And this is the greatest and profoundest result of our trip. This is a result of which the value cannot be measured by the mere effect it will have on the present war, but which will outlast many generations.

"Thus the mission has been the occasion of the most beneficent development of international relations in the history of the world. Most alliances in past history have been based on temporary agreements between nations for the pursuit of certain aims and ambitions, and therefore passed with the passing occasion. But the co-operation between England and America, because it is not based on the fact that each nation hopes to get something out of the present war, but on a deep congruity of ideals, will endure as long as the two nations are content to pursue these ideals, which, I pray God, may be forever.

WILL NOT TURN BACK.

"Our alliance is based on a great moral consideration. We alike do not wish to use war as an instrument of expansion, and so we here may be certain that the United States will not leave until our great end is accomplished. There is nothing I am more certain than this, that the United States, having put its hand to the plow, will not turn back.

"The Americans have carefully studied the origin and aims of the war, and have come irrevocably to the conclusion that with the victory of the Allies is bound up the whole future of civilization. They will not refuse any sacrifices or effort which may bring a happy fruition, on which they are convinced depends the whole trend of civilization.

"These are not the fruits of the mission, but the mission gave the occasion for their most emphatic expression. If that be developed, we may congratulate ourselves on the results of our efforts."

* * *

ROYAL FAMILY DROP HUN TITLES

Princes, Princesses Change Their German Names.

Four British Peerages Conferred Instead.

London Cable.—The following official announcement was made to-day:

"The King has deemed it desirable in the conditions brought about by the war that those princes of his family who are his subjects and bear German names and titles, should relinquish these titles and henceforth adopt British surnames. At the same time, and consequent upon this decision, the King has been pleased to confer peerages of the United Kingdom on the following: The Duke of Teck—Marquis; Prince Alexander of Teck—Earl; Prince Louis of Battenberg—Marquis; Prince Alexander of Battenberg—Marquis."

A further abolition of German titles held by members of the English royal family residing in England is indicated in to-night's court circular, which announces:

"Their Highnesses Princess Victoria and Princess Marie Louise of Schleswig-Holstein will henceforth be styled Their Highnesses Princess Helena Victoria and Princess Marie Louise, respectively."

The circular adds that the princesses of the royal family who bear the title Duchess of Saxony have, at the King's desire, relinquished that title, and the King has directed that royal warrants be prepared stating what they will be styled in the future.

The Times says it understands Prince Louis of Battenberg will take the title of Marquis of Mount Batten. "This," says the Times, "is simply an English translation of the German name, but it is not perhaps wholly accidental that the new name of the former sea lord's family should also be that of the little headland overlooking the old eastern harbor of Plymouth, from which the famous Drake sailed."

* * *

NOT REPUBLICAN.

South Africa Wants No Such Doctrine.

Cape Town Cable—The House of Assembly by a vote of 72 to 31 to-day passed a resolution condemning the republican propaganda which is being carried on in South Africa. The movement was referred to in the resolution as being fostered by the extreme Nationalists among the Dutch farmers.

Gen. Hertzog, leader of the Nationalists, said during the debate that theoretically a republican did not advocate a republic to-day because he realized that the only hope to make a republic a success would be when all sections of the country unanimously asked Great Britain for independence.

When doing washing, before you go out in the cold to hang up your clothes, wipe your hands dry and rub them with cornstarch. Your hands will not suffer with the cold.

MARSHAL HAIG REVIEWS RECENT MONTHS OF WAR

Reveals the Plans Which Made Possible the Great Spring Offensive.

Praises His Men and Officers, Thanks Canada for Railway Aid.

London Cable —— (Via Reuter's Ottawa agency)—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig has forwarded to the War Office a despatch covering operations from the 18th of December to the present offensive. It affords a connected story and a valuable historical record, elucidating much that has hitherto been obscure, and revealing the strategic plans behind the apparently isolated attacks and raids which continued throughout the winter, and showing all as fitting into a comprehensive and systematic scheme in order to prepare a favorable situation for the spring advance.

"Owing to the Somme battle, the enemy in the region of the Ancre valley had been forced into a pronounced salient between the Ancre and Scarpe valleys, therefore a further short advance would give us command of the Beaumont-Hamel spur. Accordingly, an attack was delivered against the defences overlooking the villages of Pys and Grandcourt on the 18th of November.

"The object was to advance within assaulting distance of the Le Transloy-Loupart line. Five thousand yards of valuable positions were acquired. The weather then held up operations until January, when the whole spur was captured, and we advanced a thousand yards up the Beaucourt valley, with exceedingly light casualties, owing to skillful co-operation between the infantry and artillery, and fine aircraft work. Possession of the high ground opened up an extensive artillery field, and further successes on the 3rd and 4th of February gave us an important section of the German second-line north of the Ancre, making the evacuation of Grandcourt inevitable.

CLEARING BEAUCOURT VALLEY.

"The next task was to drive the enemy from Beaucourt valley, which was begun on the 10th of February.

"The capture of fifteen hundred yards of trenches lying at the southern foot of Serre hill, made the village of Serre a pronounced enemy salient, and further progress in the Ancre valley would make it untenable. Therefore, a larger operation was begun with the view of acquiring the northern extremity of the Morval-Thiepval ridge, which commanded the southern approaches to Pys and Miraumont, and the observation of the upper Ancre valley. Simultaneously a smaller attack was designed to capture Miraumont.

"During the night of the 17th of February the assaults were delivered. Despite the heavy ground, a thick mist and an alert enemy, who barraged, the troops assaulted with great gallantry.

"We succeeded completely, and gained the desired observations, also command of the enemy artillery positions in the upper Ancre valley, and defences of Pys and Miraumont. Our subsequent bombardment, as anticipated, forced the evacuation of Pys on Feb. 24. On the following day positions from the north of Gueudecourt to the west of Serre were captured. The weather favored the enemy retirement. The thaw broke up the roads, the sides of trenches collapsed, and the acquired ground became the worst quagmire. Contrariwise, the roads behind the enemy improved the farther he withdrew, and a succession of misty days prevented rapid pursuit. Consequently, it is greatly to the credit of all ranks that constant touch with the enemy was maintained.

"Continuous and systematic advances drove the enemy out from successive positions until the 2nd of March, when we reached Le Transloy-Loupart line, except at Irles, which formed a salient. Seven days were then devoted to improving communications and bringing up guns, and on the 10th of March Irles was captured. Our casualties were less than the number of prisoners taken, who numbered 2,881. The way was thus opened for attacking Le Transloy-Loupart line, which was shelled so effectively on the 11th and 12th of March that the enemy fell back to parallel lines, whereupon Grevillers and Loupart wood were occupied and methodical operations began for attacking the next line.

THE HINDENBURG LINE.

"Prior to this there were indications that the German withdrawal would be further extended. It had been ascertained that he had been preparing a new defensive system, known as the Hindenburg line, running from Arras southeastward to Queant, thence west of Cambrai, towards St. Quentin. Various switches, branching off from this line, were also being constructed. The enemy's immediate concern appeared to be to escape from the salient between Arras and Le Transloy, which became increasingly difficult to hold. It was also evident, however, that the enemy contemplated eventually the evacuation of the greater salient between Arras and the Aisne valley.

The despatch then deals in detail with the operations between the 14th and 19th of April, in which the Allies took possession of Chaulnes, Bapaume, Peronne and numerous villages, from which the enemy retired.

On the 19th of April the advance reached the stage at which the increasing difficulty of maintaining communications compelled slackening the pace of the pursuit. South of Peronne the lack of bridges, which the enemy had destroyed, presented a formidable obstacle, while north of Peronne, the wide belt of devastated ground over which the Somme battle had been fought, offered even greater difficulties to the passage of guns and transport.

TOOK BIG CHANCES.

"We were advancing, therefore," continues the despatch, "over a country in which all means of communication had been destroyed, and against an enemy, whose artillery was still intact and capable of launching a vigorous offensive, should a favorable opportunity offer. Strong detachments of his infantry and cavalry occupied points of vantage along the line of our advance, keeping the enemy informed of our progress and screening his own movements. His guns had already been withdrawn to previously prepared positions, available at any moment to cover and support counter-strokes, while the condition of the country across which we were moving made the progress of our artillery slow. But the enemy's forces were known to be holding a formidable defensive system, [illegible] he could fall back, should his counter-stroke miss its aim. On the other hand, as our troops moved forward they left all prepared defences farther behind. In such circumstances the necessity for caution was obvious.

"Meanwhile despite the enormous difficulties which the condition of the ground and the ingenuity of the enemy placed in our way, the work of repairing and constructing bridges, roads and railways was carried on with the most commendable rapidity."

The despatch proceeds to describe how the enemy's resistance increased as we neared the Hindenburg line, emphasizing the great costliness of his many counter-attacks, particularly in attempts to recover Beaumetz-les-Cambrai.

PRAISE FOR THE FORCES.

Speaking of the outstanding features of the five months' fighting from the 18th of November, Field Marshal Haig says:

"Despite the unusual severity of the weather, the winter campaign was conducted to a successful issue, under the most trying and arduous conditions. The activity of our battle front was maintained without a break from the conclusion of last year's offensive to the commencement of the present operations. The successful accomplishment of this part of our general plan had already enabled us to realize an inconsiderable instalment of the fruits of the Somme battle, and has gone far to open the road to their full achievement. The courage and endurance of our troops have carried them triumphantly through periods of particularly trying fighting, in which they were subjected to the maximum of personal hardship and physical strain. I cannot speak too highly of the qualities of all ranks. The ability with which the troops in the Ancre were handled by General Gough, and farther south by General Rawlinson, was in all respects admirable. The retreat to which the enemy was driven by our continued successes introduced conditions approximating open fighting, in which cavalry was given an opportunity to perform its special duties. Although deliberate, the enemy's withdrawal enabled him to choose his ground for resistance, and to employ devices to inflict losses. Our casualties, which were exceedingly moderate throughout the operations on the Ancre, became exceptionally light during the period of retreat.

WELCOME OPEN FIGHTING.

"The prospect of a more general resumption of open fighting can be regarded with great confidence. The systematic destruction of roads, bridges and railways made unprecedented demands on the Royal Engineers, who were already heavily burdened by the work entailed in the preparations for the spring offensive. Our steady progress in the face of great difficulties is the best testimony to the energy and thoroughness with which those demands were met. The bridging of the Somme at Brie is an example of the nature of the obstacles which were encountered, and the rapidity of their removal. In this instance six gaps had to be bridged across the river, which is of considerable width, and where the current flows swiftly. The work was commenced on the morning of the 18th of March; by 10 o'clock the same night the infantry bridges were completed; by 5 o'clock on the morning of the 20th a medium-type bridge for horse transport and cavalry was completed, and by 2 in the afternoon of the 20th heavy bridges, capable of taking of all loads of traffic, had replaced the lighter type.

TRANSPORT SERVICE PRAISED.

"Throughout the winter the transport problems were most serious, both in the battle area and behind the lines, and on the rapid solution of these success or failure depended. The close of the year's campaign, the steady growth of our armies, and the rapid expansion of our material resources, had already taxed the roads and railways to the utmost. The existing broad and narrow gauge railways were insufficient to deal with the increasing traffic, an undue proportion of which was thrown upon the roads. With winter conditions deteriorating them, the difficulty of maintaining them became almost overwhelming. An increase of railway facilities of every type and on a large scale therefore became imperatively and urgently necessary. Great quantities of material and rolling stock were required immediately, while subsequently our wants in that regard were considerably augmented by a large programme of new construction in the area of the enemy's withdrawal. The task of obtaining the amount of railway material required and the carrying out of the work of construction at the rate which our plans rendered necessary, besides providing labor and material for the repair of roads, was one of the very greatest difficulty. Its successful accomplishment reflects the highest credit on the transportation service of whose efficiency and energy I cannot speak too highly.

THANKS TO CANADA.

"I desire to acknowledge in the fullest manner the debt which the country owes to all who assisted in meeting this most difficult situation, especially to Sir Eric Geddes, director-general of transportation, to whose great ability, organizing power and energy the results achieved are primarily due. I am also glad to acknowledge the valuable assistance of the Chemin-de-Fer miners (?). I also wish to place on record the fact that the successful solution of this problem would have been impossible, but for the patriotism of the railway companies at home and in Canada, who did not hesitate to give up the locomotives and rolling stock required, and even to tear up their tracks to provide us with the necessary rails."

The despatch concludes:

"The loyal co-operation and complete mutual understanding between our Allies and ourselves throughout the Somme battle has been continued and strengthened by the events of the winter, and particularly by the circumstances attending the enemy's withdrawal. During the latter part of the period under review a very considerable tract of country has been won back to France by the combined effort of the Allied troops. This is regarded with lively satisfaction by all ranks of the British army in France. At the same time I wish to express the feelings of deep sympathy and profound regret provoked among us by the sight of the destruction that war has wrought in France's once fair and prosperous country.

* * *

COURSE OF U. S. WORRIES HUNS

Her Joining Allies Causes Unrest in Germany.

Foe's Recent Trickery Shows His Fear.

Paris Cable —— Jules Cambon, general secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, declared that the entrance of America into the war had caused serious unrest in Germany, in the course of an interview with a correspondent of the Associated Press today. He said:

"A feeling of serious unrest was caused in Germany by the entry into the struggle of a country which brings to the Allies, together with its entire strength, a freshness and ardor which have not been diminished by three years of war. Germany feels that the Americans, once engaged in the struggle, will not give up. It is to prevent this cementing of close ties that it is multiplying its efforts to spread dissension among the Allies.

"The incident of the Swiss Socialist Grimm's intrigue in Russia reveals Germany's handiwork, and is one of the straws showing how uneasy and troubled Berlin is because of America. In France everyone realizes that this uneasiness and fear are justified."

In regard to the publication of the peace programme of the German majority Socialists at Stockholm, M. Cambon said:

"It proves that their aims coincide with those of their Government, especially on the Alsatian question, which is to be the big question when negotiations begin. The American public must know that all our questions, such as those concerning [illegible], colonial, maritime, indemnity and Belgian matters must yield before it, and according to its solution posterity will know who triumphed."

M. Cambon refuted the claim that Alsace Lorraine was originally German territory, which was wrested away by the French in population and language and was given to France by treaty in the eighteenth century. As for Alsace, the Minister said that it came to France as a reward for French services in the Thirty Years War, and while its mixed population spoke German, it always preferred French domination.

Turning to the Greek situation, M. Cambon said that the French Government did not think it necessary to take any coercive measures regarding Constantine's residence, because [illegible]

* * *

TO ROB AUSTRIA.

Semi-official German Paper Demands Territory.

London Cable—[illegible] between Germany and Austria is indicated by an article in the Frankfurter Zeitung, which points out the [illegible] of [illegible] Germans living in Austria.

The [illegible] that the residents of the German-[illegible] section of Austria cannot be good Austrians and good Germans simultaneously. It intimates that these German portions of Austria should become German and that Austrian Poland should be [illegible] in the rehabilitated kingdom of Poland, though it is not suggested that the German parts of Poland should be included.

This is the most pointed expression on the subject yet given in the semi-official German press, though a considerable number of suggestions have been made lately looking toward Germany's expansion at the expense of Austria after the war.

* * *

Alcohol, when pure, is greenish in color, while water is distinctly blue in shade.

CLEAR THE WAY TO TAKE LENS

Canadians Drive Germans From Reservoir Hill Nests.

Three Enemy Counter-Attacks Were Failures.

(By Stewart Lyon, Canadian Press correspondent with the Canadian Forces.)

Canadian Headquarters in France, Cable.—The approach to Lens has been rendered less difficult by a successful minor operation north of Souchez River. The object of the attack was a nest of German trenches lying at the foot of Reservoir Hill. These trenches radiate from the ruins of mining buildings which are said to be the chief places of shelter for the enemy between our front and Lens.

Yesterday afternoon parties of bombers went out to capture these trenches by bombing operations. The attack was entirely successful. The trenches were cleared of the enemy and the dugouts in which the Germans were believed to have been lurking were blown in and the trenches incorporated into our system. Thirty-five prisoners were taken.

During the evening and night the enemy, after an exceptionally heavy bombardment, made three separate and sustained attacks with object of recovering the ground he had lost, but all were beaten off. The Germans are still hard at work upon their new line of trenches, concrete dugouts, and wire entanglements which run across the open ground east of Reservoir Hill.

A striking testimony to the growing supremacy of the British aerial service is contained in a letter captured during the Messines operation. A German infantryman, writing from a point near Ypres, on June 16, to a brother in the Flying Service, said:—

"One day we had a fine bombardment. All the dugouts were blown in, although they had a concrete cover. One gun was smashed up, too, and the artillery men had to clear out. This was mainly the work of the English airmen. They were so bold and impudent that they came down to a height of 100 metres and fired on us with a machine gun. None of our aeroplanes could show themselves. They were driven off at once. The English airmen did what they liked and this was why the bombardment was so good."

IN MACEDONIA.

British Withdrawal for Reasons of Health.

Paris Cable——The War Office report on operations in the Eastern theatre reads:

"Eastern theatre: Our artillery counter-shelled the enemy artillery in a lively fashion in the region of Monastir.

"Thessaly: Our troops have reached Furka Pass on Othrys Mountain, the southern limit of Thessaly, and hold important localities. A considerable quantity of arms and munitions has been surrendered to them by the population."

An official statement from British headquarters at Salonika, issued tonight, reads:

"Owing to the advent of the malarial season our troops east of the Struma have been somewhat withdrawn. Our patrols are active on the east bank and have cleared several villages, which small hostile detachments had occupied. The ground evacuated by us is completely dominated by our positions on the hills west of the river.

"British detachments are participating in the occupation of Thessaly and Piraeus."

A FOOD SUPPLY FOR AMERICA

Britain's Food Controller On Country's Dependence.

Confident Canada and U. S. Will Not Fail.

London Cable——"In this war, and especially at this stage, food power is co-equal with man power," said Lord Rhondda, the new Food Controller, in an interview to-day.

"The problem of Great Britain's food primarily depends upon the supply, and in the main the solution of the problem of supplies lies in America. [illegible]

[illegible] of Food Controller to-day, [illegible] the American press.

"The whole problem of the nation's food primarily depends upon the supply," he continued, "and unless we can be assured of food sufficient to enable this and the other allied countries of Europe to carry on the war to a successful conclusion it would be almost superfluous to appoint a Food Controller. The most perfect system of distribution and the most equitable regulation would be a mere waste of time and effort, unless every measure is taken to keep up the allied food supply. For this we depend to a vital degree upon the United States and Canada. No one recognizes that more fully than I do.

"My experiences in America before and since the war have given me an unusual opportunity of appreciating the vastness of her resources. If these are organized to their full capacity, I am confident that the German hope of starving the allies, or of causing civilians unrest by the scarcity of food or high prices, is doomed to failure."

Grocery . . Department

WE seldom speak of our grocery Department, simply because this department is always so much alive we forget to advertise it. However we would impress these facts on you when buying your Groceries.

We are large buyers, therefore our price is always right.

We have an immense turnover, therefore our stock is always fresh.

We quote special prices in quantity. Consult us and live cheaper.

Two Specials

Good Butter and Fresh Eggs

We pay cash for eggs

N. McGillivray

North End Store

BANK OF HAMILTON

Established 1872

Capital Authorized, $5,000,000
Capital Paid-up, - $3,000,000
Surplus, - - - - - $3,500,000

Success

SUCCESS is seldom attained without at least some capital. The thrifty man who saves regularly is the one who reaches the goal of his ambition. Start a Savings account to-day at the Bank of Hamilton.

R. J. RANNEY, MANAGER
PORT ELGIN BRANCH

41-C

Can you afford to be without The Times?

Children's

Ready-to-Wear

Garments

In prints, galateas, and other cotton materials, at the cost of materials only, much below to-day's values.

Children's aprons at 15c	Rompers and play suits from 40 to 75c
Childrens dresses, good styles, 4c to 50c	Womens' overal aprons and house dresses 50c to $1.25
Middies at 50 cents	

We pay Cash for Eggs.
Produce wanted.

See our big display in our north window

South End Store

N. McGillivray & Co.

The Port Elgin Times
MEMBER OF THE CANADIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION (INC.)

E. Roy Sayles, Editor and Proprietor

ADVERTISING RATES

Farms or Real Estate for Sale 50c each insertion: Miscellaneous articles, To Rent, Wanted, Lost, Found, etc., each insertion 25c. Local Readers, Notices, etc., 10c per line per insertion, 5c each subsequent insertion. Cards of thanks 50c. Legal advertising 10 and 5c a line. Black-faced type, count 2 lines for 1. Display rates, yearly contracts, 12c per inch, 6 mos. 15c per inch. In memoriam poetry 5c per line. Professional cards $6 per year in advance.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Among the requirements of these degenerate days are—more patriotism and less politics; more grace and less greed; more simplicity and less style; more Christianity and less church. Probably the world war now being waged was necessary to bring mankind to a realization of these needs. If so the end is not yet, as we are very slow to learn.

* * *

The German emperor endeavors to impress the world that he is the agent of Jehovah in punishing his enemies, perhaps for the sin of not recognizing the vaunted claims of Teutonic kultur. However that may be, this Teutonic kultur of alliance with Jehovah is not apparent in the recent report concerning the wrecking of the fruit trees of the villages recently vacated in France by the German armies. The kaiser who is fond of posing as a preacher on occasions, seems to have forgotten the Bible regulations on this point found in Deuteronomy xx. 19 20:

"When thou shalt besiege a city a long time, in making war against it to take it, thou shalt not destroy the trees thereof, by forcing an ax against them: thou mayest eat of them, and thou shalt not cut them down (for the tree of the field is man's life) to employ them in the siege: Only the trees which thou knowest that they be not trees for meat thou shalt destroy and cut down, and thou shall build bulwarks against the city that maketh war with thee until it be subdued."

Jehovah says, "I am God. I change not." These principles of humane warfare given to Israel stand unchanged as the voice of God. Hence, we judge that the Kaiser is sadly mistaken in the idea that Jehovah will permit him to succeed with his arrogant ambitions, for God will not sanction his precepts to be trodden under foot, nor the Teutonic butcheries to go unpunished.

Empty Titles Not Wanted

Some time ago John Ross Robertson, proprietor of the Toronto Telegram, declined the honor (?) of knighthood. The Telegram of last Thursday referred to the subject as follows:—

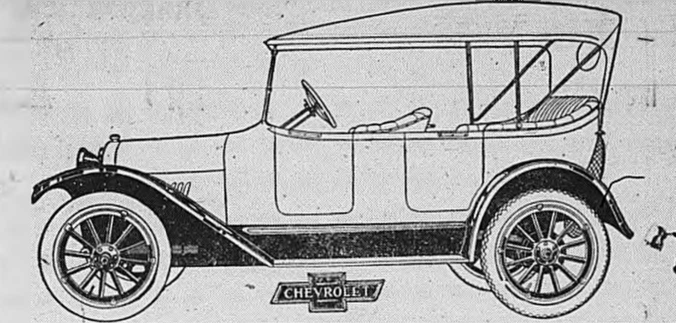
"The sacrifices of the eminent civilian are honored. There is no knighthood for the boy who might grow a more prosperous man than any of the illustrious personages in Canada's peerage. No prefix "Sir" is placed before the name of the young Canadian who has the sight shot out of his eyes and goes through his darkened days on a pension of $15 per month. The Crown does not hail as "Lady" or "Baroness" the mother who has given up a son or the wife who looks into the faces of her orphaned children and sees the desolate years stretch into the history of a home to which the valiant husband will never return."

What it Costs Britain for Drink

The inexorable war which has been declared by the statistician, in the United Kingdom as in the many other countries, on the drink traffic, still continues. The latest and one of the most effective efforts comes from Mr. Arthur Mee, who, in an open letter to Mr. Lloyd George, after pointing out that, since the outbreak of the war, the people of the United Kingdom have spent £500,000,000 on drink, continues: "This trade has used up shipping equal to a fleet of sixty ships of 5000 tons working all the time; it has robbed us of man power equal to about 100 days of all our war work; it has consumed more food than the whole British Army—the weight of food and other stuffs carried about for it, in ships and trains, has been equal to the solid material carried by the Navy to all our fighting fronts."

Then, later on in the letter, Mr. Mee gives the positive side, as it were, of the picture. "You know," he says, "what prohibition did for Russia: it raised her savings from £8,000,000 in the last year of vodka to £177,000,000 in a year of prohibition. It has made her free." Those who know anything about the internal position in Russia, before the abolition of vodka and since, will be able to do more than indorse this contension of Mr. Mee. It is safe to say that without the Tsar's ukase abolishing vodka in the autumn of 1914, the revolution in the spring of 1917 would not have been possible

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Walker, 12th of Elderslie, on Wednesday a son.



1918 model Chevrolet shown by POWER & COULTER, Port Elgin

The Conscription Issue

Canadians generally are taking deep interest in the movements of the politicians at Ottawa. Many will regret that not more unanimity was prevalent among those who are supposed to direct the people at this hour. The Liberal chieftain has announced that he gives to every man the right to abide by his own conscience and for himself is firm in the belief that before conscription is enacted the people should vote on it. A number of his Liberal followers in the House are voting against him, and for conscription.

This places the Liberal party in Canada in a very peculiar situation. The powerful Liberal press is forcefully espousing the Borden government's Conscription Bill, and at this distance it looks as if the Liberal chieftain might be in a hopeless minority.

Sir Wilfrid has taken no advice from Liberals in Ontario and west, and from present indications he has not consulted Quebec. In that province there is a wave of opinion against even a referendum.

It begins to look as if both the political parties have played the game too long. The Liberal newspapers lining up with Borden on the conscription bill may be too quick to accept the sincerity of the Conservative leader. More than a month has passed since the announcement, and in all that time, amidst the news of men dying at the front, not one step has been made to perfect the detail of the conscription bill for immediate action.

Where is all this agitation to lead us? It may be that both the old line political parties will be broken down in the agitation over conscription. That there should be any agitation on this question is to be regretted, but if it will wreck both the old parties it will result in ultimate blessings. Both parties have been under the control of the combines so long that they have become helpless in matters dealing with the best interests of the people.

Is it not a pathetic situation? In a crisis we are without leaders. As Canadians we have pledged to take a share in this war. We look to those in office to carry out these pledges.

Can this not best be done by a coalition? A few weeks ago we were told that prominent Liberal leaders of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and the western provinces were invited to make a coalition cabinet on a basis of half Liberals and half Conservatives. Why should this not be accepted by these men, even yet. Is one man, with a divergent view, to stampede all the rest? A better management of Canada's part is what is needed now. We can settle the account for the past blunderings later on.

Let the bigger men of the Liberal party offer their services in any capacity in the House to solve this serious problem. Let everything be put on a war basis in Canada. If we have conscription of human flesh, why not conscription of wealth, of food and fuel, and of transportation? Have we no Canadians big enough to go the whole way?

Advertise it in The Times.

Alarm Clocks

Why do most people go to Busby's for alarm clocks? Because we have the best stock, also when repairs are necessary you know our reputation.

We have in stock.

Big Ben **Vigilant**
Cyclone **Turnout**
Vantite **Icallu**
Giant Spasmodic
Suminous Sunrise

J. J. BUSBY,
The Quick Repair House

HAVE YOU BEEN SICK?

Then you realize the utter weakness that robs ambition, destroys appetite, and makes work a burden.

To restore that strength and stamina that is so essential, nothing has ever equaled or compared with Scott's Emulsion, because its strength-sustaining nourishment invigorates the blood to distribute energy throughout the body while its tonic value sharpens the appetite and restores health in a natural, permanent way.

If you are run down, tired, nervous, overworked or lack strength, get Scott's Emulsion to-day. At any drug store.

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont.

SOCIETIES

PORT ELGIN LODGE No. [illegible] G.R.C., A.F. & A.M. Regular communication in the Masonic Hall, Thursday on or before full moon, at [illegible] p.m. Visiting brethern cordially welcomed. George Chapman, W. M.; Gus. Smith, Sec'y.

DENOVO LODGE, No. 170, I.O.O.F. of Ontario, meets at 8 o'clock, p.m., every Monday in their hall in the Commercial Block. Art Harrison, N.G.; T. Rankin, Rec.-Sec.; D. Geddes, Perm-Sec.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

J. A. CHAPMAN, Official Issuer of marriage licenses, Port Elgin, Ont. Office in Muir Block.

R. C. CRAWFORD, Official Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Office at Drug Store, Port Elgin.

SPECIAL

We have a few of Dr. Pierce's Family Medical Advisors. Good cloth binding which we offer at **50 cents each** while they last.

R. C. Crawford

Drugs and Kodaks
C. P. R. ticket agent

Real Estate — Auctioneering Life Insurance

WE have opened an office in Port Elgin, and will deal in real estate. Property bought and sold.

Auctioneering—The old time attention given to all farmers contemplating a sale.

Life Insurance—We are agent for the New York Life Co.

D. O. Cavin : Port Elgin

Special In Teas This Week

We are offering some very special values in tea. Now is the time for you to secure a supply at a very low price.

MonarchCeylon blend reg 50c at 5 lbs for $2.25

Choice Young-Hyson reg 35c lb, now selling at 5 lbs for $1.50

Ludella package tea 35c per pound

In fruit we offer choice valencia raisins at 2 lbs for 25c, also seeded and seedless raisins

Our Ready-to-Wear dept. is fully stocked and in such seasonable articles as children's rompers, wash suits and dresses. Ladies' house dresses, tea and over all aprons, made in good quality of print which is hard to get this season.

Highest price for produce

Store closes every Tuesday at 12 o'clock noon

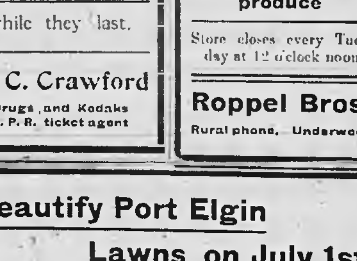
Roppel Bros.

Rural phone, Underwood

Beautify Port Elgin Lawns on July 1st

One of Smart's mowers will keep your lawn neat and trim, different sizes. English steel blades prices reasonable.

Rubber hose at 9, 10 and 15 cents per ft. Fountain sprayers 75c. Ask to see our guaranteed corrugated hose



Hammocks

We bought our hammocks before the advance
Prices range from $3 to $7
Just the thing for a quiet corner.

McLAREN'S HARDWARE

CANADA

1867 1917

Dominion Day Patriotic Jubilee Celebration At PORT ELGIN

FOR thirty years Port Elgin citizens' committee has celebrated Dominion Day, and this year being the Jubilee of Confederation, especial efforts are being made by the committee to fittingly observe the day. All over and above expenses will be given to the Red Cross ladies. The program includes Races and Bands for the afternoon, also parade of decorated automobiles. Relay race and great display of Fireworks for the evening, these are the outstanding features.

THE committee makes this announcement as an invitation to Port Elgin people to co-operate in this Jubilee Year to make the biggest celebration ever. Especially invite every man, women and child in the surrounding country to plan to spend Monday, July 2nd, at Lakeview Park, Port Elgin. Make this Jubilee Year the record year for attendance.

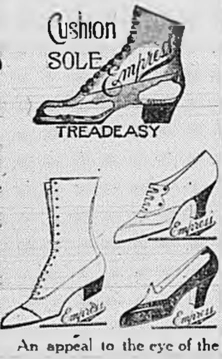
Everyone will be welcomed to the old town

CLIP THIS AND PIN ON WIFE'S DRESSER

Cincinnati man tells how to shrivel up corns or calluses so they lift off with fingers.

Ouch ! ! ! ! ! ! This kind of rough talk will be heard less here in town if people troubled with corns will follow the simple advice of this Cincinnati authority, who claims that a few drops of a drug called freezone when applied to a tender, aching corn or hardened callus stops soreness at once, and soon the corn or callus dries up and lifts right off without pain.

He says freezone dries immediately and never inflames or even irritates the surrounding skin. A small bottle of freezone will cost very little at any drug store, but will positively remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's feet. Millions of American women will welcome this announcement since the inauguration of the high heels. If your druggist doesn't have freezone tell him to order a small bottle for you.



An appeal to the eye of the woman who is looking for perfection in her footwear will be found in "Empress" Shoes for Women, ann what means more to her, satisfaction and comfort.

Needs no breaking in.

James George & Son

A Good Ally

The man who saves nothing remains stationary, or goes behind. The man who saves progresses. Money makes money. Money out at interest works for a man and helps him along the road to success. It is his best ally next to his ability and integrity. 47

Open a savings account with

The Bank of NovaScotia

PAID-UP CAPITAL - $ 6,500,000
RESERVE FUND - - 12,000,000
TOTAL RESOURCES over 110,000,000

PORT ELGIN BRANCH,
A. L. Wyant, Manager

MAKING THE SOIL SURVEY

A couple of issues ago, The Times had a paragraph stating that representatives from the chemistry department of the O. A. C. at Guelph were making soil surveys in this district.

This is very important news insomuch as it records the class, the fertility, of this district. It is probably the intention of the department to issue in book from the information gained. It will be of great interest to know just what this section of the province offers for future agricultural development.

The Times took occasion to communicate with Prof. Harcourt, head of the department under which the surveys are being made, and the following information will be interesting to our readers:

Since all soils are not alike, are not adapted to the same kind or variety of crop, do not require the same kind of fertilizers or cultural treatment, this department has always been hampered in its work by lack of definite knowledge as to the character of the soil in different sections of the country. Without a knowledge of the soil covering these points, definite advice is often impossible, or, if given may not apply. In order to furnish definite information we have commenced what is known as a "Soil Survey". The primary object of which is to secure a knowledge of the character and property of soil in any given area. The soil survey consists of examining the soils in the field in order to determine the different kinds of types studying their origin, process of formation and various obvious properties and characteristics, in the writing of a report descriptive of the different types and showing on a map, by means of color or otherwise, the location of the different soils so far as it is practicable.

In brief it is taking an inventory of our soil resources; but if the survey ended here, little of direct value would be secured. After going over the country and ascertaining the various types of soils and as nearly as possible charting their boundaries, our plan of work includes the sampling of these various types of soils and a full chemical and physical study in conjunction with trial or demonstration plots. Our object is to use the charted survey as a foundation for the study of the soils so that we may ascertain what crops or what variety of crops or treatment of soils will give the best results on that particular type.

A knowledge of the origin of the soils and therefore of the geology in connection with the formation of the soils is essential to the classification and the natural drainage, size of particles, color, etc, all have to be considered. A study of the soils from their productive standpoint and a chemical analyses is of value, but actual experiments carried out on the soils is essential in order that we may get conclusive results. It is our intention to have experimental plots on every type of soil so that the ideas formed from the analyses may be carried out in our experimental work. So far we have nearly completed our preliminary survey of the western part of the Province. In the neighborhood of Port Elgin we find a number of types of soils. Along the shore north and south from the town there is a strip two or three miles wide of Dunkirk sand. Through the centre of this and along the road running north from Port Elgin is a little strip of what is known as Clyde sand loam. This is a loamy soil and belongs to a series that is not well drained and therefore dark in color, called the Clyde Series. The Dunkirk series as illustrated around it is naturally well drained. There is a little strip of Dunkirk loam and sandy loam near the town; but the main part of the area back from the Lake shore is what is known as Haldimand clay loam. This is not naturally as well drained a soil as the Dunkirk series but much better drained than the Clyde Series. Near the Saugeen River there is some rough land from which in some places there appears to have been some of the light materials washed and the most of it now is what we call Haldimand clay, that is it is heavier but of the same type so far as drainage is concerned. Further back there is some rather hilly ground, the land in which is very much like the Guelph Series. I have mentioned these various types in the neighborhood of Port Elgin simply to illustrate our investigations. Each of these types of soils have their peculiar characteristics and the treatment that is recommended for the Dunkirk series may not be applicable to the Clyde or Haldimand Series. Their origin is different, the materials in them are somewhat different and naturally they will require different treatment. It is our object to study out each of these series and the various types within the series so that we may know more definitely their character and thus be able to give better and more definite information regarding the needs of these soils. Furthermore a demonstration plot on these types will serve to illustrate these points.

W. M. S. Presbyterial

The third annual meeting of Bruce Presbyterial missionary society was held in Hanover, recently Mrs. MacNab, second vice president, was in the chair. Mrs. McLean, in the name of congregations of Hanover and Hampden, welcomed the delegates and reminded us that if we meet together in a spirit of humility, harmony, hopefulness and helpfulness, our meeting would be a blessing to us Mrs MacNab, in her address, spoke of our regret that we had lost our president, Mrs Hegg, by her removal to Clinton; of our sympathy for Miss Roberson, first vice-president, in here severe illness; and of our sorrow that we shall no more have with us one of our most active and interested members, the late Mrs Brown of Tiverton, mother of our missionary, Miss Margaret Brown of Honan, China. Mrs. MacNab expressed our thankfulness that the Society's deficit of last year—$34.00—had been wiped out. She said we should have a larger vision of the world's need and a widening vision of what we could do if we were co workers with Christ. Our honorary president then spoke a few words of thankfulness for the past and hope for the future, earnestly impressing upon us the truth that only in the consecration of all our abilities and powers could our work be truly successful. Reports read show that we had 19 auxiliaries and one associate society with a membership of 432. We sent $2163 to the provincial treasurer, an increase of $180 over last year. Sixteen new life members were added. One "in memoriam" and two junior certificates were reported. We have 71 home helpers who contributed $352 to our funds. There are nearly seven mission bands in our Presbyterial. These 130 children raised $172.23. We sent 15 bales of clothing and two bales of fruit—total value $126—to help Indian and home mission work in the north-west. We take 404 copies of the Missionary Messenger. We were rejoiced to make the acquaintance and to listen to the words of Mrs. Menzies and Miss Winnifred Warren, missionaries from Honan. Miss Warren spoke on "The Greatness of the Need of Prayer."

Mrs Menzies' stories made us feel that we better know and understand our Honan fellow christians, and "If we know, we feel; if we feel, we pray; if we pray, we give." The last sentence was brought to us by Mrs. McLaren of Port Elgin who gave us a report from the provincial meeting. Southampton is to be the next place of meeting for our Presbyterial. Mrs Wilson, our new president, gave us our closing words based on "Forgetting those things which are behind." At the evening session Mrs. Menzies gave another fine address. Dr. McDougall brought greetings from Presbytery, and there was special music by the choir. There were 101 delegates present, representing 14 auxiliaries. The delegates, the members of Presbytery and many friends were given dinner and supper by their hospitable hostesses, the ladies of Hanover and Hampden.

Geo. W. Smith has taken the position of public weighmaster.

A High Court decision rendered recently is of considerable interest to all County Councils. A bridge in Ashfield township, Huron County was declared by the County Judge to be of the proper dimensions to be assumed by the County, but the case was appealed and the High Court ruled that the County was not liable for the maintenance of the bridge in question. The Bruce County Council has been assuming a great many bridges in recent years, and piling up its debenture debt for the purpose of building and maintaining the same. Warden Izzard, County Clerk Malcolmson, Reeve Wilkinson of Ripley and Reeve Filsinger of Carrick paid a visit to the Ashfield bridge and as a result of what they saw quite a number of bridges are almost certain to be thrown back on the local municipalities.

TURNER'S

A dry May and a wet June makes the farmer whistle a tune.

Mrs. McMillan of Toronto is here visiting with her brothers, James and Tom Mitchell.

Mr. Jno Schrank was at Tara on Tuesday giving a demonstration to the bee keepers of that section.

Mr. Doug. McRae has had his mill running for the couple of week. Mr. George Hepburn of Paisley, is the head sawyer.

Jim Scott, Mac Davidson, George Atkinson, Al. Pollock and Will Schell motored to Chesley Lake for a days fishing on Tuesday.

On Wednesday it was thought for sure the Hun was on the road to Turner's with his big tank to destroy the town, but it turned out to be Mr. Wm. Howe with ditching machine coming to do some work for Mr. Arch Pollock.

Mr. W. Karcher has purchased a new Ford car.

Miss Isabella McLennan of Toronto is spending a few days with her cousin Miss Tena and Rodina McRae.

St. Andrew's Sunday school intend holding their annual picnic at the lake 6th. con., on Saturday June 30th, if weather permits.

The supply boat "Simcoe" was in harbor here Monday.

MARRIED

A very pretty wedding was celebrated at the home the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Jeffrey, 390 King St. West, Kitchener, when their daughter Pearl Emma May Jeffrey was happily married to Daniel Krauth of Kitchener, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Gottlieb Krauth, Queen St. S. Kitchener. Promptly at 3.15 p. m. while the strains of a popular wedding march were pealing forth, the bridal couple with attendants appeared under a beautiful evergreen wedding arch. The bride was given away by her father. The bride's brother Herbert, acted as groomsman, and Mrs. Wm. Jeffrey acted as bridesmaid. The wedding march was acceptably played by Mr. Thomas Disley. Rev. C. F. Krauth of Breslau, brother of the groom performed the ceremony assisted by Rev. D. Brittain of Caledonia, Ont., brother-in-law of the groom.

After the tying of the nuptial knot, all present sat down to a sumptuous supper, no less than 73 happy guests partaking.—Berlin Telegraph.

MEDICAL

DR. F. H. WELLS, Office and residence on Green street, one door west of Bank of Hamilton.

W. J. CHAMBERS, M.D., L.R.C.P., L.M. Edinburgh. Office and residence "Lakeview Hall" opposite South End park Port Elgin.

DR. W. S. LAIRD, Oculist, Specialty in Nose and Throat diseases. Guarantees all his fitting of glasses. Office hours Wednesday afternoons. Next to Metropolitan Bank.

W. R. Barnett has been appointed postmaster at Paisley. A vacancy was caused in the death of Mrs. Saunders.

The big rain of Saturday has given this section all the wet it needs for some time. At present the prospects are good for fine crops.

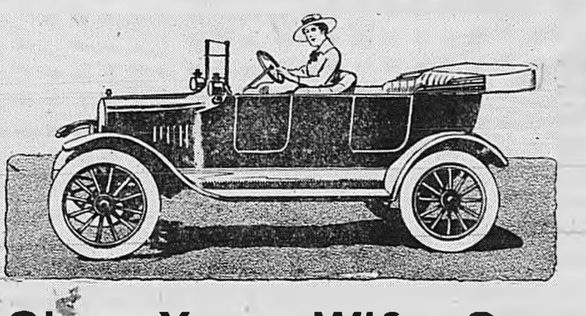
Advertise it in The Times.

GENTS' DEPARTMENT

Felt hats 25cts to $2.50
Caps 25 cts to $1.50
Mexican hats 25cts to 50 cents
Negligee shirts $1 to $1.40
Working shirts from 50c to 85c.
Cotton night shirts $1.
Neckwear 25c to $1.50
Cashmere hose from 35c to 50c
Silk hose 50 cents per pair
Working sox 16c to 50c per pair

Bring Us Your Produce

B. HILKER



Give Your Wife One

THOUSANDS of wives and daughters run their own Ford cars. They use them for shopping, calling, attending the theatre taking the children for a run in the country or to school.

The Ford is as easy to operate as a kitchen range, no knowledge of mechanical details being necessary. Inexpensive to operate. A woman can call around town all afernoon, or take a 25 mile spin in the country, at the minimum of cost for gasoline, oil, wear in tires, etc.

You couldn't give "her" a present she would appreciate more than this beautiful, modern car, with its stream-line effect, tapered hood and crown fenders.

Ford

Runabout - $475　Town Car - $780
Touring - - 495　Sedan - - - 890
Coupelet - - 695　F. O. B. FORD, ONT.

L. M. Sees, Agent, Port Elgin

Over 700 Ford Service Stations in Canada.

FARM AND GARDEN

FOR PROFITABLE VEGETABLES.

A soil may be rich in plant food and yet the plant be unable to make use of it. This is because the physical conditions of the soil are not suitable for the plant's development.

Plants must have food, but there must also be suitable condition for root development, and a uniform supply of moisture. A soil that is heavy and compact may be rendered suitable in texture by proper working at the right time, or it may, by improper working, be made practically useless.

Through the incorporation of humus or vegetable matter and proper cultivation, it is possible to make a soil that dries out quickly retentive of moisture. Stable manure frequently gives better results than commercial fertilizer for the reason that it improves the physical condition of the soil, and supplies plant food. Plant food only is supplied by commercial fertilizers. Where soils are in good physical condition, and contain a reasonable amount of humus, the best results are secured by commercial fertilizers.

Practice is modified by conditions. What might be suitable for a heavy, compact soil might not do in a light soil. A heavy type of soil might require deep cultivation, but on an open, leachy soil such cultivation would not be advisable. It is harder to change the physical condition of a soil than it is the chemical.

TOMATOES AND ONIONS.

A well-drained, sandy loam is best for the tomato. It also needs a high temperature and a warm, sunny location for best development. The tomato does best when supplied with well-rotted manure, at the rate of ten to fifteen tons to the acre. Then, when applied in spring, should be plowed under to a depth of four inches, and the ground worked by cultivating six inches deep. Commercial fertilizers, at the rate of 500 pounds to the acre, is a good substitute for stable manure.

The onion thrives best in a light loam soil that is rich in plant food. Light loams can be worked to better advantage than heavier loams, and do not dry out so badly during hot weather. It is important that there be plenty of available plant food if profitable crops are to be obtained. If possible, a soil that has been manured for several seasons previous should be selected. The land should be free from stones and weed seeds. Onions may be grown year after year in the same land, and it cannot be made too rich. One of the best fertilizers is barnyard manure, well rotted, applied in the fall and plowed in shallow, about four inches deep. A good application is fifteen tons per acre, annually. Where there is a good supply of vegetable matter in the soil, good crops may be grown with commercial fertilizers, applied at the rate of 500 to 1 000 pounds per acre, sown broadcast and harrowed in just before seeding.

CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER AND CELERY.

Cabbage responds to any good garden soil, but a warm, well-drained, sandy loam, very rich in plant food, is best for early cabbage. For late cabbage a heavy soil and northern exposure is best. As the cabbage is a gross feeder, there is not much danger in having the ground too rich. Twenty tons or more per acre of manure can be used, and this may be supplemented with from 500 to 1,500 pounds of commercial fertilizer for an acre. Where quickly developed, marketable early cabbage is wanted, commercial fertilizer is especially advisable. Ground that was manured and plowed in the fall should be plowed again in the spring and thoroughly worked to a depth of six inches.

Cauliflower requires a cool, rich loam, and, if possible, a northern exposure. Dry weather often results in failure, and where watering is possible it may be advisable.

Celery is not so particular about the quality of its soil. Almost any soil from light sandy to clay, and even muck or peaty soil, may be used. The chief requirements are a soil retentive of moisture, but one well drained and rich in plant food. However, a rich, sandy loam will produce the firm, crisp heads that keep best in storage, and are superior in quality to the average celery grown on peaty or muck soils.

The objection to peaty or muck soils is that, unless carefully fertilized, a pithy celery is obtained. A heavy clay is not desirable on account of difficulty in working.

The best fertilizer for celery is barnyard manure and 20 to 30 tons per acre may be used. Manure that is well rotted is best. Commercial fertilizer, at the rate of 1,000 to 1,500 pounds per acre may be used where the land is fair in fertility and contains plenty of humus.

FACTS ABOUT OTHER VEGETABLES.

All vine crops need a warm situation.

Carrots and parsnips need a deep, thoroughly prepared soil of even texture to admit of long root development.

A heavy, compact soil develops a poorly-shaped and rough parsnip. The ground may be spring or fall manured, plowed deeply and thoroughly worked.

Any good soil will develop good beets, provided a uniform growth is maintained.

Turnips do best on a good loam retentive of moisture.

Salsify requires a deep, mellow, rich soil.

Garden peas do best in ground that was fall manured with 10 to 20 tons of well-rotted manure per acre, and plowed and well-worked in the spring to a depth of five inches.

Beans do best on a fairly rich soil, and, unlike the pea, require a warm situation and warm soil. While the pea will do well on a fairly heavy soil, the bean likes a loose, friable soil for best development.

A warm, friable, rich soil should be selected for sweet corn.

Egg plants and peppers require a rich soil.

The ground cannot be too rich for spinach. The richer the soil the less liable are the plants to go to seed quickly.

Any good garden soil will grow lettuce and radishes. The ground should be rich and fairly friable.

Parsley is not a particular plant as to soil requirements.

While sweet herbs are not particular as to soil requirements, a fairly rich, friable soil is best.

The best soil for asparagus is a rich, deep loam, well drained. It may be grown on any type of soil, from light to heavy loam. A stony, gravelly or heavy clay soil should be avoided. The ground should be as rich as it is possible to make it. Thirty to forty tons of stable manure per acre may be applied at the start, and the ground plowed deeply and well worked.

Rhubarb does best in a deep, rich, mellow soil. A clay soil or one with a hard pan subsoil should be avoided. The ground should be heavily manured, and worked deeply. It is impossible to overfeed this plant.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS.

Plowing 15 inches deep, with a subsoil plow following ordinary plowing, has been found unprofitable on test plots at the Ohio Experiment Station. Sub-soiling has produced an average increase of less than half a bushel to the acre. Corn yields an acre, clover has shown no benefit, while oats have yielded most with ordinary plowing.

A nail can be driven into tough wood much easier if first rubbed with lard.

A stubborn nut is much easier removed from a bolt if both are heated very hot.

An iron bar, with a rather sharp, non-flexible point is a splendid tool with which to remove or pry out refractory staples.

Moistened wood fibre plaster is a splendid thing with which to stop rat holes in bins.

A piece of broken crock makes quite a good whetstone when a real one is not at hand.

Ammonia will remove paint from glass or iron quite as effectively as an expensive paint remover.

IN MEMORIAM.

To the American Soldiers Dead in France.

(Elizabeth Banks, in London Daily News.)

I heard a voice from Heaven saying [illegible]

[illegible]

In August, 1914, the [illegible] of Belgium and the [illegible] of invaded France reached the [illegible] of the United States [illegible] thousands of [illegible]

[illegible]

There were many Americans—not a few hundred and afterwards many thousand who, while [illegible] the cause of Belgium and France, [illegible] of humanity, of all [illegible] threatened, of liberty assailed.

So piercing and so clamorous was the call that it came not only to their ears but to their souls, and, looking up, they saw the VISION. Then a hand beckoned, and, because the hand was so compelling, they followed it.

* * * * *

They were not all of one class, those Americans who first saw and followed the Vision. Young University men looked up from their books and saw the light; mechanics lifted up their eyes and saw it too; preachers were convinced by it in their pulpit; blacksmiths knew it was a different light from that which blazed from their forges; farmers in the harvest fields felt that something more brilliant than the sun was shining about them; lawyers, doctors, writers and painters beheld the light and followed after the beckoning hand.

Some followed directly over to France and others across the border into Canada, and thence through England to the fighting line, and so they formed the first American Overseas Force at the Front, a unit in spirit, although they were not all together, but scattered about among the French and the Canadians.

From among this contingent many have fallen. Most especially wherever Canadians have given their lives, there, too, have the Americans dampened the earth of France with their blood.

To all these I offer tribute on this America's Day.

* * * * *

How quietly, how unostentatiously, how secretly have they paid the great price, these countrymen of mine. Here is a newspaper. Included in a long Roll of Honor, I read a little notice:

"—— Canadians, —— ——, first reported missing, now officially reported killed."

That is all. Only those who knew the man's history, as I knew it, will be aware of his nationality. Indeed, when he died, he had [illegible] no nationality, though he fought, and died as a soldier of the King. I remember the break in his voice as he told me of the oath of allegiance he had taken.

"... do make oath that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty King George the Fifth, his heirs and successors."

"It's all right, of course," he said, with a wistful smile, "but it makes a fellow feel queer to go away and fight under another flag with the flag of his great-grandfather, but I had to answer the call, didn't I?"

"Yes," I said, "you had to answer the call."

[illegible] "officially reported killed."

Today, the flag of his native land and the flag under which he and his comrades fought are intertwined, even in the cathedral we lift up our voices in prayer and song:

He has sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat,
He is sifting out the hearts of men before His judgment seat.
O be swift my soul to answer Him, be jubilant my feet!
Our God is marching on.

[illegible] Now these sleep [illegible] France [illegible] the pathway lighted by the Vision.

FOR WOMEN MOTORISTS.

[illegible]

The good driver does not [illegible] gradually that passengers are unconscious of the fact. In rounding a corner she commences to straighten the car up before it is halfway around—

MAKING POULTRY PAY

POULTRY DISEASE INVESTIGATOR.

(Experimental Farms Note.)

It will be of interest to poultry keepers throughout Canada to know that there is now an expert who devotes all his time to investigating the diseases of poultry. Dr. A. B. Wickware, Assistant Pathologist to the Health of Animals Branch, has been assigned to that work by Dr. Torrance, Veterinary Director-General.

Dr. Wickware is by no means a novice in poultry diseases. For several years, under Dr. Higgins, Dominion Pathologist, he has devoted some of his time to the diseases affecting poultry and has given special attention to Black Head. Realizing the importance of investigations in poultry diseases, Mr. J. H. Grisdale, Director of Experimental Farms, and Dr. Torrance arranged for Dr. Wickware to take up this question exclusively. He is therefore now co-operating with the Poultry Division, Central Experimental Farm, where since last fall he has been conducting experiments along this much needed and very important line of work.

Continued attention is being given to Black Head in turkeys and many new investigations are being started. These relate to chick diseases as well as to the general disease of poultry, including parasites of all kinds.

The annual losses that occur from poultry diseases and parasites are tremendous. No person knows what the amount is, but it is well into the millions each year. Dr. Wickware's work will no doubt do something to reduce a large part of this, but the co-operation of all poultrymen who have any disease in their flock will be appreciated.

As usual, communications to the Experimental farm re diseases of poultry will be welcomed and with Dr. Wickware now giving all his time to the matter, even more information will be available. Specimens of sick birds should be sent where practicable and may be addressed [illegible] to Biological Laboratory, Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

GREEN FEED FOR POULTRY.

If there is a portion of the garden not suited to other garden crops, it may be possible to grow some green feed for the chickens on it. Oats and field peas, if sown thickly, [illegible] will need cuttings at least that will be much relished in the small runs.

If the chickens have a large enough a small sowing made inside and protected by woven wire with one inch meshes stretched about two inches above the ground may be made. This allows the chickens to nip off the green blades as they grow through the netting without injuring the roots.

Another way to furnish green food to hens not on range is by sprouting oats in trays or boxes. This method is used by many poultrymen, for large and small flocks. The oats are soaked for twelve hours in warm water and then spread out in a layer 1 2 to 1 1-2 inches deep on a floor, or in a tray or tier of flats, which have openings or holes or a 1-4-inch mesh wire bottom covering with burlap, so that the water drains freely. The oats may be stirred daily and sprinkled or allowed to sprout without stirring until ready for feeding. They are usually fed when the sprouts are from 1 to 1 1-2 inches long, although some poultrymen prefer to allow the sprouts to grow 2 or 3 inches long before feeding. Oats need a moist and warm atmosphere in which to sprout quickly, so that it is necessary to furnish heat or to keep them in a warm room during the winter while they may be sprouted out of doors during the rest of the year. It takes from 3 to 10 days to sprout oats, depending on the temperature. The oats are fed, roots, sprouts and all, at the rate of about one square inch as they grow in the tray to each fowl.

WETTING SPOILS [illegible] DOZEN EGGS EACH YEAR.

Careful investigation of large quantities of stored eggs show that from 15 to 22 per cent. of washed eggs become spoiled in storage, whereas only 6 to 8 per cent. of dirty eggs stored unwashed spoil. The explanation is simple. Water removes from the shell of the egg a gelatinous covering which helps to keep air and germs out of the inside of the egg. Once this covering is removed by washing or rain, [illegible] in the eggs, germs and [illegible] readily grow in the contents and spoil the eggs.

This enormous loss in storage eggs largely can be prevented if producers and egg handlers will refrain from washing eggs [illegible] the number of dirty eggs [illegible] plenty of clean nesting places for their hens.

[illegible]

[illegible] especially in the early spring [illegible] washed [illegible] for immediate consumption.

It is estimated that in the United States approximately [illegible] of eggs are spoiled by washing.

—The Canadian Countryman.

SUNDAY AT HOME

I THANK THEE.

I thank Thee that the [illegible]
And dipping [illegible] of evening grass—
That wet, dark [illegible] and flowers in my hands
Can give the [illegible] gladness as I pass.

I thank Thee that I love the things of earth—
Ripe fruits and laughter, [illegible]
The [illegible] of lighted [illegible] the [illegible] world,
O beating human hearts that [illegible] and weep.

I thank Thee too, that [illegible] not know,
Yet need not fear the [illegible] of the end.
But more than all, and [illegible]
Dear Lord, [illegible]
thank Thee for the friend.

—Juliet Wilbor Tompkins.

CHRIST THE PROPITIATION.

Toward the mercy seat shall the faces of the cherubims be. And thou shalt put the mercy seat above upon the ark; and in the ark thou shalt put the testimony that I shall give thee. I will meet with thee, and I will commune with thee.

Surely His salvation is nigh them that fear Him; mercy and truth are met together; righteousness and peace have kissed each other.

If thou, Lord, shouldest mark iniquities, O Lord, who shall stand? But there is forgiveness with thee, that thou mayest be feared. Let Israel hope in the Lord: for with the Lord there is mercy, and with Him is plenteous redemption. And He shall redeem Israel from all his iniquities. All have sinned, and come short of the glory [illegible] through the redemption that is in Christ Jesus: Whom God hath set forth to be a propitiation through faith in His blood, to declare His righteousness for the remission of sins.

HEAVING THE LOG.

(By the Late Rev. H. T. Miller.)

Part of the equipment of a ship is the log line on a reel, and every few hours the log is hove and the speed is entered into the log-book. This is true of all ships except one, that is the Ark of Noah. Several [illegible] are wanting in this great ship. There are no masts, sails, or rudder, no anchors, no pumps, no log line. Why? She was not made to go, but to float. She was not made for progress, but for rescue. Nevertheless, she took in her cargo, carried it in safety, and landed it in good order. What more could you have asked? The ark was preeminently a ship of salvation; all outside perished, all on board were saved. When they landed they started a new world. Here is a magnificent type of Christ. All outside Him are lost, all within His mighty bulwarks are saved. Look at the original intent. The Ark was built to float over a drowned world. A bridge without abutments to land her passengers on a purified and well-washed shore. Jesus came to save His people from their sins, to [illegible]

[illegible]

THE KEY OF DEATH

Among the many relics of antiquity [illegible] in the arsenal at Venice there is one to which a peculiar and gruesome legend is attached. It is a [illegible] key which to all outward appearances might have been designed for use in a ponderous lock [illegible]. This is believed to be [illegible] designed for a deadly purpose [illegible] known in Venice as The Key of Death.

The chronicles of the city tell that in the earlier part of the seventeenth century a refined stranger arrived at Venice, a man of dark and sinister aspect. His name was Tebaldo. He seemed to have been a man of [illegible] tastes, of great intellectual power, but [illegible] in Venice [illegible]

One day he observed a beautiful girl [illegible] belonged to a family of high station. She was, indeed, the daughter of an ancient and noble house [illegible] Tebaldo [illegible] determined to [illegible] her hand. There proved to be, however, a more insurmountable obstacle in his way. The girl was already betrothed to another, a young nobleman of almost equal rank and fortune. The knowledge did not deter Tebaldo [illegible] himself before the girl's parents in the capacity of a suitor for her hand. As might have been expected, he met with a curt and unceremonious rebuff.

The [illegible] in the mind [illegible] Enraged beyond measure, he shut himself up in his house and there secretly studied a means of revenge. Profoundly skilled in the mechanical arts, he allowed himself no rest until he had invented a most formidable and death-dealing weapon. This was a large key, the handle of which was so constructed that it could be turned at will. When it was thus turned a secret spring was disclosed, which, on being pressed, launched from the key head a fine needle or lancet. The latter was of such delicate construction that it penetrated the body of the victim and buried itself deep in the flesh without leaving any external trace.

The marriage of the betrothed couple was fixed to take place in the principal church of Venice on a certain day. Before the ceremony Tebaldo, cunningly disguised, stationed himself at the church door, armed with his diabolical weapon. As the bridegroom was about to enter the building the concealed watcher, pressed the spring and sent the deadly lancet into the breast of his victim. The young nobleman had no suspicion of injury at the moment. In the midst of the ceremony, however, he was seized with a sharp spasm of pain, and sank fainting on the steps of the altar. His illness appeared so alarming that he was hurriedly conveyed to his home, where the leading Venice physicians were summoned to attend him. Despite their unremitting efforts he sank and died, nor were they able to discover the nature of the mysterious and fatal seizure.

With the removal of his rival Tebaldo once more appeared openly on the scene. Again he presented himself before the girl's parents and renewed his request for her hand. Their refusal to listen to him sealed their doom. In what manner he accomplished it is not known, but within a few days both had been done to death in mysterious fashion. The exalted rank of the victims created a profound sensation, and when, on examination of the bodies, a fine steel instrument was found in the flesh, terror became universal. The citizens feared for their lives. An assassin was at large among them, and no one knew upon whom the next blow might fall. The utmost vigilance was exercised on the part of the authorities, but as yet no suspicion fell upon Tebaldo.

The bereaved girl was prostrated by the triple tragedy. Robbed of those who were most dear to her, she retired to a convent, where she passed the first months of mourning in sorrowful seclusion. Tebaldo, however, did not abandon the pursuit. Still hoping to bend her to his will, he sought her out in her retreat and begged to speak to her through the grating.

Her beautiful face had been disclosed to him, but since the death of her betrothed and parents it had become [illegible]. Then, therefore, in the course of the interview, he pressed [illegible], he met with an [illegible] indignant refusal. Her words stung him to the quick. Beside himself with rage, he brought his deadly weapon once more into play and succeeded in wounding the girl through the grating, the [illegible] of [illegible] his action from being observed.

On her return to her room the girl felt a sharp pain in her breast. Examination of the spot showed that it was marked with a single drop of blood. Physicians were hastily summoned. [illegible] experiences, they [illegible] conjecture, but [illegible] the flesh and extracted the [illegible], thus saving the girl's life.

The attack occasioned a public outcry, and the State Inquisition used every means to discover the assassin. The past of Tebaldo [illegible] became known and aroused suspicion [illegible]. The emissaries of the law descended suddenly upon him. His house was searched, and there the terrible invention was discovered. Swift justice followed and Tebaldo was executed. The key is still preserved in the arsenal at Venice.

PORSON'S WEAKNESS.

The Drink He Got From Mrs. Hoppner's Private Bottle.

In "Samuel Rogers and His Circle" is [illegible] anecdote about Richard Porson, the [illegible] scholar and professor of Greek.

When Hoppner, the painter, was residing in a cottage a few miles from London, Porson one afternoon suddenly arrived there. Hoppner said that he could not offer him dinner, as Mrs. H. had gone to town and had carried with her the key of the closet which contained the wine. Porson declared, however, that he would be content with a mutton chop and beer from the next ale house and accordingly stayed to dine.

During the evening Porson said, "I am quite certain that Mrs. Hoppner keeps some nice bottle for her private drinking in her own bedroom, so pray try if you can lay your hands on it." His host assured him that Mrs. H. had no such secret stores, but Porson insisting that a search should be made, a bottle was at last discovered in the lady's apartment, to the surprise of Hoppner and the joy of Porson, who soon finished its contents, pronouncing it to be the best gin he had tasted for a long time.

Next day Hoppner, somewhat out of temper, informed his wife that Porson had drunk every drop of her concealed dram. "Drunk every drop of it!" cried she. "Heavens, it was spirits of wine for the lamp."

◆

Her Compliment.

Balzac had, for a neighbor at one time, a nobleman of high degree and often used to pay him a visit in the morning clad in the completest negligee. One day Balzac met at his neighbor's the latter's niece and felt bound to excuse himself on the nature of his attire. "Monsieur," replied the young lady, "when I read your books I did not trouble myself about the binding."

◆

Boudoir News.

[illegible]

◆

For the Salad Course.

[illegible]

◆

"Does your husband worry about the grocery bill?" "No, he says there's no sense in both himself and the grocer worrying over the same bill."—Boston Transcript.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dairy Produce—		
Butter, choice dairy	$0 42	$0 45
Eggs, new-laid, doz.	0 40	0 42
Cheese, lb.	0 25	0 28
Do., fancy, lb.	0 30	0 32
Dressed Poultry—		
Turkeys, lb.	0 35	0 40
Fowl, lb.	0 25	0 35
Spring chickens	0 40	0 45
Fruits—		
Rhubarb, 3 bunches	0 05	0 10
Strawberries, box	0 15	0 25
Vegetables—		
Asparagus, bunch	0 05	0 10
Beans, new, small, measure	0 00	0 75
Beets, new, bunch	0 10	0 12½
Cucumbers, each	0 05	0 10
Carrots, new, bunch	0 05	0 10
Cabbages, each	0 10	0 20
Horseradish, lb.	0 05	0 10
Leeks, bunch	0 10	0 15
Lettuce, doz. bchs.	0 30	1 00
Do., head, doz.	0 75	0 90
Onions, bundle	0 05	0 10
Do., 11-qt. bkt.	1 00	0 00
Do., Bermuda, box	2 50	0 00
Potatoes, per bag	4 25	4 50
Do., new, peck	0 00	1 00
Do., small measure	0 00	0 65
Radishes, 3 bunches	0 00	0 10
Spinach, new, peck	0 15	0 20
Sage, bunch	0 05	0 10
Turnips, new, bunch	0 05	0 10
Tomatoes, lb.	0 00	0 35

MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Beef forequarters, cwt.	$15 00	$17 00
Do., hindquarters	18 00	20 00
Carcases, choice	17 00	19 00
Do., common	11 00	12 50
Veals, common, cwt.	9 50	11 50
Do., medium	18 00	20 00
Do., prime	19 00	21 00
Heavy hogs	16 50	18 50
Shop hogs	21 50	22 50
Abattoir hogs	21 50	22 50
Mutton, heavy	11 00	13 00
Do., light	17 00	19 00
Lambs, lb.	0 23	0 25
Do., Spring, each	9 00	11 00

TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS

The demand for cattle continues with a further recovery of [illegible] in prices.

Export cattle, choice	11 00	11 25
Butcher cattle, choice	10 50	11 25
do. do. medium	9 50	10 00
do. do. common	8 25	9 00
Butcher cows, choice	9 50	10 00
do. do. medium	8 50	9 00
do. do. canners	5 50	6 00
do. bulls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feeding steers	9 00	10 00
Stockers, choice	8 00	9 00
do. light	7 50	8 00
Milkers, choice, each	90 00	110 00
Springers	90 00	140 00
Sheep, ewes	9 00	11 00
Bucks and culls	7 00	9 00
Lambs	12 00	13 00
Hogs, fed and watered	15 00	[illegible]
Calves	7 00	12 [illegible]

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Oct.	1 90	1 98	1 90	[illegible]
Oats—				
July	0 78¾	0 79¾	0 76¾	0 78¾
Oct.	[illegible]	0 72⅝	0 [illegible]	[illegible]
Dec.	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]	[illegible]
Flax—				
July	2 41	2 54	2 71	2 [illegible]
Oct.	2 67	2 67	2 6[illegible]	2 61

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis—Wheat—July, $2.1[illegible] September, $[illegible]; cash—No. 1 hard, $2[illegible]; No. 1 Northern, $2[illegible] 1-2 to $2[illegible]; No. 1 Northern, $2[illegible] 1-2 to $2[illegible]; No. 2 do., $2.11 1-2 to $2.[illegible] 1-2. Corn—No. 3 white, [illegible] 1-2 to [illegible] 1-2c. Flour—Fancy patents, $10.25; first clears, $12[illegible], other grades, unchanged. Bran—$[illegible] to $[illegible].

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $2.[illegible]; No. 1 Northern, $2.[illegible]; No. 2 do., $2.[illegible]; July, $2.[illegible], Linseed—$[illegible]; July, $[illegible]; September, $[illegible]; October, $[illegible].

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK

East Buffalo, N. Y., Despatch—Cattle receipts [illegible]; slow.

Veals—Receipts [illegible], active and strong, $[illegible] to $15.[illegible].

Hogs—Receipts 1,6[illegible]; active and strong; heavy, $16.[illegible] to $16.[illegible]; mixed, $16.[illegible] to $16.[illegible]; yorkers, $16.[illegible] to $16.[illegible]; light yorkers, $[illegible] to $[illegible]; pigs $15.[illegible] to $15.[illegible]; roughs, $14.[illegible] to $14.[illegible]; stags, $12.[illegible] to $13.[illegible].

Sheep and lambs—Receipts [illegible], active, steady, unchanged.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts [illegible]
Market steady.

Beeves	8 75	11 25
Stockers and feeders	7 [illegible]	10 [illegible]
Cows and heifers	5 [illegible]	11 [illegible]
Calves	11 [illegible]	12 [illegible]
Hogs, receipts [illegible]		
Market strong		
Light	14 [illegible]	16 [illegible]
Mixed	15 [illegible]	16 [illegible]
Heavy	15 [illegible]	16 [illegible]
Rough	15 [illegible]	15 [illegible]
Pigs	11 [illegible]	14 [illegible]
Bulk sales	15 [illegible]	16 [illegible]
Sheep, receipts [illegible]		
Market strong.		
Natives	9 [illegible]	11 [illegible]
Lambs, native	[illegible]	16 [illegible]
Sheep	14 [illegible]	16 [illegible]

◆

ROCK OF GIBRALTAR

The "Key of the Mediterranean" Has Had a Stormy History.

England has been in possession of the rocky promontory of Gibraltar since 1704. From that time to this it has been a crown colony under the administration of a governor. By reason of its important strategical position it is called "the key to the Mediterranean."

Gibraltar has had a stormy history. In 711 the rock was taken by the Arab Chief Tarik, who called it Jebel-al-Tarik (Hill of Tarik) and built a fortress on the promontory. Part of these ruins is still extant. In 1309 it was taken by the Castilians, only to be recaptured by the Moors in 1333. It was held by them until 1462. Following the taking and sacking of Gibraltar in 1540 by Barbarossa, extensive military works were built there by order of Charles V.

In 1704 the promontory was captured by a combined force under Sir George Rooke and the Prince of Hesse-Darmstadt, fighting for the Archduke Charles of Austria. The moment it fell into their hands the British Admiral threw off the alliance with the Austrians and took complete possession of the works.

British possession since that time has been unbroken, although it was under a Spanish siege for nearly three years and eight months, beginning in 1779. Twice the garrison was on the point of falling because of the starvation of its defenders.

◆

Watching Sponges Grow.

Outside the harbor of Sfax, Tunisia, in the shallow water of the clear Mediterranean, is situated a biological laboratory for the study of sponges. It is one of the most unique in the world and affords opportunity for observing the development of the sponge from a tiny larva, so small that it can only be studied under a microscope, until five years later it has developed into a perfect sponge.

THE PASSING OF THE SUPERMAN

(Sidney Low in the Fortnightly Review.)

The greatest of all wars has so far thrown up no supremely great personality. We have got rid of what Mr. Wells, with one of his irradiating flashes of insight and description, calls the effigy: the great, caracoling, threatening, overbearing figure that looms so large in the foreground of all the wars and conquests of the past. Always when you turn back to these things the interest centres dramatically round an individual. The man has so overshadowed the event that most often we have forgotten the latter and remember only the former. It is of Rameses or Sesostris, Cyrus, Alexander, Caesar, Attila, Charlemagne, Genghis Khan, Charles XII., Peter the Great we think, rather than of the kingdoms they devoured, the empires they founded or destroyed, the hosts they led to the slaughter. History flattens out before many minds a rather dull, level expanse, like the plain of Thebes, with the Colossi towering above it to catch the sunbeams. It is the big man who often gives his name to the epoch: the age of Augustus, the age of Mohammed, the Napoleonic period, the Bismarckian era, and so forth.

But this marvellous stretch of time through which we are passing will not, it seems, be known as the age of anybody. We have no effigy really worth a show case in the historic museum, though several of the nations engaged have made some well-intentioned efforts to create one. The Germans did their best with Hindenburg; but it is surmised that the strategy and battle schemes are really worked out by Ludendorf and other useful subordinates, and that Hindenburg himself may be only a clumsy wooden image "made in Germany" to order and scale. In France there was at first some disposition to cast Joffre for the part; but that modest, methodical, painstaking, and unimaginative commander is not of the stuff whereof effigies are made, and he showed an absolute disinclination to appear in this role. Among ourselves a considerable endeavor was made for a time to find what we wanted in Kitchener, the strong, silent man, the organizer of victory. But, alas: the Dardanelles report is out, and, whatever may be said of that inconvenient, and inconveniently timed, document, it must be acknowledged that it makes sad havoc with the Kitchener legend. Our superman fades before our eyes, and leaves us instead with the likeness of a most patriotic, self-confident, hard-working, high-minded gentleman, overburdened by a task of unparalleled difficulty.

* * *

And the effigy statesman is apparently as obsolete as the effigy warrior. We look in vain for the Cromwell, the Lincoln, the Cavour, the Chatham, even the Gladstone or the Asquith of the great war. Instead we have had to be content with Mr. Asquith, Viscount Grey, M. Briand, Herr von Bethmann Hollweg, Baron Sonnino, Sasonoff and I scarcely think that the admirers of these eminent public men would claim that any of them was cast in the heroic mould. Perhaps that is one reason why we hailed the advent of Mr. Lloyd George with so much effusion.

We have no hero, but a superabundance of heroes. We live, as Mr. Wells says, amid a torrent of heroism. But it is the heroism of the common unregarded human being, the man who was just food for powder or food for pikes in the olden wars. It may be that in the multitudes that dimly trail through the battles and the marches, and the mud and blood of the campaigns of the past there are soldiers as brave, as loyal, as generous as those who have been sent forth these three years past from the cottages and mean streets of Europe. It may be so, but they do not figure in the annals. The historic muse gathering her skirts about her as she trips daintily over their plebeian bodies, treats them only as an entry in her catalogue. So many thousands of their corpses she notes, [illegible], left to fester on the field; so many dragged off to prison or to slavery; so many, it may be, butchered in the market square or built up alive into the walls of the fortress. Non ragioniam di lor.

We pass on to objects of more interest. Clio sharpens her pencil to set down in suitable detail the acts and words of kings, sultans, commanding generals, valiant knights, and other persons of dignity. Their heroism is on the record, and we know all about it, but save in a few rare instances the others are a gray mass, swarming away steadily at their bowstrings, hacking and thrusting victoriously with sabre and bayonet, or perhaps driven into rout and confused slaughter, but in any case as individuals undistinguishable.

So most of the great stories of valor and sacrifice in war that used to thrill us like the sound of a trumpet, relate to the selected, the socially superior, warriors. The hero has usually been "an officer and a gentleman," with one of these qualifications, if not both. Do the Homeric poems deign to tell us about anybody but the chiefs, the princes, and the kings, like Agamemnon and Menelaus and Odysseus and Hector, and the ill humored but most noble hero Achilles? Are the mediaeval chroniclers and singers, Froissart, [illegible], Mallory, and the rest concerned with the multitude in leather jerkins? It is the knights and barons that interest them as they push encased in steel among the half armed half naked serfs of the feudal levy; and if some poor fellow there, often brave, as I have no doubt, [illegible], the tale is not worth recording. We have all been brought up to regard heroism in battle as a special attribute of patrician birth or of high rank, civil or military. That is one of the reasons why we have found war ornamental, spectacular, romantic.

But this war has changed our orientation. Heroism has become so common that it has long ceased to be picturesque and theatrical, though it tugs at our heartstrings none the less on that account. We have discovered that the quite average, ordinary man can do deeds which would have seemed notable enough to fill half a canto of sounding verse, or half a chapter of reverberant prose, in the days of the effigy hero. For him—it may be he will get a line in a bald telegram or a bit of ribbon and a metal cross. It is much more likely he will get nothing, and nobody but a comrade or two will know how he lived and died. He goes about all this work with an amazing modesty, calmness and self-effacement, as though to suffer appalling torture, to be mangled, ripped open, maimed, blinded, killed, were just an incident in the day's doings.

They do it all so quietly, with so complete an absence of pose! In all the armies I think that is so, but most in our own. I cannot imagine any but a British regiment rushing into the hell of the machine gun fire with the cry of "Early doors sixpence extra," or with the men kicking a football before them through the zone of spluttering bullets. The established hero gives one the impression of being conscious that the eyes of the world are upon him. "For God and the King," he cries, or "For the lilies of France," or something of that kind, as he charges gloriously, with white plume waving, and a magnificent flutter of laced cloak or flying hussar jacket. One suspects that even in dying he faces his audience feeling that he owes it to himself and to his order to make his exit with a sense of style.

In the earlier days of the war I came upon a paragraph in a newspaper correspondent's letter about the fighting near Festubert. A British soldier was lying wounded on the ground, fevered with thirst, close by a German even more desperately hurt. Stretcher bearers arrived and offered the Briton a tin of water. The man was reaching for it eagerly, when his glance fell on his tormented enemy. "After him," he said, and handed back the vessel for the German to drain. So now, when I seek to recall my old vision of Sidney at Zutphen, it is blotted out by another: a vision of a man in drabbled khaki, lying in the horrible crimsoned filth of No Man's Land; of another man in a torn gray tunic, drenched with blood, staring with goldfish eyes at the water; of the former shutting his own parched lips tight over his teeth and putting the precious draught by with a short, ill-said word of refusal. Surely a greater hero that nameless cockney, than the sworded and scented courtier! "After him!" It is better than the nobly mellifluous phrase that made Philip Sidney immortal.

But all the blazoned deeds of the past are outshone daily. There was Sir Richard Grenville, of the Revenge, and here is Capt. Loftus Jones, of H. M. Destroyer Shark. In the battle of Jutland ten German ships were pouring their battle fire into the Shark at short range. Steering gear, funnels, superstructure were blown away. Half the crew were dead, the commander himself was severely wounded. Another destroyer, the Acasta, pushed in front of the helpless ship to shield her and brave destruction herself. Loftus Jones, who was the commander of the division, refused any aid, and signalled the Acasta to keep out of the way. Then a splinter of shell came which took off the captain's leg about the knee; still he sat on the shattered deck and gave his orders and fought on. He noticed that the flag had been shot down, and ordered that another should be run up, and this was done, so that the Shark went under with colors flying. When they were all in the water the few survivors pulled their dying chief on board a raft. "Let's have a song, boys," he said, and they sang "Nearer, my God to Thee" till that indomitable soul passed away.

In war, as in industrial transactions, what is wanted is the harmonious co-operation of a number of managing persons, none of them necessarily gifted with genius, but all well trained, well informed, and clear thinking. The excessively forceful, self-assertive intelligence may be a hindrance rather than a help on a committee. You do not want the superman there: he would be likely to make trouble.

The personality may be dispensed with when the cause comes clearly home to everybody and is intelligently apprehended by all. Perhaps our committees and joint commissions and advisory councils will appeal to that kind of corporate consciousness in the future. There is more sense of it in this war than in almost any great war of the past. The armies know what they are fighting for; they have an ethical and political creed, indefinite but substantial, and require no "magnetic" leadership to stimulate their imagination.

But here we are dealing with armed hosts of men who read, and even, in some sort, are beginning to think. Idol worshipping is growing obsolescent. Carlyle's hero as prophet and priest and king is a little out of date. "I said the great man was always as lightning out of heaven; the rest of men waited for him like fuel, and then they, too, would flame." But "the rest of men" count for more in these days, and can flame with their own internal heat; they stand less in want of Prometheus, the bringer of fire from heaven or elsewhere.

Shall It Be Hair or No Hair
Cuticura Soap shampoos preceded by light touches of Cuticura Ointment to spots of dandruff and itching are most effective. They tend to arrest falling hair and promote a healthy scalp.

Sample each free by mail. Address "Cuticura, Dept. N, Boston, U. S. A." Sold everywhere.

It Is Up to You And Cuticura

Feeling the Moon's Pulse.

That the moon is not the rigid solid body that has been believed, but that it is subject to periodic pulsations, is the discovery recently set forth by the astronomer P. Puiseux before the French Academy of Sciences. It would be impossible to describe here the elaborate method by which he ascertained this fact. Sufficient to say that his discovery is based upon a study of photographs of the moon taken at the Paris observatory from 1894 to 1909.

A PUZZLING CASE

EPILOGUE.

By Sir Gilbert Tressinger, Bart.

As one of the principal actors in the strange drama of the Black Carnation, I claim my right to be heard. Tancred has written the prologue; Major Granby has set forth the story, and I, therefore, must be permitted to finish with the epilogue. I am the more anxious to do this, as there is still a little matter to be revealed in connection with the affair, of which the general public are ignorant.

After my release from prison, I made a point of seeing Miss Maxwell, that noble woman, who, out of filial affection took her father's guilt upon her own shoulders. Her appearance was so much like that of my poor Marietta that I own I was much moved; for the twins resembled one another in every way, save that Miss Maxwell was, unhappily, blind.

So fascinated was I with this charming woman that I called on her again and again, for I pitied her greatly for her terrible affliction. It is Shakespeare, I think, who says that pity is akin to love, and certainly in this instance the remark proved true. At first, I merely pitied Miss Maxwell, but that feeling rapidly changed to love; for, besides having the beauty of her dead sister, she was quite as charming in every way. I loved [illegible] with my whole soul, and, now that she was dead, found that she still survived in the person of her blind sister. One thing led to another, and in the end I married this noble being, who had suffered so much, and whose afflictions were so many.

Many people, including Major Granby, tried to dissuade me from this course, as, from inquiries made, it was proved that her father, Simon Maxwell, was insane. Had his insanity been of an hereditary nature I perhaps might have hesitated, but I discovered that it was caused by an accident. During his early life he had fallen from a high ladder on to his feet, a distance of some twenty feet, and the shock, though breaking no bones, unsettled his brain. Afterward, he recovered, though ill for many months; but, for the rest of his life, he was more or less insane, which, in the end, caused him to commit that purposeless crime. On making this discovery I saw that there was no bar to my marriage with the daughter, for the insanity, being caused by an accident, was not hereditary. I, therefore, married her, blind as she was, and have no reason to regret the choice, which has given me such a charming wife.

Regarding Dallas, I heard of him the other day, as having been seen at Monte Carlo, in company with a lady, whom, I have no doubt, is Ilma Cellinski. Dallas acted in a cruel fashion toward me; but he is now being punished, for his Nemesis, in the person of that Polish fiend, is constantly at his heels. As the story of his actions toward me is more or less known, he dare not return to England, at the risk of being ostracised, and while he remains abroad, Ilma Cellinski will never leave him. She holds him fast in her toils, and, though I am sure, he loathes his bondage, yet he has not the power to break away; for until she dies, Ilma Cellinski will remain by his side. She loves him dearly; he hates her fiercely, but she is his visible punishment, and therefore I pity him.

As to my dear old friend, Major Granby, he is now abroad, recruiting, after the arduous task of writing his version of the case, but I expect when his book is published, he will hasten back to town, in order to hear what his friends have to say. I trust the book will be successful, though I am afraid the major will be dreadfully chaffed about his six theories, which he builds up and dismisses in such a lordly fashion. It is true all the names are changed, so, perhaps, no one will suspect Major Granby of being an author; but I am afraid our dear major cannot keep a secret, and that the fact that he is an author will leak out in the course of a day or two.

At all events, in spite of the major's peculiarities of style, and allusions to Pointer and his own belief, the story is truly set forth, as I know to my cost. Lady Tressinger is, unfortunately blind, and so cannot read the major's masterpiece for herself, so I will have to read it to her, which will be a good thing in one way, inasmuch as I can soften all reference to her unhappy father. He committed a great crime, it is true, but being insane, he was not mortally responsible for his actions. My only wonder is that he did not try and kill his other daughter also, in the hope of saving her soul; but, thank heaven, such a contingency was stayed by the discovery of the crime, his insanity, and his subsequent death.

And the famous black carnation no longer exists. In a short time people will deny that it ever did exist; but, however Maxwell managed to produce such an extraordinary flower, there is no doubt, that such will never be seen again, for he is dead, and into the next world has carried with him the secret of the black carnation.

(The End)

SATISFIED MOTHERS

No other medicine gives as great satisfaction to mothers as does Baby's Own Tablets. These Tablets are equally good for the newborn babe or the growing child. They are absolutely free from injurious drugs and cannot possibly do harm—always good. Concerning them Mrs. Jos. Morneau, St. Pamphile, Que., writes: "I have used Baby's own Tablets and am well satisfied with them, and would use no other medicine for my little ones." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THAT UPPER BERTH.

Getting Into It Sometimes is a Good Acrobatic Stunt.

The ascent to an upper berth is an art in itself, and, as one would expect of an art, it is long. I do not mean the ascent by stepladder. There are those who climb mountains by railroad, who let minions put on their bait, who require caddies to tee their golf balls, who hunt with beaters to drive the game toward them. There are also those who reach their uppers on carpeted steps.

Yet the heroic breed is not extinct. Luxury has not yet completely sapped our national virility. Some of us are made of sterner stuff. We climb unassisted and alone.

We are off. Quickly we assume position A, with both hands grasping the horizontal bar and with our right foot firmly planted on the chest of the old gentleman in the lower. We push off vigorously. If the old gentleman's chest be of a proper firmness and resiliency this push brings us to position B, with the left knee in the sharp knee hold on the edge of the upper berth and the right leg at large. The right leg is then brought convulsively upward and forward and laid carefully in the upper berth, and the left leg is at liberty to follow it. From this point on all is plain sailing.—Frederick L. Allen in Century.

INFANT WELFARE.

Insanitary Conditions Largely Responsible for High Death Rate.

If insanitation is without influence on the rate at which children die, how comes it that towns notoriously insanitary have an infant death rate four to five times that of clean, well-governed cities; that in the certain overcrowded slum areas the children die six times as rapidly as those in better class residential districts; that among 1,000 infants born to unskilled laborers only 700 survive the first year of life, while out of the same number of births [illegible] babies of professional men reach their first birthday?

If the causative organism of diarrhoea and enteritis is to be found in accompanying filth, particularly that of human origin, why does the death rate from these diseases suddenly increase during the third quarter of the year? The answer has been supplied by the investigations of Niven and other workers in the field of preventive medicine, who have shown that a prevalence of flies is closely followed by an increase in the number of deaths from summer diarrhoea, and that as the flies disappear, or become inactive, the epidemic passes away.—Dr. Joseph [illegible] in Journal of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

Baggery.

[illegible]

"Aren't you a reformer?" "Not a regular reformer," said Senator Sorghum. "A regular reformer doesn't have to run for office and depend on a salary. He can make all kinds of money merely by getting out before a crowd and telling people they'd better be good."—Washington Star.

HAIR GOODS
—FOR—
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

Mailed at lowest possible prices, consistent with high-grade work.

Our Natural Wavy 3-Strand Switches at $4.00, $7.00 and $9.00 in all shades are leaders with us. Just send on your sample, or write for anything in our line.

GENTLEMEN'S TOUPEES at [illegible] and $25.00, that defy detection when worn.

MINTZ'S HAIR GOODS EMPORIUM
62 KING ST. W. HAMILTON, ONT.
(Formerly Mdme. I. Mintz).

EPITAPHS FOR THE KAISER.

We make no apology for publishing the following poetical epitaphs for the Kaiser. They were composed at a party held near Glanford Station on Thursday evening, March 22nd. The Kaiser can have his pick in readiness when he shuffles off his carcass:

Here lies the German Emperor,
Beneath the British lines.
A load of coal before the hearse,
And the British guns behind.

Here lies the German Emperor,
The cold earth o'er his head.
He had an awful temper;
May the devil warm his bed.

Here lies the German Emperor.
Let's hope he rests in peace
For all of Europe's rejoicing,
Except, perhaps, just Greece.

Here lies the German Emperor;
He fought a brave fight but couldn't conquer;
Now where he's gone we do not know,
But we all hope it is "down below."

Here lies the German Emperor;
He is surely gone to hell;
He died with the distemper;
Satan sang "'Tis well."

Here lies the German Emperor,
Who thought all the world he could rule;
Fought a brave fight but couldn't conquer,
And found out he was a fool.

Here lies the German Emperor;
Oh, sing a joyful song;
The pearly gates won't let him in,
And hell won't stand him long.

Here lies the German Emperor;
He was crazy as a bug.
We hope he's lost his temper,
Now that his grave is dug.

PILES

You will find relief in Zam-Buk! It eases the burning, stinging pain, stops bleeding and brings ease. Perseverance with Zam-Buk means cure. Why not prove this? All Druggists and Stores—50c. box.

Zam-Buk

BEST LETTER BOXES.

Those of Hungary Are Superior to All Others.

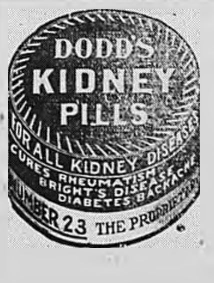
"One sees mail boxes in operation in Hungary, both in cities and small towns, that are the last word in efficiency, and they are certainly good to look at as to their design," says F. H. Schlesinger. "It was 11 years ago that I saw them, and they had then been in operation for many years, and I have yet to see anything better in any part of the world.

"The letter boxes are such that one does not have to lift any part of them in order to drop the letter. There is a wide slot on both sides protected by brass flaps swinging on hinges, so that the letter drops down without any possibility of becoming stuck near the top in the slit, as in our boxes. Furthermore, the letter carrier does not touch any letter when he takes the mail out. He has a bag with a locked steel oblong automatic top, the key to which is in the post office.

"This top of the bag is slid into a slot at the bottom of the mail box, which closes automatically and can only be opened by the insertion of this specially prepared bag. By virtue of this the entire bottom of the mail box rolls back and its contents drop straight down into the bag. Upon removal of the bag by sliding it outward the bottom of the box slides back into place and locks automatically, as well as the bag with its automatic top."—New York World.

A Lonely Continent.

Australia is the most isolated of all inhabited continents and is remote from the centre of all the world's activities. Northward the nearest distance to Japan is approximately [illegible] nautical miles; to India [illegible] miles. South America is [illegible] miles to the east, and Africa an equal distance west. From London to the capital of Australia ships by the Suez route cover approximately [illegible] miles, or [illegible] by the Panama canal [illegible] miles. From [illegible] the [illegible] via [illegible] Fiji or Tahiti covers a quarter of the circumference of the earth. Australia's only near civilized neighbor within a radius of 1,000 miles is Java.—National Geographic Magazine.



DIAMOND DIAMOND

Wisely obstinate is the farmer's wife who insists on quality—

and who buys only the best sugar—because

ST. LAWRENCE RED DIAMOND EXTRA GRANULATED

—admittedly without any superior—will never cause preserves to ferment—as it does not contains the organic impurities which start fermentation.

SIMPLE PRECAUTIONS.

To Succeed with your preserves, buy good fruit—it must not be over-ripe.

Buy Good Sugar—St. Lawrence Red Diamond Granulated.

Sterilize your jars thoroughly.

These precautions prevent the usual causes of failure.

WE SUGGEST

that the 100 lb. bag of St. Lawrence Red Diamond Extra Granulated, is the best for the Farmers' Home.

It ensures full weight of the best sugar and avoids frequent trips to the store.

Your dealer can supply Red Diamond in Coarse Grain, or Medium, or Fine, as you may prefer.

Good Fruit deserves Good Sugar—get the

ST. LAWRENCE RED DIAMOND EXTRA GRANULATED

Sold in many styles and sizes of Refinery Sealed packages.

ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINERIES LIMITED. - - MONTREAL.

4-4-17

DIAMOND DIAMOND

Buy Footwear

At Falconer's

BY doing so, you will save money, we are determined to make our shoe department as active in sales as our grocery department, and until Saturday June 30th. we will give unrivalled values in solid leather footwear. Every pair guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Don't miss this golden opportunity

Come in and let us show you through.

2 Specials to Offer This Week

18 prs. women's dongola, blucher cut, bals, nice soft kid, med. heel and toe, well trimmed worth $4.25 Special price **$3.70**

18 prs women's box calf, blucher cut bals, med heel and toe, well trimmed, a good serviceable shoe worth $4 Special price **$3.40**

Butter and Eggs Wanted

Falconer Bros.

Delayed Shipments

Just Arrived . . .

Now is the time to get goods that have been almost impossible to get. We have just got in delayed shipments, bought last fall at last last year's prices.

Cotton, Silk and Real Cashmere Hosiery

From 15c to 60c. To-day's values 25c to $1.00

Gloves in kid, silk and mercerized lisle, and chamoise lisle. Floor coverings, linoleums, and oilclothes. Get them quick, they are going fast. We cant replace them.

Bring your butter and eggs
And get the great big prices

D. GEDDES & CO.

Lawn Supplies

- Taylor-Forbes Lawn mower
- Rubber hose
- Hose nozzles
- Couplings & clamps
- Hose reels
- Garden shears
- Cultivators

Thomson's
Hardware Store

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

ATTRACTIVE TRIPS
To
Muskoka Lakes
Algonquin Park
Maganetawan River
Lake of Bays
Kawartha Lakes
Georgian Bay

Round trip tourists tickets now on sale from stations in Ontario at very low fares, with liberal stop overs.

GET YOUR TICKET IN ADVANCE

J. S. Cameron, Agent, Port Elgin, Both telephones.

Mr. Hugh McLaren is auditing in Owen Sound this week.

Warden Izzard was in Chesley last week, presiding over county council.

CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE
Stratford, Ontario

Ontario's Best Business College
FALL TERM FROM SEPT. 4TH

Commercial, Shorthand and Telegraphy departments.

We have thorough courses, experienced instructors, and we place graduates in positions. The Demand upon us for trained help is many times the number graduating. Get our free catalog.

D. A. McLACHLAN, PRINCIPAL

A Handy Thing

The handiest thing in the world is a wrist watch, and especially so in the summer weather. You'll be interested in looking at them.

Let us show you one of our fine line of clocks

Rowlands
The Jeweller

W. C. T. U. CONVENTION

The 29th annual convention of Bruce county was held here this week with a very fair representation. Mrs. Ashcroft of Howden Vale, presided in her own efficient way, while the presence of the provincial Hon. President, Mrs. McKee of North Bay, added much to the interest of the occasion.

Reports of the work of the year were encouraging, but special attention had been given to patriotic work and a most creditable amount contributed.

Greetings of good cheer were brought from the church organizations and Women's Institute of the town, which together with the generous hospitality already accorded the delegates by their hostesses, gave to all that delightful "homey" feeling so necessary to a harmonious convention. Appreciative replies were made to these by the visiting ladies. The departments of general work were discussed very thoroughly, giving more prominence to the questions of the hour viz: the lately acquired Franchise, its responsibilities and possibilities: the menace of the wet canteen and other temptations to the overseas soldiers; the importance of temperance education among the young people, by intelligent instruction in Scientific Temperance etc. Mrs. McKee conducted a very instructive school of methods at one of the early sessions where other departments were taken up, among these being Railways and Fairs, Anti Narcotics, Press and Tidings, Soldiers and Militia, each of which has its own specific value and claim to special attention. Mrs. McKee with her quarter century experience in white ribbon work was a most reliable "Court of Appeal" in vexed questions, and in her definite, concise way cleared up many problems and gave helpful suggestions for more effective work.

The evening meeting was very enjoyable. Rev. Dr. Scanlan presided. He, as well as Revs. Backberrough and Mann spoke in appreciative manner of the W. C. T. U. organization, its aims and influence.

To the kindly welcome, Mrs. Ashcroft made reply in kind, touching briefly upon the necessity of caution in exercising the franchise, guarding against the possibility of drifting into party politics instead of making intelligent deliberate decisions guided by a trained conscience. She claimed that woman has only reached the threshold of her kingdom. She is the keeper of the nation, the guardian of the nation's wealth, and it is to be hoped the ballot in her hands will not only mean politics and more politics, but a means to the development of a nobler citizenship and higher standards of national life.

Delightful music was furnished by the Methodist church choir, Miss Smellie of Chesley, Mrs. Walker and Miss Ewald and a large chorus of boys and girls.

Mrs. McKee's address was comprehensive and interesting throughout. She claimed the need of continued effort in lines of social uplift. There should be no laxity of interest because some advance has been made. The work is not finished, but there are more weapons with which to fight the forces of evil.

Prohibitory laws should be so incorporated in the laws of the land and in the minds of youth that they cannot be repealed. The cigarette menace and the social evil were touched upon briefly.

Two most enjoyable features of convention were the dainty lunches so generously served in the church and the lovely auto ride, in the latter the gentlemen of town showing themselves not a whit less anxious to do honour to their guests than the ladies had been.

Resolutions of thanks to all who contributed in any way to the comfort and entertainment of the delegates was passed most heartily. Other resolutions were as follows:

Whereas it is fairly generally conceded that the environment surrounding our soldiers in England is of a nature to degrade and demoralize the best that is in them, wherefore resolved, that this convention of W. C. T. U. of Bruce Co., convey to the Federal Government its conviction that it is the duty of the government to protect by stringent regulations the purity of our young men and guard their health as well as morals by causing to be banished from the precincts of the camps, the influence of the "strange woman," the liquor saloons and to discourage the use of the baneful cigarette.

Resolved that we endorse the passing of a bill for the conscription of men for overseas service, believing it to be only fair and just that all classes should contribute to defend the rights and liberties of our nation.

Resolved that the thanks of the women of Ontario are due the Premier of Ontario Sir. W. Hearst and also the leader of the opposition Hon. N. W. Rowell for bringing in the bill of enfranchisement of women and carrying it without division.

The plans of work for the ensuing year deal particularly with the urgency of active co-operation of the children and young people by forming organizations of "Y's" and Loyal Temperance Legions.

Also eternal vigilance to offset the encroachments of the liquor interests by introduction of alcohol in the form of "near beer" etc. etc.

The election resulted as follows:

Pres. Mrs. B. C. Ashcroft, Howden Vale; First Vice Pres., Mrs. P. Moore, Teeswater; 2nd. Vice Pres., Mrs. W. Halliday, Chesley; Rec. Sec., Miss H. Smellie, Chesley; Cor. Sec., Mrs. Simpson, Wiarton; "Y" and L. T. L. Secretary, Mrs. Busby, Port Elgin.

GRESHAM

M. Nelson is busy remodeling his house.

James Pace has again started killing for the beef-ring circuit.

Miss Flora McDonald is visiting friends at Walkerton

Miss Edith Ross and her friend motored up from Guelph and spent the week end visiting at her home.

J. D. McGillivray spent Sunday visiting friends on the 8th.

McLean Young motored to Glamis over Sunday.

T. Currie has purchased a Ford car.

Miss Lizzie Barrie has returned to Toronto.

S. Brown, of Amberley, is visiting his brother Mr. Henry Brown, 10th, Bruce.

NORTH BRUCE

The St. Andrew's and Queen Hill Sunday schools will hold their picnic at Nelson's Grove on Saturday next.

On Wednesday of last week the W. M. A. met at Mrs. James Cinley's and did Red Cross work. On Wednesday July 4th, the regular meeting will be held at Mrs. D. Riebel's.

Mr. Joseph and Miss Mary McCulloch attended the wedding of their brother, Rev. Douglas McCulloch.

Mr. Wm. Airth has purchased fifty acres on 8th, Bruce from O. Nicholson.

Mr. and Mrs. Allan McKinnon and Mr. Alex McDonald from North Bruce with Mr. Albert Nicholson and Rev. W. S. Backberrough motored to Durham recently as delegates to the Owen Sound Baptist association.

A number from Port Elgin attended the evening service last Sunday at 10th. Bruce.

WILLOW CREEK

On Sunday week a young man invited several young people to ride in his buggy. After a short ride he endeavored to turn round. The road being narrow he backed into the ditch, which is about six feet deep. There was no damage to the outfit, but the occupants got wet feet.

L. Schwass had the misfortune to break his collar bone, while engaged in plowing, on Friday last.

After a lingering illness Mrs. John Schmidt passed away on Friday last at her home on the 6th, at the age of 68 years. She was a devout Christian worker, and always in her place in church and Sunday school. The funeral took place on Sunday to the Evangelical church. Rev. Mr. Gischler was assisted by Rev. Mr. Kappel. Interment took place in the Evangelical cemetery. The funeral was the largest held here for some time

DENTAL

W. P. POWER, D. D. S., Dentist, office over South End Store. Hours 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

LEGAL

W. BURGESS, LL.B., Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, &c., &c. Office, Hutton's Block. Private and other funds to loan.

UNDERTAKING

J. W. PATTISON, Funeral director and embalmer. Residence on premises. Rural phone No. 22.

BLACKSMITHING

N. EIDT, Blacksmithing, horse-shoeing and general repairs. Tire-setting a specialty

* * *

Miss M. Witting is home from Hamilton for a holiday.

Earl George, of Toronto, was visiting at Mr. A. F. George's.

Messrs. John McCauley and S. J. Cameron, of Wiarton, were in town on Friday last.

Miss Eva Thede has returned home having visited her sister Mrs. M. Reinhart, Stratford.

Mrs. Kalbfleisch and Mrs. Vaupel were in Walkerton and Clifford this week.

"Wibby" Wankel has left a purse at The Times office containing some small change which he made out of a peep show. He says it must go to the Red Cross.

A sturgeon 5 feet 10 inches was caught at the dam at Southampton last week. The fish weighed over 100 lbs.

Too much rain in Central Ontario, is causing considerable worry to farmers.

Everything is in readiness for the big celebration here on Monday. There will be a fine string of horses here.

Mrs. Koenig, from Ayton, is visiting at Mr. George McIntee's.

At the recent gathering of publishers from all over Canada Bruce county newspaper men were again honored by having one of their number, Mr. J. J. Hunter of the Kincardine Reporter, made chairman of the weekly section, a position held for the past three years by the editor of The Port Elgin Times, while the latter was given a place on the Advisory board and made a director. There were about 500 publishers present One of the chief features of the sessions was the presence of Editor Rathom of The Providence Journal, the paper that did so much for the allies in removing Bernstorff, Dumba, VonPapen and Wernerhorn from the United States, and the paper that showed President Wilson the necessity of joining the allies.

GIRLS NEEDED IN OFFICES

Voluntary enlistment has taken thousands of men from office work. Conscription will take more. Office help is scarce now, will be scarcer very soon. Young women must fill the vacant places, and they need training.

NORTHERN Business College

Owen Sound, Ontario

remains open all summer to help meet the demand for trained office help. Enter any time. No increase in fees. Circulars free on application.

C. A. FLEMING, F. C. A., Principal
Dept. A., Owen Sound, Ont.

Summer Millinery

Straw hats, Crepe hats, Also Sport hats in pique corduroy and ratine.

Also the latest styles and shades

MISS M. BAKER
Arlington Block

DRESS UP FOR DOMINION DAY

YOU should not delay your suit furnishings, hat and shoe purchase another day, as some of our best lines are becoming rapidly depleted. Our values are the best to be had, and selling at about present manufacturers prices.

A suit that will please you no matter what your requirements are, is waiting for you here. Prices from **$12.00 to $25.00**

Hats and Caps

Of course you want one of those dandy trim-looking caps, that we're selling at $1 and $1.50 each But you also want a new straw hat of the latest block. You can pay as little as 75c or as much as $3 and get big money's worth in either case New soft felt hats too, at **$1.50 to $4.50**

Shoes

For men and boys, in all styles and leathers. Big values. Heavy work shoes at 2.50 to $5.00 a pair. Men's fine shoes at 3.50 to $7 per pair Boys shoes from $2 to $4.00 per pair

New shirts & Ties

Did you ever wish for a shirt that was really different than any you ever wore before? Here's your chance to gratify that desire, for we are showing some new shirt ideas that that will give you real pleasure.

Also new sport shirts at **$1.00 to $2.00**

New summer neckwear at 25c, 50c, 75c and $1.

Boy's Suits

Suits that will stand hard wear and look neat and dressy always, from **$5 to $13**

Children's wash suits at **$1 to $2.50** per suit.

Also Fleet foot shoes for men and boys.

F. R. BARBER
MEN'S AND BOYS' COMPLETE OUTFITTERS

Wallpaper, Wallpaper

WALLPAPER at Pattison's is selling as Cheap as ever. Over 500 lines to choose from. We carry the largest and best stock in Bruce county. Call in and inspect our goods and be convinced. You can save money, by buying wall paper at Pattison's. No trouble to show goods.

All papers trimmed free of charge

Eggs taken in exchange for Wall paper . . .

Electric Vacuum Cleaner For Rent

: : J. W. Pattison : :
Furniture Dealer and Undertaker

Goes to Press

JULY 20TH

Please report changes required to our Local Office, *to-day.*

The Bell Telephone Co. of Canada

Have you paid for the paper you are reading.

The Port Elgin Times.

47th YEAR—NO. 27 PORT ELGIN, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1917 $1.50 PER YEAR $2.00 PER YEAR TO UNITED STATES

COMING EVENTS

10c. per line
No notice less than 25c

PATRIOTIC GARDEN PARTY—At John Cook's Tuesday, July 31st. Watch for particulars.

GARDEN PARTY—By the Ladies Aid of Methodist church North Bruce, on the lawn of Mr. Albert Brooks, at the Elbow. Thursday July 5th. Lots of music and a fine supper will be served from 6 to 8. The Southampton orchestra will be present. Admission only 25 and 15c. Everybody come. Meet your friends at this big party.

RED CROSS—Regular meeting at 8 p.m to-night

ANNUAL MEETING of the Women's Institute for the district of West Bruce will be held in the Library at 2 p. m. on Saturday July 7th

THE W. C. T. U. will meet on Tuesday July 10th, at Mrs. J. H. Smith's.

STOP! LOOK! LISTEN—A lawn social will be held at Mr. Henry Thede's Tuesday July 17th under the auspices of the Evangelical Ladies Aid. The Southampton orchestra will furnish music and a splendid program will be given. All kinds of lunch served, also a good fishing pond. All welcome. Admission 10 cents. Half proceeds go to Red Cross.

Allan Bell Meets With Serious Accident

While on front street, and standing against the electric light pole at the Bank of Hamilton on Monday, Mr. Allen Bell was hit with an auto and his right leg broken and bruised.

The auto was driven by Miss Hunter of Kincardine, who was endeavoring to evade another auto when the accident happened.

Mr. Bell was removed to the home of Mrs J. McKenzie, where he is resting nicely. The left leg is also severely bruised, and it will be considerable time before Mr. Bell is able to be around again.

Red Cross Women Have Good Day

The Red Cross women, who worked so hard on Dominion Day, from all reports, did big business at their booths on the grounds, and by providing lunches up town.

Of course, the business detail has not been settled up yet, but no doubt by next issue the officers will have a statement.

The people patronized them well, and the ladies were kept very busy from early morning until nearly midnight.

Teacher Wanted

Qualified teacher wanted for U. S. S. No. 1 S. A. & E. (Dunblane) Duties to commence Sept 4th. Apply, stating salary and experience, to John Scott, Secy treas Port Elgin R. R. 1. 27 2 tc

E. Hamilton will give a cut of from two to four cents on all boiling meat. Prices are likely to be higher, but all will be given benefit of this reduction. We favor the consumer. Try our butcher shop for meats. We will continue to keep all during the summer all good things in meat, at lower prices than usual. Try us. Prompt attention to all orders. Anyone having good butcher heifers for sale, notify us. E. Hamilton, butcher. We want only the best of cattle.

WANTED—Girl with good education, for composing room. Apply in own hand writing, to Editor, of Times office.

Mr. and Mrs. T. A. McCarrol and little son, of Meaford, are visiting Mrs. Wm. Forrester.

Mrs. John Thede, Henry Thede, D. H. Chappel and their families; Mrs. Godfrey, and the Misses Ewald attended the campmeeting near Mildmay on Sunday.

CONDENSED ADVERTISING

FOR SALE—Three young yorkshire sows. Safe in pig. Apply James T. Wallace. 27 4 t

MOTORCYCLE FOR SALE Indian single cylinder motorcycle in perfect running condition. Snap only $20. Apply Power & Coulter garage. 27 1 tc

LOST—In park, a silver stick pin grey stone. Kindly leave at Times office. Reward.

FOUND—Purse containing small sum of money, at lakeview park. Apply Times office.

WANTED—We are paying the highest prices for beefring hides. B. Zetkind, Port Elgin.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—Good frame house with all the modern conveniences, good fruit bearing trees. A piano also for sale. Apply at The Times office.

FOR SALE—Good rubber-tired buggy. Apply G. McLaren.

UPRIGHT PIANO FOR SALE
Near Port Elgin. Will make price at a reduction and terms to suit. Address
LOUIS BLOCH,
29-4tc Owen Sound, Ont.

Jubilee Celebration Brings a Great Crowd

Best programme of Races ever put on --- The weather was fine.

The Autos Brought Great Crowds Here Monday

Port Elgin carried out another big celebration on Monday in its usual good style. For 28 consecutive years the business men and citizens generally have rallied round the standard, and despite the many demands in other lines the men have attended the meetings well, and all plans were carried out without a hitch.

Then the weather man was thoughtful for us, and ordered up a glorious day, for which everybody was truly thankful.

The people, too, for miles around, put great faith in the celebration here, and this year, the program of races was the best ever. The time was fast, and for the large number entering the program was kept moving nicely.

The attendance was hardly as large as last year, owing to the fact that the railways are not giving reduced fares this year, neither are they providing excursion trains. Therefore we lost somewhat in attendance. But the autos were a big factor in transporting people, and they nearly made up for the deficiency of the trains.

The night program consisted of the relay race and a big display of fireworks. The Hand Co. always do things handsomely and they provided many beautiful sights in the fireworks line. Chairman J. J. George had charge of these.

President Rauney, who heads the big committee, is a very pleased man to day. Along with his work as president he undertook looking after the track, and arranging for the horsemen, and the fact that the races were carried out so successfully is largely due to his being on the job all the time. Chairman George proved a faithful man, and never fails to put his big shoulder to the wheel. He undertook the arranging and firing of the display of fireworks, and it was well done. Other officers who have stood loyally by the committee, and given a hand were the secy treasurer, Vice President Hilker, and the general committee consisting of Messrs. F. R. Barber, G. McLaren, J. D. Falconer, R. C. Crawford, J. S. Cameron, Dr. Power, H. H. Stevens, G. McMurray, H. Bindauer, C. E. Schwartz, A. E. Eaton, J. W. Pattison, Dr. Philps, H. Koebke, Tom Smith, F. W. Aylsworth, A. F. George.

THE RACES

To have a good race meet a good starter is needed and the committee had that man in Mr. Stanley Barnes, of Palmerston. He is the best official the local committee ever had, and contributed much to the success of the races.

The clerk of course was Dr. Mann, the judges were G. McLaren, R. J. Rauney, Dr. Philps, and J. J. McKay, flagman, J. Zant.

It was the general opinion that the racing was much better than in previous years. The horsemen declare the track to be the best in Ontario, and the accommodation good. Mr. W. P. McKay, of Detroit, a gentleman much interested in horses, said to the secretary: "Your races were extra good The 2.10 race was one of the best I have ever seen. Port Elgin men are to be congratulated on their fine track, also."

In the first race Free Bond took three heats, and second in another winning first money. The time being 2.29½. Star Patchen, jr., was second money, and Ellen Hall third. Ellen McKinley, Dora McKinley, and Eel Dillard were starters in this 2.50 race.

In the 2.30 number there was some close finishing. Pacing Patch took first money in three straight heats, Rosia Winters, second, and Brino K. third. The time given was 2.21½.

In the 2.10 Greatest Hearts showed supremacy in three straight heats with Berlin Bell a close second, Chester Mitchell third. Paddy McKinley was also in this race. Time 2.15.

THE AUTO PARADE

The committee hoped to create some interest among auto owners by offering liberal prizes for the best decorated cars but there were only two willing to dress up their autos, Miss Dulcie Stevens and Mrs. A. E. Eaton. Both cars were very pretty, and if others had taken hold with the same spirit the procession would have been a very beautiful sight. The committee looking after this were Messrs Hilker, Smith and Aylesworth, and they awarded Miss Stevens first place and Mrs. Eaton second.

The Kincardine Pipe band provided good Scotch music for the day. During the evening program they especially did good work, and were much enjoyed.

THE RELAY RACE

Paisley won easily this year and retain the [illegible] which they held last year. This is the fourth year for the big race. Chesley won the first two years and Paisley the latter two.

For Paisley, Cargill made a big lead in his relay, and practically made it safe for his team. The race created intense interest, and each school had its supporters on hand. Principal Nelson's boys put up a strong race and pushed the winners closely.

Port Elgin tried hard, but did not show the good condition of the other lads.

Messrs. B. Hilker, A. F. George and Aylesworth had charge of the race and presented to the runners the medals and pins. Following were the teams:

Paisley—A. Stanley, D. Cottrill, L. Cargill, D. MacGregor.

Kincardine—C. Brown, A. Clements, H. Campbell, D. McInnis.

Port Elgin—E. Ridout, F. Morton, T. Fleming, J. Fleming

NOTES

Many faithful officers helped to make the program a success. Mr. Wilkie and Mr. Henry have taken tickets at the big gate for 27 years. Also Mr. Lowry has looked after the property for 25 years. In fact there was a very faithful corps of ticket men, gate men and constables, who did their work well.

There was the best of order on the grounds, no accidents and no losses of any kind reported to the officials.

A number of minor accidents happened on the streets on Monday. Cars were numerous, and some of the drivers were everywhere but in their proper place on the streets. As a result several buggies and cars were broken.

ONE OF THE 160TH. BATT.

PTE. JOHN LANGE.

Pte. Lange is one of the stalwarts of the 160th. Mrs. Lange and her family of three little ones reside in Port Elgin.

Running Shoe . .
. . Reduction Sale
Is now going on. Special reduction on our entire stock. Drop in and get fitted out for the holidays.
Falconer Brothers

Strawberries!
Finest homegrown strawberries now on sale.
Order your crate now
Falconer Bros.

PHONOGRAPHS!
How nice it is to have music in your home. If you would like one just drop me a line. Very easy terms, from $21.00 up.
Louis Bloch's Music Store
Owen Sound

Mrs. Andrew Sutherland Stricken Suddenly

Death came suddenly to Mrs. Andrew on Saturday June 30th. Just before noon she was found by friends sitting in her rocking chair quite dead.

Since the death of her husband, in March last, Mrs. Sutherland had with her as company, her granddaughter, Miss Margaret McEwing. The latter had gone to her home for a day or two, and Mrs. Sutherland was alone. She enjoyed good health, her sudden death being caused by heart failure.

The late Mrs. Sutherland was born in [illegible], Scotland. At twelve years of age she came with the rest of her father's family to this country and lived for a short time in York county before settling on the townline of Bruce and Saugeen. She passed through the trials and experiences common to the lot of the early settlers of the early days. In [illegible] she was married to the late Hector McArthur who lived but a short while, and at her whole life was fraught with many trials. About the year [illegible] she was married to the late Andrew Sutherland who predeceased her only about [illegible] months. Perhaps her most distinguishing characteristic was her liberality toward those who were in need of her help and sympathy. There were many of her old neighbors who could amply testify to her large hearted and disinterested concern about the well being and comfort of the community in which her lot was cast. She was a staunch and devoted member of the Presbyterian church altho of late years prevented from attending public worship.

About 14 years ago she, with her late husband, retired from the active duties of the farm and moved into town to enjoy a well earned rest. Her children who survive are John H. McArthur in Alberta, Andrew, on the homestead 2nd. of Saugeen and Mrs. Hammond, in the town of Perth.

The funeral services were held on Tuesday afternoon, Rev. Mr. Mann officiating. Interment took place at Port Elgin.

Teacher Wanted

Teacher wanted for S. S. No. 2, Arran and Saugeen, duties to commence after holidays. Apply stating salary and experience. Must be Protestant. Address [illegible] Harper, Secy, Port Elgin R. R. 2.

Mr. and Mrs Jackson, of Maple, were at J. A. Chapman's over the holiday.

The services announced for the U. B. church last issue have been cancelled Prof Bange having visited here last week.

On account of Dominion Day Report a number of personal and local items have been crowded over to next issue.

Mrs. Hattie Clark and daughters of Cargill, spent over the 1st July with Mrs. T. Steele, Port Elgin.

TOWN TOPICS

Geo. Kuhl has purchased a Ford.

Dr. Power was in Oshawa last week.

Send the names of your guests to The Times.

Mr. and Mrs J. J. MacKay of Wiarton, were in town over the first.

Miss Kate Macfarlane, of Toronto, is visiting friends in town.

Mrs. McFadden returned last week from a visit to Markdale.

Master Duncan Falconer is well again after his severe illness.

Mr. and Mrs. John Zant, of Hamilton visited at M. Zant's over the holiday.

Dr. Philps is erecting a summer cottage near Mr. R. M. Lowry's.

The Orangemen of Tara are holding a picnic on the 12th of July.

Mr. John Rock and family, of Mitchell spent the week-end in town.

Mr. Wm. Bannister and family of Toronto, were home for the celebration.

Mrs. H. Labengayer of Detroit is visiting Mrs. Geo. Chapman.

Presbyterian Sunday School will observe flower day Sunday morning.

Mr. Pat McKenzie from Chinook, Alberta, visited Mr. Wm. Lamont last week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hepner have returned from a ten day trip through the Thousand Islands to Montreal.

Mr. Heller has been improving his implement warehouse with a cement platform.

Mr. S. Ranton, of The Stratford Beacon, is visiting with Mr. W. J. Farrell, in Bruce Tp.

Mr. Fullerton and family of Paisley, have moved to their new summer home at the lake.

Mr. W. Falconer has returned from Walkerton hospital, having recovered from a severe attack of pneumonia.

Mrs. Dorland, has returned to Guelph after a holiday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Crowe.

The McVicar property has been sold by the Bank of Hamilton, to the Stevens-Hepner Co.

Pte. Garnet Mitchell, son of Mr. and Mrs Wm. Mitchell, of Toronto, formerly of Port Elgin, was wounded last week.

Principal Cameron has received from the Department of Education a certificate qualifying him for the position of public school inspector.

Mr Gordon George, Detroit and Mr. Chester George London, were visitors at Rich. George.

Mr. and Mrs. Coll McDougall and son of 4th of Bruce, were visitors in town on Wednesday with Mr. and Mrs. S. Burwash.

Mr. W. D. MacKay of Detroit, was here for over the first. His mother accompanied him, and will remain for the summer.

The lawns and boulevards never looked better than on July 1st. So many more people are taking pride in their lawns.

In the W. C. T. U. report last week it should have been mentioned that a union choir made the proceedings most enjoyable by the rendition of several selections.

In connection with the garden party at Mr. John Cook's, Mr. Wesley Smith and Mr. John Cook have each contributed a half bushel of clover seed which will be drawn for.

Mr. Neil McDougal, Mr. A. Rowand, Mrs. Wentworth and Mrs. Geo. Thomas were at Mr. J. H. Wismer's Wednesday last arranging for the annual meeting of the Board of Agriculture here on Saturday afternoon.

Miss Gilbert has handed her resignation in to the public school board. On Saturday the pupils of her department, who were promoted to the fourth form, presented her with a beautiful bouquet of cut flowers, and a [illegible] box of [illegible].

"The tremendous rain of Sunday evening washed out several culverts. Residents in the township report the water in the fields and in the [illegible] was as high as in the springtime. In Kincardine township, where the rain was almost a cloudburst it will cost thousands of dollars to rebuild and repair bridges and culverts washed out.

In all the churches on Sunday special reference was made by the pastors to the jubilee of confederation. The National Anthem was sung and some special patriotic decoration was used. In the Presbyterian church the pulpit was draped with a large flag. Miss Webb and Mr. Busch rendered delightful solos, while the choir sang "O Canada." Rev. Mr. Mann gave a fine address on "Canada's Possibilities."

Martha Stephens charged David Ritchie with assault, at the court held here Saturday. Both parties are from the reserve. Ducks belonging to Miss Stephens, got into the oat field of Mr. Ritchie. This resulted in a quarrel in which defendant pushed plaintiff over spraining her arm. Complaint was laid before J. J. George, J. P. who fined Ritchie $5 and costs and ordered to pay the doctor's bill as well. Later Miss Stephens, thought she would sue for damages. At Court here a week ago Saturday at which two lawyers Messrs. Klein and Start appeared it was argued by defence that it was not fair that a man be tried twice. Court was adjourned to get decision of Attorney Dixon, who decided that Ritchie had been duly tried and fined, and the damage suit was dismissed.

Board of Agriculture Meets Here Saturday

The Board of Agriculture for West Bruce meets in the town hall in Port Elgin on Saturday afternoon. The usual business of the election of officers and other matters are to come before the board.

The annual meeting of the Women's Institute takes place at the same time in the public library.

These meetings usually bring a large number of people to town.

Rapid Work

The ladies of the Red Cross had two fine booths on the grounds Dominion Day. The erection of these booths was looked after by a number of men on Thursday afternoon last. Those contributing to the work were Messrs F. R. Barber, W. Lamont, A. Vandrick, F. Rowen, J. Cruikshank, H. Fenton, J. McCallum, R. M. Lowry, Sid Bell, J. J. Busby. They put the booths together in good shape and in rapid time. The Stevens-Hepner Co. very kindly loaned the lumber.

BUYERS' GUIDE

RATES—Contracts for 500 lines or over in a year 5c a line; regular weekly users of liners, 8c per line casual users of liners, 10c per line Black type, count two lines for one.

McMurray's for pure ice cream.

Oats for sale. North End Store.

Cash for eggs. North End Store.

Fleet Foot shoes at F. R. Barber's.

The new straw hats are being shown at F. R. Barber's.

White tennis trousers, $1.75 a pair at North End.

Fresh oranges, and lemons always on hand. North End Store.

If you want a pint of good cream try McMurray's.

Another shipment of feed wheat. North End Store.

McMurray keeps good milk for sale.

Congoleum border, 36 inches wide, 60c per yard at North End.

Boys wool and cotton Jersies at South End.

Dyola Dyers in Black, Navy and all scarce colors, now in stock. South End.

Bull Dog overalls and smocks, for good wear. North End Store.

Fleet foot running shoes, all sizes, white, tan, navy. North End store.

Men's Balbriggan and Merino underwear at the South End.

Reliable work shirts and heavy shoes priced away below present market prices now being offered at F. R. Barber's.

Neilson's chocolates—once used always used—you get them at Koebke's

Try Koebke for your next grocery or fruit order

William's shoes, solid leather goods at lower prices, at South End.

Koebke sells Neilson's soldier chocolate. Send a bar to your soldier boy at the front

Just arrived, a splendid assortment of Misses and children's wash dresses. Prices 50c to $1.75 each. North End Store.

Red Cross supplies. Special prices in grey Scotch fingering yarn. South End.

Worth while savings—Every shrewd individual will consider these savings worth while when he sees the extra values we are offering in men's and boy's [illegible], summer underwear, shirts and fine and heavy shoes. F. R. Barber.

Mr. and Mrs. Burwash left on Tuesday for Winnipeg and Sask. to spend the summer visiting their family.

TURNER'S

The Mill Creek, during the rains of the past few days, overflowed its banks and was running a swift stream over cattlefields and root patches. It is doubtful if it was ever higher this time of the year.

North Bruce and St. Andrew's Sunday Schools held their annual picnic at Nelson's Grove Saturday. The day turned out an ideal one and everyone enjoyed themselves. The sports of the afternoon were baseball and races in which many took part. A game of baseball was played with North Bruce U. B. team who were also having their picnic but they were out by 3 to 1.

Mrs. Donald McInnis is visiting her daughter Mrs. Wm. Jeffry.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. McKinnon of Burgoyne, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Eby.

On Sunday July 8th a memorial service will be held in St. Andrew's church Saugeen for the late George Muir, who gave his life for his country some time ago.

A number of people are changing their buildings these days and doing a little fixing up. Mr. Lewis Eby has put a new roof on his barn and Mr. Jas. McCulloch has fixed his house.

On Sunday July 1st, Dr. McDougall preached a very interesting and appropriate sermon. The young ladies of the congregation had the church nicely decorated with maple leaves and flags.

Miss Daisy Pollock spent a few days with her friend Miss Miller, of Port Elgin.

BULL FOR SERVICE—Terms $3 for season cows. Payable January 1st. Wm. Robertson Dairyman, Port Elgin.

Treasures of Hair and Skin Preserved by Cuticura

If you use Cuticura Soap for every-day toilet purposes, with touches of Cuticura Ointment now and then as needed to soothe and heal the first pimples, redness, roughness or scalp irritation, you will have as clear a complexion and as good hair as it is possible to have.

Sample Each Free by Mail

Address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. N, Boston, U. S. A." Sold throughout the world.

CRUSHING A NATION.

Cambray League and Fall of Venetian Republic.

The League of Cambray was the political combination of continental Europe in 1508 against the Venetian republic, which tore from the "Queen of the Adriatic" her resplendent crown and forced to her lips the cup of deepest humiliation.

Back of the league and causing its formation were jealousy, ambition and the desire of crippling the proud people, whose history was the wonder and envy of the world. Too powerful to be overthrown by any single power, it was resolved that Venice should be crushed by the combined forces of all Europe.

During the terrible days of Attila about A. D. 452, Venice was founded out among the lagoons of the Adriatic, where, it was felt, safety would be found from the ravages of the Hun. The history of the thousand years from the foundation of the city to the year 1508 reads like magic. Rising from the waves, Venice became the wonder of the world. Her navy cut the waters of every known sea. Her merchants were the greatest on earth. Her bank was the financial centre of the world.

And for more than ten centuries did Venice remain the glory of the world, the centre of wealth, opulence and power, the home of culture and intelligence, the hearthstone about which sat the finest of the intellectual graces and hospitalities, and such she might have remained, but for the League of Cambrary, which with its overwhelming forces, gave her a blow (at Agnadello in 1509) from which it was impossible for her to recover. — Exchange.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

THE CROW.

An Appreciation of a Generally Unappreciated Native Bird.

Country people are now much more friendly to the crow than they were in my boyhood. He is not so black as he was painted. The farmers have learned that he is their friend, for all his occasional corn-pulling and chicken-stealing. His is the one voice you are pretty sure to hear wherever your walk leads you. He is at home and about his own business. It is not his grace as a flyer that pleases us; he is heavy and commonplace on the wing—no airness, no easy mastery as with the hawks' only when he walks is he graceful. The pedestrian crow! how much at home he looks upon the ground—an ebony clod-hopper, but in his bearing the lord of the soil. He always looks prosperous; he always looks contented; his voice is always reassuring. The farmer may be disgruntled and discouraged; his crows are not. The country is good enough for them; they can meet their engagements; they do not borrow trouble; they have not lived on the credit of the future; their acres are not mortgaged. The crow is a type of the cheerful, successful countryman. He is not a bird of leisure; he is always busy going somewhere, or policing the woods, or saluting his friends, or calling together the clans, or mobbing a hawk, or spying out new feeding grounds, or taking stock of the old, or just cawing to keep in touch with his fellows. He is very sociable; he has many engagements, now to the woods, now to the fields, now to this valley, now to the next—a round of pleasure or duty all the day long. Not given to solitude and contemplation like the proud hawks, not pugnacious, never or rarely quarelling with his fellows, cheerfully sharing his last morsel with them, playing sentinal while they feed, suspicious, inquisitive, cunning, but never hiding; as open as the day in his manners, proclaiming his whereabouts at all hours of the day, looking upon you as the intruder and himself as the rightful occupant. The stiller the day the more noise he makes. He is never a sneaker, never has the air of a prowler. He is always in the public eye or ear. His color gives him away, his voice gives him away; on the earth or in the sky he is heard or seen afar. No creature wants his flesh, no lady wants his plume, though a more perfect and brilliant ebony cannot be found in nature. He is a bit of the night with a sheen of the stars in it, yet the open day is his province; publicity his passion. A spy, a policeman, a thief, a good fellow, a loyal friend, an alarmist, a socialist, all in one. Winter makes him gregarious, as it does many men; at night he seeks the populous rockery in the woods, by day he wanders in bands seeking food. In spring he establishes a crow network all over the country and is rarely out of earshot of some of his fellows. How we should miss him from the day! Among our community of birds he is the conspicious, all-the-year-round feature. We do not love him, there is no poetry in his soul; but he challenges our attention; he is at home in the landscape, he is never disgrunted. Come rain, come shine, come heat, come snow, he is on his job and is always reassuring. —John Burroughs in "Art World."

HAIR GOODS

—FOR—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

Mailed at lowest possible prices, consistent with high-grade work.

Our Natural Wavy 3-Strand Switches at $3.50, $7.00 and $9.00 in all shades are leaders with us. Just send on your sample, or write for anything in our line.

GENTLEMEN'S TOUPEES at $25.00 and $35.00, that defy detection when worn.

MINTZ'S HAIR GOODS EMPORIUM

62 KING ST. W. HAMILTON, ONT.

(Formerly Mdme. I. Mintz).

STRENUOUS WORK SOON TELLS ON YOU

BUSINESS MEN AND BREADWINNERS THE VICTIMS OF NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

When worry is added to overwork men soon become the victims of nervous exhaustion—neurasthenia—the doctor calls it. Some have no reserve strength in their systems to bear the strain; others overtax what strength they have. If you find that you are nervous and not sure of yourself, that you sleep badly, and wake up tired and aching, your nerves are out of order. Other signs are inability to take proper interest in your work; your appetite is fickle; your back feels weak, and you are greatly depressed in spirits. One or more of these signs mean that you should take prompt steps to stop mischief by nourishing the nerves with the food they thrive on, namely the rich, red blood made by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills have cured thousands of cases of nervous disorders, including nervous prostration, neuralgia, St. Vitus dance and partial paralysis. Here is an example. Mr. P. H. Callan, a well-known business man in Coleman, P. E. I., says: "I owe my present health, if not life itself, to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I had always been an active man, and when I began to run down in health paid little attention to it, as I thought it only a temporary weakness. As time passed, however, I found myself growing worse, and consulted a doctor, who said that I was not only badly run down, but that my nervous system was badly shattered. I lost flesh, my appetite was poor. I slept badly and notwithstanding the doctor's treatment grew so weak that I had to leave my business and was confined to the house. Time went on and I was steadily growing weaker, and my friends were all greatly alarmed for my condition. In this condition I was strongly recommended to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and as the doctor's medicine was not helping me I decided to do so. By the time I had used three boxes I could tell that they were helping me. When I had taken eight boxes of the pills I felt able to attend to my business again, and people were surprised to see me out. I continued the use of the pills until I had taken twelve boxes, by which time I was feeling as well as ever I did, and was being congratulated by all my friends on my full restoration to health. I feel now that if I had used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills at the outset I would not only have saved much money spent on doctor's bills, but would have had renewed health sooner. I cannot speak too highly of this medicine, and would recommend it to every man who feels weak, nervous or run down."

You can get these pills through any medicine dealer, or by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Motor Driving at Night.

Every automobile owner should cooperate in solving the most difficult problem of night driving—glaring headlights. They are more than objectionable; they are a source of constant danger. To meet another at night with its dazzling, brilliant lights shining straight in your eyes is a very trying ordeal. It absolutely blinds you and forces you to either slow up until he passes you or risk either a collision or going into a ditch. That many laws have been passed in various parts of the country regulating the kind of lights that may be used indicates that thoughtful motorists are united in their efforts to eliminate every condition that tends to create discomfort and danger to the automobiling public.

Brilliant, glaring lights are not necessary. Several lamps are available that have practically solved this problem, each in its own way, and every car owner should do his own part in making the glaring light only a memory to the great motoring public.—C. P. Christopher in Southern Woman's Magazine.

Helping Old Rubber.

Rubber that has lost its elasticity may be rejuvenated by immersing it for five minutes in a bath of glycerin mixed with twenty-five times its volume of distilled water and heated to 70 degrees C. and then drying it with filter paper.

A nation's character is the sum of its splendid deeds.—Henry Clay.

A Toronto Hotel Flirting With Rural Ontario For Business

Rather a unique way of stating it, but it will attract your attention and that's the first duty of a flirt.

The matter of Hotel Accommodation is a serious problem just now. Since September last, many hotels have found it necessary to close.

The WALKER HOUSE (The House of Plenty) has actually been doing an enormous business since last September. Its wonderful service, and every detail connected therewith have been responsible for its tremendous patronage. The house is more like a home than a hotel, so skilfully and wisely is it managed.

When you come to the city stay at the WALKER HOUSE, where home-like comforts are the dominating characteristics.

Special attention paid to Ladies and Children travelling without escorts, at Toronto's Famous Hotel.

Reasonable Rates **THE WALKER HOUSE** GEO. WRIGHT & CO. Proprietors

MOLYBDENUM.

Rare Mineral Which Toughens Metal in Big Guns.

Few people realize the remarkable characteristics of Molybdenum. It may even be stated with little fear of controdiction, that only a small percentage of the population of this continent know that there is such a thing.

And yet this rare mineral is playing an important part in the affairs of the world just as present, particularly on the other side of the ocean. For molybdenum is what is used to harden the linings of Germany's big guns.

In its natural state it looks like a cross between graphite and bismuth, but its uses are very different.

In a general way molybdenum acts like tungston and vanadium in hardening steel, but is more active. The effective radio of molybdenum to tungsten or vanadium seems to be between 1 to 2 and 1 to 3 respectively.

For imparting to steel great strength and resistance to strain these three metals are indispensable. They each command approximately the same price, namely, $3.50 per pound, but molybdenum has a great advantage over the other two because less than one half as much is needed to produce the same results.

For large guns, rifle barrels, car axles, etc., it is used by all the leading nations of the world to-day, which really did not realize its vast importance until Germany's great guns, containing 3 per cent. to 4 per cent. of molybdenum alloys started to smash all the "impregnable" fortresses of ordinary guns.

Molybdenum is used also in electrical contact making devices, X-ray tubes, voltage rectifiers, electric lamps, dentistry and in innumerable other ways.

The great future of molybdenum is the economy it can command in the use of steel.

Colorado and Arizona produce the bulk of the molybdenum now mined in America, but recently valuable deposits have been found in Canada. The latest field to be uncovered is in Renfrew, Ontario.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

OUR UNEXPLORED LAND.

Fortunes May Await Seekers in the Vast Vacant Stretches.

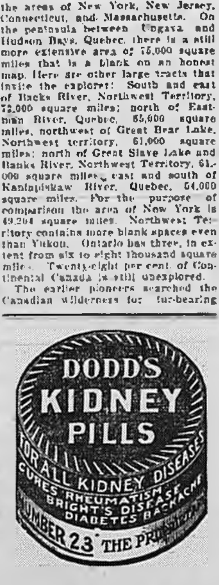
Unexplored Canada is the subject of an article, by Charles Camsell, of the Geological survey, at Ottawa, in "The Geographical Journal." He says:

"I find in Western Canada areas aggregating 642,000 square miles in extent which must still be considered as unexplored, and in Northern Quebec about 259,000 square miles more, making an aggregate of 901,000 square miles. This does not include areas under 4,000 square miles in extent."

East of Reindeer Lake and Kasan River, in Manitoba and Northwest Territory, there are 73,000 square miles of unexplored country, it is estimated. This is larger than Missouri or North Dakota, and larger than the sum of the areas of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Massachusetts. On the peninsula between Ungava and Hudson Bays, Quebec, there is a still more extensive area of 75,000 square miles that is a blank on an honest map. Here are other large tracts that invite the explorer: South and east of Backs River, Northwest Territory, 72,000 square miles; north of Eastman River, Quebec, 65,000 square miles, northwest of Great Bear Lake, Northwest territory, 61,000 square miles; north of Great Slave Lake and Banks River, Northwest Territory, 61,000 square miles, east and south of Kaniapiskaw River, Quebec, 54,000 square miles. For the purpose of comparison the area of New York is 49,204 square miles. Northwest Territory contains more blank spaces even than Yukon. Ontario has three, in extent from six to eight thousand square miles. Twenty-eight per cent. of Continental Canada is still unexplored.

The earlier pioneers searched the Canadian wilderness for fur-bearing animals; today men penetrate it to look for minerals and oil. "If we superpose these unexplored areas on the geological map of Canada," says Mr. Camsell, "we shall find that the greater part of them lie in what is colored as pre-Cambrian, or in geological formations similar to those in which, under certain conditions, the rich deposits of copper, nickel, iron, silver, and gold of Northern Ontario occur." But there must still be productive agricultural land in the Peace River and Athabaska River regions marked as unexplored. In the basin of the Mackenzie River "is believed to be one of the largest areas of possible oil bearing country yet unexplored on the face of the earth." It is to be noted that experts estimate that the oil supply of he United States will be exhausted in thirty years.

Indians have reported lakes in Yukon sixty and seventy miles long that no white man has ever seen; the Mackenzie mountains even the Indian knows nothing about; and it will be many years before the mystery of Northern Canada is lifted for the cartigrapher. Fortunes await the daring prospector; for the hunter there is an abundance of game and fish, and innumerable virgin peaks invite the mountain climber.



Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

THE CLOVE.

Something About a Well-Known Article of Commerce.

The clove has been the text of jokes ever since men hit upon it as a means of disguising, or rather overpowering, the odor of other things which they put in their mouths. The joke is perhaps nearly as old as the clove, and as old as man and his fondness for strong drink.

Notwithstanding that the clove has been so useful as a humorous subject, it is really an important little thing in the commerce of the world, and has been for many centuries. The tree of which it is the bud is indigenous to the Moluccas, often called the Spice Islands, a small group of islands of the Indian archipelago. The treasures of these spice islands were the lure of many of the early navigators of the far eastern seas. It has been written: "Cloves were one of the principal oriental spices that early excited the cupidity of western commercial communities, having been the basis of a rich and lucrative trade from the early part of the Christian era."

After the Cape of Good Hope had been circumnavigated by Vasco de Gama and his hardy adventurers, the Portuguese took possession of the clove trade and held it in their control until the opening years of the 17th century, when the Dutch took forcible possession of the Spice Islands. Not content with the produce of the wild cloco trees, they set out clove plantations in the Molucca Islands, as well as in many of the neighboring islands, and these parts of the world continue to this day to be the chief source of the supply of cloves, though they are now cultivated in a number of other lands, but the cloves of the Indian archipelago remain the standard cloves of commerce.

The clove tree has been introduced into the western world and now is, and for more than a century has been, grown in Brazil, Guiana and the West Indian Islands. Clove trees now grow in groves in the Island of Mauritius, where plantations were set out under the auspices of the French in the 18th century, and in Zanzibar and Pemba. These last-named islands, of the east coast of Africa, have become important producers of cloves. Java and Sumatra, in the east, also make their contribution to the world's supply of cloves.

The word "clove" has come down from the French word "clou," which means a nail, because of the resemblance, partly real and partly fanciful, which the dried clove bears to a nail.

Though the clove had had for centuries and still has an honorable standing in the culinary art as a condiment, it has long held a place in the distillation of liquor and in medicine. Nearly everybody knows something about oil of cloves, and most persons at one time or another have used it as a remedy or palliative for toothache, it being a valuable local anaesthetic which has found use in professional dentistry as a means of lowering the sensitiveness of the dentine of a tooth undergoing repairs.

Oil of cloves is obtained from cloves by distillation, and the principal constituent of this volatile oil is called by chemists eugenol. Another of the main constituents of oil of cloves is hydrocarbon. Most persons by pressing hard upon a clove, or by biting it, have observed that it contains a very pungent volatile oil. In the Pharmacopeia cloves are rated as of value as a tonic and carminative, but their principal employment in pharmacy is in connection with some other remedy.

The clove is the flower bud of a tree called by botanists "Egenia caryophyllata." It is an evergreen and grows from 30 to 40 feet tall. It has crimson flowers that bloom in clusters at the ends of small branches. There are usually from ten to twenty flowers in a cluster. The leaves of the tree are large and oblong. The cloves, which are the undeveloped and unfolded buds, are at first white, then light green and at the time they are mature enough for harvesting are bright red.

In a dried clove one can easily identify the four sepals of the flower, while the ball in the centre of the clove is formed by the four petals, which had not unfolded at the time of gathering the buds. It is said that a clove tree begins to bear when it has reached the age of ten years, and if it remains healthy it will continue to be productive until it has passed the age of three-quarters of a century. The unripe buds are generally beaten from the tree by poles and are caught in sheets spread on the ground. After being gathered they are dried in the sun. Clove planters generally harvest two crops a year from the same tree. The first crop comes into bearing in June and the second crop in December. —Washington Star.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

COWARDS IN DAYLIGHT.

But the Great Eagle Owls Are Fierce Fighters by Night.

There are about 200 kinds of owls. Some are tiny owls, some are big eagle owls, twenty-eight inches in length, very fierce and strong, ready to attack a man who goes near, able to kill fawns and large game birds and to do battle with the golden eagle. The courage of one of these golden owls deserts it in the daytime, and then little birds, led by a crow, may find it and drive it into the open and tease and worry it without danger to themselves. But, when night comes and the bird can see, only a mighty eagle dare do battle with it.

The hawk owl is one of the owls which work by day. It is big and strong and savage. There are owls with great ear tufts of feathers and owls with none at all. Some are snowy white; others are mottled. Some live in holes in the ground with prairie hogs and such animals; some make burrows for themselves. But most owls live in hollow trees or in church belfries or other high towers. Among so many kinds of owls there are some, of course, that do harm, but most of them do more good for men than evil.—Exchange.

What to Do for Fainting.

This condition may be caused by many things. Anything which disturbs the circulation of blood in the brain will produce a feeling of faintness and unconsciousness. The heat in a crowded car or room will cause fainting.

Persons faint when exhausted, when suffering from indigestion, from the sight of blood (oftentimes), from loss of blood. Sudden tidings of an illness or death may shock one so as to cause loss of consciousness.

Whatever may be the cause of fainting, always place the person in a recumbent position—on the bed, sofa or floor. See that the head is lower than the feet. It is better to lift up the feet and legs so as to facilitate the flow of blood to the brain. Unfasten the shoes, wristbands, belt, collar — nothing must be allowed to bind the person, as this delays the return of blood to the brain.

Bathe the face with cold water, give plenty of fresh air to breathe and water to drink if the patient is conscious. Send for a physician if a person in a faint does not respond quickly to the fresh air and cold water treatment.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited:

Dear Sirs,—I had a bleeding Tumor on my face for a long time and tried a number of remedies, without any good results. I was advised to try MINARD'S LINIMENT, and after using several bottles it made a complete cure, and it healed all up and disappeared altogether.

DAVID HENDERSON.

Bellisle Station, Kings Co., N. B.,
Sept. 17, 1904.

WAY OF THE INCAS.

More Light On Building of Wonderful City of Machu Picchu.

Interesting facts concerning the builders of the wonderful city of Machu Picchu, the ancient Incas, are given in a communication to the U. S. National Geographic society by Professor Hiram Bingham, director of the Peruvian expedition of 1915, sent out by the society and Yale University. The ruins of this great centre of a vanished civilization were discovered by Professor Bingham and his party after they had been lost for generations. Some of the results of the expedition contained in the director's report to the National Geographic Society are given in a bulletin from the society's headquarters in Washington.

The buildings of Machu Picchu, writes Professor Bingham, had an elaborate system of highways throughout this little known and almost unexplored country which lies between the Urubamba valley and the Apurimac. The region was densely populated, and Machu Picchu was its capital.

Lack of timber, the prevalence of heavy rains during part of the year, and the ease with which stone might be procured early led to the development of stone as a building material. Strength and permanence were secured through the keying together of irregular blocks. The upper and lower surfaces of these stones were frequently convexed or concaved, the convexity of one stone approximating the concavity of the adjoining stone. In constructing these walls the pure arch was not evolved.

Their pottery is marked by simple and graceful lines, bearing a striking resemblance to that of ancient Greece and resembling in its simplicity and utility some of the modern vessels at present in use in French kitchens. Owing to the extreme moisture of the climate, the remains of cloth are very few; but we know that the Inca peoples actually did arrive at a high degree of skill in the manufacture of textiles through their ability to procure the wool of the alpaca. By the use of hand looms artistic and intricate patterns were produced, and cloth of the most delicate textures was not uncommon. Their metal articles were easily preserved and so we have been able to learn that the people of Machu Picchu were extremely skillful makers of bronze.

Their surgical tools were probably of bronze or obsidian. Surgery appears to have been practiced to a considerable degree, if one may judge by the large number of trepanned skulls that we have found in caves within a radius of twenty-five miles of Machu Picchu. In some cases the cause of the operation appears to have been disease; in others evidence leads us to the conclusion that the operation was intended to relieve pain caused by wounds received in battle. Since the favorite weapon of the Inca peoples was the sling, and clubs were common, it is not surprising that the skulls of many soldiers should have needed the relief that came from skillful trepanning. In the art of war they exhibit skill in defense rather than offense. Fortifications constructed with salients and re-entrant angles so as to admit of lateral fire were not uncommon.

They had no machinery and did not use iron or steel. They used levers and inclined planes. They also made huge fibre ropes, out of which they constructed long suspension bridges. They thought nothing of handling blocks of stone weighing five tons and upward. Indeed there are numerous stones that weigh over 15 tons which were fitted together with a skill that has amazed all beholders.

It appears that the Incas and their influence throughout the Andes extended no farther north than the known limits of the llamas and the alpacas; in fact, the development of their culture may be said to have depended in large measure on their success in domesticating these varieties of the South American camel so long ago that no wild members of either species remain. Their ability to raise and train hundreds of thousands of llamas which could carry from 60 to 100 pounds apiece enabled the Inca peoples to carry out engineering and agricultural works far more difficult than they could have accomplished had they been obliged to depend on human burden-bearers.

Most unfortunate was the failure of the Incas to develop an alphabet, or even some form of hieroglyphic similar to that which existed in Southern Mexico and Central America. It is remarkable indeed that a people who succeeded in equalling the ancient Egyptians in architecture, engineering, pottery and textiles should have fallen so far behind in the development of a written language. This is the most serious obstacle that stands in the way of our learning more of that enterprising race.

ISSUE NO. 27, 1917

HELP WANTED.

WANTED — PROBATIONERS TO train for nurses. Apply, Wellandra Hospital, St. Catharines, Ont.

MONEY ORDERS.

SEND A DOMINION EXPRESS Money Order. Five dollars costs three cents.

How to Be Happy Though Married

Domestic happiness does not come as a matter of course, but, like everything else worth having, must be worked for.

Don't imagine that because you have won each other you need no longer be affectionate.

Carry over into the wedded life the refinement of manner that characterized your wooing days.

Once in awhile let your husband have the last word. It will please him and be no loss to you.

Husband and wife are one, but it is a parody on unity if each wants to be that one.

A rose strewn on life's path while weary feet are painfully walking over it is more than wreaths for the dead.

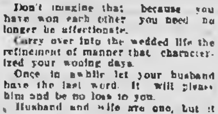
Make your home a cabinet room where all the affairs of the household and sometimes of business come under comparison and advisal.

Many a failure would have been avoided if men had consulted with their wives.—Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters.

Maine's Knights.

Maine is the only state in the Union which can boast of having three native born sons knighted by English kings. They are Sir William Phipps of Woolwich, once royal governor of Massachusetts, who was knighted in 1694; Sir William Pepperell of Kittery, who captured Louisburg for the British, and Sir Hiram Maxim.—Exchange.

DRS. SOPER & WHITE



SPECIALISTS

Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin, Kidney, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases.

Call or send history for free advice. Medicine furnished in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Consultation Free

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

25 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

Please Mention This Paper.

MUST SUPPORT RUSS ARMIES IN OFFENSIVE

All Russia Congress of Workers' and Soldiers' Delegates Decides.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

Bill Submitted to Provisional Government for Big Reform.

Petrograd Cable—Resolutions deprecating the attempted demonstrations of Friday and Saturday in Petrograd on the part of the Maximalists have been adopted by the All Russia Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' delegates. The resolutions declare that such demonstrations are fatal to the objects of the revolution, and that no such manifestations should be undertaken without the sanction of the Workmen's and Soldiers' delegates.

The resolutions reiterate the urgency of an appeal to the democracies of all nations to influence their Governments to adopt peace formulas, based on no annexations or indemnities, and to contribute in every way possible to the convocation of an international congress of Socialists, with a view to the restoration of an international solidity of workers and the elaboration of definite conditions of peace and of measures to permit of them being put into practice.

The attention of the democracies of all the belligerent powers is drawn by the resolution to the lack of energy shown in their protests against recent statements of their governments regarding their usurpatory war aims, which, it is asserted, place the Russian revolution in an extremely difficult position, and hampers an international union of workers.

With a view to the solution of the problems, the congress urges the necessity of sending immediately deputations to Allied countries and neutral countries and inviting to Russia from those countries delegates. The congress protests against the difficulties which imperialist governments have placed in the way of sending such delegates.

The resolution says that the congress considers it indispensable that the provisional Government forthwith take every measure to accelerate the revision of treaties with Allied Governments, with a view to categorical denunciation of any usurpation policy, and putting into practice the foreign policy outlined by the democracy. They call for the speedy overhauling and democratization of the personnel of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the diplomatic body.

Finally, the congress in the resolutions declares that the war will not be ended by the efforts of international democracy alone. It says the Russian revolutionary democracy must in every way contribute to the reinforcement of the fighting strength of the army, which must be both offensive and defensive, because the breaking of the Russian front would mean the defeat of the revolution, and prove a fatal blow to the entire cause of international democracy. The congress specially considers that the question of an offensive should be settled exclusively from the viewpoint of purely military and strategic considerations.

LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE.

Petrograd Cable.—The Ministry of the Interior has submitted to the provisional Government a bill establishing freedom of conscience, in which it is proclaimed that possession of civil and political rights no longer depends on religion. For a change of religion official permission will not be needed.

Up to nine years of age a child's religion is determined by its parents; if there is disagreement, the child takes the mother's religion. Over nine years of age the religion cannot be changed without the consent of the child itself. Over seventeen years, religion cannot be changed without the parents' or guardians' consent.

Another important reform provides for courts of administration for the protection of a citizen against illegalities of officials of the central government, or of local self-governing bodies. Every commune will have at least one court of administration, in which the central government can appeal against illegal actions of self-governing bodies, self-governing bodies can appeal from illegalities of the central government, and private citizens can appeal against either.

The Minister of Public Instruction has submitted a bill proclaiming complete freedom of teaching. Heretofore, the Ministry determined who could and who could not teach in private families. Henceforth families may choose their own teachers. In view of the lack of teachers and professors, the Minister of War has agreed not to call to the colors any more teachers who are now in the schools and universities, and to discharge teachers now at the front who are not in the fighting units.

The provisional Government has issued a decree giving the right to advocates and attorneys to practice their professions.

UKRAINIAN AUTONOMY.

Petrograd Cable.—The declaration of the Ukraine National Assembly claiming autonomy for Ukraine without separation from the rest of Russia has been communicated to the Ukraine military congress.

The Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies will send a delegation to Sweden, France and England to prepare for the convocation of an international conference on the basis of the programme adopted by the executive.

DANGERS AFTER WAR.

Japanese Minister Foresees Need of Great Care.

Tokio, Cable.—Viscount Ichiro Motono, Foreign Minister, in an address to the Diet yesterday expressed the conviction that the entrance of the United States in the war, with unshakeable determination to defeat Germany by employing all her force, would greatly contribute to the realization of the goal sought by all Entente Allies. He rejoiced that Japan and the United States are now closely collaborating against common enemies. Their cordial relations have an increasing tendency further to become cemented in mutually and sincerely uniting all efforts.

"We cannot foresee," said Viscount Motono, "when the end of the struggle which has ravaged the world for three years will come, and I do not believe all difficulties will be finished with this war. I can even affirm that the greatest difficulties will begin with the end of the war. Then we will need all our force and all our energy to establish a durable peace in the world, and defend our rights and interests."

WAR'S COST TO BRITAIN HUGE

For Last Few Weeks Was $37,000,000 Daily.

Advantage of U. S. Entry Being Felt.

London Cable.—The total national expenditure for the nine weeks from October 8 to December 8 last was on a daily average of £6,615,000, says a statement in detail, prepared by Andrew Bonar Law, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for the House of Commons.

For the five weeks from April 1 to May 5, 1917, the statement shows the daily average of expenditure was £7,571,000, while for the five weeks from May 6 to June 9 it was £7,882,000.

For the ten weeks from April 1 to June 9, the expenditure is shown to have averaged £7,702,000.

For the respective periods set forth the actual war expenditure, daily, the Chancellor states, was £5,714,000, £7,157,000, £5,980,000 and £6,722,000.

The increase in expenditure for army service, says the statement is in part attributable to payments and advances which are ultimately recoverable. The expenditure for munitions was affected by temporary causes, such as more rapid delivery made on the termination of certain orders, but there will be some excess under the heads of munitions over the budget estimate.

Regarding loans to the allies, continues the statement, the Government was still liable during the opening weeks of the current year, to fulfill commitments undertaken before the entry of America into the war. The advantage of America's entrance, he explained, was now being felt.

ALLIES SPEED UP AIR PLANS

Machines to Blind the Enemy During War.

Then for Use in Peace—U. S. to Aid Russia.

London Cable says—Indications of the allied plan for a continuation of their air supremacy over the Germans are seen in Russia's efforts to reorganize her aerial forces and also in numerous reports of America's activity in planning to build aeroplanes.

It is evident that the next few months will see all the allied nations constructing air machines of all types on an unprecedented scale, looking not only to continuing their work in the air during the war, but with thought for the future, when aeroplanes undoubtedly will have great importance in commercial and Governmental transportation.

There is a general feeling that America's [illegible] and [illegible] are behind Russia's move in this direction. The Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates has called to conference all the aviators and aeroplane manufacturers in Petrograd. The object of the assemblage, as officially stated, will be to consider methods of improving the fighting capacity of the Russian aviators, reorganize the whole service on new principles and coordinate the development of the aerial fleet in view of the country's requirements after the war. The notice indicates the desire that all interests concerned be properly represented, including wireless operators, photographers and medical men interested in aviation.

This is just one small move in the general plan for the utilization of machines and trained men for work after the war. Every nation now realizes that a vast development of the industry is coming. Both England and France have appointed committees which are now actively engaged in working out plans for the utilization of the knowledge of aircraft gained in the war for commercial purposes when peace leaves them with thousands of machines and trained aviators.

Even the second baseman may be first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen.

RUSS TO FIGHT TILL WORLD SAFE

Ambassador at Washington Assures the Senate.

Against Any Separate Peace Being Made.

Washington Report.—In another stirring address to-day at the capital, Ambassador Bakhmetieff, of Russia's diplomatic mission, gave a solemn pledge that the Russian people and army, "convinced that a separate peace would mean the triumph of German autocracy," are prepared to fight on beside America until the world has been made safe for democracy.

The Ambassador spoke before the Senate and was given a reception almost as enthusiastic as that accorded him Saturday in the House. On no previous occasion since the war began has Senatorial reserve been cast so completely aside. At the conclusion of the address a resolution was adopted by an unanimous consent expressing the Senate's gratification over Russia's spirit.

"Russia rejects with indignation any idea of separate peace," said the envoy. "Striving for a lasting peace based on democratic principles, established by Democratic will, the Russian people and army are rallying their forces around the banners of freedom. Russia wants the world to be safe for democracy. To make it safe means to have democracy rule the world."

Many of the rumors of internal dissension in Russia, M. Bakhmetieff said, grew out of mistaking the great changes taking place in the whole fabric of the Government to transform it to democratic standards. He pleaded for patience and confidence that these changes, although they might take time, would be worked out successfully in the end.

To-night the Ambassador and other members of the Russian mission were given a reception by Secretary Lansing, with President Wilson among the guests.

NO REPRISALS FROM BRITAIN

For Brutal Air Raids by the Germans.

Will Not Descend to Level of Huns.

London Cable.—No intention of yielding to the widespread demands for reprisals on German towns for the German air raids on England was shown in a debate on the subject to-day in the House of Lords. The question having been raised by Lord Strachie, Baron Sydenham, former chairman of the Air Board, deprecated the policy of reprisals. He said he felt sure that in future years the British would be thankful they had not lowered themselves to the level of the Germans. Furthermore, it was not generally realized that bombing reprisals of a military nature were a systematic and daily occurrence behind the German lines. He invited the Government to tell the country something about these operations.

In behalf of the Government, the Earl of Derby, Minister of War, expressed belief that the whole country would associate itself with the suggestion that England should not try to imitate German brutality. He added, on the authority of the head of the aircraft service in France, that for every bomb the Germans dropped behind the British lines, the British dropped a hundred behind the German lines. This bombing, he said, had a solely military object, and the Government considered that nothing should be done to tie the hands of the military authorities in the employment of the aircraft at their disposal in the best way to bring the war to a successful conclusion.

U. S. RED CROSS OVER-SUBSCRIBED

Washington Report says—Oversubscription of the Red Cross One Hundred Million Dollar Mercy Fund seemed assured to-night when the eight-day nation-wide campaign concluded with final rallies in hundreds of cities.

The country's total outside New York City late to-night was $[illegible], and pledges still were pouring in at the rate of about a million an hour. New York City's total, although not announced, was believed to be near $[illegible]. Definite figures will not be available until to-morrow, when cities report the result of their last-minute efforts, but Red Cross officials to-night said they have no doubt that the totals will show that American generosity has responded in the same spirit as for the Liberty Loan, with millions more than asked.

FIGHTING ALONG RUSSIAN FRONTS

London Cable.—The fighting activity along the Russian front has again extended into the Carpathians around Kirlibaba, on the Bukowina frontier. In Galicia, between the Zlota Lipa and Narayuvka Rivers and along the upper Stripa, the fighting between the Austro-Germans and Russians is described by Berlin as "lively."

MAKING GOOD HUN RAVAGES

Allies' Great Work Where Foe Wasted France.

Starving Fed and Housed and Land Planted.

French Front, Cable.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press).—British, French and American civilians are working in closest co-operation with the French military and civil authorities in restoring the lands devasted by the Germans when they hurriedly quit the lines they had held for two years from Noyon to the Somme. The Associated Press correspondent, after visiting Noyon, went through the entire district, and observed what was being done.

Others have followed the example of the Federal capital, and have devoted their energies to the succor of particular localities.

There are 243 villages and hamlets spread over the French zone alone of the country which the Germans before their retreat tried to make into a desert. One hundred of these small communities are now just heaps of stones and bricks, without one habitable room or cellar among them while of the remainder one-third were partly demolished, and the rest only lightly.

In this region, 25,000 old men and women and young children under fifteen years were left without shelter or food by the Germans. Some 12,000 of these were evacuated immediately to the interior of France, where a proportion of them joined their relatives.

The military authorities have grappled in a masterly way with the vast problem which confronts them of providing for a large destitute community immediately behind the lines, where a shield of French flesh and steel was holding back the Germans from a possible return. They set to work to organize the country and its people. The first step was to provide food, and this was done through the military commissariat, as there was no means of civilian transport of supplies from other parts of France.

Then came the question of putting in cultivation again the 250,000 acres of agricultural land comprised in the French zone. It was late in the season, but a practical scheme was at once formulated and put into effect. Officers of high rank were placed in charge. The devastated country was divided into seven sections, and composed of twenty-five communes, and each in charge of an officer with skilled aides. Horses were lent by the army, broken plows and harrows were repaired by motor mechanics of the army, seeds of all kinds were procured and work on the land was begun. For this manual labor was necessary, and this was found among the many peasants and small farmers in the ranks.

Thirty American tractors were found lying idle in a depot not far from the stricken district, and these were transported to the places where they could be most useful and put to work. The labor was dangerous, owing to the presence of unexploded shells under the surface of fields, but only one incident has occurred from this cause.

In this way about 4,000 acres have been plowed and sown with grain and grass, and another 2,500 acres plowed and cleared of weeds, while with the help of British, American and French donors every family has been provided seeds to form a truck garden, with the result that sufficient produce is expected to make the community self supporting.

The Germans had also cultivated a considerable tract of land, and had sown it with rye, which they had tried to destroy before their hurried departure, but with only partial success, for at least 2,500 acres will produce crop this season.

In the meantime houses are being repaired where possible, and temporary shacks erected where no habitation exists. Schools have been opened, military doctors attend the sick, a postal service has begun, and so far as possible life is being made endurable for the thousands who suffered so much during the German occupation and virtually lost everything they possessed when the invaders departed.

RHEIMS STILL BEING SHELLED

Paris Cable.—The infantry activity in the region between Soissons and Rheims has given way entirely to artillery duels in the sector of Moulin de Laffaux, and a continuance by the Germans of the slow demolition of Rheims with gunfire.

"The day was calm, save in the region of Moulin de Laffaux, where the artillery fighting was quite active, and in the region of Rheims, which was violently bombarded," says the War Office to-night.

MACHINIST KILLED

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.—[illegible] Lamarre, aged thirty-five, who resided at [illegible] street, this city, was [illegible] killed at 10.30 this morning [illegible] machine shop in the Algoma Central Railway's roundhouse. He was testing an empty gasoline tank to see if it was air tight, by filling it with air from an air pump, and apparently put too great a pressure on. The tank exploded, hitting him under the chin and tossing him in the air. Dr. McLurg was summoned and stated that death had been instantaneous. He leaves a wife and two children.

Classy Fabrics.

Foulard.
Silk muslin.
Patterned chiffon.
Organdie over satin.
Organdie and pongee combined.
Silk jersey and taffeta in one suit.
Beige and black at one and the same time.

ITALIAN FRONT.

Austrians Try Desperately to Recover Ground.

Rome Report.—Tuesday's War Office statement said:

"On the Asiago Plateau fighting was resumed yesterday. Since last night our troops have opposed the desperate efforts of the enemy, who, notwithstanding his heavy losses, is attempting to retake the positions recently lost in the Monte Ortigara sector. Attacks and counter-attacks positions. Divisions at the same time by the enemy on other portions of the front have been completely stopped.

"On the Carso last night our troops rectified somewhat the advance of our front line south of Versic.

"The aircraft were very active yesterday. One enemy machine was brought down by battery fire and fell within its own lines north of Asiago. During the night our aircraft bombed military works at Nabresina and Prosecco. All returned safely."

U. S. FARMER MAY DECIDE WORLD FIGHT

British Minister of Agriculture Says Food Question May Settle War.

THE OUTLOOK

Shortage May Come to Britain, but No Danger of Famine.

London, June 26.—"Discontent of the stomach is more to be feared than discontent of the brain—that is why we value the co-operation of American farmers." This statement was made by R. E. Prothero, Minister of Agriculture, to the Associated Press to-day. "The outcome of the war," said Mr. Prothero, "may ultimately hang on the question of food supplies, and the American farmer is allotted the essential part to play in the great struggle for freedom."

Discussing the moral and material affect on agriculture by the entrance of the United States into the war, Mr. Prothero continued:

"To vindicate the cause of humanity and national liberty, the great democracy of the western world, true to its traditions, has taken its stand on the side of the Allied peoples. In clearcut, memorable phrases, President Wilson stated the high ideals animating the United States in joining the Allied cause. In his address April 15, he puts to the forefront an appeal to the farmers. He bids them to carry on in their plowlands the same spirit that animates their brother Allies in trenches, on sea and in munition factories. From the grim spectacle of human carnage, and from the feverish race of piling up munitions, the farmer stands aloof. His task is to make hills, plains and valleys stand so thick with corn that they shall sing. Yet the man who drives a plow is helping, as is the man who shoulders a rifle.

"The need of food for man and beast is great, whether peace is won or war prolonged."

Replying to a question as to what the United Kingdom is doing in the way of food production, Mr. Prothero said that fully one-third of labor usually employed on land has been taken for war work. "Short-handed, harassed by a hundred new difficulties, the farmers are doggedly struggling to increase grain production by half," continued the Minister. "Upwards of 120,000 women in England and Wales, old and young, drawn from every section of the country, are toiling on land, toiling hard and continuously. We have quadrupled our garden [illegible]. After a hard day's work, men return to their homes to labor with their wives.

"There has been no complaint concerning [illegible] substituted for the wheaten loaf. The situation has been accepted, and everywhere there is determination to eat [illegible] bread, however [illegible] it may be. Brewing has been reduced to a minimum. This is a serious deprivation to men working at furnaces, in foundries and harvest fields, who for generations they have been accustomed to the use of beer, and believe in the aid it gives them. It comes to be a part of their daily diet, and they know of no other substitute to replace it.

"We are further contemplating a drastic reduction of our live stock, so more grain may be available for human food. These privations will have to be endured, but we do not fear such a shortage as would mean starvation."

Mr. Prothero then discussed the value of co-operation of the American farmers, and continued:

"There is risk that the shortage of food may strain endurance to the breaking point. There is as yet no indication that we even have distantly approached that point, but endurance might snap if, for instance, the milk supply failed through inability to feed the dairy herd, because then lives of little children would be threatened. Thus, there is no greater question [illegible] solved in food supply than the loss of ordinary comforts of life, or even reduction in the accustomed necessities. For this reason it is a welcome relief to us to know that the farmers of the United States are cooperating with the Allies, that they fully realize the essential part they play in the struggle for freedom, that they are bringing into their work the spirit of self-sacrifice and endurance, and that they are determined to put out the last ounce of their strength to support the war on the plowlands of the United States. Here and there God speed the plow."

It's hard to size people up. The greatest follies are sometimes committed by the smallest fools.

ALLIED SHIPS FOUGHT SUB'S.; ONE WAS SUNK

Further Details of British Steamer's Victory Off Ireland.

CHASED SUB. OFF

American Gunners Forced Pirate to Flee in Same Zone

An Atlantic Port Cable.—Members of the crew of a British steamer which arrived here to-day reported having sunk an attacking German submarine. The British vessel sent a shell into the U-boat's magazine, causing an explosion, which parted the undersea boat about amidships. Each end sank separately. The British steamer was uninjured.

The submarine was five miles distant and running away after having attacked the steamer nearly 400 miles off the coast of Ireland.

According to the story told by the gunner of the British steamer, the submarine was first seen when she sent a shell at the steamer from a distance of about 3,000 yards. It fell short, and the steamer immediately swung around so that her stern was toward the U-boat, getting the naval gun at work. Eleven shots were fired in rapid succession, and each struck very close to the German.

"I knew I had the range after the second shot, and so did the German," said the British gunner.

"The Germans were using their two guns fore and aft, while we had only one, but the shells were falling short and he started to run. I followed him with shell, and the twelfth, the one that sent him down, struck just abaft the periscope. He was then more than 9,000 yards away.

"We could all see the boat break in two and go down, disappearing within a few minutes. I sent four more shots into the water at the spot where she disappeared to let any of the Bosches, who might have escaped, know that we were still around and would take care of them if they appeared.

"At the same time our battle was going on, the wireless operator picked up the call of an American vessel that arrived at an Atlantic port last Friday and also caught a message that another American ship had been torpedoed and was sinking. The message said that the German was firing on the lifeboats. That vessel was about 30 miles to the south of us, and I do not know how they made out."

FIGHT PLUNGER OFF.

An English Port, Cable.—American naval gunners successfully fought off a big German submarine which attacked an American passenger liner off the coast of Ireland last night. A torpedo fired by the submarine missed its target by less than twenty feet.

The encounter occurred at midnight after the liner had been in the submarine zone many hours. A large number of passengers on board were reading in the cabins or lying in chairs on the deck ready for an emergency.

A staff correspondent of the Associated Press was talking with the lieutenant in charge of the guns' crews when the gunners crowded about the forward guns, and also the ship's officers on the bridge, sighted the wake of a torpedo as it went spinning toward the bow. The lieutenant jumped to his station as the lookout cried: "Torpedo and submarine off starboard bow."

The ship swung around so sharply that the decks were tilted to an angle of twenty degrees. Immediately there came the bark and flash of a gun.

Passengers binding life-belts about themselves, swarmed to the decks. The ship's officers hurried among them counselling calmness. Another gun, this time pointed farther astern, was fired, and the projectile in its flight struck a long boom swung over the side, to which a log-line was attached.

The liner at that moment was wallowing between two great waves. The conning tower of the submarine, outlined for a moment against the sky, was all that was visible to the gunners in the darkness.

They soon lost sight of the raider in the darkness, however, and were unable to tell whether any of the shots fired hit the mark.

Two minutes later gunners at the stern of the ship saw a conning tower above the surface of the water in the wake of the steamer. The vessel was rolling heavily and the gunners were unable to get their gun pointed before the submarine again disappeared beneath the surface.

BRITISH MINERALS.

Resources to Be Developed by the Government.

London Cable.—It is officially stated that the development of the mineral resources of the United Kingdom, which the Department of the Ministry of Munitions is undertaking under Sir Lionel Phillips, is likely to lead to far-reaching results.

Sir Lionel is bringing to his new work the knowledge and experience gained by life's work in developing the mineral resources of South Africa.

A number of engineers of outstanding ability and position are now assisting the efforts of the department. Already considerable work has been done in furthering the purposes of the war. Steps are being taken to control and expand the Wolfram mines, from which it is hoped to get a supply of tungsten powder, an essential ingredient in the manufacture of high-speed steel. The lead resources are also being completely surveyed, new sources of supply are being investigated, and old workings are being reopened. Action is also being taken in regard to the production of zinc.

Grocery . . Department

WE seldom speak of our grocery Department, simply because this department is always so much alive we forget to advertise it. However we would impress these facts on you when buying your Groceries.

We are large buyers, therefore our price is always right.

We have an immense turnover, therefore our stock is always fresh.

We quote special prices in quantity. Consult us and live cheaper.

Two Specials
Good Butter and Fresh Eggs

We pay cash for eggs

N. McGillivray
North End Store

BANK OF HAMILTON

Established 1872.
Capital Authorized, $5,000,000
Capital Paid-up, - $3,000,000
Surplus, - - - - - $3,500,000

Thrift

TO earn a little and to spend a little less was the advice of Robert Louise Stevenson. Thrift is a virture that is easily acquired and decidedly profitable. You will be astonished to find how quickly your savings will accumulate with the interest added.

One dollar will start a savings account fo you at the Bank of Hamilton.

R. J. RANNEY, MANAGER
PORT ELGIN BRANCH
40-C

Can you afford to be without The Times?

Children's
Ready-to-Wear
Garments

In prints, galateas, and other cotton materials, at the cost of materials only, much below to-day's values.

Children's aprons at 15c	Rompers and play suits from 40 to 75c
Childrens dresses, good styles, 4c to 50c	Womens' overal aprons and house dresses 50c to $1.25
Middies at 50 cents	

We pay Cash for Eggs.
Produce wanted.

See our big display in our north window

South End Store
N. McGillivray & Co.

The Port Elgin Times
MEMBER OF THE CANADIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION (INC.)

E. Roy Sayles, Editor and Proprietor

ADVERTISING RATES

Farms or Real Estate for Sale 50c each insertion; Miscellaneous articles, To Rent, Wanted, Lost, Found, etc., each insertion 25c. Local Readers, Notices, etc., 10c per line per insertion, 5c each subsequent insertion. Cards of thanks 50c. Legal advertising 10 and 5c a line. Black-faced type, count 2 lines for 1. Display rates, yearly contracts, 12c per inch, 6 mos. 15c per inch. In memoriam poetry 5c per line. Professional cards $6 per year in advance.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Wiarton is doing well. It has the Liberal nominee for the north riding in the Dominion House, and the Conservative nominee against Billy McDonald. The men from the north sent full delegations to the conventions, and they saw to it they were unanimous in their choice.

* * *

The committee on Sabbath observance at the Toronto Methodist conference complained that there was too much Sabbath breaking, and that motor riding on Sunday has increased to an alarming extent. It is true the auto is providing an easy means for transporting people, and some are missing church services on Sundays. But on the other hand, the auto is also the means whereby church attendance can be increased. Force will not help church attendance. Church officials must enlist the people to put their church first, and to do this there must be services of deep interest, and more devoutness on the part of professing christians.

* * *

The Hon. W. J. Hanna is Canada's food controller. He is credited with great organizing ability, and he will need it. Food and fuel should be, and he declares, will be, his first consideration. All speculation in foodstuffs must go. Mr. Hanna also declares he will reduce the number of middlemen to the lowest possible limit. The farmer will be glad to hear this, but he will await the results rather doubtfully. The producer-farmer has been kept digging hard because of the profits reaped by middlemen, and if the food controller can get the producer and consumer closer together he will be doing a service of national benefit.

* * *

After the recent raid of German aeroplanes on London, England, in which many women and children were killed, many people pledged themselves to revenge. One prominent American after witnessing the removal of the wounded and dead girls from a business house swore "even after the war is over I'll never speak to a German, eat in a restaurant where Germans are, buy German goods, or sail in a German ship. If ever again I take a German by the hand, God strike me dead." The world is generally credited with a short memory, but it will take some time for Germany to live down the terrible acts of frightfulness which she has perpetrated during this war. The Germans are wrong when they think they can frighten the English people.

Good Roads for Bruce

In another column will be found the report of the session of the Bruce county council. The notable feature of the session was the adoption of the good roads by a unanimous vote. We are proud of the part taken by our local representatives in favor of this scheme. Bruce county has everything to gain. This county is among the few counties that have pretty fair roads, and our cost of construction and maintenance will no' be great.

Warden Izzard can point with pardonable pride that in 1917, the year of his presidency, the great movement for better roads was adopted by his council.

The county good roads scheme provides for the cost of the roads being apportioned 60 per cent being paid by the County and 40 per cent by the Province, the latter bearing 20 per cent of the cost of maintainance. It is estimated that the construction of county good roads would cost less than $5.00 for each hundred acres in the province. In Dufferin the cost will be $4.11 for each hundred acres.

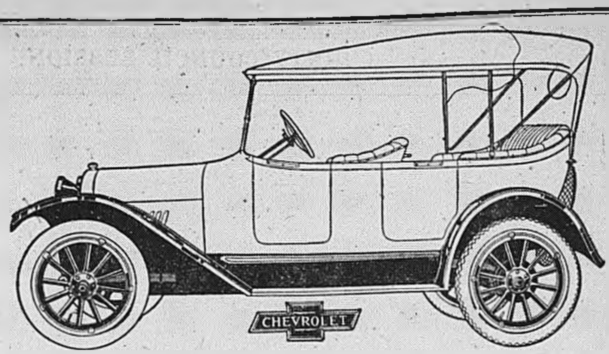
Bee-Keepers Organize

At a bee demonstration held in Mr. Geo. Neil's apeary at Tara, on the 19th June, the local bee keepers organized a branch of the Ontario Bee keepers' society, in the County of Bruce.

The officers of the local branch are: President, J. W. Reany, Port Elgin; Vice President, Peter Alpaugh, Dobbington; 2nd Vice President, John S. Schrank, Port Elgin; Sec. Treas, Geo. Neil, Tara; Directors, J. C. Duff, Tara; H. H. Bell, Wiarton; Alf. Jones, Paisley; John Robinson, Chesley.

The object of the society is to promote the bee business, improve the strain of bees, by introducing Italian Queens, and secure a class of bees that can be handled without so much danger of being stung.

The Hon. A. G. MacKay defeated his opponent in an election contest in Alberta last week and the latter is likely to lose his deposit.



1918 model Chevrolet shown by POWER & COULTER, Port Elgin

Bruce League Meeting

At the first annual meeting of the Bruce Preparedness League held in Chesley on Tuesday afternoon, a resolution favoring selective conscription was passed. A motion to urge the County Council to get a steam tractor to aid in the plowing operations in Bruce was lost by one vote. Several representative farmers from the different townships addressed the meeting with a view to working out a scheme of co-operation between the town and country for greater production. Although nothing definite was decided upon, the views expressed will probably be of assistance to those concerned in working out this problem. The election of officers resulted as follows: Hon. President, Judge Klein; President, W. D. Cargill, M. P. P.; Secretary, A. E. McNab; Treasurer, E. Roy Sayles; Executive Committee, C. M. Bowman, M. P. P., Sheriff Jermyn, ex-Wardens Brill and McCannell and Reeve Wm. Hunter of Kincardine.

Even the gypsies travel by automobile. Wednesday noon a bunch of Roumanian gypsies invaded the town, raiding the stores and begging. In Owen Sound one of the gang was arrested for stealing $41. The Sun says: "the gypsies arrived in town in five autos and proceeded to make a canvass of the stores and dwellings and their insistence in selling and in their requests to be permitted to tell fortunes, made them a general nuisance.

Burgoyne Patriotic Society Have Fine Garden Party

Rain held off on Thursday night in order to allow the Burgoyne Patriotic Society to have a big crowd and a very enjoyable party. It was held in the grounds of Mr. James Ferguson, and it proved a fine place. The ladies excelled past records in providing many goods things to eat, and at the rate things are going these days, everybody got a quarter's worth and more. Pie was an especially good part of the menu, and the measure of certain Arran young men is unlimited, when it comes to consuming pie.

The party also proved a very pleasant place to meet friends, old and young. It was especially nice to see so many of the older ones in attendance, and they enjoyed the event as much as the younger ones. After the meal, and a time for a visit with each other, ex-Warden McCannel presided over the program, those taking part being Revs. Mann and Soules, the church choir, Southampton quartet, songs by Mr. McArthur, recitation Miss Reany, and speeches by Messrs. C. M. Bowman, M. P., John McCauley, of Wiarton, Warden Izzard, Reeve Christie, and E. R. Sayles.

The party was also a success financially, nearly $100 being taken in at the gate and booth, all of which will be used by the ladies in their patriotic work. The women deserve large attendances. It entails a lot of hard labor to prepare these events to get the money, and then a lot more real work to make the things for the soldier boys.

Times' Subscription Rates

One year	$1.50
Eight months	$1.00
Six months	75
Four months	50
Three months	40

To United States $2.00 per year strictly in advance.

DENTAL

W. P. POWER, D. D. S., Dentist, office over South End Store. Hours 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Alarm Clocks

Why do most people go to Busby's for alarm clocks? Because we have the best stock, also when repairs are necessary you know our reputation.

We have in stock.

Big Ben	Vigilant
Cyclone	Turnout
Vantite	Icallu
Giant Spasmodic	
Luminous Sunrise	

J. J. BUSBY,
The Quick Repair House

GLAMMIS

(Intended for last week)

Miss Kate McLean, of Toronto, is spending her holidays at her home.

Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Harrison, of Calgary Alberta, have returned home.

Miss Margaret McLennan of Grace Hospital, Detroit, spent a couple of weeks' holiday with her parents Mr and Mrs. James McLennan.

Those who wrote on the entrance examinations in Paisley from the village were Misses Pearl Kirstown, Mary Deckan, and Master Clarence McLennan.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McIntosh, Jr., have returned to their home at Stratford after attending their father's funeral.

The Red Cross tea given by Mrs J. D. Robertson realized the sum of $13 60

Miss Jean McDermid, of London, spent a week's vacation with her mother.

The Baptist church here will hold their Anniversary services on Sunday July 8th.

Mrs W. J. McKeeman gave an afternoon tea on Friday in honor of Mrs. R. F. Harrison.

Mrs. George Leney, of Wiarton, is visiting her sister, Mrs. W. J. Graham, who is very low at time of visiting.

At the regular meeting of the Red Cross workers on Thursday the following shipment of goods was made: 48 pairs of socks, 66 towels, 6 hot water bottle covers, 42 personal property bags.

Lorne Carr has been transferred to the Royal Bank Ripley, from the branch at Cargill.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wrightson and family, and Mrs. Simpson spent Saturday in Owen Sound.

Mrs. John E. McNally, of Sarnia, is visiting her daughter Mrs. Charles Graham.

Mrs. Arnott of Paisley has been renewing acquaintances here.

Wm. Cunningham, of Alliston, is visiting at the home of his brother J. Cunningham.

Miss Annie Fraser is working at Wm. Pinkerton's, 12th, Greenock.

Mr. Hendry, who was removed to the home of his son Will, Boundary West, is seriously ill.

Presumed Dead

After many weary months of waiting Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Lyness have been notified that their son Wilber, who was reported missing, is now presumed dead. The parents had hopes that their soldier son would yet be safe.

The word from the department of militia is that the missing man "is presumed dead."

Advertise it in The Times.

UNDERTAKING

J. W. PATTISON, Funeral director and embalmer. Residence on premises. Rural phone No. [illegible]

Real Estate — Auctioneering Life Insurance

WE have opened an office in Port Elgin, and will deal in real estate. Property bought and sold.

Auctioneering — The old-time attention given to all farmers contemplating a sale.

Life Insurance — We are agent for the New York Life Co.

D. O. Cavin : Port Elgin

Special In Teas This Week

We are offering some very special values in tea. Now is the time for you to secure a supply at a very low price.

MonarchCeylon blend reg 50c at 5 lbs for $2.25

Choice Young-Hyson reg 35c lb, now selling at 5 lbs for $1.50

Ludella package tea 35c per pound

In fruit we offer choice valencia raisins at 2 lbs for 25c, also seeded and seedless raisins.

Our Ready-to-Wear dept. is fully stocked and in such seasonable articles as children's rompers, wash suits and dresses. Ladies' house dresses, tea and over all aprons, made in good quality of print which is hard to get this season.

Highest price for produce

Store closes every Tuesday at 12 o'clock noon

Roppel Bros.
Rural phone, Underwood

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR POTATO CROP!

We have secured a big supply of pure

English Paris Greeen

In packages or bulk, also

Bug Death

A powder that you dust on

McLAREN'S HARDWARE

SOCIETIES

PORT ELGIN LODGE No. 429 G.R.C., A.F. & A.M. Regular communications in the Masonic Hall, Thursday on or before full moon, at 8 p.m. Visiting brethren cordially welcomed. George Chapman, W. M.; Gus. Smith, Sec'y.

DENOVO LODGE No. 119, I.O.O.F., of Ontario, meets at 8 o'clock, p.m., every Monday in their hall in the Commercial Block. Art Harrison, N.G.; T. Rankin, Rec.-Sec.; D. Geddes, Perm Sec.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

J. A. CHAPMAN, Official Issuer of marriage licenses, Port Elgin, Ont. Office in Muir Block.

R. C. CRAWFORD, Official Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Office at Drug Store, Port Elgin

MEDICAL

DR. F. H. WELLS, Office and residence on Green street, one door west of Bank of Hamilton.

W. J. CHAMBERS, M.D., L.R.C.P., L.M., Edinburgh. Office and residence "Lakeview Hall" opposite South End park Port Elgin.

DR. W. S. LAIRD, Occulist—Specialty in Nose and Throat diseases. Guarantees all his fitting of glasses. Office hours Wednesday afternoons. Next to Metropolitan Bank

LEGAL

W. BURGESS, LL.B., Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, &c., &c. Office, Hutton's Block. Private and other funds to loan.

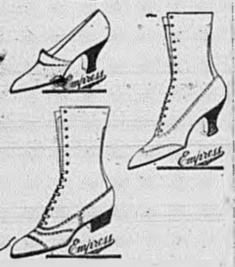
A Handy Thing

The handiest thing in the world is a wrist watch, and especially so in the summer weather. You'll be interested in looking at them.

Let us show you one of our fine line of clocks

Rowlands
The Jeweller

IF ITS NEW ITS THE Empress SHOE



The makers of these exclusive styles are considered with the most progressive high-grade shoe makers in America, and we are pleased to say these shoes are made in Canada.

We are "Empress" Shoe agents.

James George & Son

SPECIAL

We have a few of Dr. Pierce's Family Medical Adirsors, Good cloth binding which we offer at **50 cents each** while they last.

R. C. Crawford
Drugs and Kodaks
C. P. R. ticket agent

COUNTY COUNCIL SESSION

The June Session of the County Council of Bruce was held at Chesley, opening on the 18th. The Warden was in the chair and all the members present. Mayor Halliday, of Chesley, extended a hearty welcome to Council.

Mr. W. E. Moore, first Reeve of the new village of Lion's Head, presented his credentials and was admitted into the fold.

Council got to work early. A deputation from the County of Huron was present with reference to establishing a joint Children's Shelter for the two Counties, believing it would be just as efficient and much more economical than a separate shelter for each County. The Council will look into the matter.

Grants were few and far between. A grant of $2500 was made to the Walkerton Hospital and $1500 to the Kincardine Hospital, and a grant of $490 made to Amabel for work on the north gravel road, the Indian Dept agreeing to contribute also. Mr. Johnston, Arran, asked a grant for a new bridge, but it was declined. Grants of $50 each were made to Tiverton and Hepworth.

The committee in charge of the sale of Debentures issued to raise the grants to patriotic purposes reported they had sold the debentures at slightly under par. Considering the state of the money market this was considered a good sale.

The equalization of the County remains the same as last year except the change between Eastnor and Lion's Head.

Mr. Cass moved to have the bridge for the 2nd Con. of Elderslie known as McGregor bridge, assumed as a County bridge. A committee was formed to investigate and report.

The usual grant was made to continuation schools being based the same as last year.

The good roads by-law was the main item of business before the Council and a great deal of time was spent on it, in an endeavor to make the roads assumed serve the greatest number in the county.

After a great deal of consideration the following roads were adopted as the basis of the system:

1. The Durham road from the easterly limit of the Town of Kincardine through the villages of Bervie, Kinloss, Riversdale and Enniskillen to the westerly limits of the town of Walkerton, and from the easterly limits of the town of the town of Walkerton to the easterly limits of the county of Bruce.

2. The Saugeen or Goderich road, commencing at its juncture with the boundary of the Counties of Huron and Bruce, thence north to the boundary of the town of Kincardine; and commencing at the northerly limits of the town of Kincardine thence north to the southerly limits of the village of Tiverton; commencing at its juncture with the boundary road of the townships of Kincardine and Bruce about one mile east of Tiverton thence northerly to the southerly boundary of the village of Port Elgin, commencing at the northerly limits of the village of Port Elgin thence north to the Saugeen River, crossing same over Denny's bridge, thence easterly along the north gravel road to the county boundary.

3. The Elora road from the southerly limit of the town of Southampton to the southerly limit of the county.

4. The boundary of the counties of Huron and Bruce from the Goderich Road near Amberly to end of said road at Whitechurch

5. The road running from the northerly limits of the village of Lucknow through the villages of Holyrood and Kinlough to the Durham road, Kinloss

6. The eighth Con. of the township of Huron from the Saugeen or Goderich Road at Pine River to the Lucknow-Kinloss gravel road at Holyrood.

7. The fifteenth sideroad of the township of Huron from its Junction with the boundary road or the counties of Huron and Bruce to the twelfth concession of said township of Huron.

8. The Fifteenth Sideroad of the Township of Amabel commencing at the boundary of the Townships of Arran and Amabel thence to the Con. fourteen of Township of Amabel, thence North on across fifteenth concession of the Diagonal Survey to the Central Diagonal Road, thence south easterly a quarter of a mile, thence north easterly to the seventeenth concession of Amabel, thence easterly to the fifth sideroad of Amabel thence north on said sideroad to the twenty first concession of Amabel, thence easterly along said concession to boundary of the town of Wiarton, thence from the northerly limits of Wiarton through the Township of Amabel to the boundary line of Amabel and Albemarle Townships, thence easterly to Colpoys Bay, thence following the eastern stage route to the limits of the village of Lion's Head.

9. The tenth concession of the Township of Amabel from its junction with the fifteenth sideroad of Amabel to the limits of the village of Hepworth

10. The thirteenth sideroad of Elderslie, commencing at its junction with the North Gravel Road near Allenford thence south through Tara to the boundary between Arran and Elderslie, thence through Elderslie to the boundary between Elderslie and Brant, thence west on said boundary line three and three quarter miles to fifteenth sideroad of Township of Brant, thence South on said sideroad to the junction of said sideroad and Durham road.

11. The Fourth Concession of Elderslie from its junction with the thirtieth sideroad of Elderslie west of Concession "B" of said Township, thence along said Concession, and thence to the limits of the village of Paisley.

12. The Ninth Concession of the Township of Arran from the easterly limits of Tara Village to its junction with the boundy of Counties of Grey and Bruce.

13. The fifth sideroad of the Township Greenock from its junction with the Durham Road to the limits of the village of Paisley.

14. The boundary between the Township of Kinloss and Greenock and the boundary between the Townships of Kincardine and Greenock from the Durham Road to Glamis, thence along the boundary between the Townships of Bruce and Greenock to the limits of the village of Paisley.

15. The boundary of the Townships of Bruce and Kincardine from the easterly limit of the village of Tiverton to the twelfth concession of the Township of Greenock, thence along said twelfth concession of the Township of Greenock, thence along said twelfth concession to its junction with Elora Road, passing through Pinkerton and Eden Grove

16. The twenty-fifth sideroad of the Township of Kinloss from its junction with the boundary between the Counties of Huron and Bruce North to the fourth concession of said Township, thence east on said fourth concession one and one quarter miles to the thirtieth side road of Kinloss, thence north along said thirtieth sideroad to the sixth concession of the Township Culross, thence along said sixth concession to the limits of the village of Teeswater.

17. The Port Elgin and Tara Road from the limits of Port Elgin through Burgoyne, Arkwright and Invermay to the thirtieth sideroad of the Township of Arran

18. The fifteenth sideroad of the Township of Culross from the Durham Road to the limits of Teeswater, thence three and three quarter miles to the boundary of the Counties of Bruce and Huron.

19. The "Tenth" Sideroad of the Township of Carrick from the south limit of the town of Walkerton to the village of Mildmay, and the sixth concession of the Township of Carrick from its junction with the Elora Road to the boundary of the Townships of Carrick Culross, thence on the sixth concession of said Township of Culross to the limits of the village of Teeswater.

20. The eighth concession of Township of Bruce from Loyal west to the Goderich road.

It is of course expected and understood that further and other roads will be added to this system year by year. No work, except what is immediately necessary, will be done until after the war. The by law adopting was carried unanimously.

Requests for road grants were few and far between and few of those asked for were given.

The High School statements showed considerable increase of maintenance but not much increase in attendance.

The usual amount of routine work was passed. The Council and citizens of Chesley treated the Council to a trip to Eugenia Falls, where they were shown all the wonders of the Hydro plants. A trip all thoroughly enjoyed and appreciated. Thursday evening the Council was entertained at a sumptuous banquet, which was quite in keeping with the hospitality and kindness shown the members by Chesley all week.

Council adjourned to meet at Walkerton on 4th. December next

P. A. MALCOLMSON,
County Clerk.

Saskatchewan Liberal government was returned to power by a large majority last week.

Order In Which Men Are To Be Drafted

Class 1.
Ages 20 to 23, single or widowers without dependents.

Class 2.
Ages 24 to 28, single or widowers without dependents.

Class 3.
Ages 29 to 34, single or widowers without dependents.

Class 4
Ages 20 to 23, married or widowers with dependents.

Class 5.
Ages 24 to 28, married or widowers with dependents

Class 6.
Ages 29 to 34, married or widowers with dependents

Class 7.
Aged 35 to 41, single or widower with no dependents.

Class 8.
Ages 35 to 41, married or widowers with dependents.

Class 9
Ages 42 to 45, single or widowers with no dependents

Class 10.
Ages 42 to 45, married or widowers with dependents.

Uncle Abner

When I see a feller with a feather in his hat I realize that nature makes a mistake once in a while and gets the sexes mixed.

It don't make much difference how much money a feller has got, just so he has got plenty of it, and a man doesn't need to be 150 years old to find that out either.

Service

By reason of its widespread branches in every Canadian province and in Newfoundland, Jamaica, Cuba, Porto Rico, Boston, Chicago and New York, this bank is enabled to provide exceptional facilities for economical and speedy collections.

The Bank of Nova Scotia has a Savings Department in every branch in Canada, and depositors are assured most careful attention. A complete service is given at each branch of

The Bank of Nova Scotia

PAID-UP CAPITAL - $ 6,500,000
RESERVE FUND - - 12,000,000
TOTAL RESOURCES over 118,000,000

PORT ELGIN BRANCH.
A. L. Wynot, Manager

Be Clean—and Safe.

Think of the germ-laden things your skin and clothes must come into contact with every day. Then remember that there is a splendid antiseptic soap

LIFEBUOY HEALTH SOAP

Use Lifebuoy for the hands, the bath, the clothes, and the home. Its rich, abundant lather means safety. The mild, antiseptic odor vanishes quickly after use.

LEVER BROTHERS Limited TORONTO

At all good Grocers

Just Like Dad

One of our school teachers has received the following note from the mother of one of her pupils:

Dear Mis. You writ me about whippin Sammy. I give you permission to beet him up eny time he wont learn his lesson. He is just like his father and you have to beet him up with a club to lern him any thing. Pound noledge into him. Don't pay no attention, to what his father says. I will handle him."

Annual Agricultural Production by Counties

Bruce	$6,920,422
Dufferin	3,477,588
Grey	8,238,617
Huron	7,888,284
Halton	2,679,085
Lambton	6,404,588
Middlesex	7,867,233
Oxford	6,742,870
Peel	3,809,644
Perth	6,497,951
Simcoe	10,764,587
Waterloo	4,788,492
Wellington	7,283,718
Total production	$83,464,124

THE FRIENDS
BY J. W. FOLEY

I called him John; he called me Jim;
Nigh fifty years that I knowed him
An' he knowed me; an' he was square
An' honest all that time, an' fair.
I'd pass him mornin's goin' down
Th' road or drivin' into town,
An' we'd look up th' same old way,
An' wave a hand an' smile, an' say:
"'Day, John!"
"'Day, Jim!"

I guess you don't real often see
Such kind of friends as him an' me;
Not much on talkin' big; but, say,
Th' kind of friends that stick an' stay.
Come rich, come poor, come rain, come shine,
Whatever he might have was mine,
An' mine was his: an' we both knowed
It when we'd holler on th' road
"How, John!"
"How, Jim!"

An' when I got hailed out one year
He dropped in on me with that queer
Big smile, upon his way to town;
An' laid two hundred dollars down
An' says: "No int'rest, understand;
Or no note!" An' he took my hand
An' squeezed it; an' he drew away
'Cause there wa'n't nothin' more to say:
"S'long, John!"
"S'long, Jim!"

An' when John's boy came courtin' Sue
John smiled, an'—well, I smiled some, too.
As though things was a comin' out
As if we'd fixed 'em, just about,
An' when Sue blushed an' told me—why,
I set an' chuckled on th' sly;
An' so did John—put out his hand—
No words but these, y' understand;
"Shake, John!"
"Shake, Jim!"

An' when Sue's mother died [illegible] come
An' set with me; an' [illegible] was dumb
As far as speech [illegible] concerned—
But in them eyes of his there burned
A light of love an' sympathy
An' frien'ship you [illegible]
He took my hand in his that day
An' said—what else was there to say?—
"H'lo, John!"
"H'lo, Jim!"

Somehow th' world ain't quite th' same
To day! Th' trees is all aflame
With autumn, but there's somethin' gone—
Went out of life, I guess, with John
He nodded that ol' grizzled head
Upon th' piller of his bed,
An' lifted up that helpin' hand
An' whispered: "Sometime!—Understand?"
"By, John!"
"By, Jim!"

Kittens Not Wanted

A young lad in town had a kitten given to him one day. He made a nice bed for pussy in a basket behind the kitchen range. The other morning there were four nice little kittens in the basket and the lad's mother thinking to surprise her son took the basket of kittens up to his room.

The lad looked glumly at his beloved cat's family and remarked "Ah Why didn't she have a pup?"

Special Envelopes for Soldiers

The Times has printed for use of those corresponding with soldiers in England or at the front addressed envelopes making it very easy to send letters. These sell at 10 cents a parcel. Get a package and insure your letters reaching the boys.

BLACKSMITHING

N. ELLIT, Blacksmithing, horse-shoeing and general repairs. Tire-setting a specialty

Summer Millinery

Straw hats, Crepe hats, Also Sport hats in pique corduroy and ratine.

Also the latest styles and shades

MISS M. BAKER
Arlington Block

GIRLS NEEDED IN OFFICES

Voluntary enlistment has taken thousands of men from office work. Conscription will take more. Office help is scarce now, will be scarcer very soon. Young women must fill the vacant places, and they need training.

NORTHERN Business College

Owen Sound, Ontario

remains open all summer to help meet the demand for trained office help. Enter any time. No increase in fees. Circulars free on application.

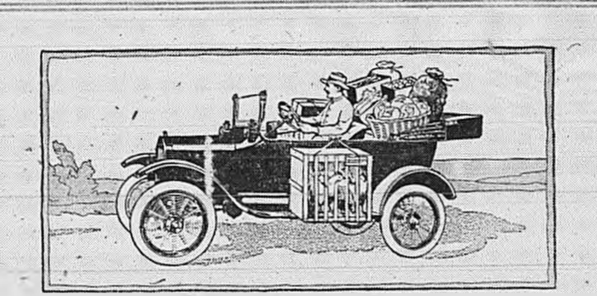
C. A. FLEMING, F. C. A., Principal
Dept. A., Owen Sound, Ont.

GENTS' DEPARTMENT

Felt hats 75cts to $2.60
Caps 25 cts to $1.50
Mexican hats 75cts to 50 cents
Negligee shirts $1 to $1.40
Working shirts from 50c to 85c.
Cotton night shirts $1.
Neckwear 25c to $1.50
Cashmere hose from 25c to 50c
Silk hose 50 cents per pair
Working sox 16c to 30c per pair

Bring Us Your Produce

B. HILKER



Quick Hauling to Market

JUST think of the time the Ford saves a busy farmer in hauling milk to the cheese factory, vegetables butter, eggs and poultry to maket, fruit to the railway station. One fruit grower, last season, made four trips a day to the railway station, a total of 144 miles, and carried as high as 72 crates of 11 quarts each on a trip. He couldn't have made more than one 36 mile trip a day with a team.

The Ford soon pays for itself in the time it saves the farmer. With help so scarce, every farmer needs to make use of every precious minute of his time. To him the Ford car is a real necessity. Indeed some farmers tell us that it is doubtful if they could carry on their farm work under present labor conditions if it wasn't for the time the Ford saves them.

No farmer need be without a Ford. In fact the average farmer could afford one if it were double the price. It is as easy to drive as a horse, three times as fast, and costs less per mile. Why not order one to-day?

Ford

Touring - - $495
Runabout - $475
F. O. B. FORD, ONTARIO

L. M. Sees, Agent, Port Elgin

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON II. July 8. 917.

Ahaz, the Faithless King.—2 Chronicles 28: 1-27.

COMMENTARY.—I. Wickedness of Ahaz (vs. 1-4). 1. Ahaz—The twelfth ruler of the kingdom of Judah. He succeeded his father, Jotham, on the throne. Being twenty years old when he began to reign, he was old enough to have observed the character of his father's administration, and to have profited by it, but evidently he paid no heed to it. He did not that which was right in the sight of the Lord—Ahaz was the most wicked king Judah had up to that time. He seems to have searched out ways in which he might sin against God. Like David—David is referred to as an example of faithfulness and integrity. Although he at one time fell into grievous sins he heartily and deeply repented and was restored to the divine favor. 2. The ways of the kings of Israel—The character and doings of Ahaz were like those of the kings of Israel, who followed the evil example of Jeroboam. "To his record the author of Kings devotes one chapter (16), and the author of Chronicles one (28), each containing some new matter, and also some matter common to both. Both of his historians give his history in the philosophical order; first, his great sins, and then their legitimate results: defeat, disaster, the destruction of his immense armies, the exhaustion of his treasury by foreign exactions; the bringing of Judah low and making her naked because of his sore transgressions against the Lord. (v. 19)."—Cowles. In his character he belongs in the list of the kings of Judah. Molten images for Baalim—He made representations of the different Baal gods and worshipped them. 3. Burnt incense in the valley of the son of Hinnom—This is the valley south of the walls of Jerusalem. Ahaz performed idolatrous worship there. Burnt his children in the fire—This passage indicates that Ahaz offered his children in sacrifice to Moloch and they were burned. Abominations of the heathen—Ahaz followed the cruel and vile practices of those whom God had dispossessed of Canaan to give the land to Israel. 4. Sacrificed—in the high places—The place for sacrifice was the temple in Jerusalem. Ahaz set up many places of sacrifice and the worship he offered was idolatrous.

II. Distressed by enemies (vs. 5-15). 5. wherefore—Having enumerated the great sins of Ahaz the historian proceeds to describe the punishment that came upon him. It was because of his evil course that his enemies were permitted to afflict him and his nation. King of Syria .... smote him—The Syrians had waged war with Judah while Jotham was king, but were unsuccessful. They were able to defeat the weak and wicked King of Ahaz. A great multitude of them captives—The number is not given, but it was large, judging by the numbers that were taken by Israel later. Damascus—The capital of Syria. It is situated one hundred and forty miles north east of Jerusalem. he was also delivered, etc.—Not only was he given over to the power of Syria, but another enemy, Israel, was permitted to wage a successful war against him. a great slaughter—The following verse gives the number of Judah's men that were slain in one day as a hundred and twenty thousand. This destruction was permitted because they had forsaken God (v. 6). 6-15. Besides those slain in battle there were taken as captives two hundred thousand persons, and the king's son and his high officers were put to death. When these captives were brought to Samaria, the capital of Israel, the prophet Oded declared that it was because of Judah's sins that they had been taken into captivity. He told the people of Israel to set the captives free and they were clothed, fed and taken back to Jericho.

III. Seeking help from Assyria (vs. 16-21). 16-19. Because the Edomites had come from the southeast and defeated Judah and taken away captives, and the Philistines had invaded the kingdom from the southwest and occupied a considerable territory, Ahaz sent to Assyria for help. It is to be borne in mind that all these calamities were permitted on account of the sins of Ahaz. 20. Tilgath pilneser—The form of this name in some instances is given as Tiglath-pileser (2 Kings 15:29; 16:7). Assyria—The name comes from Asshur, a grandson of Noah. Assyria was one of the great ancient monarchies. Its territory lay along the Tigris River. distressed him, but strengthened him not—Although the King of Assyria responded to the call of Ahaz and took Damascus, carrying away many captives, yet he caused him great loss and the alliance was no real advantage to him. 21. took away a portion—Ahaz plundered the house of God of its treasures to purchase the assistance of the King of Assyria.

IV. Becoming more idolatrous (vs. 22-27). 22. In the time of his distress—In the time when he was defeated by Israel, by Syria and by other nations and was treacherously dealt with by Assyria. Trespass yet more against the Lord—The calamities which the Lord permitted to come upon him to humble him and bring him to repentance had no salutary effect upon him, and he plunged more deeply into sin. This is that king Ahaz—[illegible] This is an expression of contempt. "History records nothing about him that is worthy of respect."—Lange. 23. Sacrificed unto the gods of Damascus, which smote him—King Ahaz had been defeated or smitten by the Syrians, and he concluded that their gods had helped them; therefore he decided to sacrifice to the gods of the Syrians that they might help him against his enemies. From 2 Kings 16:10 we learn that Ahaz had an altar made in the temple in Jerusalem after the pattern of one he saw in Damascus, and attempted to gain the favor of the gods of the Syrian by worshipping them in the place where the God of Israel alone should be worshipped. They were the ruin of him, and of all Israel—The cause of Judah's downfall is here attributed to the idolatry of Ahaz. 24. Gathered together the vessels of the house of God, etc.—The account of the sacrilege of Ahaz is more particularly given in 2 Kings 16:17. Shut up the doors of the house of the Lord—Ahaz virtually defied God and forsook his worship, and gave himself up to the practice of idolatry. Altars in every corner of Jerusalem—The king made idolatry prominent. He not only sinned himself, but used his influence to lead his people into gross sins. His early departure from God was succeeded by step after step into the greatest of sins. 25. Provoked to anger the Lord God of his fathers—He worshipped idols, he desecrated the temple, he shut up the doors of the house of the Lord, he built many heathen altars, he burnt incense in high places, and he made his sons pass through the fire after the abominations of the heathen. For this the Lord visited sore distress upon him. 26. The rest of his acts—The Lord sent the prophet Isaiah to Ahaz, but Ahaz refused the help he might have received. 27. Ahaz slept with his fathers—So far as the records show, Ahaz died a natural death.

Questions.—Who was Ahaz? How old was he when he began to reign? How long was he king? What was his character? Of what different sins was he guilty? What punishment was sent upon him? What effect did his distresses have upon him? What gods did he worship? What did he do to the temple? Where was he buried? Who was his successor on the throne?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—An idolatrous career.

I. Degraded the king of Judah.

II. Enslaved the people of God.

I. Degraded The king of Judah. In Ahaz we have a conspicuous example of persistent wickedness. He systematically framed mischief through sacrilege and idolatry. He could hardly have gone farther in defying the Lord God of his fathers in his outrageous, fanatical, unreasonable idolatry. He adopted a measure that was full of iniquity, beyond all his predecessors. He renounced the true religion of Jehovah. He adopted the false worship of Baal. He utilized all the idol sanctuaries of the land. He introduced the worship of Moloch. He sacrificed to the gods of Damascus. From the beginning he reversed the policy of his father and threw himself into the arms of the heathen party. Ahaz was one of the worst of the kings of Judah. He revived the worst abominations of the old Canaanitish religion. He took for his pattern the wicked kings of the northern kingdom, whose idolatries were bringing their own realm to ruin. He did not plunge into idolatry for lack of good advice. Isaiah, the greatest of the prophets, stood beside him and addressed to him remonstrances which might have made the most reckless pause. He presented promises which might have kindled hope and courage in the most despairing. Ahaz disregarded warnings written and proclaimed, warnings of conscience, and providences of mercy. Ahaz was literally devoid of true religion. Not one redeeming feature is found that can be placed to his credit. While Ahaz was a very great transgressor, he was also a very great sufferer. He received repeated chastisement from the hand of the Lord.

II. Enslaved the people of God. The lengths to which Ahaz went without public opposition showed how far the nation had departed from God. They were pleased with changes adapted to their corrupt tastes. Since the division of the kingdom, Judah had been unfaithful to Jehovah in various respects. More than two centuries had elapsed since Judah began "to do evil in the sight of the Lord." With the introduction of Baal-worship luxury and effeminacy had crept in. Injustice and oppression had become rife. During all that time Judah had maintained her independence and had fallen under no crushing affliction. There had even been seasons of prosperity. God's long-suffering mercy was extended to them. The prosperity which the country had enjoyed under Uzziah continued and increased under the righteous reign of his son Jotham. Before Ahaz died all was changed. Enemies invaded the country until the land became desolate. Ahaz entered more and more into alliance with heathen powers. With him religion was a matter of diplomacy. He was ready to worship anything that was called a god except Jehovah. He had not been in sympathy with the worship of God from his earliest days. The great brazen altar, upon which the nation had offered sacrifices for centuries, was removed and another of its own making was put in its place. He improvised new sacrificial arrangements. Ahaz directed first of all that his own offerings should be made upon the new altar. His sacrifices only added to the magnitude of his hypocrisy. Having erected a heathen altar in the sanctuary of the Lord God of Israel, other things naturally followed. For the wickedness of himself and people they were weakened in the power and humbled in spirit by foreign foes. God's people passed formally under the yoke of a Gentile conqueror. Ahaz committed robbery and sacrilege in order to secure the help of a man who deceived and defrauded him. Instead of helping Ahaz to become an independent sovereign, Tiglath-pileser made him a tributary to the Assyrian crown. Ahaz found that he had only exchanged one oppressor for another. Being weak [illegible] questionable ways and not supported by the power of God, Ahaz fell into the hands of the foreigner. Through his dark career of sin God had often sent warning, reproof and trouble, yet Ahaz pushed on in the face of many barriers to his own ruin and that of the nation. There was a point beyond which justice did not demand that penalty should go, and Judah was spared.—T. R. A.

Chic Combinings.

Linen and voile.
Organdie and [illegible].
Foulard and silk [illegible].
Gingham and batiste.
Crash linen and Georgette.
Georgette and crepe de chine.

FEEDS AND FERTILIZERS

The Latest in Science, The Best in Practice

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF SOIL NOT A SURE GUIDE TO FERTILIZER REQUIREMENTS.

Contrary to the common opinion that chemical analysis of a soil reveals facts leading to its immediate treatment with respect to the use of fertilizers, such a test is not a sufficient guide to land treatment. When a chemist tells how much nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium a soil contains, nothing definite is offered the landowner that will aid him in fertilizing the soil, because no chemical compound has the same capacity to extract plant food from the soil as that of living plant tissues.

The soil is like a storage battery, in which plant food is locked up in unavailable form, and then is gradually and slowly made soluble as plants need it. Waste of plant food is prevented in this way, for if all of it were available it would have been leached out of the soil ages ago.

Granite rocks by chemical test show a high content of potassium, but the element is so firmly held in complex combination that plants cannot utilize it. Beds of phosphatic rock contain immense stores of phosphorus, but before such rock is of immediate use in crop production it must be treated with sulphuric acid or added to decaying organic matter, the acids of which make this otherwise worthless material a valuable fertilizer. Muck and peat are rich in nitrogen, but here again the fertility element is gripped so firmly that it is beyond the reach of plants.

The production of staple crops is unprofitable on many farms, although analysis shows that the chemical elements are present in sufficient abundance to make these soils productive. The addition of organic matter, as manure, crop residues and green manuring crops, is necessary before such land can be most productive.

Total plant food in a soil is shown by chemical test, but the amount available is not so determined. Soils differ in their degree of availability of fertility elements, and plants vary in their needs and in their ability to use plant food in the soil. A field test is necessary to determine fertilizer needs of a soil and crop. The previous treatment of the land has more to do with its present condition than its chemical composition.

PRICES ARE GOOD—WHY NOT RAISE A FALL LITTER OF PIGS?

The present high prices for pigs should be an inducement to farmers to raise two litters of pigs this year. Many farmers, we know, claim that they cannot profitably raise two litters of pigs a year; that the fall litter is more trouble than it is worth, and that it is a heavy drain upon the sow. Be this as it may, the fact remains that if pigs are given reasonable care and attention at farrowing time and well cared for during the first few weeks of their existence, they can be raised successfully with little loss and with profit to their owners. The pigs should come early in the fall—September or October—so that they may be weaned and have attained a fair growth before the cold weather sets in. The earlier the pigs come in the fall they can run out on pasture for a time and they will be stronger to withstand the winter. The period of gestation for a sow is approximately 112 days, so that a sow bred somewhere about the first week in June would farrow about the end of September. While in normal years most hog raisers do not care to breed their sows before they are eight months old, this year with the prospects of high prices—and especially on account of food shortage—we think it good policy to breed young sows earlier than this, but the sows must be given good care. There are thousands of young gilts farrowed last fall which might well be bred in June. By breeding them early this summer, the feed given will be more completely utilized than if they are not bred until they had become more fully matured. Breeding young gilts should have no bad effects, providing they are fed properly. Experiments have shown that the young pregnant sow continues to grow under proper feeding and that the size of the litter is not appreciably reduced. Suckling the pigs retards the growth of the young sow but this permanent retardation of growth is small and of minor importance when the sow will produce a good litter of pigs. Large litters can usually be obtained by flushing the sows before breeding. This is done by feeding in such a way as to have sows putting on weight at the time they are bred. The suckling sow should have her pigs weaned before being bred. Her udder should be completely dried up by a systematic reduction of feed. She should then be flushed and in a short time is ready to be bred. After breeding the sow should be watched to be sure she has caught. If she has not twenty-one days later she will again show indications of heat and can again be bred.

A good pure bred boar should be used preferably of the same breed as the sow, but excellent results are obtained by using a Yorkshire boar on a Berkshire sow. The pregnant sow should be fed a grain ration consisting of bone-making and muscle making feeds. She should gain in weight but not be made fat. A good pasture with a small supplementary grain ration is ideal for pregnant sows.

FEEDING DAIRY CALVES.

The quality of and the profit from the future herd depend upon the breeding and quality of the calves and even more on the method of rearing. The best of calves both as to type and breeding may by poor rearing develop into small stunted and unprofitable cows while poorer calves by good rearing may develop into very useful animals. Hence the subject of calve rearing is one of great economic importance.

Remove the dairy calves from the cow at birth. Do not allow them to suck, unless weak or unable to drink, or unless the cow's udder is severely caked. Mother's milk for the first four days, at the rate of 8 to 10 pounds divided into three or four feeds, is essential. Feed whole milk for the first ten days, then start replacing part of the same milk with skim milk so that when the calf is one month of age, it may be receiving in two feeds daily, 12 pounds of skim milk plus a table-spoonful of finely ground scalded flaxseed jelly.

At three weeks of age feed a small quantity of whole oats in the manger. Fine clover hay and clean water might profitably be kept before them from this time on.

During the next fifteen weeks gradually increase the skim milk to 15 to 20 pounds daily. Add to the flaxseed jelly other constituents to make a cream substitute as follows: Fine ground flax 1 part, fine ground oats 2 parts, ground corn 2 parts. Feed in the milk divided into two feeds daily at the rate of one-eighth pound at the start and increase to 1 pound.

Replace the whole oats at four weeks of age with a grain mixture of equal parts bran, rolled oats and ground corn. Start the calves on one-eighth pound per day and increase gradually to 1½ pounds daily at twenty weeks of age when the skim milk may be gradually cut off and this grain ration increased proportionately.

Do not expose your calves to heat and flies, but during extreme heat keep them in a cool dark box until four months of age, after which they may have a night paddock. If fall-dropped calves keep in a clean, bright comfortable warm box stall. Feed a limited amount of roots or a mixture of roots and ensilage. Feed salt in limited quantities regularly and water as required.

VALUE OF MANURE FROM 24 STEERS.

(Experimental Farm Note.)

The manure from twenty-four steers averaging in weight close to 1,000 pounds each and running loose in two box stalls at the Experimental Station, Kentville, N. S., covering a period of 120 days, or four months, weighed 112 tons, 640 ponds. The average for each day was 1,872 pounds, or 78 pounds for each steer. Straw bedding amounting to 10 pounds per steer per day was used and all liquids as well as the solids were saved.

Chemists tell us that this fresh manure from fairly well-fed steers contains in each ton 7 3-4 pounds nitrogen, 3½ pounds phosphoric acid and 9 pounds of potash. When buying commercial fertilizer we pay 25 cents per pound for nitrogen and 7 to 8 cents for phosphoric acid. Potash cannot be bought at any price, but in order to get at a fair valuation for the manure we should allow at least 5 cents per pound, the price of potash before the war.

A ton of the above manure at these prices would, therefore, have a value of $2.63.

At the valuation of $2.63 per ton, 112 tons, 640 pounds would be worth $295.40, or $12.31 per steer, a little over $3.00 per steer per month. Considering that potash will each year become a greater factor in economical agricultural production, the value is even greater than that given above.

Nothing has been allowed in the above calculation for the value of the humus. It is estimated that humus value of manures is 50 to 100 per cent. of the value of the chemical ingredients, depending upon the soil on which the manure is used and the manner of application.

It is a well known fact that half the total value of the excrement from live stock is in the urine. If the liquid is allowed to drain away through holes in the stable floor, or otherwise, over one-half of the value of the manure [illegible] made to conserve all the excrement voided by animals.

The water retained after twenty-four hours by 100 pounds of material used for absorbing in the stable is estimated to be as follows:

Wheat straw, 220 pounds; Oat straw 285 pounds; well dried peat, 600 pounds; dry sawdust, 435 pounds; dried leaves 162 pounds.

—The Canadian Countryman.

SUNDAY AT HOME

LOVE AND HOME.

No place, house or cot can make a home;
Home must be made by love, and love alone.
Love can build sanctuaries in deserts bare,
Raise homes of peace and hope and loving care;
Sweet homes of freedom, where the worn may rest,
Safe as a babe upon its mother's breast.

Love is the mainspring; love, and love alone,
Supplies the sweets of life, the joyful song
Which joys in living each and every day.
Love is the light which lightens all the way,
Until at last, when earthly love is o'er—
And then, behold, 'tis love for evermore!

Phoebe A. Naylor.

LEANING ON JESUS' BOSOM.

As one whom his mother comforteth, so will I comfort you.—They brought young children to him, that he should touch them. And he took them up in his arms, put his hands upon them, and blessed them.

Jesus called his disciples unto him, and said I have compassion on the multitude, because they continue with me now three days, and have nothing to eat; and I will not send them away fasting, lest they faint in the way.—A high Priest [illegible] touched with the feeling of our infirmities.—In his love and in his pity he redeemed them.

I will not leave you comfortless (marg. orphans): I will come to you.—Can a woman forget her sucking child, that she should not have compassion on the son of her womb? yea, they may forget, yet will I not forget thee.

The Lamb which is in the midst of the throne shall feed them, and shall lead them unto living fountains of waters: and God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes.

AN EXCURSION.

(By the late Rev. H. T. Miller.)

Come, sleep, and keep mine eyelids down; thy wings are soft, thy lips are softer still. Cry hush to this sublunary strife, and let me take the hand of the chosen one—chosen not by me, but accepted with that secret impulse of approval which asks for nothing more, and no one else. We will sail the sea of dreams, hoist our sail to the favoring gale, and fear no hidden rocks, no treacherous shoal, or silent hint which slips into the mind like a reptile moving on the sand.

With a pure caress I embark with my sister spirit. How lofty the air; how wide the horizon; how large the vision; how sublime the aim. Oh, the conscious bond that binds us to the One Absolute, sustaining Life! This life paints the flower, gives song to the bird; it nerves the spirit, sustains the climb of great ones, whose humility is measured only by their loftiness, majesty and meekness, bringing mountain peaks and fruitful valleys into sublime relationship:

Here we reach the fountain-head of life, and drink and are enlarged; here we are in touch with the energy of the angel's wing, the springs of thought, of life, of soul, of being, without measurement and without end.

Sweet spirit, pure and free, let us leave behind the authority of man and his ways and traditions. Let the morning light enlarge us; let the felt presence enrich, ennoble us, add to our youthful virtue; claims that do not cumber, garments that do not hinder, honors that do not depress, studies that do no confuse. Oh, the light that does not blind, oh, gleam that leads not astray; company that exalts, employments that enlarge; vistas that give mountain tops, clad in the purest snow, warm with life, and beautiful with love. Fairer than the fairest creation we enjoyed in the grey paths of time.

Oceans, archipelagos, coastlines, star on star, millions of worlds piled on millions, yet throbbing with common energy governed by the one central mind, design, air, and end, all comprehended within the circle of the all sustaining, illimitable, unnameable One!

Here is grandeur in repose, the sleep of infants, the rest of God! His service is life; His smile is liberty; His joy is boundless. We will inhale the air of the intuitional, eat more than angels' food, have delicacies delightful, exquisitely complete. We will grasp truths at first hand, and tremble with emotions that throb from the very heart of God.

* * * * * * * * * *

What touch is that? Is it the herald of the dawn,
Awake, thou that sleepest!
Watchman, what of the night?
The morning cometh!

A RUNAWAY HORSE.

Use Your Hat and Your Head and You Can Stop Him.

The observer of people and events wonders how many people have the slightest notion as to how to stop a runaway horse. An old farmer in an adjacent state was coming home the other morning when he heard a terrific commotion behind him, and when he turned, saw a horse racing toward him in a frenzy of fear. In the spring wagon was a little boy of six or seven, and behind the swaying vehicle was a gray haired man—evidently the child's grandfather—chasing the runaway.

In an instant the farmer was out in the middle of the road with his hat whisked off his head, both arms gyrating in wide circles. The hat did the work, for the farmer told folks afterward that his mother had told him that a horse would always stop at sight of a hat being whirled directly in front of it. The animal came to a stop within a few inches of the farmer, who stood his ground. It was the work of a few seconds to calm the quivering animal, and soon the grandfather came up. He threw his arms around the rescuer and fairly wept for joy.

Next time you see a runaway Dobbin coming your way don't forget to use your hat and your head.—Columbus Dispatch.

The Elusive Rhyme.

I sought a word I hoped to fit
With childhood's happy laughter,
I followed on an endless quest
Pursuing closely after.

I searched my books by day and night,
And lexicons I treasure,
But there I found no word that might
Attune the dainty measure.

'Til, wearied of my fruitless quest,
I stole away to wander
Where Nature sings and songbirds nest,
By lanes and woodlands yonder.

[illegible]
'Twas there my quarry found me—
The rhymes for Childhood's silvery laugh
Were singing all around me!

John D. Wells.

Spanish at Saloniki.

Saloniki contains a large number of Spanish speaking inhabitants, not very surprising perhaps in a mongrel city of the near east, but explained by the fact that large numbers of Spanish Jews exiled some centuries ago, took refuge there and carried their language. Another part of the world in which the Spanish Jew type is outstanding is the high plateau of Colombia. Its inhabitants are a vigorous people, noticeably of Semitic stamp, and successful commercially.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dairy Produce—		
Butter, choice dairy	$0 42	$0 45
Cheese, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., fancy, lb.	0 40	[illegible]
Dressed Poultry—		
Turkeys, lb.	0 30	0 32
Fowl, lb.	0 25	0 28
Spring chickens	0 60	0 65
Fruits—		
Rhubarb, 2 bunches	0 00	0 10
Vegetables—		
Asparagus, Can., bunch	0 05	0 10
Strawberries, box	0 07	0 08
Beans, new, small measure	0 00	[illegible]
Beets, new, bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cucumbers, each	0 05	0 10
Carrots, new, bunch	0 00	0 10
Celery, per bunch	0 05	0 10
Cabbages, each	0 10	0 20
Horseradish, lb.	0 00	0 15
Leeks, bunch	0 10	0 15
Lettuce, doz., bchs.	0 20	0 25
Do., head, doz.	0 25	1 00
Onions, bundle	0 05	[illegible]
Do., Egypt, bkt.	2 50	3 00
Do., Bermuda, box	4 00	4 50
Potatoes, per bag	0 00	1 00
Do., new, peck	0 00	0 75
Do., small measure	0 30	0 35
Radishes, 2 bunches	0 05	0 05
Spinach, new, peck	0 15	0 20
Sage, bunch	0 05	0 10
Savory, bunch	0 05	0 10
Turnips, new, bunch	0 05	0 10
Tomatoes, lb.	0 00	0 25

MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Beef, forequarters, cwt.	$15 00	$17 00
Do., hindquarters	18 00	20 00
Carcases, choice	17 00	18 00
Do., common	12 00	13 50
Veal, common, cwt.	9 50	11 50
Do., medium	12 50	14 50
Do., prime	19 00	21 00
Heavy hogs	16 50	18 50
Shop hogs	21 50	22 50
Mutton, heavy	10 00	12 00
Do., light	17 00	19 00
Abattoir hogs	21 50	22 50
Lambs, lb.	0 22	0 23
Do., Spring, lb.	0 25	0 27

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Fluctuations yesterday on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange were as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
Oct.	1 90½	1 93¼	1 90	1 93
Oats—				
July	x0 70¾	0 70¾	0 69¾	0 70¾
Oct.	0 59½	0 59½	0 58¾	0 59¾
Dec.	0 57	0 57½	0 56¾	0 56¾
Flax—				
July	2 80	2 80	2 78¾	2 79¾
Oct.	2 75	2 75	2 71	2 74

x—To 70 3-4c sold.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET

Minneapolis.—Wheat: July, $2.31; September, $1.73. Cash, No. 1 hard, $2.51 to $2.56; No. 1 Northern, $2.46 to $2.51; No. 2 Northern, $2.36 to $2.46. Corn—No. 3 yellow, $1.67 1-2 to $1.68 1-2. Oats—No. 3 white, [illegible] 3-4c to [illegible] 3-4c. Flour unchanged. Bran, $32.50 to $33.00.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth.—No. 1 hard, $2.50; No. 1 northern, $2.49; No. 2 northern, $2.41; July, $2.50.

THE CHEESE MARKETS

Lindsay, Ont.—[illegible] cheese boarded at today's meeting, all sold at [illegible] cents.

Utica.—About 300 fewer boxes of cheese than a week ago were sold to-day at the Utica Dairy Board of Trade, with the same prices prevailing. Sales: Large, 250 boxes, and small, 1,250 boxes, all at 22 cents.

Butter—Thirty tubs sold at 38 cents.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts 5,000.		
Market steady.		
Beeves	8 60	12 50
Stockers and feeders	6 70	10 00
Cows and heifers	5 75	11 85
Calves	11 00	15 75
Hogs, receipts 15,000.		
Market dull.		
Light	14 30	[illegible]
Mixed	14 60	[illegible]
Heavy	14 60	15 9[illegible]
Rough	14 60	14 85
Pigs	11 00	14 25
Bulk of sales	14 90	15 [illegible]
Sheep, receipts 7,000.		
Market steady.		
Wethers	8 90	11 75
Lambs, native	10 75	15 25
Springers	14 00	15 25

NEW VICTORY.

Kaiser:—Thank Heaven, Bethmann, we have won another great victory—over the Social-Democrats.—Hvepsen, Christiania.

STRANGE FORESTS.

Australia's Flora Contains Unique Relics of Jurassic Times.

One readily understands why the Australian loves his trees. The aroma of giant eucalyptus forms pictures never forgotten, and the scent of the wattle brings a homesick feeling like the smell of sage to the Westerner.

The flora is not only beautiful, it is unique, and has no counterpart in other lands. Of the 10,000 species of plants most of them are purely Australian, and are unknown even in New Zealand. The general impression one gets of Australian forests is their total unlikeness to anything seen elsewhere. The great forests of timber trees are not dense and shaded and all of one species, but are well lighted and filled with other forests of shorter trees, in places the woods consist of large widely spaced trees surrounded only by bunch grass, and even in areas where water is not to be found on the surface for hundreds of square miles true forests of low trees are present.

Forms which may be recognized as tulip, lily, honeysuckle and iris take on a surprising aspect. They are not garden flowers but trees, and the landscape is of Mesozoic time, a period antedating our own by millions of years. The trees are indeed those of a bygone age. In America and [illegible] of fossil leaves of strange plants are collected from the rock and studied with interest; in Australia many of these ancient trees are living. The impression that one is looking at a landscape which has forever disappeared from other parts of the world is so vivid that the [illegible] and [illegible] in the city streets strike a jarring note. The transition from Jurassic to modern times is painfully abrupt.—National Geographic Magazine.

Fat.

Save it.
It is good.
It means economy.
Use it for seasoning.
Clarify it before putting away.
To do this pour boiling water over it, boil through, then set it away to cool. When cold the fat may be removed in a solid piece.
By repeating this several times [illegible] which the fat will be achieved.
Should there be a burned taste it may be removed by heating with a thick slice of raw potato.

Through Many Trials

CHAPTER I.

"There is nothing stranger in this world of ours—there is nothing more mysterious in the mystery we call life—than the power that the unworthiest attributes of one nature give it over the best attributes of another nature, whose nobleness and honesty of soul carry it so far above and beyond the baser soul, that its very falseness has the fascination of mirage beauty—the more vivid as all around is more arid and worthless—or, like a rainbow light resting on a dunghill, in the radiance of Faith, Hope and Charity—the emanation of the noble, selfless nature, every foul thing beneath that light is gilded and tinted into loveliness and love-worthiness."

Imogene Trefusis — otherwise "Midge," or "Minnie," with the boys of her brothers, playmates, and comrades in misfortune—had just finished reading the above paragraph from a volume of essays, one of her aunt, Lady Althea's books, an edition de luxe—vellum-tinted, bevelled edges, pale brown leather and gilding—costly, elegant and fashionable, as everything belonging to Lady Althea is; and as Imogene lays down the book for a surreptitious yawn, her sister, Evelyn Trefusis, opens her beautiful violet eyes sleepily.

It is a very depressing, cold afternoon, and time hangs heavy on one's hands when one is a beauty in the dreadful position of a queen without a court; a beauty in a secluded, stately and, withal, very dreary country house. Beauty without a surrounding atmosphere of golden beams, of incense, and the odors of the flowers and fruits of luxury. Beauty, condemned through straits of poverty, the crushing, heart-rending straits of being compelled to have dresses dyed and "renovated," of having to wear mended gloves, and to mend them as well—to spend the very glory of the morning of her youth and loveliness in obscurity.

"What is that you have been reading, Imogene?" she asks, impatiently. "I don't understand a single word of it! Some moral aphorisms of your choosing, I suppose, Aunt Althea? I wish," Evelyn says, very crossly—for it is one of the privileges of a beauty to be cross as often as one pleases—"that if you will have Imogene in here to read aloud, you would let her read a good novel—something to interest one a little, and make the time pass."

Lady Althea glances across the room at her niece with a calm smile.

"My love, I have told you so often," she says, with explanatory patience, "that I am so anxious in every way to form Imogene's manners and progress with the culture of her thoughts and ideas—which are totally uncultured, I am sorry to say."

"So are mine, I fancy," Evelyn says, languidly.

"My dearest," Lady Althea says with a smile of superior knowledge, "culture and elegance come to you as a gift of nature. You could not be worse than bizarre at the very worst, and that, to you, would only add a charm in the eyes of society."

Evelyn laughs carelessly at this; flattery in any or every form is no new thing to her, although she is a beauty condemned at present to waste her loveliness in obscurity—and lays her head back again languidly on the cushion.

She has a grand heritage in the languid softness of those lustrous, sapphire-colored eyes, and the siren sweetness of the fresh red lips when they curve into smiles, although she is the undowered daughter of a Cornish baronet, as poor as he is proud, and no one knows this better than Evelyn Trefusis except her aunt, Lady Althea.

But at Lady Althea's speech Imogene has suddenly flushed with anger, and her gray eyes sparkle wrathfully.

Large and dark eyes they are, and as beautiful as Evelyn's, though they are the sole feature of actual beauty in her face.

"How horribly vain you do make Evelyn Aunt Althea!" she says, reproachfully.

"Not at all, my dear," Lady Althea says, coolly, speaking in quite another tone to Imogene to that in which she addressed her elder sister. "I simply state simple facts. Evelyn is so handsome and possesses such natural grace that her speech, ideas and manners are all of good style and tone or will pass for such with all the world. To you, correct culture is a necessity. Tall, large-featured, clear-voice, good conversational powers, keenness of expression can be cultured into imperial demeanor; commanding presence, ability to mingle with the best scientific people, the best political people; men's society especially would suit you, Imogene!"

"That is very certain, judging from Imogene's proclivities," laughs Evelyn. "She is quite as much of a boy as Lionel or Vivian now."

"I don't call it a fault that I like to be with Lionel and Vivian!" Imogene says, hotly, and some deeper feeling than anger making her gray eyes glow; "especially poor Lion!"

"That is an exceedingly vulgar abbreviation of your brother's name, my dear," Lady Althea says, a little sharply—"vulgar and unseemly; but even your sisterly affection must be restrained between limits, and not lead you to the lengths of becoming rough, and loud, and boisterous of manner from your constant association with boys, wasting all your time in their company, and consequently neglecting totally all culture of yourself as a gentlewoman."

"Why, Aunt Althea! I prepare my lessons regularly for Mrs. Mason and Monsieur Gabelle!" Imogene protests; but Lady Althea quietly silences her.

"Learning any number of lessons and becoming proficient in arts or languages, is not culture, my dear; and I was about to say, when you interrupted me, that now you can have no longer the excuse to give of Lionel's loneliness, or illness, or want of companionship, since your father has thought well to engage this special attendant to be devoted entirely to his service. Poor Lionel, with neglected education and shattered health, and the blot of a reputation of suffering from a horrible malady can hope for nothing in the future except through his sisters—for, I need hardly say," Lady Althea adds, gravely, "that on Evelyn, and you, Imogene, the fortunes of your house depend."

"And Vivian?" questions Imogene, in surprise; but Lady Althea's pencilled eyebrows draw close together, and her lips set—the muscles like steel around them.

"From Vivian I hope very little," she says, with icy indifference. "He is not a Trefusis in mind or appearance. He is an obstinate stupid, boy of low tastes and instincts—nothing to recommend him, in fact, but animal courage and boisterous spirits, and I wish it were he who was an epileptic maniac, and not Lionel!"

At the merciless speech the two girls looked up startled, but in different degrees.

Then Lady Althea adds, in her most calm and sweetly patient manner:

"That is to say, if it were the will of Heaven, Lionel would have been handsome tall, strong—a true Trefusis, gifted in mind and body."

"But he is handsome and tall and strong," objects Imogene, lifting up the head that had drooped so sadly; "and he—he is very clever in some things, and he is not a maniac, Aunt Althea, and no one should call him so!" she says, quite trembling with repressed agitation.

"Not a maniac, only subject to periodical fits of madness," Lady Althea says quietly, "for whom your father has thought 'well'"—everybody who knows Lady Althea knows this phrase to mean that her opinion on the question at issue was not asked or disregarded—"has thought well," she repeats, "to engage a keeper."

"He is not a keeper, Aunt Althea!" Imogene says, vehemently; "the gentleman is to be a sort of tutor to Lion—Lionel; he is to teach him fencing, and things like that."

"What gentleman?" demanded Evelyn, indignantly. "You are not going to speak of this man—what is his name, Aunt Althea?—as a gentleman, I hope, Imogene. You need not betray your ignorance of the genus to him by such absurdity, even though he is only a common soldier!"

Imogene is silenced for a moment, flushing beneath her sister's scorn for her worldly ignorance, but she is not convinced.

"Even if he is only a private soldier, Evelyn," she pleads, for Evelyn is looking unutterably disdainful, "he might be a brave, kind man; and he is educated, from what Dr. Rowland says, and would therefore, I think, be entitled to be treated as a gentleman."

"My dear Imogene, will you be silent, and not make yourself quite so ridiculous?" Lady Althea says with startling sharpness and suddenness. "A worthy person enough, I believe, since he has been in non-commissioned officers' rank for some time, though he is quite a young man for the service—sergeant—dear me! I forget, I have Dr. Rowland's letter at hand; but at all events his name does not matter."

"I should like to know his name before he comes," pleads Imogene. "Lionel has been asking me so often to-day—it has made him quite restless, and the—person comes this afternoon, we heard."

"Yes, I believe he comes this afternoon," Lady Althea says, "but I forget the man's name, if I ever noticed it, indeed. It does not matter, Imogene," she adds, sternly, and Imogene shrinks from Lady Althea at that tone, and is about leaving the room, when a servant knocks at the door.

"Sir Philip would be glad to see you, my lady, in the library; Mr. Dumar has not yet arrived."

CHAPTER II.

Half an hour previously the train has rushed into the little trim station, about two miles from Portdreath, as the crow flies.

About half a dozen people have got out at the station, and have hurried away on their several businesses, for it is too bleak and dull an afternoon to even pause for a gossip, and when they are all gone but one young man, he, standing there on the stone coping of the platform, gazes after the train as it puffs merrily away down the valley with something of a wistful earnestness in his keen, bright, red brown eyes, like the eyes of a falcon, and then he turned around to gaze up at the rising moorland, and far off at the gray stone pile of Portdreath, outlined against the lead colored sky.

He is gazing at it in a sort of reverie, when one of his fellow-passengers comes out of the booking-office and rejoins him. He starts out of his reverie at the sound of the last comer's voice, and smiles, such a pleasant, frank, mirthful smile that it quite brings sunshine into the bleak, gray atmosphere.

"That's my Garden of Eden up yonder on the hill," he says, jocosely, but speaking in a guarded undertone. "Looks nice and cool for an afternoon like this, doesn't it, Richard?"

"Beastly," the other passenger, addressed as Richard, mutters, with a shrug of disgust; "and it is a beastly idea of you to turn yourself into a dry-nurse for an idiot boy."

"Well, you see, Richard, the pay is fair," argues the young man with the falcon-bright eyes.

A splendid, soldierly fellow, of some eight or nine-and-twenty, he appears, with the strength of a lion in his powerful, well-knit frame, the keen courage of an eagle in his eyes, and a smile as sweet as a woman's ought to be.

"The pay is fair, you know, Richard, old fellow," he repeats, drawing nearer to his companion, in his apparent anxiety to persuade him to his view of the question, "and you know you—that is we—want all we can get of that, and a few ponies are not bad things in their way," he says, with a cheery laugh, "and the work I don't mind; I rather like it. He's not an idiot, this poor lad, Sir Philip Trefusis' eldest son and heir. Sad for him, isn't it? Subject to attacks of dementia, Rowlands told me—"

"Oh hang it all!" the other interrupts, savagely, "don't tell me anything about it. I hate to hear of it—on your account, of course," he adds, in an off-hand tone. "But as I said before, and I say so still, you might have got something better than such a horrible berth! Why, your position will be—"

"Never mind about position," the other interposes, with rather a forced smile. "I've no position to worry about, thank goodness! As long as I can earn my bread honestly, and have my health, I don't trouble about position, Richard, as you know."

"Yes, I know," Richard answers, in a more satisfied tone. "Well, for you, Dick. You have the easiest life and the best of it, after all. I don't believe," the second Richard says, addressing the first, with an air, real or assumed, of jocose envy, "that you owe a shilling on earth, you lucky dog!"

"Yes, I do," Dick laughs (the brief, bold, dare-devil name suits him as well as everything else)—"I owe my landlady one and tenpence for my washing, and forgot to pay her."

"And I owe more than one thousand and ten pounds," the other rejoins, "and am being badgered by creditors into my grave, and get bothered and tempted to the verge of madness in my struggles to keep up a position—to do credit to the viscount, the hard hearted old skinflint! There's the difference between us two," he goes on, in that jocosely envious tone, "and upon my honor, Dick, you are far the luckier and best off one of us two—upon my honor, you are!"

These two men, possessing the same baptismal name, friends and relatives as they seem—alike in no slight degree in face and figure, stamped with the cachet of the same profession—yet carry about with them the mark of the wide social difference that lies betwixt them.

Richard is shorter, slighter, darker and handsomer in feature than big, soldierly Dick. Richard is an aristocrat from his head to his feet—a military dandy, with fashion and elegance in every detail of his faultlessly cut clothes, his delicate handkerchief, his fresh gloves, as if he had but stepped off "the sweet, shady side of Pall Mall" five minutes before.

Dick is a big, strong sun-tanned soldier, who has seen service and hard work as well; the other is "an officer and a gentleman," according to the popular description. They might be master and man, except for the familiarity in their bearing toward each other.

"Well," Dick observes, suddenly, "I must be off, you know, as it is past four. I told Sir Philip Trefusis I should be there before five. I dare say he is a precise old veteran."

"And I shan't have a soul to speak to for nearly half an hour," the other says, in a tone of impatient displeasure. "I've got twenty-five minutes to pace up and down this infernal cabbage garden, or whatever it is."

"Well, you know I told you so when you came on with me from Launceston," the humbler friend says in a deprecatory tone. "I'm very sorry, my dear fellow, but what can I do? I'm due at Portdreath before five. It is two miles and more uphill, and I have to walk it."

"Hasn't the old Cornish curmudgeon sent any one to meet you?" Richard inquires, in a tone of deep disgust. "Proud old barbarians they are, living in those mildewed manors."

"Never mind—never mind," Dick says, laughing a little, but looking at the other's haughty face with a curious, proud, pleased look, as if his partisanship secretly gratified him. "A two-mile walk will do me good, Richard, and I dare say I can find somebody at the house to send for my traps. And there is another reason why we shouldn't stay talking here," he said, in a lower tone, impressively. "We are both strangers, and country folk, especially Cornish country folk, are very inquisitive, and they may remember us both too well."

"What if they do?" Richard says, sharply, but turning on his heel, and casting a swift glance around, and as he glances he scowls—a wonderfully ugly scowl for such handsome features—a cowardly scowl. "Let them say what they like."

"I don't believe you would care who saw us together, Richard, or that you'd mind one bit walking up to the gates yonder with me," Dick says, smiling, with a grateful, brotherly tenderness in his voice, "though you are a gentleman, and I am only a servant."

"Has your Cornish curmudgeon any of the feminine persuasion up in that cheerful looking abode?"

"Why, of course; didn't I tell you?" Dick says, in surprise. "His sister, Lady Althea de Burgh, widow of Sir Ulick de Burgh, an Irishman, and a scapegrace, they say. She got rid of him remarkably soon after he began to go to the dogs. She lives with him."

"Oh? An old woman!" Richard interrupts, with consummate contempt.

"I don't think she is very old, and they say she is—or was—very handsome," replies Dick. "And there are daughters—young girls—so I was told."

"Pretty?" inquires the critical gentleman.

"I don't know, and I never asked," Dick says, gravely.

"Is that part of your renunciation?" the other inquires, sceptically; "the fair and the false? Eh?"

"It is part of my renunciation that I am never to forget my station," Dick replies, still more gravely. "I have nothing to say to women in your class, recollect. I have nothing to say to women in any class in the way of serious love-making, fortunately," he laughs. "I am lucky all round, you see, Richard."

"Upon my honor, you are, I really believe," Richard says, shrugging his shoulders, "especially in the last respect. The early acquaintance between the sex and the service has gone on improving to the present day."

"Abjure the sex, then, like Saint Kevin," laughs Dick, "or like me."

"There again you are, Dick!" his namesake—so like, and so curiously unlike him—says curtly. "You can—I can't! I shall have to marry somebody soon whether I like it or not."

"How nice for somebody," Dick retorts, rather grimly.

(To be continued.)

While the soldiers practice trenching, the folks at home should try retrenching.—Milwaukee News.

The Real "War Bread" must contain the entire wheat grain—not the white flour center — but every particle of gluten and mineral salts—also the outer bran coat that is so useful in keeping the bowels healthy and active. **Shredded Wheat Biscuit** is the real "war bread" because it is 100 per cent. whole wheat prepared in a digestible form. Contains no yeast, baking powder, seasoning, or chemicals of any kind. Food conservation begins with Shredded Wheat Biscuit for breakfast and ends with Shredded Wheat Biscuit for supper. Delicious with sliced bananas, berries, or other fruits.

Made in Canada.

Redpath
SUGAR

"Redpath" stands for sugar quality that is the result of modern equipment and methods, backed by 60 years experience and a determination to produce nothing unworthy of the name "REDPATH".

"Let Redpath Sweeten it."

8

2 and 5 lb. Cartons—
10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Bags.

Made in one grade only—the highest!

FARM AND GARDEN

BEES.

Those who have their bees in box hives should at once investigate the modern movable-frame hive. With this hive it is possible to manipulate the bees so as greatly to increase the crop. It may be remembered that this hive will be no better than a box unless the bee keeper studies the business and gives the bees prompt and intelligent attention. In box hives it is impossible to give bees the right care. Those who already have their bees in movable frame hives should do their utmost to prevent excessive swarming. Except in cases where it is desired to increase the apiary, swarming should be entirely prevented so far as possible. In no case should more than one swarm be permitted to issue from a colony. If a swarm does issue, place it in a hive in the exact location of the parent colony and move the parent colony to a new place. They can later be united if desired. Remember that swarming during a honey flow decreases the crop. The bees must be given plenty of room in which to store their honey. If one super is allowed to become full before another is added, the crop will be cut in two.

It is best to buy bees locally to avoid danger in shipping. If they are not of the desired race queens may be obtained by mail from breeders. Italian bees are recommended for all purposes.

CARDINAL POINTS WITH BEES.

Bees need in spring plenty of stores, plenty of room for brood, rearing and plenty of protection.

Swarming during a honey flow is undesirable, because it reduces the crop.

During a honey flow bees should be given plenty of storage room. Neglect of this may lose half the crop.

Bees need protection from cold and wind in all parts of the country in which the winter temperature is often as low as freezing.

Comb honey (in sections) should be produced only from white honeys and when the honey flow is rapid. Chunk or bulk comb honey is unsuited for any market except the local one.

The successful bee keeper is he who studies his bees and is prompt with his manipulations. Beekeeping is not a [illegible] business for the shiftless bee keeper. The specialist bee keeper is the most [illegible] from the standpoint of the industry because the small holder usually has not sufficient interest to [illegible]. There is no reason, however, why a few colonies of bees will not be profitable provided the owner gives them intelligent care.

It is impossible to keep bees with profit in box-hives or "gums." The use of movable-frame hives cannot be urged too strongly.

It does not pay to cultivate any plant for bees. There is plenty of nectar available in almost every community. If at any time bees are short of stores, feed a syrup made of granulated sugar. Do not let the bees starve, as they often do in neglected apiaries in winter.

FARM NEWS AND VIEW.

The principal value of apples as food for stock is in the fact that they combine well with other foods, furnishing a balanced ration which is far superior to that usually given to stock. They aid digestion, satisfy the appetite and give tone to the system.

As a single diet apples are not good for fattening, not good muscle builders and not good egg or milk producers.

The best way to treat a lousy horse is to clip him. Then put half a pound of any tobacco in a quart of boiling water and cover it. Allow to simmer for five or six hours, then with a sponge wet with this tobacco tea, bathe the horse from head to tail; in two or three hours give a thorough currying, and repeat if necessary in two or three hours.

Summer squashes are to many an attractive addition to the home garden. Their culture is easy. Two or three hills will furnish enough for an average-sized family.

These squashes are not fastidious as to soils, though they, like most garden plants, prefer a warm, sandy loam. The most important requirements for success are abundance of manure and good cultivation. The hills may be spaced five or six feet apart. The plants will occupy the ground all summer if the fruits are harvested at usable stage.

In preparing a "hill" for the planting of summer squashes, a hole two and one half feet square and 12 inches deep should be dug; a bushel basket of manure should then be thoroughly mixed with the excavated soil, which is then replaced in the hole. It is better to use well-rotted manure, but if the mixing with soil is properly done there will be little danger of heating from fresh strawy manure. With chicken manure, use only one-half of this quantity. This preparation can very well be done as soon as the ground is in condition for working in spring.

Squashes are tender plants, and cannot endure the slightest frost, so seed should not be planted until the soil is well warmed. Ten or a dozen seeds are planted usually in each hill. These should finally be thinned to one or two plants. The soil must be stirred by shallow cultivation until the plants cover the soil.

There are in use several types of these squashes. They must all be used while very immature. If the thumb nail does not very readily puncture the skin of the fruit, it is past its best stage.

The transferring of pollen from tree to tree must be done by insects, and the honey bee is the most reliable in the performance of this work.

Garget is due to injury to bag or congestion of the milk from an obstruction in teats so that all milk cannot be removed. Remove any of these causes, then give [illegible] drops of each aconite and belladonna tincture, three or four times a day, and either bathe bag with warm camphorated oil or paint lightly with tincture of iodine. Do not give much grain and no cornmeal during treatment. Keep bowels in a relaxed condition.

Humus is the substance formed in the soil by decaying vegetable matter, such as leaves, stubble, roots, manure, etc., plowed under and so on.

Humus not only comprises elements of plant food itself, but it has the power of holding the necessary nitrates of fertile soil to prevent their escaping through washing or other means. It also has the effect of a sponge in absorbing and holding moisture in position and form available for the use of growing plants and aids in keeping the soil porous.

Humus is indispensable to plant growth. Poor crops are in many cases due to its lack.

A great aid to the hog raiser is a small crop of pumpkins. These can be grown at a small cost, and form a valuable addition to the rations of hogs. The value does not lie entirely in their nutritive composition, but is due largely to the beneficial effects on the digestive tract, as they tend to regulate the bowels. It is asserted that the seeds are valuable as a vermifuge.

Pumpkins may be grown in the cornfields, especially where there is a poor stand.

Sheep return more and better fertility to enrich the soil and distribute the same more evenly than any other class of stock.

In a horse symmetry of form is necessary for strength, correct proportion and perfect development.

Indian Relics.

A copper banner stone or ceremonial weapon of ancient Indian days, which was unearthed in Fond du Lac during the digging of a sewer, is shaped like an ancient battle axe and has two blades and a hole for a handle. It was found six feet in the earth and is believed to have been lost on the lake shore many ages ago, before the lake receded to its present level, or buried by a later generation of Indians. A cache of interesting Indian relics and weapons was dug up in the same city several years ago.—Exchange.

"Some men are born to trouble," says the Cynical Bachelor, "and others get married quite unconsciously."

ROYAL YEAST
MAKES PERFECT BREAD

THE FUNNY SIDE

At the church entertainment held recently, the chairman in announcing the encore, remarked: "Miss Blank will sing again—I cannot tell you why," and a titter was heard in the front seats.

"You scorn my suit, my beauty proud
"I'll bring you to the dust," he vowed.
"You might have better fared," quoth she,
"If you had brought the 'dust' to me."

The parson's little boy got in an undercut recently, when the visitor at the manse asked him if he liked to go to church. "I should think so. Why, it's grand to hear daddy talking for an hour and mamma never allowed to say a word."

"My proudest boast is that I was one of the men behind the guns," said a returned colonel recently. Someone in the crowd said: "How many miles behind?"

The Berlin rag-tag and bobtail have no further use for "Der Tag."

Observer—I noticed you got up and gave that lady your seat in the street car.

Observed—Since childhood I have respected a woman with a strap in her hand.

"You once kept a cook for a whole month, you say?"

"Yes."

"Remarkable. How did you manage?"

"We were cruising on a house boat, and she couldn't swim."

The Husband—Where have you been?

The Wife—Playing bridge.

The Husband—Did you win?

The Wife—No, I lost.

The Husband—You ought to be ashamed of yourself. You should have been at home looking after the children.

Wife—Why do they say "Dame Gossip"?

Husband—Dunno. Perhaps they are too polite to drop the "D."

Wife (at breakfast)—Oh, John, I'll bet I know who you gave your seat to coming home last night.

Hubby (who had been out having a quiet little game)—Nonsense, my dear. How could you ever guess? How do you know I gave up my seat to anyone?

Wife—Yes, you did, you dear, kind, old boy; you let a poor Irishwoman have it; for I distinctly heard you say in your sleep, "Oh, that's all right: I'll stand pat."

For six years a bitter feud existed between the Browns and Robinsons, next door neighbors. The trouble had originated through the depredations of Brown's cat and had grown so fixed an affair that neither party ever dreamed of "making up." One day, however, Brown sent his servant with a peace-making note for Mr. Robinson, which read: "Mr. Brown sends his compliments to Mr. Robinson and begs to state that his old cat died this morning." Robinson's reply was bitter: "Mr. Robinson is sorry to hear of Mr. Brown's trouble, but he had not heard that Mrs. Brown was ill."

BABY'S OWN TABLETS
OF GREAT VALUE

Mrs. J. A. [illegible], Ste. Perpetue, Que., writes: "Baby's Own Tablets have been of great value to me and I would strongly recommend them to other mothers." Thousands of other mothers say the same thing. They have become convinced through actual use of the Tablets that nothing can equal them in regulating the bowels and stomach; driving out constipation and indigestion; breaking up colds and simple fevers; expelling worms and curing colic. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

How to Be Happy Though Married

Domestic happiness does not come as a matter of course, but, like everything else worth having, must be worked for.

Don't imagine that because you have won each other you need no longer be affectionate.

Carry over into the wedded life the refinement of manner that characterized your wooing days.

Once in awhile let your husband have the last word. It will please him and be no loss to you.

Husband and wife are one, but it is a parody on unity if each wants to be that one.

A rose given to [illegible] while weary feet are painfully walking over it is more than wreaths for the dead.

Make your home a cabinet room where all the affairs of the household and sometimes of business come under comparison and advisal.

Many a failure would have been avoided if men had consulted with their wives.—Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters.

Her Waist.

Yet sometimes the "tuck in" is preferred.

There is much [illegible] as to its position.

But mostly it stays where it really belongs.

It may be swathed, draped, leather-belted, sashed or simply suggested by line.

When a fellow is hungry a [illegible] dinner sounds fine.

Corsets
Hosiery
Underwear
Handkerchiefs

Are a specialty in the Ladies' department. A splendid range in Raw Silk at greatly reduced prices this month, see the window display on Saturday.

Butter and Eggs Wanted

Falconer Bros.

Delayed Shipments

Just Arrived . . .

Now is the time to get goods that have been almost impossible to get. We have just got in delayed shipments, bought last fall at last last year's prices.

Cotton, Silk and Real Cashmere Hosiery

From 15c to 60c. To-day's values 25c to $1.00

Gloves in kid, silk and mercerized lisle, and chamoise lisle. Floor coverings, linoluems, and oilclothes. Get them quick, they are going fast. We cant replace them.

Bring your butter and eggs
And get the great big prices

D. GEDDES & CO.

Lawn Supplies

Taylor-Forbes Lawn mower
Rubber hose
Hose nozzles
Couplings & clamps
Hose reels
Garden shears
Cultivators

Thomson's
Hardware Store

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

ATTRACTIVE TRIPS
To
Muskoka Lakes
Algonquin Park
Maganetawan River
Lake of Bays
Kawartha Lakes
Georgian Bay

Roundtrip tourists tickets now on sale from stations in Ontario at very low fares, with liberal stop overs.

GET YOUR TICKET IN ADVANCE

J. S. Cameron, Agent, Port Elgin, Both telephones.

WONDERFUL STUFF!
LIFT OUT YOUR CORNS

Apply a few drops then lift corns or calluses off with fingers—no pain.

No humbug! Any corn, whether hard, soft or between the toes, will loosen right up and lift out, without a particle of pain or soreness.

This drug is called freezone and is a compound of ether discovered by a Cincinnati man.

Ask at any drug store for a small bottle of freezone, which will cost but a trifle, but is sufficient to rid one's feet of every corn or callus.

Put a few drops directly upon any tender, aching corn or callus. Instantly the soreness disappears and shortly the corn or callus will loosen and can be lifted off with the fingers.

This drug freezone doesn't eat out the corns or calluses but shrivels them without even irritating the surrounding skin.

Just think! No pain at all; no soreness or smarting when applying it or afterwards. If your druggist don't have freezone have him order it for you.

Western Fair
London, Canada
Sept. 7th to Sept. 15th, 1917

1867-"A half Century of Success"-1917

The Great Agricultural Exhibition of Western Ontario

$32,000.00 in Prizes and Attractions

A very interesting programme, including Military and other features.
TWICE DAILY

FIREWORKS EACH NIGHT
TWO SPEED EVENTS DAILY

REDUCED RAILWAY RATES

Prize Lists, Entry Forms and all information from the Secretary.

LIEUT. COL. W. M. GARTSHORE
President

A. M. HUNT.
Secretary

Promotion Examinations

Primer to first book—Honours—Ruth Philps, Eva Schrank, Helen Dennis, Florence Thede Frank Bray, Richard Langford, Wilbert Wankel, Jamie George, Thos. Smith

Pass—Margaret Schwartz, Ralph Brigden, Hindle Muir, Frank Fleming, Geo Henzi, Finlay McPherson, Myrtle Campbell, Claude Ebp, Donald McKenzie, Clifford Cottrill, Clara Bannister, Cameron Nodwell, Dorothy Stevens. Carl Wipp.

Jr. Primer to Sr. Primer—Honours—Clarence Finlayson, Helen McBride, Kathleen Bolender, John Wipp.

Pass—Beatrice Starling, Walter Booth, Will Johnston, Sandy McLean, Altie Schwass.

1st cls. primer to Jr. primer—Honors—Winnifred Bell, Mildred Burke, Christena Vogt, Arthur Barber, Tilly Overton, Etta Gray, Mildred Blindauer, Bert Wipp, Lily Haralson, Fred Collins.

Pass—Irene Gray, Gertrude McCaw, Don Booth, Edna McCulloch, James Sparks, Edith Woolmer, Mary Swalwell, Clarence Webb, Geo. Bell, Lorne Ferguson, Isabel Sparks.

B. Currie, teacher.

—

Sr. I to Jr. 2—Honours—M. Willson and G. Cottrill (equal), M. Bell, F. Barber, F. Wipp, M. Lamont, J. Hill, L. Gamble, G. Stephenson.

Pass—D. Scammell, F. Perry, C. Hessenauer, I. Krauth, E. Strathy, W. George, J. Johnston, L. Hill, I. Schwass, E. Welshohn.

Jr I to Sr. I—Honours—W. Schierholtz, N. Webb, L. Smith, H. Osborne, A. Rowlands, N. Wilson.

Pass—F. McKenzie, F. Buschlen, V. Perry, L. Saleman, C. Becker, N. McArthur, W. Wilson, I. Fulder, J. Henderson, O. Brill.

W. Struthers, teacher

—

From Jr. 2 to Sr. 2—Honours—W. McBride, G. Bray, M. Kettles, E. Collins, J. Bolender.

Pass—B. Nodwell, O. Starling, L. Blindauer, C. Tupling, L. Schrank, H. Wipp, P. Collins, P. Bannister, D. Philps and M. Belbeck equal, G. Dennis.

Recommended—M. Finlayson, P. Thede, B. Chappel.

From Sr. 2 to Jr. 3—Honours—N. Schaus, S. Langford, M. Wankel, C. Strachan, L. Welshohn, M. Smith, J. Miller, S. K. Thomas, N. McFadden.

Pass—E. Gischler, M. Park, E. Gray, L. Nodwell and M. MacPherson equal, W. Thomas, G. Goar, H. Wipp.

Kathleen Cassidy, teacher

—

From Sr. 3 to Jr. 4—Honours—Stewart Anderson, Harold Brigden, Kathleen Robinson, Greta Bock, Hazel Vennard, Jean Sayles, Marguerite Cottrill, Norman Miller.

Pass—Alma Miller, Mary Everitt, Doris Collins, Agnes Fleming, Will Bray, Janet Schrank and La Verne McFadden (equal), Alice Buschlen, Grace Harrison, Velma Hessenauer, James Goar, George McLean.

From Jr. 3 to Sr. 3—Honours—Annie Mitchell, Kathleen Stephenson, Jean Mitchell, Lee Begg, Ellen Thomas, Edward Saleman, Weldon Smith.

Pass—Roy Thede, Clarence McKenzie, Albert Scammel, Violet Wilson, Vera Bell, Ray Smith, George McLachlan, Mabel Overton, Earl Nodwell, Caroline Bannister.

Recommended—Robert Wilson, Florence Kettles, Stewart Begg.

Berta M. Gilbert, teacher

—

Jr. 4th, to Sr. 4th.—Honours—Milton Millar, Florence George, Paul Gischler, Margaret Barber.

Pass—Margaret McCollough, Dorothy Rahney, Basil Eby, Donald McArthur, Wilma Becker.

F. W. Aylesworth, Principal

NORTH BRUCE

During the electric storm early Sunday morning, barns belonging to John Steffert and T. A. Howe were struck with lightning but did not take fire. Mr Steffert had a sheep killed which had been lying near the barn.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Javins, with other friends motored down from near Owen Sound, on Saturday.

The U. B. and Presbyterian picnics brought out a large crowd at the Grove on Saturday. The weather was fine and all enjoyed the day at the lake. There were ball games and foot races during the afternoon. Four ministers Rev's. McDougal, Hallman, Hangs and Bell ran a race and Rev. Hallman proved to be the swiftest runner.

Miss Pearl Jones spent the week end with her parents Mr. and Mrs. W. Jones.

Miss Robertson went to her home in Wingham on Saturday to return at the close of the vacation to teach again at S. S. No. 12, with a raise in salary.

Mrs. Hamley is visiting with her brother, Mrs. Geo. Brown.

The W. M. A. meeting will be held at Mrs. A. Mass this Wednesday afternoon, and not at Mrs. D. Riebel's as stated last week. Mrs. (Rev.) Hallman, who was delegate to board meeting at Stevensville, will report at this meeting.

Mr. Geo McIntee is building a cement silo.

UNDERWOOD NEWS

Get your gasoline at The Hardware.

Save wood and coal, use an oil stove. We have some coal oil stoves which will save the woman work, and save money too. Thede & Brill.

Mrs. Wm. Coleman and family left last week for their new home in Walkerville. Mr. Coleman left some time ago.

Mr. Reoch, of Saugeen, has charge of the chopping mill during Mr. Geo. Roppel's absence.

Mr. W. G. Dobson, of Toronto, is holidaying at his home here.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Johnson and family are home on a visit to their parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Johnson.

Jean Hood met with an accident on Saturday. While playing in the barn she fell and dislocated her elbow.

Mary Johnson, who has been away visiting in the west for the past year has returned home.

Geo. Hood is spending his vacation at home here.

A very heavy rain and thunder storm visited the neighborhood on Sunday morning it started at about 1.30 a. m. and continued till 7 o'clock. It rained in torrents all the time and soon everything was flooded, the water was as high as 4 and 5 feet in places. The road between Thede & Brill's store and the town hall was all under water. The storm was the worst known here.

Paul McColl had two fine head of cattle killed by lightning.

Geo. H. McKay, 6th Con. has purchased a Ford car.

BURGOYNE AND DISTRICT

Rain, rain buckets of rain,
Dashing in torrents on roots and grain,
Flood, flood, mud, mud.
One day fair, distress in the air
And at it again.

Archie Bell preached here Sunday.

Mr. W. J. McIvor was visiting his mother at Owen Sound Saturday.

Mr. C. Morton walks out from town two or three times a week to superintend his farm management here. Mr. Morton enjoys good health at his four score years and living in town seems to agree with him.

Hay is going to be a wonderful crop in spite of all the fears of failure in the late spring.

Beef ring No. 2 commenced last week. The lateness in starting was on account of several shareholders dropping out and there was some delay in filling their places with others.

Capt. R. Stewart Muir Passes Away at Toronto

It was with profound regret our citizens learned of the death of Capt. R. Stewart Muir, at Toronto, on Thursday. He was a native of Port Elgin, and one of the many clever young men born and educated here who have become prominent in the Dominion.

Mr. Muir had been ailing for about a year, hardening of the arteries being the cause of illness, and finally his death. The remains were brought here Saturday and the funeral services were held in the Presbyterian church on Sunday at 3 p. m., the Rev. Mr. Mann officiating. There was a large gathering of the people from the town and townships to pay a last tribute to a former friend.

Mr. Muir engaged for a number of year in the drug business, and during later years he was a manufacturer's agent. He was an eloquent public speaker, and gave of his time and talents to public affairs.

The late Mr. Muir was a keen student of politics and public questions. He held the rank of Captain in Lieut. Col. John A. Cooper's 198th Battalion, and on the eve of its departure was forced to relinquish his rank, owing to his illness and go to his home. He was identified with a local militia unit before he enlisted for overseas service.

Mr. Muir was a Liberal, and opposed unsuccessfully the late Sir James Whitney in Dundas county in the former Premier's last campaign in 1914. He was an active member of the Toronto Young Men's Liberal club of twenty years ago.

As well as his interest in public questions, he devoted some time to the study of astronomy. He lectured frequently on this subject.

For the year 1916 he was Master of Alpha Lodge of the Masonic order. He attended St. Paul's Presbyterian church.

Mr. Muir was in his fifty-seventh year, and is survived by his wife, two daughters and a son, who will have the deep sympathy of many friends in this community.

Bigger Than Ever

A couple of weeks ago The Times told of the Bible Class in the Tiverton Presbyterian church having 138 attendance. The following week the class went to 177, while last week, the close of the contest the attendance was 175 with a total attendance in the whole school of 262.

This, we believe, is probably the largest Bible class in America. Consider a village like Tiverton when making comparisons. Those who are in charge of the school and class, in fact all the class are to be commended for their zeal in a most worthy cause. As a fitting close to the Bible Class, Rev. J. C. Robinson was presented with a beautiful Oxford Teacher's Bible, by Mr. R. McIntosh, in behalf of the Class. The gift was partly to show its esteem for his splendid and untiring work. Mr. Robinson accepted the gift with much feeling.

CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE
Stratford, Ontario

Ontario's Best Business College
FALL TERM FROM SEPT. 4TH

Commercial, Shorthand and Telegraphy departments.

We have thorough courses, experienced instructors, and we place graduates in positions. The demand upon us for trained help is many times the number graduating. Get our free catalog.

D. A. McLACHLAN, PRINCIPAL

So Many People

Remark upon the convenience and satisfaction of trading here, that we are extremely anxious for everyone to learn about the big advantage of trading here.

Our constant aim is a better store service with bigger values at lower prices than you pay elsewhere.

It will pay you to learn about these advantages in service, quality and price.

You are always welcome here whether you come simply to look around or to buy something.

F. R. BARBER
MEN'S AND BOYS' COMPLETE OUTFITTERS

Wallpaper, Wallpaper

WALLPAPER at Pattison's is selling as Cheap as ever. Over 500 lines to choose from. We carry the largest and best stock in Bruce county. Call in and inspect our goods and be convinced. You can save money, by buying wall paper at Pattison's. No trouble to show goods.

All papers trimmed free of charge

Eggs taken in exchange for Wall paper . . .

Electric Vacuum Cleaner For Rent

: : J. W. Pattison : :
Furniture Dealer and Undertaker

Goes to Press

JULY 20TH

Please report changes required to our Local Office, *to-day.*

The Bell Telephone Co. of Canada

Mr. John Wallace has a magnificent field of wheat on his farm on the river road. The grain is very thick and about three feet high.

A number of Saugeen men held a bee two days last week to open concession 10 to the lake. They did a lot of work and after some more free labor will likely ask the council for a little assistance. The following men were working: G. Webb, A. Reinhart, Ed. Bricker, W. Smith, G. Smith, B. Collard, W. Greathead, W. Campbell, A. Beaton, Ed. Chappel, W. Lancaster, F. W. Elliott, W. H. Walker, Ed. Sparks, John Bricker.

WHY YOU ARE NERVOUS

The nervous system is the alarm system of the human body.

In perfect health we hardly realize that we have a network of nerves, but when health is ebbing, when strength is declining, the same nervous system gives the alarm in headaches, tiredness, dreamful sleep, irritability and unless corrected, leads straight to a breakdown.

To correct nervousness, Scott's Emulsion is exactly what you should take; its rich nutriment gets into the blood and rich blood feeds the tiny nerve-cells while the whole system responds to its refreshing tonic force. Free from harmful drugs.

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont.

Subscribe for The Times and get all the local news.

The Port Elgin Times.

47th YEAR—NO. 28 PORT ELGIN, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1917 $1.50 PER YEAR $2.00 PER YEAR TO UNITED STATES

COMING EVENTS

10c. per line
No notice less than 25c

PATRIOTIC GARDEN PARTY—At John Cook's Tuesday, July 31st. Watch for particulars.

STOP! LOOK! LISTEN—A lawn social will be held at Mr. Henry Tiedo's Tuesday July 17th under the auspices of the Evangelical Ladies Aid. The Southampton orchestra will furnish music and a splendid program will be given. All kinds of lunch served, also a good fishing pond. All welcome. Admission 10 cents. Half proceeds go to Red Cross.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY—Meeting of the Women's Institute, on Thursday, July 12th, at 3 o'clock, on Mrs. J. Forrester's lawn. A social meeting. Knitting, lunch, collection.

MISSIONARY MEETING—In Mennonite church Thursday evening July 12. Miss Evans, of Shongo, Africa, will speak at 7.35. All welcome.

Teacher Wanted

Qualified teacher wanted for U. S. S. No. 1 S. A. & E. (Dunblane) Duties to commence Sept. 4th. Apply, stating salary and experience, to John Scott, Secty-treas. Port Elgin R. R. 1. 27-2 tc.

Busby's for correct time

Rowlands, jeweler, has some pretty and useful presents. See them

I. Hamilton will give a cut of from two to four cents on all boiling meat. Prices are likely to be lower and when a drop comes the reduction will be made. We favor the consumer. Try our butcher shop for meats. We will continue to keep all during the summer all good things in meat, at lower prices than usual. Try us. Prompt attention to all orders. Anyone having good butcher heifers for sale, notify us. I. Hamilton, butcher. We want only the best of cattle.

CONDENSED ADVERTISING

WANTED—Girl with good education, for composing room. Apply in own hand writing, to Editor, Times office.

TO RENT—Five roomed cottage, at the lake. Has fireplace, and large airy rooms. Apply R. M. Lowry.

FOR SALE—The Andrew Sutherland property at the South End. Fine brick house, 7 rooms and shed. Good basement, also stable. Possession given immediately. Apply to Geo. S. Webb and James McEwing, executors. 2-4t.

FOR SALE—Three young yorkshire sows. Safe in pig. Apply James T. Wallace. 27-tf

WANTED—We are paying the highest prices for beefring hides. B. Zelkind, Port Elgin.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—Good frame house with all the modern conveniences, good fruit bearing trees. A piano also for sale. Apply at The Times office.

FOR SALE—Good rubber-tired buggy. Apply G. McLaren.

PHONOGRAPHS!

How nice it is to have music in your home. If you would like one just drop me a line. Very easy terms, from $21.00 up.

Louis Bloch's Music Store
Owen Sound

DENTAL

W. P. POWER, D. D. S., Dentist, office over South End Store. Hours 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

MEDICAL

DR. F. H. WELLS, office and residence on Green street, one door west of Bank of Hamilton.

W. J. CHAMBERS, M. D., L. R. C. P., L. M., Edinburgh. Office and residence Lakeview Hall opposite South End park Port Elgin.

DR. W. S. LAIRD, Oculist, Specialty in Nose and Throat diseases. Guarantees all his fitting of glasses. Office hours Wednesday afternoons. Next to Metropolitan Bank

LEGAL

W. BURGESS, LL.B., Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, &c., &c. Office, Hutton's Block. Private and other funds to loan.

SOCIETIES

PORT ELGIN LODGE No. 429 G.R.C., A.F. & A.M. Regular communications in the Masonic Hall, Thursday on or before full moon, at 8 p.m. Visiting brethern cordially welcomed. George Chapman, W. M.; Geo. Smith, Sec'y.

DENOVO LODGE, No. 170, I.O.O.F., of Ontario, meets at 8 o'clock, p.m., every Monday in their hall in the Commercial Block. Art Harrison, N.G.; T. Rankin, Rec.-Sec.; D. Geddes, Permsec.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

J. A. CHAPMAN, Official Issuer of marriage licenses, Port Elgin, Ont. Office in Muir Block.

R. C. CRAWFORD, Official Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Office at Drug Store, Port Elgin.

UNDERTAKING

J. W. PATTISON, Funeral director and embalmer. Residence on premises. Rural phone No. 22.

Dominion Day Committee Have Surplus of $250 For Red Cross

On Monday night the Dominion Day Committee had a brief meeting to hear the financial report of the day's work.

The secretary's report pointed out that the crowd here was not as large owing to the cutting off of the excursion train, and then, too, the torrents of rain on Sunday did great damage to the southern townships.

The receipts from all sources were $1690, against $1658 last year. On last year's business there was a deficit of a few dollars. This year there is a surplus of about $250 which goes to Red Cross.

The committee expressed their thanks for the splendid way in which the farmers and their families turned out, and also tendered their thanks to all who assisted in making the celebration a success.

Treasurer's Report of 2nd of Juiy Celebration

Receipts—Booth at park	$379 35
Girls' Friend club fish pond	13 12
Red Cross Tea Room	83 57
Hotel Tea Room	107 10
Cash donated instead of baking	25 85
Sale of all surplus	19 05
Sale of Red Cross buttons	1 80
Special donations to swell funds, Mr. J. J. Wilson	2 00
Mr. Schwartz	2 15
Total	632 99
Expenses	250 84
Net Proceeds	382 15

The ladies desire to thank Mr. Stevens for the lumber, Mr. McPherson for the hotel building, Mr. Vandrick for assistance, 1st of July committee for park privileges, and people in general for baking, etc.

BURGOYNE AND DISTRICT

Mr. and Mrs. Haug, of Port Elgin, are holidaying at the home of their daughter, Mrs. Alex. McLachlan.

Mr. Egan, from the police force, Toronto, is visiting his sister, Mrs. R. Cunningham.

Mrs. MacIntosh and her daughter, Mrs. Gribble, spent a few days visiting at Mrs. McAndrew's.

A meeting in the church vestry, to talk up egg circle is called by Mr. McKay, of Walkerton.

Rev. Mr. Strachan from Toronto, preached two excellent sermons here Sunday.

MARRIED

STURGEON—McKINNON—On Wednesday, June 27th, Miss Grace Parkhouse McKinnon, 6th. of Bruce to Mr. Andrew Milligan Sturgeon, Kincardine Tp.

DIED

AVIS—At lot 11, Con. 6, Bruce Tp. on Sunday, July 1st., John Avis. The interment took place at the Tiverton cemetery on Tuesday July 3rd. Aged 89 years, 10 months, 22 days.

Tenders Wanted

For painting, renovating the interior of the Baptist church Port Elgin. Plans and specifications may be seen at The Times office.

Tenders to be in by July 18, 1917.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard W. Burgess of Sask. were callers at the Baptist parsonage this week.

NOTICE

Hay to cut on shares. Apply to H. McRae, 4th Con. Saugeen.

New High School Teacher

Mr. Charles Potter of Thedford, has been engaged as principal of Port Elgin high school, at a salary of $1400.

Mr. Potter comes to Port Elgin highly recommended and highly qualified. He is a teacher of experience, and a graduate of Toronto University, being a mathematical specialist, and also a specialist in science.

In Watford high school Mr. Potter has a splendid record, having increased the attendance from a small number to over 200. Mr. Potter has not been connected with a school for the past year, having devoted the time to his fruit farm interests.

Running Shoe . .
. . Reduction Sale

Is now going on. Special reduction on our entire stock. Drop in and get fitted out for the holidays

Falconer Brothers

Strawberries!

Finest homegrown strawberries now on sale.

Order your crate now

Falconer Bros.

MAINLY ABOUT PEOPLE

Port Elgin citizens entertained many people over the first of July. Among those noted were:

Mr. Charles Gilbert from Toronto.
Mrs. Small of Kincardine.
Nell Currie, of Detroit.
Miss Hazel Webb, of Chatham.
Mr. and Mrs. D. Forrester, Paisley.
S. Bricker, Listowel.
A. E. Brill, of Stratford.
A. H. McLean of Toronto.
Mr. Barrett, of St. Marys.
A. W. Chapman, of Harriston.
Mr. and Mrs. R. Trelford, of Toronto, at Jack Chapman's.
Mayor and Mrs. Lippert, of Walkerton.
Harry McDuff, of St. Thomas.
Heather Robertson, of Oshawa.
Mr. Wil McKay and Mrs. George McKay of Detroit.
Mrs. Angus McKay, of Tiverton.
Mr. and Mrs. Wiest and Mrs. Witzel of Kitchener, at Mrs. Vanpel's.

Miss Martha Clazie is home for the holidays.

Alex. Mann of the 70th. Battery, at Petawawa, was home last week.

Dr. McLeod, was in town last week before departing for overseas.

Mr. Hill, of Toronto, was a visitor here last week.

George Sees, was home from Galt last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Clare Russell, were visiting Mr. Goyer last week.

Florence and Horace McKay of Tiverton, were holidaying here.

Stevens Hepner Co. were closed last week for stock taking.

Mrs. G. M. Muir, and children, of Windsor, are visiting at T. Rankin's.

Miss Berta Gilbert went to Chicago last week for a vacation.

Miss Pearl Wismer has returned to Toronto after a visit home.

Miss Ona Campbell, of New York, is holidaying in town.

Miss Mona Martin has returned from Toronto.

Miss Bessie Fidlar of Cleveland, is the guest of Miss Shier.

Mr. Otto Klein and family are now at their summer home at the lake.

Mr. J. J. George was in Kincardine last week on business.

Mr. G. A. McArthur, of Dunblane, Sask., is spending his holidays with his parents here.

Mrs. B. Whetstone and children of Harriston, were visiting at Mr. James Whetstone's.

Miss Annie Campbell, of Calgary, is spending her holidays, with her mother, Mrs. John Campbell.

Mr. Sherwood Hamilton of Moorefield spent a few days with Mr. and Mrs. R. Vennard.

A number from here attended the races at Kincardine on Friday. The day was fine, and all report the races good.

Miss Porter, of Toronto, and Mrs. Porter and Master Richard of Detroit are guests of Mrs. J. W. Pattison.

Mrs. Ray, and daughters, of Hamilton are spending a few days with Miss Goar, and other friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Monteith, Master Alex. and the Misses Monteith, were visitors with Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Crawford. The party motored from their home in Powassan, near North Bay. Mr. Monteith reports a delightful trip, and the roads as in good shape.

Mr. and Mrs. James Struthers entertained visitors on Dominion Day as follows: Dr. Struthers, Tiverton, J. B. Struthers and Milledge, 8 th Bruce; Miss Mary Drummond, Kincardine; Mrs. Wm. Sumpton and Mrs J. Sumpton 10 th of Bruce.

Miss Mary Lamont has resigned as teacher at S. S. No. 1 Saugeen having accepted a school at Forest at $700. Miss Lamont is a very efficient teacher. She is at present taking a short course in domestic science at Toronto.

Miss Mary McKechnie, of Dunblane, pupil of Mrs. Donald Lamont, has successfully passed the Intermediate Pianoforte examination for the London, England College of Music, at the recent examination held in Owen Sound.

The first communion service in the Essa St. Presbyterian Church under Mr. Wait's pastorate was held last Sunday morning and was largely attended. Nine names were added to the roll by profession of faith and thirteen by certificate.—Barrie Examiner.

Billy M., one of the race horses here last week had a little race by himself. While his driver was closing the gate at the park on Monday morning the horse dashed off going as far as the mountain and making it in fast time. He was followed by Dr. Tower in his car and overtaken.

Mrs. Donald Lamont, pupil of Mr. S. J. English Mus. Bac. Owen Sound and former pupil of Miss Ray, Port Elgin, has passed First Class Associate in Pianoforte playing, A. L. C. M. including Elementary Harmony, the examinations held in Owen Sound, on June the twentieth.

Kincardine town and township suffered much damage owing to the heavy rain a week ago Sunday. Street crossing, culverts and bridges, generally were washed out. Huron township and Ashfield and Colborne also suffered. It is estimated that $20,000 will not cover the damage in Kincardine town, and the surrounding townships will suffer heavily too.

Mrs. Johnston has returned to Toronto.

Mrs. J. S. Cameron is visiting in Toronto.

Miss Mabel Henry is visiting in Chesley.

Mr. and Mrs. C. McPherson and Dr. and Mrs. Lane are at Lion's Head.

Mrs. N. McLeod and Mrs. Law have returned to their homes in Moosejaw.

A. A. McDonald has returned to his home in Moosejaw.

Mr. W. Wesley and Mrs. Blight, of Oshawa, are guests at Wm. Martin's.

Mrs. Geo. Falconer and Master Duncan are visiting in Toronto.

Earl Hendry has received promotion in the trenches, and is now a corporal.

Mrs. W. H. Ruby of Toronto has been visiting Miss McKellar.

Miss Roy has returned from a visit to New York.

Miss Bessie Wankel is home from Owen Sound.

Mr. and Mrs. Harrington, of Toronto, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wismer.

Mr. John Iller, of Toronto, is spending a few days among friends here.

Mr. Frank Curtis was home from Toronto over the week-end.

Mr. Chas. Moore of Chicago, is visiting in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Reinhart, Stratford, is visiting friends here.

Mrs. Gillespie, and Miss Elsie, of Wingham, are guests of Mrs. Sol. Schrank.

Miss M. Shier of Toronto, is spending the summer with her mother, Mrs. J. Shier.

Nellidee Struthers, of Underwood, was successful in his recent exams. in elementary violin.

Misses McDowell, Cunningham and Swanee of Owen Sound, are guests at Wm. Wankel's.

Miss H. Porter and Messrs. John and Bert Porter of Wingham, were first of July visitors with Mr. and Mrs. Pattison.

Mr. Allan Bell continues to progress slowly after his serious accident here on July 2nd.

John MacDougall has a perfect garden. There are a lot of fine gardens in town this year, but give John's a look-over.

Mr. J. H. Wismer has his cottage at Sauble Falls nicely renovated, and is spending week-ends there.

Mrs. Reg. Whittemore and Mrs. Whittemore, Sr., are guests of Mrs. (Dr.) Scanlan.

Mr. John Nightingale of Hespeler, was a visitor with Mr. Jerry Snider last week.

Mr. A. F. George was in Guelph last week. Mrs. George, who is in the hospital there, is recovering nicely after a second operation.

Miss George who is recovering from an operation at the County Hospital is reported to be making good progress.—Walkerton Telescope.

Mr. Hugh MacDougall, of the 4th. of Bruce, sends to The Times the head of a stalk of timothy which measured nearly nine inches in length.

Mr. Camack and daughters, and Mr. and Mrs. Proctor of Kimberley, visited Mr. and Mrs. Fawcett over the week-end.

Mr. Sol Knechtel received word on Saturday that his son Gunner Orland Knechtel, had been killed in action on June 24th. He was 23 years of age, and had been in the army over a year.

The 160th Battalion boys had a celebration at their camp in England on July 1st. No doubt many of the lads from this section had thoughts of the Dominion Days they had spent in old Port Elgin town.

Dr. McDougall was prevented from preaching on Sunday on account of a severe cold. The memorial service in St. Andrew's will be held this Sunday. Rev. Douglas McCulloch took the services for Dr. McDougall.

The editor was made happy the other evening when he found left at his home some large fresh eggs, and also some delicious butter, made up in the cutest little designs. We are not supposed to know the giver, but we found out that it was a good Scotch friend, Mrs. Hugh McArthur, from Arran.

Capt. Alex McLeod visited at Mrs. F. H. Dennis' last week. In 1861 Capt. McLeod sailed the "Mariner" out of Southampton on her maiden trip. She was loaded at Port Elgin on May 25, 1861 and encountered rough weather and a big snow storm on the way out.

While Mrs. A. J. Osborne and Miss Bricker, were driving to the former's home just north of Port Elgin, Jas. Campbell, riding his motorcycle, coming toward them, had the misfortune to strike the buggy wheel, smashing the bike, and shaking him up. The horse broke away from the buggy, throwing Miss Bricker out, and bruising her considerably, while Mrs. Osborne escaped by jumping. Some damage was done to the buggy and harness.

Mrs. Dan. Currie has received a letter from her sister, Lieut. Jessie Ross, with the C. A. M. C., stating that while crossing the Atlantic the boat was torpedoed. There were no lives lost, but Lieut. Ross lost money and valuables. At present she is in England. Miss Ross, says everyone on the boat behaved splendidly and there was no panic as they took to the lifeboats. They were rescued by a British destroyer.

Lower School Promotion Examination

The following are the names (arranged in alphabetical order) of the High School students who passed the examination for promotion to form 2—Barber M.; Cottrill, C.; McBride, K.; McEwing M.; McGillivray, A.; McGillivray, O.; McIntee, A.; Nicholson, A.; Parfitt, G.; Reech, E.; Richardson, R.; Riebel, O.; Roshton, L.; Schierholtz, C.; Smith, W.; Stevens, M.; Weishahn, E.

SCHOOL REPORTS

The following is promotion examination report for school section No. 6, Saugeen.

Jr. 4 to Sr. 4—W. L. Christie honours, Levi Scholl, honours.

Sr. 3 to Jr. 4—Jack Miller honours, Gordon McKinnon honours. Arthur McKillop.

Sr. 2 to Jr. 3—Ethel Mitchel honours, Howard Pollock honours, Isabel Atkinson, honors, John Lamont honours, Marjorie McKinnon, John Scott, Willie Scott, Jean Mitchell.

Sr. 1 to 2—Cardwell McKinnon honours.

Sr. Primer to Jr. 1—Elmer Pollock.

M. A. Breen, teacher

Report of S. S. No. 7, Saugeen and Arran for the month of June.

Sr. 4—Stanley Reany, Richard Webster, Marie Gowanlock.

Jr. 4—Jessie Bailey, Hazel Kaufman, Sylvester Chappell, Florence Geddes, Bevie Gowanlock, Gladys Busch, Muriel Reany.

Jr. 3—Robbie Geddes, Oral Gowanlock, Murray Chappell, Heather Gowanlock.

Sr. 2—Earl Busch, Robbie Chappell.

Jr. 2—Clifford Reany, Harry Gowanlock, Alexander Heard, Maggie Moore, Harris Gibbons, Pansy Gibbons.

Primer—Florence Young, Ellie Reany, Caroline Schwass, Willie Chappell, Ewart Young.

Average attendance 26.

Felicia Wallace, teacher

The following is the report of S. S. No. 4 Saugeen for the month of June.

Sr. 4—Mary Muir 328, D. Wieck 328, N. Cassidy 202.

Sr. 3—C. Campbell 279; S. McDonald 247, E. Schwass, 209, P. Cassidy 181, M. McIntee 158.

Jr. 3—Lorene Gingrich 274, Nellie Muir 211, L. Gingrich 121, C. McClinton 175.

Sr. 2—A. Hill 117, R. Upsdall 91, M. Leggett 75, R. Howe 63, O. McIntee 53, M. Baker 50, G. McDonald 39, R. Wright 39, W. McDonald 31. J. Leggett 21.

Note: Several pupils were absent during the final examinations, hence their names do not appear on the above report.

Average attendance 27.

Mary L. Lamont, teacher.

The following is the result of the promotion examinations of S. S. No. 3, Arran.

From Jr. to Sr. 4th.—Total 930—Pass mark 60%—Gertie Trask 64, Nina Sternall 63, George Plaunt 63.

From Sr. 3 to Jr. 4—Total 930—Pass 60%—Nell McDonald 78 (hon.), Rose Chappell 73, Hugh Saug 72, Frank Burrows 67, Myrtle Trask 66, Earl Sternall 56.

From Jr. to Sr. 3—Total 720—Pass 60%—Isabelle Zurgler 78 (hon.), Ruth Chappel 51.

From Sec. to Jr. 3—Total 720—Pass 60%—Pearl Sternall 92 (hon.), Wilfred Trask 68, Margaret Plaunt 61, Barbara Faust 61.

K. L. Robb, teacher

Report of S. S. No. 1, Saugeen, Arran, Elderslie, promotion examinations.

Jr. 4 to Sr. 4—Honours—Pearl Quigley, Fraser Scott. Pass—Mabel Grant.

Sr. 3 to Sr. 4—Honours—Lily Bryre, George Thomas, Violet McDougall. Pass—Milburn Fleming, Flora McLean (ab. from exams)

Jr. 3 to Sr. 3—Honours—Margaret McKechnie. Pass—Beatrice Scott, Harvey Grant. Recommended—Allan Quigley, Tracy Thomas.

Sr. 2 to Jr. 3—Pass—Frances McDougall. Recommended for promotion in arithmetic—Dugald McLean.

Jr. 2 to Sr. 2—Honours—Edna Fraser. Jun. 2—Hugh McLean.

Promoted first of June—Jean Scott, Florence Fleming, Dave McKechnie.

Primer Senior—Marie Thomas, Maggie McLean.

Intermediate—Earl Quigley.

Junior—Murray Grant, Marion Thomas.

R. Noonan

Teacher Wanted

Teacher wanted for S. S. No. 2, Arran and Saugeen, duties to commence after holidays. Apply stating salary and experience. Must be Protestant. Address Geo. Harper, Secy. Port Elgin R. R. 2.

Visit Busby's store for souvenirs.

Saugeen council meets Saturday at 1.30

To morrow is the glorious 12th. Local Orangemen go to Tara picnic.

Mrs. Sayles and Jean are spending a brief holiday in Brantford.

Do dreams come true? We dreamed that Court Curtis, who has a fine bunch of potatoes next to us, had picked the bugs from our patch as well.

Mr. S. S. Cameron has returned from a holiday in Quebec. While on a fishing expedition up the Trinity river he secured twenty beautiful trout averaging about 16 lbs. each. Ten of these beauties were on view at Eaton's butcher shop on Tuesday, where they were parcelled and many friends received a gift. A similar box was sent to Southampton friends by Mr. Cameron.

District Women's Institute Meeting

The annual meeting of the West Bruce Women's Institute was held in the Library on Saturday. There was a good attendance, and reports on the work were read from Tara, Arkwright, Allenford, Tiverton, Port Elgin delegates. They all showed extensive work for Red Cross. The president of the district elected was Mrs. R. M. Lowry, vice-presidents, Mrs. Crawford, Tara; Mrs. Coleman, Allenford; secretary, Mrs. Whitworth, Tara. Mrs. D. McTavish was re-elected honorary president. After the meeting the ladies had tea at the Red Cross tea rooms. Miss M. Lamont and Miss J. Wells, accompanied by Mrs. D. Lamont, sang a duet which was much enjoyed.

Board of Agriculture

The Board of Agriculture for West Bruce, met in the town hall Saturday. The President Neil McDougall presided. There were present Secretary Wismer and Directors J. B. Muir, G. Christie, Reeve Craig, George Neil, J. B. Struthers, John Scott, J. W. Bailey, Tara; R. Newman, Allenford; W. Searrow, Arran; A. McDougall, Elsinore; Alex. Lamont, Wm. Howe.

The President reported that the year had been about as other years, and that there was very little interest or enthusiasm. The financial report showed a deficit on the year's business, and also a decrease in membership. The suggestion of the secretary to wait upon township councils asking for grants was accepted, and the motion to continue to give bonuses to subscribers to farm papers was sustained by one vote.

Those who will ask the councils for support are John Scott, for Saugeen, Mr. McDougall for Amabel, J. B. Struthers for Bruce. Arran gave last year. The new officers are: President J. B. Muir Secretary; J. H. Wismer, executive: George Neil, J. B. Struthers, John Scott and the officers.

The usual meetings will be held during the winter.

Reports are that hay will be a great crop.

Weeds are plentiful on the sides of the roads in the townships. A little labor now will save a lot later on.

Record Make of Butter

Underwood creamery has been breaking records the past few weeks. For the month of June Mr. Shannon has produced 23,000 lbs of butter, and for the first half 40 cents per lb. was secured, while for the latter half 37c was secured.

This is the largest make the factory has turned out. Mr Shannon reports the cream coming in from the various farms as of very high quality.

BUYERS' GUIDE

RATES—Contracts for 50 lines or over in a year 5c a line; regular weekly issue of items, 8c per line; special issue of items, 10c per line. Black type, count two lines for one.

McMurray's for pure ice cream.

Oats for sale. North End Store.

Cash for eggs. North End Store.

Fleet Foot shoes at F. R. Barber's.

The new straw hatware being shown at F. R. Barber's.

White tennis trousers, $1.75 a pair at North End.

Fresh oranges, and lemons always on hand. North End Store.

If you want a pint of good cream try McMurray's.

Another shipment of feed wheat. North End Store.

McMurray keeps good milk for sale.

Congoleum border, 36 inches wide, 65c per yard at North End.

Boys wool and cotton Jersies at South End.

Dyola Dyers in Black, Navy and all scarce colors, now in stock. South End.

Bull Dog overalls and smocks, for good wear. North End Store.

Fleet foot running shoes, all sizes, white, tan, navy. North End store.

Men's Balbriggan and Merino underwear at the South End.

Reliable work shirts and heavy shoes priced away below present market prices now being offered at F. R. Barber's.

Neilson's chocolates—once used always used—you get them at Koehler's.

Try Koehler for your next grocery or fruit order.

William's shoes, solid leather goods at lower prices, at South End.

Koehler sells Neilson's and Moirs chocolate. Send a bar to your soldier boy at the front.

Just arrived, a splendid assortment of Misses and children's wash dresses. Prices 50c to $1.75 each. North End Store.

Red Cross supplies. Special prices in grey Scotch fingering yarn. South End.

Worth while savings—Every shrewd individual will consider these savings worth while when he sees the extra values we are offering in men's and boy's suits, raincoats, summer underwear, shirts and fine and heavy shoes. F. R. Barber.

BULL FOR SERVICE—Terms $3 for season cows. Payable January 1st. Wm. Robertson dairyman, Port Elgin.

GET RID OF Pimples Quickly, Easily and Cheaply by Using Cuticura

The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal. Nothing better for all skin and scalp troubles, as well as for every-day toilet purposes.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32-p. Skin Book. For samples address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. N, Boston, U. S. A." Sold throughout the world.

On the Road in France

(By U. [illegible])

The battalion sat down at the roadside, waiting to be guided off to its allotted barns and [illegible], and as it sat there the good people came out, at once, with jugs of water and milk and even beer, though [illegible] that British discipline forbade [illegible] touch. The soldiers in their [illegible] offered cigarettes, and began to talk in that pigeon French which has become famous and current everywhere between Havre and Festubert. Already, as we still waited by the roadside, before we were in our billets, the village and the battalion were on good terms.

The peasant of that part is known to be a thrifty race. It is, then, the more noticeable that every family of that village treated the British soldiers as if they had been their own sons and brothers. But the generosity was not all on one side. In their spare time the soldiers were very ready to do any work that they could about the cottages and farms, the work that the sons and brothers now with the army of France once did. So it was no uncommon thing to see them [illegible] peeling potatoes or sawing wood, or helping (with great enthusiasm) to put refractory pigs into carts. In a little they were as much part of the daily life of that village as if they had lived there for years and would not suddenly march out of it one day just as they had marched in.

While the men were so employed, the officers were making friends with the curé. At first he was shy of English officers, believing them to be uncultured barbarians, with a taste for horseplay, but he ended by inviting them to his house, where every subject from religion to political economy was discussed over a bottle of Quinquina Dubonnet. There were duties, too, that fell unexpectedly upon the officers, as a result of the battalion's friendship with the village, duties more difficult even than getting mischievous pigs into carts. One embarrassed officer found himself at the task of translating a proposal of marriage from a wounded English soldier to a publican's daughter, and of getting down a favorable reply.

It so chanced that one afternoon while we were still there a body of French infantry passed singing. They were going southwards, the way that we had come, and they halted and broke off into the village. Our men flocked out to greet them, and made friends in no time, offering tobacco, the final gift of friendship with the [illegible], examining one another's equipment, in fact [illegible] one another over in frankness and good fellowship. There were jokes and laughter, and then men began to exchange experiences of war. The Frenchmen had seen more active service, they had been in an attack, they expected soon to be in another. We might all be in it together, and annihilate the Boche. With that there was much gesticulation, representing bayonet thrusts. Then a sergeant took a French rifle and did some bayonet work; he was our pride [illegible], he had that touch of imagination which had enabled him to go at the [illegible] with the look in the eye and the passion in all his muscles that [illegible] the presence of a real enemy. As you watched his face you could have sworn that you had only to turn to see the Germans on guard in the [illegible]. There was applause from the French; then a Frenchman [illegible] the frightened German before him with great [illegible] but [illegible], and there was applause from the British. Bayonets were compared with much [illegible], and each admired the other's very generously, though neither could have exchanged it for his own, and more cigarettes were offered and lighted, for the French officers were giving their men rather longer than the usual halt.

When at last they moved off they were followed by many shouts of good luck, and were watched on their road until they grew dim through the dust and then disappeared. The battalion fell at once to talking of the attack, and when it would be, and whether we should ever come across those good fellows again. Who knows, it might be in German dugouts!

Sure enough, a day or two later came the order. The battalion was to push up to the front, where everyone was full of rumors. We said good bye to the village, to the pigs and the good curé's wine, leaving many questions still unsolved with him, and to be debated should we ever come again (which we never have, and many of us will not come now), and so we took the road once more. We were soon among the preparations for the great attack; as we moved up the road a sudden whirlwind of smoke and fire would rush out beside us from what seemed to be a ditch, or an arbor, and a shell would whirr off in its gigantic arc-shaped flight, till we heard it crash far away on some enemy stronghold. You jumped at that first unexpected whirlwind burst from the quietness of the roadside. It was the sensation, a hundred times intensified, of a grouse getting up from the heather at your feet. But there were many such, and we grew accustomed. It was our batteries, and some French heavies mixed with them, registering systematically on every hostile tactical point. We saw aeroplanes sometimes in the distance. The way was being prepared for us infantry with care and method. We wondered as we marched when our turn would come.

A NERVOUS BREAKDOWN

CAN BE AVERTED BY FEEDING THE STARVED NERVES WITH RICH, RED BLOOD.

Nourish your nerves—that is the only way you can overcome life's worst misery, nervous exhaustion, the prostrating headaches, the weakness and trembling of the legs, the unsteady hand and the imperfect digestion that mark the victim of nerve weakness, must end in nervous breakdown if neglected.

Nourish your nerves by the natural process of filling your veins with rich, blood. This explains why these pills have proved successful in so many cases of nervous disease that did not yield to ordinary treatment. For example, Mr. Wilfrid Donald, West Flamboro, Ont., says: "Before I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I was in a serious condition. I was not only badly run down, but my nerves seemed to be completely shattered. I slept badly at night, and when I got up in the morning was as tired as when I went to bed. I seemed to be on the verge of a nervous breakdown. At this stage I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. In the course of a few weeks I felt much relief, and continuing the use of the pills they completely restored my health. I can now sleep soundly, eat well, and am enjoying complete freedom from my old trouble."

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through any dealer in medicine, or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Telling the Bees.

(An Old Gloucestershire Superstition.)

They dug no grave for our soldier lad, who fought and who died out there;
Bugle and drum for him were dumb, and the padre said no prayer;
The passing bell gave never a peal to warn that a soul was fled,
And we laid him not in the quiet spot where cluster his kin that are dead

But I hear a foot on the pathway, above the low hum of the hive,
That at edge of dark, with the song of the lark, tells that the world is alive;
The master starts on his errand, his tread is heavy and slow,
Yet he cannot chose but tell the news—the bees have a right to know.

Bound by the ties of a happier day, they are one with us now in our woe;
On the very morn that my boy was born they were told the tidings the first;
With what pride they will hear of the end he made, and the ordeal that he trod,
he trod—
Of the scream of shell, and the venom of hell, and the flame of the sword of God

Wise little heralds, tell of my boy; in your golden tabard coats
Tell the bank where he slept, and the stream he leapt, where the spangled lily floats.
The tree he climbed shall lift her head, and the torrent he swam shall thrill,
And the tempest that bore his shouts before shall cry his message still.

—G. E. R.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

THE CLOTHES MOTH

And Advice On the Way to Prevent Its Ravages.

The tiny yellowish moth which is occasionally seen flitting about at this season is an indication that clothes moths are beginning their destructive work. Egg laying by these little moths is now under way and within a month the eating of woollens and furs by the little caterpillars as they come from the eggs may be anticipated.

The little moths that are seen flying about do not eat anything, the destruction is caused by the tiny larvae working under scanty webs made from particles of the garment on which they feed, and the [illegible] can be detected before the garments have been much eaten. The larvae and webs are this stage can be removed by a stiff brushing.

As early as possible in the spring all woollens, furs, etc., the use of which can be dispensed with, should be put away in safe storage for the summer. Before being packed away these should be thoroughly brushed and beaten, and if possible exposed to the strong sunlight for several hours out of doors. The brushing is very important in order to remove the eggs or young larvae which may have escaped notice. Articles so cleaned and sunned should then be put away in moth-proof containers. Materials which cannot be thus put away should be given the same thorough cleaning and reinspection during the summer every two weeks.

Woollen clothing, furs, etc., may be packed away safely for the summer by enclosing them in several wrappings of paper, or in well made bags of cotton or linen cloth, or in paper sacks which can be tied or otherwise securely fastened to prevent ingress of the moths. In these packages place such repellents as tobacco dust, camphor, naphthalene balls, etc. The odor of these substances are disagreeable to the parent moths and act as a repellent, but they will not kill eggs or larvae which may be enclosed in the packages, hence the necessity of the thoroughgoing cleaning and airing prior to packing away.

Rugs or carpets put away for the summer should be first thoroughly cleaned on both sides and beaten, and then wrapped up in tight rolls protected by wrapping with tar paper.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

A Guatemalan Marimba.

The people of Guatemala are very fond of music. Their most popular programmes are those in which classical selections predominate. Band, orchestral and marimba music constitute an indispensable feature of all public festivals and entertainments.

The most highly prized music in Guatemala is that of the marimba, a sweet-toned musical instrument said to have been invented by the "Tecomate," a tribe of Indians of the State of Chiapas, Mexico. The original form of the instrument, crude in structure, was brought to Guatemala, where it has been greatly improved. It resembles the xylophone in structure and manner of playing. The keys, strips of wood graduated in length to the musical scale, are made of two kinds of wood called "hormigo," not unlike cedar, and "aguacate." The keys are held together by means of a cord drawn through them. There are 45 tones and 33 half tones. The bass tones are given by the long, thick slats, the high tones by the short, thin slats. The keys are struck with two small rubber hammers called "banquetas."

The Marimba is about 8 feet long, and varies from 1 to 2 feet in width. The sounding board beneath the keys is constructed of two kinds of wood, "taxiscob" and "guachipilin," and the keys are made of mahogany. The cost of a marimba is from $60 to $125 in gold.

The finest marimbas are manufactured in Quezaltenango, and the most skilled operators also come from the city, which is the second in size in Guatemala. Eight operators are required to play a marimba, and the addition of a bass viol, a recent innovation, gives strength and volume to the music.—Exchange.

Hostess—Oh, professor, haven't you brought your wife? Professor—There! I knew I had forgotten something.—Boston Transcript.

GENERAL TRADE NOTES.

Sugar refining has been started at Mukden, Manchuria.

Only British gas mantles may now be imported into New Zealand.

Foreign casks may be temporarily imported into Portugal duty free.

Iron safes and cash-boxes are in good demand in French Indo-China.

Paper for newspapers may be imported into the Argentine free of duty.

Japan exported merchandise to Russia last year to a value of [illegible].

Russia is now producing pig-iron at the rate of over [illegible] tons annually.

Measures are being taken for the better development of cotton cultivation in Brazil.

Guatemala has now its own boot and shoe industry owing to the high prices of imported goods.

Paraguay imported merchandise to [illegible] in 1916, of which Great Britain supplied 29 per cent.

A button manufacturing industry is to be started in Mysore, and machinery has been ordered.

Gold and gold-plated jewelry and silver and silver-plated wares find a good market in Uruguay.

Oil deposits recently found in Bolivia are stated to be wholly satisfactory, and exploitation has commenced.

Hong Kong is a large market for fireworks, about [illegible] worth being imported from the United States alone yearly.

Paraguay imports textiles in normal times to the value of £400,000 annually, 40 per cent. being cotton manufactures.

Brazil's imports amounted to nearly [illegible] in 1916, against [illegible] in the previous year and [illegible] in 1914.

Extensive highway construction in Peru about to be taken should result in a much larger demand for motor vehicles.

There are 12,000,000 knitting-machine needles lying at Rotterdam which were shipped from Germany for America, but have been held up by England.

British leather goods are stated to be too heavy and of too good quality for the Egyptian market; hence the former success of German articles of this kind.

A register of commerce has just been instituted by legislation in France. British firms or their branches established in that country will be obliged to conform to the regulations.

Electric lamps will shortly be manufactured in the Argentine.

A lace manufacturing industry is being established in Argentina.

China obtains most of its electrical material from Japan and United States.

Australia's available supplies of iron ore are estimated at [illegible] tons.

Machinery is imported into Peru in normal times to [illegible] yearly.

The United States supplies [illegible] per cent of the world's total production of petroleum.

Three-fourths of the pianos imported into Brazil before the war were of German make.

The consecutive numbering of packages shipped to Brazil is no longer required by the Brazilian Customs.

"Knocked-down" rattan furniture, manufactured in Hong Kong, is finding a good market in the United States.

South India is beginning to realize the advantage of electricity, Bangalore having set a fine example in this direction.

Machinery is the most important class of goods imported into New Zealand, the British share of which is lamentably deficient.

Hosiery has a very large sale in Chile. American firms are now endeavoring to capture the trade, which was formerly in German hands.

The high cost of elephant power for traction in Burma is opening the way for portable machine traction, especially in connection with the transport of teak logs.

Modern agricultural machinery is likely to find a much better market in Portugal after the war than previously. Labor costs three times what it did three years ago.

The working of the goldfields at Kilo and Moto, Belgian Congo, has yielded results beyond all expectations.

If Africa had the same proportion of railway mileage as the United States it would have 1,000,000 miles of track, instead of its present [illegible].

A great increase in the purchasing power of the natives of British East Africa and Uganda is noticeable, and brass, copper and iron wire, looking glasses, leather belts, lamps and lanterns, beads, etc., in addition to cotton goods, now sell briskly.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Congressional "Pairs."

The custom of legislative "pairing" is the practice of members of legislative bodies by which two members of opposing parties agree to refrain from voting on a prescribed subject or to be absent during a certain time. It was first used in the United States house of representatives in 1839.

Lincoln's Famous Phrases.

Truth is generally the best vindication against slander.—Remark made when requested to dismiss Montgomery Blair, Postmaster-General.

Let us have faith that right makes might; and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it.—Address, Cooper Union, New York City.

Why should there not be a patient confidence in the ultimate justice of the people? Is there any better or equal hope in the world?—First inaugural address.

It is not best to swap horses while crossing the river.—Reply to National Union League.

The Almighty has his own purposes.—Second inaugural address.

Men are not flattered by being shown that there has been a difference of purpose between the Almighty and them.—Letter to Thurlow Weed.

With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphan—to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.—Second inaugural address.

You can fool some of the people all of the time, and all of the people some of the time, but you cannot fool all of the people all of the time.—Remark attribut-

Invented the Check System.

John Palmer, who died some years ago in rather straitened circumstances in a little town in Michigan, was the inventor of the check system. Palmer was a fiddler and assumed responsibility for the hats, coats and wraps of those who came to his dancing parties. In keeping things straight he gave numbered checks for the articles committed to his care. Some railroad men who attended one of the dances noticed how perfectly the idea worked, appropriated it and in a short time it was adopted all over the country. As is often the case, the inventor got nothing out of it.

St. Isidore, P. Q., Aug. 18, 1904.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—I have frequently used MINARD'S LINIMENT and also prescribe it for my patients always with the most gratifying results, and I consider it the best all-round Liniment extant.

Yours truly,

DR. JOS. AUG. SIROIS.

EMPEROR CHARLES

A Plain (Very) Description of Austria's Ruler.

Emperor Charles, the present misruler of Austria, has lived such an uneventful and useless life that it is really a waste of space to publish anything about him.

Being one of the Hapsburgs, his lower lip curls like a jelly roll and a baseball team, nine on a side, hangs between his nose and the opening called his mouth. He wears rings under his eyes as well as on his fingers and his head is as empty as a tramp's pocketbook.

He suffers mental fatigue whenever he concentrates his thoughts for more than two seconds at a time, as his brain is so light that it would waft on the gentle spring zephyrs were it ever released from its stone walled prison. He is a jealous admirer of the Crown Prince of Germany and tries to rival that irresponsible individual in the consumption of champagne, but having a constitution as weak as his brain he gets intoxicated whenever he smells a bartender's apron.

The telegraphic connection between his brain and his tongue being badly in need of repair, he has never spoken an intelligible sentence in his life. He always starts things wrong and ends them foolishly and saves money on soap, as he always looks pale enough without washing.

Be it said to his credit, however, he never occasioned any one harm, as he is so incapable he couldn't even do that.

This human manikin is operated by the Kaiser of Berlin. Unexpectedly placed on the Austrian throne, he found it more like an electric chair, and as a ruler he is about eleven inches shy.

Ever since he ascended the throne he has been making eyes at the dove of peace. Every little while he freezes the Kaiser's spine by announcing peace terms and then withdraws them when Wilhelm threatens to slap his wrist. Russia has turned him down so often on a separate peace proposal that the vocal chords are sore.

His empire is composed of about fifty thousand and sixty-seven different peoples, who love one another as much as the worm loves a hungry chicken. It is more loosely woven together than a thirty-three cent sweater. The people tolerate this court jester on the throne because they know his reign won't be for long, as Austria will soon be so divided into small States that it will look like salt and pepper spilled on a paper napkin.

He is so dull that he thinks a bread riot is a demonstration in his favor, and when he hears noise he crawls out on the balcony of the royal palace and bows to the populace. After the war he undoubtedly will be employed as the Kaiser's official tear dryer.

Jay I. Hoppman.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED — PROBATIONERS TO train for nurses. Apply, Welland Hospital, St. Catharines, Ont.

WANTED—A GENERAL SERVANT for only two in family. Apply, 15 St. Mathews Ave., Hamilton, Ont.

MONEY ORDERS.

PAY YOUR OUT-OF-TOWN ACcounts by Dominion Express Money Orders. Five dollars costs three cents.

HAIR GOODS —FOR— LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

Mailed at lowest possible prices consistent with high-grade work.

Our Natural Wavy 3-Strand Switches at $6.00, $7.00 and $9.00 in all shades are leaders with us. Just send on your sample, or write for anything in our line.

GENTLEMEN'S TOUPEES at $25.00 and $35.00, that defy detection when worn.

MINTZ'S HAIR GOODS EMPORIUM

62 KING ST. W. HAMILTON, ONT.

(Formerly Mdme. I. Mintz).

The Monroe Doctrine.

President Monroe in his seventh annual message (Dec. 2, 1823) laid down the principle of what has since been known as the "Monroe doctrine," thus:

"We owe it to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those (great European) powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere, but with the governments who have declared their independence and maintained it and whose independence we have on great consideration and on just principles acknowledged we would not view with any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European power in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Household Hints.

Equal parts of sewing machine oil and vinegar make an excellent dressing for linoleum.

To take out sewing machine oil spots dampen them with ammonia, then wash with white soap and water, using first cold and then warm water.

The sweater hung carelessly soon loses its shape, if slipped through a large embroidery hoop hung in the closet it will not be stretched.

You will find the round hard shell of a salt water clam a more efficient pot scraper than either knife or clothespin.

Soaking curtains which have never been washed a few hours in a strong solution of salt and water will take out the lime in the dressing and make them easier to wash.

When giving sticky medicine to children, heat the spoon by dipping it in hot water for a moment, then pour in the medicine and it will slip easily from the spoon.

Spanking Doesn't Cure!

Don't think children can be cured of bed-wetting by spanking them. The trouble is constitutional, the child cannot help it. FREE I will send to any mother my successful home treatment, with full instructions. If your children trouble you in this way, send no money, but write me to-day. My treatment is highly recommended to adults troubled with urine difficulties by day or night. Address

Mrs. M. Summers,

BOX [illegible] WINDSOR, Ontario

Are These Studies Useless?

You, reader, who have been through the public school mill, ask yourself some questions. What good to you—of what ultimate utility—are such things as apothecary's weight, alligation, aliquot parts, cube root, drawing the long method of the greatest common divisor, least common multiple, troy weight, unreal fractions, the appositive, the objective complement, the objective used as a substantive, conjunctive adverbs, the nominative absolute, geometric theorems, the gerund, etc.? What do you know about them to-day? You think of the hours and days and weeks that you pored over them when you were in the public schools. If they have brought you no ultimate utility, then they will bring your children no ultimate utility, and if they lack ultimate utility there can be no question that the time spent in their temporary, fleeting acquisition was "wasted childhood."—Grand Rapids Herald.

British Isles.

Great Britain is an island in which are located the countries of England, Scotland and Wales. Ireland is an island by itself. These two large islands, together with the numerous small islands adjacent, constitute the British Isles.

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

SPECIALISTS

Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin, Kidney, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases.

Call or send history for free advice. Medicine furnished in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Consultation Free

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

25 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

Please Mention This Paper.

You can always rely on the superior quality of Old Dutch

It cleans thoroughly, safely, hygienically—it's economical to use because a little goes a long way—and it cannot harm the surfaces cleaned or hurt your hands.

Redpath SUGAR

is made in one grade only—the highest. So there is no danger of getting "seconds" when you buy Redpath in the original Cartons or Bags.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it."

2 and 5 lb. Cartons—10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Bags.

Canada Sugar Refining Co., Limited, Montreal.

HARDINGE ON HIS DEFENCE IN THE LORDS

Ex-Viceroy of India Replies to Criticisms On Mesopotamia Failure.

NOT HIS DECISION

Gen. Nixon and War Office Blamed for the Surrender.

London Cable.—There was an unusual scene in the House of Lords this afternoon when Baron Hardinge, the former Viceroy of India, appeared to defend and explain his share in the management of the first Mesopotamia expedition, which culminated in the surrender of Major-Gen. Townshend at Kut-el-Amara, with the largest British force which had laid down arms before an enemy in more than a century.

The revelations contained in the recent report of the commission on the Mesopotamia expedition and the charges contained therein created a greater sensation in Great Britain than any similar episode since the Crimean war, and a portion of the press has been calling for the impeachment or the dismissal from public office of all concerned, including Baron Hardinge, who is now permanent Under-Secretary of the Foreign Office.

Lord Hardinge began with an expression of regret that the commission did not include an eminent lawyer accustomed to weigh evidence, and that all the evidence taken could not be published. After a detailed review of the management of the expedition, he said:

THEORETICALLY RESPONSIBLE.

"The Viceroy is theoretically responsible for everything that happens in India and outside of India, where Indian interests are affected. But he has to trust to his lieutenants and advisers for information and guidance. I have no desire to shirk any responsibility that is my due, but it is not easy to know what further strenuous and peremptory action I could have taken without exposing myself to the charge of excessive civilian interference in military affairs.

"Private rumor said that things were going badly. The official reports said they were going well. It was my first duty to ascertain the truth. It may be difficult for people in England to realize the inherent difficulties in personal supervision by the Viceroy of medical arrangements on a river 3,000 miles away, in the midst of his other heavy labors of governing a country bigger than Europe and with more than 300,000,000 inhabitants."

He expressed regret that the commission's report might create a feeling in India that India's efforts and sacrifices had not been adequately appreciated at home. The report scarcely referred to the greatest military effort ever made in India's history in despatching expeditions to France, Egypt and East Africa so that the military equipment and stores were almost exhausted before the Mesopotamia campaign was considered.

SENT SEVEN DIVISIONS OVERSEAS

He pointed out that the commission under Field Marshal Baron Nicholson, which investigated the Indian army in 1912, recommended the maintenance of 7 1-3 infantry divisions, five cavalry brigades with reserves, and that within six months after the beginning of the war India had mobilized ten infantry divisions, and had sent seven overseas and six cavalry brigades.

India had also supplied immense stores of ammunition to the Home Government. As a result, India's own needs became pressing when the Mesopotamia campaign began, but pressing demand on the War Office met with refusal or delays. In the meantime, he said, the Indian Government at the most critical period of the war successfully carried out the greatest military operations since the frontier campaign in 1897 in effectively dealing with seven serious attacks by tribesmen on the northwest frontier.

Dealing with the circumstances of General Sir John Nixon's advance from Kut toward Bagdad with an insufficient force, Lord Hardinge said that although the Government of India was fully alive to the political and military advantages of the capture of Bagdad, it was absolutely opposed to an advance without reinforcements by another division, and he read confidential correspondence with the India Office to that effect. General Nixon reported directly to the Home Government that he could defeat the Turks and occupy Bagdad but that if the Turks were reinforced he would need another division.

DECISION WITH HOME GOVERNMENT.

It must be remembered, said Lord Hardinge, that General Nixon was at the head of a victorious army. The decision rested with the Home Government; the Indian Government could only make recommendations. Knowing that the Gallipoli expedition was not going well, and the Cabinet's views on the political and military advantage of the occupation of Bagdad and believing that General Nixon was in the best position to judge the number of troops he required, the Government of India, he declared, would have exposed itself to having ignored the demands of the Empire at a critical moment if it had overridden the commanding officer's decision.

"In consequence of the united opposition from home to the Indian Government," he said, "the advance upon Bagdad received the sanction of His Majesty's Government."

Turning to the medical arrangements, Lord Hardinge said:

"It cannot be denied that the wounded coming down the river suffered terrible hardships and privation. I share entirely the horror and the indignation the revelation of these sufferings has created."

Owing to the conflict between the rumors and the official report, Lord Hardinge instituted an investigation which resulted in a report which was incorporated in the commission's report. The only observation he could make was that sending of personnel to other theatres of the war had exhausted an organization which had never been intended for operations outside India.

SHORTAGE OF BOATS.

Regarding the shortage of river transport, Lord Hardinge asserted that the army had strained every nerve to collect steamers from India, Burma, China, Egypt, and even the Thames, but owing to storms and the light draught of the boats required, a large proportion foundered on the way. Much of the newspaper criticism had been based upon the extent to which the former viceroy had conducted business with the Home Government by private telegrams, ignoring the Indian Council. He explained that he had inherited this system from three successive Secretaries of State for India and had found it convenient and expeditious. The members of the council had made no complaint concerning it.

Lord Hardinge concluded that so far as personal imputations were concerned, he believed his record of service was the best reply.

"I may have failed in my endeavor, my Lords," said he, "but such a verdict should only be given in the light of India's military effort taken as a whole and of the internal situation in that vast empire, and it should be rendered not only by my fellow countrymen here, but my fellow subjects in India to whose continued confidence and good opinion I attach the highest value."

After Lord Hardinge's explanation the House passed to the next business on a statement by Earl Curzon that the Government was not yet fully advised as to the steps, disciplinary or otherwise, which might be necessary. He hoped that the discussion would be finished next week.

GUN DUELS ON WESTERN FRONT

British, French, Belgians, All Report Them.

Hostile Aerial Activity is Increasing.

London Cable.—The report from British Headquarters in France, issued at [illegible], says:

"We successfully raided west of Havrincourt and north of Nieuport, capturing a few prisoners. Last night, south of the [illegible] River, the enemy attacked our advanced posts, but was driven off."

The evening report read:

"In the Ypres region there has been considerable artillery activity on both sides. The enemy raided our trenches [illegible] southeast of [illegible] [illegible] of our men are missing.

"Hostile aerial activity has shown a marked increase in the past few days. Successful artillery work and bombing raids were carried out yesterday by our aeroplanes. One German aeroplane was brought down by gunfire within our lines. Three more were brought down in the air fighting. Two others were driven down out of control. One of our machines is missing."

FRENCH REPORT.

Paris Cable.—The official communication issued by the War Office Tuesday night reads:

"Quite marked artillery activity was displayed north of St. Quentin and on the left bank of the Meuse, near Hill 304, as well as in Champagne, in the sectors of [illegible] Cornillet and Mont Tetou. East of [illegible] there were patrol encounters. We made some prisoners, including an officer. The day was calm on the rest of the front."

BELGIAN REPORT.

Paris Cable.—Tuesday's War Office report reads:

"The artillery fighting was very spirited in the region of Western, Lizerne and Steenstraete. An enemy attempt to cross the canal in the neighborhood of [illegible] was broken by our fire. The artillery was moderately active on the rest of the front. An enemy aeroplane was brought down by our artillery between [illegible] and [illegible]."

HARWICH RAID COST HUN DEAR

Two Planes Brought Down Ablaze, One Damaged.

Eleven Persons Killed, Thirty-Six Injured.

London Cable.—Two of a squadron of fourteen machines that took part in an air raid on Harwich were brought down ablaze by British naval aircraft, and a third machine was damaged, it is officially announced.

All the British airmen who engaged the Germans emerged safely from their fights. The official statement announcing this result reads:

"The vice-admiral at Dover reports that naval aircraft from Dunkirk intercepted the hostile squadron returning from England after the attack on Harwich this morning. An engagement ensued at a considerable distance from the Belgian coast. Two hostile machines were brought down in flames and a third was seen to have been damaged.

"Several other machines were attacked with indecisive results.

"All our machines returned safely."

"A number of bombs were dropped and the latest reports state that eleven persons were killed and thirty-six injured."

Click—Your wife said she bought her hat for a song. Clack—Yes, but I had to furnish the notes.—Puck.

POTATO RIOTS IN AMSTERDAM

Starving People Dared Soldiers to Shoot.

Trains Looted, and Market Stalls Stormed.

Amsterdam Cable.—Serious potato riots took place here last night when mobs attacked two markets and were dispersed by police. Early in the evening the police closed all the streets and bridges leading to the chief vegetable market in Marnix street, but despite precautions, enormous crowds collected, including many women carrying children.

The mob became unmanageable, and at 10 o'clock reinforcements of mounted police, who were hurried to the scene, began to fire over the heads of the people. A fierce battle developed in the dark streets until midnight, when troops appeared and closed the entrances to the market. Worse scenes occurred at the Potato market in Handdel Kade. A rumor went about that 29 wagonloads of potatoes for England were stored in a barge alongside the market. The mob stormed the market and carried off the potatoes in sacks and baskets, the small body of police being helpless to interfere. Later police reinforcements drove off the mob, and it turned its attention to railway cars, which also were pillaged. It was necessary to call troops to disperse the mob.

The cessation of the riots was only temporary and soon a very large mob gathered, threw potatoes and stones at the police and troops. Several officers were maltreated by the angered people, who dared the soldiers to shoot. After vainly firing in the air, the commander of the troops ordered the crowds back.

"Shoot," came the reply from the front ranks, some men baring their breasts. Finally an officer gave the command to fire ball cartridges and the crowd then dispersed, carrying away some wounded. It is reported one person was killed and many wounded, including two policemen.

The newspapers today express fear that the riots will be renewed tonight and believe that such demonstrations are unavoidable considering the Government's economic policy and the hunger of the people. In order to appease the people twenty-three wagonloads of potatoes were brought to Amsterdam to-day from the principal potato-growing district of Holland. The burgomaster has issued a proclamation forbidding further demonstrations.

The dock workers here have proclaimed a strike and troops sent here from Haarlem are guarding the harbor.

CHINESE RULER SEEMS DOOMED

Many Forces Declare for the Republicans.

Japan Will Not Interfere at Present.

London Cable.—A despatch from Tien-Tsin, China, to the Morning Post, says that Tsao Kun, military governor of Chi Li, whose attitude hitherto has been dubious, repeatedly sent an ultimatum to General Chang Hsun, who restored the Emperor, demanding that he withdraw from Peking within twenty-four hours. Tsao Kun is now mobilizing his forces. His action, it is considered, will endanger the chances of the monarchy.

Tuan Chi Jui, former Premier, has accepted that post, and is mobilizing 20,000 men in the Province of Shan Tung to march against the monarchists.

Nine alleged traitors, including Prince Pu Lun, chairman of the Council of State, have been executed by Chang Hsun.

A despatch from Shanghai says the military commissioner of Shanghai and the military governor of the province of Che Kiang refused to recognize the Empire.

EX-PREMIER'S MANIFESTO.

Tien-Tsin Cable.—Tuan Chi Jui, former Premier, has issued an eloquent denunciation of the Manchu restoration, accusing General Chang Hsun, who played a leading part in the restoration, of overweening ambition, and of committing crimes of inconceivable magnitude. Tuan Chi Jui charges that the general was betraying the Manchus themselves, who were favorably situated until he, Tuan Chi Jui, interfered. Tuan Chi Jui said he had intended to remain in retirement, but saw that the Manchus were being used as catspaws for brigandage. Now he calls on all provinces to put out every ounce of strength to save China from Chang Hsun.

JAPAN TO STAY OUT.

Tokio Cable.—Viscount Motono, Foreign Minister, interpellated in the Diet yesterday, said the restoration movement in China is causing anxiety in Japan, but as it concerns Chinese domestic politics he believed peace in China would best be served by Japan remaining a spectator and refraining from interference, at least for the present.

WILL NOT GIVE UP CHILD.

London, Ont., Report.—Rather than reveal the whereabouts of her dead sister's child, Miss Thompson, of 578 Victoria street, is now in the county jail and there she must remain indefinitely unless she changes her mind, which does not appear to be very likely.

Miss Thompson declared to-day that she would never give up her niece, Miss Jean Link, to her father, even if she must spend the rest of her days in jail.

VIENNA ADMITS A RETIREMENT

In Report On Struggle With Rejuvenated Russ.

Retreat Step by Step, With Heavy Losses.

Vienna Cable.—The withdrawal of Austrian forces under pressure of superior numbers on a limited portion of the front in Galicia is announced in to-day's Austrian War Office statement. Russian attacks near Koniuchy were repulsed and the Russians were compelled to cease their attacks at Brzezany, the statement declares. The text reads:

"South of Zboroff, the enemy, with the use of superior forces, succeeded in pushing back a limited portion of our front towards the prepared supporting positions. In engagements involving heavy sacrifices the Austro-Hungarian troops have been retiring only step by step against the pressure of superior forces, and thus have enabled the reserves to intervene here for the restoration of the situation. Further attacks were not undertaken.

"Near Koniuchy several strong attacks were sanguinarily repulsed. In the region near Brzezany the Russians were obliged to pause in the battle because of their failures and heavy losses."

A later report read: "At Brzezany fierce attacks delivered by strong enemy forces were repulsed with heavy losses. The Russians did not attack in the sector southwest of Zboroff. Otherwise there was only slight fighting activity in all theatres."

London Cable.—The Russians continued their onslaught against the Austro-German lines Tuesday, and added additional prisoners to the bag of 18,000 taken on the preceding two days. Twenty-nine guns were also captured.

SEES BRITAIN AND AMERICA ONE FOREVER

Balfour Sees Permanent Union of the Race for Good Works.

GEN. ROBERTSON

Tells London Banquet U. S. Brings New Hope to Allies.

London Cable.—The speeches of both Sir William R. Robertson, Chief of the Imperial Staff, and Foreign Secretary Balfour, at the banquet of the American Society last night, were distinguished by great earnestness. After the toast to King George was drunk, General Robertson proposed a toast to President Wilson. Ambassador Page then proposed a toast to Secretary Balfour, to which the latter responded.

In his speech General Robertson said:

"The achievement of the American people in entering wholeheartedly and unreservedly into the world struggle is due largely to the efforts of one man—their President. He has been called upon to display unexampled tact, patience and courage. As a result of his success, America to-day stands higher in the eyes of the world than ever before.

"The United States is being put to a sterner test than at any time in her history—a test not of her fighting qualities, for she has always displayed the greatest intelligence, resourcefulness and bravery in that respect, but a test of her ability for big-scale modern warfare and to do it quickly.

"This is not a mere war of armies; this is a war of nations. Every section of the nation has a part to play. It is essential that England and America and all parts work in full cooperation and without friction. I doubt whether the British nation has yet done its whole duty in this respect. Two essential things are: First, the nation must be given clear orders what to do, and sufficient information to enable it to carry out the orders. Second, the orders must be obeyed, whether congenial or not. Third, there must be mutual confidence between [illegible] classes and the industrial population, as in the army and the navy.

"There comes a time in warring nations when the strain is heavy, when a little extra effort will suffice to turn the scale. In this war final victory will incline to the side that can best endure.

"America, which brings the fresh note, fresh reserves of strength and power. Germany says that America will not count. It is our business together to show her that America will count for a great deal—and I shall be greatly surprised if America fails.

"One hundred and forty-one years ago she declared independence. That declaration lost us a colony, but to-day we know it won us a friend in need. President Wilson has before him a greater task than that of Washington, namely, by following the principles whereon American independence was established to lay the foundations for a newer and better world."

Secretary Balfour said

"The whole world has for one hundred and forty-one years which elapsed since the declaration of Independence watched with admiration, and witnessed the greatest expansion in population, wealth, power and material and spiritual resources in the history of any nation. We of the British nation regard this expansion with pride, born of the fact that the thirteen colonies were British, and that it was the British wars with Spain, Holland and France which gave the thirteen colonies the opportunity to develop into a great country without European interference.

"We cannot look back on the separation of England and the United States as one of our political successes. No doubt something could be said for those on our side who fought for unity—that is, the cause to which Americans themselves sacrificed rivers of blood. The mistake we made was in supposing unity possible without common freedom. All I can say in excuse of my forefathers is that, utterly defective as our colonial policy was, it was far ahead of that of any other country. Profoundly as we misconceived relations which could bind the colonies and the mother country, we miscalculated less than any other imperial mother.

"We have just been celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of Canadian union. There is a great difference between fifty years and a hundred and fifty. It took us a long time to learn that if you want to make an empire of the Anglo-Saxon race you must found it on terms of absolute equality.

"It is impossible to dwell upon how many ills would have been spared if in 1776 those who preceded us could have seen the true path of political wisdom, and the people of a hundred millions and infinite resources never separated from us. If it could only have been a friendly separation! It would have been an infinite gain if there could have been no sting and no soreness of defeat or victory between us, but if I rightly read the signs of the times, a truer [illegible] is now recognized. "I do not grudge the glories of Washington and the soldiers which ended in the triumphant establishment of the American republic. My only regret is that [illegible] should carry any trace of bitterness. Surely there is none on our side. In true perspective the past should not interfere with the continuity of history, and the conditions binding us together, which century by century must bind us closer.

"Hitherto battles in America have been between peoples of the same speech and same feelings. Henceforth we shall find a new sphere of action binding us together in a world task. We are united in a great struggle against power which seeks to destroy the roots wherefrom we derive all our strength. Are we not bound thus forever, and shall not our descendants say that the greatest result of the world war was the bringing together in a common purpose and understanding the sundered branches of the English-speaking race?"

PLEDGE TO SERBIA.

Venizelos Calls It Greece's First Duty.

Athens Cable.—The press gives great prominence to telegrams exchanged between the Serbian Premier, M. Pachitch, and M. Venizelos, the new head of the Greek Cabinet. Replying to the passage in M. Pachitch's congratulatory message, "We all see in the right conception of a community of Greco-Serb interests a supreme guarantee of peace and prosperity in the Balkans," M. Venizelos says:

"The Hellenic people, henceforth free, considers as its first care the faithful execution of its alliance with Serbia. It desires to prove to the civilized world that it does not wish to be included among nations which violate sacred engagements and consider treaties as scraps of paper."

BRUTAL WORK BY GERMAN U-BOATS

Fire On Lifeboats of Their Sunken Victims.

Then Refuse Medical Aid to the Wounded.

Copenhagen Cable.—The survivors of two Danish vessels sunk by German submarines gave evidence to-day before the Maritime Court. The barque Consul Nielsen, proceeding for Stornoway, Scotland, with a British prize crew aboard, was sunk on May 2d. Firing continued from the submarine while the crew were lowering the boats. The mate was seriously injured and several others were slightly injured. The commander of the submarine, which was the U-[illegible], according to the testimony, declined to give medical assistance or dressings.

The schooner Freden had an even worse experience. This vessel was also being taken to Stornoway by a French prize crew. She was sunk on May 16, without warning, 50 miles from the Butt of Lewis. The lifeboat was damaged and several of the crew were drowned while trying to repair it. One Frenchman was killed and another was severely wounded. The firing lasted fifteen minutes at the rate of [illegible] [illegible]. The whole crew got into one yawl, where it was impossible to store provisions, and only a scanty supply of water. The master and cook died the second day. The survivors were picked up the third day and taken to Leith, but their condition was so serious that all of them had to be taken to the hospitals for treatment.

JAP. FLEET FOR ATLANTIC.

Tokio, July [illegible]—If necessary Japan may send a fleet to the Atlantic, said Tomosaburo Kato, Minister of Navy, in the Diet to-day. The Minister was replying to criticism of the opposition that the despatch of Japanese warships to the Mediterranean was not required by the terms of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, and was merely for the benefit of the Entente and not for Japan. M. Kato declared the Government was justified in cooperating with the allies to bring the defeat of Germany.

TROUBLE SURE IN CHINA OVER THE MONARCHY

Press, Army and Navy Apparently Oppose Chang-Hsun's Coup.

GIVEN THREE WEEKS

Armed Conflict Between the North and South is Imminent.

Tientsin Cable.—Prominent Chinese here believe that the restoration will not last three weeks. Tuan Chi Jui, the ex-Premier, who is still the strongest northern military leader, opposing the restoration, has been promised support by Vice-President Gen. Feng Kwo-Chang and the military governor of Shantung. Although the Chinese are locally displaying the imperial emblem, there is no enthusiasm. All the local papers denounce the restoration.

SHANGHAI OPPOSES RESTORATION.

Shanghai Cable.—Tang Shao Yi, ex-Premier, in a statement to the native press, said that Gen. Chang Hsun's coup in restoring the monarchy alarmed the whole nation. "I'll leave it to the world," said he, "to decide whether it is right. The republic never had a chance. Real republicans from the beginning had been checked by the reactionaries and now, when the whole world is talking of liberty, and liberating itself from autocracy, China is reverting to the past. It is a challenge to new China."

Newspapers printed in the vernacular are practically unanimous in denouncing the restoration of the Manchu dynasty. They predict it will be short lived, saying the whole country will rise against Emperor [illegible] Tung and Gen. Chang-Hsun.

The China Press, a leading [illegible], says the question of the moment is the amount of military strength which the Kuo Min Tang (democratic party) is able to muster. The Shanghai Times thinks an armed conflict between the north and south is imminent, and says that the scale of the civil war will depend largely on the attitude adopted by Vice-President Feng Kwo-Chang.

The North China Daily News does not believe that southern China will accept the monarchy, and says the immediate result of the coup d'etat will be to rally all Republicans to one standard.

The Standard says the difference between the navy and the army around Shanghai vanished on [illegible] morning, and that both branches [illegible] hold republicanism.

It is generally believed here that the navy will support the republic, while the local military and civil authorities are also proclaiming the republic and opposing the monarchy, but this may be for the purpose of preserving the peace in Shanghai. It is believed the restoration's plans were deeply laid, and that the military governors are really supporting the restoration.

CHANG HSUN'S PLANS.

London Cable.—The Times correspondent at Peking, referring to General Chang Hsun's appointment, says that he has been increasing his army lately, and it is now reported to number 40,000 men. It is added that it is General Chang Hsun's intention to remove from Suchow to a position where he can dominate the capital, and control the affairs of the country.

Feng Kwo-Chang, the former Vice-President of the republic, has been appointed Imperial Commissioner [illegible] South China.

Another edict announces that a council of elder statesmen will be established, with Hsu Shih Chang, former Secretary of State of China, as president, and Kang Yu Wei, great head of the Chinese Empire Reform Association, as vice-president. The Times assumes this decision is to afford an [illegible] action [illegible] [illegible] of constitutional reform in the second half of the nineteenth century. Kang Yu Wei is a well-known southern reformer, who lived several years in America.

THE PRESIDENT ESCAPES.

London Cable.—The escape of President Li Yuan-Hung, of China, from the palace at Peking on Monday night is reported in an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Tientsin. The President is said to have gone to the legation of one of the Entente nations.

According to recent press despatches, President Li Yuan-Hung had [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of General Chang Hsun's [illegible] [illegible] to restore the Manchu dynasty.

AMSTERDAM STRIKE

Dock Workers Out, Demand Better Food.

Amsterdam Cable.—All [illegible] dock workers struck yesterday. Builders, workmen and shipyard operatives struck in sympathy. A big protest meeting of strikers was forbidden in the afternoon. The burgomaster forbidden street demonstrations [illegible] open air meetings.

A deputation of the dock workers visited the burgomaster yesterday and demanded a better supply of foodstuffs and the withdrawal of the military guards from the markets, where serious potato riots occurred last night. With regard to the latter, the burgomaster replied that order must be maintained at any cost. According to the Het Volk, a detachment of soldiers was ordered to charge a crowd but refused to do so, and was marched off by the officer in command, amid cheers.

THAT

Holiday Trip!

Hot Weather is here, and with it comes the thought of a holiday trip, and with the holiday trip comes the thought of a suitable

Suit Case or Club Bag

We are ready to supply you. A splendid variety here. Just what you want at the price you wish to pay.

Call and see our stock. You will find it easy choosing from our large assortment.

We pay cash for eggs

N. McGillivray
North End Store

BANK OF HAMILTON
Established 1872

Capital Authorized. $5,000,000
Capital Paid-up. - $3,000,000
Surplus. - - - - - $3,500,000

Things Worth While

Are usually acquired by the man with a bank account. The good things of life seldon come to those who have nothing.

The Bank of Hamilton affords a convenient and safe method of acquiring capital.

Start a saving account to-day.

R. J. RANNEY, MANAGER
PORT ELGIN BRANCH

41-C

Can you afford to be without The Times?

Children's Ready-to-Wear Garments

In prints, galateas, and other cotton materials, at the cost of materials only, much below to-day's values.

Children's aprons at 15c	Rompers and play suits from 40 to 75c
Childrens dresses, good styles, 4c to 50c	Womens' overal aprons and house dresses 50c to $1.25
Middies at 50 cents	

We pay Cash for Eggs. Produce wanted.

See our big display in our north window

South End Store
N. McGillivray & Co.

The Port Elgin Times
MEMBER OF THE CANADIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION (INC.)

E. Roy Sayles, Editor and Proprietor

EDITORIAL COMMENT

According to newspaper report proposals for coalition have fallen through. It seems that Premier Borden sent out "feelers" to certain Liberals, but that they declined to enter a coalition cabinet. Why not go ahead with the present program. If men in parliament can't be found willing to carry on the war, there are plenty of men outside of parliament. The people are very sick of this political trimming and sidestepping.

• • •

Speaking at a garden party where about 500 people were in attendance from the country, Dr. McDougall urged the people of the rural sections to bring out farmer candidates for parliaments. He urged that the Liberals and the Conservatives, at their next conventions, see that only good agricultural men be put forward for the positions of government. The suggestion is good, but in this riding the Liberals had just turned down good agricultural candidates for other choice, and so also the Conservatives, who, at Wiarton, the other day, decided on a professional man for a candidate. Trouble is, the people are satisfied to let a few men manipulate conventions, and then we wonder why we have no leaders of integrity and conviction.

• • •

Editor Davies, of The Thamesville Herald, prints a stinging editorial against the practice of the Conservative news agency, which is located at 47 Slater street, Ottawa, in flooding rural newspapers with copy which The Herald claims is of the gutter-snipe variety. No doubt the matter contained in these bulletins is intended to reflect upon the Liberal party, and The Herald's contention is right that this matter should not be allowed the mails free while the people of Canada have to pay increased postage rates. But, for the dissemination of this kind of stuff in the rural press the blame is entirely upon the local editors. The waste basket is the place for this sort of dope, both Grit and Tory and it's a mighty poor class of weekly newspaper that will give public circulation to opinions hatched out at either Toronto or Ottawa; by either Grit or Tory heelers. In this hour of trial Canada needs men who will think for themselves, and who will not only have opinions, but convictions, and willing to stand by them. The country weekly editors should rise to the occasion.

• • •

Dominion Day is past and gone. The next event of interest will be the fall fair. This district is entitled to a good fair, and this is a good year to plan to make it so.

• • •

The vote on conscription in the House of Commons occasioned little surprise. The people generally await the carrying out of the measure. Even in Quebec, we venture the prediction, that if Mr. Borden would have the courage to put the selective draft system in force at once there would be little opposition, and the people would obey the call. In fact, they would be so busy bidding good-bye, the political side would be forgotten altogether. The thing needed to-day is action. If the movement is sincere it will have all detail arranged, and the selective drafts can be put in force in an hour. The only way to convince the people that compulsion is meant, is to put it in force.

CARD OF THANKS

Mrs. Arch. McDonald and family wish to thank many friends and relatives for kindness extended in their recent bereavement.

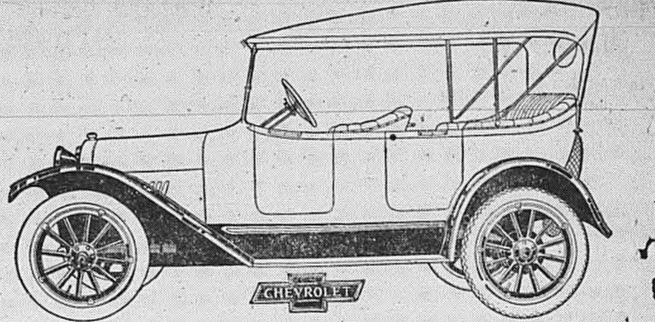
$10 Saved Every Month

for ten years will amount to $1,399.13 if deposited in this bank at 3% per annum interest compounded twice a year. Open a Savings Account with us and watch your money grow. 43

The Bank of Nova Scotia

PAID-UP CAPITAL - $ 6,500,000
RESERVE FUND - - 12,000,000
TOTAL RESOURCES over 110,000,000

A. L. Wynot, Manager
PORT ELGIN BRANCH.



1918 model Chevrolet shown by POWER & COULTER, Port Elgin

ARKWRIGHT

The Philathea Sunday School Class gave a miscellaneous shower on Monday of last week to Miss Annie Beatty, who was married on Wednesday.

The Arkwright Women's Institute met at the home of Mrs Atkinson on Wednesday, June 20th. After the usual business had been transacted they presented Mrs Wes MacDonald, (nee Rena Lowes) a former member, with a fruit dish and nut bowl.

Division Court

Judge Greig held division court here on Thursday. The docket was a light one, and is submitted by Clerk Chapman as follows:

J. D. McIntosh vs. Frank Langdon, action for money advanced to pay livery rigs. Judgment for plaintiff of $5 and costs.

Mrs Frank Moore vs. C. Guthrie, plaintiff alleged the loaning of money to defendant. Judgment for plaintiff of $3.50 and costs.

Heller vs. Greathead, action for goods obtained by defendant's son in connection with a broken buggy. Judgment for plaintiff for $10 and costs.

Order was also made in connection with two judgment summonses.

UNDERWOOD

Mr. and Mrs. A. Brill, Port Elgin, spent the past week with their daughter, Mrs. Simon Roppel.

Mrs. J. MacKinnon and daughter, Paisley, were guests last week, of Mrs. H. Russell.

The Presbyterian Sunday school held a very enjoyable picnic, on Friday at Baie de dore.

Mrs. Neustadt and daughter of Guelph, are holidaying at Mr. Jno. Wittig's.

Mrs Kay returned to her home in St. Thomas last week. Her sister Miss Teus Schmidt accompanied her for a short visit.

Mr. Gillies MacKay, Orono, is visiting at his home here.

Mrs Jno. West spent the past week at her parents home in Blyth.

Miss Edwards, Toronto, is visiting her friend Miss Sadie MacKay.

Hogs are up to $15.25 this week.

ELSINORE

Rev. Dr. Campbell's father, of Toronto, conducted preparatory services Thursday evening.

Rev. Mr. Edmunds was to preach to the Orangemen of Elsinore on Sunday last, but was absent on account of the death of his mother. Rev. Dr. Campbell conducted the service.

Mrs Hinds and Miss Ruth, of Port Elgin, are visiting at Mrs Wm. Nelson's.

Pte. Russell White visited relatives here last week.

Miss Huldah White, of Walkerton, visited her cousin, Miss Hattie Nelson, last week.

The Ladies' Aid of the Methodist church met at the home of Mrs. Jas. Bell, last Friday.

Mrs. John Murray, of Toronto, is visiting Mrs. Andrew McIntosh.

NORTH BRUCE

The W. M. A. met at the home of Mrs. Maas, 22 ladies' being present. Collection, $1.66. Afternoon spent in Red Cross knitting. A special meeting will be held at Mrs. J. Weick's July 1—, and regular meeting at Mrs. Hallman's.

Miss Florence Young, teacher at S. S. No. 13, is spending the holidays at her home near Goderich.

The Ladies' Aid will meet this Wednesday p. m., at the home of Mrs. T. A. Howe.

Rev. and Mrs Douglas McCulloch motored from Appin on Saturday for a holiday with friends here.

J. W. Ribey is home from Owen Sound holidaying with his parents.

TURNER'S

Henry Dier of Park Head, is visiting his mother, Mrs. Henry Dier, who is under the doctors care at present.

Messrs. Karcher, C. Schwab, J. Lyness and Eldon Thede motored to Toronto on Saturday.

A. McGillivray, of Toronto, is visiting his sister, Mrs. Wm Muir, Con. 2.

Miss McLennan and Miss Flynn, of Tiverton, spent Tuesday with the Misses McRae.

Duncan McKinnon and Miss Mary A. McKinnon, of Paisley, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Peter McKinnon.

Miss M. McTaggart of Burgoyne, was visiting her sister Mrs. A. Miller.

Mr. N. C. McKay, Dist. Rep. and a gentleman from Ottawa, were here last week trying to form an egg circle.

Mr. and Mrs. George Gibbons spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Enoch Gibbons.

Miss Kate Murcar and Miss Maud Wankel of Port Elgin spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Bell.

Wm. Karcher shipped cattle and sheep to Toronto on Saturday.

J. S. Schrank received word from headquarters last week to go to Port Huron to examine an apiary where foul brood was suspected.

Wm. Atkinson brought his clover thresher home on Thursday.

Fine Party

A beautiful moonlight night brought a record crowd to the lawn of Mr. George A. Brooks, North Bruce, when the Ladies' Aid of the Wesley Methodist church, held their annual garden party. The place was tastefully decorated with flags, and for lighting bricks soaked in oil were tried out, but did not work too well. The autos came in large numbers, and swelled the crowd in good style. Two long tables were kept going from 6.30 to 9. The supper was excellent, and greatly enjoyed by all. The Southampton orchestra provided the music. Rev. Mr. Hawke, the pastor, presided over a good program in which the church choir, a male quartet, and a mixed quartet gave fine selections, solos were nicely rendered by Miss McKenzie and Miss Nicholson, while addresses were given by Dr. McDougall, M. D. Hallman and E. R. Sayles. Two fine quilts were offered for sale by auction. Mr. Bowers took the bids, and they brought $4 each. The total proceeds amounted to $165.

Nearly every auto in town was at the Port Elgin celebration on Dominion Day —Walkerton Telescope.

Real Estate — Auctioneering Life Insurance

WE have opened an office in Port Elgin, and will deal in real estate. Property bought and sold.

Auctioneering—The old-time attention given to all farmers contemplating a sale.

Life Insurance—We are agent for the New York Life Co.

D. C. Cavin : Port Elgin

IF ITS NEW ITS
THE Empress SHOE

The makers of these exclusive styles are considered with the most progressive high-grade shoe makers in America, and we are pleased to say these shoes are made in Canada.

We are "Empress" Shoe agents.

James George & Son

Soldier's Socks . .

Reliable yarn for soldiers' socks at a time when it cannot be bought from the mill, we consider ourselves fortunate in having a goodly supply of 3 and 4 ply Scotch fingering yarn which is made in England and is most satisfactory for socks. In gray and black at **$2 per lb.**

Finest quality flannel for shirts at from **25c. to 65c. per yd.**

Leading styles in neckwear "Come out of the Kitchen" in gingham and organdy, also newest effects in Georgette and silk poplin from **25c. to $2.00**

A special in house dresses. Any house dress in stock at **$1.19.**

SPECIAL IN SHOES

Ladies button calf regular $4.50 for **$2.98.**

Ladies' buttoned Dongola $3.50 for **$2.19.**

Ladies' Oxford patent $3.50 for **$2.29.**

Ladies' oxfords in gun metal $3.50 for **$2.19.**

Ladies' pumps, reg. $3 for **$1.98.**

Highest price for produce

Store closes every Tuesday at 12 o'clock noon.

Roppel Bros.
Rural phone, Underwood

BINDER TWINE

Buy it now and save money

THIS trade-mark on the tag is your assurance that you have received the genuine Plymouth Twine—the kind that's always good.

HAY FORKS . .

Specially selected handles Oilers, oils, machine oil, scythe stones, section rivets.

Carbarundum stone. Special price 70 cents.

No farmer should be without one.

McLAREN'S HARDWARE

HOW HUN PLOTS WERE EXPOSED

Thrilling Feats of Providence Journal's Reporters and Wireless

RATHOM'S MODEST STORY

Driving Out of Dumba and Bryan, Boy-Ed and Von Papen—Reporter as Von Bernstorff's Trusted Secretary

Amazing examples of the part played by The Providence Journal in foiling German plots and in bringing the United States into the war were given the Canadian Press Association last week by Mr. John R. Rathom, the Editor of that publication, in several addresses. Following are a few of the more remarkable feats of the staff to whom their chief gave all the credit:

A reporter on The Providence Journal acted for seventeen months as one of the private secretaries of Ambassador von Bernsdorf, the accredited diplomatic representative of the German Empire to the United States, and the evidence of the Ambassador's activities thus exposed by the Journal resulted in his departure from American shores in disgrace. Another staff reporter followed Dr. Heinrich Albert, exchanged suit cases with him and secured the evidence which defeated the plot to involve Ireland in rebellion and ended in the execution of Sir Roger Casement. A sixteen-dollar-a-week stenographer in the office of The Journal outwitted Captain F. von Papen, German naval attache at Washington. How she did so would make the plot of a moving picture scenario.

Wireless Gave them Start

The boys and girls of the paper fearlessly took their lives in their hands for years. "Without them," said John R. Rathom, "we could have done nothing." Yet he himself is a man of remarkable personality, shrewd, courageous and very good-humored. Born in Australia, he was brought up in the United States and is a thorough-going American, a patriot with breadth and sympathy enough to accord full praise to Canada for her sacrifices in the war. His one aim throughout was to bring his fellow-citizens to see that Germany was their natural foe. "God bless Canada," was his simple conclusion.

Mr. Rathom explained that for years before war was thought of The Providence Journal had had a "bug" for wireless telegraphy, and had two stations of its own on the Atlantic coast. When war broke out they conceived the idea of tapping Sayville and Nantucket, and in that way, long before any exposures were made in The Journal, they had accumulated evidence of German complicity in mischief-making in the United States which would amount to a hundred times more than was already published. Then had come the following-up in which the reporters had been invaluable, and the romance of spy-hunting had surpassed all fiction.

Of the Ottawa Parliament Buildings fire, Mr. Rathom said they had no positive information, but three weeks before it took place they had information of a plan to destroy the Parliament Buildings about that time, with two munition plants in Canada. Both Parliament Buildings and the munition plants were damaged by fire or bomb within forty-eight hours of the time of which The Providence had information. "That is all I know of the Ottawa fire," said Mr. Rathom, "but I am content to believe that it could not be charged to carelessness nor lack of ordinary precaution at Ottawa, because we know how difficult it is to circumvent these men."

Horn's "Green Blubber" Brain

Mr. Rathom caused a burst of laughter by describing the brains of every German diplomat as "green blubber." He always made a mistake which nobody with real brains would be guilty of. The speaker gave several instances where the most elaborate plots had fallen through because of this characteristic German stupidity. One of these was the case of Lieut. Werner Horn, the young German officer who had been deputed to blow up the Vanceboro' bridge. This man had gone to the trouble of growing a beard, and, disguising himself as a rough, uncouth workman—old clothes, dirty boots, worn-out carpet bag, etc. He, however, gave himself away by riding in the parlor car of the best train running through New England. He was "spotted" at once. Afterwards when asked why he did not travel in a different sort of a train he replied that he was an officer and a gentleman, and that was the way he was accustomed to travel.

Three days after the Du Pont explosion in Delaware, which killed 31 men, Boy-Ed, the German Military Attache at Washington, and Capt. F. Von Papen sat in an hotel and toasted the men who had been successful in bringing about this Du Pont explosion. A Journal reporter at a dictagraph in the next room was able to report the occurrence in full.

Rathom Convinced Wilson

The whole story of how one sole newspaper was enabled so to expose German secret plottings in the United States that it resulted, first, in recall of one official after the other up to Count von Bernstorff, and then proved a great weight in convincing President Wilson of machinations against the State, could never have been told if the enormous initial difficulty of the wireless codes had not been overcome. After five months of war and after nearly 100,000 messages had been stored in the vaults, the Journal was fortunate enough to discover the code to read some of these messages. Armed with facts thus revealed by its four operators, the Journal's reporters were sent out to take jobs in the German Consulates and other places named in the messages.

"The material we got in five months would keep us going for 25 years," said Mr. Rathom. "We have not touched 60 per cent. of it. We have not printed 10 per cent. of it. We would have gone on doing so, but the result we wanted came about."

"We were working under a cloud for the first nine months of our exposures," said Mr. Rathom. "Nobody would believe us. The authorities took no action. Finally I went to the President and showed him the messages that had been going to Berlin via Sayville about 'Little Emily.' 'Little Emily' was part of a secret code. These messages sometimes told of her death, sometimes of details of her funeral, but the strange part of it was that Emily died as many as nine times in one week. The President was convinced, and the Government then put a large staff at work to decipher the codes, and handle the information that had been received by the Journal from the wireless messages going to Germany."

Making Fool of Bernstorff

Most daring of all the adventures of the Journal staff during the subsequent "exposure" period was the part played by the reporter who got a position as a private secretary to Count von Bernstorff. For seventeen months he maintained his disguise and played his double part, keeping the Journal informed of all that the German Ambassador was doing. The Journal kept this information to itself until it was quite ready. Then Bernstorff was completely discredited. When he was recalled, his private secretary went with him as far as the boat.

"Hurry up," said Von Bernstorff, who did not in the least suspect he had been fooled; "you will lose your boat."

"I think I'll be safer on this side," smiled the reporter. And this is how Von Bernstorff learned the truth.

JOHN R. RATHOM, Editor of The Providence Journal.

Overheard Bryan and Dumba

The pacifist sentiments of William Jennings Bryan, American Secretary of State at the opening of the war, were rudely dealt with by the Journal. It happened that a Journal man overheard the conversation between Bryan and Dumba, the Austrian Ambassador, in which Bryan agreed to influence President Wilson to suggest that United States citizens refrain from sailing on ships carrying munitions, in return for Germany's putting an end to submarine warfare.

"Don't pay any attention to the President, he means nothing," Bryan was heard to say, referring to President Wilson's notes. The Journal printed the terms of this agreement and the remarks of Bryan in full, with the result that Bryan, unable to deny the story, was eliminated from the Cabinet.

In the case of the attempt to involve the United States in a war with Mexico, it was a Journal man that engaged the room where Huerta and the German agents discussed the terms. "Of course being our man he engaged suitable rooms, and we were enabled to hear every word and send the information to the Department of State."

The "Pierced Hearts" Trick

The story of the stenographer, a young girl who was employed by Dr. Heinrich Albert, the Austrian Consul general in New York, was perhaps the most romantic of all. This girl had no previous experience of plotting and counter-plotting, or city experience whatever, having come to the Journal from the country some 20 miles outside of Providence. She simply used her native New England wit. A certain package of papers was to be sent to Germany through England on a Swedish ship, according to information that the Journal had secured. These papers told who were the agents of the Teutonic Governments in the United States, what their services had been to date, how much they had been paid, and how much was still to be paid. The case was to be shipped with other cases of similar outside appearance containing harmless freight.

The girl's task was to identify the particular box so that it could be picked out when it got to England. She saw the box in Albert's office and kept her eye on it. So did von Papen, the German naval attache at Washington, who was hanging around Albert's office for the purpose. The girl, during her watch sat down on the precious box and began to eat her lunch. The unsuspecting von Papen struck up a flirtation and invited himself to share the sandwiches. Before long he was talking sentimental twaddle, and the girl encouraged him by taking a red lead pencil out of her hair, and coyly drawing two big red hearts on the top of the packing case. Von Papen himself drew the arrow through them.

The box duly arrived at Falmouth on the Oscar II., to be examined. Neutral American cargoes were allowed to go through if they did not contain contraband. The authorities had been warned about the box with the two hearts and the arrow, and had no difficulty in picking it out of hundreds of others.

"And yet there are no brilliant people but the Germans," smiled Rathom.

The Changed Suit Case

An assignment to a Providence Journal reporter involved the shadowing of Dr. Heinrich Albert himself on one occasion. He was seen to go into a leather goods store and buy a suit case. He left it for his initials to be attached. The reporter then bought a similar suit case, and left it to see whether he liked the initials on the one that had just been ordered. Next day he called, saw Albert's initials, took away the suit case and had initials put on by another dealer. Later riding in an elevated train a scuffle occurred at the front end of the car, and Dr. Albert stood up to see the fun, while his suit case was exchanged by the reporter in the seat behind. The scuffle in the front of the car was caused by Mr. Rathom's men, too. Heinrich went on with the wrong suit case and discovered his loss two days later. Then he reported to the police that his suit case had been exchanged. However, it was too late. What was found in that suit case, published in the Providence Journal, sent Baron Konstatin T. Dumba, the Austrian Ambassador, home to Austria within a week.

Dr. Gartshare, Austrian Consul-General at San Francisco, was ordered to blow up the torpedo plants at Seattle. He refused. "When I heard that I thought it was so unusual that I locked him up," said Mr. Rathom. Gartshare proved to be disgusted with his job and with his Government and its methods, and gave information to the Journal resulting in the securing of an immense amount of material. He was denounced by the Austrian Embassy and placed at the head of the American Secret Service operations for four months.

The New York Ships

The discovery that the German ships in New York harbor had been [illegible] was made by the Journal. [illegible] authorities would not believe it, as their own man had reported that they were all right. It was not until Mr. Rathom had shown the officials samples of the carborundum sand that had been poured into the engines that they would believe. Then the officials admitted that their inspector had only been above decks. That the ships were not blown up as planned was due to the watchfulness of 60 or 70 Italian workmen, working around the wharves in various disguises, employed by the Journal.

"We always found that if we looked enough into any German scheme we should find a hole big enough in it for a school boy to crawl through," commented Mr. Rathom. Then he traced the disclosures throughout 1916 and down to the present year which had brought success to the Journal's aims.

Partial List of Triumphs

It was in April, 1915, that The Providence Journal exposed the German Embassy plot to discredit the Washington Administration, and these disclosures focused the eyes of the world on that paper. In the early months of 1915 powder plants in Illinois and New Jersey were blown up with loss of life, and merchant ships were ruthlessly destroyed, but it was not until July that the real carnival began. It was then, too, The Providence Journal exposed the Sayville wireless frauds, the result being that the United States Government seized the station.

The celebrated conversations between ex-Secretary of State Bryan and Ambassador Dumba were next published, causing a profound sensation throughout the world, and readers will remember that a bomb was next placed in the east wing of the Capitol at Washington and an attempt was made on the life of J. P. Morgan, both by the same person, Frank Holt, a German sympathiser, who afterwards committed suicide.

Lusitania Plot and After

The story of the Embassy's part in the Lusitania sailing was first told by Mr. Rathom's paper. The attempt to bribe Samuel Gompers, who twice refused enormous fortunes if he would betray labor and help Germany to foment strife in industrial plants, was disclosed in The Journal. Boy-Ed's and von Papen's activities were published, and the publicity forced the Government to act, and they were declared objectionable persons.

It was The Journal which first told of the fact in September, 1915, that England had bagged 80 per cent. of the German submarines, a fact afterwards admitted by the British Government. The plot to blow up the Welland Canal, the intrigues of the Germans in using the Red Cross as a cloak for spy work, the bomb plots, the activities in Mexico and the help of Huerta were all exposed first by The Providence Journal. The year 1916 was in the main a repetition of the atrocities of the year previous. But Boy-Ed and von Papen and von Igel and Dernberg and von der Goltz and Dumba were sent back to Germany and Austria, while dozens of others, of lesser degree, are languishing in United State prisons.

The story of 1917 has been full of great honor for The Providence Journal and Mr. Rathom. Munition plots multiplied, but a pitiless publicity made the going extremely hazardous. The end was in sight in February, when Germany announced her new submarine policy. As he sailed Bernstorff termed The Providence Journal "villainous liar and creature of England." Germany's activities in Mexico were exposed, the trouble-making of Mr. Bryan was shown to be a part of a plan to keep the United States in a state of inaction, the story of the Mexico-Japan deal proposed by the German Foreign Secretary, Zimmermann, were all first published in The Journal, as was the story of the plot to destroy the ships interned in New York harbor.

Earned Thanks of Country

The Boston Transcript [illegible] editorially: "The Providence Journal is entitled to the thanks of the country for the remarkable success of the inquiries into the German spy system and the German propaganda in this country which it has conducted. The Journal's discoveries have been the basis for about three-quarters—possibly a larger proportion than that—of the Government's proceedings against the German plotters. It was upon the Journal's information that most of the judicial proceedings were taken. The Journal has a good many more sharp arrows in its quiver. It has taught the metropolitan press a lesson in enterprise. The Journal is now known in foreign offices and Wilhelmstrasse as well as on Westminster street; and it has performed a work that will be remembered in the history of the war."

YES! LIFT A CORN OFF WITHOUT PAIN!

Cincinnati authority tells how to dry up a corn or callus so it lifts off with fingers.

You corn-pestered men and women need suffer no longer. Wear the shoes that nearly killed you before, says this Cincinnati authority, because a few drops of freezone applied directly on a tender, aching corn or callus, stops soreness at once and soon the corn or hardened callus loosens so it can be lifted out, root and all, without pain.

A small bottle of freezone cost very little at any drug store, but will positively take off every hard or soft corn or callus. This should be tried, as it is inexpensive and is said not to irritate the surrounding skin.

If your druggist hasn't any freezone tell him to get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house. It is fine stuff and acts like a charm every time.

BLACKSMITHING

N. HILT. Blacksmithing, horse-shoeing and general repairs. Tire-setting a specialty

UPRIGHT PIANO FOR SALE

Near Port Elgin. Will make price at a reduction and terms to suit. Address

LOUIS BLOCH,
22-4tc Owen Sound, Ont.

GIRLS NEEDED IN OFFICES

Voluntary enlistment has taken thousands of men from office work. Conscription will take more. Office help is scarce now, will be scarcer very soon. Young women must fill the vacant places, and they need training.

NORTHERN Business College

Owen Sound, Ontario

remains open all summer to help meet the demand for trained office help. Enter any time. No increase in fees. Circulars free on application.

C. A. FLEMING, F. C. A., Principal
Dept. A., Owen Sound, Ont.

CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE

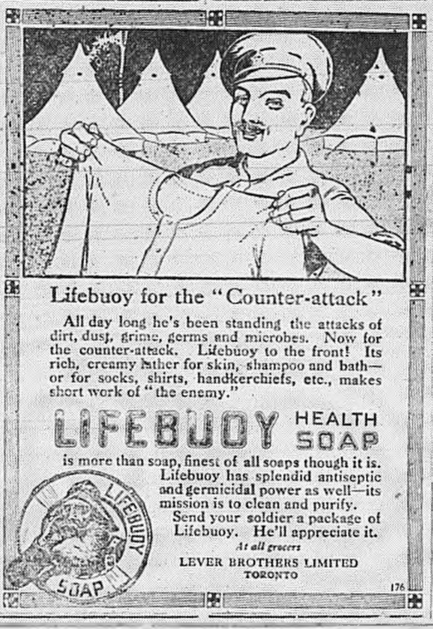
Stratford, Ontario

Ontario's Best Business College
FALL TERM FROM SEPT. 4TH

Commercial, Shorthand and Telegraphy departments.

We have thorough courses, experienced instructors, and we place graduates in positions. The Demand upon us for trained help is many times the number graduating. Get our free catalog.

D. A. McLACHLAN, PRINCIPAL



Lifebuoy for the "Counter-attack"

All day long he's been standing the attacks of dirt, dust, grime, germs and microbes. Now for the counter-attack. Lifebuoy to the front! Its rich, creamy lather for skin, shampoo and bath—or for socks, shirts, handkerchiefs, etc., makes short work of "the enemy."

LIFEBUOY HEALTH SOAP

is more than soap, finest of all soaps though it is. Lifebuoy has splendid antiseptic and germicidal power as well—its mission is to clean and purify.

Send your soldier a package of Lifebuoy. He'll appreciate it.

At all grocers

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED
TORONTO

176

SPECIAL

We have a few of Dr. Pierce's Family Medical Adirsors. Good cloth binding which we offer at

50 cents each

while they last.

R. C. Crawford

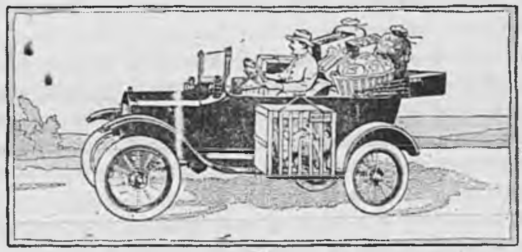
Drugs and Kodaks
C. P. R. ticket agent

GENTS' DEPARTMENT

Felt hats 75cts to $2.50
Caps 25 cts to $1.50
Mexican hats 25cts to 50 cents
Negligee shirts $1 to $1.50
Working shirts from 50c to 85c.
Cotton night shirts $1.
Neckwear 25c to $1.50
Cashmere hose from 25c to 50c
Silk hose 50 cents per pair
Working sox 15c to 35c per pair

Bring Us Your Produce

B. H ILKER



Quick Hauling to Market

JUST think of the time the Ford saves a busy farmer in hauling milk to the cheese factory, vegetables butter, eggs and poultry to maket, fruit to the railway station. One fruit grower, last season, made four trips a day to the railway station, a total of 144 miles, and carried as high as 72 crates of 11 quarts each on a trip. He couldn't have made more than one 36 mile trip a day with a team.

The Ford soon pays for itself in the time it saves the farmer. With help so scarce, every farmer needs to make use of every precious minute of his time. To him the Ford car is a real necessity. Indeed some farmers tell us that it is doubtful if they could carry on their farm work under present labor conditions if it wasn't for the time the Ford saves them.

No farmer need be without a Ford. In fact the average farmer could afford one if it were double the price. It is as easy to drive as a horse, three times as fast, and costs less per mile. Why not order one to-day?

Ford

Touring - - $495
Runabout - $475
F. O. B. FORD, ONTARIO

L. M. Sees, Agent, Port Elgin

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson III.—July 15, 1917.

Hezekiah, the Faithful King. II. Chronicles 30: 1-27.

Commentary.—I. Proclaiming the Passover (vs. 1-12). 1. Hezekiah—Hezekiah became king of Judah at the age of twenty-five years, succeeding his father Ahaz, who had reigned sixteen years. It is recorded of Hezekiah that "he did that which was right in the sight of the Lord, according to all that David his father had done" (2 Chron. 29:2). Contrast this record with that concerning his father (2 Chron. 28:1). During the first year of his reign he opened the house of the Lord, which Ahaz had closed (2 Chron. 28:24), and made repairs upon it. He proceeded to have it cleansed by the removal of the large amount of filth that had accumulated during the years that it had been neglected. The restoration of worship of the Lord was attended with great devotion and rejoicing. The priests purified themselves, and a great sacrifice was offered to Jehovah. sent to all Israel and Judah—Although Hezekiah was king of Judah, he was interested in the spiritual welfare of the kingdom of Israel, and sent an urgent invitation to them to come to the temple in Jerusalem to worship the Lord as one nation. wrote letters also to Ephraim and Manasseh—Ephraim and Manasseh were prominent tribes of the northern kingdom, and are here mentioned by name. to keep the passover—The passover was one of the principal feasts of the Israelites. It was held to commemorate the deliverance of the children of Israel from Egyptian bondage, having been established by the direct command of the Lord (Exod. 12, 13).

2. to keep the passover in the second month—The Lord commanded that the Passover should be held from the fourteenth to the twenty-first of Nisan, the first month of the religious year, which corresponds to the latter part of March and the first part of April, but provision was made for its observance at another time under certain conditions (Num. 9:10, 11). 3. could not keep it at that time—It was provided that the feast could be postponed for a month in case the people were ceremonially unclean or were absent on a journey. On this occasion the priests were not purified in the first month, and the people were not present in Jerusalem. 4. the thing pleased, etc.—The plan for the observance of the Passover was satisfactory to all concerned. 5. they established a decree—The king and the leaders of the people decided to carry out the purpose to call upon two nations to inaugurate a religious reformation. from Beer-sheba even to Dan—This is an expression for the whole of the territory embraced in the kingdoms of Judah and Israel, as Beer-sheba was the southernmost city and Dan was in the extreme north. had not done it of a long time....as it was written—"Had not kept it in great numbers in such sort as it is written."—R.V.

6 Posts—Messengers. Ye children of Israel—Hezekiah addressed all the tribes by this title, for by race and religion they were one nation and not two. Turn again unto the Lord God of Abraham, etc— The people had departed from Jehovah and their duty was clear to return to him. He will return—God is faithful to receive those who come to Him. Remnant —Many Israelites had already been carried away into captivity. 7. Be not ye like your fathers—The king includes a warning. Their fathers had sinned grievously and distresses came upon the nation. Gave them up to desolation—"Gave them up to be an astonishment."—R. V., margin. The rebellious people were given over by the Lord to the power of their oppressors. 8. Stiffnecked—Unruly oxen do not obey their masters. Yield yourselves unto the Lord—Instead of being "stiffnecked," or rebellious as your fathers were, be submissive to Jehovah. This yielding would involve worship at the sanctuary and service rendered to God, with the result that the displeasure of the Lord would be removed. 9. The Lord your God is gracious and merciful.—The letter which Hezekiah sent out to the tribes of Israel contained a strong setting forth of God's forbearance. It included exhortation, warning, threatening and promise. Even though the people had gone far in unbelief and rebellion, the Lord would receive them graciously if they would return to Him. 10. Laughed them to scorn—The people in general had so far forsaken the Lord that they gave heed to the king's message only to make light of it and reject it. It shows a determined rejection of God when one scorns the offers of salvation and mocks his ambassadors. 11. Divers of Asher and Manasseh and of Zebulun—Certain individuals from these tribes were influenced by the king's earnest invitation to go to Jerusalem for worship. 12. To give them one heart—The people of Judah were united in their response to Hezekiah's exhortation.

II. Keeping the Passover (vs. 13-21). 13. Feast of unleavened bread—A name by which the Passover was often called, because no leaven, or yeast, was permitted to be used or even kept about the houses during the feast. It could be properly celebrated only in Jerusalem. All the males were required to attend this feast yearly (Deut. 16. 16). 14-21. The people took away the altars of idolatrous worship and cast them into the Kidron valley east of the city. This was an appropriate preparation for the great feast. Ahaz had filled Jerusalem with idol shrines, and they must be removed before there could be consistent worship offered to Jehovah. The people celebrated the Passover with earnestness, for they observed the feast and Hezekiah prayed for them. Their hearts were prepared to seek the Lord and the king's prayer was answered. The feast was observed during the seven days prescribed in the law, and because of the blessing that came to them in this service, they continued the feast seven days more. The king and the princes gave the people thousands of animals for sacrifice.

III. Rejoicing in the Lord (vs. 22-27). This Passover feast marked a distinct revival of religion. As always on occasions of that kind, there was rejoicing. The priests, the Levites, the people of Judah, the people of Israel, and the strangers, or foreigners living in Israel, joined in this rejoicing. There was gladness in the hearts of all who humbled themselves before the Lord and joined in keeping his law and in worshipping him. There was such joy in Jerusalem as had not been on any occasion since the days of Solomon.

Questions.—What kings reigned in Judah after Uzziah and before Hezekiah? What was the religious condition of Judah when Hezekiah became king? What general call did he make? How was his call received? What was the feast of the Passover? How many tribes were represented in the assembly that observed the Passover? Why was the feast held in the second month instead of the first? How long did the feast continue? What was the feeling of the people during the Passover feast?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Reunion in worship.

I. In memory of national life.

II. In covenant against idolatry.

I. In memory of national life. This chapter contains the account of Hezekiah's arrangements for the observance of the Passover. It was the determined and brave attempt of a good king to win again to the worship of Jerusalem the separated people of "all Israel," as one nation, according to the law of Moses, that all the congregation should eat the Passover. This had not been done since the division of the kingdom. The Passover was such a festival as could be rightly celebrated only by a united people. It was the vivid memorial of an unprecedented birth of a nation, a memorial of the great deliverance which God wrought for his people from sore bondage under circumstances of an extraordinary nature, the outcome and foundation of a covenant, the foreshadowing of the one eternal Sacrifice. The celebration of the Passover at such a time suggested to every feeling and instinct of honest national love, that king, priests and people should live worthy of their origin, that they might raise the fortunes and restore the glory of the nation that had so greatly declined. Hezekiah looked with sorrow upon the separation of the twelve tribes from the God of their fathers. It was in his heart to take such measures as would restore them to the faith they had abandoned and to the favor they had lost. He took a very bold and decided course. The letters which Hezekiah sent throughout the cities of Israel contained earnest exhortations to repentance. He urged upon the inhabitants of that distressed land that for the strongest reasons they should return from their idolatrous ways and worship the true and living God in his appointed place in the temple at Jerusalem. He charged them to dismiss their fears of being repulsed or cast off. He assured them that their repentance would meet with a gracious response from the forgiving God of their fathers. Seemingly Israel ridiculed the idea of having to protect themselves from extermination by finding a sovereign in Hezekiah and a God in Jehovah. National pride blinded their eyes.

II. In covenant against idolatry. Hezekiah's serious and generous attempt to heal old wounds and restore broken friendships, and to bring back to God those estranged from him was rewarded. Never in any previous reign had there been such a clearance of the instruments of idolatry as occurred under Hezekiah. With thoroughgoing energy and efficiency which allowed no escape, they took away the altars which Ahaz had erected to heathen gods throughout the land. A very interesting and instructive incident occurred in the celebration of the Passover. Allowance was made for those who had been living in the idolatrous kingdom of Israel, far from the temple of Jerusalem and without instruction in the divine law. They had come up to Jerusalem that they might return unto Jehovah their God. It was in their hearts to cast off evil practices and to begin a new life of uprightness before God. The purpose of their souls was toward God and his service. Hezekiah's prayer for the pardon of their irregularity was granted. God saw in them the spirit of obedience. The occasion was certainly fitted to excite gladness, the return of the nation to its allegiance to Jehovah. It marked a blessed season of grace for all Israel when they forgot all their differences, when they renounced all idolatry, when they endeavored to prepare their hearts for acceptable worship, when they made open and explicit confessions to God. The congregation was united, resolute and joyous. Nothing like it had been witnessed since the days of Solomon, when the dedication of the temple had been celebrated by a double period of rejoicing. Hezekiah's liberality enabled the people to prolong the feast for another seven days. In turning from the worship of idols to serve the living God, the people experienced an inward satisfaction which made them rejoice.

T. R. A.

Ariake Bay's Mystic Fire.

Shiranuhi, the mystic fire of Ariake Bay, Kyushu, has been famous for the past 2,000 years, the sight being considered one of the great wonders of the Japan seas.

In a recent issue of the Taiyo Magazine M. Kaneko, a teacher in the Shimoba, a middle school, relates his impressions of the fire. According to Mr. Kaneko, when he witnessed the spectacle the first light appeared like a star about five miles distant. Suddenly the volume of light increased until it soon covered an area of many miles. The light moved the waves and resembled electric lights being lighted and then suddenly extinguished. Mr. Kaneko says that intermittent wavelike movements are the chief characteristics of the mystic fire. He fails to find a cause for the origin of the fire.

The pain of having to ascend the stairs of other men.—Dante.

A Visit to the Lakeview Holsteins

Mr. T. A. Dawson, Manager, Tells How to Feed for High Records—Abundance of Succulent Feed Essential—The Main Thing, However, is to Keep the Cow on Her Feed.

The experiences of a man who has made a success in any line of business are always interesting, but this is particularly true of stock-breeding—especially the breeding of pure-bred stock. "Many are called, but few chosen," and the men who make an outstanding success of raising record breaking dairy cattle are few and far between.

Our great need at the present time is for more and better cows, and it is safe to say that if the milk and butter fat production of every dairy herd in Canada was equal to that of the herd at the Lakeview Stock Farm, our milk, butter, and cheese production would be more than doubled annually.

Lakeview Stock Farm is on the cement highway between Toronto and Hamilton, at Bronte. The owner, Major E. F. Osler, who at present is in France, fighting his country's battles, is to be congratulated on having such an ideal location for his farm, while the manager, Mr. T. A. Dawson, is no less to be congratulated for having developed so many famous champions.

Junior Herd Sire, King Canary Segis. He is a grandson on his dam's side of King of the Pontiacs.

MILKS THREE TIMES A DAY.

The barns are models of cleanliness. Cement floors are used and the stalls and stanchions are of steel. A litter carrier is considered a "sine qua non," and the manure is run out and stored in a covered manure pit. The liquid manure runs into a cistern from which it is pumped periodically. The farm comprises about 300 acres, of which about 100 acres are in orchard. A new dust sprayer is being tried out on the trees this year. It is claimed that this sprayer will do just as good work as the ordinary liquid sprayer, but in about one-quarter the time. So far it has given very good results.

Although Lakeview Farm is "fancy" it is not run on fancy lines. The herd is composed entirely of pure-bred Holsteins, but they have to pay for their keep, and more besides, or they do not long have the opportunity to shine as "star" boarders. All the milk is shipped to Toronto.

Mr. Dawson makes no secret about the way he feeds cows while on test. He is a firm believer in long-distance records. He says that blood will tell in the long run, and that a cow cannot be expected to give a large amount of milk year after year if her ancestry is not right. "We milk three times a day," said Mr. Dawson, "because we find it pays us to do so. I believe that any man who keeps more than twenty cows should milk three times a day. We find that we can get about one-third more milk than if we only milked twice a day. For a time we tried only milking twice a day, but the herdsman came to me and asked that milking three times a day be resumed, as the cows were not giving as much milk as they should. We also feed grain three times a day. I am a firm believer in giving heavy producers grain while they are on pasture, but the difficulty I find is that they will not eat it very readily. When the pastures are at their best it is hard to get a cow to eat more than two or three pounds of grain per day. The meal mixture we use for the summer time while the cows are on pasture is two parts of bran to one of cotton seed meal. We find that the cotton seed meal regulates the bowels and tends to prevent undue scouring when the cows are first turned out." Asked if he had not tried the use of the summer pasture mixture recommended by Mr. Leitch of the Ontario Agricultural College (one bushel each of wheat, oats and barley and 6 to 7 pounds of red clover per acre) Mr. Dawson replied, "I have no doubt that for the average man who only keeps a few cows it is excellent, but we do not find it necessary. We have always an abundance of silage, and if the pastures begin to dry up we simply feed more silage. This year we have about 40 acres of corn."

At the present time there are about 25 milking cows and 40 head of young stock on the Lakeview Farm. The herd is regularly tested for tuberculosis, and at the last test it was given a clean bill of health.

Mr Dawson considers that a yearly test is much preferable, as an indication of a cow's potentialities, than a short test, though he agrees that a short test is better than no test at all. "In order for a cow to make an abnormally high record it is necessary to condition her for 5 or 6 months before the test starts. The object should be to get the cow well covered with soft fat that will come off easily as soon as the test commences. We do not try to make abnormal records in our herd, though when a cow is under test we feed a different ration to that given when she was producing milk for commercial purposes. The rule in our herd is that the cows are milked for nine months and then allowed to go dry for about three months before freshening. Milking a cow right up to the time she freshens is not giving her a fair chance, and if persisted in will result finally in weak, delicate calves."

The ration fed to dry cows is made up as follows:

Bran	300 lbs.
Barley	300 lbs.
Molasses Meal	300 lbs.
Oil Cake	100 lbs.
Gluten Meal	100 lbs.
Salt	20 lbs.
Charcoal	20 lbs.

This is fed according to the condition of the cow. When a cow is undergoing a seven-day test the meal mixture is as follows:

Oat Chop	125 lbs.
Bran	200 lbs.
Gluten Meal	125 lbs.
Distillery Grains	200 lbs.
Cotton Seed Meal	100 lbs.
Oil Cake	80 lbs.
Charcoal	10 lbs.
Salt	15 lbs.

The charcoal in the ration is to keep the stomach sweet and the salt is to induce the animal to drink. To make sure that enough salt is given it is offered alone every now and then.

ROOTS FOR MILK PRODUCTION.

"There is nothing like roots for producing milk," said Mr. Dawson. "I have fed as much as 200 pounds of roots per day to a cow. The cow was exceptionally large and giving an exceptionally large amount of milk, but it is common for us to feed 125 lbs. a day. While a cow is on test we milk and feed four times a day. We feed often as much as 30 pounds of meal per day."

The senior herd sire is Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona, whose sire is the famous Colantha Johanna Lad, who has 106 daughters in the A.R.O. Dutchland C. Sir Mona is the sire of the Canadian champion 2-year-old butter cow Lakeview Dutchland Artis, whose picture we give in this issue. This cow gave 567.7 pounds of milk containing 34.66 pounds of butter fat, with an average test of 4.88 per cent. butter fat in seven days.

The junior herd sire, whose picture we give in this issue, is King Canary Segis, sired by the famous bull King Segis Pontiac Howell. His dame was Pet C. Countess 2nd.

Lakeview Rattler, as a milk producer, can hardly be beaten. Last year she made a Canadian record by producing 724 pounds of milk, containing 33.34 pounds of butter fat, in seven days. Her best day's milking was 107.2 pounds.

It was on the Lakeview farm that the first government tractor was used this spring. Mr. Dawson speaks optimistically of its work and the future of the tractor in eastern Canada. "The tractor was let out by the government, the only charges to the farmer being the man's wages, his keep, and the cost of oil and gasoline. The man got 35 cents an hour and board. I compared the work done by the tractor with that done by man and team and found that the tractor was by far the more profitable. Thus the cost of discing twice and harrowing once with man and team was 80 cents per acre, but the same work was done by the tractor at a cost of 22 1-4 cents per acre. We had 29½ acres plowed in 27 hours at a cost of $32.62, or an average of $1.10 per acre. The same work done by eight horses and two men would have cost $1.65 per acre, or to put it another way, the tractor effected a saving of $1.64 a day."

Lakeview Dutchland Artis, Canadian Champion Senior three-year-old in the seven day division.

—The Canadian Countryman.

SUNDAY AT HOME

BECAUSE I BUILT MY NEST SO HIGH.

Because I built my nest so high,
Must I despair
If a fierce wind, with bitter cry,
Passes the lower branches by,
And mine makes bare?

Because I hung it, in my pride,
So near the skies,
Higher than other nests abide,
Must I lament, if far and wide
It scattered lies?

I shall but build, and build my best,
Till, safely won,
I hang aloft my new-made nest
High as of old and see it rest
As near the sun.

—Mrs. Radford.

HIS LOVINGKINDNESS.

The Lord is gracious, and full of compassion; slow to anger, and of great mercy. Your Father which is in heaven . . . maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust.

Be ye . . . followers of God, as dear children; and walk in love, as Christ also hath loved us, and hath given himself for us an offering and a sacrifice to God for a sweetsmelling savor.—Be ye kind one to another, even as God for Christ's sake hath forgiven you.—Seeing ye have purified your souls in obeying the truth through the Spirit unto unfeigned love of the brethren, see that ye love one another with a pure heart fervently.

Love ye your enemies, and do good, and lend, hoping for nothing again; and your reward shall be great, and ye shall be the children of the Highest: for he is kind unto the unthankful and to the evil. Be ye therefore merciful, as your Father also is merciful.

THE CHILD MIND.

(By the late Rev. H. T. Miller.)

Christ's lessons are marvellous in their simplicity. He early came in contact with the ambitious and the loud. His rebukes were no half way homilies. "He took a little child. He said, suffer little children to come to me; if you receive not the kingdom of God as a little child, ye shall in no wise enter therein."

A child is a mystery, a fiat of God, an expression of His sovereign will. A child is a double thing; it is part animal; the higher part is spiritual. The body comes by the parent. Does the spirit come by the parent also? This is one of the profoundest mysteries that waits solution in another sphere. For aught we know, the spirit is without a beginning and without end! They may be gathered in heaps by the million, near the coast of time, and when breathing time comes each is dropped into a body, constituting man. Look ye, proud, ambitious man, at the little child on the knee of Christ; he is an epitome, an abbreviation, a bunch of possibilities. A child is receptive, responsive, faithful, alert, nimble, quick; it is thirsty, [illegible] and vigilant. It reminds the mother of the forgotten endearments as it feeds at the breast; as it grows it becomes conscious of sanctuary. It runs to the mother for protection. John Bunyan counted six different calls of the mother hen: one was alarm, when the hawk was hovering. Long years ago we spent a delightful shilling at the Zoo, in Regent's Park, London, Eng. A group of kangaroos arrested our attention. We excited a mild alarm, and instantly the young took refuge in the pouch of the mother, and nothing was seen but a leg and tail of the refugee. One startling challenge of the Master to the men of this day is want of reverence for sanctuary! You may do without priest, altar or genuflection, but you cannot be men of the kingdom if you put into cold storage the precious jewel of sanctuary!

In this sanctuary you find the child heart; let us study this child heart for a little.

It wants things now; it lives this for the present; it scorns delay; it is now or never. God is the author of the child-mind, and He stands ready with both hands full of blessing, and says, eat and drink abundantly, O beloved.

It takes no note of time. Grandfather's watch is only a curiosity. Time has no horizon—it is boundless, endless. Here is the dream of immortality; heaven lies about us in our infancy. The child mind laughs at impossibilities, and is a standing rebuke to the sordid and the sad.

The child-mind has its raptures, its visions and its tears. Did you ever think of the first dark cloud that comes over the vivid creature fresh from the hands of God? It is when it makes the painful discovery that some one has told a deliberate lie! Oh, the exquisite agony, piercing like a sword point; lies as plentiful as pebbles on the beach. Oh, hellish brood [illegible] of lies. Who will not [illegible] peace with this child-mind, and be true and valiant, full equipped, ready to stand before the Christ with the child upon His knee, and have the smile of His approval and His welcome into rest!

A CONTENTED CITY.

Interesting Features of Adelaide, in Australia.

Adelaide's unusual plan—a business section surrounded by a zone of 2,000 acres of park lands, beyond which are the residential sections—seems designed to put business cares, recreation and quiet home life in separate compartments. The organization of city life to allow for leisure—a feeling more prevalent in Adelaide than in Melbourne, or even in Sydney, and almost unknown in American cities—is responsible for the universal impression among visitors that Adelaide ranks high in general culture.

Both climate and the high quality of the South Australian pioneers are also factors which have helped to make Adelaide such a desirable place of residence. Those who are attracted by the climate, people and manner of life of the foothill cities of southern California, who care for out-of-door life and flowers and fruit, and wish to spend week-ends in nearby mountains or at the seashore, would feel at home in Adelaide.

Most writers on Australia profess to see differences in types and manners in the three leading cities of the commonwealth, and the natives feel sure that differences exist. Melbourne is "[illegible]," Sydney is "easy-going," Adelaide is "solid" and "contented." On the basis of short acquaintance these characterizations seem as unreal as "dead" Philadelphia or "provincial" Boston would to an Australian traveller. In the American sense, no Australian city is hustling; all are doing much business in an orderly, efficient manner. As places for residence, they have few competitors among the cities of the United States.—National Geographic Magazine.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dairy Produce—		
Butter, choice dairy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eggs, new-laid, doz.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cheese, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., fancy, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressed Poultry—		
Turkeys, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fowl, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spring chickens	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fruits—		
Rhubarb, 3 bunches	[illegible]	[illegible]
Strawberries, box	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vegetables—		
Asparagus, Can., bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beans, new, small measure	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beets, new, bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cucumbers, each	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carrots, new, bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Celery, per bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Horseradish, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leeks, bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lettuce, leaf, bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., head, doz.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Onions, bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., small bkt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., Bermuda, box	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potatoes, per bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., new, peck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., small measure	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spinach, new, peck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sage, bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Savory, bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Turnips, new, bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tomatoes, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]

MEATS—WHOLESALE.

To the trade wholesalers are quoting the following quotations:

Beef, forequarters, cwt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., hindquarters	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carcases, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., common	[illegible]	[illegible]
Veal, common, cwt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., medium	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., prime	[illegible]	[illegible]
Heavy hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shop hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shop hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mutton, heavy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., light	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lambs, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., Spring, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]

TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS.

Export cattle, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butcher cattle, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butcher cattle, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. do. medium	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. do. common	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butcher cows, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. do. medium	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. do. canners	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. bulls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feeding steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stockers, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. light	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milkers, choice, each	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, ewes	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bucks and culls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lambs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs, fed and watered	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calves	[illegible]	[illegible]

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Wheat—	Open	High	Low	Close
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats—				
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flax—				
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, July [illegible]—Receipts at the Canadian Pacific live stock yards this morning were [illegible] cattle, [illegible] sheep and lambs, [illegible] calves and 700 hogs. [illegible] were from [illegible] [illegible] at higher figures. [illegible]

Power of Radium.

Prof. William Crookes, the noted English physicist, has calculated that if the total energy in the small quantity of radium which could be placed on the tip of the index finger was obtainable by an instantaneous disintegration of its atoms, it would be sufficient to raise the whole English navy as high as Mount Etna (altitude 10,750 feet.)—Exchange.

Through Many Trials

"I shall! Things are about as bad as that with me," the other says, bitterly, "and the worst of it is, I shall have to please the old man as well as myself. I could soon simplify it otherwise and marry anybody who had money enough, but the viscount goes in for the correct alliance—gentle birth, beauty, and all the rest of it; so I am obliged to narrow the limits of the bidders."

"Nonsense, Richard! You talk as if you would sell yourself for money! Nonsense!" Dick says, warmly, reproachfully. "You talk as if you would forswear yourself for a woman's gold, as if I didn't know you better!"

CHAPTER III.

"Don't say 'A woman's gold,' for goodness' sake!" Richard says, irritably. "It is old-fashioned melodrama! I must have a wife with money, as you know very well, and I must marry to please my uncle; and, of course, if the lady please my eye, and not plague my heart, so much the better. So, if there are any exceptionally charming young heiresses to be met with within or about this delightful locality, you can represent me, Dick, act as a proxy until I arrive on the scene myself."

"You are jesting," Dick says, shortly. "How could I be proxy for you—here, at least?"

"Of course you can't," the other says, coldly and scornfully. "You have ruined yourself in a matrimonial direction for life by putting yourself in the position you are going to assume here! You can't help me, either, any more than help yourself! Whom are you going to marry, pray, when the time comes? The lady's maid, I suppose, if your affections do not settle on the cook!"

"If ever I do marry, which is not likely," Dick says, quietly, "I shall most likely marry a woman like my mother; I shall try to do so; I could never do better; a woman who has worked for her daily bread, and was a gentlewoman and a good woman in every fibre of her nature!"

"And now," he adds, "I really must say good-bye, Richard."

"Good-bye, then, Dick," the other says, with that soupçon of patronizing encouragement in his voice.

"You will write to me, now and then, just a few words, Richard," urges Dick, wistfully; "and—and—if the old man ever speaks of me, tell me, won't you?"

"Of course, I will," the young gentleman replies, heartily, but looking away from the truthful, doglike wistfulness of Dick's brown eyes.

"And if he ever seems inclined to think less bitterly of me, Richard, you'll say a kind word for me, I know," [illegible] Dick urges.

"Of course I will," the other answers, again looking away.

"You will never tell him a word about this, of course, Richard," Dick continues. "I keep our name. I cannot sail under false colors, any more than I could fight under a false flag, but no one will connect Dumaresq with Heneage—no one ever shall for me. I am quite beyond the pale."

"Well, it was your own doing, you know," the other says, shortly; and then, suddenly descrying a puff of steam in the distance, he says, joyfully: "Here's the train! By Jove, I am glad! Well, you want to be off—good-by, Dick."

"Good-by, old fellow," Dick says, earnestly, huskily indeed as the parting moment has actually come, not at all noticing or discerning the fact that his friend has detained him to his inconvenience, and now is anxious to get rid of him instantly.

"Good-bye, Richard," he repeats, grasping the young gentleman's fawn-colored glove, and in a low, cautious [illegible] he adds, earnestly: "I'll send you the twenty-five the day I get it. I don't want it, you know. Aunt Jane's ten pounds a quarter, and the poor old soul sends it to the exact date—is more than I want."

"Lucky fellow!" the young gentleman who is promised the mysterious "twenty-five" says, with a very perceptible sneer; "but I don't want your money, man. When I am quite beggared and have been kicked out at Heneage Court, and gone through another career, you can allow me ten shillings a week to live on, if you have more money than you know what to do with!"

"What rot!" Dick says, brusquely, [illegible] the rapidly-drawn picture of misfortune quite unnerves him. "When you will be master of Heneage Court, you ought to say. You can ask me down to—to—the old place where we were boys together—when you had no visitors, and——"

"It is you who are talking rot!" retorts Richard, flushing, and a sneer quite distorting his face. "As if you didn't know that Heneage Court goes with the title—every inch of ground about the old rookery of a place is strictly entailed! You have the gilt of the gingerbread, Master Dick."

"Without the gingerbread," Dick says, shortly, a troubled look shading his face. "Yes, that's a pity. Nothing but my death can replace the gilt on the gingerbread, Richard. I have often thought of that."

"Thought of what?" the other asks, impatiently. "Well, here's the train, say good-bye, old fellow," and he glances around in a precautionary manner as their hands clasp once more.

There is no one on the platform to notice the adieu, but at the same moment the stationmaster himself bustles out. Instantly Dick looses hold of his friend's hand, draws back with squared shoulders, and places his hand horizontally to the brim of his hat.

"I wish you good-day, sir, and a pleasant journey," he says aloud, in his clear, strong voice, so that the stationmaster hears, and the porters hear, and glance back from his tall, soldierly figure, striding away at a swinging gait, to the handsome, elegantly dressed young gentleman who is loitering on the platform, after returning his man's salutation with an affable nod.

"He's a hofficer chap," one porter tells the other, with respectful interest, not at all lessened when the train reaches up and he steps into a first-class smoking-carriage, and liberally tips the porter, who puts in his portmanteau in the van and brings him a paper.

"An' that hother young fellow was his servant, I s'pose—his orderly, as they calls 'im," the other porter remarks.

And as Dick, toiling uphill in the face of a cold, damp seawind rushing over Portdreath Moor, pauses to look back at the lessening ribbon of steam, lying low in the valley lands, until an intervening grove shuts it altogether from his view, with a gaze whose wistfulness is dimmed by tears, the young gentleman in the first-class carriage beguiling the time with a choice cigar, bethinks himself of an unread letter in the breast-pocket of his travelling coat.

"The old story, I suppose," he says, with a contemptuous lifting of his eyebrows, as he takes the pretty, shiny, seagreen note—tenderness, reproaches, and dire tenderness, and more threats. Hang her! I wish I had never seen her. It's about time I cut myself loose altogether, unless I am going to be swamped altogether; and if that Dick hadn't been such a consummate ass he [illegible] he might have helped me. Of course now he might as well be at the bottom of the sea for all the good he is to me, and I wish he was! I know the old duffer has a sneaking liking for him now, after all the jet-black painting I have done for him; and I shall never be quite easy while either of them is alive."

And with this pious and kindly summary of his feelings, our young gentleman tears his pretty little green note roughly open—so roughly that he tears the envelope half across, with its address written in dashing feminine caligraphy:

Captain Richard Heneage Dumaresq.

* * * * *

And while Captain Richard Dumaresq reads his letter, the second Richard Dumaresq is standing deferentially before Sir Philip Trefusis, a severe-looking, elderly gentleman, with a thin, upright figure, a pale, thin, haughty face, gray hair and glittering blue eyes, and he is closely questioning Dick Dumaresq as to his qualifications for the duties on which he was about entering.

"Been on foreign service?" he asks, sharply scanning the young man's face and figure.

"Yes, Sir Philip, five years."

"So Rowlands told me," Sir Philip says, curtly. "You appear a young man. How old are you?"

"Twenty-nine in July, sir."

"Ah, so Rowlands told me," again replies Sir Philip, having apparently asked the question as a test, and Dick Dumaresq's brown face flushes redly.

"From what part of England do you come?"

"My father was a Hereford man—my mother was a Londoner," is the somewhat evasive and roundabout reply; but Sir Philip makes no comment on it, but pulls the bell at his right hand—an old-fashioned, silken bell-pull, with faded embroidery and heavy fringe, which is in keeping with all that Dumaresq has yet seen in or about the house—old-fashioned, ancient, handsome and faded, in keeping with Sir Philip Trefusis himself.

"You know all about your duties, I suppose? so Rowlands told me," he says, hurriedly; "you have been accustomed to such cases—"

"Oh, yes, Sir Philip," Dumaresq says, cheerfully; noticing how the gray-haired father's face has twitched at the allusion to his son. "Those cases of temporary dementia are so common with army men of the age of Mr. Trefusis—eighteen years old, is he not, sir?—so Dr. Rowlands told me," Dick says, with unconscious irritation.

"Yes, just eighteen," the father says, in a low tone, "a year younger than my eldest daughter," and as the footman appears in answer to the bell, Sir Philip says:

"Tell Lady Althea I should be glad if she could come here for a few minutes—Mr. Dumaresq has arrived. After I have presented you to Lady Althea, my sister, you must see your patient, Mr. Dumaresq," he continues, "and Lady Althea will hear requests or complaints which you may have to make about domestic arrangements. I with frigid condescension, or Dick Dumaresq thinks it is frigid, until there comes the soft rustle of a clinging black dress, with plaitings of rich lace about the bodice and the elbow sleeves, the gleam of massive silver bracelets, on weblike black lace mittens, the glitter of a pair of eyeglasses on a delicate aquiline nose, supported by white, transparent fingers. A cold, sweet stereotyped smile on a carefully preserved, cold face and Dick is distressfully conscious of being in the presence of Lady Althea de Burgh.

Her ladyship questions him much as Sir Philip had questioned him, but more closely; her ladyship applies tests and traps to catch him in his speech, as Sir Philip had done, only with intent, as he clearly perceives; her ladyship is gently skeptical about all things she hears, from his foreign service to his English parentage and his English name.

Lady Althea intends to be skeptical altogether about him Dick Dumaresq perceives, as he respectfully but briefly replies to his fair inquisitor.

"Dumaresq is a French-Canadian name," she observes, in a tone that implies he has no business to assume it if he intends to pass himself off as an Englishman. "I don't think I have ever heard of it in England, at least among the middle classes. It is the name of the Heneage family, of course, but that has nothing to do with it."

Dick Dumaresq drops his hat as she speaks, and as it rolls almost to Lady Althea's flounces he has to stoop for and follow it, which accounts satisfactorily to her for the hot flush that covers his face, and she is rather gratified that he is awkward and embarrassed in her presence.

"I shall send for Lionel, Althea," Sir Philip interrupts, impatiently. You had better see your patient now," he adds to Dumaresq.

"If you please, Sir Philip and Lady Althea," Dick says, respectfully, but very firmly, "I would prefer not to see him here. I can introduce myself in an easier, less exciting way; I would prefer to do it, Sir Philip; it will be best, believe me," he adds, earnestly; and Sir Philip, without glancing at my lady, answers readily:

"Very well, very well; if you think it best."

And presently, to his intense thankfulness, the interview is over, and Dick Dumaresq is dismissed, under the guidance of a servant, to meet his charge.

He draws a long breath, and rubs his hand across his brow, as he steps outside the library door, with the sensation of stepping out of a diving bell or any place where every sense is conscious of a painful restraint, and there is a lack of fresh air generally.

And at the top of the first flight of stairs there is a window open—a window looking seaward; the salt, damp breeze, with its marine odor, comes rushing in, and Dumaresq is about to pause to inhale a good, long breath, with that sense of the lack of freedom and fresh air oppressing him still when he observes the figure of another person, who has an equal longing for free air and sea-breeze with himself.

A young girl, who is leaning on the window sill, her pale face and large earnest eyes turned toward the sea—a vast, leaden-hued expanse of roughened water stretching far below and beyond out to the silver streak on the misty horizon, and the chill, damp breeze through the wide-open window is blowing her soft hazel-colored hair into little baby curls and ripples all about her brow and temples. Dumaresq is almost beside her before she perceives him, and a vivid, modest blush tinges all her pale face, and her earnest eyes grow velvety in liquid darkness.

"Are you Mr. Dumaresq?" she asks, shyly, gazing at him in evident, innocent admiration.

The big, strong, soldierly man, with the kind expression and gentlemanly bearing, is a great relief to her secret fears.

"My name is Dumaresq, madam," and he bows to the slender girl in the shepherd's plaid frock as he had not bowed to Lady Althea.

"Oh, I am so glad!" she says, hurriedly, in an eager, unconventional way, which no one could mistake for familiarity. "I am Imogene Trefusis, and you are to be my brother's tutor, are you not?" and then, without waiting for his reply, she looks up in his face with a most beseeching wistfulness. "You will be kind to him, and patient with him, Mr. Dumaresq?" she asks, and her lips are trembling; "he is trying and bad-tempered sometimes, you know—very!" and the beseeching eyes are full of tears; "but, oh, do try to be very patient with him."

"Indeed, I can promise you faithfully that I will, Miss Trefusis," Dick says, as earnestly as herself, and wondering vaguely how this innocent, warm-hearted young creature comes to be daughter and niece of those two in the library.

"Miss Trefusis is my sister," she says, simply, "but thank you very much for your promise."

The sweet, shy blush rises over her pure, fair face again, as she smiles a little, and turns away, going down stairs, and as she goes, the footman, a prim, thin, gray-haired man, rather like Sir Philip, his master, in appearance, shuts down the window, muttering crossly to the effect that "the salt air was enough to destroy everything."

And Dick Dumaresq feels as if he were thrust back into a prison atmosphere again, as he goes upstairs, following his guide.

CHAPTER IV.

The dark, stately mansion of Portdreath, with its wide staircases and and silent corridors, and its hushed, chill, atmosphere in the leaden-hued light of the waning day, seems in verity a prison, as Dick Dumaresq follows his conductor up the spacious stairway, over the faded carpets, past dingy draperies of time-darkened and time-faded pictures in tarnished frames; past ghostly statues, standing white and silent in the dusky corridors until they reach a baize door, through which can be distinctly heard sounds of confusion and loud voices.

The footman knocks sharply, and, opening the door, says curtly:

"Walk in, please," and almost before Dumaresq can step over the threshold, he lets the heavy baize door slam behind him, nearly knocking him down.

But as he stands, rather embarrassed and bewildered for a moment, feeling hot with wrath against the uncivil footman, and peering confusedly through the wild disorder of the dimly-lighted room, a sensation of relief and surprise quite gladdens him, and restores his self-possession the next instant, as out of the chaos and the twilight shadows comes the tall, slender form, the pale, pure face, the clear, wistful eyes of Imogene Trefusis.

The wistful eyes are very wistful and bright with earnestness; the pale face is very pale and sorrowful; the tender, loving lips are full of grieved expression. What little light there is from the near western window falls on her face and figure as she comes hastily forward, with her hands slightly raised, and the soft, yellowish light on the loose silken curls and ripples of her bright brown hair looks like a glory.

And in Dumaresq's sudden fancy she looks to him like an angel of pity and tenderness—the angel of the house here, where the deepest love of the house abides.

The overthrown table and broken cups and saucers are in the centre of the room, the chairs are all flung or pushed in a group beyond, and a large sofa is drawn up or dragged up, as it appears to have been dragged two or three mats or rugs along with it in its fierce progress, right in front of the fire, which is protected by a high brass guard. And on the sofa, stretched out face downward, is the figure of a young man, with the sofa-cushions pulled over his head.

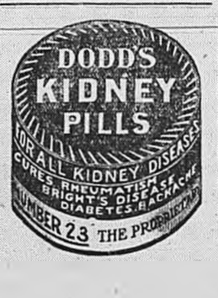
"My brother is not very well [illegible] evening," Imogene says, quickly, but softly; and the sorrowful glance of [illegible] sent which meets Dumaresq's eyes, as he looks at the overthrown furniture conveys to him the explanation.

"And so I thought," she says, timidly and gently, as though she feared to be reproved or found fault with by some one—"I thought I would come up and sit with him for a little while. But"—with another very sorrowful glance at the sofa, and speaking in a louder tone—"perhaps I had better go."

She waits a few moments, and then goes over to the sofa, and lifts the pillow up a little.

(To Be Continued).

EATS DIRT
GILLETT'S
LYE
CLEANS DISINFECTS



Chats With the Doctor

(By a Physician)

CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.

Probably no chronic ailment is more frequent than the chronic form of bronchial catarrh, or bronchitis. During the autumn and winter months in particular quite a considerable proportion of our people, especially those past middle age, suffer from varying degrees of bronchitis. Many of these chronic or repetetive illnesses are the result of previous attacks of acute bronchitis, though very often they are due to unhealthy occupations or unhealthy environment at home. Chronic bronchitis thus is much more common among people who live in crowded industrial districts than it is among those whose home conditions are more spacious and generally wholesome. There is also undoubtedly an hereditary tendency to this condition of the bronchial tubes, though even among families with this tendency an immediately irritating cause is also necessary.

The commonest form of chronic bronchitis is accompanied with a moderate amount of secretion, which is expelled by coughing, with more or less difficulty. But there is also a form in which there is very little secretion, the cough being of a violent and irritating character. The extremely unpleasant form of bronchitis known as bronchiectasis can hardly be considered as a distinct form, rather as an advanced form of the first of the two forms named above. Bronchiectasis is a very distressing condition, consisting as it does in the formation of a kind of sacs or cavities, owing to the dilatation of the bronchial tubes in places. The result being that the secretion accumulates, and lies about in these cavities until it decomposes, causing an almost unendurable foetor both in the expectoration and in the breath.

In the slight forms of bronchitis which are almost habitual with some people every winter, little medical treatment is needed. The general health should be kept at as high a point as possible, and warm clothing; warm, well-ventilated rooms; a dry climate; suitable food and exercise, are better than drugs for this purpose. Constipation should be avoided. In the graver cases inhalations and sprays of various antiseptics, together with the mixtures, are usually prescribed. Sudden changes of temperature should be avoided by bronchitic patients, and very cold, cutting winds, mist and fog are all detrimental.

TEA-DRINKING.

The injurious effects of tea, so often pointed out to dyspeptic inquirers in this column, are due not so much to the habit of tea-drinking itself as to the way in which the tea is prepared. The method of tea-making, so that it may be produced as a pleasant, mildly stimulating and practically harmless beverage, is extremely simple, but for some reason hardly one person in twenty will take the trouble to carry it out.

After tea has stood for more than three or four minutes the tannin which the leaves contain is released, and it is this tannin which does all the mischief. Its astringent properties disturb the digestive system. In fact they actually tan the coats of the stomach, and many attacks of dyspepsia, which seem unaccountable, may be traced to this simple cause.

Tea may, however, be drunk without any ill effects whatever, provided that it has been properly made. The two things to avoid are making the tea too strong and allowing it to stand too long on the leaves. Use one small teaspoonful of tea on each half pint of water, and allow it to stand for three minutes. Then pour off, or decant it into another tea-pot, previously heated. Tea made in this way may be kept hot under a cosy for a long time without being spoiled or becoming injurious to the digestion. If this method is followed hot water cannot, of course, be added at will, as is usually done when tea is left on the leaves, but the fluid contained by this addition of hot water has every drawback of badly made tea with none of its good points. The aroma of the tea is already lost; its flavor has mostly gone too, and the only ingredient left to give taste and color to the tea is the tannic acid—bitter, scentless, and harmful. Tea properly made with two pots requires less dry tea than when made in the usual way, so that a large pot should be used to begin with, holding as much tea as will be required for all.

WIND AND THE SKIN.

Certain winds have a definitely bad effect on the skins of most people, and the east wind in particular has a sort of drying quality which makes the skin rough and uncomfortable in the extreme. It seems to dry all the natural oil out of the skin, and leaves it dry and lifeless, so that it frequently cracks and chaps, and develops local sore patches. The best treatment for such roughened and cracked skin is the nightly application of some pure grease, or the rubbing into the skin of a little of an equal mixture of glycerine and water. This should be done at fairly frequent intervals throughout the day, and always after washing. The hands should be protected when out of doors by thick gloves, and if the skin of the face is sensitive a veil should be worn when in a wind. Cold cream rubbed into the skin of the hands at night will do wonders in keeping them soft and the skin supple.

MEASLES.

Perhaps the commonest and the most dangerous of the diseases which follow or complicate measles is pneumonia. Both in children and adults it accounts for the majority of deaths, and its course is often very rapid. It must not be imagined that any lack of care in nursing is responsible for the pneumonia. It is often attributed to chill, due to neglect or some precaution during the illness or in early convalescence, but this is rarely the case. The complication is really due to the poison absorbed by the system during the original illness.

Eye troubles are not uncommon after measles, and may be serious if neglected. Ophthalmia and blepharitis—or inflammation of the eyelids—are the most usual forms for this to take. Either of them will need attention as soon as it shows itself if ill effects are to be avoided.

CARE OF THE NAILS.

A little attention paid to the nails and finger tips will not only greatly improve their appearance, but will often save a great deal of discomfort and actual pain. Most people have suffered from "hang-nails"—those painful inflamed fragments of skin at the side of the nail itself—and most of us need not have so suffered if our finger tips had been properly cared for.

The nails and finger tops participate so largely in all our work that they run many risks. The commonest ailment which they suffer is dryness and cracking, a condition in which the nails become dry and brittle, either splitting downwards or breaking into layers at the edges, while the skin round them and over the joints of the fingers cracks and grows sore and inflamed. This condition often accompanies work which entails the plunging of the hands many times a day into hot water, particularly when soda is used with it. People employed in such work must take steps to restore to their skin and nails the natural oil which has been taken from them by the constant soaking, and they should make a habit of applying to the parts involved a little glycerin—when it is obtainable some lanoline or vaseline, frequently throughout the day, and should wear at night a pair of old white gloves with the insides of the fingers well greased with one of the above named dressings.

The nails should always be kept neatly trimmed with a pair of sharp scissors, and all ragged ends of skin round them should be cut away. The cuticle below the nail, which in many people has a tendency to grow up over it, should be pressed back with a finger-nail of the other hand each time of washing. It will be found quite easy to manipulate while wet.

The nails should never be cleaned with anything sharp, such as a knife or scissor blade. This roughens the inner surface of the nail, so that it catches all dust and dirt and soon gets worse than before. The best way of cleaning them is with hot water, soap, and a still nail-brush; the next best is with a smooth-pointed stick of some hard wood.

"The Poor Man's Potato" has become the rich man's luxury. Whether at three dollars a bushel, or twenty-five cents a bushel, potatoes are not a complete food. Two or three **Shredded Wheat Biscuits** with milk furnish more real, body-building nutriment than a meal of potatoes or meat, are much more easily digested and cost much less. Shredded Wheat is 100 per cent. whole wheat, nothing added and nothing taken away—gives mental vim and physical vigor for the hot days. Delicious for breakfast, or any meal, with sliced bananas, berries or other fruits, and milk.
Made in Canada.

GUARD BABY'S HEALTH IN THE SUMMER

The summer months are the most dangerous to children. The complaints of that season, which are cholera infantum, colic, diarrhoea and dysentry, come on so quickly that often a little one is beyond aid before the mother realizes he is ill. The mother must be on her guard to prevent these troubles, or if they do come on suddenly to cure them. No other medicine is of such aid to mothers during hot weather as is Baby's Own Tablets. They regulate the stomach and bowels and are absolutely safe. Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Bradstreet's Trade Review

Toronto. There has been a pronounced improvement in retail trade during the last two weeks, and that there is now a general rush of buying for summer needs. Dry goods lines, especially wash goods, women's and men's ready made clothing, bathing suits, etc., have begun to move out in earnest. There is moderate activity in boots and shoes. While there has been a seasonable quiet in most wholesale lines, current business in representative dry goods houses is reported to be in excess of the volume of trade for the same time last year. Orders for fall requirements are stated to be quite satisfactory, and the confidence of traders in a good autumn trade is evident. In the boot and shoe trade, wholesalers and manufacturers state that while the market is materially easier, there is a greater disposition to sell leather at the market prices. Repeat orders for some lines of summer shoes are already coming in and wholesalers are unable to meet the demand for the popular styles. Country trade is generally good, and payments are declared in most cases to be better than usual.

Montreal.—Higher temperatures has been instrumental in infusing new life into retail trade. Agriculturists are looking forward with expectancy towards a good harvest. While retail trade has been stimulated by warmer weather, there has been a seasonable quiet in wholesale lines. Most of the large houses report gains over last year, and fall orders in dry goods, men's wear, etc., are very satisfactory. Shoe wholesalers find that there is an easier feeling in the trade. The usual movement of summer shoes has been good. The leather market generally is quiet, with a fairly steady tone being maintained. While city hardware lines have been rather quiet the country trade has been well maintained. Grocery trade is moderately active. Collections are being fairly well met in the majority of instances.

Ottawa. Crops in this district are making fairly satisfactory progress. Trade in country districts has been holding up well, with retailers reporting moderately active business in summer dry goods, especially wash goods. Grocery and hardware lines are also reporting a fair business. City trade has quieted somewhat, and although wholesalers are not as active, the prospects of an extensive trade for fall requirements are good.

Hamilton.—There has been a marked stimulus applied to retail business, with seasonable dry goods, light footwear and other summer commodities showing most pronounced improvement. Both city and country trade is influenced by the better weather. In the Niagara fruit district prospects are good for a yield that will at least measure up to average. Shipments of Canadian berries are now coming on the market, but the quantity is not extensive yet. The yield of vegetables promises to reach record proportions. Farmers in this district have already begun cutting clover. Spring crops generally are coming along very well. Wholesale trade is fair for this season of the year, and travelers report very satisfactory orders for autumn delivery.

London.—Western Ontario trade conditions are excellent, due to the splendid growing weather. Mercantile trade is healthy, with seasonable dry goods, hardware, paints, etc., as the most active features. Collections are reported to be fair to good.

Winnipeg.—There has been practically no change in trade conditions during the last two or three weeks. The general view point is one of optimism and this is borne out by the liberal autumn orders which retailers have placed with wholesale houses. The trend of prices is still upward in most staple lines. A fair business is reported in dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes and hardware lines, and payments are quite up to par.

Calgary.—Trade is being well maintained in leading centres throughout the Prairie Provinces. While a spirit of caution with regard to future commitments has been noted, current business is good, and the outlook is interpreted as quite favorable. Commercial obligations are being quite well met.

Vancouver.—General conditions at the coast are favorable. Agricultural conditions are promising. Mercantile business is confident, and collections are quite good.

Quebec.—Seasonable weather during the past week has enlivened trade, latter is reported satisfactory for the season. Wholesalers report favorably, fall orders coming to hand freely; building materials, paints, hardware and lumber are in demand. At country points crop reports are good.

Russia.

Russia did not break into European history until comparatively recent times. Rurik, a Varangian chief, seems to have been the first to establish a government, about 862. Rurik's descendants ruled amid many ups and downs till 1598, at which time the real history of the country may be said to begin. With the solitary exception of the United States of America, the progress of Russia under Peter the Great and Catherine II. is unequalled for rapidity in the history of the world.

Corsets
Hosiery
Underwear
Handkerchiefs

Are a specialty in the Ladies' department. A splendid range in Raw Silk at greatly reduced prices this month, see the window display on Saturday.

Butter and Eggs Wanted

Falconer Bros.

Delayed Shipments
Just Arrived . . .

Now is the time to get goods that have been almost impossible to get. We have just got in delayed shipments, bought last fall at last year's prices.

Cotton, Silk and Real Cashmere Hosiery
From 15c to 60c. To-day's values 25c to $1.00

Gloves in kid, silk and mercerized lisle, and chamoise lisle. Floor coverings, linoleums, and oilclothes. Get them quick, they are going fast. We cant replace them.

Bring your butter and eggs
And get the great big prices

D. GEDDES & CO.

Red Cross Report June 6 to July 1st. 1917

Red Cross Tea Room.

June 9, Helpers club 3rd room Public School	$21 00
" 16, Port Elgin Young Ladies'	27.00
" 23, Childrens club S. S. No. 1 Saugeen	23.00
Donations:	
Mite Boxes	4.29
Mr. H. McLaren Sr.	10.00
Mrs. Pattison	3 00
Mrs Alex Mitchell	10 00
Mrs. Stevens 4 pr. socks and 1 00	1.00
Boys Recruits Presb. church	2.50
Wilbert Wankel	15
Int. on Deposit	4 07
	$111.16

The Red Cross sent away this week 24 pyjama suits, 12 hospital shirts, 8 flannel shirts, 47 pairs socks. Value 113 60.

Prof. Bangs and Rev. Plumley, who were in this district in connection with the U. B. every member canvass for $100,000 for Huntington College, secured nearly $600 in the local U. B. churches.

Pte. Felix Eggiman, a returned wounded soldier, is visiting with Mr. and Mrs. H. Bolender. On Friday evening the Soldiers' Friend Club tendered Pte. Eggiman a social evening at the summer cottage of Mr. and Mrs. McMurray.

German aeroplanes raided old London Saturday killed 37 persons, wounded 141. The people are demanding reprisals

Lawn Supplies

Taylor-Forbes Lawn mower
Rubber hose
Hose nozzles
Couplings & clamps
Hose reels
Garden shears
Cultivators

Thomson's
Hardware Store

Goes to Press
JULY 20TH

Please report changes required to our Local Office, *to-day.*

The Bell Telephone Co. of Canada

OLDER BUT STRONGER

To be healthy at seventy, prepare at forty, is sound advice, because in the strength of middle life we too often forget that neglected colds, or careless treatment of slight aches and pains, simply undermine strength and bring chronic weakness for later years.

To be stronger when older, keep your blood pure and rich and active with the strength-building and blood-nourishing properties of Scott's Emulsion which is a food, a tonic and a medicine to keep your blood rich, alleviate rheumatism and avoid sickness. At any drug store.

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont.

Port Elgin Fruit Growers

Have you been to see the Fruit Farm
On the hillside, near the Lake
To see the things that's growing on the warm and sunny slope, they take the cake.
They have rows of beans and taties sprouting,
And they'll have to hill them hot or cool
While they hear the children shouting
At the dear old public school.
The cabbage, tomatoes, and roots are all in
With Donald's college hints, the crop cannot fail.
They have some job, and work like sin
Waiting for Reg. with the water pail
Up and down the rows, their voices ringing
Filling crates with ripening berries
They can hear the robins singing
We are waiting for George's cherries
From early morn, if you're around to watch
They yank out the weeds in rain or shine
They move about from patch to patch
Like the bugs on a potato vine.
The tender corn, with its tassel of silk
And pumpkins for pies, isn't it funny
It would bring a sick man to his milk
To see the things for winter, and the Dummy.

School Girl.

Who Got the Appendix

The Walkerton Times says:—Carlton Robinson, a young farmer of Kincardine township, has entered an action in the High Court here, in which he is asking damages from Dr. Ferguson of the town of Kincardine, who performed an operation on him for appendicitis. Shortly after the operation, it is alleged, Robinson's mother was handed what was claimed to be her son's appendix, in a bottle. As the son, it seems, didn't feel, after a considerable length of time, that he had been greatly benefited by the operation, he went to Dr. Groves of Fergus, and the latter, it is alleged, also took an appendix from him. At the examination for discovery at the Court House here on Monday, the two appendices, both of which are claimed to have been taken from the one man, were on exhibition.

Miss Mabel Bowen is home after an operation for appendicitis. She is recovering rapidly.

Feeling the need of a restful nap one afternoon last week Mr. Alex Blue laid down to sleep and when he awoke his wife noticed there was something wrong with him as his speech was affected and he had lost the use of his left side limbs. A doctor was summoned and found that Mr. Blue had suffered a stroke of paralysis. He has since almost wholly recovered and is around again as usual. —Paisley Advocate

At five o'clock on Wednesday evening June 27th, a very pretty wedding took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Nelson, 6th Bruce, when their eldest daughter, Mary Jane, became the wife of Mr. David Logan, of Rocanville, Sask. The bride was beautifully dressed in white silk trimmed with pearls and lace, and wore a bridal veil caught with orange blossoms. She carried a boquet of white roses and maidenhair fern. The young couple were unattended. Rev. Mr. MacNabb, of Underwood officiated. After the usual congratulations a wedding dinner was served. The reception in the evening was attended by a large number of neighbors and intimate friends of the bride. A most enjoyable evening was spent in dancing. Many and beautiful were the presents received, the groom's gift to the bride being a beautiful gold wrist watch, to organist a brooch and a brooch to the bride's sister. The young couple intend visiting friends in Toronto, Niagara Falls, London, Thamesville and other points before starting for their home in Rocanville, Sask. The bride's travelling suit was of navy blue with hat to match.

UNDERWOOD NEWS

Get your [illegible]

Save wood and coal, use an oil stove. We have some coal oil stoves which will save the women work, and save money too. Thede & Brill.

Mr. H. Roppel, son of Henry Roppel, Sr., occupied the pulpit for Rev. E. M. Oechsler, in the Evangelical church, 4th Con., on Sunday morning last, and spoke again in the afternoon in connection with their annual "Children's Day" program. Mr Roppel has been attending the Evangelical Theological Seminary, Naperville, Ill., in preparation for the ministry, after having spent the summer vacation in his parental home, he intends going back to the Seminary for another year, which will complete his theological course of study.

The many friends of Mrs. Minnie Schmidt, relict of the late J. C. Schmidt, will learn with deep regret of her passing away. Mrs. Schmidt has been a great sufferer for eight long years from cancer and other trouble. She bore her suffering with great patience and Christian cheerfulness, never complaining. It was in these trying long years she has taught a lesson to her family, friends and neighbors, which will long be remembered. Mrs Schmidt was born in Morristown in 1853 and moved to the 4th. Bruce with her parents 45 years ago. She was married to Mr. J. C. Schmidt about 38 years ago, who predeceased her some six years, and left her with a family of eight children, whom she raised to be honorable men and women, and who are much respected by the entire neighborhood and community in which they reside. Thirteen years ago she moved to the 6th Bruce where she resided up to the time of her death. At the age of twelve years she joined the Evangelical church, of which she was a worthy and true member up till the time she passed away, Friday morning June 22nd, 1917. She leaves to mourn her loss eight children who are as follows: Mrs C Hay, St. Thomas; James, 9th Bruce; George, Moncton N. B.; Wes, of the 160th in England; William, Wilbaux, Washington; Edward, Sandfordone, Sask.; Charles and Tena at home with whom she resided. She also leaves five sisters and three brothers: Mrs. H. Bird, Mrs. J. Haug, Tiverton; Mrs. Will Gress, Mrs. Neil Munro, 2nd of Bruce; Mrs A. Miller, Sheffield, Alta; John, on 8th Bruce; Will, 4th Bruce; George, of Sunkist, Sask. To these much sympathy is extended by the entire community. Her funeral took place on Sunday, June 24th, to the Evangelical cemetery, Con. 4, Bruce.

BRUCE TOWNSHIP COUNCIL

The council met on June 30th with all the members present. After the minutes had been adopted a number of communications were dealt with.

Bruce township's share of the county rate for 1917 is: General rate, $6229, Municipal equivalent, $146.15, prov. war tax $2016.

Applications to have big ditch on con. 4 cleaned out according to award, were received and committee on that division authorized to have this work done.

Complaints having come to council re children not attending school, John Nottal was appointed truant officer for the township on cons. 6 and 12, and W. J. Blair for schools on cons. 1 and 3.

A number of people waited on council for information and assistance under ditches and watercourses act.

Following accounts were paid and council adjourned to meet July 28th.

James Avis, team on grader, five days, $20; J. McLeod, repair bridges 1, 25, $10; B. Zehland, old wire, 1500 lbs, $15 60; J. Dobson, teaming, $4 50, Bert Knapp, shovelling snow and repair culvert, $1.50; Robertson & McNabb, legal advice, $2; S. S. No 9 Red Cross, grant, $50; Glamis Red Cross, $35; Reeve and Councillors allowances amounting to a total of $36; J. Coleman, caretaking, $1.25; J. G. MacKay, clerk, $25 50.

Y. M. C. A. Collections, Bruce Tp

Con. 12 and 13—$5 each—C. Nicholson, Geo. Ribey, Miss Robertson, Miss F. F. Young, Alex McGillivray, Donald Robertson, Alex McLeod, J. W. Howe, Ed. Waring J. A. Howe, Alex McGillivray, (ex-reeve) Mrs D. McGillivray, Miss N. McGillivray, Thos. Foster, Miss Moulton. $3 50—Eli Barnes. $3 each—D. Beaton, Wm. McKittrick, Milton McKittrick, D. A. McGillivray. $2 each—J. Nelson, Wm. Airth, Wm. McCulloch, Thos. McLennan, Geo. Collins, Herb Carr, Josh Howe Mrs Mattheson, Colin McGillivray, Mrs. Hay, John Greaves, John Ribey, J. Cumming Sam Archer Jas. Archer, Peter Waring, D. M. Cameron, Thos Nelson. $1 each—E. Heltzman, Wm. Dobson, Job Carr, Wm. Hodge, Chas. Mann, Jas. Hearn, Jas. Donaldson, Geo. Hammond, Dan. McDougall, Dan McLean, Neil McGillivray, Sandy McGillivray, J. H. McGillivray, Chas Kaake, Mrs. C. McArthur, Geo. Scott, Hector McGillivray, Gottfried Morris, Harvey Neilly, C. W. Kissack, Mac McDonald, John Dunlop, Archie McDougall, Alex McRae, Harry Petrie, Clem Reiber, Irwin McVittie, Bart Nicholson, Louisa Nicholson. 50c—Frank Cottrill 20c—Jos. Cottrill. Total $150.25.

Con 6 and 7—Geo. W. Roppel $3, Robt Mewhinney $2, Allan McKay $2, Wm. Schnittker $1, Chas. Schmidt $1, James Schmidt 50c

J. G. MacKay, Treas. Bruce Tp

Bruce Tp. Board of Health

Underwood, June 30, 1917

Bruce Tp Board of Health met in the Tp. hall on the evening of above date, members all present. Minutes of last meeting read, adopted and signed.

The inspectors appointed to visit and inspect the different schools in the township, also slaughter houses, &c, filed reports showing that all buildings had been inspected, the majority being in fair sanitary condition. In three cases the closets were found in very poor condition. The secretary was instructed to notify the trustee boards in these sections to have new closets built or the old ones put in good shape by Aug. 10th, or else the Board of Health would have to take action and have this done.

After dealing with some routine work the board adjourned to meet on the call of the chairman.

J. G. MacKay, Sec'y.

So Many People

Remark upon the convenience and satisfaction of trading here, that we are extremely anxious for everyone to learn about the big advantage of trading here.

Our constant aim is a better store service with bigger values at lower prices than you pay elsewhere.

It will pay you to learn about these advantages in service, quality and price.

You are always welcome here whether you come simply to look around or to buy something.

F. R. BARBER
MEN'S AND BOYS' COMPLETE OUTFITTERS

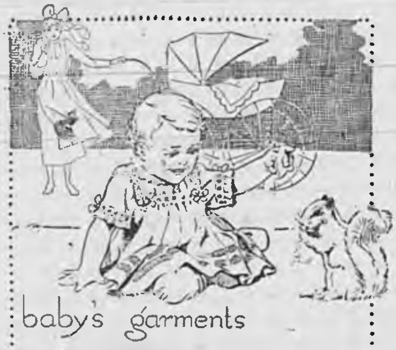
SOME PRETTY PAPERS

WALLPAPER at Pattison's is selling as Cheap as ever. Over 500 lines to choose from. We carry the largest and best stock in Bruce county. Call in and inspect our goods and be convinced. You can save money, by buying wall paper at Pattison's. No trouble to show goods.

All papers trimmed free of charge
Eggs taken in exchange for Wall paper . . .

Electric Vacuum Cleaner For Rent

: : J. W. Pattison : :
Furniture Dealer and Undertaker



baby's garments

will be soft, spotless and snowy white if you use LUX. You can make the foamiest, creamiest lather, in hot water, with a few of these dainty silken little flakes, that cleanses perfectly without rubbing. Hence unshrunken, unthickened little garments that are a delight to feel. Try LUX—your baby will be sure to appreciate the difference.

LUX

WONT SHRINK WOOLLENS

British made, by
Lever Brothers Limited,
Toronto

Sold by all good grocers —take no substitute.

44

Subscribe for The Times and get all the local news.

The Port Elgin Times.

47th YEAR—NO. 29 | PORT ELGIN, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1917 | $1.50 PER YEAR $2.00 PER YEAR TO UNITED STATES

Near Drowning

One day last week Jim Fleming and Larry Holt were canoeing in the lake, when by some accident the canoe capsized. The two lads were noticed struggling in the water by Reg. Mann and Ian Campbell, who secured a boat at Mr. Stevens' cottage and arrived just in time to rescue the boys, who were exhausted. They were cared for for a few hours at Mr Stevens' cottage, and were none the worse of their experience next day, but the call was a close one.

Advertise it in The Times.

COMING EVENTS

10c. per line
No notice less than 25c

LAWN SOCIAL POSTPONED—Under auspices of Evangelical Ladies Aid, has been postponed to Thursday evening, at same place H. Thede's lawn. All come.

PATRIOTIC GARDEN PARTY—The one you all want to attend, will be held at the home of Mr. John Cook, Saugeen, on Tuesday, July 31st. A good program has been arranged of speech and song, besides, the Indian silver cornet band will be on the grounds. The admission is only 25 and 15c. Help the big cause of patriotism. See bills also.

CONDENSED ADVERTISING

FOR SALE—Frame barn, 1×24. Apply Wm. Sparks, Port Elgin.

FOUND—A Raincoat. Owner may have same at Times office

LOST—Or taken in mistake from my buggy at the Evangelical church sheds on Saturday June 30, a lap rug. Please return to Eldon Thede.

FOR SALE—Sow and ten pigs. Will sell separate or together. H. C. Baker, Port Elgin.

WANTED—Girl with good education, for composing room. Apply in own hand writing, to Editor, Times office.

TO RENT—Five roomed cottage, at the lake. Has fireplace, and large airy rooms. Apply R. M. Lowry.

FOR SALE—The Andrew Sutherland property at the South End. Fine brick house, 7 rooms and shed. Good basement, also stable. Possession given immediately. Apply to Geo. S. Webb and James McEwing, executors. 28-tf.

WANTED—We are paying the highest prices for beefring hides. B. Zelkind, Port Elgin.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—Good frame house with all the modern conveniences, good fruit bearing trees. A piano also for sale. Apply at The Times office.

Advertise it in The Times.

PHONOGRAPHS!

How nice it is to have music in your home. If you would like one just drop me a line. Very easy terms, from $21.00 up.

Louis Bloch's Music Store
Owen Sound

DENTAL

W. P. POWER, D. D. S., Dentist, office near South End Store. Hours 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

MEDICAL

DR. F. H. WELLS, Office and residence on Green street, one door west of Bank of Hamilton.

W. J. CHAMBERS, M. D., L. R. C. P., L. M., Edinburgh. Office and residence "Lakeview Hall" opposite South East park Port Elgin.

DR. W. S. LAIRD, Occulist, Specialty on Nose and Throat diseases. Guarantees all his fitting of glasses. Office hours Wednesday afternoons. Next to Metropolitan Bank

LEGAL

W. BURGESS LL.B., Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, &c., &c. Office, Hutton Block. Private and other funds to loan.

SOCIETIES

PORT ELGIN LODGE No. 429 G.R.C., A.F. & A.M. Regular communications in the Masonic Hall, Thursday on or before full moon, at 8 p. m. Visiting brethern cordially welcomed. George Chapman, W. M.; Geo. Smith, Sec'y.

DENOVO LODGE, No. 170, I.O.O.F., of Ontario, meets at 8 o'clock p.m., every Monday in their hall in the Commercial Block. Art Harrison, N.G.; T. Rankin, Rec.-Sec.; D. Geddes, Perm Sec.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

J. A. CHAPMAN, Official Issuer of marriage licenses, Port Elgin, Ont. Office in Muir Block.

R. C. CRAWFORD, Official Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Office at Drug Store, Port Elgin.

UNDERTAKING

J. W. PATTISON, Funeral director and embalmer. Residence on premises. Rural phone No. 22.

The Times, as good as a letter from home. Send it to your friends.

First Time in 74 Years

Dr. Robert McClure missed walking in a 12th of July parade for the first time in 74 years on Thursday. The weather was so wet that all the celebrations were knocked out, but that did not matter to Robert McClure, who donned his regalia and came down street anyway. He is now in his 89th. year and hale and hearty.

Dr McClure remembers that on July 12th, 1843, in Derrygoudy, Ireland, the catholics ordered the orangemen not to parade, but the young fellows about 200 in number had their parade, Mr. McClure having the drum strapped to his back while two other sturdy youths walked on either side beating the drum with all their might.

St. Andrew's Sunday School

A lively and well-conducted Sunday school is that in connection with St. Andrew's church, Saugeen. This school does not operate the year round but it does have an energetic corps of teachers and officers, who work hard during the spring, summer and fall months.

But it takes more than good managers to have a progressive and interesting Sunday school — it takes interested scholars, as well, and St Andrew's has a bright lot of boys and girls who think nothing of walking quite a distance, attending their school session, and what is still further to their credit, of attending the church service afterward. Mr. Archie Bell is the superintendent, and he is fortunate in having splendid co-workers. He teaches the young people's Bible class as well, and on the Sunday in question there were about twenty in the class. It was noted that the members were not backward in taking part in the discussion on the lesson, and also that they had their lesson studied before they came.

Another encouraging feature of this school, is that it has a choir of about 20 girls. Under the leadership of the organist, Miss Cairns, they lead in the song. Perhaps the boys might take a turn some Sunday, and want to sing in the choir, too. If they do, no doubt Miss Cairns will find room for them. But it's a good thing to get the boys and girls interested in the service of song. No better way to make the session brighter than with good rousing Sunday School hymns, and the scholars singing heartily.

The school observes Mother's Day, Rally Day, and also has a big picnic. There are seventy on the roll, with an average attendance of 60. The teaching staff is pretty evenly divided, four gentlemen and four ladies working with the classes. There was splendid order, and much interest in the lesson taught by all the class members. The officers and teachers are: Supt., A. Bell, secretary-treasurer, D. P. Cairns, teachers, J. B. Muir, Lewis Eby, Peter A. McKinnon, A. Bell, Mrs. J. B. Muir, Miss Annie Cairns, May McKinnon.

SOUTHAMPTON

A memorial service was held in the Baptist church last Sunday evening for Gunner Orland Knechtel, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Knechtel, who was killed in action in France on June 24th. Orland enlisted with the 43rd Battery, Guelph in January 1916 and had been in France since June of the same year.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Oppertshauser of Hanover, spent Sunday in town.

Mrs. Rutherford received word on Sunday that her son Pte. Harold Marshall had been wounded in France.

Gordon Bechtel and Wilfred Howk of the Royal Flying Corps, Camp Borden, spent the week-end at their homes here.

The Advance of the Tanks

The second official British War Picture showing the Canadian army in action at the Battle of Courcelette, France. There will be a six reel feature "The Squaw Man," with Dustin Farnham, one of the best actors of the present day. To wind up the program there will be a jungle comedy, "From Jungleville to Monkeyville." These pictures never shown before at this price. At the town hall Port Elgin, Saturday, July 21st, at 8 p. m. sharp. A three hours performance for 25 cents.

Running Shoe . . . . Reduction Sale

Is now going on. Special reductions on our entire stock. Drop in and get fitted out for the holidays

Falconer Brothers

Strawberries!

Finest homegrown strawberries now on sale.

Order your crate now

Falconer Bros.

Entrance Examinations

There were 34 pupils writing at Port Elgin centre, 26 of them passing. Port Elgin Public school had 16 up for writing, 11 of them being successful.

The three highest honor candidates in order of merit in West Bruce inspectorate were:

Louise Garbutt, Lucknow; Miss Sheriff, teacher.

Rhoda Knechtel, Southampton, J. C. Hawley, teacher.

Rosalind Reid, Lucknow, Miss Sheriff, teacher.

PORT ELGIN

Pass (alphabetically)—McKenzie Bell, Florence Bell, Marguerite Bell, Helen Christie, Norah Chambers, Lyla Chle, Margery Dunlop, Ellen George, Alex. Geddes, Reuben Gingrich, Celestia Holtzman, Ella Kaake, Maggie Kaake, J. D. Lyness, Pearl Mass, Hazel Moore, Wilmer Ribey, Mina Riebel, Margaret Rushton, May Schrank, Minnie Steffert, Harry Stephenson, Gordon Thede, Edna Thornburn, Henry Vogt.

TIVERTON

Orvan Eaton, Roy Giesz, Mary Kinmond, Florence McKay, Christena McKay, Maurice McKenzie, Howard Merritt, Wesley Nelson.

Honours—Jessie M. McLean.

SOUTHAMPTON

Honours in order of merit—Rhoda Knechtel, Frank Raymont.

Pass (alphabetically)—Jack Bell, Harold Charles Conway, Wilma Fraser, Marie Gorham, Robert James Gray, Elizabeth Hilmer, Oswald McKenzie, Lyle McLaren, Norman McKee, Jack Montgomery, Lillian Montgomery, Isabel Stout, Beatrice Trafelet, Florence Tranter, Stewart Van Wyck.

PAISLEY

Honours in order of merit—Alma Fraser, Hazel Bird, Albert Stanley, Harold Fraser, Malcolm McKinnon.

Pass—Norman Alexander, Leslie Bain, Laurella Cumming, Mary Doolan, Robert Fullerton, Fatewell Fletcher, George Grant, Grella Gregg, Nelson Howe, Marguerite Hopper, Jessie Houston, Burton Keyes, Pearl Kirktown, John McGillivray, Grant McArthur, Edna McGraw, Clarence McLennan, Bessie Nelson, Stanley Purdy, Velma Pfaff, Ethel Reid, Robert Scott, Alice Watson, Rena Wakeford.

CARD OF THANKS

Corporal J. Clarie desires through The Times to thank the Red Cross ladies of S. S. No. 3 for a fine pair of socks received by him on June 9.

Pte. Robert White, thanks S. S. No. 5 Saugeen, for two pair socks, maple sugar and candy sent to him in France.

Morris Chappel and family desire through The Times to express their thanks for many kindnesses and sympathy shown them in their sad bereavement.

H. Katz was in Toronto last week.

Hogs $15, butter 32, eggs 24.

Mrs. Lorne Shier and daughter are guests of Mrs. Darling.

Miss Brocker, of Toronto is visiting Mrs. Curtis.

Mrs. Mould, of Toronto, is visiting Mrs. Davey.

Mr. Sol Kieber of Kitchener, is visiting here.

Mrs. J. H. Thresher and Mrs. Tyson are guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Eaton.

Rev. Alfred McFarlane of Bayfield, visited H. D. McLaren this week.

Mr. John Geddes of Owen Sound, visited D. Geddes here Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Rammell, of Hamilton is visiting Mrs. Witting.

Mr. and Mrs. Burgess, of Cabri, Sask., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. H. Moulton.

Miss Ireland, of Owen Sound, is visiting Mr. J. J. Watson.

Dr. Victoria Moore of Chicago, and the Misses Barnes of Indiana are guests at Mr. Hugh McLaren's.

Miss Elsie Lovell, daughter of Mr. Wm. Lovell, of Saugeen, has been engaged to teach in S. S. No. 2 Arran and Saugeen.

Miss Berta Moulton is attending summer school at Toronto, while Miss Carr is taking course at MacDonald Institute, Guelph.

Mrs. J. J. George underwent an operation in the Kitchener hospital on Friday. Latest reports from the hospital are that she is recovering nicely.

Mr. D. Park attended the funeral of his mother, who died on Friday at her home in Elderslie Township. Deceased was in her 78th year.

Mr. William Clark and family, Owen Sound; Mrs. John Finnie, Mr. Ballantyne and Mr. B. Finnie, of St. Marys, attended the funeral of the late Mrs. Chappel.

At the memorial service held at Queen Hill church on Sunday Mrs (Rev.) Douglas McCulloch gave a delightful rendition of the solo, "He Knows."

Mr. and Mrs. Roedding and Mr. and Mrs. V. Damm, of Ayton, spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Chappel.

Mr. J. D. Struthers has nine acres of sweet clover, the field averaging five feet in height. Some stalks measured seven feet.

Do your ordering of meats early in the morning. The best service given then. Our shop may be closed a few afternoons to give me opportunity to go into the country buying. Then order early. Our stock is excellent. Try us, L. Hamilton Butcher.

91 Years Young

Ninety-one years young applies very well to one of our esteemed townsmen, Mr. Peter Wilkie, who celebrated his 91st birthday on Thursday last, when a number of his friends gathered to give him a little surprise.

Mr. Wilkie is a sturdy Scotsman, who farmed for some time in Bruce township but who lives in Port Elgin now. Mr. Wilkie is a great gardener, and may be seen working in his garden any day. He has wonderful strength for his advanced age, and reads easily without the aid of glasses.

Many friends in this community hope for many more years of good health for Mr. Wilkie, and extend congratulations.

TOWN TOPICS

Miss Annie Wismer left Tuesday for Toronto.

Mr. J. B. Cottrill has purchased an Overland.

Mr. Fred Brook, of Simcoe, was a guest of Mr. F. R. Barber last week.

Miss Pearl Clarie is spending the holidays at the parental home.

Mrs. A. F. George is home from Guelph hospital, and is convalescing nicely.

Mr. and Mrs. Hawes, of Tottenham, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Fenton.

Miss Mildred Bell of Walkerton, was a guest of Miss Nellie Avis last week.

The school board has engaged Miss Ethel Barnett, of Paisley to teach in Miss Gilbert's stead, who resigned.

Mrs. Kalbfleisch and Mrs. Labengayer have returned to Detroit after a pleasant visit with friends here.

Mrs John McKinnon and Mrs Jas. McGillivray of Paisley visited at Robt. Chalmers' this week.

Mrs. Johnston Winch is home from Toronto, where she went for treatment. She is improving, but slowly.

Mr. C. E. Moore, of Chicago, en route to New York, has been spending a few days with his aunt, Mrs. Morton.

Mrs. R. Chalmers and son James of Midland, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. George McMurray.

Clarence Nelson, Victor Schrank and W. Fenton went to Sauble Falls, last week for a holiday.

The Misses Power and Miss Branders of Elora, also Miss Wilson of Fergus, are guests of Miss Izzard and Miss Mulveney.

Miss Beatrice Richardson, has returned to her home in Toronto, after holidaying with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. John Richardson.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Snyder, of Toronto, motored home after spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Barber. Margaret Barber accompanied them for a holiday.

At the court of revision recently held the income assessment of Principal Aylesworth and Mrs. Hessenauer, were confirmed, so also was the assessment of W. Baker, on property.

Messrs. W. Baines and Hawes, of Indiana, have been spending a few days at Mr. Hugh McLaren's. They made the long journey in their big twin-six Packard. On Thursday they, accompanied by Messrs. G. McLaren, F. Bowen and D. Cavin, went to Tobermory for a few days fishing.

Those who attended the annual meeting of the Women's Institute at Port Elgin Saturday were: Mrs. D. Wilson and Mrs. Jas. McKellar, Tiverton, Mrs. John Campbell, 10th, of Kincardine; Mrs Angus McLeod and Mrs. John McKinnon and daughter, Boundary East.—Tiverton Watchman.

A freight train off the track below Paisley, cut out the 9.20 train from here on Thursday, and also the 12.20, the latter turning around at the wreck and proceeding southward. When the track was repaired the freight came through about 5 o'clock with the noon mail. The damage done was to a couple of coal cars and the track.

The Globe had an item last week of a steaming tank at the Davisville Military hospital exploding. It also noted that Nurse Miss S. B. MacCallum was dangerously near the explosion. Word received from Nurse MacCallum by her parents here, show that the affair was only a small matter, and that no harm was done.

In the Highway Travel Act as amended at the recent session a new rule is made with regard to the right of way at cross roads. This rule applies to all vehicles whether horse drawn or motor driven. Where vehicles meet at cross roads or at cross streets the driver must give the vehicle coming towards his right the right of way.

Mr. J. J. Busby has rented the brick house formerly the McVicar property and will use it as a summer home. The building is being repaired and renovated by the proprietors, the Stevens Hepner Co. The Company has been busy dismantling the mill, and will erect a couple of brick cottages at this point along the lake.

Dr. Margaret McKellar a Presbyterian medical missionary in India and a former North Bruce resident, has been granted permission by the Mission Board to enter the service of the British War Office. Dr. McKellar is the first woman doctor in Canadian Presbyterian Church to be called for this work, although, of course, several of their nurses volunteered several months ago. Dr. McKellar is a graduate of Queen's University, and has been engaged in missionary work in India for twenty-seven years past.

Orange Picnic Big Success

Underwood Orange lodge had a very successful picnic on Saturday at McColl's grove, at the foot of the 16th. of Bruce. Of course the 12th was the day set for this affair, but the weather was wet, and the members and their friends were bound to have their day, and so Saturday was just glorious for the occasion. There were 200 or more present, and they came from the surrounding concessions in the morning, had dinner and supper together and enjoyed themselves immensely.

The picnic grounds were quite dry, and as the men had come early in the morning and erected a booth for the provisions, swings, seats, and cleared up a place for baseball and foot races, the program was well carried out.

Mr. R. Vennard with the drum and Mr. Snowdon with the flute, kept up Boyne airs, while Mr. Charles McDonald with the pipes kept things lively. Mr. Gregg had his gramaphone on the grounds also.

A booth on the grounds provided refreshments. This was in charge of Messrs. J. Stephenson, Ben Vennard and Art Christman, and they were busy supplying the ice cream, etc., for there were plenty of boys and girls who wanted many things, as well as the older ones.

Shortly after dinner a baseball game was played between chosen teams, and the way fellows like Wm. Howe, G. McIntee and Tom. Nelson swung at the spheroid and beat it to the bases, showed that they were not old by any means. Julius Koch was the umpire in this eventful game, and the pitchers had to put them over, otherwise the sharp eye of Julius gave the batter a base.

After the game the crowd assembled around the platform erected, and a short program of speeches was heard, after which races for all were enjoyed.

Mr. Charles Green, the county master, was present, and made a rousing speech, in which he set forth the aims of the order, and dwelt upon the great part the members of the lodge were playing in the war. Mr. John Nottal, in a neat address, urged every young man who could be spared, even to the country, to shoulder the gun, and pointed out that everyone could do something at home to help the Empire at this time. He also asked that every man and woman demand good government, whatever party was in power, and urged all to seriously consider before casting votes.

Mr. Hector McDonald, who said he was an Irish Orangeman for the day, told two very witty stories which created hearty applause, while Mr. Wm Howe and Mr. E. R. Sayles spoke briefly.

Mr. Peter Dobson made a very jovial chairman, and in his address said it was the most successful picnic the lodge had had.

The ladies did their part well in providing hearty meals for the whole gathering, and assisted greatly in making the picnic the success it was.

On Sunday the Orangemen attended church at Wesley Methodist at North Bruce, where Rev. Mr. Hawke preached an admirable sermon. The service was largely attended.

Autoists Watch Out

The Times has it from a reliable source that the town council will enforce the automobile regulations on our streets without further warning. Therefore, if you have been breaking the law, you may get a summons.

Keep to the right side of the street, park your car only on the right side, and turn properly at the corners. After all it is only common decency to do these things. This is a fair warning.

Patriotic money will be paid to Port Elgin families on Saturday afternoon at 2.30 p. m. at The Times Office.

An endeavor is being made to have a union picnic of all the town Sunday schools a week from Thursday.

Miss McMillan, of Paisley and Mr. and Mrs. Garbutt, Vancouver, are guests at Mr. John Coulter's.

Mrs. J. J. MacKay, Mrs. Baines, Mrs. Symons and Mr. and Mrs. Miller of Wiarton were guests of Mrs. Pattison Tuesday.

Gunner Alex Mann of the 70th Battery was last week given a promotion to lance-corporal. Alex, however, asked permission of his officer to decline the honor and remain in private rank. This was granted and the Gunner's wish was announced to the battery.

I. Hamilton will give a cut of from two to four cents on all boiling meat. Prices are likely to be lower and when a drop comes the reduction will be made. We favor the consumer. Try our butcher shop for meats. We will continue to keep all during the summer all good things in meat, at lower prices than usual. Try us. Prompt attention to all orders. Anyone having good butcher heifers for sale, notify us. I. Hamilton, butcher. We want only the best of cattle.

Races

Teeswater Races August 6th. Purses $600. See large posters.

Special Envelopes for Soldiers

The Times has printed for use of those corresponding with soldiers in England or at the front addressed envelopes making it very easy to send letters. These sell at 10 cents a parcel. Get a package and insure your letters reaching the boys.

The Late Mrs. MacRae

After an illness extending over several months Mrs William MacRae passed peacefully away at her home here Tuesday evening July 10th.

The late Mrs. MacRae, whose maiden name was Isabella MacRitue, was born on Con. 12 Bruce, where she resided until her marriage about thirty years ago, when she went to live on concession 2 Saugeen. There she lived until April, 1917, when the family moved to Port Elgin. She was a well known and highly respected lady and many will regret her taking away. In a quiet and unassuming way she filled her place in the community in which she lived, and was esteemed for her kindliness.

Besides a sorrowing husband she leaves to mourn her loss, two sisters, Mrs. A. Cameron, Ceylon Sask., and Mrs. T. Kelly, Saugeen, three daughters, Misses Catherine, Margaret, and Mary, and two sons Bob and Fraser. All will have the sympathy of many friends in their bereavement.

Death of Mrs. Chappel

The sincerest regret is felt by all classes at the sudden taking off Mrs. Morris Chappel on Wednesday, July 11th, after a very brief illness of pneumonia. For a few years Mrs Chappel had not been of robust health, but her death was very sudden, and a shock to her family and friends. Her maiden name was Isabella Finnie, and she was married to Mr. Chappell about 15 years ago. To them were born two sons, who will have the deepest sympathy in their great loss of mother; as will also the sorrowing husband, in the loss of a loving and dutiful wife. The late Mrs. Chappell was a member of Burgoyne Presbyterian church and a consistent christian woman. The funeral on Friday was one of the largest ever in this section. Services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Mann, interment being made in Port Elgin cemetery.

The results of the entrance exams, show close marking has been made, and that as a result quite a few of the boys and girls failed. The papers were fairly hard. In the report as printed, we are informed that a few of the teachers sending pupils for writing secured 100 per cent of passes. Miss Bertha Moulton sent four up, all passing, as did also Miss Robertson of No. 12 Bruce and Miss Wallace's school near Burgoyne.

BORN

McCANNEL—In Walkerton, July 6th, to Mr. and Mrs. Alex McCannel, a son.

Printing at Reasonable Prices

The Times has unexcelled equipment for producing fine printed matter of all kinds. Business Stationery and Office Forms, Advertising Booklets, Circulars, bills tickets, envelopes, etc. Prices are always reasonable.

BUYERS' GUIDE

RATES—Contracts for 500 lines or over in a year 3c a line; regular weekly users of liners, 5c per line; casual users of liners, 10c per line. Black type, count two lines for one.

McMurray's for pure ice cream.

Oats for sale. North End Store.

Cash for eggs. North End Store.

Fleet Foot shoes at F. R. Barber's.

Neckties, 50c lines for 35c at Barber's.

Big reductions in a sale now at Barber's.

White tennis trousers, $1.75 a pair at North End.

Fresh oranges, and lemons always on hand. North End Store.

Straw hats at below cost at Barber's reduction sale.

If you want a pint of good cream try McMurray's.

Another shipment of feed wheat. North End Store.

It's a great chance to get a raincoat at a slashed price at Barber's.

McMurray keeps good milk for sale.

Cottonade, 36 inches wide, 35c per yard at North End.

Boys wool and cotton Jersies at South End.

Men's work shirts, $1 lines for 79c at Barber's.

Dyola Dyes in Black, Navy and all scarce colors, now in stock. South End.

A good time to look round for a suit. Try Barber's.

Bull Dog overalls and smocks, for good wear. North End Store.

Fleet Foot tennis shoes, all sizes, white, tan, navy. North End store.

Men's Balbriggan and Merino underwear at the South End.

Neilson's chocolates—once used always used—you get them at Koehler's.

Try Koehler for your next grocery or fruit order.

Williams shoes, solid leather goods at lower prices, at South End.

Koehler sells Neilson's soldier chocolate. Send a bar to your soldier boy at the front.

Just arrived, a splendid assortment of Misses and children's wash dresses. Prices 50c to $1.75 each. North End Store.

Red Cross supplies. Special prices in grey Scotch fingering yarn. South End.

Baby's Itching Burning Skin Quickly Soothed by Cuticura Ointment.

It's wonderful how quickly a hot bath with Cuticura Soap followed by a gentle anointing with Cuticura Ointment relieves itching, burning eczemas, rashes and chafings, permits sleep for infant and rest for mother, and points to speedy healment in most cases when it seems nothing would do any good. This is only one of the many things Cuticura does for the skin when used for every day toilet purposes.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address postcard "Cuticura, Dept. N, Boston, U. S. A." Sold throughout the world.

Frauds of Olden Days.

An amusing sidelight on the manner in which fraudulent vendors of the people's necessities were punished in the good old days is to be found in Maitland's "History of London." During the reign of King Edward I. drastic laws were framed against "Engrossers, Forestallers, and all sorts of Frauds and Impositions in the sale of provisions, especially against Bakers, who had got into a way of making bread under the standard weight, and against Millers who dealed in bad measure."

For a first offense the baker had his light bread confiscated, a second offense was punished by imprisonment, while for a third he was pilloried. For the "thievish miller" a sterner punishment was meted out. He was put on a tumbril, i.e., carried in a dung cart through certain streets exposed to the derision of the people.

The Engrossers were the gentlemen who attempted to make a corner in commodities, and against these profiteers the king advised his subjects of London "to devise proper laws for regulating the prices of poultry and fish, which sort of provisions had been engrossed by a few rapacious Hucksters." Accordingly it was ordained by the magistrate of the city "that no huckster of fowl or poulterer go out of the city to make any buying from them, but buy in the city, after the buyers of the Lord the King, of the Barons, and the citizens have bought and had that which shall be needful for them, namely, after three o'clock and not before." And then came a list of the standard prices at which they must buy.—London Chronicle.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

ENERGY OF THE SUN.

Far Reaching Effects If It Could Be Utilized.

Scientists have believed for some time that the sun has an important part in determining weather conditions, but just what its influence is and how this influence is exerted are more or less mysterious. In order to learn if possible what connection exists between the sun and rains, winds, high and low pressure areas and other weather phenomena, U. S. government has established three stations where the sun's power and heat are carefully observed and recorded. One of these stations is at Washington, D. C., one at Madison, Wis., and the third at Lincoln, Neb.

Observations made at these stations prove that a violent volcanic eruption serves to reduce the heating power of the sun, that the clouds of volcanic dust which is thrown into the air and extends part or all the way around the globe, though it may be invisible, acts as a blanket to prevent some of the solar heat from reaching the earth. It has also been shown that for a given place there is considerable variation in the amount of heat from the sun in the course of a day. For example, more heat is received in one hour when the sun is near the meridian than is received in several hours at an earlier or later period in the day.

It has long been recognized that the sun is the source of enormous energy which if properly harnessed would be sufficient to furnish about all the heat, light and power needed by man. A pyrheliometer—an instrument for recording the sun's heat—in one of the government's solar observatories has shown that on a hot day heat energy equivalent to one horsepower was received on a single yard of the earth's surface. From this it is evident that enormous amounts of energy are constantly going to waste.

The problem of devising a solar engine has been given much thought and attention by inventors, and while they have succeeded in producing apparatus capable of developing some useful power nothing of the kind has ever been produced which will economically and efficiently transform solar energy so that it can be used satisfactorily.

A number of difficult problems are involved. Among these are: That of providing some relatively inexpensive means by which the sun's rays may be concentrated on a large scale; an economical, efficient means for storing up energy day by day for use at night and on days when the sun is hidden by the clouds; also for storing energy during seasons of the year when the sun's heat is greatest for use in seasons when it is at its lowest ebb, yet when the demand is likely to be greatest.

The growing scarcity of fuel, together with the increasing demand for power for industrial purposes, for heat, light, etc., now furnish a powerful incentive for developing other sources of energy. The winds which owe their existence primarily to the sun have been utilized to some extent for years. Waterfalls which are also products of the sun's heat have long been used, and they are now being harnessed more and more extensively. It may be that some inventive genius will shortly find a way whereby solar energy may be utilized effectively in its original form at relatively small cost. Needless to say, such a discovery would have very far-reaching effects on industrial and economic conditions the world over.—Pathfinder.

Beads.

They cannot err.

Or rather they do not.

They may be in many colors

Or they may be in only one.

White beads figure on a green muslin.

Blue beads adorn a simple affair in white.

These beads look like those used in Indian work.

There must be only just enough of this sort of trimming.

SAVE THE CHILDREN

Mothers who keep a box of Baby's Own Tablets in the house may feel that the lives of their little ones are reasonably safe during the hot weather. Stomach troubles, cholera infantum and diarrhoea carry-off thousands of little ones every summer, in most cases because the mother does not have a safe medicine at hand to give promptly. Baby's Own Tablets cure these troubles, or if given occasionally to the well child will prevent their coming on. The Tablets are guaranteed by a government analyst to be absolutely harmless even to the newborn babe. They are especially good in summer because they regulate the bowels and keep the stomach sweet and pure. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

TRADE BRIEFS.

Recent earthquake damage in San Salvador should increase the opportunities for the introduction of reinforced concrete construction in that district.

Steel wares should find a ready market in the Riga district, Russia, as the four factories engaged in the manufacture of steel products there were dismantled and moved to the interior at the beginning of the war. Correspondence should be in Russian.

Motorcycles and bicycles are becoming popular throughout Siam. There is an opportunity for the sale of supply parts and accessories.

Chrome resistance wire is needed by a firm at Genoa, Italy.

Argentina offers a good field for the sale of chewing gum.

Inquiries have been received from San Paulo, Brazil, about sectional office partitions and metal furniture.

A firm at Shanghai, China, is in the market for split wood pulleys.

Motor boats forty feet long and drawing three and a half feet of water, are wanted at Montevideo, Uruguay.

Catalogues and prices of steam disinfectors are requested by a dealer in Argentina.

A firm in Manila, Philippine Islands, is in the market for ginghams, chambrays, nainsooks, [illegible] and cambrics.

Men's athletic underwear is wanted in Cuba.

Due to the scarcity of broom corn, State Senator J. H. Domengeaux of Louisiana has experimented successfully with palmetto leaves as a satisfactory substitute. Experiments will also be made with palmetto roots in the making of pulp and paper. The supply of palmetto is inexhaustible.

A continuous burning lime kiln of a twenty ton daily capacity is needed by a firm at Tampico, Mexico.

Shoes, furniture and rice are in demand at Tunis, Africa.

Soap manufacturers are wanted at Port of Spain, Trinidad.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

CANDIA OF CRETE.

Important Port That Was Founded by Saracen Pirates.

"The prosperity and importance of the Cretan port of Candia was so preponderant during the occupancy of the Mediterranean island by the Venetians that the whole province assumed the name of the city and even to-day most charts and maps label the land 'Crete or Candia,'" says a war geography bulletin of the United States National Geographic Society describing the former capital of Greece's largest insular possession.

"To-day Candia, near the centre of the northern shore of the island, is second in importance to the new capital, Canea, near the western extremity. The larger city enjoys the advantage of proximity to Suda Bay, the only deep water harbor of the island, but in historical and legendary associations Candia ranks with Rome, Athens, Babylon, Nineveh, Memphis, Tyre and Sidon, owing to the adjacent ruins of the great Minoan capital of Knossos (Cnossus), where evidences of an astonishing civilization, existing nearly 3,000 years before the Christian era, have been unearthed, as described in a recent National Geographic Society bulletin.

"The present city was founded by Saracen pirates who wrested the island from the Byzantine emperors early in the ninth century. They named the new town Khandax, from which Candia is derived. On many maps the town is called Megalokastron (Great Fortress).

"One of the striking features of Candia is the number of religious edifices of which it boasts. With less than 25,000 inhabitants it has numerous synagogues, Greek churches, a cathedral and fourteen mosques. The metropolitan of Crete resides here. One of the institutions of which the city is justly proud is the museum containing priceless antiquities taken from the ruins of Knossos, Phaestus and other vanished Cretan strongholds.

"The fortifications which surround Candia were begun by the Genoese in the twelfth century and greatly strengthened by the Venetians during four succeeding centuries, but walls of stone were unable to resist the prolonged siege which the Turks conducted in the seventeenth century, even though the defence of the city by the renowned Venetian admiral Francisco Morosini furnishes one of the most stirring pages in the history of Crete. This great captain, one of the most distinguished of his age, was a member of a noble family which furnished many doges to the powerful republic. For eighteen months he and his followers performed prodigies of valor in an effort to drive off a vastly superior investing force of Turks under the vizier Ahmed Kuprili, but after sustaining 30,000 casualties, killed and wounded, Morosini capitulated in order to save the surviving inhabitants. For this surrender he was court-martialled but was very properly exonerated of all blame and lived to redeem the prestige of Venice abroad by conquering Athens and all Peloponnesus. In recognition of which he was jubilantly acclaimed by the Italian populace and received the title of 'Peloponnesiaco.'

"Turkish rule over Crete was not an unmitigated misfortune. In fact, during the second quarter of the nineteenth century a wise and just Albanian pasha, Mustafa, one of the most brilliant statesmen of his time, gave the island its 'golden age.' He encouraged agriculture, improved the roads, introduced an Albanian police force and succeeded in stamping out one of the curses of the country—brigandage. During his regime the harbor of Candia, which had become choked with silt, was deepened so that it could accommodate vessels of light draft, such as frequented it during the heyday of Venetian supremacy.

"Candia exports quantities of olive-oil soap manufactured in the vicinity, and also has a moderately flourishing trade in dried raisins, wine, almonds and silk cocoons.

"One of the relics of Venetian occupation is an aqueduct, built in 1627, which has withstood the ravages of time so successfully that it still supplies the city with much of its water.

"One of the gruesome sights which formerly aroused the keen pity of tourists was a colony of lepers, perhaps seventy families, which clustered in diseased squalor about St. George's gate. They have been removed recently to Spinalonga, on the Bay of Mirabella."

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

STEEL DISCOVERY.

Two Norwegians Patent Method of Smelting Poor Iron Ore.

According to the London Times two young Norwegian engineers have made an important discovery within the realm of steel smelting, which will probably have far-reaching results. The discovery has been patented and consists of a new method of smelting poor iron ore by electric energy into first-class steel at a very low cost and with less fuel.

The smelting will be done by assistance of coal oxide gas and water gas, and the new important factor of the discovery is that the coal gas by passing through a flame oven is reduced to coal oxide, which can be utilized again.

The well-known metallic expert, Dr. Gmendal, welcomes the new process, and has put his different metallic patents at the disposal of the young engineers. Practical people are sanguine of the success of the new smelting process, which will specially suit a country like Norway with only poor iron ore deposits, but plenty of cheap water power at disposal.

The Norwegian mining trade journal, Bergverkflyt, referring to this new discovery, says: "We welcome this discovery with sincere pleasure, and hope it will make our naturally poor country rich and mighty."

KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT

2 IN 1 WHITE SHOE DRESSING

White Cake 10c. White Liquid 10c.

for MEN'S WOMEN'S and CHILDREN'S SHOES

F.F. DALLEY CO. OF CANADA LTD. HAMILTON, CAN.

You can keep the fine natural color in Raspberry Preserves

IF YOU MAKE THEM WITH

Lantic Sugar

"Pure and Uncolored"

Long cooking fades raspberries. You can avoid this by using LANTIC SUGAR which dissolves instantly on account of its "FINE" granulation. LANTIC is the best sugar to use for all preserving on account of its purity and high sweetening power. LANTIC is a pure cane sugar equally good for the table, for general cooking and for preserving.

10, 20 and 100-lb. sacks; 2 and 5-lb. cartons.

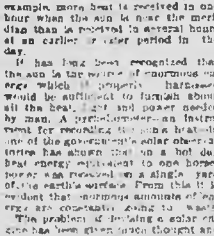
ORDER FROM YOUR GROCER BY NAME IN THESE FULL WEIGHT ORIGINAL PACKAGES

PRESERVING LABELS FREE—Send us a red ball trade-mark cut from a bag or carton and we will send you a book of 54 ready gummed printed labels.

Atlantic Sugar Refineries, Limited

Power Building, Montreal

147



DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

CURES RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE BACKACHE DIABETES

NUMBER 23 THE PROPRIETORS

An Unconscious Linguist.

Men have travelled safely, if not always placidly, throughout Europe with no other language than English at their command, but few have been so lucky as a correspondent of a New York paper, whose English was actually taken for French by the French themselves.

While he spoke no language other than English, this gentleman had never had any trouble in traveling in Europe. In the only instance when he greatly longed to be able to speak another language he was helped out of a predicament in a most unexpected way. At a railway station in Paris he could not make the porters understand that he wanted his baggage. Finally he exclaimed:

One of the porters replied "Oui, ban-gazh, oui, oui, ban-gazh," and he soon produced the American's trunk. That was the first time he knew that the French have the word "baggage" and learned how they pronounce it.

Laundry Hints.

Soak ink stains in sour milk. If a dark stain remains, rinse in a weak solution of chloride of lime.

Saturate grass stains thoroughly with kerosene, then put in the wash-tub.

Wash iodine stains with alcohol, then rinse in soapy water.

Soak iron rust stains thoroughly with lemon juice, sprinkle with salt and leave for several hours in the sun.

Hot water and soap generally remove grease spots. Soften wheel grease or tar stains with lard and soak in turpentine. Scrape off all the loose surface dirt with a knife, sponge clean with turpentine and rub gently until dry.

Soak mildew in a weak solution of chloride of lime for several hours. Rinse in cold water.

Rub sewing machine oil stains with lard, let stand for several hours and wash with cold water and soap.

To remove scorch stains wet the scorch place with soap and bleach in the sun.

Wash chocolate and cocoa with soap in tepid water.

To remove fruit stains, stretch the fabric over the mouth of a basin and pour boiling water on the stain.

We believe MINARD'S LINIMENT is the best:

Mathias Foley, Oil City, Ont.

Joseph Snow, Norway, Me.

Charles Whooten, Mulgrave, N. S.

Rev. R. O. Armstrong, Mulgrave, N. S.

Pierre Landers, sen., Pokemouche, N. B.

MAJOR-GEN. SIBERT.

Man Commanding First U. S. Camp in France.

With the first news of the American regulars' arrival in France came the brief announcement that the commander at the camp of the military vanguard was Major General William L. Sibert.

When Major-General John J. Pershing was a "yearling" at West Point, one of the honor men of the first class of that year, 1884, was Sibert, of Alabama. Since those days Pershing and Sibert have remained close friends. So it was no surprise to those who know the two famous soldiers that Sibert, the builder of the Gatun dam, the engineer who solved the flood problem of East China, and the officer who put the Manila railways on the map, was in France with Pershing, and that to him had been allotted the task of camping the American army.

Until then no one outside of the inner circles of the war department knew that Major-General Sibert had crossed the Atlantic. That he is the man for the job not an officer in the army doubts.

He was born in the little city of Gadsden, Ala., October 12, 1860, which means that he still has more than seven years of active service ahead of him before he reaches the age limit set for our army officers by Congress.

In 1892, eight years after his graduation from West Point, the army records show that Sibert, then a first lieutenant of engineers, was one of the executive engineers in charge of the great Sault Ste. Marie Canal improvements, and when the Spanish war broke out, in 1898, Sibert, who had gained the rank of captain, was named by President McKinley as chief engineer of the Eighth Army Corps, a position he retained for only a few months, when he was transferred to the Philippines and made chief engineer of the Manila Dagupan railway, as well as the general manager of the system. Old Philippine veterans still tell the story of how Sibert modernized that little jerkwater line in the Far East.

Returning to the United States in 1900, Sibert, still a captain, was assigned to various river improvements and within a few years came to be recognized as the most efficient river and harbor engineer in the country. There is hardly a navigable river east of the Rockies with the development of which in one way or another he has not been identified.

It was not until 1907 that his countrymen began to hear of him. President Roosevelt had startled the country by his appointment of a then unknown major of engineers—George W. Goethals—as chief engineer of the Panama Canal and president of the Isthmian Canal Commission. Shortly afterward he named three engineers as Goethal's chief assistants, Sibert, Gaillard and Harry F. Hodges.

To Gaillard was given the great task of solving the problem of Culebra Cut, which cost him his life. To Sibert was assigned the job of building the Gatun locks and dam, the successful accomplishment of which is now numbered among the engineering marvels of the age.

A story is told of General Goethals which credits him with this remark in taking over the Panama Canal Commission. "I recognize here two enemies, one of them Culebra cut and the other the locks and dams of Gatun."

Goethals made the Gatun part of the canal a military department and placed Sibert in command. Quietly, modestly, without fuss or feathers, Sibert went to work. He was a great saver of men and money, and he soon found a way to make the dollar go where it took two dollars to go before.

President Wilson, on March 4, 1915, named Sibert brigadier general of the line as an expression of the nation's gratitude to him for the work he had done at Panama. General Sibert was then ordered to the Pacific coast as commander of the coast defences. He immediately started in to bring those defences up to date, and the present efficient condition of the Pacific fortifications is another of his achievements. He also planned the first officers' training camp at the Presidio of Monterey.

In 1914 the American Red Cross decided to finance a $20,000,000 project to reclaim East China from the flood peril. It was Sibert who was elected to go to China as the chief engineer. The work now going on is the result of his plans.

On June 9th last President Wilson sent the name of Sibert to the Senate as a major-general.—New York Times, July 2nd.

ISSUE NO. 29, 1917

HELP WANTED.

WANTED — PROBATIONERS TO train for nurses. Apply, Wellandra Hospital, St. Catharines, Ont.

WANTED—A GENERAL SERVANT for only two in family. Apply, 15 St. Mathew's Ave., Hamilton, Ont.

MONEY ORDERS.

WHEN ORDERING GOODS BY MAIL send a Dominion Express Money Order.

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

SPECIALISTS

Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin, Kidney, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases.

Call or send history for free advice. Medicine furnished in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Consultation Free

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

25 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

Please Mention This Paper.

Victor Hugo.

Victor Hugo was born at Besancon, France, Feb. 26th, 1802, died May 22, 1885. He began his literary work at fourteen, and by 1827 his reputation was continental. In 1862, on account of his democratic sympathies, he was an exile in the island of Jersey, but after 1870 he returned to France. Forced into politics he soon became disgusted with its insincerities and resigned his seat in the assembly in which he been elected. In 1876 he was made a senator but never accomplished much on account of his uncompromising hostility to every form of official trickery.

All's fair in war. No army is too honest to steal a march on the enemy.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Automobile Tops.

The practice of running an automobile with the top up when it is not needed is costly, acording to tests which I made, says a contributor to Poular Mechanics. When the back of the top cannot be rolled up the resistance is especially great. Six miles more were obtained from a gallon of gasoline with the top rolled and covered as compared with having the top up with the back closed. When going against the wind this extra pull is especially heavy, and difficulty in making a hard climb may often be relieved by lowering the top. Careful regulation of the top using it only when essential, will be found to be a worth while factor in reducing the gasoline bill.

Capes.

They are entrenched.

And frankly military.

Or just the opposite.

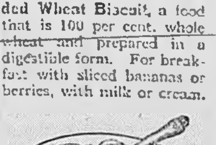
Ranging from wool to silk.

Including broadcloths, velours, taffetas, satins.

While some are of double-faced fabrics, others are fascinatingly lined.

Many a fellow is out for the dust who doesn't clean up.

Strength in Summer comes to the man or woman whose daily diet consists of cereals and fruits. Meat and potatoes are a heavy load on the digestive organs. The ideal Summer diet is Shredded Wheat Biscuit, a food that is 100 per cent. whole wheat and prepared in a digestible form. For breakfast with sliced bananas or berries, with milk or cream.



Made in Canada.

OPERATIONS OF CANADIANS AT VIMY RIDGE

Official Report of Historic Victory by General Headquarters.

AN IMPORTANT WIN

Four Dominion Divisions, One British Brigade, Did the Work.

Ottawa report: The following report on the operations of the Canadian Army Corps, containing a detailed description of the capture of Vimy Ridge, has been received by the Government from General Headquarters in France:

"The attack of the Canadian corps upon the Vimy Ridge was launched at 5.30 a.m. on the 9th of April, 1917, as part of the general British offensive delivered at that hour east of Arras. Possession of the ridge would deprive the enemy of observation into the valleys running southward from it, and would secure for the British a commanding view of the plains to the north and east.

"In view, however, of the recent German withdrawal south of Arras, the right of which rested upon this powerful position, the tactical importance of Vimy Ridge, already great prior to the enemy's withdrawal, had been considerably increased. The capture of the ridge would imperil the German hold upon the French industrial districts.

"The enemy's defences had been organized on a scale proportionate to the importance of the position. They consisted of an extensive and intricate series of heavily wired trench systems, with numerous fire trenches and communication trenches, deep and elaborate dugouts, caves and tunnels, concrete machine gun and trench mortar emplacements and cunningly constructed redoubts, upon all of which the enemy had expended great labor and skill during more than two years of occupation. Along the whole front lay a chain of great craters, the product of constant mining activity.

"Accordingly, prior to the Canadian corps' attack, the most careful preparations had been made, with respect to the training of personnel and the accumulation of guns, ammunition and material. The attack itself was only the culminating phase of a long and insistent offensive maintained throughout the winter, which included a large number of successful raids and destructive artillery bombardments.

"The front entrusted to the Canadian corps extended from the Arras-Lens road, about three-quarters of a mile north of the village of Roclincourt, to a point in our old support line, about 1,000 yards east of the southern portion of Souchez, a distance of about 7,000 yards. The attacking forces consisted of four Canadian divisions, with one British brigade attached to the right centre Canadian division.

"The objectives included the whole of the high ground of the ridge, and were distant on the right, where the division on the right flank of the Canadian corps had to cover a distance of some four thousand yards to reach Farbus Wood. The right centre division, with the British brigade attached, had almost as far to go. Their objectives included the village of Thelus and the hill to the north, and reached as far as the eastern outskirts of Farbus village. The objectives of the left centre division were less deep, extending for about a mile to the steep wooded slopes along the eastern side of the ridge. They included, however, the strongly defended hill on which lay the ruins of La Folie Farm. The division on the left flank had the least distance to go, but these objectives included Hill 145, the highest and most formidable bombardment gradually increased in intensity as the day of assault approached.

"At 5.30 a.m. our guns suddenly opened an intense bombardment and the infantry assault began.

"The long line of battalions advanced in good order immediately behind the rolling barrage maintained by our artillery. In spite of the difficult conditions on the ground, much of which had been reduced by the unfavorable weather of the preceding days to a succession of vast puddles of sticky mud, our first objectives were carried in scheduled time.

"On the right and centre this initial success was continued, and the attack developed in strict accordance with programme. The troops reformed on their first objectives, and at once moved forward and captured their second objectives also. In places the enemy was overpowered at once and surrendered freely; at other points, where he endeavored to hold out, his resistance was rapidly overcome by the dash and energy of the attacking troops.

"On the left our troops encountered specially stiff opposition, and as the morning wore on it became evident that a portion of the German line on the slopes of Hill 145 was still held by the enemy. This section of the German defences was very strong, with numerous underground caves and tunnels, and there is no doubt also that the enemy fought to retain this vital portion of the ridge with greater determination and higher courage than he displayed on most other parts of the front.

"Meanwhile farther south, events developed with rapidity and precision. Troops detailed for the attack of the third objectives passed through those who had already completed the capture of the second and the advance continued. The troops met with little serious opposition from the enemy's infantry. The hostile barrage also was weak, and our losses were not heavy, facts which testified to the effectiveness of our artillery preparations and support, and to the precision of our counter battery work, aided by our aircraft, as well as to the well-timed, skillful and rapid manoeuvre of our troops.

"By mid-day the right and right centre division had captured their third objectives, the left centre division, who had already reached their final objectives, were consolidating and pushing out patrols in accordance with their plans. At this time over 2,000 German prisoners had already been reported taken.

"The advance of the two right divisions and of the attached British brigade to the final objectives also took place in accordance with programme. Passing through the wide belts of German wire which fringed the plateau, through which our heavy artillery had broken lanes, the advancing battalions came to the steep eastern slopes of the Vimy Ridge, and were the first of the Allied troops since the German reoccupation in 1915 to look down upon the level plains of Douai. At their feet lay the villages of Farbus, Vimy and Petit Vimy, and beyond they could see Bailleul, Willerval and Oppy, Arleux and Mericourt. Here in the woods that fringed the eastern edge of the ridge we captured several batteries of German guns, hastily abandoned, with their ammunition."

HEROES DECORATED.

Many Canadians Honored for Bravery in Battle.

London, Cable—The official military gazette announces the following awards to Canadian soldiers for conspicuous service in the field:

Bar to military medal—Sergts. F. Wa[illegible], Machine Guns; J. [illegible] Anderson, Railway Troops; M. Blondell, Machine [illegible]; L. Morrison, E. Slattery, E. McGar, Mounted Rifles; G. Quirk, D. W. George[illegible], F. R. Sawtell, E. M. Ross, Corpls. F. C. Bennett, H. Green, H. [illegible], G. [illegible], H. H. Groves, F. Lawson, J. D. Macdonald, F. F. Worthington, [illegible] McGrath, Privates R. C. Harrison, J. T. Milne, H. McInness, W. Tickner, [illegible] Dean.

Several hundred Canadians have been awarded the military medal.

The Gazette tonight also contains [illegible] for which distinguished conduct medal was awarded early in June. Among these Company-Sergt.-Major Blanchard assumed command of a company during operations and by example, courage and disregard of danger had an inspiring effect. Private A. B. Davis rescued many wounded under very heavy fire, and for fine personal example and utter disregard of danger had a most inspiring [illegible]. Lance-Corp. J. Evans displayed great gallantry in bringing a gun into action at close range under heavy fire. Lance-Corp. J. Allen rendered valuable service with a mortar under heavy fire in an exposed position. Sergt.-Major E. Nicholls organized carrying parties under heavy fire and brought urgently needed supplies. Sergt. W. J. Squib handled machine guns with great ability and initiative at a critical time. Private J. Wilson displayed great gallantry in carrying wounded over exposed ground.

CHINA REVOLT THING OF PAST

Republican Troops in Possession of Pekin.

Chang Hsun Cannot Carry Out His Threats.

A Washington report: Entry of the Republican troops into Pekin was announced in a despatch to the Chinese Legation today, indicating that the monarchical coup d'etat had come to a complete failure.

The despatch was the first in two weeks to come through direct from the Pekin Foreign Office. The second and final abdication of the Manchu Emperor Hsuan Tung, it is said, is expected momentarily along with the arrival of General Chang Hsun, the military adventurer responsible for the coup, ordered taken into custody by the new President.

Gen. Chang has withdrawn to the Imperial City, a walled section of Pekin, where it is reported his troops are fast deserting him. Escape is cut off, the republicans controlling all four railroads out of the capital, and officials here believe that at last China is about to rid herself of a military leader who has been a thorn in the side of the republic ever since its founding.

Apparently Chang is not now in a position to carry out his threat to destroy the priceless temples of the city. His adherents are thought to have left him so weak that secret flight alone remains possible.

The Legation despatches are not clear as to whether President Li, reported to have fled to the Japanese Embassy in Pekin for safety, has returned to his office or whether Acting President Feng Kuo Chang is still serving. There is thought now to be no reason however, why Li should not take over the authority once again, and re-establish the Coalition Government set up just before Chang made his theatrical coup.

AGED SLAYER DISCHARGED.

A Winnipeg report: John Drohmer, an aged man convicted of manslaughter for the killing of George Obulowacki, was discharged by Mr. Justice Metcalf when he appeared for sentence this afternoon, after W. H. Trueman, Crown counsel, made an appeal for leniency. The parties lived at [illegible] River, and the killing was the result of Obulowacki's intimacy with [illegible]'s wife.

BARRED FROM WATERFRONT.

A New York report: A further move to keep the waterfront here free from enemy aliens was made today, when placards warning all Germans to keep off were distributed to all docks and piers in this city and Long Island points. It was said similar notices would be sent to points on the Hudson River and the Connecticut shore before the end of the week.

All's fair in love and war but just now love doesn't seem to cut so much of a figure.

WILL AID IN ENDING WAR

British Food Controller On President's Embargo.

Anxiously Awaits U. S. Food Bill Passage.

A London cable: Lord Rhondda, the Food Controller, in a statement to the Associated Press on the embargo proclamation of President Wilson, said:

"The comprehensive and effective character of the President's latest action is typical of the way in which the United States has thrown itself heart and soul into the war. It seems to me that the additional pressure which will thereby be brought to bear upon our common enemies should go far towards bringing this struggle to an earlier termination, especially in view of the fact that, in applying an embargo on provisions, the President will have the advantage of Mr. Hoover's unequalled knowledge of conditions in the neutral countries.

"The embargo should also, by diverting supplies from neutral destinations, help to solve the food problem of the European allies. But while our difficulties as regards supply are appreciably eased by this embargo, we cannot really effectively deal with the vital and pressing question of price until Congress passes the food bill. So long as there is no control over the principal market, so long obviously must the prices of the Allies' staple food remain variable, and, as a rule, dangerously high. I hope soon to announce measures for the control of our own homegrown crops. This should help to equalize distribution and reduce prices. But it will, of course, be infinitesimal, as compared with the world-wide effect of the present food discussion in Congress, the result of which we await with natural anxiety."

SPEEDING UP.

A Washington report: Administration leaders in the Senate, spurred on by a letter from Herbert C. Hoover, the Food Controller, to President Wilson, declaring that further delay in enacting food legislation threatens losses to both farmers and consumers today sought to hasten action by the Agricultural Committee in perfecting the Gore substitute for the food control bill under consideration in the Senate. The committee again today worked on the substitute bill, while the Senate continued debate on general features of the bill.

The Senate will vote on the bill July 21, under an agreement reached only after the Democratic leaders had consented to eliminate some of bill's most drastic features, including the stringent prohibition provisions. The substitute is generally similar to the original Administration bill, except that power to control other industries besides food and fuel, has been stricken out. It prohibits the manufacture of distilled liquors, without providing for Government purchase of stocks now held in bond, and gives the President power to decide, in his discretion, whether prohibition shall extend to beer and wine.

CANADIAN GUNS DO GOOD WORK

Smash Many Batteries of Huns in Few Hours.

Flier From Northern Ontario is a Wonder.

(By Stewart Lyon, Canadian Press Correspondent with the Canadian Forces.)

A Canadian Headquarters report: On this front, especially around Avion and Lievin, the operations against Lens are still, for the most part, an artillery affair. Our infantry patrols penetrate the area of ruined houses immediately ahead and occasionally blow up a house in which Germans are believed to be sheltering, but the greater part of the task at the present falls to the guns.

In counter-battery operations for the destruction of the enemy's heavy artillery very remarkable results have recently been obtained by groups of Canadian [illegible].

Within a period of twenty-four hours more than a dozen enemy battery positions were put out of action. Many direct hits on gun pits were noted and practically every shell fired fell well within fifty yards of an enemy gun, although these guns were, in the most cases, four to six miles distant and completely out of sight of the men engaged. The terrorizing effect upon the enemy's gun crews of a sudden tornado of shell is very destroyed the enemy usually changes its positions after an attack as a means of restoring the nerve of the gunners.

I hear remarkable stories of the exploits of a young aviator from the northern part of Ontario, whose record will soon equal that of the late Captain Ball, the most famous of recent air fighters. This young Canadian already has won the Military Cross and the D.S.O. It is stated that he goes after his victim as directly as a hawk strikes its prey.

There are many Canadian aviators in the fighting squadrons along this front, but the Canadians as yet have no distinctive aerial service here in France.

"Dose your wife listen to your advice?" "Listen? Of course she does. My wife is very polite."—Boston Transcript.

CLOSING IN ABOUT LENS

Steady, Cautious Picking Up Ground Bit by Bit.

Three Canadians Rout Party fo 40 Germans.

(By Stewart Lyon, Canadian Press Correspondent With the Canadian Forces.)

Canadian Headquarters in France, report: Determined pressure against the defences of the Germans in the vicinity of the City of Lens continues daily. Necessarily it is of a sort that must be exercised methodically. To send large bodies of assaulting troops into the maze of wrecked houses and mining works, which now constitute "No Man's Land," might result in the carrying of a few hundred yards of shapeless ruins, but the price that would be exacted by enemy machine-guns would be far greater than the new ground won by a coup-de-main of that kind could possibly be worth.

The least costly mode of advance is gradually encroaching upon "No Man's Land" by patrols, which occupy wrecked houses here and there during the night, and after a sufficient number have been secured, to form a fairly continuous advanced line. This style of preparatory fighting brings into action the scouting faculties of a large proportion of Westerners in the battalions holding the line at present. An incident which occurred the other night illustrates their methods.

A party of 10 men, with a lieutenant in command, went out to examine an isolated row of miners' houses in front of their own line. The enemy was so near that no light was possible save that of the moon, emerging at times from behind heavy clouds. Under these conditions the party went to work in pairs, groping their way through the unfamiliar ruins and seeking for signs of occupation.

The lieutenant and two of his men were in one of the houses when sounds outside warned them of the coming of a considerable body of Germans. Taking shelter where the shadows were deepest, these three Canadians lay hidden while more than 40 of the enemy passed through the house in which they lay. The Germans were apparently on the way to a rendezvous for a raiding party, for they went out in the direction of the Canadian front.

Collecting his little party, the lieutenant sent a man back to warn their comrades in the Canadian trench. Then he and the remainder of the scouting party followed the enemy, stalking them so successfully that they got within bombing distance undiscovered. The crash of bombs falling among them was the first intimation to the Germans that they had been seen. They ran pell-mell, and some of them were badly hurt, judging from the outcry. Fighting of that sort appeals strongly to the young fellows from Canada, whose life at home is often perilous and full of adventure.

Another exploration party in the [illegible] to the south of the River Souchez came in last night from "No Man's Land" and reported the destruction of a trench mortar which the enemy had installed in a house from which it could have been used during the hours of darkness with serious results to the men in our front line.

Similar raids and sorties are taking place all along the line in the Lens sector from Loos to Mericourt.

OUR FORESTERS BUSY IN FRANCE

Over 4,000 Men Now Operating There.

Six of the Companies in the War Area.

An Ottawa report: The following report of the work of the Canadian Forestry Corps has been received by the Government from General Headquarters in France.

There are at present 22 companies of the Canadian Forestry Corps operating in France. The first eight companies arrived between December last and the end of March, and five companies arrived in April with their full technical equipment and approximately [illegible] per cent of their transport. [illegible] more companies arrived in the third week of May. It is hoped to employ 36 companies in all by September.

The companies are equipped with Canadian-made saw-milling machinery and tools, and the greatest efficiency and keenness is displayed by all ranks. Operations extend over a large area. All species of lumber are manufactured, including sawn timber, sleepers, trench timber, pit props for roads and mining.

The establishment of the companies, including transport, is 190 all ranks. The average production varies according to the nature of the woods. In suitable woods between 1,000 and 1,500 tons of sawn lumber, together with sufficient round timber to bring the output up to 2,000 tons per month, may be expected. On round timber alone, however, a company produces from 4,000 to 6,000 tons per month.

Some of the operations of the Corps are being carried out under shell-fire, and one unit was recently heavily shelled, fortunately no casualties resulting.

Of the companies, six are employed in the army areas, although their work is greatly handicapped by having to operate in small woods, as a rule, devastated by shell-fire. The daily output is most satisfactory.

Seven companies, including the Canadian Construction Company (colored), are employed in Jura Wood. The Canadian mills in operation in this area have aroused great interest amongst the French military and civil authorities, who have not hesitated to express their admiration of the mechanical efficiency evidenced in the construction and design of the mills.

Ten companies are now working on the lines of communication. Some fine forests have recently been acquired for exploitation in this area.

An advance party has already arrived in the Bordeaux district and is making necessary arrangements for opening up operations.

All companies except one are fully equipped in every detail with Canadian sawmill machinery and tools.

FIGHTING NOW TO THE DEATH

Few Prisoners in Franco-German Battles.

German "Shock" Troops Fail to Hold.

French Front in France report: The French troops holding the sector of the Chemin-des-Dames to the south of [illegible], although drenched to the skin and covered from head to foot, were full of confidence and cheerfulness today when the correspondent went among them.

They had just repulsed an attack of the most formidable nature, in which the Germans sustained shocking losses without obtaining more than a temporary foothold in these constantly contested positions.

The sector in question comprises the Pantheon farm, astride the Chemin-des-Dames, and is menaced at all times because of the domination of it by the ancient Fort de Malmaison, which is in the hands of the Germans. Early this morning the Germans opened a most intense bombardment of the French lines and while the hurricane of shells was still falling, a German force comprising from ten to twelve infantry battalions made a sudden rush into the French positions.

MAJORITY WERE KILLED.

A brigade of the famous chasseurs-a-pied had occupied the sector and was holding the line firmly. The Frenchmen however, were forced to fall back before the overwhelming numbers which followed on the heels of the German shock units, brought specially from other points of the line to lead the attack.

The Germans apparently considered their success certain, as they brought with them quantities of barbed wire, trench mortars, boxes of grenades and flame throwers and everything necessary to the rapid organization of the captured position which, if held, would give them command of a large section of the Chemin des Dames.

They failed, however, to take the French spirit into their reckoning. Immediately after a slight recoil, the French chasseurs, aided by engineers and [illegible] employed in the works in the rear, organized counter-attacks and, despite the most desperate resistance, ejected or killed most of the German infantrymen, capturing large quantities of their material and re-establishing the line almost entirely.

FEW PRISONERS TAKEN.

Hand-to-hand fighting with grenades and bayonets was still proceeding when the correspondents left this evening, while the shell craters and communication trenches were encumbered with many German dead. Many of their number were engulfed in the [illegible] deep mud caused by the recent extremely heavy rains. The French losses were severe, but nothing to those sustained by the Germans.

Six Frenchmen, who were captured and taken to the second German line, attacked the sentry who was guarding them, escaped and returned to the French lines. In the course of the fighting a young German, who had raised his arms in token of surrender, threw two grenades, which he had hidden in the palms of his hands, among his would-be captors as they approached him. In general the fighting was so desperate throughout the action that few prisoners were taken by either side.

BOMBS IN CHICAGO.

Three, in Different Sections—One Dead, One Dying.

Chicago report—Three bombs [illegible] in widely separated sections of the south side early today caused the death of one man, and the fatal injury of another, damaged a number of buildings and [illegible] street. Two of the explosions are laid at the door of the "Black Hand," the other to labor trouble, according to the police. The bombs were exploded in buildings with stores on the first floor and apartments above, driving many of the residents into the street in their night clothing.

Silvio O'Connor and his brother James were passing the building at [illegible] West [illegible] street when the explosion occurred and the former was killed instantly and the latter fatally injured. No others were seriously hurt, though many suffered cuts by broken glass.

WINS MEDAL AT QUEEN'S.

Kingston, Ont., Report—Queen's University has received from their Excellencies the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, a handsome silver medal, to be awarded to the candidate taking the highest standing in the Faculty of Education, and at the meeting of the Council of Education the medal was awarded to Miss Kathleen Ross, B.A., of Galt, who took quite a distinguished course in the faculty last session. This medal has been awarded in lieu of the University medal, to which Miss Ross would have been entitled.

KAISER STILL SOLID BEHIND CHANCELLOR

Hollweg Has Emperor's Full Confidence, Despite All Attacks.

GETS MORE SUPPORT

But is Criticised Again in Committee—Sweeping Reforms Due.

A Copenhagen cable (Delayed): According to the Tageblatt, the Crown Council, held in Berlin Monday evening, showed that the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, possesses the Emperor's complete confidence. The Emperor, after the adjournment of the Council, conferred with the Chancellor until midnight.

Mr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's position, the paper adds, seems also to be more secure with the various parties. The Radicals are said to be standing by the Chancellor, while the centre socialists attach no importance to a mere change of persons and not of system. Political circles believe that the matter will end in a compromise.

A despatch from Berlin to the Cologne Gazette says the retirement of Ministers Helfferich and Zimmermann will be gazetted Tuesday.

The Germania, of Berlin, declares that Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, in committee, accepted the idea of Matthias Erzberger, the Centrist leader, regarding a Parliamentary declaration committing Germany to peace on the basis of the Chancellor's declaration of August 4, 1914, namely, no annexations. The Tägliche Rundschau, on the contrary, is sure that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg will retire if the declaration is adopted.

According to the Tageblatt, the Crown Council is reported to have developed an almost irreconcilable difference of opinion between Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg and the majority of Prussian Ministers on questions of internal political reform.

AGAIN ATTACK CHANCELLOR.

A Copenhagen cable: The debate in the Reichstag main committee yesterday, according to reports received here, was opened by Dr. Gustav Stresemann, National Liberal, with a sharp attack on Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg's policy, particularly that of Foreign Affairs, which he characterized as being based on no definite consistent programme. The Chancellor retorted by saying he was forced to look to all sides for support because the Reichstag offered him no stable majority. Give him this and he would be able to develop a consistent programme, he said.

The Vossische Zeitung adds that the Chancellor expressed readiness and willingness to carry through necessary internal reforms.

Herr David, Socialist, painted a picture of the difficult internal situation in Germany. He declared the existing dualism between the Government and the people must cease. Thereafter the Chancellor again briefly spoke, and the committee adjourned without reaching any decision.

Afternoon papers yesterday generally assumed that an agreement of all parties except Conservatives and extreme Socialists had been reached for a joint declaration in the Reichstag on peace terms and internal reforms. This, it is said, would contain a reiteration of the Chancellor's announcement of August, 1914, that Germany's purpose in the war was not conquest but defence and independence of territorial integrity, expressing a readiness to conclude peace on that basis, with a provision rejecting all designs aiming at an economic boycott and continuance of international [illegible] after the war.

The declaration, according to report, would also cover the formation of a coalition Ministry with representatives of all parties, and immediate reform of the Prussian franchise.

"The National Liberals, however, at a meeting in the evening, rejected the peace part of the resolution, and as the Centre had made their [illegible] conditional on National Liberal accord, the success of the movement is [illegible]. The Radicals on the other hand declined to consent to that part of the resolution dealing with internal reforms if this were on condition of National Liberal [illegible] von Bethmann-Hollweg's retirement.

The whole matter, therefore, is in doubt again. One positive fact elicited by Herr Erzberger's declaration, is that he and other members of the [illegible] of the Reichstag [illegible] Admiralty and Government, [illegible] the abandonment of the submarine campaign.

SWEEPING REFORMS COMING.

A Copenhagen cable: The [illegible] Vorwaerts, copies of which have just been received here, devotes black-face type to positive reports in the Reichstag that the Prussian Government decided to introduce a bill in the Diet for universal equal suffrage this [illegible] without waiting for peace.

The Vossische Zeitung announces that the Prussian Minister of the Interior, von Loebell, had an audience with the Emperor Monday. Reports given under reserve are that Herr von Loebell recommended to the Emperor the quickest possible execution of internal reforms, and suggested as a preliminary to a Parliamentary Ministry that all Imperial Secretaries of State and Prussian Ministers submit their resignations, in order to give the new Chancellor a free hand in calling members of the Reichstag to the Cabinet.

The Vossische Zeitung's reports seems justified, in view of Herr von Loebell's known standpoint.

THAT
Holiday Trip !

Hot Weather is here, and with it comes the thought of a holiday trip, and with the holiday trip comes the thought of a suitable

Suit Case or Club Bag

We are ready to supply you. A splendid variety here. Just what you want at the price you wish to pay.
Call and see our stock. You will find it easy choosing from our large assortment.

We pay cash for eggs

N. McGillivray
North End Store

BANK OF HAMILTON
Established 1872

Capital Authorized, $5,000,000
Capital Paid-up, - $3,000,000
Surplus, - - - - - $3,500,000

Encouragement

THE owner of a bank account not only enjoys his own respect, but that of his fellowmen. Because of his saving habits he is enabled to grasp the opportunities that are lost to the man without means.

R. J. RANNEY, MANAGER
PORT ELGIN BRANCH
41-C

Can you afford to be without The Times ?

Children's
Ready-to-Wear
Garments

In prints, galateas, and other cotton materials, at the cost of materials only, much below to-day's values.

Children's aprons at 15c
Childrens dresses, good style, 40c to 50c
Middies at 50 cents
Rompers and play suits from 40 to 75c
Womens' overal aprons and house dresses 50c to $1.25

We pay Cash for Eggs.
Produce wanted.

See our big display in our north window

South End Store
N. McGillivray & Co.

The Port Elgin Times
MEMBER OF THE CANADIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION (INC.)

E. Roy Sayles, Editor and Proprietor

ADVERTISING RATES

Farms or Real Estate for Sale 50c each insertion; Miscellaneous articles, To Rent, Wanted, Lost, Found, etc., each insertion 25c. Local Readers, Notices, etc., 10c per line per insertion, 5c each subsequent insertion. Cards of thanks 50c. Legal advertising 10 and 5c a line. Black-faced type, count 2 lines for 1. Display rates, yearly contracts, 12c per inch, 6 mos. 15c per inch. In memoriam poetry 5c per line. Professional cards $6 per year in advance.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

The autoist still uses our streets without regard for the safety of pedestrians.

* * *

The Dominion Minister of Labor, permises plenty of coal for Canada. Let's see, this same person told us awhile ago the common people were much better off than they ever were.

* * *

The government will tax incomes, but the savings will be untouched. This tax will reach mainly those who have incomes running to $5000 or more in a year.

* * *

The war faded into insignificance compared with Toronto's street car strike. If the Dominion Government were to work one-half as hard on winning the war as its Railway board did on settling the strike there would be no doubt about deeping up Canada's army.

* * *

Canada's fuel controller urges Canadians to lay in a supply of fuel as early as possible. Will some one please tell this man a good part of his job is to tell the people where this fuel is to be got.

* * *

People know now why bacon sold for 40 and 45 cents a pound. Sir Joseph Flavelle's company made $5,000,000 profit on bacon alone. Just imagine what real service could be done for the people if we were served in parliament by men instead of politicians !

* * *

Neil McDougall, past president of the West Bruce Board of Agriculture, in his report on the year's proceedings, deplored the fact that Provincial Department of Agriculture had done away with the Farmers' Institute and substituted the Board of Agriculture, but had neglected to define ways and means for the financing of the new board, or for the making of it serviceable to the community. Long distance planning, in which the other fellow is left to worry through, is mighty poor government policy.

* * *

"Sell all thou hast and give" was more than carried out the other day at San Francisco, when a young Greek gave the Red Cross his touring car, his gold watch, his bank deposit of $521 and $25 in cash. Having thus, disposed of all his wordly possessions, he enlisted in the army. "That's all I have," he said, "and I'm glad to give it." This ought to impress those who are making gifts from their plenty, and expecting lots of applause.

Be Particular

A very interesting article in the Grain Growers' Guide recently by H. W. Wood, president of the United Farmers of America, contains some good advice that all farmers should take particular interest in the selection of candidates for parliament.

Mr. Wood is a farmer, and occupies such a big place in national affairs that he is likely to be invited into the cabinet, therefore, his words are of particular interest just now. He says:

"A democracy is a government by the people. Its character depends on the standard of the citizenship of the people themselves. If there was anything wrong in the election, the fault lies in the people themselves, and not in the politicians. The people are benefited or injured by government. The politicians want office, and they try to do and say things that will cause you to vote them into office. If they appeal to your prejudices instead of your reason and high sentiment, it is because they think you will respond to that appeal. "Yes," you say, "but some of the men we heard talk were not capable of appealing to our reason, and we had no choice in the matter, for the other side was just as badly represented." Your fault again. Citizenship in a democracy is worth something. Have you been quietly thinking during the past four years whether or not the best man in your party in your district was serving you? If you have not, you have not been doing your duty as a citizen. You should begin thinking and working and thinking right now for the next election. If you conclude the member-elect is not the right man, begin at once to try and find the right man or woman. Talk the matter over with your neighbor or neighbors. Make it your business to attend to your business. Take as much interest in selecting a representative as you would in selecting a horse or a farm. Keep on trying to find the right candidate until you have found him, and then reveal him to others until you have all found him. This is only getting ready for action. When the next election approaches, you must not only know what you want to do, but you must be prepared to do it.

Go to your party caucus and help send delegates to your party convention, who will nominate the right candidate. If you fail here you will fail everywhere; if you make good here you will make good everywhere. Right here is where the machine stops and the hopper is filled. Just as the hopper is filled, so will the grit be. If the people want this grit to be true democracy, they must fill the hopper. The machine is all right if it is run right, and it will be easier to run it right, than it will be to build another one—another party. If every man and woman who wants good government will be ready at the next election to attend his or her party caucus, and go prepared to act in intelligent unison, will promise that there will be no be no cause to find fault with the result of the election. This means citizenship, which is the price of true democracy."

The 21st. of July will be Belgian Day in Canada. Canadians will be given an opportunity on this day to contribute through Montreal agency of the Belgian Relief organization to the funds that are designed to alleviate the unmerited sufferings of the first victims of German barbarism. Belgium is known to be almost destitute—destitute of all but courage. It falls to the lot of us who live in more favorable circumstances to do all we can to aid the civilian of the Belgian people, who though civilians have been made to suffer through the war as the civilians of the other belligerents have not.

Reminiscences of a First Celebration

A week ago The Times had a visit from Mr. S. Hanton of the staff of The Stratford Beacon. He was in Port Elgin for a day or two, and naturally, as a newspaper man, found his way to a newspaper office. In conversation we learned that Mr. Ranton knew considerable of Port Elgin, and as our big celebration was just ready to be pulled off we asked Mr. Ranton to write for us what he remembers of a first of July celebration in Port Elgin in 1874.

Mr. Ranton says Port Elgin has been noted for its first of July events since away back in 1867, and hopes that the rising generations of men will always endeavor to perpetuate the good clean record which was set for them by men of former days. Mr. Ranton writes as follows:

Port Elgin has celebrated Dominion Day in some form or other from the date of its inception in 1867. The writer was teaching school in the township of Wallace, about two miles from Palmerston in 1874, when a great temperance demonstration was held on Dominion Day. It was under the auspices of the Sons of Temperance in the County of Bruce of which there were several divisions in the county. The train started from Palmerston, and the writer decided to take it in. There were no others went from Palmerston as far as can be recollected, but there were a few entrained at Harriston, and from that on the numbers were added until standing room was at a premium. The accommodation was not much better than standing in any case, as the train with one or two exceptions, was composed entirely of box freight cars.

The seating was of planks laid on blocks of wood, and extending across the entire width of the car, but the Wellington, Grey and Bruce branch of the Great Northwestern Railway had only opened from Palmerston to Southampton a year or two previously, and there was not quite as much grumbling at this primitive method of transportation by rail as there would be to-day. The time of arrival at Port Elgin was shortly before noon, and the first thing to be attended to was dinner, which was served on tables in the grove by the lake.

There was, it seems to the writer, some speaking, but he did not take it in. There were amongst others in attendance, a large number of Indians from the Saugeen reserve, the women arrayed in bright colored garments, as is their wont, and the men probably similarly attired as nowadays.

There were numerous excursions run by tugs or small steamers to the break water in Southampton during the afternoon.

Mr. John George was prominently connected with the affair, he being a prominent man in the Sons of Temperance. If memory is correct he was the chairman of the committee. The writer was wending his way to the station to take the train of extemporized coaches, when to his dismay he saw it pull out. The excursion ticket was, however, accepted by the conductor on the regular passenger train next morning. Although the teacher had telegraphed that he would arrive by that train the scholars had taken another holiday ere he arrived.

Advertise it in The Times.

CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE
Stratford, Ontario

Ontario's Best Business College
FALL TERM FROM SEPT. 4TH
Commercial, Shorthand and Telegraphy departments.

We have thorough courses, experienced instructors, and we place graduates in positions. The Demand upon us for trained help is many times the number graduating. Get our free catalog.

D. A. McLACHLAN, PRINCIPAL

PERSONAL MENTION

Master Charlie Lymburner, of Owen Sound, is visiting at Mr. John Rushton's.

Mr. James Nuttall is home from Toronto.

Mrs. J. J. Fleming and children of Owen Sound, are spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. J. D. MacIntosh.

Mr. and Mrs. Kaufman, Miss Oetzel, and Mr. Schiel, of Kitchener, visited Rev. and Mrs. Gischler this week.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Lankin and Masters Lorne and Ernest, motored from Toronto to spend a week with Mrs. H. Weick, Lake Range.

The Kincardine Review had the following warning in last week's issue: We have been instructed to warn the fruit vendors that any boxes not properly filled will be confiscated and prosecution will follow. The public pay one-third more for berries in this town than in the city and in a great many cases the boxes are only two-thirds filled."

Mr. E. J. Mintz, B. A., of Southampton, was ordained to the ministry in the Baptist church on July 10th. There were many ministers and laymen present at the ceremony, those from Port Elgin being Rev. Buckborrough, C. Nicholson and N. McDonald. Rev. Mr. Mintz is an exceptionally clever young man, who has a wealth of eloquence, and splendid descriptive powers. That he is doing active and progressive work as a student pastor is shown in the fact that on Sunday morning he baptized 12 young men and women into the church. Mr. Mintz is a graduate of Rochester Seminary, and a native of Virginia. On Sunday night his church was packed to the doors, when he preached a memorial service for Gunner Orland Knechtel, a member of Southampton Baptist church, who was killed in France last week.

Alarm Clocks

Why do most people go to Busby's for alarm clocks? Because we have the best stock, also when repairs are necessary you know our reputation.

We have in stock.

Big Ben
Cyclone
Vantite
Giant Spasmodic
Suminous Sunrise
Vigilant
Turnout
Icallu

J. J. BUSBY,
The Quick Repair House

Real Estate — Auctioneering Life Insurance

WE have opened an office in Port Elgin, and will deal in real estate. Property bought and sold.

Auctioneering — The old-time attention given to all farmers contemplating a sale.

Life Insurance—We are agent for the New York Life Co.

O. C. Gavin : Port Elgin

Soldier's Socks . .

Reliable yarn for soldiers' socks at a time when it cannot be bought from the mill, we consider ourselves fortunate in having a goodly supply of 3 and 4 ply Scotch fingering yarn which is made in England and is most satisfactory for socks. In gray and black at **$2 per lb.**

Finest quality flannel for shirts at from **25c. to 65c. per yd.**

Leading styles in neckwear "Come out of the Kitchen" in gingham and organdy also newest effects in Georgette and silk poplin from **25c. to $2.00**

A special in house dresses. Any house dress in stock at **$1.19.**

SPECIAL IN SHOES

Ladies button calf regular $4.50 for **$2.98.**

Ladies' buttoned Dongola $3.50 for **$2.19.**

Ladies' Oxford patend $3.50 for **$2.29.**

Ladies' oxfords in gun metal $3.50 for **$2.19.**

Ladies' pumps, reg. $3 for **$1.98.**

Highest price for produce

Store closes every Tuesday at 12 o'clock noon.

Roppel Bros.
Rural phone. Underwood

BLACKSMITHING
N. [illegible]T. Blacksmithing, horseshoeing and general repairs. Tire setting a specialty

Binder Twine
Buy it now and save money

Plymouth Binder Twine
SAVES TIME AND GRAIN

Twine is a small item, but good twine saves a lot of expense in harvest time. Every time your machine is stopped the delay costs you money. Time in harvest season is always valuable, and sometimes extremely precious on account of the condition of weather or grain. Be sure you use the *best* twine.—PLYMOUTH TWINE. Then you will be safe from the annoyances, delays, expenses, which ordinary twine causes. Plymouth Twine works perfectly in every machine. More of it is made and used every year than any other kind, because it is known to be the best and has been for years. Binds more sheaves with less expense, no knots, no breaks, and is guaranteed full length and extra strength. Get Plymouth Twine from the local dealer. Look for the wheat-sheaf tag.

Use Plymouth Bags. Have the same high quality as our twine.

HAY FORKS . .

Specially selected handles
Oilers, oils, machine oil, scythe stones, section rivets.

Carbarundum stone. Special price 70 cents.

No farmer should be without one.

McLAREN'S HARDWARE

LIFT YOUR CORNS OFF WITH FINGERS

Tells how to loosen a tender corn or callus so it lifts out without pain.

You reckless men and women who are pestered with corns and who have at least once a week invited an awful death from lockjaw or blood poison are now told by a Cincinnati authority to use a drug called freezone, which the moment a few drops are applied to any corn or callus the soreness is relieved and soon the entire corn or callus, root and all, lifts off with the fingers.

Freezone dries the moment it is applied, and simply shrivels the corn or callus without inflaming or even irritating the surrounding tissue or skin. A small bottle of freezone will cost very little at any of the drug stores, but will positively rid one's feet of every hard or soft corn or hardened callus. If your druggist hasn't any freezone he can get it at any wholesale drug house for you.

A WORD FOR MOTHERS

It is a grave mistake for mothers to neglect their aches and pains and suffer in silence—this only leads to chronic sickness and often shortens life.

If your work is tiring; if your nerves are excitable: if you feel languid, weary or depressed, you should know that Scott's Emulsion overcomes just such conditions.

It possesses in concentrated form the very elements to invigorate the blood, strengthen the tissues, nourish the nerves and build strength.

Scott's is strengthening thousands of mothers—and will help you. Try it.

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont.

The Farmer

with a balance in the Bank is in an easy position. He is prepared for any emergency and is able to take advantage of any opportunities offering. He can make his purchases at the most favorable terms. His seed, implements and other requirements all cost less if paid for in cash.

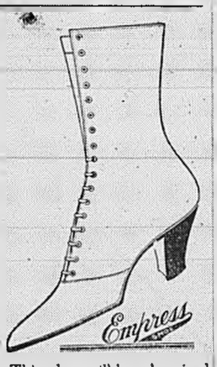
Open an account in our savings department and make a start towards independence.

50

The Bank of NovaScotia

PAID-UP CAPITAL - $ 6,500,000
RESERVE FUND - - 12,000,000
TOTAL RESOURCES over 110,000,000

PORT ELGIN BRANCH.
A. L. Wynat, Manager



This shoe will be advertised from Coast to Coast in Canada as "Empress" Shoes have been for years, and each season adds newer lines and greater beauty to this well-known shoe for women. Always above the others. We are agents.

James George & Son

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

ATTRACTIVE TRIPS

To
Muskoka Lakes
Algonquin Park
Maganetawan River
Lake of Bays
Kawartha Lakes
Georgian Bay

Round trip tourists tickets now on sale from stations in Ontario at very low fares, with liberal stop overs.

GET YOUR TICKET IN ADVANCE

J. S. Cameron, Agent, Port Elgin, Both telephones.

Egypt Is Example of Solidarity of British Empire, Says Sultan

SULTAN HUSSEIN KAMEL, grandson of Mohammed Ali, granted an interview to a reporter a few days ago. "The longer you stop in Egypt the better you will come to love my country," he said. "Its spell will captivate you, and you will grow enthusiastic over its economic possibilities. There are four things that make Egypt the country most blessed of God in all the world—the generous Nile, the unfailing sun, the miraculously yielding land, and the industrious fellahin. The fellahin are essential, for these peasants combine with nature to give us our wealth. I was interested in them and gave my time and thought to bettering their lot when I was Prince Hussein, the country gentleman. I would prefer to be still Prince Hussein. And if I am now Sultan it is because I felt it my duty not to refuse the call that came so urgently to me to extend my paternal interest beyond the confines of my own estates to the fellahin of all Egypt. The interest of my country has always come before my own interest.

"I have experienced various fortunes," he continued. "I have had my period of exile. Whatever my lot, I have supported it with dignity, honor, and resignation. It is all the same to me. As Prince Hussein I was freer and happier. I had not all those cares and responsibilities and a burden of work that never ceases. But when Turkey entered the war, could I refuse? Could I, a prince of the house of Mohammed Ali, stand by and refuse to do my part in preventing the destruction of the work for the regeneration of the Egyptians that had been so gloriously begun by my immortal grandfather? Until Mohammed Ali came the Turkish domination was a curse to Egypt. It has been a blight to every land subjugated and held for long by the Osmanlis. Look at countries like Roumania, Greece, and Bulgaria, and contrast them with Turkey. The greatest object lesson in the world to the sentimentalist on the question of preserving the integrity of the Ottoman Empire is to go by train from Vienna to Constantinople. You pass through Hungary, Serbia, and Bulgaria, countries that have successively shaken off the Turkish yoke, and you see fine cities, rich fields, happy people.

THE SULTAN OF EGYPT.

"Cross the frontier into Turkey, the old frontier I mean, and at Mustapha Pasha you begin to see decadence in the filth, the uncultivated fields, the makeshift houses constructed of petroleum tins. Go from Alexandria to Smyrna and contrast those two ports. If the Germans believe that we Egyptians welcome the idea of a return to Turkish rule, that we are going to rise up and greet them as liberators when they come with their motley hordes to attack us, they have lost their reasoning faculty, their power of seeing things as they are." "The German newspapers say," the reporter remarked, "that the Egyptians are so eager to get rid of the English, especially since the protectorate was established, that the country is seething with sedition and that every Moslem will welcome the armies of the Khalif?"

"So much the better for us, if the Germans delude themselves and the Turks with any such wild notion. For it will bring them on and help to hasten their downfall. But, because you are writing for the great and intelligent American public I am willing to state openly that the Egyptians look on the English as friends and defenders. We know that we should have been lost last year had not the English come to our help. The English have been in the past what they certainly are now—a blessing to Egypt. I am certainly gratified with the measures that have been taken for the defence of my country and my people. More than that, I am confident in the efficacy of those measures. You may rest assured that Great Britain, for the sake of her colonial empire, will make a supreme effort to protect the Suez Canal and defend Egypt. She will not stop at any sacrifice of men or money. For this is vital. I have not the slightest apprehension. You need only look at the British troops in Egypt and to think of where they came from to realize how magnificently this war is proving the solidarity of the British Empire.

UPRIGHT PIANO FOR SALE
Near Port Elgin. Will make price at a reduction and terms to suit. Address
LOUIS BLOCH,
22-4to Owen Sound, Ont.

NO MERCY SHOWN THEM.

Armenians Driven From Homes Like Sheep to the Slaughter.

In the January bulletin of the American Board of Commissioners' for Foreign Missions is told most graphically by a number of the party the story of a journey through Turkey, from a port on the Mediterranean to Constantinople. The journey began on a Monday morning a few weeks ago and the first stop was a little village where the party had to remain three hours.

"The town crier went through all the streets of the village, crying out that anyone who helped the Armenians in any way, gave them food, money or anything, would be beaten and cast into prison," relates the writer. "To help them we could do nothing; we were powerless to save their lives.

"Already the Turks had taken the American school and church, and after a procession through the streets had consecrated the church into a mosque and made the school a Turkish school. They had taken down the cross and put up the crescent. Some weeks before they had exiled the faithful Armenian pastor, who for a great many years had toiled there, as he said, 'to make a little oasis in the desert.'

"Hardly had we left the town when we began to meet one train after another, crowded, jammed with these poor people being carried away to some spot where no food could be obtained. At every station we stopped we came side by side with one of these trains. It was made up of cattle cars and the faces of little children were looking out from behind the tiny, barred windows of each car. The side doors were open and one could plainly see old men and old women, young mothers with tiny babies, men, women, and children all huddled together — human beings treated worse than cattle are treated.

"About 8 o'clock that evening we came to a station where stood one of these trains. The Armenians told us that they had been in the station for three days, with no food. They said the Turks forbade their buying food. At the end of each train was a car of Turkish soldiers, ready to drive the poor people on when they reached the desert, or to whatever place they were being taken.

"They told us that 20 babies had been thrown into a river as a train crossed, thrown by the mothers themselves, who could not bear to hear their little ones crying for food when there was no food to give them. One woman gave birth to twins in one of those crowded cars, and crossing a river she threw both her babies and then herself into the water. Those who could not pay to ride in these cattle cars were forced to walk. All along the road, as our train passed we saw them walking slowly and sadly along, driven from their homes like sheep to the slaughter.

Good Weather in France

Pte. W. Cairns, in writing his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Adam Cairns, says that the weather is fine in France. "Good weather is one of the greatest assets to warfare. How is Sergt. Neil McGillivray getting along. He certainly got his share of wounds. Our battalion has been very lucky so far. I am the only one in our battalion representing Port Elgin in the trenches this trip. Ewart Geddes is back in the transport, and Stanley Morton is in Dundee. Many over here expect the war to end this fall. We sometimes use trained pigeons for carrying messages up the line. If shell fire is so heavy that no runners dare venture out the message is tied to the pigeons and then they are set free. So far the pigeons have never failed us, so you see they are of great value. Both pigeons carry the same message, for fear something might happen to one of them.

I am well, and happy, and send regards to all old friends."

BULL FOR SERVICE—Terms $1 for season cows. Payable January 1st. Wm. Robertson dairyman, Port Elgin.

A Handy Thing

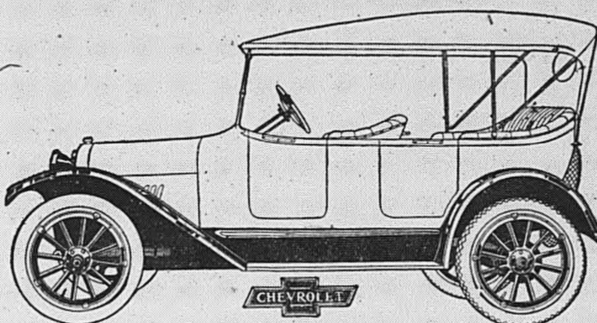
The handiest thing in the world is a wrist watch, and especially so in the summer weather. You'll be interested in looking at them.

Let us show you one of our fine line of clocks

Rowlands
The Jeweller

The Car De Luxe

Of the small car class



Series 490A CHEVROLET $750.00

A really beautiful small car, equipped with every desirable appointment for comfort and convenience.

Note these exclusive features

Yacht line body.
Finished in rich Chevrolet green.
Demountable rims
Sloping windshield
One-man mohair tailored top.
New design front and rear fender skirts
Non-Skid tires on the rear wheels.
Electric Lighting and starting system
Three speeds
Oil indicator
Robe Rail Foot Rail
Large, handy pockets in all doors
Hand pads on doors
Tire carrier designed with tail lamp and a license bracket attachment.

--SOLD BY--

POWER & COULTER, Port Elgin

EBENEZER

Mrs. Dunn of Owen Sound, visited at E. H. Grant's last week.

Mrs Stewart is visiting her sister, Mrs. McFadden.

Mr. and Mrs Maxwell of Chatsworth and Mr, and Mrs. McCullough, of the Island, are visiting at the homes of Frank and Robert Quigley.

Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Potts are visiting at the old home here.

Miss Gertrude McFadden has returned from the Summer School at Wiarton.

A number from here attended the summer meeting of the Farmers' Institute at Willscroft last Saturday. The meeting was interesting.

C. A. Thomas was at council meeting at Arkwright Monday

R. Grant has been on a visit to Lion's Head. He reports crops good up that way, and that there is a fine tract of country with good buildings.

Mr. and Mrs Burns of the 5th Elderslie, attended the picnic on Saturday.

Mrs J. W Robb and little daughter of Swan Lake, Man., are visiting her sister, Mrs. C. A. Thomas.

The union picnic of Mount Hope and Ebenezer Sunday Schools on Saturday was a grand success. Altho the weather was damp, the attendance was good. The booth was a great attraction. The ground was too wet for the sports and the baseball match was postponed. After lunch, which was served in the rink, the crowd assembled in the church where Ptes. George Martin and Will Martin were presented with a safety razor and fountain pen also a sum of money. This makes four boys out of the one family. Stanley has been in France for 18 months, while Edward is with the 160th. The address was read by E. H. Grant, and the presentation made by Leslie Wagner. After the program all went back to the rink where all sorts of games and races were indulged in. All enjoyed the day very much.

Our new minister preached on Sunday night. He made a very favorable impression.

A message has been received by Mrs. James O. Scott, of North Bruce, that her only sister, Mrs. John Eaton, of Gore Bay, Manitoulin Island, had passed away on July 13th. Deceased lady was born in Ireland, but had been a resident of Ontario for many years.

GIRLS NEEDED IN OFFICES

Voluntary enlistment has taken thousands of men from office work. Conscription will take more. Office help is scarce now, will be scarcer very soon. Young women must fill the vacant places, and they need training.

NORTHERN Business College
Owen Sound, Ontario

remains open all summer to help meet the demand for trained office help. Enter any time. No increase in fees. Circulars free on application.

C. A. FLEMING, F. C. A., Principal
Dept. A., Owen Sound, Ont.

SCHOOL REPORTS

The following is the of S. S. No. 2 Arran.

Jr. 4 to Sr. 4—Gordon Crawford.
Sr. 3 to Jr. 4— Agnes Hagess, Jean Esplen.
Jr. 3 to Sr 3.— Mona Campbell
Jr. 2 to Sr. 2—Nancy Maxwell.
Sr 1 to Jr 2— Norman Byers
L. E. Kennedy, Teacher.

The following is the report of S. S. No. 5 Saugeen for May and June

Class 4 — John Jeffrey, Howard Nelson, Leslie MacDougall, Archie MacDonald.
Sr. 3—xFlorence Bell, Resie Karcher, Mabel McVinnie.
Jr. 3—xDonelda Jeffrey, x Robert McCullough, xSadie McCullough, John McEwing.
Sr. 2—Mary Bell, Rickie Karcher
Sr. 1— Isabell Bell, David Jeffrey, xArchie McDermid, Elma Karcher
Jr. 1— xGoldwin McCullough Archie McCullough.
Primary — Harold Sutherland.

Note—Those marked x have merited approval for their increased diligence.
A. E. Cairns, Teacher

WILLOW CREEK

The terrific rains the past two weeks have done great damage. Some potatoes were re-planted on Saturday last.

Mr. Hugh Hunter had a cow killed by lightning on July 1st.

The Evangelical Sunday School held their annual Children's Day on Sunday. Although the weather was wet the attendance was good. Rev. H. Koppel was the speaker for the morning, and in the afternoon Rev. Mr. Gaehler. The program given by the children was a good one, and everybody enjoyed it.

SPECIAL

We have a few of Dr. Pierce's Family Medical Advisors. Good cloth binding which we offer at.

50 cents each

while they last.

R. C. Crawford
Drugs and Kodaks
C. P. R. ticket agent

Reeve Johnston of Arran, was married on July 11th. to Miss Margaret McFortune of Elderslie Tp. A great many friends will extend congratulations.

Mr. Theo. Heitz, after many years of hard work on the farm, is to move to town, where he will take things easier.

Western Fair
London, Canada
Sept. 7th to Sept. 15th, 1917

1867—"A half Century of Success"—1917

The Great Agricultural Exhibition of Western Ontario

$32,000.00 in Prizes and Attractions

A very interesting programme, including Military and other features TWICE DAILY

FIREWORKS EACH NIGHT
TWO SPEED EVENTS DAILY

REDUCED RAILWAY RATES

Prize Lists, Entry Forms and all information from the Secretary.

Lieut.-Col. W. M. Gartshore, President
A. M. Hunt, Secretary

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson IV., July 22, 1917.

Sennacherib's Invasion of Judah.—2 Kings, 18. 13-19: 37.

Commentary.—I. Prayer for deliverence (18. 13-19: 19). Sennacherib, the king of Assyria, heard of the revolt of the nations which had been subject to him, and started on a campaign to subdue them. He marched with his army toward Egypt and on the way he subjugated forty-six cities of Judah and purposed to humble Jerusalem, the capital. Hezekiah undertook to secure relief from an assault by sending vast amounts of gold and silver to Sennacherib, believing that the Assyrian monarch would be satisfied if he should receive the tribute which Judah had withheld. Sennacherib accepted the tribute, but did not refrain from his purpose to attack Jerusalem, because he heard that the king of Ethiopia was on his way to wage war against him, and he wished to conquer the Jewish capital and hasten forward to meet the Ethopian army. Hezekiah made every effort possible to resist the Assyrian army, organizing his forces, strengthening his defences and inspiring courage into the hearts of his people. Having done all that lay in his power he had recourse to prayer. The officers of Sennacherib, having failed to intimidate Hezekiah and induce him to surrender, the Assyrian king sent a letter to him in a further attempt to frighten him into submission by telling of the successes of his army and speaking slightingly of the God of Israel. It was at this point that Hezekiah took Sennacherib's letter to the house of God and spread it before the Lord. In the prayer are adoration, confession of need, argument and petition. The king was jealous for the honor of the true God and could not bear to hear His name reproached. He acknowledged that the Assyrians had subdued other nations and had destroyed their gods, "the work of men's hands," and he prayed for deliverance that the kingdoms of the earth might know that the God of Israel was the true God.

II. The Lord's answer (vs. 20-34). 20. Isaiah—The great prophet to Judah. See the introduction to the first lesson of this quarter. Thus said the Lord—Through the prophet the Lord assured Hezekiah that His prayer was heard and would be answered. 21. concerning him—Sennacherib. The virgin the daughter of Zion—The unconquered capital of Judah. Jerusalem. laughed thee to scorn—As the Assyrian king had scorned and reproached Jerusalem, so that city scorned him. 22. Against whom—"The Holy One of Israel" was not to be classed with the gods of the heathn. 23, 24. The prophet repeated the boast that Sennacherib had made through his messengers to Hezekiah. The Assyrian king boasted of his great army and of his success in conquering the nation of Israel. He had invaded foreign lands where he had to dig wells to provide water for his armies. Rivers had not impeded his progress. 25-27. These verses and the one that follows constitute God's reply to Sennacherib, who had boasted of his strength and achievements. He had met with great success, but that success had come to him as the agency that God employed to execute His purpose to punish Israel for their sins. Sennacherib thought he had achieved great victories, while, in fact, Jehovah Himself had brought dismay and confusion to those whose territory He invaded. God declared that He knew the entire course of Sennacherib's life, even to his "rage against" Him. 28. Thy rage—Thy violence in carrying out thine own purposes. Tumult—Arrogant self-confidence. My hook in thy nose—This is the figure of the nose-ring for leading unruly animals. 29. This shall be a sign—An assurance of the certainty of what had been promised. God's word is here directed to Hezekiah. Such things as grow of themselves, etc.—Because of the invasion of the Assyrians, the ground had remained untilled that year, and the season was then too far advanced to sow for a harvest for the coming year, but the year following the usual cultivation of the soil would be resumed as the invaders would be entirely gone. 30. The remnant—According to Sennacherib's own record upon what is known as "Sennacherib's Cylinder," he had taken into captivity form Judah 200,150 persons, so that it was literally a remnant that remained. Take root downward, and bear fruit upward—A figure of stability, growth and fruitfulness. 31. The zeal of the Lord of hosts—God's intense interest in Judah's welfare. 32. Shall not come into this city—His loud boasting was utterly vain. He could not even make an attack upon Jerusalem. Nor cast a bank against it—No mounds would be constructed against the walls, from which the battering-rams and other instruments of war could be used. 33. By the same shall he return—His route would lie near the sea forty miles west of Jerusalem. 34. I will defend—As God had defended His people for centuries, as they turned to Him, so according to His faithful promise to David He would continue to defend them.

III.—The Assyrians' defeat (vs. 35-37). 35. the angel of the Lord .... smote—No information is given as to how the destruction of 185,000 men was accomplished. It may have been by a fierce storm or by a deadly plague. It was sudden, for "it came to pass that night." .... when they arose—That is, the survivors. The Revised version is better: "When men arose early in the morning, behold, these were all dead bodies."—It was clearly an indication of the exercise of divine power that so vast a number as this should be stricken down in one night. 36. departed .... and dwelt at Nineveh—The scripture records do not tell us how long Sennacherib lived after returning to Nineveh, but from inscriptions upon monuments it is found that he lived twenty years and carried on five campaigns, none of which were in Palestine. Nineveh was a magnificent city at this time, and one of the world's great centres. 37. worshipping in the house of Nisroch his god—Sennacherib was a worshipper of idols. This is the only mention in the scriptures of this god, and it is by no means certain what Nisroch was. It has been thought by some that the name might have reference to the eagle, inasmuch as a conspicuous figure on Assyrian monuments is the body of a man with the head of an eagle. his sons smote him with the sword—Adrammelech was named after the heathen god, as it was a custom in the east to name prices after the gods. These two sons conspired against their father and slew him that they might gain possession of his kingdom. Esarhaddon, who commanded a large army, thereupon assumed the title of king.

Questions.—Who was Sennacherib? Who was king of Judah? When did Sennacherib invade Judah? What was the nature of the letter which the king of Assyria sent to Hezekiah? What did Hezekiah do with the letter? What message did Isaiah bear to the king of Judah? What mistake had the king of Assyria made? What did the Lord promise to do for Hezekiah and his people? What sign was given that it would come to pass? What calamity befell the Assyrian army? What fate did Sennacherib meet? How is Hezekiah an example for us?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—A crisis in Judah.

I. Through mistaken peace methods.

II. Through unprincipled diplomacy.

I. Through mistaken peace methods. This history presents one of the most memorable crisis through which the kingdom of Judah ever passed. The Assyrians, the "rod of God's anger," hung over Jerusalem, showing how near destruction it was if God did not interfere. Despite the efforts of Hezekiah, the king, and Isaiah, the prophet, the people remained unchanged. The religious fervor, enkindled by the Passover, passed away and conditions became much as they were before. The Assyrians had taken all the fenced cities of Judah, a fearful blow to the prosperity and resources of the kingdom. Jerusalem has been spared only on payment of a ransom that greatly impoverished it. Despairing of help and faltering in his faith in God, Hezekiah made an unworthy submission. His conduct in this matter cannot be justified. He had himself transgressed through pride on the occasion of the visit of the messengers from Babylon. He had besides been seeking strength-en himself by a political alliance with Egypt, but no help reached him in the hour of extremity. Isaiah had warned him of that. Seeking alliance with other notions implied a lack of trust in God. As a nation, Judah was exposed to an overwhelming calamity. Hezekiah made full confession of his sad state. He felt that God's chastisement was upon him and that God alone could deliver. From Hezekiah's point of view it was a day of deep distress and mortification. With God it was a day of chastisement. For the Assyrians it was a day of blasphemy and impious vaunting against Jehovah. Hezekiah did well in requesting Isaiah's intercession. He was the one person whose faith was unshaken through all these perilous times.

II. Through unprincipled diplomacy. Hezekiah's gift to the king of Assyria had not saved him. Contrary to every principle of justice and kindness, to say nothing of honor, the king of Assyria dispatched his army again into Judea. Rabshakeh appeared as the diplomatist of the war king. By an impassioned harangue, fraught with insolence, falsehood and blasphemy, he urged Hezekiah and his people to surrender. He undertook to demolish, one by one, Hezekiah's confidences, and to show how vain it was for him to hope to carry on war. He mocked Hezekiah's faith as a mere fancy. He attempted to work upon Hezekiah's fears. He attempted to confound true religion with the superstitions of man, and the Lord Jehovah with the idols of the nations. Rabshakeh argued first from the standpoint of Sennacherib's strength, representing it to be greater than it was. He reasoned that, because Sennacherib had such immense armies and valiant soldiers and such numbers of them, he was invincible in war and could defy God and man. His mistake was soon demonstrated. The might of the invisible was to be declared against the power of the visible. Rabshakeh made false promises. He held before the people an attractive prospect. He sought to keep from view the prospect of conquest and captivity. The promises were alluring only by contrast with the fate that awaited them if they did not surrender. They were promises which never could have been fulfilled. Hezekiah was in deep distress of spirit at the haughty, defiant, confident tone of Rabshakeh. Though he had once wavered in his reliance upon God, he turned again in full confidence to Him. Hezekiah prayed to Jehovah as the God of his nation. He recognized His supremacy. He appealed to him as the Maker of heaven and of earth. He recognized the greatness of the deliverance which he sought. He was jealous of God's honor, sensible of his own weakness, trustful in God's power to save, reliant on the power of prayer. While Hezekiah was still at prayer, an answer was sent to him through the prophet Isaiah. He gave words of encouragement and assurance of deliverance. At the height of his pride and arrogance and self-trust the ungodly conqueror was stricken with failure and humiliated. He was shown that he was a mere man and that the fate of nations was not in his power. A mighty deliverance was vouchsafed to Hezekiah. T.R.A.

Sandy Knew How.

The kirk in a certain Scottish village was in urgent need of repair, and Sandy McNabb, a very popular member, had been invited to collect subscriptions for the purpose.

One day the minister met Sandy walking irresolutely along the road. He at once guessed the cause.

"Man, Sandy," he said earnestly, "I'm sorry to see ye in this state."

"Ah, weel, it's for the good o' the cause," replied the delinquent happily. "Ye see, meenister, it's through those subscriptions. I've been down the glen collectin' fun's an' at every hoose they made me hae a wee drappie."

"Every house? But—but—but surely, Sandy, there are some of the kirk members who are teetotalers?"

"Aye, there are; but I wrote tae them!"—Youngstown Telegram.

Don't hit a man when he has you down.

HOW A SUCCESSFUL DAIRY FARMER MAKES MONEY

Mr. D. C. Flatt Breeds Holsteins Second to None—He Grows Cheap Roughage and Buys Concentrates When They Are Cheapest—Produces Pure Milk With Milking Machine.

(From the Canadian Countryman.)

A speaker at the Eastern Dairymen's Convention, held at Napanee last January, said that the trouble with too many live stock men was that, although they were good cattle breeders, they were poor farmers. This may be true of some breeders, but it is certainly not true of them all. Rarely has the writer seen so fine a collection of Holstein cattle in one herd, and very seldom has he seen more striking evidences of good farming (and all that goes with it) than on Mr. D. C. Flatt's farm at Millgrove, six miles out of Hamilton.

Mr. Flatt is a feeder as well as a breeder. He has two large silos, and the day we were there (June 13) we found the cattle knee deep in clover pasture. The farm consists of 223 acres and a three year rotation of clover, corn and oats is followed. Mr. Flatt is a strong believer in clover, and sows it wherever possible. "I seed down every crop I can with red clover," said Mr. Flatt, "and at the present time 125 acres of the 223 acres of the farm is seeded down with clover. Clover does two things. It enriches the soil with nitrogen, and thus puts it into better condition to grow other crops, and it furnishes a first-class feed for the cattle. The cattle are up to their knees now in clover pasture, and feeding them this way pays. I am not feeding any grain at present to even the heaviest milking cows—not even to cows which give as much as 90 pounds of milk per day."

Rarely have we seen a herd of such uniformly high quality as that of Mr. Flatt. Not only are they extraordinary heavy milk producers, but they would hold their own anywhere as show cows.

Most feeders give at least some grain to the heaviest milking cows even when they are on the best of pasture, but as clover is richer in flesh forming constituents (protein) and energy-giving nutrients (starch or its equivalent) than the ordinary pasture grasses, Mr. Flatt's practice is based on sound scientific principles.

"There are about two months of every year that the cattle do not get grain," continued Mr. Flatt, "but when the pastures begin to dry up I feed not only grain but silage as well. We never let the cows go down in their milk flow through lack of feed. We sow a mixture of peas and oats to be used during the hot months of July and August as green feed, and also use corn for the same purpose."

Asked if he had had any trouble with clover sickness, Mr. Flatt replied: "No, we follow a definite rotation of crops and up till the present time have had no difficulty in getting a good catch of clover each time. We do not grow alfalfa, as our soil is too light for it, although on heavier types of soils I have no doubt of an excellent crop. We have not tried sweet clover, though we hear good reports of it. In my opinion sweet clover will never replace alfalfa. So far as I have observed, sweet clover's strong point is that it provides pasture earlier than alfalfa, and it is as a pasture crop that sweet clover excels. If it is used for hay it must be cut early as it rapidly becomes coarse and woody, and if allowed to reach this condition makes but inferior hay."

Although Mr. Flatt has been pasturing his cattle for years on clover, he never has any trouble with bloat. When he first turns the cattle out in the spring he takes care that the clover is not wet with rain or dew, and he only leaves them in the pasture for a short time.

This year only about four acres are in roots. Mr. Flatt likes roots for cows that are on test, but says that he is going out of roots as he finds that he can get more feed per acre by growing corn and at considerably less cost. He is a corn enthusiast, and thinks there is nothing like it for producing milk at a low cost. He feeds on the average about 40 pounds per head per day, but a cow on test gets about the same quantity of roots as well.

In our issue of April 28 we had an article on growing corn for silage, entitled "Grow Corn and Reduce the Feed Bill," in which we stated that at present prices for feeding stuffs silage was worth about $4 per ton for the food nutrients it contained, but that when its palatability and succulency were taken into consideration, that it was worth about $5.60 per ton when milk sold for $2 per hundred. "I read the article on corn that you had in The Countryman this spring," said Mr. Flatt, "and seeing that Eureka corn yielded better than any other variety, I bought 15 bushels of seed and planted 22 acres of it this spring. The first planting was done on May 17, and it has already received its first cultivation. So far I am more than pleased with it." The day we were at the farm (June 13) it was up about five inches and gave every promise of yielding a bumper crop.

"The varieties of corn that I had been in the habit of growing," continued Mr. Flatt, "were Wisconsin No. 7 and Leaming. From the table you gave in the paper the Eureka variety does not mature quite as early as some of the other varieties, but gives far and away the greatest yield of green corn. My idea in feeding silage is to give succulence to the ration, and if I can get the yield I do not mind even if the corn is not quite as rich in food nutrients as the earlier maturing but poorer yielding varieties. If I want concentrates I buy them, and do not expect silage to take their place."

Mr. Flatt buys a large quantity of feeding stuffs. Some of the feeds he buys are oil cake, cotton seed meal, bran and dried brewers' grains. We heartily recommend his system of buying to our readers. In fact, it is the only way to buy to advantage. Feeding stuffs are cheapest during the months of June and July, and these are the months when Mr. Flatt buys his winter feed. He is not in the dairying business—to use a slang expression—for the sake of his health and so he buys when he can buy the cheapest.

"Last summer," said Mr. Flatt, "I bought my winter's supply of bran in July for $18.18 a ton. During the winter bran was selling for as high as $48 per ton, so you can see what a saving I effected. I bought some oil cake at the same time for $32.50 per ton, and since then it has been selling at from $50 to $55 per ton. This year I have already bought some dried brewers' grains for $31 per ton. Some farmers do not buy feed during the summer, as they are afraid it will not keep. My experience has been that bran and the other feeding stuffs will keep indefinitely if stored in bags. Bran and other foods do not keep well, however, if stored loose, as they tend to become mouldy."

All the milk on the farm is all shipped to Hamilton and sold as "Baby Special" milk. This milk is produced in a strictly sanitary way, being cooled immediately it is drawn from the cow and kept at a low temperature until it is delivered to the consumer. The milk is tested by the Hamilton Health authorities, and the stables and milk utensils are regularly inspected. Last time they were inspected they scored 99 per cent. The herd is entirely free from tuberculosis, for which they are tested at frequent intervals. The cows are milked by machine.

"Many people claim that you cannot get pure milk when the milking is done with a machine," said Mr. Flatt, "but this has not been my experience. The proof of the pudding is in the eating of it, and the fact that we sell all our milk as "Baby Special" at 18 cents a quart should convince even the most skeptical that pure milk can be produced when a milking machine is used." We may say in passing that Mr. Flatt's evidence on the matter is in agreement with experiments carried on at the Ontario Agricultural College. Here, without adopting any unusual precautions, they were able to produce milk when the milking was done by machine, with a bacterial count of 5,000 to 10,000 per cubic centimetre. When we state that milk has as many bacteria as from 250,000 to 500,000 per cubic centimetre is recognized by the Toronto Health Authorities as fit for human consumption, it is evident that pure milk can be produced practically as easily when the milking is done by machine as when it is done by hand.

"The great thing in using a milking machine," continued Mr. Flatt, "is to keep it and all the parts scrupulously clean. The trouble with many people is that they do not give the machine proper attention. After milking is done the metal parts of the machine are thoroughly washed and scalded, and the rubber tubes and teat cups after washing are immersed in a disinfectant solution specially kept for the purpose. After using a milking machine for a number of years, I am convinced that if the machine is a good one to start with and does not give satisfaction, the trouble is not with the machine, but with the man who runs it. Our machine has three units, which milks the 28 cows that we are milking at the present time in about an hour and a quarter. One man runs the machine, while the other strips the cows."

Mr. Flatt has about 100 head of cattle and both from the point of view of usefulness and of beauty they would hold their own in any kind of competition. Jenny Boanerges Ormsby is a cow of great size and capacity. She is ten years old but looks like a three-year-old. She is giving at the present time under ordinary conditions 85 pounds of milk per day. She is the only cow that has given over thirty pounds of butter a week for five years in succession. She has had nine calves and is milking better than ever.

Daisy Mottle Beauty, weighing, we would estimate, about 1700 pounds, is a typical dairy cow. She had a bull calf by a son of Lulu Keyes who gave 122.8 pounds of milk per day and over 36 pounds of butter fat in a week. This cow as a four-year-old gave 31 pounds of butter fat averaging about 100 pounds of milk per day. The dam of Daisy Mottle Beauty gave 20,000 pounds of milk in a year's test and was milked only twice daily.

Another of Mr. Flatt's beauties. Observe the straight top line and the V-shaped body of the typical dairy cow. Utility and quality are combined in this cow to an extraordinary degree.

Royalton Canary Echo, a daughter of P. DeKol Violet, has given 17,000 pounds of milk in one year. She is a cow of outstanding quality and has exceptionally well developed milk veins. She has a bull calf whose sire's dam was the famous Lulu Keyes.

Ardella DeKol Teusen as a junior two-year-old made a world's record by giving 19 pounds of butter fat in one week 19 months after freshening. She and her four sisters are without doubt the finest group of Holsteins, so far as quality is concerned, we have seen.

A Sheaf of Maxims.

The end of reading (as of everything else we do), should be self-improvement.

Though you think all the world's a stage, learn to act well your part.

Education which does not promote conduct bears within it a moral stain.

It takes time and pains to learn what it is most profitable to do.

The spirit and love of dogmatism characterizes the imperfectly educated.

Live thy religion; then, shalt thou not need to argue or dispute about it.

We begin with studying how to learn, and end with learning how to study.

Principle is more than knowledge; a loving heart is better than much gold.

If to be just like others is your aim, you are predestined to be inferior.

To do our work well, we must believe in the worth of the work we are to do.

Our self-respect is largely due to the love we get in childhood and youth.

In the best poetry is found the richest expression of the deepest thought. —Archbishop Spalding.

Magnets May be Utilized.

A subsea magnet invented by a Japanese scientist named Nakahara, promises to be instrumental in locating many of the sunken submarines, warships and transports which have gone down in comparatively shallow water.

Tests of the magnet over the Japanese naval target grounds recently brought to the surface thousands of projectiles fired in practice. At the present price of scrap iron, the 680,000 shells which lie scattered at the bottom of the Japanese bays will be worth some $3,000,000.

It is suggested to use the magnet in extracting the shell scraps from the soil of the European battlefields. The value of this scrap iron alone would mount up to a very large sum. A development of the Nakahara magnet promises to be powerful enough to actually lift sunken vessels from the bottom of the sea. Magnets are now in use on land which are able to elevate a weight of 40,000 pounds.—New York "Journal of Commerce."

Dress-Ups.

Pussy-willow taffeta.
Point lace, and much of it.
Hand-embroidered organdies.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dairy Produce—		
Butter, choice dairy	$0 [illegible]	$0 [illegible]
Eggs, new-laid, doz.	[illegible]	0 40
Cheese, lb.	[illegible]	0 30
Do., fancy, lb.	0 [illegible]	0 35
Dressed Poultry—		
Turkeys, lb.	0 30	0 32
Fowl, lb.	0 25	0 28
Spring chickens	0 [illegible]	0 45
Fruits—		
Rhubarb, 3 bunches	0 00	0 10
Strawberries, box	0 12	0 15
Vegetables—		
Asparagus, Can., bunch	0 07	0 08
Beans, new, small measure	0 00	0 20
Beets, new, bunch	0 00	0 05
Cucumbers, each	0 05	0 10
Cauliflower, Can., each	0 12	0 25
Carrots, new, bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Celery, per bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cabbages, each	[illegible]	[illegible]
Horseradish, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leeks, bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lettuce, doz., bchs.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., head, doz.	[illegible]	1 00
Onions, bundle	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., small bkt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., Bermuda, box	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peas, Can., 6-qt. bkt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., 11-qt. bkt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potatoes, per bag, old	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., new, bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., new, peck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., small measure	[illegible]	[illegible]
Radishes, 2 bunches	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spinach, new, peck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sage, bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Savory, bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Turnips, new, bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tomatoes, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., bkt.	[illegible]	[illegible]

MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Beef, forequarters, cwt.	$14 00	$16 00
Do., hindquarters	18 [illegible]	[illegible]
Carcases, choice	16 50	17 50
Do., common	12 50	[illegible]
Veals, common, cwt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., medium	12 50	14 50
Do., prime	[illegible]	[illegible]
Heavy hogs	18 50	[illegible]
Shop hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mutton, heavy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., light	[illegible]	[illegible]
Abattoir hogs	21 [illegible]	[illegible]
Lambs, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., Spring, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]

SUGAR MARKET.

An advance of 10c per cwt. was brought into effect yesterday at [illegible] on all grades of Canadian refined sugars.

Local wholesale quotations on Canadian refined sugar, Toronto delivery, in effect July 10—

Lantic, granulated	100 lbs.	$[illegible]
Royal Acadia granulated	100 lbs.	[illegible]
Redpath granulated	100 lbs.	[illegible]
Dominion Crystal	100 lbs.	[illegible]
No. 1 yellow, all refiners	100 lbs.	7 [illegible]
Dark yellow	100 lbs.	7 [illegible]

[illegible] bags, [illegible] granulated 100-lb. bags; 20-lb. bags, 10c over 100-lb. bags; 5 and 2 lb. cartons, 20c over 100-lb. bags.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS.

Export cattle, choice	11 [illegible]	[illegible]
Butcher cattle, choice	10 [illegible]	11 [illegible]
do. do. medium	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. do. common	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butcher cows, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. do. medium	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. do. canners	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. bulls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feeding steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stockers, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. light	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milkers, choice, each	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, ewes	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bucks and culls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lambs	16 00	17 00
Hogs, fed and watered	16 [illegible]	[illegible]
Calves	[illegible]	[illegible]

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Oct.	[illegible]			
Oats—				
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flax—				
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct.	[illegible]	[illegible]	2 64	[illegible]
Dec.	2 61	2 61	[illegible]	2 61

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis.—Wheat—July [illegible]; September, [illegible]; cash—No. 1 Northern, $2.35 1-2 to $2.45 1-2; No. 2 do., $2.25 1-2 to $2.35 1-2. Corn—No. 3 yellow, [illegible]. Bran—[illegible].

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, [illegible]; No. 1 Northern, [illegible]; No. 2 do., [illegible]. Linseed—[illegible]; July, [illegible]; September, [illegible]; October, [illegible].

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts [illegible].
Market strong.

Beeves	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stockers and feeders	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cows and heifers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calves	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs, receipts [illegible].		
Market slow.		
Light	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mixed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Heavy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rough	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pigs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bulk of sales	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, receipts [illegible].		
Market weak.		
Wethers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lambs, native	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHARM OF THE BIBLE.

Its Poetic Beauty and the Marvel of Its Word Pictures.

[illegible] book as the Bible [illegible] poetic beauty. We read the book of Job—which, by the way, [illegible] is said to have [illegible] and as we read it even the stars themselves seemed less wonderful than the description of their marvel and mystery.

Canst thou bind the sweet influences of Pleiades or loose the bands of Orion?

Canst thou bring forth Mazzaroth in his season? Or canst thou guide Arcturus with his sons?

Or we read in the thirty-seventh chapter of the book of Ezekiel of that weird valley that was full of bones—and as I prophesied there was a noise, and behold a shaking and the bones came together, bone to bone—surely one of the most wonderful [illegible] in all literature.

Or we read the marvelous [illegible] of Jeremiah and Isaiah or the music of the melodious [illegible] of King David. We read the solemn [illegible] of the "King Ecclesiast" to remember our Creator in the days of our youth, with haunting pictures of old age, and the loveliness of "The Song of Songs" passed into our lives forever.

To this purely literary love of the Bible there has been added within the last few years a certain renewed [illegible] for it as the profoundest book of [illegible] and [illegible] it has regained even some of its old authority as a spiritual guide and stay. And I will confess for myself that sometimes as I fall asleep at night I wonder if even the most [illegible] of modern writers has written anything to equal the [illegible].—Richard Le Gallienne in [illegible].

Well Dressed.

This year it is—
To be "pleasingly" gowned
To give at least the impression of simplicity.
And to surrender all thoughts of the bizarre until fall

The farmers who have made a rule of eating only what they cannot sell are likely to starve this year.—Marinette (Wis.) Eagle Star.

Just because a fellow can't get into the aviation corps he needn't go up in the air about it.

THROUGH MANY TRIALS

"I am going now, Lionel. I have such a lot of practicing to do to-night, dear; and Mr. Dumaresq has come to keep you company, so——"

When she is interrupted by the pillows being flung off with startling vehemence—flung up in the air, in fact, and the prostrate figure leaps into an erect position with equal suddenness, and Dumaresq notices that though she winces for an instant, Imogene never moves or shrinks an inch, and smiles pleasantly.

"One would think you were playing 'Jack-in-the-box,' Lion!" she says, laughing. "You have made my heart quite jump!"

"I don't want anyone to keep me company!" he says, with furious emphasis; "and I won't have this man in here! I don't want him, and I won't have him, and I won't allow him to come into my rooms! I told you I would not!" to his sister, "and I will not! And I will have my way in spite of all the crew downstairs—Dr. Rowlands and the governor, and Aunt Althea, and Evelyn! I'll pay them out if they meddle with me!"

And he emphasizes his assertion by dealing the sofa such a tremendous kick and push that it runs on its casters across the wide room, veers half around like a crazy old ship, and goes ashore with a resounding crash and bang against the sideboard; and Dick Dumaresq bursts out laughing.

"Excuse my laughing, sir," he says, frankly and respectfully, but laughing still; "but I never saw a much better kick than that!"

And after a moment's pause and a wrathful stare, the lad joins in the laugh himself; but it is a loud, noisy, discordant laugh, that Dumaresq knows is surely ominous of a diseased brain.

"Yes!" he retorts, speaking angrily and resentfully still; "I could kick you into the middle of next week, if I tried!"

"Oh, Lionel, dear!" Imogene mutters, softly touching his arm as she passes with the lamp she has just lighted.

And then, for the first time, Dumaresq sees Lionel Trefusis as he stands by his sister's side, and sees that he is a tall, powerful made young fellow, looking older than his eighteen years, with handsome features, white skin, deep-blue eyes, and dark hair, and that he is a maniac.

"Could you, sir?" Dumaresq says, good-temperedly, in reply to the menace. "I hope you won't, then; I have some letters to write to-morrow."

And once again the lad bursts into a harsh, nervous laugh.

"Well, you shan't stay here, at all events," he says, obstinately. "I said I wouldn't have you here, and I won't, so take your departure, if you please, as quick as you can!"

"Well," Dumaresq retorts, "I shall be very happy to obey you, Mr. Trefusis, if I can open this door. Your footman put me in here, but I'll be shot if I can tell how to get out again!"

And for the third time young Trefusis laughs and seems intensely amused at some idea of his own, and Imogene laughs a little as she looks in uncertainty from one to the other. She moves forward a step or two as if to show Dumaresq the fastening of the door, but at his quick gesture of refusal turns aside to an old-fashioned corner cupboard, where she affects to be very busy, and Dumaresq fumbles at the door, until young Trefusis, out of patience, strides across to open it himself.

"You're a pretty sort of fellow for a soldier!" he says, scornfully. "Can't find how to open a door?"

"Well, Mr. Trefusis, I've a puzzle tobacco box, and I'll wager anything you like you can't open it!" Dumaresq retorts, pleasantly still.

"Do you? Bring it out. Wager you anything you like you lose!" the lad says, excitedly. "Wager you half a sovereign I open your puzzle box! Come!"

"Done!" Dick Dumaresq laughs. "I'll fetch it, Mr. Trefusis; it's in my box. Wherever my room is, though, I can't tell," he adds, suddenly.

"Did not Borlase tell you your room was in here, Mr. Dumaresq?" Imogene asks, in a distressed tone. "He should have done so. The room [illegible] my brother's, Mr. Lionel's, is yours—that door yonder."

"I say, Minnie, what a folly you told him!" Lionel exclaims, maliciously; "for you might have taken him down the front staircase and brought him up the turret stairs, and he would never have known where his room is, after all."

Where the point of this jest lies Dumaresq fails to discover, as he hurries to the door the young lady has indicated, and he hears her kind, sweet, young voice saying something gently reproachfully.

He discovers his room, discovers his trunk with some difficulty—fails to discover a light, matches or candles in the gray twilight, but manages, nevertheless, to find the puzzle box, wash and brush his hair in a few minutes and returning quickly, discovers Imogene Trefusis trying to [illegible] heavy round table into an upright position.

She looks up with a simple blush and a quick, grateful smile, as Dumaresq lifts the table up and in the centre of the room in half a minute, and then Imogene spreads a white cloth on it herself.

"The servants have so much to do elsewhere," she says quietly, "and we make so much extra work up here in Lionel's rooms that I like to do all I can. And look, please"—she points to the broken cups and saucers which she had gathered into a little basket, and then to the china on the tea tray—"when—when anything gets broken, please tell me. I always keep cups and saucers in that cupboard," she says, in a low tone, "and we replace them without saying anything."

"I understand, Miss Trefusis," Dumaresq says, quickly. "A little accident with china or glass isn't worth making a bother about."

"And I thank you so much," continues Imogene, very earnestly, looking up at him with those wistful eyes, "for managing so well about the door, when he told you to go, you know. He was so angry and excited because they told him he was going to have 'a keeper'; he has been so angry all this afternoon when he heard you were coming. He said that he would not have 'a keeper' for him, and I only wanted Lionel to think you came to teach him fencing, and walk with him, and keep him company; he is so dreadfully lonely when Vivian goes back to school, and I am only a girl!" the poor little sister says, with tears.

"Lady Althea objects to my being here at all, I suppose," Dumaresq says, quietly. "I thought as much downstairs. Well, don't trouble yourself, Miss Imogene; I will try to make your brother like me for a companion when he is pretty well; and when he is ill and irritable, why, a few hard words won't hurt me."

He laughs cheerily as he marches about with his measured, soldierly tread, putting the chairs in their places and straightening the rugs, and drawing down the blinds, while Imogene lays the table neatly for tea.

Later on in the evening, for no one comes to disturb the little party of three by the cheerful fireside, a sudden odd fancy occurs to Dumaresq respecting Imogene. There has been a long, quiet pause, as Lionel is growing sleepy, and, as it is nearly supper time, Imogene is busy with some fresh housewifely occupation.

And, as Dumaresq sits listening to the wind howling drearily outside, and the rain beating, storming against the windows for the lowering gray skies have amply fulfilled their promise—and watching the fair, young, maidenly figure as it flits about in the firelight, he suddenly fancies that she—the youngest daughter of the house of Trefusis—is very like what he should have pictured the Venetian senator's fair and hapless daughter to have been.

He does not, or he does not care to, pursue the association of ideas which leads him to compare Imogene with Desdemona.

It may be the coincidence of Shakespearean names; what other similarity should then be between Othello's bride and this fair child in "the maiden blossoms of her teens?"

Respecting Dumaresq himself, Lionel seems to have strange fancies on his own account, for once, when Dumaresq is telling an anecdote of one of his comrades, the boy asks, curiously:

"A sergeant? Did you say you were a sergeant?"

"I had the honor of being a non-commissioned officer in her majesty's service," Dumaresq answers, gravely.

"Non-commissioned! Why weren't you a commissioned officer—a lieutenant or a captain—in the rank of a gentleman?" Lionel inquires, with an imperious frown.

Imogene, standing near, sees Dumaresq flush to the roots of his crisp, wavy hair, and her own fair face flushes as deeply in sympathy.

"Why should I be in the rank of a gentleman?" he asks.

"Because you are educated!" Lionel says, shrewdly. "You speak grammatically, you know French and German—ay, better than Evelyn, and she thinks she is highly accomplished, I can tell you! You say you can draw, and you know something of music; you have white hands, and you look like a gentleman, and you had no business to go into the army along with men who cleaned boots and ran errands!" says Lionel, excitedly, with a resentful memory of the absent brother of Sam Trecithick.

"Perhaps you are right," Dumaresq says, slowly, in a low tone of forced composure. "Perhaps I ought not to have done it; but that is years ago, and it's too late to regret it now."

He laughs carelessly as he speaks, but rises from his seat and goes to the window to look out into the murky night.

Oh, Lionel!" Imogene says, with keen reproach in her gentle tones, murmuring in her brother's ear—"you have hurt his feelings. Poor Dumaresq! How can you tell why he enlisted, Lionel? There may have been some strong reason for it."

She is kinder than ever, more courteous than ever, to make amends for her brother's fault for the rest of the time, and when she sits down once more to preside at the simple supper table of homely dainties—the big glass jug of sparkling cider, another big glass jug of fresh creamy milk, home-baked fresh bread, butter of that day's churning, and sweet, new cheese, and silvery-green lettuces—she says, with a smile and sigh of regret:

"I always do like my supper up here in Lionel's rooms so much! So much better than dining downstairs at seven o'clock with papa and Aunt Althea and Evelyn!"

"Ugh!" from Lionel, in a growl of disgust. "I wouldn't dine downstairs every evening for any amount of money!"

"Well, you see, I must, dear; papa wishes it—unless when you are alone," Imogene says, reluctantly. "And now Mr. Dumaresq has come, you know I have no excuse!"

"And shall we not see you of an evening any more, Miss Trefusis?" Dumaresq asks, regretfully.

"Oh! I shan't say any more! I generally manage to steal up here for an hour if I can't stay longer," laughs Imogene; and then, by and by she rises, and bids Dumaresq a cordial good-night, kisses her brother, and departs, and half the brightness and warmth of the room seem to depart with her.

Lionel sighs impatiently once or twice in the blank that her absence seems to have caused to fall on their spirits.

"I say, Dumaresq," he says, at last, in his abrupt manner, "what do you think of my sister?"

Dumaresq starts slightly at the question.

"I think," he says, slowly and constrainedly, "she is a very kind-hearted, amiable young lady."

"She is more than that, sir!" young Trefusis says, flushing with excitement, "She is the best girl, and the kindest girl, and the most faithful girl that ever lived, and no one could help liking her and respecting her that knew her, sir!—no one! And the man that didn't like her must be a fool—a fool sir, and he ought to be hanged for a fool—and I would tell him so to his face!"

When his charge has gone to rest, late on toward midnight, Dumaresq sits alone by the low-burning fire on this first night of his life in this new sphere of existence, and thinks and thinks, fruitlessly and profitlessly, and regretfully—with regret that is without hope.

"I wish I had not come here," he says, at length, rising with a bitter sigh, to lean his head on his clasped hands on the mantelshelf—"I wish I had never come here! It has made me feel for the first time in ten years that I made a mistake. It has made me feel what I never thought I should have felt—bitter regret for my lost birthright! It has made me feel," he says—and his head sinks lower, clasped round convulsively with his hands—"as if I saw the ghost of myself going on lonely, unloved, wifeless, childless, homeless—leaving what might have been all behind me! I felt it when that sweet, high-bred girl was here, and I thought how, once, I might have had the right to sit by her side as her equal, instead of being honored by her kind condescension as a servant. I wish I had never come here," he says, looking about wildly for a moment; "I wish I could escape now—walk right out into the rain and storm—run away, in fact, like a coward, from a place where I feel as if there was a battle to be fought—ay, fought out single-handed, between myself and a bitter temptation!"

CHAPTER V.

"Dear me! such a lot of things seem happening now!" Imogene says, running into Lionel's sitting room the next afternoon, crimson and panting with haste and excitement. "Only think, Lionel"—and then she sees Dumaresq, and blushes and laughs in girlish embarrassment, "I didn't know you were there, Mr. Dumaresq," she says, naively; "but I really could not keep my news to myself any longer, and I haven't a moment to stay. Aunt Althea wants me, and Evelyn wants me—only think, Lionel! Evelyn and Aunt Althea have got an invitation to go to London for two months, and they are going off the day after to-morrow! Evelyn is so delighted, and so am I——"

"You're not going, Minnie," Lionel interrupts, with a look of entreaty and alarm.

"No—no, my dear; why should I go?" Imogene says, simply. "Only Evelyn will have her first season in town, and she has been looking forward to it so much, and she is so glad that, of course, I am gad, too, though it will seem so lonely downstairs without her."

"Will it? Well, it won't be lonely upstairs," growls Lionel, sullenly, "for she never comes near me from one month to another!"

"Well," Imogene says, striving to speak as brightly as before, and failing, "from whom do you think the invitation has come? You would never guess, Lionel!"

"If it was for Aunt Althea particularly, I could guess in a minute," answers Lionel, looking wickedly jocose.

"Who?" asks poor Imogene, innocently.

"A gentleman who is not mentioned in polite society," Lionel says, demurely.

"I—don't know what you mean, Lionel," his sister says, flushing again, but speaking with reviving dignity, and continuing her story nervously, lest he say something worse. "The invitation has come from some poor mamma's cousin, Sir William Fetherick, you know."

"Yes, I know," Lionel says, vexatiously, "a horrid old fellow, with a surly underlip and a face all full of wrinkles and puckers, as [illegible] as a Jew, and as mean as he can be."

"Well, you may say what you like, Lionel," Imogene retorts, warmly, "but he has written a very nice, kind letter of invitation to papa and Aunt Althea, and he says he has lately taken a nice house at Kensington, and his young niece has come to stay with him, and he thought it would be well if she and Evelyn could go into society together this season, and Aunt Althea chaperon them. And he is very wealthy, you know, and said that as far as lay in his power he would afford the dear girls every advantage, and would order riding horses for Evelyn and Myra, his niece, and oh! everything that they can wish for they will have, and Evie will go everywhere she is longing to go, and see all the plays and operas and pictures, and all the celebrated people. And I think it is so delightful for her. I can't help being as glad as can be!" concludes Imogene, her eyes shining like stars, and the color ebbing and flowing beneath the clear, smooth skin in her unselfish joy and excitement at the good fortune that has befallen her sister.

"You are as pleased as if you were going yourself for the season, Miss Trefusis," Dumaresq says, watching the bright, pure, happy face intently.

"A great deal better," laughs Imogene, gayly. "Now I must run away and help Evelyn with ever so many things."

"Dressmaking and millinery, of course," Lionel observes, with a contemptuous expression.

"No, indeed," Imogene answers, with dignity. "Evelyn would not wear a country-made dress in London, Lionel. She is to have a lot of new dresses made in town as soon as she goes."

"Dear me," the boy again says, sarcastically. "Aunt Althea has been pinching and saving to some purpose."

(To be continued.)

MAGIC BAKING POWDER
READ THE LABEL
NO ALUM

FARM AND GARDEN

(Experimental Farm Notes.)

While a maximum production of honey is of pressing importance in this war-food year, yet increasing the bees for next season must not be neglected.

Roughly speaking, the bees that are in the hives at the commencement of the honey-flow gather the crop, while the brood builds up the colony for next year, unless there is to be another important honey-flow. This brood is very valuable for forming nuclei, because these, started early with the laying queen, or ripe queencell, will build up into strong colonies during the honey flow. This is the basic principle upon which an apiary can be quickly built up while at the same time an almost full honey-crop is secured.

In newly-formed nuclei containing brood in all stages there is always more or less desertion of bees and consequent death of the young brood and sometimes chilling and death of the older brood even when the nuclei are skilfully made by an experienced apiarist. Further, queens may not be obtainable, or they may be lost in introduction. Robbing of the newly-formed nuclei has also to be guarded against, but during the height of the honey-flow only carelessness will cause this; towards its end, however, the danger of robbing grows so great that it is difficult to maintain newly-formed nuclei even when strong. Desertion may be checked by stopping the entrance with grass; the bees will make their way out when the grass dries and shrinks in about two days, but care must be taken to avoid overcrowding the confined bees, which would lead to stifling, especially in hot weather. A good way to overcome the loss of young brood is to place the brood over a queen excluder a week before its removal from the parent hive. This may be done in the ordinary course of relieving congestion in the brood chamber as a means to discourage swarming, a frame or two of empty comb or of foundation being placed in the brood chamber when the brood is raised.

All of these risks may be greatly minimized as follows:—

Have all the queens' wings clipped (this is not essential), and when a colony of a strain that it is desired to propagate swarms, move the parent hive to a new stand, and place the swarm in an empty hive on the old stand, the queen having been picked off the ground and placed in the empty hive. The swarm will return to the new hive at the old stand. The field bees will now join the swarm, and the super should be transferred from the parent hive to the swarm which will produce the crop of honey. The colony, now depleted of bees but rich in brood, is divided a week later into three to six nuclei, each nucleus consisting of two or three frames containing brood and honey carrying two or three queen-cells containing queens soon to emerge with the adhering bees.

This method has the great advantage that it not only controls and satisfies the troublesome swarming instinct but it helps to secure the desired ends by natural means. The honey gatherers are segregated into a strong force, and the brood, being mostly capped, is not likely to get chilled; the bees desert neither it nor the queen-cells readily, and all trouble in raising and introducing queens is avoided. The bees in the newly formed nuclei are in the post-swarming stage, when their instinct is to spread themselves over and incubate as much brood as possible, and especially the queen-cells.

The beginner should be warned not to divide the parent colony into too many weak nuclei, but this fault may be rectified in the autumn by uniting. The ideal conditions for building up nuclei are a slow honey-flow throughout August and early September. Fortunately these are supplied in most Canadian localities by goldenrods, asters and buckwheat.

Mismated queens should be replaced any time up to the first or second week in October, preferably not during the robbing season.

PEACH TREE BORER.

Borers are a source of great trouble to tree owners, ruining many fruit and ornamental trees every year.

The moth of the peach tree borer is thin winged and of a bluish color. It lays its eggs at the base of the trunk of the tree just below the surface of the ground on the bark of the tree. Around most trees there is a space between the tree and the soil made by the swaying of the tree or the earth drying up, and it is here that the moth deposits its eggs in the early summer.

The eggs hatch early in August and the little white grubs, so small they can scarcely be seen, begin eating their way into the bark of the tree.

In young trees the bark is pierced in a few days, but it takes them longer to get through the bark of old trees. Their presence can be detected by the yellowish brown powder exuded and the yellow gum formed by the sap of the tree.

An old fruit grower suggests banking up the earth around the base of the trees early in May and removing the earth in August. The eggs will be laid on the elevated soil, which will fail to hatch if the soil is removed at the right time, and if left until the eggs are hatched the borers are easily found and destroyed before they get into the tree.

The trees should be gone over every two weeks and see that the soil is packed close to the trees to prevent the moth from depositing the eggs far below the top of the little mound.

Six or eight inches high is sufficient for the mounds around young trees, but with large trees eight to ten inches is none too high.

NOTES.

Extreme hot or cold weather is not a good time for pigs to be born.

It is a good plan to start a hog on milk, feed it on grass, and finish it off on grain.

Stalls around the pig trough will prevent the stronger animals from plowing away the weaker.

Generally a well-matured sow does not cost as much for keeping as a young and growing one.

If you want your horses to be sleek, fat and strong, feed them molasses—the old-fashioned New Orleans black article. Mix it with chopped hay, a pint to a peck, and the horse will do the rest.

When the owner of a good mare breeds her to a stallion interior either in breeding or individuality to herself, he has taken a step backwards. A mare should be bred to her equal always, and to her superior if such a horse can be found.

Tacking small squares of tarred paper over leaks in a roof will prove an inexpensive method of checking them. The upper edge should be tucked under the shingles.

A coat or two of varnish will effectively stop small leaks in oil or gasoline can. Apply on the outside.

The stub of an ax handle that sticks tight may easily be removed by boring a number of small holes close together with a small bit and then joining them with a chisel. The pieces can then be driven out.

A farmer may stamp all his tools and machinery by tracing his name on the metal part of them in sulphuric acid. A nickel's worth at the drug store will do the job. Apply with a piece of wood.

As an assistance in preventing lice from overrunning the colts some of the different coal-tar dip preparations sprayed into the coat frequently will do a lot of good. It is quite dangerous to use a wash preparation in cold weather, and spraying will be found much more satisfactory than dusting with powder.

A check in the growth of a colt means something off his value when he becomes a horse.

A fine-appearing horse with a poor ancestry is a very uncertain kind of breed too, and should be avoided if a well-bred horse can be secured.

Given all other requisites, the perfection of bodily vigor and ability to perform depend largely upon the food, its character and amount.

In neglected orchards the bark becomes dull and lifeless. A limb cut or broken off leaves a dead stump. Many little suckers cover the body of the tree, and thereafter such trees will not produce clean or full-sized fruit. Many results are the direct effect of neglect, either from want of knowledge or attention. Orchards in this condition may be revived and made productive by the use of the pruning knife and scraper, and the practice of spraying, breaking up the sod ground underneath the trees and cultivating it.

A good stimulant liniment for use in the stable is made of two ounces each of alcohol, oil of turpentine and liquor ammonia fortier, with water to make a pint. This liniment is strong or weak in proportion to the amount of water used.

Have your bees in condition that the slightest flow of nectar can be gathered and stored. Remember it takes 21 days from the time the egg is laid by the queen until the baby bees commence to climb out of the cell, to act as nurses and general servants inside the hive; then a few days more before they enter the strenuous life of the foragers, gatherers of pollen and nectar.

Good drainage is an important factor in selecting muck soil for profitable onion growing.

Lime cannot be applied with profit except to the acid muck soils.

Boys and Girls.

The difference is apparent early: A boy has as much fun in stoning a cat as a girl has in hunting for violets. A boy's curiosity is directed to the ice-box, a girl would like to see what is in the top bureau drawer.

A girl can give the impression when away from home that her parents are wealthy; a boy cannot.

Every boy is old enough to be welcome to sit in the neighbor girl's parlor many years before his sister thinks he is old enough to sit in the parlor at home.

A girl is never so young that she will reveal to guests at a party that the spoons are borrowed; a boy child never grows so old that he fails to.

Give a boy a dollar and he will eat it; give his sister one and she will wear it.

A brother and sister may have hair of the same shade, but the boy's is called red and the girl's auburn.—Youth's Companion.

A Strange Beast.

The most primitive order of mammals, the monotremes, are confined to Australia. There is the platypus, a strange beast which lays eggs like a turtle, but suckles its young, has horny pads for teeth and a bill like the duck. Its front feet are webbed, and both back and front feet have claws. Little wonder that he has received many names or that his scientific designation is Ornithorhynchus paradoxus.—National Geographic Magazine.

Redpath SUGAR

has sweetened half a century with the same crystal purity that makes it the favorite to-day. Buy it in original packages and be sure of the genuine.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it."

2 and 5 lb. Cartons—
10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Bags.

Made in one grade only—the highest!

HOW IS YOUR APPETITE?

Loss of appetite during the summer months is a common trouble, and indicates that the digestive system is out of order. Lacking a healthy appetite, many people—especially women—go too long without food, or eat sparingly because food seems to distress them, and it is no wonder that they complain that they are constantly tired and unable to stand the hot weather. This simply means that the digestive system is not doing its proper work; and that the nutriment that should come from the food is not being distributed to the various organs of the body. In other words, the blood is growing thin and watery.

You need a summer tonic, and in all the realm of medicine there is no tonic can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Take a short treatment with these pills now and notice how promptly your appetite returns and your power to digest food improves. Your food will then do you good, your strength will return and you will no longer complain that the hot weather tires you out.

The best time to begin taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is the moment you feel the least bit out of sorts. The sooner you do so the sooner you will regain your old time energy. You can get these pills through any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

PUT UP PLENTY OF PRESERVES

INCREASED COST OF SUGAR IS SURPRISINGLY LOW.

Women Now Realize What a Foolish Extravagance it Was to Do Without Homemade Preserves.

There is nothing quite so effective as facts and figures to demolish a fallacy.

Last year, when sugar went up a few cents in price, some people decided that they would not keep up their regular supply of home-made preserves. They could only see the 2-cent or 3-cent increase in the price of sugar. They could not see how much more it would cost them to replace preserves with anything else. They did not stop to figure how this increase in the cost of sugar was going to affect the cost of preserving.

Others did, however, and proved that the cost of preserving, due to the increased cost of sugar, had been greatly exaggerated.

Here is the way these clever women proved it. Before the war, we know that sugar was 5½ cents a pound. Because of war conditions, the price of sugar fluctuates, but the retail price for the best granulated sugar averages 8½ cents a pound. This is an average increase of only 3 cents a pound.

Every good housekeeper knows that a quart jar of preserved berries or fruit requires only half a pound of sugar, so that the increased cost of preserving, due to the increased cost of sugar, is only 1½ cents a pound.

This is why a jar of home-made strawberries, raspberries, cherries, plums, peaches or pears is about the most inexpensive sweet or dessert that can be put on the table.

Besides the economy of putting up a goodly supply of home-made preserves, there is another reason. We must conserve our food supply. We must save our fruit crops. Last year, because of the mistaken idea of economy, hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of berries and fruit were wasted. Now that the women realize that the cost of preserving was greatly exaggerated last year, they are determined to do more preserving, and also to enjoy an abundance of delicious home-made jams, jellies and preserves this winter.

Traffic in Human Hair.

Italians take the lead in human hair traffic, the main source of their supply being obtained from the peasant women of Italy, Dalmatia and Switzerland. Several times a year these human hair merchants send their agents around to collect supplies, which are usually immense, for hair-growing is cultivated on a very large scale by these women and wields a good remuneration to the producer. Two crops of hair a year is not extraordinary among the peasant women. Half the hair at the back of the head is shorn off, the remaining half being drawn over the exposed part and dressed in such a manner as only to be detected on very close scrutiny and by those experienced in the trade.—Family Herald.

He Saved Time.

An English weaver who had spent two or three years in America, was paying a visit to the old mill to see some of his former workmates.

One of them said to him: "I hear it's all hustle and bustle in America. In fact, you haven't time to eat."

"Hustle and bustle," said the visitor. "Why, when I left here, I spelt my name 'Mirrill,' but now I spell it 'Merrill.'"

"How's that?" asked his friend.

"Because," replied the Americanized one, "I haven't time to dot the i's."—Exchange.

Taking Him Down.

A lawyer with a liking for billiards had occasion recently to visit a small town in the west of Scotland. While there, seeking to pass the time, he found a new and excellent billiard table. Upon inquiring if there was anybody about who could play the landlord referred him to one of the natives. They played several games, but the result was against the lawyer. Try as he might, the countryman won every game.

"Mr. ——," the lawyer remarked, "I've quite a reputation at home. They consider me a good billiard player, but I'm not in your class. May I inquire how long you have played?"

"Oh, for awhile back," replied the native. "But, I say, I dinna want to hurt yer feelin's, but you're the first fellow I ever beat!"—London Tit-Bits.

The only turning point in many a man's life is when he is turned down.

Corsets
Hosiery
Underwear
Handkerchiefs

Are a specialty in the Ladies' department. A splendid range in Raw Silk at greatly reduced prices this month, see the window display on Saturday.

Butter and Eggs Wanted

Falconer Bros.

Delayed Shipments
Just Arrived . . .

Now is the time to get goods that have been almost impossible to get. We have just got in delayed shipments, bought last fall at last last year's prices.

Cotton, Silk and Real Cashmere Hosiery
From 15c to 60c. To-day's values 25c to $1.00

Gloves in kid, silk and mercerized lisle, and chamoise lisle. Floor coverings, linoleums, and oilcloths. Get them quick, they are going fast. We cant replace them.

Bring your butter and eggs
And get the great big prices

D. GEDDES & CO.

Bruce Tp. S. S. Officers

Following is a complete list of officers of Bruce Tp. S. S. Association officers:

President. W. J. Blair; Vice Pres. J. B. Strathers; Sec. Treas. Milton E. Dahmer; Superintendents as follows: The Elementary Grades Division—Miss Bessie McNaughton. The Second Grades Division—Mr Eugene Montgomery. The Adult Division—Mr. R. E. Carswell. Home Department Division—Mr. P. J. Brown. Teacher's Training Class—Rev. C. Waddell. Temperance—W. J. Howe, Missionary—Miss Lyla Cunningham.

Mrs. R. Fleming, one of Paisley's pioneer residents, died last week. Mr. Wm. McRae, of Port Elgin, is a brother.

A burglary took place at Kolb's store Elsinore, on Saturday night, when goods to the amount of $-0.00 were stolen.

Lawn Supplies

Taylor-Forbes Lawn mower
Rubber hose
Hose nozzles
Couplings & clamps
Hose reels
Garden shears
Cultivators

Thomson's
Hardware Store

A Chance Not Often Given'

A Special opportunity for a few days only, some extra fine House Dresses
Only $2 each
Ladies, these are extra good values.

B. HELKER

ALLENFORD

After almost three years of service Milton J. Aiken of Allenford has risen to the rank of Captain being recently appointed second in command of B. Co. of the famous 160th, Bruce B'n, now in England.

DIED

CURRY—At lot 24, Con. 7, Bruce Tp., on Saturday, July 7, Maria Galbraith, relict of the late R. B. Curry. The interment took place of Monday, July 9th to the Paisley cemetery. Aged 73 years.

BORN

SMITH—On Tuesday, June 19th, to Mr. and Mrs. John Smith, 10th, Bruce, a son.

SMITH—On Saturday, June 30th, to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Smith, 10th, Bruce, a son.

JONES—On Sunday, July 1st, to Mr. and Mrs James Jones, 4th, of Bruce, a son.

TURNER'S

Haying has started and some fine fields of alfalfa are being laid low.

Miss Annie McKinnon of Paisley, is visiting with friends here.

Mr. Adam Munroe has given up store-keeping for a few days and has gone home to help with the hay.

Mr. and Mrs. T. A. McCarrol of Meaford, visited with Mr. and Mrs. Adam Cairns.

Quite a number attended the memorial service in St. Andrew's church on Sunday held for the late George Muir who fell at Vimy Ridge. The church was with decorated maple leaves and flags. Mr. McDougall spoke from psalm 91 verses 1 to 7.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Thede spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] at Burgoyne.

The Red Cross met in No. 5 school house on Monday and packed 28 boxes, one for each soldier out of the sections 1, 5 and 6. Other boxes were also packed for the Red Cross containing pyjamas and socks.

Mrs. Plant, son and daughter, of Arran, spent Sunday at Mr. Charles Kettles'.

Miss Bickie Ratcher is holidaying with friends in Port Elgin.

It was with deep regret that this community learned of the death of Mrs. McRae on Wednesday morning. Mrs. McRae lived here for many years and was always known as a kind and good neighbor. The sympathy of the community goes out to Mr. McRae and family in their bereavement.

Mr. Ray Pollock has purchased a fine new driver from Mr. N. McGillivray.

The concert given by Miss Robb's pupils in Sang's School last Friday night, was in every way a very successful entertainment. The program was entirely by the children, every pupil taking part, from the little tots who started to school at Easter to those in the entrance class, and they certainly did credit to their teacher, as well as to themselves and their parents. It was the same program that was given at Easter, and was so much enjoyed then, that Miss Robb was asked to repeat it, this she kindly consented to do and handed over the proceeds, $23.59, to the Red Cross Society. The entertainment was so thoroughly enjoyed that many were heard to remark that they could enjoy it a third time. Mr. Byron Swinton had his gramaphone there which pleasantly filled in the gaps in the program when the pupils were behind the curtain preparing for drills, etc. Norman McLeod, Jr., made a very efficient chairman, and in a happy and able manner referred to the good work being done by the Red Cross Society, and did not forget to pay a hearty tribute to Miss Robb's work in the school, which brought forth applause from the audience. Miss Robb has voluntarily closed her connection with this school and the best wishes of all go with her to her new field of labor. Miss Lila Kennedy has been chosen as her successor.—Beacon.

NORTH BRUCE

The Methodist church was well filled Sunday morning when Rev. Mr. Hawke preached to the Orangemen.

Miss Sarah and Abraham Robinson have returned to Hamilton, after a holiday with friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Grogan Toronto, are visiting at Mr. Jno. Nuttal's.

Mrs. Cushman Smith, and children, spent a few days last week with her parents near Owen Sound.

Miss Annie Steele, Guelph, is holidaying at Mr. H. Hoover's.

Goes to Press

JULY 20TH

Please report changes required to our Local Office, *to-day.*

The Bell Telephone Co. of Canada

UNDERWOOD NEWS

Get your gasoline at The Hardware.

Save wood and coal, use an oil stove. We have some coal oil stoves which will save the women work, and save money too. Thede & Brill.

Mr. Geo. Hood is home for a holiday. He has a responsible position on the teaching staff of the city of Welland public school. Mrs. Hood and family will leave in a few weeks to take up residence in Welland.

An interesting horse case was tried before Judge Greig at Underwood on Friday morning last. Hugh Smith Kincardine Tp. sued Thos. Currie 6 th Bruce for damages. He bought a horse from Currie and the horse afterwards developed cataracts on both eyes. Currie claims he told Smith the horse's eye was sore at the time of the sale. Smith stated that Currie told him the veterinary said the horse would be all right in a short time. J. Armitage, V. S. and J. F. Marcus, V. S. both Kincardine swore that the horse's eyes were affected with cataract. The judge's decision was reserved.—Reporter.

Mr. and Mrs Marshall Orford, of Tiverton spent Sunday with Mrs. John Orford.

Miss Ina McNab is spending his vacation with his parents here.

Mr. and Mrs. Jim Colwell, of Detroit, were home here attending the funeral of his mother.

Mrs. Scott of Port Arthur, is here on visit to her mother Mrs. John Orford.

The first cut of hay around here began on Saturday last.

The sudden death took place here on Monday evening of last week of one of our old neighbors Mrs. John Colwell, who died in her 84th year. Funeral services were held in the Methodist church on Thursday, Rev. Hawke conducting the services. The remains were interred at Bal-de-dore.

The following articles were shipped to Red Cross headquarters Toronto on July 13th by the Underwood Red Cross workers: 30 tennis shirts; 24 flannel shirts; 60 pairs of sox. Value $122.

BURGOYNE AND DISTRICT

Rahns, de new cook' prate pow'ful ekemonical' bout de state larder ain't uncet some' ow.

The ladies had a bee on Wednesday cleaning and polishing the church for the summer.

The men had their annual bee cutting grass and weeds on the cemetery lot last week.

Orchard grass is in every corner just now shot out tall as the fences and grass along the highways, except near the village. Could easily be mowed for hay.

Corn and potatoes are suffering from too much sap.

One cannot turn anywhere without seeing newly shingled roofs, Continued heavy rain has shown up the leaky spots.

Mr. and Mrs John Richardson and Miss Margaret, of Port Elgin, and Mr. Howard Richardson, Underwood, were visitors at Sam. Smith's on Sunday.

Miss Jean McLeod, daughter of Mr. Norman McLeod, underwent an operation for appendicitis in Guelph Hospital last week. Latest accounts she was doing well and Mr. and Mrs. McLeod who accompanied her to Guelph are expected home soon.

Not an auto, but a bran new manure spreader was found stored in the church shed Sunday morning. How the machine came to be there was a mystery to every one and remained unsolved, but the fact of its being there was very suggestive.

After the church service Sunday morning a standing vote was taken to ascertain whether the congregation was was ready to extend a call to a minister. The vote showed a large majority in favor and a meeting will be called as soon as the formalities will allow. These require a notice read two Sundays.

Rev. M. Aitken, from near Toronto, preached two excellent sermons Sunday, and Rev. Mr. Watson from Toronto, is expected to be here next Sunday.

6th. Con. Bruce

On June 29th. some of the parents of the children of S. S. No. 2 met in the school to spend a few social hours and bid the teacher farewell previous to her departure. There was a short program prepared. Master Chambers McKinnon was chosen as chairman. The first on the program called was our worthy trustee, Mr. Joe Hyde. He spoke very highly of the year's work done in the school. After a few readings and songs by the school children. Miss Megraw was asked to come forward and an address was read by Chambers McKinnon, while Floyd Wrightson made the presentation of a beautiful necklace. The address was signed in behalf of the section by Floyd Wrightson, Wm. Smith, Howard Smith, and C. McKinnon, and set forth the appreciation of the parents and the love of the scholars for Miss Megraw, who has proved a highly efficient teacher.

Mr. John Cobean is very low.

Mr. Wellington Steele has purchased Mr. John A. Kephey's farm on the 6th of Saugeen. Possession is to be given in the fall, and Mr. Kephey will likely move to town.

The gravel contract for the road from Chippewa Hill to Slabtown was let last Monday by Reeve Johnston of Arran and Reeve Craig of Amabel. This is at present the worst piece of road in this district, but the $200 to be spent on it should help considerably. Mr. John Cook got the contract for the east portion at 80 cents and will get his gravel at Mr. Spurrell's. Mr. Wm. Shular got the west portion at 80 cents and will get the gravel at Wm. Donaldson's.—Beacon

The Roland News contains an announcement of the death of Mrs. S. E. Eby, after an illness of only nine days, from pneumonia. Deceased was born near Kitchener, Ont. in 1861, the only daughter of Mr. Mrs. John Reinhart. Thirty-one years ago she was married to Mr. Samuel A Eby and later moved to the west, first to Alberta, then to Manitoba, where the family still reside. Her death is greatly lamented by many friends, and church workers in Roland. She is survived by a husband, three sons and five daughters. Three brothers reside in Ontario, Messrs A. Reinhart, Port Elgin; J. H. Reinhart, Southampton, and John, of Stainer.

If you have a thing to sell let The Times tell the people about it.

Special Sale

STARTING TO-MORROW MORNING

Special Sale of Men's and Boys' Suits, Raincoats, Trousers, Shirts, Underwear, Straw and Felt Hats, Caps and Furnishings at BIG REDUCTIONS. It's a rare chance to save some money. Don't miss it. . . . .

About fifty men's tweed and worsted suits reg $14 to $16 for 11.95

Men's raincoats 13 & $15 for 10 50

50 prs men's odd pants worsted finish, good $2 value for 1.69

Men's straw hats, reg 2.50 for 1.75; $2 for 1.50; 1.50 for $1; $1 for 75cts

Men's felt hats, reg 2.50 for 1.75.

Men's merino underwear good value at 65c, special price 50c

Men's working shirts splendid $1 lines for 79c.

Fine negligee dress shirts reg. $1 and 1.25 lines for 79c

50c ties for 39 cents

These goods are goods you need now, that's why this sale is so important to you. You must buy these things sooner or later, anyway why not get them now. All that you save by buying now is clear profit to you.

Come and see the big values for little money

F. R. BARBER
MEN'S AND BOYS' COMPLETE OUTFITTERS

SOME PRETTY PAPERS

WALLPAPER at Pattison's is selling as Cheap as ever. Over 500 lines to choose from. We carry the largest and best stock in Bruce county. Call in and inspect our goods and be convinced. You can save money, by buying wall paper at Pattison's. No trouble to show goods.

All papers trimmed free of charge
Eggs taken in exchange for Wall paper . . .

Electric Vacuum Cleaner For Rent

: : J. W. Pattison : :
Furniture Dealer and Undertaker

Now Comes The End

The greatest of all closing out sales will finish soon.
This week we will clear all ladies' goods. Here are some of the values Offered

White dresses, reg $6, for 3.95 Embroidered and new styles, only 3 left, sizes 36, 32

Muslin dress, black and white, a pretty dress for afternoons, 3.95

Fine gingham and chambray house dresses, reg. 1.25, now 75c.

Raincoats, 3.95

Dust coats for auto, 1.95

Black moire underskirts, reg. 2.50, now 1.45

Ladies' cloth skirts, serges 25 of these to go at 1.95

White voile waists reg $2 now 95 cents

White skirts, made with one pocket, and belt reg. $1.50 for 95cts

Middies, reg $1.50 and $1 buttoned front, with strap, with blue and white trimming

Underskirts, embroidered reg $1.50 now 75cts

Middy suits, white brocaded trimmings, new styles, reg $6.50 now $3.95

Wise women will get some of these goods right away. At the above prices they can't last. No trouble to show goods. Come and look around our store. This is an unprecedented sale. The chance will not come again.

H. KATZ Next to North End Store

Subscribe for The Times and get all the local news.

The Port Elgin Times.

47th YEAR—NO. 30 PORT ELGIN, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1917 $1.50 PER YEAR $2.00 PER YEAR TO UNITED STATES

Good Roads

Warden Izzard, Reeve William Hunter, Clerk Malcolmson and Engineer Huber of the Good Roads Dept., were a party inspecting the roads system in this section of Bruce on Thursday and Friday of last week.

The Times in conversation with Engineer Huber asked how he found the roads he had been over. The reply was:

"Bruce county has at some time or other in the past taken a great deal of pains with it roads, and as a result we find a good roadbed, the grade good, and taking it altogether the cost of construction and upkeep is going to be light with you, as compared with some other counties."

"Will you begin any work of construction in Bruce county before the war ends?"

"Not likely. Of course, these are all county roads now under the Good Roads System, and we must see that they are not allowed to deteriorate in any sense. Any work that is done now of a repair or maintenance nature will be done with an eye to permanency," said Mr. Huber.

COMING EVENTS

10c. per line
No notice less than 25c

PATRIOTIC GARDEN PARTY—The one you all want to attend, will be held at the home of Mr. John Cook, Saugeen, on Tuesday, July 31st. A good program has been arranged of speech and song, besides the Indian silver cornet band will be on the grounds. The admission is only 25 and 15c. Help the big cause of patriotism. See bills also.

CONDENSED ADVERTISING

FOR SALE—Black currants and raspberries. Apply to Miss Gear, Port Elgin.

FOR SALE—2000 cement blocks, smooth faced, for sale. Apply L. M. Sees.

FOR SALE—Frame barn, 19x24. Apply Wm. Sparks, Port Elgin.

FOUND— A lap rug. Apply at Times office.

FOR SALE—Five pigs four weeks old. Apply to Ernst Miller, 6th of Saugeen, Port Elgin P. O.

WANTED—Girl with good education, for composing room. Apply in own hand writing, to Editor. Times office.

FOR SALE—The Andrew Sutherland property at the South End. Fine brick house, 7 rooms and shed. Good basement, also stable. Possession given immediately. Apply to Geo. S. Webb and James McEwing, executors. 2d-tf.

WANTED—We are paying the highest prices for beefring hides. B. Zelkind, Port Elgin.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—Good frame house with all the modern conveniences, good fruit bearing trees. A piano also for sale. Apply at The Times office.

PHONOGRAPHS!

How nice it is to have music in your home. If you would like one just drop me a line. Very easy terms, from $21.00 up.

Louis Bloch's Music Store
Owen Sound

DENTAL

W. P. POWER, D. D. S., Dentist, office over South End Store. Hours 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

MEDICAL

DR. F. H. WELLS, Office and residence on Green street, one door west of Bank of Hamilton.

W. J. CHAMBERS, M. D., L. R. C. P., L. M., Edinburgh. Office and residence "Lakeview Hall" opposite South End park Port Elgin.

DR. W. S. LAIRD, Oculist, Specialty in Nose and Throat diseases. Guarantees all his fitting of glasses. Office hours Wednesday afternoons. Next to Metropolitan Bank

LEGAL

W. BURGESS, LL.B., Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public &c., &c. Office, Hutton's Block. Private and other funds to loan.

SOCIETIES

PORT ELGIN LODGE No. 429, G.R.C., A.F. & A.M. Regular communications in the Masonic Hall, Thursday on or before full moon, at 8 p. m. Visiting brethern cordially welcomed. George Chapman, W. M.; Gu[illegible]smith, Sec'y.

DENOVO LODGE, No. [illegible] I.O.O.F., of Ontario, meets at 8 o'clock, p.m., every [illegible] hall in the Commercial Block. Art Harrison, N.G.; T. Rankin, Rec.-Sec.; D. Geddes, Perm Sec.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

J. A. CHAPMAN, Official Issuer of marriage licenses, Port Elgin, Ont. Office in Muir Block.

R. C. CRAWFORD, Official Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Office at Drug Store, Port Elgin.

UNDERTAKING

J. W. PATTISON, Funeral director and embalmer. Residence on premises. Rural [illegible] No. 22.

Advertise it in The Times.

A Difficult Task Splendidly Performed

Messrs. Joseph Wrightson and James McKinnon, of the 6th of Bruce, accomplished a wonderful piece of work the other week.

It will be remembered by many in the district that the large iron cross on the Catholic church at Formosa was struck by lightning and brought to the ground. The church officials were some time looking around for men who would undertake to put the cross back to its proper place.

Finally Mr. J. Wrightson and Mr. J. McKinnon went down and took a look at the job. They agreed that they could do the work, and said they would do it for a thousand dollars. The church officials accepted the offer and the two men went at it. The first thing to be done was to get the cross repaired as it was broken. By the aid of autos it was conveyed to the Hunter Bridge Co. at Kincardine, there repaired, and then taken to Formosa. Then the tug of war began. It had to be put on the high steeple which was over 200 feet from the ground and the cross weighed 1800 lbs. By the use of scaffolding which reached up 200 feet and gin-poles beside the church and steeple the huge cross was successfully landed to its proper position, and securely fastened without accident of any kind.

The work is considered quite wonderful, since it was done by two men who had no previous experience in that class of work. Mr. Wrightson is an expert carpenter and framer, while Mr. McKinnon is experienced in cement and bridge work.

OBITUARY

The passing of John Cobean on July 19, in his 80th year, took from this community another of the pioneers. He was born in Mono township, Dufferin county in 1838, being of Irish descent. In 1862 he was married to Mary Lewis, and farmed in Dufferin county. About 42 years ago they moved to Saugeen.

The late Mr. Cobean was a very likeable man. He was always of a jovial spirit, and enjoyed the friendship and followship of hosts of people. He served in the Saugeen council for some time, assisting his community in many ways in a public capacity. For thirty years he has served Burgoyne Presbyterian church as elder. He was a kindly man, an honest man and a neighbor whose hospitality and willingness to assist anyone was counted much in the early days. For a number of years he has not been well, and the past few months has been very feeble.

He is survived by his wife, four daughters and one son, Mrs. Piper, Mrs. Beatty in Michigan; Mrs. J. Ross Munro in Ottawa; Mrs. Rowand, Saugeen; and Lewis, on the homestead, who will have the sympathy of all. He leaves also a sister in Rodney, and a brother in North Dakota. The funeral was held on Saturday from Burgoyne church to Burgoyne cemetery, and was very largely attended.

Be Particular

The particular housewife wants only the best in meats during the very hot weather, and that's the reason Eaton's butcher shop serves so many patrons with dainties in cold meats, lamb, beef, pork etc., We have also package soups, vegetables, etc. Phone your order to the Shop of Quality. A. E. Eaton, Prop

Tax Collector Wanted

Applications for the position of collector of taxes for Saugeen Township for the year 1917, will be received up to 1 o'clock on Saturday, August 11th. Salary $55.00.

F. W. Elliott, clerk.

Eggs and Butter

This week we are paying for fresh eggs **34c** per dozen.

For nice fresh made butter, fit to retail to particular customers, we are paying **36c**, trade or cash quality must be good.

N. McGillivray
North End Store

CARD OF THANKS

Mrs. John Cobean and family desire through The Times to thank many friends for their sympathy and kindness in their bereavement.

NOTICE

All horses, cattle and sheep found trespassing on lot 14, Lake Range, after this notice will be put in pound. C. L. McEvers, Proprietor.

Do your ordering of meats early in the morning. The best service given then. Our shop may be closed a few afternoons to give me opportunity to go into the country buying. Then order early. Our stock is excellent. Try us, L. Hamilton, butcher.

LADIES DEPARTMENT

See the splendid display in the Ladies' department in the following lines.

Women's Bathing Suits
Misses' Bathing Suits
Ladies Underwear
Fine Hosiery
Corsets

Falconer Bros.

"The Flying Corps in The Field"

Written For The Times by Lieut. John R. Geddes of the Royal Flying Corps

In the past war the only means of securing information regarding the whereabouts of the enemy was cavalry or infantry scouts. In the present war this information is secured principally by aeroplanes. The use of aerial reconnaissance has altered tactics a great deal. Troops must not only be concealed from the view of scouts but must be concealed from the view of aerial observers.

This is one of the chief reasons that the supremacy of the air is so vital to the success of our armies at the front. It is only due to our superiority in the air that our armies have been able to accomplish the success of the Somme, Arras, and Messines battles. To be successful in the future that superiority must be maintained.

The duties of the Flying Corps comprise chiefly: reconnaissance, photography, artillery registration, bombing, and fighting.

Reconnaissance undertaken by the R. F. C. is chiefly long distance. Enemy railways, depots, roads, and dumps are the most important objects to be watched. New roads, may be noticed, movements of troops toward any point in the line, or new lines of defence under construction are found and reported to headquarters. These reports serve to verify the opinions of commanders with regard to the enemy movements.

Photography is a valuable aid to reconnaissance. It verifies the reports of pilots and observers. Photographs are taken at stated periods and furnish the most valuable information that maybe obtained in aerial reconnaissance.

By the use of wireless, and special codes very accurate artillery registration is carried out. It is due to our efficiency of co-operation in this respect that our artillery fire now surpasses that of the enemy. This is a very interesting duty as one's attention is wholly occupied with rooting Fritz from his trenches and deep dugouts.

Bombing is perhaps one of the most dangerous tasks allotted to the flying corps. The enemy seems to have a special accuracy in detecting the purpose of the raiding aeroplane and gives it a warm reception.

Fighting is the most dangerous as well as the most fascinating duty of the pilot. A fighting aeroplane must afford protection for the aeroplanes on other duties. The pilot of a fighting aeroplane is in continual danger. In many cases it is he who is reported "missing". The reason, of course, is that he has been shot or forced down while in pursuit of an enemy far behind the lines. This pilot must acquire a very high standard of efficiency. He must know the country thoroughly, must be able to control the fire of the machine gun accurately, must be able to recognize any of our own or enemy aeroplanes at sight, and he must be a good pilot or in the words of the corps, "a stunt pilot."

The first few flights under service conditions are needless to say, very trying on the nerves of the young aviator. The German "Archie" (anti-aircraft) has a world wide reputation especially to those who have encountered it. That vicious "wongh," wongh"—and bursts of black smoke surrounding the aeroplane temporarily puts "the wind up" and pilot and awakens him to the fact that immediate action is vital to his health and that realization is transmitted to his aeroplane as he endeavours to escape the rain of shells.

Besides the "Archie Plague" he must meet another, not by any means to be despised—"the enemy in the air." Now is to come his real test of skill as well as nerve. Now the value of his training will be revealed. But he surmounts this difficulty also. He stakes his skill, nerves, and aerial tactics against those of his opponent, and wins. The Hun has a nasty habit of diving unexpectedly on one from regions above, down sun, or from some angle that his approach may be hidden by some portion of the aeroplane. But our new pilot soon learns the enemy tactics so expected, and guarding against these, employs his own.

I could give a much more detailed account of the work of the Flying Corps had I time but I think the above will give you an idea of its duties and work.

Lieut. Mansell Scanlon

Since the news of his son having been killed in action has been spread over the Dominion, Dr. Scanlan has been receiving numerous letters of condolence from people in prominent and official positions in Canada. These letters bear testimony to the splendid heroism of Lieut. Mansell Scanlan, and also his ability and prominence in his capacity as a newspaper man. The letters are from the Governor General, the Minister of Militia, Officers in commanding positions, The Hamilton Conference of the Methodist church, Col. Hugh Clark, M. P., and from several prominent editors and the Regina Boat Club. The Regina Leader pays the following editorial tribute to Lieut. Scanlan:

"Scan," as he was familiarly and affectionately known to the staff, was one of its most versatile and popular members.

An able writer, a good musician, speaking French and English, and an active participant in amateur sports. Mr. Scanlan was an all round favorite.

When war broke out and the call for the first contingent was made Mr. Scanlan resigned from the staff and enlisted as a private with the first group of 95th Saskatchewan Rifle [illegible] to leave for the front. He was thus one of the number who assembled at Valcartier and crossed to England with the great Canadian armada. In England this battalion, the 11th was broken up and Private Scanlan was transferred to the famous Fighting Fifth. He was in the big fight at Festubert and in all the engagements which afterwards followed. He seemed to have a charmed life, and step by step rose from the ranks. Finally in the Battle of the Somme he won the Military Medal and also his commission.

And now he has made the supreme sacrifice for Canada. While sorrowing for a good comrade gone, and paying tribute to his fine and manly qualities, we cannot but feel a deep pride that one of our number has given his life in the noblest cause that ever called people to arms. Lieut. Scanlan's life and death will remain an inspiration to The Leader staff in the performance of the duty to Canada and the Empire and the cause of Humanity and Freedom as we are given to see it."

One On The Reeve Of Saugeen

At the Evangelical garden party last week Reeve Christie had a neat little joke unintentionally placed on him.

The program included several speakers.- Mr. Rowman and Mr. McCannell had spoken when the chairman arose and announced "This is not a political gathering, but as we have heard from two prominent Liberals, we will now have the privilege of hearing from a gentleman of the other stripe—Reeve Christie."

Mr. Christie was given an ovation. The Times has not interviewed him as to whether he has changed his politics. Altho it's quite the fashion just now, it's quite likely Mr. Christie is still a Grit.

LITTLE LOCALS

Miss Cumming has returned from Toronto for a holiday.

Mrs. John Richardson is visiting in Harriston at Kitchener.

Mr. Wm. Dudgeon of Elderslie, was a week-end guest of Mr. Robt Chalmers.

Mr. and Mrs. McConnel and Mrs. Hucks of Harriston, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Barber Sunday.

Misses Irma and Vera Lyon, of Portage, La Prairie, are visiting their aunt Mrs. Robt Chalmers.

Miss Mary McDougal, Miss Artie McDougall and Mr. and Mrs. Alex Kippen, visited at Mr. Cann's Sunday.

Misses Edna and Iva Elliott, Harriston, and Isabell Richardson, Underwood, are holidaying at John Richardson's.

A petition circulated by merchants last week asked the council to set aside Monday, August 6th as civic holiday. It didn't say that the day was wanted to help the farmers in the harvest, but we presume that was the aim, so the farmers should select their men at once.

Ontario Liberal editors are meeting in Toronto to-morrow to consider the political situation. A general meeting of Ontario Liberals is to be held in Toronto on August 2 and 3. Apparently the gathering of a few Liberal politicians last week to dictate what the Liberal party as a whole shall do is not taking very well.

The Presbyterian, Methodist, Evangelical and Baptist Sunday schools have joined in for one big picnic to-morrow at Ross' Grove. Plans have been arranged for a big afternoon's fun, and no doubt the teachers, officers and scholars will have a fine time. Any of the town schools are heartily invited. The union idea is a good one, and efforts are being put forth to make it the best picnic ever held. All Sunday school children to meet at the Presbyterian church at 1.30.

Make Donations

A short time ago the Women's Hospital Aid of Port Elgin, whose officers are Mrs. Chas. A. Gilbert president, and Mrs. R. Munro, secretary, had a "shower" to help the Bruce County hospital at Walkerton. The affair was quite a success and the officers have sent the following to the hospital:

Cash, $19; 15 bath towels, 6 pairs huck towels, 2 pairs kitchen towels, 1 dozen face cloths, 2 tins cocoa, 3½ lbs. tea, 2 lbs coffe, 2 packages corn starch, 4 feather pillows, 2 quarts canned fruit.

Result of Junior Public School Graduation Diploma Exam. 1917

Following is the list of successful students for the above examinations. No. of marks possible 1000. Marks necessary to pass, 600, for honours, 750.

HONOR CANDIDATES

M. Alexandra Carleton 835, Tiverton P. S. teacher Miss Alexander.

Catherine Ord 793, Tiverton, Miss Alexander, teacher

Reta McKenzie 789, S. S. No. 7 Bruce, Miss M. McRae.

PASS CANDIDATES

Jean M. Stroud 737, S. S. No. 10 Kincardine, Miss Alberta Bell, teacher.

Ruth Montgomery 714, S. S. No. 7 Bruce, Miss McRae, teacher.

Johnina Matheson 687, Tiverton P. S., Miss Alexander, teacher.

Isabel McNabb 664, S. S. No. 7 Bruce, Miss McRae, teacher.

Hazel B. Cameron 666, Tiverton P. S. Miss Alexander, teacher.

Jean McLean 662, S. S. No. 3 Arran, Miss Kennedy, teacher.

Sadie M. Carleton 628, S. S. 7 Bruce, Miss McRae, teacher.

Mary M. Fletcher 602, S. S. No. 7, Bruce Miss McRae teacher.

Viola Fraser and Donald L. McEwen were awarded Junior High School Certificates.

TOWN TOPICS

85 in the shade here on Monday.

Mr. N. McGillivray and Eric motored to Hamilton, and spent the week end.

Mr. John McLean of Paisley has been engaged to teach at the Dunblane school.

Miss Gertrude Megraw of Paisley is the new teacher at No. 6 Saugeen.

Mr. J. Mould, of Toronto has been visiting at Mr. Davies'.

Miss Dorothy Wells is home for vacation.

Miss Chrissie McLaren has been enjoying a holiday home.

Mr. and Mrs. Tackaberry of Lion's Head, are guests at Mr. Martin's.

Misses Bessie and Margaret Wankel, are visiting in Owen Sound.

Mr. James Kellior is very seriously ill.

Miss Gunn, of Detroit, is the guest of Mrs. George Chapman.

Norval Smith is home from Buffalo for a holiday.

Mr. Irwin, of Walkerton, has rented Mr. Lowry's summer cottage.

Miss Viola Kolb has been spending a holiday with her sister in Kincardine.

Mr. Daniel Ewald, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is visiting relatives here.

Mrs. J. J. George has sufficiently recovered from here operation to come home, and is improving daily.

Alex. Smith, Esq., of Ottawa, was a guest of his brother, Dugald, over the week end.

Mr. Charles Sees is visiting the old home after an absence of thirteen years in the west.

Miss Bell and Miss Tumber, of Detroit, are visiting Mrs. Ronald Bell.

Mrs. Martin and Mrs. McKenzie of Toronto, are visiting Miss Vida Sees

Bert Cottrill was in Hamilton over the week end.

Miss MacAuley, of Southampton is visiting Miss Maggie Webb.

Mrs. Ryckman and Mrs. Hiltz, of Owen Sound, are guests of Mrs. McMurray.

Mrs. Norman Smith of Fort William, and Mrs. R. Ferguson of Owen Sound, spent Sunday with Mrs. Wm. Ferguson.

Mrs. Schaab of Chesley, and Mr. and Mrs. Karcher, of Aberdour, were guests of Mrs. Hessenauer last week.

The Meaford town council decided on a 35 mill tax rate at the meeting last Monday.

Owen Sound is likely to get another large industry for the manufacture of steel products.

Miss Winnie Struthers has resigned her position on the public school staff, and will take an extended rest.

Miss Janet Wells of Fort William, has been engaged to teach at No. 6 Saugeen.

Mrs. Higbee and children of Toronto are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. James Struthers.

Mrs. (Dr.) Hewitt and Mrs. J. C. Kennedy are expected this week from New York, and will spend a holiday with Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Kennedy.

Lieut. William Northgrave is on his way home, having secured a furlough to recover from his wounds. It is not known when he will arrive here. He sailed on the 12th

Lionel Shipley sold some fine beef cattle last week. He sent out twelve big ones averaging 1410 lbs. for which he received 12½c per lb. live.

The young men in Port and Southampton mustered enough to play a game of baseball here on Friday night. The game did not start until late, and therefore only a few innings were played. Port lost 3 to 1. Quite a number went down to the cricket grounds to see it.

Rev. A. H. McGillivray, of Hamilton, was called here last week on account of the serious illness of his mother. The latter, we are glad to report, is improving splendidly, and hopes are entertained that she will soon be around again, although in her 90th year.

BUYERS' GUIDE

RATES—Contracts for 50 lines or over in a year 5c a line; regular weekly users of liners, 8c per line casual users of liners, 10c per line Black type, count two lines for one.

McMurray's for pure ice cream.

Oats for sale. North End Store.

Cash for eggs. North End Store.

Fleet Foot shoes at F. R. Barber's.

Neckties, 50c lines for 39c at Barber's.

Big reductions in a sale now at Barber's.

White tennis trousers, $1.75 a pair at North End.

Fresh oranges, lemons, and bananas always on hand. North End Store.

Straw hats at below cost at Barber's reduction sale.

If you want a pint of good cream try McMurray's.

Another shipment of feed wheat, North End Store.

It's a great chance to get a raincoat at a slashed price at Barber's.

McMurray keeps good milk for sale.

Congoleum border, 36 inches wide, 60c per yard at North End.

Boys wool and cotton Jersies at South End.

Men's work shirts, $1 lines for 79c at Barber's.

Dyola Dyers in Black, Navy and all scarce colors, now in stock. South End.

A good time to look round for a suit. Try Barber's.

Bull Dog overalls and smocks, for good wear. North End Store.

Fleet foot running shoes, all sizes, white, tan, navy. North End store.

Men's Balbriggan and Merino underwear at the South End.

Neilson's chocolates—once used always used—you get them at Koebke's

Try Koebke for your next grocery or fruit order

William's shoes, solid leather goods at lower prices, at South End.

Koebke sells Neilson's soldier chocolate. Send a bar to your soldier boy at the front

Red Cross supplies. Special prices in grey Scotch fingering yarn. South End.

Is it hot enough for you ?

Miss Williams and Miss Wildfong are guests of Mrs. Ed. Fisher.

Miss Edna Crowe, of Toronto, is holidaying here.

Mr. Bolender is having a cottage built at the lake.

Mrs. Hay and party of Listowel, are at Gobles Grove.

Mrs. Hicks and Mrs. Giles were up from Tiverton Monday.

Miss Cassie Willoughby is home from Detroit for a holiday.

Heller & Helm have improved their watchouse by painting.

W. Bray has a contract for painting and decorating the Baptist church.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Webb visited at D. McIntosh's in Tiverton last week.

Mr. John McEwing is holidaying with his daughter in Battle Creek.

Mrs. Oelschlaeger is home after an extended visit, with her daughter, Mrs. Ernst, at Kitchener.

Mrs. S. B. Fleming of Paisley, and Miss Skeffer of Toronto, spent last week with Mrs. Jos. Johnston.

Mrs. Hancock has arrived from spending the past few months in Washington, D. C., and has opened up her summer home at Gobles.

Morris Hendry was operated on for hernia at Guelph hospital last week. He is doing nicely now, and is expected home next week.

Mr. Justin Burwash of Calgary, spent a few days here last week, on his way to Toronto, were he joined the aviation corps.

Judge Klein was in town last week. The Judge continues in very poor health and has not yet been able to assume his duties on the bench.

The moving picture show in the town hall Saturday night was quite well attended. There were a couple of reels of the latest war pictures shown, and some comic features.

L. Hamilton will give a cut of from two to four cents on all [illegible] meat. Prices are likely to be lower and when a drop comes the reduction will be made. We favor the consumer. Try our butcher shop for meats. We will continue to keep all during the summer all good things in meat, as [illegible] usual. Try us. Prompt attention to all orders. Anyone having good butcher heifers for sale, notify us. L. Hamilton, butcher. We want only the best of cattle.

Advertise it in The Times.

UPRIGHT PIANO FOR SALE

Near Port Elgin. Will make price at a reduction and terms to suit. Address

LOUIS BLOCH,
22-tfc **Owen Sound, Ont.**

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson V. July 29,1917.

God's Gracious Invitation.—Isaiah 55. 1-13.

Commentary.—I. The invitation extended (vs. 1-5).—1. Ho—This word is used to call attention to something of great importance. He who sounds forth the word realized the dire need of those to whom he speaks, and longs to have their souls satisfied. every one that thirsteth—All those who thirst for the living waters are included in the call. Physical thirst is an intense longing. The agony of those who are dying from the lack of water is indescribable. come ye to the waters—Salvation is brought to a place where we all have access to it, but we must come. There is something for us to do. The fountain is opened and everything is ready, but we must individually take the steps that lead to it. The grace of God is frequently spoken of in the scriptures under the figure of water. Water is fertilizing and satisfying in its nature and is abundant. he that hath no money—In Oriental cities it is a common sight to see a water-seller with a goatskin bottle of water upon his back, going along the street offering water for sale. We need no money to procure salvation. wine and milk—The unfermented juice of the grape is said to contain thirty per cent. more nourishment than milk. Milk contains all the food elements essential to the sustenance and growth of the body. The saving and keeping grace of God is presented under the figures of objects that are of great value and that are highly esteemed. without price—Salvation cannot be purchased with money. While it is of priceless value, it is absolutely free. It can be obtained by the rich and the poor on equal terms. All must come to the Great Source; all must come with penitence, submission and faith, and all who meet these conditions will be satisfied.

2. wherefore do ye spend money for that which is not bread—The prophet gently rebukes those who are spending money and labor for the vanities of this life when they can secure salvation and eternal life without money and without price. The condition of Israel then was the same as is that of those who are giving themselves up to pleasure. hearken diligently unto me—Jehovah insists upon gaining the attention of the people for he has a message of great importance. The Lord has for them the highest good. Their souls may be abundantly satisfied. 3. Incline your ear—Pay careful attention. hear, and your soul shall live—There are conditions which we must meet if we would have spiritual and eternal life. Those who hear and heed God's gracious invitation secure soul life. an everlasting covenant—God made a covenant with Abraham and his posterity that promised great temporal and spiritual blessings. There was included in the covenant the coming of the Christ, through whom all the nations of the world would be blessed. sure mercies of David—The mercies which God had promised to David. If Israel would turn fully to him these blessings would be bestowed upon them. 4. I have given him—Jehovah had promised the Messiah to Israel and to all the world, and it is of him the prophet speaks under the term David. Jesus was promised as the great Teacher and the Captain of our salvation. 5. thou—The Israelitish nation. Through Israel other nations were to be blessed. shall call a nation that thou knowest not—The nation here mentioned refers to the peoples who would own the sway of the Messiah and enter his kingdom. It would include the Christians in all ages. nations that knew not thee—Gentiles shall run unto thee—Shall be attracted to thee. because of the ... Holy One of Israel—God draws individuals and nations to himself. Through Israel came the law, and through Israel came the gospel of Jesus Christ. he hath glorified thee—The Holy One of Israel has conferred honour upon Israel and granted [illegible] blessings to the nation.

II. Conditions to be met (vs. 6, 7.) 6. Seek ye the Lord—The invitation to partake of the benefits of the gospel has been extended, and the prophet proceeds to make clear what conditions are to be met. It is necessary for us to seek the Lord if we would find him. There must be a whole-hearted seeking, for only that kind of seeking will be rewarded (Jer. 29:13). While he may be found—These words very clearly declare that there is a time when men may find the Lord, and just as clearly declare that there is a time when they may not find the Lord, and just as [illegible] the time will come when [illegible] find him. A persistent rejection of God's offer of salvation will result in the final withdrawal of the Holy Spirit. Call ye upon Him [illegible] seeks after [illegible] forth a [illegible] cry to him. While he is near—The figure used is [illegible] there is one [illegible] able to [illegible] within hailing distance [illegible] beyond the [illegible] of the [illegible]. It [illegible] to call for [illegible]. 7. Let the wicked forsake [illegible] with such [illegible] the Lord [illegible] thinking of sin. The [illegible] in the [illegible] way. [illegible]. There can be no pardon [illegible] their sins. [illegible] thoughts—Not [illegible] outward sins [illegible] evil desires. [illegible] that is the [illegible] but there [illegible], since no sinner [illegible] own strength." [illegible] unto the Lord. One must not only turn away from all sin, but he must definitely and determinedly turn to the Lord. will have mercy... abundantly pardon—This gracious promise will be fulfilled in the case of every [illegible] the conditions here mentioned.

III. Inducements offered (vs. 8-13). 8. My thoughts are not your thoughts—[illegible] would be inclined to let a [illegible] offender perish rather than extend mercy to him. God offers full pardon to every repenting sinner, no matter how far he may have gone into sin. 9. As the heavens are higher than the earth—The heavens which hang the earth—The heavens where hang the sun, the moon and the stars extend an unmeasured distance above the earth, so God's thoughts of love and mercy toward us are immeasurably greater than ours for our fellow men. 10. As the rain cometh down, etc.—In the material world the Lord sends the rain and the snow to provide moisture for the growth of all vegetation that it may mature and supply the physical needs of mankind. Not a drop of water fails of accomplishing its mission. 11. So shall my word be—God's warnings, threatenings, instructions, and promises are sent forth with a definite purpose. They are intended to bless the world. They will not fail. Some may reject that word and the penalty of its rejection will be paid in **accordance with that word.** Others will receive it and receive all the blessings which are promised in it. God's word will accomplish his design in giving it and will prosper in spite of all opposition. 12, 13. The deliverance from Babylonish captivity would be an occasion of great rejoicing, and all nature would seem to be in an ecstasy of joy; but this gladness well typifies the blessedness of the kingdom which Christ would set up in the fulness of time. The subjects of this kingdom are infinitely more prosperous and happy than are they who are outside. They have an enduring consciousness of their relation to the King and they have righteousness, peace and joy in the Holy Ghost.

Questions.—Who was Isaiah and when did he prophesy? What invitation is extended? To whom is it extended? For what do wine and milk stand as symbols? What rebuke is given in the second verse? What are the conditions upon which one may obtain salvation? In what sense do God's thoughts differ from ours? How is the efficacy of God's word illustrated? What figures are used to show the value of Christ's kingdom?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Spiritual Transformation.

I. The great need of humanity.

II. The revealed plan of God.

I. The great need of humanity. This very memorable chapter may be called God's own gospel sermon. It is an invitation from Jehovah to hearken diligently unto him and to find peace in him. The voice of Jehovah, the God of truth, of love, of all patience and consolation, invites, entreats, expostulates. The chapter sets forth the nature of true repentance and saving faith. It shows how vastly important it is to have right ideas of God since character and conduct are shaped according to one's thoughts of him. This chapter gives a biblical picture of a sinful man when he realizes his soul's needs, lost in the desert, parched by thirst, faint with hunger, deceived by the mirage, ready to perish. All unregenerate souls are said to be thirsting with more or less intensity for that which they have not. The call is for a return to God, to first relations, to natural courses of conduct. There is a contrast between the blessings offered and those for which men so laboriously toil. There is a foolish course to be avoided and a wise method to be pursued. To incline the ear and hearken diligently unto God is to follow the divine teachings as to the aim and method of life. The covenant here mentioned is one in which God promises to bestow freely upon his children a variety of the greatest and most needed blessings. The contents of the covenant are the same as the mercies promised to David and his house. Nothing necessary is left unsaid to the inquiring soul. The whole fact of human responsibility and divine promise concerning man's salvation is set forth. The teaching here is that man has lost the Lord. The appalling fact is that he is unconscious of the terrible catastrophe which has befallen him. In the central verse of the chapter is the gateway from the desert to the garden, "Let the wicked forsake his way." Repentance is enjoined as a condition of pardon.

II. The revealed plan of God. After the glorious gospel invitations, expostulations and exhortations follows the declaration, "Behold, I have given Him." There is no gospel apart from our Lord Jesus Christ. He is God's witness, revealing the truth. He is a "commander" because He has power to enforce His proclamations. He was signally qualified to act as a "witness to the people" because of his perfect knowledge of the whole counsel of God. The gospel is the exhibition and bestowment of all these blessings which were promised to David as the type of Christ. They are "sure" as respects the foundation from which they were derived, the love and compassion of the holy and eternal One. There is nothing in which God's thoughts and ways are more clearly seen to be higher than man's than in his own ways and yielding to God's that man finds difficulty when he undertakes to seek the Lord. God looks with tenderness and questioning pity upon his erring people. He calls them to reflect upon their own ways and tell Him why they spend their time and destroy their power on vain pursuits, when life is given for the purpose of growth in wisdom, experience and divine likeness in character, and earth is the school in which they are to be trained and educated for highest worship and noblest service. Through the varying scenes of life there continues the one purpose stated in Christ Jesus, to redeem man and reconstruct human society. The great purpose of God can not fail. Isaiah described a gospel through which success is guaranteed, a gospel full of grace and encouragement, revealing divine provision for man's necessity with full assurance of a complete transformation in the heart and life into which it comes. The gracious invitation, "Come," is universal, full and free. Christ is the all-sufficient supply of every thirst of the soul. There is transformation through obedience to the divine plan, which is complete, perfect and infallible. The laws of Christianity are as unerring as the laws of nature. The word of God is sent for the enlightening, convincing, converting and comforting of mankind to mould character and regenerate life. —T.R.A.

The arms are fair when the intent of bearing them is just.—Shakespeare.

BANG GO SAXPENCE!

It is part of our Service to worry for you, so why should you worry about the high cost of living interfering with your annual vacation.

Our excellent buying facilities combined with increased patronage is enabling us to give the high cost of living a black eye, and with our assistance you can get more for your saxpence than you can elsewhere.

That is why you should spend your vacation in Toronto, Canada, or send your wife and kiddies, they will be very much at home at the Walker House, the House of Plenty, as the management give special attention to ladies and children traveling unescorted.

REASONABLE RATES

AMERICAN PLAN | EUROPEAN PLAN IF DESIRED

The Walker House Geo. Wright & Co. Proprietors Toronto, Canada

SUNDAY AT HOME

Beneath thy wing.

Be thou a bird, and trust, the autumn
come.
That through the pathless air
Thou shalt find otherwhere,
Unerring, home.

BE THOU A BIRD, MY SOUL.

Be thou a bird, my soul, and mount
and soar
Out of thy wilderness,
Till earth grows less and less,
Heaven more and more.

Be thou a bird, and mount, and soar,
and sing,
Till all the earth shall be
Vibrant with ecstasy

JOINT HEIRS WITH CHRIST.

If ye be Christ's, then are ye Abraham's seed, and heirs according to the promise.

Behold, what manner of love the Father hath bestowed upon us, that we should be called the sons of God.—Thou art no more a servant, but a son; and if a son, then an heir of God through Christ.—Having predestinated us unto the adoption of children by Jesus Christ to himself, according to the good pleasure of his will.

Father, I will that they also, whom thou hast given me, be with me where I am: that they may behold my glory, which thou hast given me.

He that overcometh and keepeth my works unto the end, to him will I give power over the nations.—To him that overcometh will I grant to sit with me in my throne, even as I also overcame, and am set down with my Father in his throne.

SHADOW.

On a sundial in the old land you will find the words, "I tell the time in every shining hour." When the sun is obscured, or there is a fog, there is no time recorded. Paul tells us the law had a shadow of good things to come. A shadow means darkness, obscurity, seclusion, defined limit, unreality.

The Mosaical economy was only a dark, obscure representation of Christ, who was the substance of the legal types and shadows. A scaffold is a temporary structure to support workmen. It hides the proportions of the building inside. It is very wonderful to think of this architecture coming from the mind of God, revealed to Moses in the mount, constituted to be a skeleton, a scaffolding, a temporary veil, hiding, hinting, foreshadowing the sublimest palace which angels and saints will ever behold and enjoy.

Who does not sympathize with the devout Jew, whose satisfaction was great when he saw the divinely appointed temple, services with priests and offerings and sacrifices of praise? To think of this being mere scaffolding, destined to disappear, was a dream not to be tolerated, and yet, when challenged by the ruling, angry class about His authority, He replied, with a composed and lofty dignity, "Destroy this temple, and in three days I will build it up."

No wonder they said, "What can we do with this man? He wears a peasant's garb; he has neither money nor title, nor prestige; he has no sword, no uniform, no sign of royalty, no learning; he is not of the priesthood; he is a root out of a dry ground. What pretensions are these? He springs like the grass. Forty and six years was this temple in building," was their plea for permanence, and yet we learn that this humble, mysterious Man was given the task to demolish this scaffolding and make plain and clear the building not made with hands.

Men may ask, To what purpose is this waste? There is no waste. Was the destruction of the temple an accident? God meets with no accidents. Was the mission of Christ a failure? Only to the blunt, the sordid and the sad, only to the politician and the bigot, only to the man of the world whose portion is in this life.

The mighty past is only a monument to the greatness of man, a preliminary to his grandeur, a preparation for his exaltation. The greatness of a man's power is the measure of his surrender. He who gives all receives all, and out of the empty tomb of Christ there rises an enduring glory, which shall yield good things to come.

Two worlds are ours; 'tis only sin
Forbids us to descry
The mystic heaven and earth within,
Plain as the sea and sky.
The late H. T. Miller.

Wigg—I don't see how that fellow Skinnum can be laughing all the time. He's so crooked. Wagg — Yes, he can't even keep a straight face

MAKING POULTRY PAY

SEASONABLE HINTS.

Because you have your "stock" chickens all hatched that does not say that you should stop. Remember the shortage of meat and hatch! hatch! hatch!

Ducks make rapid growth and the late hatched ones do well provided they are given plenty of shade.

Geese also grow rapidly and they are the cheapest raised of all the fowl.

Keep a sharp lookout for foxes, skunks, hawks, crows and all other furred or feathered enemies of the young chicks. Don't even be too trusting with the family cat. "Scarecrows" are useful and may be made of cloth streamers or bits of tin or glass dangling from poles or string stretched across the poultry yards. Trap all four footed marauders and knock them on the heads or shoot them.

Get rid of all your surplus Leghorn cockerels as soon as they reach broiler age; about a pound and a quarter to a pound and a half makes good broilers.

WEED OUT THE MALE BIRDS.

(Experimental Farms Note.)

The worker bees put their house in order by killing off all the male bees as soon as their services are no longer required. What a great benefit it would be to the poultry producer and the poultry market consumer if the hens of the flock would likewise dispose of the male birds in those flocks that are indifferently managed. The worker bee permits no star boarder to loaf around and consume the product of her labor. The hen is not like the bee in asserting her rights. If she were, then her verdict would be, "Rooster you must die."

There are over two million five hundred thousand roosters of the various breeds of chickens kept for breeding purposes by the people of our country. Of this vast army perhaps one hundred and fifty thousand have a right to live for another year of service. One hundred and fifty thousand may be good enough as individuals and in breeding to be used in the increase of their kind. What of the two million three hundred and fifty thousand that are usually permitted to live, birds that consume feed, worry the hens and reduce the quality of market eggs?

The function of the rooster is to develop and distribute germ cells, during a short period of three months, February, March and April. These germ cells should be distributed only to such egg laying individuals as are desired to perpetuate the breed. The germ cell is a living organism capable of starting a chain of development and here is where the mischief lies if they are distributed where they do not serve their proper function in race perpetuation.

The function of the modern hen is to produce eggs, ten per cent of which may be desired for the increase of the breed and the remaining ninety per cent for human food. Nine eggs are used for human food where but one is used for hatching. Only one tenth of the eggs that a hen lays require fertilization. Why fertilize the nine-tenths of the product that is used for human food? The addition of a living germ cell to an egg that is produced for human food does not add anything to its value and may set up a chain of embryo development that will make the egg quite unfit for human food.

Eggs gathered from flocks where the roosters are permitted to run after the hatching season is over, are not desirable for storage. They are not desirable in the pantry during periods of warm weather as high temperatures will start incubation. Eggs in the first stage of decay are not desirable for human food.

It is an easy matter to prevent the fertilization of eggs. If the male bird is just an ordinary one, an axe and a block of wood will prevent further mischief. If the male bird is possessed of such merit as would warrant his being boarded for a year to be used in the next season's breeding operations, then give him an enclosure of his own and see that he stays in it.

The cost of the feed consumed by an ordinary rooster is about twenty cents a month. Can you afford it? If you keep poultry with profit as your object, can you afford to keep a star boarder for nine months and perhaps having him doing mischief all the time?

The two million, three hundred and fifty thousand odd, unnecessary male birds are costing the country about three and a half million dollars per year while enjoying life. These unnecessary birds are at the same time doing about ten million dollars' damage to the egg-producing business. If every person owning a rooster would manage him as a male bird should be managed, the poultry industry would be benefited by additional profits many millions of dollars.

DANDELIONS.

Gardeners tell us that the best way to get rid of dandelions is to cut the plant below the crown. That may be very true, but it is a most tedious job trying to clean a lawn of dandelions unless there is some other incentive given. This may be furnished by using the dandelions for feed for the chickens and poults. Both chicks and poults are exceedingly fond of them and they are one of the best green foods that can be given.

A WHEATLESS RATION.

At the present time it should be the aim of every one to economize on the use of wheat to as great an extent as possible. Now that such a large have been drawn from production famine will inevitably come unless the greatest care is exercised. The authorities would be quite justified in forbidding the use of milling grades of wheat for stock feeding so as to hold it for human consumption. At the United States Department of Agriculture Farm Experiments have been carried on to show that it is possible to feed fowl without the use of wheat and still show results that which wheat is fed.

Thirty white Leghorn pullets have been on the test for a year and a half and in their pullet year they averaged 147.3 eggs each. This is not a phenomenal record but it is a good record and one that is very much above the average throughout the country. This pen averaged during the first sixteen weeks of its record year 29.7 eggs which shows that the ration has produced no bad effects.

The same ration has been fed since last November to a pen of Buff Orpingtons pullets. This pen holds the highest egg record of any pen on the farm, namely, fifty-three eggs in twenty weeks. Two other pens similarly fed, however, are less than one egg per hen behind this one.

The ration used was, for scratch feed two parts cracked corn to one part oats and for mash, three parts corn meal to one part beef scrap, all by weight.

The scratch feed was fed sparingly so as to force the birds to use more of the dry mash than they would otherwise have done The amount of food consumed per hen was fifty two pounds, of which half was scratch feed and half mash feed. These results were interesting, but judging from the notice that one American paper gives of these experiments it would surprise our American neighbor to know that the wheatless ration is no novelty in Canada. There are hundreds, yes, thousands, of farmers whose flocks never see wheat from one year's end to the other. The writer has one young farmer in mind who averaged one hundred and thirty four eggs and made a profit of $2.50 per bird per year. This flock was fed almost on Barley and oats with a little corn and buckwheat for the whole grain part of the ration. The only wheat used was one bushel and this was fed to the small chickens.

Barley is an excellent feed and can be readily substituted for wheat. At present prices in Eastern Canada oats is about the cheapest feed that can be used.

PAPER CONTAINERS FOR HONEY

We have received the following comment from Mr. Morley Pettit, Provincial Apiarist, on Mr. Sladen's article entitled "An attractive paper container for honey," that appeared in our issue of June 16:

"I consider that Mr. Sladen's work in this line is very opportune, as present indications are that tin will be practically beyond the reach of beekeepers by another year, unless we should be favored by the unexpected but much desired early and favorable conclusion of the war.

"Beekeepers have been experimenting with paper honey containers for many years. These may be divided broadly into two classes, the container which is filled before the honey granulates, and the cardboard box wrapping placed about bricks of honey cut with wires from honey which has already granulated and become hard.

"There are two serious objections to either form of honey package for retail. The first and greatest of these is the fact that the general buying public, particularly of Ontario, does not care for granulated honey and will buy much more readily honey in small packages where the honey is well and carefully liquefied before selling. If beekeepers are compelled through necessity to force granulated honey on the consumers of Ontario, it will be a serious detriment to the sale of honey. The second objection to the paper package is the fact that when stored for several months, particularly in warm or damp places, granulated honey becomes soft and in paper packages would become less attractive, if not unsaleable. In other words the honey would not have anything like the keeping qualities that it has in a tin or glass container.

"You will note that I have referred to the sale of honey in Ontario. While it may be positively stated that well liquefied extracted honey sells more readily to all classes of buyers in Ontario, it seems that in the Western Provinces the preference is for honey in the granulated form. This is very doubtless because they have not had well liquefied honey offered them. But since they do buy it readily a satisfactory paper or wooden container would be very acceptable for Western shipment. In addition to the small package, a 5 lb. and a 10 lb. container are also much to be desired.

"Finally the argument that an impervious container to prevent spread of disease has much to commend it. The other advantages which favor the consumer are questionable. It is a rule in business that the consumer pays all the cost of production and distribution including extras such as the war tax, etc. He (or she) always pays for the package either by weight or by price. It is now understood that small tin containers of honey are sold gross weight and the transfer to net weight in paper would only be of temporary advantage to the buyer, while it would put the producer at a disadvantage during the transition."

—The Canadian Countryman.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dairy Produce—		
Butter, choice dairy	$0 35	$0 40
Eggs, new-laid, doz.	0 35	0 40
Cheese, lb.	0 00	0 30
Do., fancy, lb.	0 30	0 35
Dressed Poultry—		
Turkeys, lb.	0 30	0 35
Fowl, lb.	0 25	0 28
Spring chickens	0 40	0 50
Fruits—		
Rhubarb, 3 bunches	0 07	0 10
Strawberries, box	0 13	0 15
Vegetables—		
Asparagus, Can., bunch	0 07	0 08
Beans, new, small measure	0 00	0 20
Beets, new, 3 bunch	0 10	[illegible]
Cucumbers, each	0 05	[illegible]
Cauliflower, Can., each	0 15	0 20
Carrots, new, bundle	0 05	0 10
Celery, per bunch	0 10	0 12
Cabbages, each	0 10	0 20
Horseradish, lb.	0 00	0 15
Leeks, bunch	0 10	[illegible]
Lettuce, doz., bchs.	0 20	[illegible]
Do., head, doz.	0 00	[illegible]
Onions, bundle	0 00	0 10
Do., small bkt.	0 50	0 65
Do., Bermuda, box	0 50	0 65
Peas, Can., 6-qt. bkt.	0 00	0 40
Do., 11-qt. bkt.	0 00	[illegible]
Potatoes, per bag, old	0 00	[illegible]
Do., new, bag	0 00	4 50
Do., new, peck	0 00	0 50
Do., small measure	0 00	0 20
Radishes, 2 bunches	0 00	0 05
Spinach, new, peck	0 15	0 25
Sage, bunch	0 05	0 10
Savory, bunch	0 05	0 10
Turnips, new, bunch	0 05	0 10
Tomatoes, lb.	0 00	0 15
Do., bkt.	0 00	[illegible]

MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Beef, forequarters, cwt.	$14 00	$15 00
Do., hindquarters	18 00	20 00
Carcases, choice	16 50	17 50
Do., common	12 50	13 00
Veal, common, cwt.	9 50	11 50
Do., medium	12 50	14 50
Do., prime	19 00	21 00
Heavy hogs	16 50	18 50
Shop hogs	21 50	22 50
Mutton, heavy	10 00	12 00
Do., light	17 00	19 00
Abattoir hogs	21 50	[illegible]
Lambs, lb.	0 21	[illegible]
Do., Spring, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]

SUGAR MARKET

Local wholesale quotations on Canadian refined sugar, Toronto delivery, in effect July 16:—

St. Lawrence, granulated	100 lbs.	$8.34
Lantic, granulated	100 lbs.	8.34
Royal Acadia, granulated	100 lbs.	8.34
Redpath, granulated	100 lbs.	8.39
Dominion crystal	100 lbs.	8.24
No. 1 yellow, all refiners	100 lbs.	7.94
No. 2 yellow	100 lbs.	[illegible]
No. 3 yellow	100 lbs.	[illegible]
Dark yellow	100 lbs.	[illegible]

TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS.

Receipts—341 cattle; 2[illegible] calves; 1,[illegible]4 hogs; 329 sheep.

Export cattle, choice	11.00	11.50
Butcher cattle, choice	11.00	11.75
Butcher cattle, medium	9.50	10.00
Butcher cattle, common	8.50	9.00
Butcher cows, choice	8.00	8.85
Butcher cows, medium	7.00	7.50
Butcher cows, canners	5.00	6.00
Butcher bulls	7.00	9.50
Feeding steers	8.50	9.00
Stockers, choice	8.00	8.30
Stockers, light	7.25	7.55
Milkers, choice, each	40.00	120.00
Springers, choice, each	40.00	120.00
Sheep, ewes	8.00	9.50
Buck and culls	6.00	7.00
Lambs	14.00	15.50
Hogs, fed and watered	15.75	
Calves	7.00	15.00

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
Oct.	2 00			
Oats—				
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flax—				
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct.	[illegible]	2 55¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis,—Wheat, July closed, [illegible] 1-2; September closed $1.96. Cash—No. 1 hard, $2.75; No. 1 Northern, $2.60 to $2.70; No. 2 do., $2.50 to $2.60. Corn, No. 3 yellow, $1.90 to $1.92. Oats, No. 3 white, [illegible] 1-2. Flour unchanged. Bran, [illegible] to $32.00

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET

Duluth,—Wheat, No. 1 hard, $2.61; No. 1 Northern, $2.60; No. 2 do., [illegible]; No. 1 hard on track, $2.32; July, $2.56 (all nominal quotations). Durum on track, No. 1 [illegible]; No. 2, $2.17; July, [illegible] (all nominal). Linseed, [illegible] 1-2; July, [illegible] 1-2; September $3.11; October, $3.04.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts 15,000.
Market steady.

Beeves	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stockers and feeders	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cows and heifers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calves	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs, receipts 29,000.		
Market slow.		
Light	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mixed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Heavy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rough	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pigs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bulk of sales	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, receipts 3,000.		
Market firm.		
Wethers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lambs, native	[illegible]	[illegible]

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, Despatch—Cattle receipts 125; slow.

Veals: receipts, 150; slow; $5 to $15.

Hogs, receipts, 2,500; slow; heavy, $15.85 to $15.90; mixed, $15.75 to $15.85; yorkers, $15.60 to $15.80; light yorkers, $15.25 to $15.50; pigs, $15.25. roughs, 13.85 to 14; stags, 12 to 12.75.

Sheep and lambs, receipts 100; steady and unchanged.

Spelling of Surnames.

You mention four spellings of Sir Walter Raleigh's surname, but there were many more. Witness the following list from the Index of Register of the University of Oxford: Ralegh, Raleigh, Ralleigh, Raughley, Raughlie, Raughly, Raughleighe, Rauleigh, Rauley, Raulie, Rawleigh, Rawley, Rawleygh, Rawlet, Rawlighe, Rawlye and Raylye.

As to Shakespeare, it is enough for me that his fellow actors so spelled the name in capitals in their dedication of the First Folio. It so appears also in "Venus" and "Lucrece," the only compositions to which he affixed his name. There was no fixed spelling of ordinary words, much less of proper names, in that age.—J. A. Huckeira in the New York Tribune.

"John, did you take the note to Mr. Jones?" "Yes, but I don't think he can read it." "Why so, John?" "Because he is blind, sir. While I was in the room he axed me twice where my hat was, and it was on my head all the time."—Puck.

Tommy—Pop, what is a delicacy? Tommy's Pop- (Suffering from dyspepsia)—A delicacy, my son, is merely something the doctor forbids us to eat.

Through Many Trials

"Lionel!" Imogene exclaims, flushing deeply, and looking more indignant than Dumaresq could have supposed possible. "For shame! To sneer at your sister, to sneer at the fortune of your family, and—before a stranger, too!"

Dumaresq reddens a little, and draws aside involuntarily.

"My presence need not matter, Miss Trefusis," he says, quietly, but his face has paled exceedingly. "I am unlike other servants in one respect at least: I never repeat—never interest myself even in the conversation of employers."

It is a bitter speech for all it is uttered so calmly; it is unlike what one might expect from Dick Dumaresq's frank bright face, and ready, pleasant smile, and Imogene looks first startled and then almost abashed.

But the sweet, true, womanly instincts of the girl are never at fault.

In a moment she crosses over to his side of the table, where Dumaresq is sitting with Lionel's drawing-book before him, making a sketch from memory of an Indian station which the boy has asked him for.

"Please do not be offended because I said 'a stranger,'" she says, gently, the delicate pink flush that rises with the least emotion, tinging her cheeks, "I meant it in no unkind sense, Mr. Dumaresq."

"I am sure you did not, Miss Trefusis," he says, heartily, reddening deeper. "I beg your pardon for reminding you of your words in such an ill-bred manner."

And, as she extends her little, soft, white hand to him, and he takes it respectfully in his, a strange thing happens—a strange thing, but a slight thing, a little hinge on which "the massive gates of circumstances" begin to turn.

The baize-covered swing door, which gives entrance to the corridor, opens, or has opened noiselessly, and, as Dumaresq's strong, sinewy fingers close over Imogene's fair, pink-tipped fingers, they both look up with a sudden start, a swift thrill of alarm that tingles through the clasping fingers, and the hands fall apart with mutual flush, and a sense of transgression at the sight of Lady Althea de Burgh, standing silent and stately in the doorway, her gold-rimmed eyeglasses raised, and their cold glitter bent steadily on Dick Dumaresq and her niece Imogene.

"My dear child," her ladyship begins, with gentle severity, "what are you doing here at this hour of the day? Wasting your brother's time, and—ah—Mr. Dumaresq's time, as well as your own. I have been waiting for you for ten minutes, my love; please come to my dressing room. Giving Lionel a lesson in drawing, Mr. Dumaresq?" Her sharp eyes are on the page, and on everything else in the room in a few minutes. "That is very nice. Ah, an Indian scene, I see. I hope you are feeling quite well this morning, dear boy? Ah, I believe Mr. Dumaresq has cheered you and done you good already. It is a delicious morning for walking; have you been walking, Lionel?"

"No, I haven't!" Lionel says, sulkily and shortly, and partly turns his shoulder on his gentle interlocutor, who, however, only smiles very sadly, glances very significantly, with a gentle little hopeless nod of her head at Dumaresq, and goes away as calmly and noiselessly as she had come.

"She is a cat, you know—a regular cat!" Lionel hisses, fiercely. "She is always creeping guiltily about like [illegible], and always comes in smiling and talking as if she were in an angelic mood, when she is a regular cat, you know!" and he thumps the table and makes the pen jump out of the inkstand to emphasize the epithet. "She is always prying and peering, and creeping, and listening!" he goes on, waxing furious, "stately and dignified, and so sweet as she looks! Bah! she is a hypocrite, if you like. What was she prying, and peeping, and watching, and listening for here, I wonder?" he asks, suddenly.

"I am sure I cannot tell," mutters Dumaresq, and the point of his fine sketching pencil snaps at a sudden undue [illegible].

It is not until the twilight of the next day that Imogene can find time to go up to her brother's rooms; and though he is absent, she sits down and waits. And when he and Dumaresq return from a long moorland walk they find her there by the fire. She looks very pretty, but her face is very white, and there is an air of timidity or constraint about her.

Dumaresq notices it instantly as they come in, and notices it more as she shakes hands with him. She is almost cold in her manner, and the few words of respectful greeting poor Dick has longed to utter die on his lips.

"More news, Lionel, dear," Imogene says, presently, with that sprightly air of forced brightness of manner still observable. "Who do you think has come here to stay and keep house while Althea is away?"

"Don't know," growls Lionel; "I think we might keep our own house for once in a while for a change. Somebody is always 'keeping house' for us!"

"But this is somebody we like very much, Lionel," Imogene persists, pleasantly, "some one who has a nice house, and a lovely garden, and where we go to eat fruit—raspberries and cream, and—why, don't you see these lilies? We haven't any nearly as fine; they are Perrantower lilies, you foolish boy!"

"Oh! Mrs. Lilly," Lionel says, in a more modified tone. "Oh, well, she isn't a bad sort by any means. She is a nice old Quaker lady, who lives in a beautiful place called Perrantowers," he adds, turning to Dumaresq, "and she always—"

"What did you say the name was? Lilly?" Dumaresq interrupts, drawing a quick, hard breath. "Do you happen to know her Christian name?"

"Yes, of course," Immogene answers, looking at him with some curiosity. "The other Friends always call her by her baptismal name, 'Miriam.' And she is such a nice lady—not very old either, but you will see her presently; she is coming up to see Lionel—she is very fond of Lionel. Do you know her, Mr. Dumaresq?"

"Well, yes, I think it is the same," Dumaresq is saying, confusedly, not venturing to meet Imogene's clear eyes, when there is a soft tap at the door, and the next moment a stout, comely woman, about fifty years of age apparently—though she may be more, for the thick, abundant hair partly covered by her white net cap is iron gray—comes into the room with a placid smile on her grave, shrewd face.

"How does thee do, Lionel?" she says, coming forward, with sedate cordiality. "It is a strange thing, does thee know," she replies, rather suddenly, "but I have heard that thou hast a person engaged as thy tutor and companion, and I think that he—"

"Why, he is here!" Lionel exclaims, laughing, for she had not observed Dumaresq standing by the open bookcase doors, which partly hid him. But as he and the gray-haired Quakeress come face to face, there is a strange, swift look of recognition between them, and then a moment's dead silence.

"So thou are Richard Dumaresq," Miriam says, with stern significance.

"Yes, I am Dick Dumaresq," he answers smiling; but Imogene notices that he holds his breath and the careless smile is on a blanched face as he waits for the next words.

"I did not expect to see thee here, Richard Dumaresq," Miriam Lilly says, sternly, and there is neither satisfaction nor greeting in her cold, hostile tones; there is neither gladness nor welcome in her face and Imogene's young heart quickens its throbbings in vague, unreasoning pity for Dumaresq's awkful position.

"No, I suppose not," he says, carelessly, with his hand gripping the chairback still, and that set smile on his face. "It is as great a surprise to me. I did not know that you lived in this part of the country."

"Dost thou know," she says, abruptly, addressing the brother and sister, "that Richard Dumaresq is my sister's son?"

"No, indeed!" Lionel exclaims, and Imogene says, "No, indeed!" likewise, with the brightest and kindest of smiles, and a look of quick, friendly interest towards Dumaresq that makes his pale, rigid face change visibly.

"What a strange thing that Mr. Dumaresq should be your nephew, Mrs. Lilly!"

"An unworthy nephew of a worthy aunt, I am afraid, Miss Trefusis," Dumaresq says, huskily, though he strives to keep the careless, half defiant smile still upon his features.

"I trust thou art speaking too lightly of thyself," Miriam Lilly responds, with increased sternness. "I trust thou wilt try to be most worthy of the post thou hast taken on thyself to fill," and with these words she turns aside in cold displeasure, and does not address a word or a look to him until, as she rises to leave the room, she says with a quiet decisiveness that is almost a menace: "To-morrow, after Lady Althea and Miss Trefusis have gone—before I engage myself in any of the household duties I have come to take in my charge—I should like to see thee and speak with thee for a little while, Richard Dumaresq, if Lionel Trefusis can spare thee."

"Certainly," he says, quietly, but looking earnestly and sorrowfully into her grave, impassive face, and as she goes toward the door, he hurries to open it for her, and Imogene hears a quick, passionate mutter of some words as Miriam Lilly passes through.

"Not say who I am—Heaven's sake!"

But as he is avowedly a relative of Miriam Lilly—a nephew for whom she does not seem to cherish much liking—Imogene perplexes herself for a few minutes concerning these half-caught words; and then, in the "sweet charity that thinketh no evil" that abides in her nature, she decides that she has not heard clearly, or understood correctly, and does not attach even a blameful memory to anything she has heard or seen.

Only she cannot avoid watching Mrs. Lilly somewhat wistfully next morning, and wondering sorrowfully if the gray-haired Quakeress, who has been a childhood's friend to her and her brother, and gives them many an innocent pleasure and enjoyable treat, can be stern and unforgiving—can cherish bitter dislike and enmity and for what cause?

The luncheon had been served early on account of the travellers, and Sir Philip had requested that Lionel and his "tutor"—the appellation seems to have been adopted in spite of Lady Althea—may be present, and so it happens that Dumaresq meets, for the first time, Evelyn Trefusis, and he is fairly startled by the beauty of Imogene's beautiful sister.

She is a living picture, and she knows it. Her complexion is rarely beautiful and flawless, and it is a marketable possession of great value. Her rich, brown hair is such as few women can boast of, in texture, color, length and abundance—and every silken tress of it has its price, its price as choice merchandise.

"That girl will make a grand marriage in the first season, I should not wonder," Dick says, mentally; "a wealthy marriage, very soon, I am morally certain. At any cost or any price, she will enable herself to be a popular beauty, surrounded by luxury; she will be a leader of fashion, she will be adored by men, detested by women; she will steep herself to her lips in very sensuous enjoyment; she will go any length to possess anything she desires, honor, conscience and principle being put quietly aside out of her path. In a word, I believe in my soul," he says, watching her more intensely, "that beautiful girl will be a very bad woman!"

And just at this instant she looks up and sees Dick Dumaresq's intent gaze change into embarrassment as he hastily averts his eyes, and the light of gaiety on Evelyn's bright, fair face grows brighter. She is in the carriage which is to take her to the station with the Lady Althea by her side, and the other members of the household standing on the doorsteps to say good-by, and Dick Dumaresq is standing on the lowest step just by the carriage door, with the soft afternoon sunlight shining full on him—his tall, muscular, soldierly figure, the bold bright face, the heavy, golden-brown moustache, the brilliant, falcon-like eyes, and the crisp nut-brown hair.

She smiles sweetly, a smile of pleased vanity, as she sees his embarrassment and the conscious look in his eyes as she bids him adieu, graciously and kindly, and the carriage drives away.

"I have never seen Lionel's tutor before," she observes, half laughing. "If I had known he was so well worth looking at, I should have made his acquaintance sooner. What a handsome fellow he is!"

"Do you think so, dear?" Lady Althea asks, slightingly. "He is a stout, strongly-made man, with rather good features, certainly, but I noticed nothing more."

Evelyn smiles contemptuously.

"I have a keener eye for masculine beauty than you, ma tante," she says, lightly, "if that is your real opinion. I consider Mr. Dumaresq—but a good name he has, too—quite a dangerously handsome man!"

"Indeed!" Lady Althea says, serenely, with her little sarcastic laugh. "I fear your ideas of masculine beauty are very much below the proper standard, dearest; wait until you have been in society."

"I am very sure I shall not meet a handsomer man while I am in London," Evelyn says, coolly, "and I am quite sorry I didn't have time to make him fall in love with me! I believe he is a gentleman, even if he did enlist in the army, and when we come back from town, if it is as dull and wretched at home as it was last winter, you shall see if I will not make Mr. Dumaresq fall in love with me pour passer le temps."

Lady Althea is silent for a moment or two; she never permits Evelyn to perceive that she has the power to anger her.

"Then for poor 'Mr.' Dumaresq's sake," she says, with placid contemptuousness, "I shall not be sorry if Hoskyns, the head housemaid, falls in love with him. She is a pretty girl, and a respectable girl, and as maid-servants have such an extraordinary attraction for the 'gallant sons of Mars,' I should not be at all astonished to find things had arranged themselves so on my return."

"Not only might Sarah Hoskyns, the housemaid, fall in love with Mr. Dumaresq, which would betoken very good taste on Sarah's part," pursues Evelyn, sedately buttoning her glove, "but your guileless niece—romantic, impulsive and sweet sixteen—might fall in love likewise with so goodly a specimen of the flower of manhood—rather a rara avis in our dismal walls, I grieve to say."

"Do you mean to say that your sister, Imogene, is in danger of falling in love with this man Dumaresq?" Lady Althea exclaims, and remembering, just as she speaks, the scene she discovered only two days before, of the pair standing with clasped hands, she absolutely gasps for breath.

"I should say she was in a peculiarly great danger," Evelyn says, serenely, "shut up in that lonely house through long summer days with a man like Richard Dumaresq, untrammeled by duenna or conventionalities or any sort whatsoever."

"Mrs. Lilly is a most strict, careful and prudent woman," Lady Althea says, sharply and excitedly. "I gave her certain close injunctions about Imogene's leisure time also, and—"

"And she is Richard Dumaresq's aunt. She told you so," Evelyn says, smiling, she is so gratified at Lady Althea's mental disturbance. "There is no use in your distressing yourself now, Aunt Althea; here is the station, and our train is due in five minutes; but I must say I never knew you to do so careless a thing before."

"Miriam Lilly knows her position thoroughly, and knows her nephew's position, and I am sure he does also, and would never dream of transgressing the boundaries of his position, even if you leave honor and self respect out of the question!" Lady Althea says, her face puckered and her lips trembling, making her look to the full her fifty-four years.

"A handsome young man with a pretty young maid are apt to disregard such cold constraints as differences in social position," Evelyn retorts, maliciously, "and I must say, under the circumstances they are not much to blame. Existence in Portdreath would excuse the rashest of rash acts, if it were conducive to a little less dullness. I am sure it were excusable to transform it into a Fool's Paradise, when so lonely an Eve meets so goodly an Adam."

"You have been reading some horrid books lately, I should think, Evelyn," Lady Althea says, her voice quite shrill with suppressed wrath. "I never heard you talk such horrid sentimentality!" She turns her head and glances a quick, almost terrified glance into the face of her beautiful niece. "One would think," she says, scoffingly, to hide her perturbation, "that you had fallen in love with Richard Dumaresq yourself!"

Evelyn laughs aloud her clear, ringing laugh.

"One might have thought a far more unlikely thing if I had been obliged to stay a few months longer at Portdreath," she retorts, gayly. "The ennui and dreariness of the ancestral abode would tempt one to plunge into anything, even a mesalliance, to change the current of existence."

Lady Althea pauses abruptly as the two ladies walk up and down the platform, waiting for the train, which is delayed, after all.

"Evelyn, pray do not say anything so dreadful," she says, imploringly, as her nerves are beginning to be affected by her niece's suggestions, and she knows of old that Evelyn is pitiless in small, subtle annoyances, if she choose to revenge herself so for any cause. "Pray do not," she pleads; "I shall be in a fever all the time we are away, if I imagined there was the least dawning possibility of any dreadful entanglement of the kind. I should come back from town at an hour's notice, and take Imogene away myself!"

(To Be Continued).

Toronto Fat Stock Show

It is doubtful if any of us realise the need that there will be for meat and live stock in the European countries after peace is declared. Canadian breeding stock and Canadian meat products will be in demand. It behooves the Canadian breeder and feeder to grasp the opportunity and produce a maximum of live stock when prospects are so good for continuous high prices. No better outlet for the best of his stuff can be found than at the auction sale of the Eighth Annual Fat Stock Show, Union Stock Yards, December 7th and 8th next.

He Saw Double.

A city man of [illegible] habits got into difficulty in a small town. Indeed, he found himself haled before the local magistrate.

"The constable," observed the city man to the magistrate, "seemed wonderfully certain about the details of my case. How is it he doesn't call his fellow-officer to corroborate what he says?"

"There's only one constable in this village, sir," explained the magistrate.

"But I saw two last night!" indignantly asserted the accused.

"Exactly," said the magistrate, smiling broadly. "That's just the charge against you."—Exchange.

ROYAL YEAST
MAKES PERFECT BREAD

Redpath
SUGAR

No one ever doubts REDPATH quality, because in its Sixty Years of use no one has ever bought a barrel, bag or carton of poor Redpath sugar. It is made in one grade only—the highest.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it." 12

2 and 5 lb. Cartons—10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Bags.

Canada Sugar Refining Co., Limited, Montreal.

FARM AND GARDEN

FARM MANURE WASTE.

Barnyard manure is a by-product, and affords a means of returning to the soil the unused portion of the crop. This is the year of all years when the most should be made of all possible economic fertilizer measures. Much nitrogen will go into munitions. Sodium nitrate will therefore be scarce, and the other carriers of nitrogen will be correspondingly high in price. Potash is practically unobtainable. Manure carries not only nitrogen and potash, but some phosphorus as well; and the New York State College of Agriculture urges that the farmer should make all possible use of this source of plant food.

Farm manure carries but small percentages of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash as compared to common commercial fertilizers. It is usually applied in such large doses, however, that the aggregate amount of plant food added is large. Twenty tons of manure is equivalent, as far as fertility is concerned, to a ton of quickly available mixed fertilizer and to a ton of slowly available fertilizer besides. In addition, there are the benefits derived from the added organic matter and the stimulated bacterial action, and we cannot afford in the present crisis to neglect or waste such values.

Not only should all possible farm manures be used, but it should be used as soon as possible. Storage even for a short time and under the best conditions entails waste and losses of from one third to one-half of the fertilizer value of manures. Once in the soil it is safe. We cannot afford the [illegible] waste in peace, and much [illegible] time.

Manure is an unbalanced fertilizer in that it carries too much nitrogen for its phosphorus. Acid phosphate is obtainable and can be used to advantage in correcting this deficiency. Added at the rate of from 50 to 100 pounds per ton the effectiveness of both the manure and the phosphate may be markedly raised. The returns from this re-enforced manure will also be increased by fineness of division and uniformity of spreading. The use of a manure spreader is advised wherever possible. When the amount of manure is limited smaller applications over a larger area will raise the crop yield for each ton applied.

POTATO BUG AND DISEASE CONTROL.

Bordeaux mixture, made of four pounds of copper sulphate, four pounds of quicklime and fifty gallons of water, is used by potato growers to ward of fungous diseases. If paris green is added to this material, it will kill the bugs within a day; and, when arsenate of lead is also mixed in, the poison is effective often for several weeks after applied to potato vines. The Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station advises the use of these compounds soon after potatoes came up, and again about two weeks later. Sometimes a third application ten days or two weeks after the second is necessary. Early in September the second brood of beetles appears and the treatment must be repeated then and about two weeks later. On young vines fifty gallons will be sufficient to spray an acre, but when the vines are large two or three times this amount is necessary. Dusting with paris green diluted by bulk with twenty parts of finely ground lime and shaken from cheesecloth bags or blown from a suitable powder gun over the foliage is also recommended. The powder is dusted on the plants according to the schedule for spraying stated above.

SAWDUST BEDDING.

A shortage of bedding has two effects—discomfort to the animal and the loss of the most valuable part of the manure. Unless the liquid portion is saved, the fertilizing constituents to be returned to the land are very materially reduced. Nearly half of the nitrogen and potassium from farm animals occurs in the liquid excrement. It is therefore important that this be saved through the use of sufficient absorbents. The claims of sawdust as a material for bedding, both as an absorbent and for providing comfort where a supply is available. It undoubtedly answers very well for this purpose. It is true, of course, that this product of the sawmills is not by any means the equal of straw in this respect, which latter after all is said and done, is the best and indeed an ideal kind of litter for use in the stable; but, despite its general inferiority to straw as litter, sawdust proves very useful. The outstanding feature of sawdust, insofar as regards its suitability for litter in stables, is that it possesses great absorptive powers for liquid, and in this particular respect it ranks considerable above straw. Whereas the absorptive capacity for liquid of straw amounts to only about two and a quarter times of its own weight, sawdust—provided it is perfectly dry—is capable of absorbing liquid to the extent of about four times its own weight. Thus, thanks to its great absorptive capacity, sawdust makes both a dry and a cleanly bed. It does not afford such a soft bed as straw litter, but still animals are quite comfortable on it, provided the sawdust is put down sufficiently thickly.

BRISTLES.

It is as natural for pigs to eat grass as it is for any other animal to do so.

Many people seem to forget that pigs need pasture.

To keep pigs shut up in a pen and feed them on swill is a proof that you are not up-to-date, but a back number.

The feeding period of a pig is short, and the rapidity and the amount of growth is up to the man handling the feed.

A stingy feeder never get anywhere, for he is "penny wise and pound foolish."

The cleaner the feed the more rapid and healthful the growth.

The pails and tubs should be kept as clean as the dairy utensils.

Since the flesh of a pig is for human food, it should at least be grown on clean feed.

Pigs will be clean if given the chance.

Give the little pigs all the whole oats they can eat up clean on an enclosed platform where the sows cannot enter. Sweep the husks off every day.

Careful observation and selection will help one to secure pigs of inherited quality.

But don't turn the new stock right in with the old. There'll be trouble if you do.

The question, Who is boss? arises the moment you shut two strange hogs up in one pen, [illegible], or the bristles will fly.

One of the finest things we can do is to provide plenty of pen room for our hog herd.

There is a fortune awaiting the man who will invent a good, practical way of keeping hog-pens dry.

NOTES.

The pig and the chicken are best for quick meat production.

Lime will speed up garden crops. It is particularly beneficial on new land. For both flower and vegetable gardens hydrated lime is safest to use. Sprinkle it around the base of the plants and along the rows close to plants, but not touching them, and work it in the soil.

Spraying with a solution of two pounds of powdered arsenate of lead or four pounds of arsenate of lead in the paste form or one pound of Paris green to fifty gallons of water should be begun against the cabbage caterpillar as soon as the plants are set out and should be repeated again while the plants are small, if necessary. The common cabbage worm is the larva of the small white butterfly, having black tipped wings. Micro can be used for cabbage caterpillar, applied with a blow gun made for the purpose.

SUMMER HEAT HARD ON BABY

No season of the year is so dangerous to the life of little ones as is the summer. The excessive heat throws the little stomach out of order so quickly that unless prompt aid is at hand the baby may be beyond all human help before the mother realizes he is ill. Summer is the season when diarrhoea, cholera infantum, dysentery and colic are most prevalent. Any one of these troubles may prove deadly if not promptly treated. During the summer the mothers' best friend is Baby's Own Tablets. They regulate the bowels, sweeten the stomach and keep baby healthy. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE CRIME OF GREY.

(New York Sun.)

A general European war was was nearly precipitated by the settlement of the first Balkan war. The terms of peace were settled at a conference of Ambassadors in London, and Sir Edward Grey, then and till recently British Minister of Foreign Affairs, made strenuous efforts to avert war. In this he was assisted by Germany, and was successful.

To this the present German Chancellor bore testimony. On April 7, 1913, in introducing the extraordinary and unprecedented army and taxation bill, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg said: "Europe will feel grateful to the English Minister of Foreign Affairs for the extraordinary ability and spirit of conciliation with which he conducted the discussions of the Ambassadors in London, and which constantly enabled him to bridge over differences. Germany shares all the more sincerely in this gratitude because she knows herself to be at one with the aims of English policy, and, standing loyally by her allies, has laboured in the same sense."

Fifteen months later there was another Balkan crisis, this time between Austria and Servia, and Sir Edward Grey worked as he did a year earlier to preserve the peace of the world, but this time he was not supported by Germany, and he did not succeed. He was not supported by Germany because Germany was not ready for war before the military law of 1913, and was ready, and desired war, after it. What that army increase was made for isn't left to conjecture. In that same speech of April 7, 1913, the Chancellor explained that the increase of the army was needed because the Balkan war had resulted in weakening the power of Servia, the protege of [illegible].

But now, as England is more hated by the Germans than any other nation, so Sir Edward Grey is singled out as the most detestable Englishman. Professor Forster, of Munich, speaks of Sir Edward as one of the "scoundrels and hypocrites who have this war on their consciences." [illegible] Tolzien, of Schwerin, says Sir Edward "has a cancerous tumor in place of a heart."

Why is the man to whom Europe should be grateful in the early part of 1913 for preserving the peace such a scoundrel and hypocrite and cancerous wretch in the middle of 1914? Because at the earlier date Germany wanted peace and supported Sir Edward. At the later date it didn't want peace and thwarted his efforts. But Germany has decided to assume the attitude of a victim compelled to defend itself against attack, and this pretense is refuted by Sir Edward's efforts in all the European capitals to avert war, and as he is the principal witness for the conviction of Germany as the wilful and deliberate cause of this war, it is necessary for the German intellectuals to single him out for abuse as the most hated individual in the most hated nation in the world.

CHOICE CHEESE RECIPES.

Cheese balls are delicious. To make one very good sort, simply mix American cheese with a little boiled or mayonnaise dressing. Stir in equal amounts of chopped English walnuts and pimento. Form into balls the size of small walnuts. It is fine with potato or other heavy salad.

CREAM CHEESE SALAD.

Mix with Philadelphia cream cheese as much chopped pimento as will give a decided flavor; add a few chopped nuts and mold into shape of egg and place on lettuce leaves on individual plates. Put a spring of parsley on top and pour around mayonnaise dressing thinned with cream.

COTTAGE CHEESE SALAD.

Mold cottage cheese into small cakes and place on bed of crisp lettuce; cover with thickly mayonnaise dressing and garnish with stuffed olives. Serve with hot salted wafers.

CHEESE RAMAKINS.

In a gill of milk boil two ounces of bread crumbs until smooth, then add four tablespoonfuls of cheese, two of butter, and stir over the fire one minute. Remove and add a little cayenne pepper, one-third teaspoonful mustard, and beaten yolks of two eggs, last the stiff whites, and turn into ramakins and bake 15 minutes in a quick oven. Serve immediately.

Happy are those who get what they want, and forget what they don't.

THAT

Holiday Trip !

Hot Weather is here, and with it comes the thought of a holiday trip, and with the holiday trip comes the thought of a suitable

Suit Case or

Club Bag

We are ready to supply you. A splendid variety here. Just what you want at the price you wish to pay.

Call and see our stock. You will find it easy choosing from our large assortment.

We pay cash for eggs

N. McGillivray

North End Store

BANK OF HAMILTON

Established 1872

Capital Authorized, $5,000,000
Capital Paid-up, - $3,000,000
Surplus, ... $3,500,000

Ambition

THAT one idle dollar on hand for which you have no particular need, will start a savings account in Bank of Hamilton. Your ambition to get ahead financially will grow as your saving accumulate. Capital is the key that opens the door to success.

R. J. RANNEY, MANAGER
PORT ELGIN BRANCH

41-C

Can you afford to be without The Times ?

Children's

Ready-to-Wear

Garments

In prints, galateas, and other cotton materials, at the cost of materials only, much below to-day's values.

Children's aprons at 15c	Rompers and play suits from 40 to 75c
Childrens dresses, good style, 40c to 50c	Womens' overal aprons and house dresses 50c to $1.25
Middies at 50 cents	

We pay Cash for Eggs.
Produce wanted.

See our big display in our north window

South End Store

N. McGillivray & Co.

The Port Elgin Times

MEMBER OF THE CANADIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION (INC.)

E. Roy Sayles, Editor and Proprietor

ADVERTISING RATES

Farms or Real Estate for Sale 50c each insertion; Miscellaneous articles, To Rent, Wanted, Lost, Found, etc., each insertion 25c. Local Readers, Notices, etc., 10c per line per insertion, 5c each subsequent insertion. Cards of thanks 50c. Legal advertising 10 and 5c a line. Black-faced type, count 2 lines for 1. Display rates, yearly contracts, 12c per inch, 6 mos. 15c per inch. In memoriam poetry 5c per line. Professional cards $6 per year in advance.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

The Supreme Court of Canada, in a suit for libel, in which the Edmonton Bulletin was defendant has decided that when evil conditions are notoriously prevalent in a municipality, the newspaper which says the Councillors are to blame, and names the men, is within its rights.

• • •

Hon. W. J. Hanna, Canada's Food controller, says there may be compulsion to force the people to observe rules for conserving food and especially wheat foods. Does he mean that he will stop the manufacture of whiskey. Quite a lot of real good grain is being used for the wasteful purpose of booze making. Let us gather up the real waste. The manufacture of whiskey is waste.

• • •

A recruiting officer was recently driving through this section seeking recruits. As the evening shades were falling he espied a stalwart young man sitting on a three-legged stool milking a cow. The officer approached the young man with, "Say, young fellow why are you not at the front." The young man looked up at the officer from under the rim of his straw sunshade, and quietly replied, "Because the cow gives her milk at this end, Sir." The officer waited for no more.—Winchester Press.

• • •

Owen Sound may secure another large industry, which will employ several hundred hands. One thing about the men of the board of trade and industrial committee of the council is that they never give up trying. Their persistence is gradually making of Owen Sound an important place, and prospects are that it will not be many years ere Owen Sound will be one of the big cities of Ontario.

• • •

An increase of letter carriers' wages in cities, and towns to meet the higher cost of living was announced in parliament. We have no doubt these men need the raise, but who will take up the case of the rural route carriers, who not only have the same expenses as the town and city men, but also the keep of horses or autos?

An Election Soon

It looks like an election, and that soon. Possibly the memorable date, 21st of September, will be chosen by the government to appeal to the people, although it is difficult to see how things can be got ready in so short a time. On Friday last Liberal members of the Dominion House, and candidates for the same, met in Toronto to formulate a plan of campaign. A statement given out shows that these men assembled there will support Sir Wilfrid Laurier. They also oppose a coalition government and an extension of parliament.

Since this meeting many Liberals have declared themselves as against any few men, such as were at the Toronto meeting, dictating as to what policy the Ontario Liberal voter shall accept.

This condition may create a desire for third candidates, and in a three cornered fight a number of these candidates would be elected.

Should Have Credentials

A Bruce township farmer informs us that a short time ago a couple of men clad in khaki, solicited subscriptions for a certain paper, on the 8th of Bruce, and in the surrounding concessions as well, and that a great many of the farmers subscribed, believing they were helping returned heroes. After the men had made a thorough canvass of the neighborhood, and left the district, in about ten days the same men returned, but they were in civilian clothes, and not looking too prosperous. In fact they were begging. They secured good big lunches from at least five prominent farmers, whose names we have, and after looking over what they were given proceeded to pitch the food in the ditch.

What the people want to know is, how are they to tell whether men canvassing for various articles are bona fide returned soldiers? Should not the Militia Department provide credentials if soldiers are to represent certain firms, who seek to make money out of the uniform?

And still another one. The Windsor Weekly Record gave up the ghost last week.

It should be counted an offence to stop a man from hoeing just to have a little talk.

With the Motor Transports

Pte. Eldon Dell in a letter home says our daily routine is not regular, as our column is a headquarters to all Canadian supply columns. Unless we are going out early we rise at 6.30 and our first parade is at 7.20. On this parade all orders are read. As soon as it is dismissed the mechanics go to the workshops and the drivers to their lorries. If we are not going out we scrape the mud or dust off the lorry, and as soon as that and the greasing is done we wait until we are ordered out, and that is generally when we are about half through with the cleaning. On the other hand we may be called up at any hour and ordered to get out as soon as possible. This is when a train of stone or ammunition has to be unloaded quickly.

When are on rations we generally leave the park about 8 a. m., but that is never regular, as they only come in when the track is clear. A run generally takes six hours, besides the waiting round to be loaded and unloaded, so that we are doing well if we get back by 4.30 p. m., in time for supper.

Then the roads need repairing, and a carload of stone arrives, so that after supper we start in again and haul stone for perhaps ten hours or so, then we return to the park to get some sleep. Of course, we sleep in the lorry, so it don't take long to make our beds. Then, we may not have much work for a week or two, then it comes with a rush, so you see we get our sleep and work in bunches, and can never depend on a night off.

We generally try to have a Sunday off, but I expect I will be on coal tomorrow morning, anyway. Reg. Campbell and W. Overton are with the 15th Canadian Scottish billeted here. I have also seen Ewart Geddes, Stan Morton, Fin Hepburn, and Bill Cairns. I get most of the papers, but it is hard to keep track of all the papers that are sent across. Best regards to all old friends.

Late John McGillivray

John McGillivray, who was killed at Hatton, Sask., on Saturday June 16th, was the eldest son of Mrs. McGillivray, 1037 First Avenue Northwest. He was born March 24, 1857, at Bentinck, County Grey, Ontario, and spent his younger days there, later moving to Bruce County and from there he and his first wife came to the west 19 years ago last spring. At first he settled at Glen Valley, near Disley, Sask., where he took up a farm, but three years later he came to Moose Jaw, where he engaged in the livery business. Mr. McGillivray spent the last three years with his brother Malcolm, southwest of the city, but last fall went to Hatton. The funeral service was held on Tuesday June 19, at 10:00 a. m., Rev. D. R. Sharpe, pastor of the First Baptist Church officiating and his remains were interred beside his first wife.

He leaves to mourn his loss his aged mother, two daughters, three sisters, four brothers and a host of relatives and friends.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Farmers need assistance just now. Anyone with extra time can put it to good use on the farm.

Miss Minnie Allan was operated on at Walkerton hospital last week. She is improving nicely.

Mr. Krug, of Chesley, has purchased some of Mr. John Ross' property at the Grove, to erect cottages.

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. James Stephenson, 10th of Bruce, on Friday, July 13th, a daughter.

Crown Attorney Dixon has been appointed a deputy Judge, to assist with the work of Judge Klein, who continues on the sick list.

Patriotic money to the amount of $340 was paid by the local branch of the Canadian Patriotic fund for the month of July, on Saturday.

There will be no fall fair at Walkerton this year. The directors attach the blame for no show on the condition of the building which is badly out of repair.

A new Methodist hymn book has been produced, which will be available next fall. Many changes have been made, and the new book will have about one third fewer hymns and twice as many tunes as the old one.

Mr. Allan Bell, who was so seriously injured on July 2nd, is improving steadily. Dr. Lucy was in consultation with local physicians last week, and pronounces Mr. Bell's progress as satisfactory.

Warden D. J. Izzard, Port Elgin, was here on Friday last, and with Reeve Wm. Hunter looked over the two county bridges that were damaged by the flood. Action will at once be taken to have them repaired.—Kincardine Reporter.

The new road on the 6th con. to the lake has proved a great boon to all the people of the community. Sunday afternoon there were scores of cars on the lake shore, the motorists enjoying the cool breezes of the lake.

Mr. M Davidson of Aberdour, brought to the Times a sample of wheat straw which measured 5 feet 9 inches. Mr. Davidson has several acres of wheat that is extra fine, and promises a good yield. Crop generally in that section is reported as good.

Mrs. McLean, of Port Elgin, Ont., who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. John Malcolm, for some time, left Tuesday for home. Mrs McLean is a proud lady to have fourteen grandsons at the front. Mrs. Malcolm accompanied her as far as Winnipeg, where she will visit relatives there.—Red Deer News.

CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE
Stratford, Ontario

Ontario's Best Business College
FALL TERM FROM SEPT. 4TH
Commercial, Shorthand and Telegraphy departments.

We have thorough courses, experienced instructors, and we place graduates in positions. The Demand upon us for trained help is many times the number graduating. Get our free catalog.

D. A. McLACHLAN, PRINCIPAL

Fine Lawn Social

The lawn social under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid of the Evangelical church on Thursday evening was a great success, from a social and financial standpoint. It was held at the splendid home of Mr. Henry Thede, and his fine lawn was prettily decorated for the occasion with flags and bunting. Every convenience was afforded. Individual tables were arranged about the lawn, these being served by the ladies. You see, the lunch was on the European plan. Ten cents was all the admission fee, and one was served at the tables with whatever was ordered. There were strawberries and ice cream, sandwiches, coffee, cake, etc. The arrangements included seats for all when the program began. Altogether the committee in charge had been very thoughtful for the comfort of the crowd.

The fish pond created a great deal of amusement, and there was a crowd around it all the time. Some were even fortunate to get roosters on their hook. There was also a refreshment booth, which was liberally patronized. Bert Raynor had his orchestra there, and they gave some enjoyable selections. The orchestra is a very popular company at the parties this year.

Rev. Mr. Gischler, the popular pastor, presided over the program in his usual cordial manner. The numbers on the program were exceptionally well rendered, and were loudly applauded, those taking part being the Misses Ewald, Mrs. Walker, the Misses Hindauer, Miss Seeling, (Hanover), Donald McArthur, Miss Sutherland, the Misses Ebert. Addresses were made by C. M. Bowman, M. P. P., ex-Warden McCannell, Reeve Christie and E. R. Sayles.

The ladies are greatly pleased with the result of their lawn social, and will have a goodly sum for Red Cross.

Death of Joseph E. Tranter

A prominent man of our community and a member of a family who took a large part in the early settlement of this district, passed away July 1st, in the person of the late Joseph Enoch Tranter. He was in his 66th year and had enjoyed good health up to the time his eldest son Capt. Lionel Tranter, was killed in action in France. He felt the death of his son very keenly, but up to a couple of months ago his condition was not considered serious, since then to the end he failed very rapidly, the immediate cause of death being cancer.

The late Mr. Tranter was born in Miramichi, New Brunswick, 1851. He was the youngest of twelve children, and came to Saugeen when about three years of age, where he has since resided, with the exception of a few years spent in Pennsylvania. In 1886 he married Annie, daughter of the late John Cook of Saugeen. There were six children to bless this union, and besides his widow, four of these survive him Stanley, Hazel, Ella and Mary, all at home. A daughter, Katie, died in 1912 and Lionel was killed in France in 1916. Three sisters also survive him Mrs. Morll, Bradford, Pa., Mrs. Wm Gilbert, Southampton and Mrs. David Gibbard Saugeen. The late Mr. Tranter was a staunch member of the Anglican church in the work of which he took an active part and was a warden for a number of years. The funeral services were held at his late residence, Revs. Parke and Diehl conducting the services, and the very large attendance testified to the esteem in which deceased was held. Interment took place at Southampton cemetery under auspices of the I. O. F. of which deceased was a member.—Beacon.

TIVERTON

Mrs. D. Nelson and children have returned from a visit at Clinton.

Mrs. N. Schell, of North Bruce, has been visiting here.

Mrs. Hawke is on holiday in Clinton.

BULL FOR SERVICE—Terms $1 for season cows. Payable January 1st. Wm. Robertson dairyman, Port Elgin.

The Times, as good as a letter from home. Send it to your friends.

BLACKSMITHING

N. KILT, Blacksmithing, horse-shoeing and general repairs. Tire-setting a specialty

Just the Thing

for

Summer Wear

Boy's khaki bloomers, in good quality denim two special lines at 90 cents and $1.25

Boy's wash suits, in tan or blue linen and striped percale, in sizes 2 to 8 years, reg. up $1.50 to clear at 98 cents.

To save those good leather boots, buy a pair of harvest shoes. We have them in all sizes.

Youth's at $1.35 per pair
Boy's at $1.65
Men's at $2.65

Highest price for produce

Store closes every Tuesday at 12 o'clock noon.

Roppel Bros.

Rural phone, Underwood

Advertise it in The Times.

SPECIAL

We have a few of Dr. Pierce's Family Medical Advisors, Good cloth binding which we offer at

50 cents each

while they last.

R. C. Crawford

Drugs and Kodaks
C. P. R. ticket agent

Cow Ease . . .

Now that real hot weather has come, you find the cattle and horses suffering from attacks of flies, they cannot feed or work in peace **Cow Ease** gives instant relief. It keeps flies away. Horses can work better and quieter, milch cows increase flow of milk. Cow Ease pays for itself.

Half a gallon tin 60cts
Gallon tins $1.00

Paris Green and Bug Death for the potato bugs

McLAREN'S HARDWARE

CLIP THIS AND PIN ON WIFE'S DRESSER

Cincinnati man tells how to shrivel up corns or calluses so they lift off with fingers.

Ouch ! ! ! ! ! ! This kind of rough talk will be heard less here in town if people troubled with corns will follow the simple advice of this Cincinnati authority, who claims that a few drops of a drug called freezone when applied to a tender, aching corn or hardened callus stops soreness at once, and soon the corn or callus dries up and lifts right off without pain.

He says freezone dries immediately and never inflames or even irritates the surrounding skin. A small bottle of freezone will cost very little at any drug store, but will positively remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's feet. Millions of American women will welcome this announcement since the inauguration of the high heels. If your druggist doesn't have freezone tell him to order a small bottle for you.

HAVE YOU BEEN SICK?

Then you realize the utter weakness that robs ambition, destroys appetite, and makes work a burden.

To restore that strength and stamina that is so essential, nothing has ever equaled or compared with Scott's Emulsion, because its strength-sustaining nourishment invigorates the blood to distribute energy throughout the body while its tonic value sharpens the appetite and restores health in a natural, permanent way.

If you are run down, tired, nervous, overworked or lack strength, get Scott's Emulsion to-day. At any drug store.

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont.

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA ESTABLISHED 1832

Save and Serve

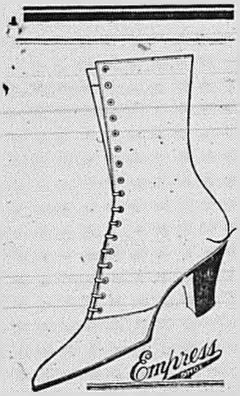
Serve your country by helping in the accumulation of savings; remember that thrifty individuals make a prosperous nation. Also the larger the people's savings, the more able will the country be to bear the burdens of the war.

The readjustment period after the war will be a trying time for those without money. Be prepared for this by opening a savings account in the Bank of Nova Scotia and depositing regularly from your income. 51

The Bank of Nova Scotia

PAID-UP CAPITAL - $ 6,500,000
RESERVE FUND - - 12,000,000
TOTAL RESOURCES over 130,000,000

PORT ELGIN BRANCH.
A. L. Wyant, Manager



This shoe will be advertised from Coast to Coast in Canada as "Empress" Shoes have been for years, and each season adds newer lines and greater beauty to this well-known shoe for women. Always above the others. We are agents.

James George & Son

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

ATTRACTIVE TRIPS

To

Muskoka Lakes
Algonquin Park
Maganotawan River
Lake of Bays
Kawartha Lakes
Georgian Bay

Round trip tourists tickets now on sale from stations in Ontario at very low fares, with liberal stop overs.

GET YOUR TICKET IN ADVANCE

J. S. Cameron, Agent, Port Elgin, Both telephones.

Alleged Profits of The William Davies Company in 1916 on Bacon, as Indicated by Department of Labor to be Five Cents per Pound, Untrue:

Actual Profits Two-Thirds of a Cent per Pound

THE statement issued by the Department of Labor concerning the business of The William Davies Company Limited has been given widespread circulation throughout the country and provoked public unrest.

Whatever the technical wording of the report was, the effect has been that the newspapers have published that "the profits on Bacon alone" of this Company "for 1916" were about "five millions of dollars." This interpretation of the official report is not surprising in view of certain statements that the Commissioner of the Cost of Living makes. The Commissioner is reported as saying that "There were two individual cases of profiteering in 1916 and that had these cases occurred since the passage of the cost of living Order-in-Council, he would consider it his duty to recommend that the facts be laid before the Attorney-General for consideration as to their criminality." The situation created by such erroneous and damaging statements is serious as emanating from a Government official, from whom one looks for not only accurate statements but correct conclusions.

The William Davies Company, being a private concern, has followed the practice of all private corporations, except when it made a bond issue in 1911, in that it has not published reports of its assets and liabilities or profit and loss. The present circumstance, however, in which a Government Official has led the public to false conclusions, makes it advisable for this Company, for both the public interest and its own interest, to publish particulars of its business as well as point out the error of the statement of the Government Official.

For the last fiscal year ending March 27th, 1917, The William Davies Company bought and killed 1,049,000 head of Live Stock (Cattle, Hogs and Sheep.) This, plus purchases of outside Meats, produced 160,000,000 pounds of Meats. The Company handled 6,550,000 pounds of Butter and Cheese, 5,650,000 dozens of Eggs, and manufactured 26,500,000 tins of Canned Goods.

The net profits on these were .68 cents (or two-thirds of a cent) per pound on meats, 1.04 cents on Butter and Cheese, 1.04 cents per dozen on Eggs, and .47 cents (or slightly less than one-half a cent) per tin on Canned Goods. These profits include profits on all By-Products derived from these accounts.

During the year the Company served at its retail stores 7,500,000 customers, the average purchase of each customer was 35c., and the net profit upon each sale was 5-8 of 1 cent.

The turnover of the Company from all its operations for the last fiscal year ending March 27th, 1917, was $40,000,000. The net percentage of profit upon this turnover, after deducting war tax, was 1.69 per cent., or including war tax 3.45 per cent.

The William Davies Company has assets of $13,385,000 of which $3,865,000 is tied up in fixed investments.

To provide the necessary facilities for the increased volume of business the Company expended $750,000 in buildings and equipment during the year.

Companies of other character present no more reasonable statement of profit and loss based upon the investments made in the business.

The William Davies Company offered to the Imperial authorities, as well as to the War Office Service (which represents the Imperial authorities in Canada) to place the output of its Factory with respect to Bacon supplies, Canned Beef and Pork and Beans at the service of the authorities, on the basis of cost plus an agreed percentage. These offers were successively declined as the authorities evidently desired to purchase in the open market, and on this basis The William Davies Company has secured War Office business by open competition with the world.

Respecting the Report of the Commissioner on the Cost of Living:—

Last Winter the Commissioner, under authority of Order-in-Council, required packers to submit statements under oath for some years back and up to December 1st, 1916, of incoming stocks of Meats and the cost of such, as well as statements of outgoing product and the selling value. This Company represented in writing at the time that the information as specifically required was not in accordance with Packing House Accounting methods, and invited the Commissioner to send an Officer to the Head Office of the Company to examine the books for any information desired, and to secure a viewpoint as to the best way of collecting data which would be of use to the Government. This offer was declined, and there was nothing to do but fill in the information required as literally as we could determine it. For example, there was no recognition of the fact that a raw product may enter a factory under a specific classification and leave the factory as a finished product under some other classification.

We submitted a series of accurate figures based upon our interpretation of the official requirements which made no provision for charges of any description other than incoming freight and unloading charges to be included in the cost or to be deducted from the selling price. There was nothing in the report which could be read so as to determine a profit and loss statement. The very fact that with only a statement based upon cost of raw products and value of sales in Great Britain a Government Official has deduced "Large margins," "Profiteering" and "Criminality" if it had occurred since the passage of a recent Act, shows too dangerous a trifling and incapacity to be permitted to deal with any important situation. The statements of this Company have been treated by the author of this report as if the out-going product was identical with the incoming product, and from the series of reports he has singled out two items—the Bacon and Egg reports—and from them deduced an erroneous "margin" which the newspapers have interpreted as "profit." The author of the inquiry shows a strange lack of even a fundamental knowledge of simple bookkeeping and a dangerous inability to co-ordinate figures. The following are specific and outstanding errors in the report:

The principal item that is causing excitement deals with cold storage bacon. The term "cold-storage" is not defined, and the public is allowed to make its own definitions. As all Bacon in a packing house is under refrigeration it is really all cold-storage, and therefore this Company's figures of cold storage Bacon represent the complete quantity of Bacon handled in its entire Plant, whether in freezers or in process of cure for immediate shipment. That some companies interpreted cold-storage product as "freezer" product only is evidenced by the smallness or entire lack of [illegible] for some Plants, indicating that many firms did not submit statements of their complete stocks, as did this Company. An Official of this Company pointed out this cold-storage distinction to Mr. O'Connor and Miss McKenna in Ottawa a few weeks ago, and the failure to make the [illegible] after having had it pointed out evidences lack of desire for accuracy of the real information desired.

It is true The William Davies Company, in 1916, exported 97,791,000 pounds of Bacon, but we do not know how the margin of 5.05 cents per pound is arrived at by Mr. O'Connor, as there were no figures to justify such a conclusion. The probabilities are that the margin is arrived at by taking the average cost per pound of incoming product from the average selling price per pound of outgoing product. This may be a rough way of estimating the gross margin when dealing with small figures, but when dealing with figures the size that Mr. O'Connor has to deal with, a very small fraction of a cent per pound of error makes a very important difference in the total, and one must be careful to make sure that the outgoing product is the same finished merchandise of the incoming product reported on.

Allowing it to pass, however, as a rough estimate, we wish to point out—(first)—the inquiry of the Commissioner allowed only for incoming freight and unloading charges, and made no provision whatsoever for operating charges of any kind, such as labor, curing materials, refrigeration, et cetera. Such actual charges on the 97,791,000 pounds exported were $1,162,00[illegible]—or 1.2 cents per pound. This amount covered all charges up to the point of placing the Bacon on cars f.o.b. packing-house. In addition to this was the actual cost to land and sell this 97,791,000 pounds in England after leaving the packing house, which involved charges of 2.9 cents per pound—or $2,8[illegible]. Thus 2.9 cents per pound included inland and ocean freight, landing charges, war and marine insurance, cables, and selling commission to agents. The ocean freight and war risk alone would make up 2.4 cents of the charge of 2.9 cents per pound. This 1.2 cents, plus 2.9, cents—a total of 4.1 cents—must be deducted from Mr. O'Connor's margin of 5.05 cents per pound, leaving a margin of .95 cents, or slightly less than a cent per pound, which still has to be reduced because of the error of premises and because of further factors which have to be considered to determine net profit.

It is quite evident some of the other packers did not show selling values in the country in which the goods were sold—a proceeding quite proper, as the forms submitted to be filled in were indefinite and ambiguous, thus permitting without charge of evasion a variety of interpretation as to the information required. It is thus possible that of all the figures submitted by the different packers that no two sets of costs and sales prices are determined at the same common point. It is this difference of interpretation of what was required that accounts for the difference of the alleged "margin" made by the different companies. Common conclusions, however, have been drawn by the author of the report from varying bases of premises.

The figures of the Egg business were submitted on the same basis as Bacon, and similar deductions must be made.

(Second)—The above margin is further reduced in that the author of this inquiry singled out the Bacon figures as an item in which the selling price shows an alleged improper advance over cost, but he did not give us credit for the statements of other products, of which figures were submitted the selling prices of which were under cost. The reason of this was that through failure to inquire the Department entirely overlooked the fact that product may come in as pork and, through the process of manufacture, go out as Bacon or, in another instance, enter the factory as beef and go out in the form of canned meats; for example: much of the product which came in as pork, and which was entered on the pork sheet submitted to the Commissioner—about which he makes no mention—was cured and left the factory in the form of Bacon, and was, therefore, entered on the outgoing side of the Bacon sheet—the result is that the Bacon sales are increased by this amount over the incoming stocks of Bacon, and, likewise, the sheet showing sales of pork is reduced by the amount that went out in the form of Bacon. If the Department takes one set of figures that show favorable to the Company they should take another set of figures that show unfavorable, as the principle in either case is the same, and failure to do so looks as if the author of the report was exercising more enthusiasm than sound judgment in his investigations.

(Third)—It is queried in the report, that "if the margin of 3.47 cents," alleged to have been made in 1915, "was satisfactory, why was it necessary to show increased margin in 1916?" Assuming again for the moment the soundness of the premises in asking such a question based on an erroneous "margin", it will be found that the increased margin is chiefly absorbed in increased ocean freight rates and war risk insurance in 1916, of which apparently the author of the report was in ignorance.

The Company does not challenge either the legal or moral right of the Government to investigate business enterprises when public interests dictates such an investigation should be made. If an investigation of the packing and meat business is ordered, the Company will place at the disposal of the Government not only the data it would be required to supply under Order-in-Council directing that inquiry be made, but will place the experience of its officers at the disposal of the investigating committee, if it is considered they can render any service which will be of value. The Company has not now—nor at any time during the fifty years of its operation—anything to conceal in method or practice of carrying on its business. It does, however, claim the right to conduct its export business without abusive comment from Government civil servants—especially when the conclusions drawn from the data asked for are improper and false.

One of Canada's chief export industries is the packing business. It is essential to the live stock industry, and, along with other export industries, it maintains the financial stability of this country, and should, providing it is on a sound basis, receive encouragement and not slanderous abuse. In view of the publicity given to the report of the Commissioner on the cost of living, the Company demands the same publicity in having an official Government investigation of this report to determine the truthfulness or untruthfulness of its conclusions. We do not seek public consideration as a company, but we do say that untruthful official statements, or statements the effect of which is to create an untruth, adversely affect the live stock industry of this country, which is so valuable and essential a wealth-producing power and, in the long run, are harmful to the very people that the statement seeks to benefit.

If the passing out of existence of a corporation such as The William Davies Company, or if nationalization of packing houses would materially and permanently reduce food prices, then in view of the present world tragedy it ought to be consummated without delay. The fact of the matter is, however, that with millions of people in Europe turning from producers into consumers because of the war, and the tremendous destruction of food products incident to war, there is no remedy for the high prices of food while such conditions last, except the remedy of thrift and increase of production.

Long before there was talk of a Food Controller in the United States or Canada The William Davies Company urged the Government at Ottawa, in writing, to appoint a Food Controller with full power to do what he saw fit, as we realized at that time the upward tendency in the price of food commodities unless checked by official effort. At the most a great deal cannot be done in reducing food prices while currency is inflated and until the scale of prices of all kinds of commodities declines also. What can be done can only be done by a Food Controller. We wish to point out that nothing at all can be accomplished unless the data secured are accurately and clearly made and the deductions therefrom sound. Only public harm arises from dangerous incompetency in the haphazard collection and careless use of important figures.

As far as The William Davies Company is concerned this terminates all public statements of the Company, and it will pay no more attention to speculative and haphazard statements made either by newspapers or civil servants. The only further statement that will be made will be at an official investigation.

E. C. FOX, General Manager

Toronto, July 17th, 1917

THE WILLIAM DAVIES COMPANY, LIMITED

SAUGEEN COUNCIL

The Saugeen council met as per adjournment, members all present but Mr. Chappell.

1. Minutes of last meeting read and on motion of Atkinson and Webster adopted.

2. Greathead and Webster—That the Reeve draw from the Bank of Hamilton $400 to pay current accounts, carried. A petition was presented re culvert on Lake Range Con. 4. No action taken.

3. Greathead and Webster—That the following accounts be paid. Carried. Jas. G. Scott, 4 sheep killed by dogs, $[illegible]; Wm. Gowanlock 58½ hrs. grading 90c $52.65, less use of grader $4.50, $48.15; Arthur Campbell, grant re McKillop's side road, $10; Jas T. Wallace grant re blind line, $27; F. W. Elliott, 3 mons. salary Clerk and Treas. $62.50; The Times acc. to date, $7.15; Alex Brunton, culvert on side road, $4; R. Telfer 60 rods wire fence lot 21 E. R. $[illegible]; council meeting No. 6, $12.03; H. Nelson grant to Con. 6 Lake Shore, $15.

4. Christie and Atkinson—That we desire to place on record our sincere regret at the sore affliction, a member of this council, Mr. Maurice Chappel, through a dispensation of providence, has been called upon to pass through. We desire to assure him and his boys of our sincerest sympathy, and commend them to the loving care of Him, who doeth all things for His glory, and for our good. Carried.

5. Greathead and Webster—That the sum of $54 has been raised by voluntary contribution, towards cementing and improving road, on Con. 6 leading to lake, and whereas the sum of $69 was required to complete said work. Be it therefore resolved that this council grant the sum of $15.00 for said purpose. We further desire to express our appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. Nelson and others, in carrying out this work. Carried.

Council adjourned to meet on August 11th at 1.30 p. m.

F. W. Elliott, Clerk.

J. R. Lynes sent out 22 fine cattle to Toronto last week. They averaged 1300 lbs. and brought 11½ cents per lb. live.

Mrs. J. A. [illegible] of the 12th of [illegible], had a narrow escape from injury on Thursday. She was assisting Mr. [illegible], and was driving a team on a [illegible]. The team, for some reason or other, made a bolt and running against a post, freed themselves from the [illegible] and throwing Mrs. [illegible] from the [illegible]. Fortunately there were no broken bones, but she was badly shaken up.

RASH ON BABY CAUSED PAIN

Itched Very Much. He Was Always Scratching. Cuticura Healed Him.

"My baby was suffering with scaling and crusting of the skin and scalp which caused a good deal of pain. The breaking out was in a red rash on his face which was sore and itched very much, as the child was always scratching till it would bleed.

"I thought I would try Cuticura Soap and Ointment and I used about one box of Cuticura Ointment and two cakes of Soap when he was healed." (Signed) Mrs. Harthorne, 940 Old Orchard Ave., Notre Dame de Grace, Montreal, Que., Dec. 16, 1916.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment prevent pimples or other eruptions.

For Free Sample Each by Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A." Sold everywhere.

FOR HOUSEWIVES.

How to Keep Fruit Juices Without Sugar.

Fruit juices can be kept without sugar for use later on in jelly making. This enables the housewife to get along with fewer jelly glasses. Moreover, with bottled juice a greater variety of jellies can be made, as juice that will not jell can be put up when the fruit is ripe and combine later with fruits that will jell. or fruit ripening at different seasons can be combined. Juice of strawberries, cherries or pineapple can be kept without sugar and later when apples are plentiful made into combination jelly.

It is really surprising how much fruit is allowed to go to waste in the ordinary garden. Until one has made an effort to save all the fruit grown, including the windfall apples, no idea can be had of the large amount wasted. An effort to save all the fruits and vegetables will result first in the housewife learning that there are probably only about one-third or one-quarter of the necessary cans on hand and finally that to save all the food drying will have to be resorted to in some cases.

The next noticeable result will be that more fruits, vegetables, jellies and jams will be served all winter, the family will fare better and enjoy better health and meat bills will diminish correspondingly. It may be even necessary to supply less fortunate neighbors with some of the preserves to finish them up at the end of the season, or some may be carried over, as unsugared sterilized juices of currants, apples, crabapples and grapes keep from nine to eighteen months and then make excellent jellies.

To put up unsugared fruit juices for jelly making, proceed exactly as if jelly were to be made at the time. Cook the fruits until they are soft and strain out the juice through a flannel bag. Heat and pour while hot into bottles, previously scalded. Fill the bottles full, leaving no air space between juice and cork or seal. Place the filled sealed bottles on their sides in water near the boiling point, and keep them in the bath for about thirty minutes. Make sure that the corked or sealed end is under the hot water. As soon as the bottles are cool cover the cork with a paraffin seal. Thorough sterilization and sealing are absolutely essential to success.

To made jelly from the sterilized juice, test its jelling quality, add the proper amount of sugar, and proceed as in making jelly from freshly expressed juice.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

GERMANY'S CREDIT.

An Estimate of the Economic Conditions of the Empire.

The war has begun to go against Germany, says President Wilson, and the average man immediately looks at the war map, compares it with the war map of two, three or six months ago and sees that this is so. If he were to look at the economic map he would see that the war is going against Germany even more pronouncedly, and in a way which no Hindenburg line can check.

Cabled reports from Berne on Saturday week stated that the exchange rate for German reichsmarks had fallen to 71 Swiss francs per 100 marks as against a normal mint parity of 123.42 Swiss francs for 100 marks. The rate for Swiss francs at New York on that day was 5.03 francs for a dollar. Arbitraged under the system of international exchange, this would make the mark worth 14.1 cents here, or at rate of 56.4 cents for four marks, the unit of quotation which prevailed before we entered the war. This represents a discount of 40 3-4 per cent., the lowest, so far as we in America know, that German exchange has gone.

The greatest discount on German exchange prior to our entrance into the war was 30 1-2 per cent., reached on February 3th last, and on March 30th, the last day marks were quoted in the New York market, the rate stood at 70, which showed a discount of approximately 26 1-2 per cent. Thus, the German exchange, which is the measure of her credit, has fallen 14 1-4 per cent. since the United States became arrayed against her.

In the matter of her exchanges with Switzerland, the case is even worse than it appears to be. Germany has free and unrestricted facilities for trading with Switzerland. No barbarous British blockade can interfere with these relations. She can export anything she wants to the country, and she can import what she needs or can get. The fact that her exchanges are so poor indicates that she has been importing from Switzerland on a vast scale. But she is paying for these imports at a ruinous rate. The argument that she must hold on to her gold to protect her circulating paper currency will not explain away the situation, for Switzerland has more gold than she knows what to do with, and would gladly accept goods in payment for goods, as she is doing with her two entente neighbors—France and Italy.

The plain, evident truth is that Germany can neither pay in gold nor in goods, but must pay in credit, which is worth less than 60 cents on the dollar. How long this can continue nobody knows, and it would be rash to predict a speedy collapse, in view of the lessons taught by the war, because of what the financial markets show. But it is quite apparent that Germany is desperately hard up, much more so than either England or France, her chief European rivals, and it is also apparent that she has no "vast accumulation of goods with which to deluge the world when peace returns." This seems to be pretty much of a myth, else she would use some of her goods in correcting her exchanges with Switzerland.

Germany is having an unhappy time of it in a military way. We hope and believe she will have a worse time before the war ends. But when the war does end she will have an even greater problem to solve, and one the solving of which will require more than wartime financial legerdemain.—Brooklyn "Eagle."

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

SPECIALISTS

Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin, Kidney, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases.

Call or send history for free advice. Medicine furnished in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Consultation Free

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

25 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

Please Mention This Paper.

Gratitude!

An usual form of testamentary gratitude is recorded in the diary of Henry Greville. "A man who had spent much of his time in fishing left a direction in his will that as he had derived much nourishment as well as pleasure from the fish he had caught at Chertsey it was only fair to the descendants of those fish that he in return should become their food. He therefore desired that his body be cast into the Thames at Chertsey."—London Tatler.

WHEN YOUR COLOR FADES

When a girl—or a woman—finds her color fading, when her cheeks and lips grow pale, and she gets short of breath easily and her heart palpitates after slight exertion, or under the least excitement, it means that she is suffering from anaemia—thin, watery blood. Headache and backache frequently accompany this condition and nervousness is often present.

The remedy for this condition is to build up the blood, and for this purpose there is no medicine can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They build up and renew the blood, bring brightness to the eyes, color to the cheeks, and a general feeling of renewed health and energy. The only other treatment needed, is plenty of sunlight, moderate exercise and good, plain food. The girl or woman who gives this treatment a fair trial will soon find herself enjoying perfect health.

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills from any dealer in medicine, or by mail post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Poison Gas of Beetles.

Most people think that the use of poison gas in warfare is a purely human, or perhaps one should say, inhuman idea. Yet the plan has been adopted by nature. Certain kinds of beetles known as bombardiers, and called by scientists branchinus, make free use of poisonous fumes to keep their enemies at bay. A typical species known as as branchinus crepitans is largely attacked by certain ground beetles. These ground beetles are very active, and can easily overtake the bombardiers. Just as they get within reach, however, a strange thing happens.

The bombadier has the power of jecting a peculiar liquid which when it comes into contact with the atmosphere, bursts into a sort of a pale blue-green flame. This is immediately followed by a kind of smoke. Now this smoke has a remarkable effect upon the pursuer. No sooner do the flames come into contact with the ground beetle than the creature is blinded and stupified. A strange paralysis overtakes the insect, and it seems unable to move any farther. Quite a while elapses before the ground beetle recovers. In the meantime the bombardier makes good his escape.—The American Boy.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

REVERSION TO TYPE.

Habits of Animals Which Date Back to Days of Their Ancestors.

Just as men have developed from their savage state into pleasant civilized beings, so naturally dogs and cats and horses and hogs and other domestic animals are very different from the wild things that were caught in the forest and trained to usefulness, but there are some habits inherited from their far away ancestors which they still retain, and by which they are distinguished one from the other.

We never question, for instance, why a horse runs so swiftly and has such power of endurance, but we must remember that his ancestors had to flee and defend themselves from the wolves—their greatest enemies— and that their rearing and plunging was also a former means of defense if the enemy sprang on their backs. Their neigh was a watchword and call when wild horses went in droves, and some sort of signal was necessary to keep them from straying.

Sheep, when frightened, always run to an elevation, because their ancestors originally came from the mountains. They always follow a leader, because in the dangerous mountain passes their ancestors had to go in single file.

Hogs grunt because their feeding grounds were thick woods, where they could not see one another and sound was necessary to keep them together.

Dogs have a way of turning around several times before they lie down. This looks very foolish now, but when they were wild things, centuries ago, they slept in the tall grass and turned around several times to hollow out a bed, and they have never outgrown this habit, but to this late day they will turn around on a rug, just as if they were in the tall grass.

Cats have, perhaps, the most traces of old ancestral habits, says the Virginia "Pilot." Many times they do have a trace of the lion or the tiger very near the surface. Their uncertain temper, their purring and growling, their sudden bounds, their tendency to scratch, all come from the forest and the jungle.

All these and many more traits can be found, but when we canter across country on our ponies and fatten our respectable hogs for the markets, and make pets of our dogs and cats, we forget how far these traits have traveled, and that when the world was younger its live stock was of a very different order.—Buffalo Commercial.

Ripe Cherries

and

Lantic Sugar

"Pure and Uncolored"

make delicious and economical preserves

In 10, 20 and 100-lb. sacks, 2 and 5-pound cartons

PRESERVING LABELS FREE Send red ball trade-mark for book of 54 printed gummed labels to

Atlantic Sugar Refineries Limited

Power Bldg., Montreal

145

PURI.

Indian City of Juggernauts' Temple and Chariot.

To say of any place in India that it is strangest and most curious city in the empire is to make a bold statement, for India is a museum of curious places, each one stranger than the last. Yet it is probably true that Puri is the strangest place in India. Here in this little seaside village, only a few hours from Calcutta, you come closer to the mysteries of India than anywhere else, in a physical sense at least.

At Puri is the world-famous temple of Juggernaut, whose death-dealing chariot has become a stock figure for ruthless destruction of human life in every modern language. The Car of Juggernaut is perhaps not quite up to advertisement, but there are strange things enough in Puri to make up for that.

The temple of Juggernaut houses the rudely-carved figure of the god himself, hewn out of a log and never finished. The story goes that a certain king was instructed from above to build the temple, and the god would come from the sea. He came as per schedule in the form of a floating log, and the gods sent a sculptor from their immortal realm to carve the log into god-like semblance. The sculptor arrived and set to work; but the gods are jealous of heavenly secrets in the way of carving. The people were warned that no man must watch the sculptor at work. The king who built the temple, with a highly human curiosity bored a hole in the wall and peeped. The sculptor disappeared in a rage and left the god half-finished; and that half-carved log is perhaps the most sacred idol of India to-day.

Once a year he is placed on a great car and drawn through the streets for a visit to another temple. This is the occasion when the devout fling themselves beneath the wheels of the chariot, but the car is hardly heavy enough to account for much mortality. Most of the casualties occur in the struggle to get a hand on the ropes that haul it.

The greatest mystery of Puri is its effects on the matter of caste. India is iron-bound in the matter of caste—as much to-day as ever. No man may eat, or drink or sleep or marry, above or below his caste. Only in one place does caste become meaningless, and that is Puri. Here caste counts for nothing, and the head priest of the temple is of the lowest of all castes, a sweeper. And yet that temple is so sacred that no European has ever crossed the threshold. The viceroy of India came to Puri to visit it, and was refused admittance. More than that, the grand lama himself, the exalted head of the very religion of which the temple is a part, most sacred of all mortals, is not permitted to enter the temple. Truly, India is the land of incomprehensible contradictions.—Frederick J. Haskin.

Odd and Interesting Facts.

Switzerland in June and July had the heaviest, most continuous rains known for fifty years.

Sacramento, Cal., business men have formed a Barefoot League for health and amusement objects.

By a new French process aluminum can be so substantially nickel-plated that the metal can be hammered and bent without cracking.

Iron safes and cash boxes are in demand nowadays among native merchants of Indo-China, and Chinese doing business in the faraway region of Asia.

Successful experiments with cotton growing have been carried on in the canal zone by a North Carolina man.

The United States has more telegraph offices and more line mileage than any other nation. Germany is second in rank.

MAKE TOURISTS MARVEL.

The Sharp Contrasts Between Australia and New Zealand.

One of the first surprises awaiting the tourists from the northern hemisphere is to find that Australia and New Zealand may not be grouped as two islands of like appearance, differing mainly in size, near neighbors which may be treated as a unit. New Zealand is nearly twice as far from Australia as Bermuda is from New York and not only east, but also south.

Four days' travel across a chilly sea is required for the traverse from Wellington to Sydney, and after exchanging the chill midsummer climate of the New Zealand lake region for the heat of Adelaide one readily accepts the evidence of the map that the southern coast of the Australian mainland has the latitude of central New Jersey, while the southernmost of the three islands which compose the Dominion of New Zealand occupies the position of southern Newfoundland.

In climate and vegetation the two dominions are as unlike as Norway and South Carolina. New Zealand is a land of mountains, gorges, rivers and fiords. The higher peaks of the South Island are eternally snow capped, and the glaciers of its southern Alps rival those of Switzerland. The surrounding seas are too cold for corals. Among the mountains of the North Island volcanic fires are still active, and the geysers and hot springs are little less impressive than those of the Yellowstone park. The aboriginal inhabitants of New Zealand at the time of their discovery by Dr. Cook were the most advanced of all the south Pacific races, while the aborigines of Australia are the lowest in intelligence of all human beings.

Australia is in no sense inferior to New Zealand in geographic interest, but lofty peaks, profound canyons and active volcanoes are lacking. Its rivers are unimpressive and its permanent lakes small and few in number. It is a continent composed of plains interrupted by ridges and mountain knobs.—National Geographic Magazine.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited

Dear Sirs,—I can recommend MINARD'S LINIMENT for Rheumatism and Sprains, as I have used it for both, with excellent results.

Yours truly,

T. B. LAVERS.

St. John.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Neck of Mutton.

Don't despise it.
It makes fine broth.
Judiciously cooked it is good eating.
Cooked by itself it may not be tempting.
A little elaboration and the whole thing is transformed.
Try cooking it slowly in a little water till nearly done.
When nearly done cover with the following mixture:
Two cups breadcrumbs, two tablespoons fine-chopped sweet herbs and the yolk of an egg.
With this mixture over the mutton, neatly brown the whole in the oven.

Blessed are the happiness makers! Blessed are they that are without friction, that makes the course of life smooth and the intercourse of men gentle.—Henry Ward Beecher.

30 cents per lb. for beef is not high when compared to 50 cents per lb. live weight paid for the champion of the Toronto Fat Stock Show. Start feeding that steer now and get some of the big money at the

EIGHTH ANNUAL

TORONTO FAT STOCK SHOW

Union Stock Yards Toronto

Dec. 7th and 8th, 1917

Secretary Will Mail Prize List on Request

BATHS A MONTH LONG.

Natives of Japan Take Them Hot and Sleep in the Water.

The number of baths taken daily by the Japanese at the hot springs and the length of time they remain in the water run counter to all western medical opinion regarding the utility of hot baths for invalids. Five or six times a day for an hour or longer at a time would not be considered an uncommon regime.

A smile of incredulity was raised some years ago when Professor Chamberlain told us of a tiny spa where the bathers stayed in the water for a month or more, with stones on their laps to prevent them from floating in their sleep. Yet I could name another remote little spot where a very old man—well advanced in the nineties, in fact—has literally lived in the shallow warm water of the spring for years, his knees and neck supported by a beam, from early morn till midnight.

The high temperature at which the baths are taken has excited the wonder of the spring for years, his knees and neck supported by a beam, from early morn till midnight.

The high temperature at which the baths are taken has excited the wonder of many travelers. At Kusatsu, for instance, that of the chief bath is 125 degrees F., but such a temperature necessarily involves special precautions before entering the bath, with a limit of from three and one-half to four minutes' immersion.

When we remember that water at 115 degrees F. can just be borne by the hand, but not by the whole body, it is possible to realize the agony of afflicted humanity in the Kusatsu baths. At the same time the Japanese skin cannot be so sensitive as that of the European, for the daily bath is enjoyed by the natives at a temperature that makes the boldest of us wince.—Herald of Asia.

IT IS UP TO CANADIANS

In order to facilitate train movements and release passenger train crews for other work, the railways of the United States are making drastic reductions compared to which those in Canada early this year appear mild. Thus, for instance, the Pennsylvania Railroad merely on its lines east of Pittsburg has eliminated no less than 102 trains, or more than double the number taken off the whole of the Canadian railways. This will cut down the passenger movement by an amount equivalent to 2,268,000 train miles per annum or over 6,500 train miles every week day. A number of parlor cars, restaurant cars and observation cars are being discontinued. The Boston & Maine has taken off no less than 255 trains or more than five times the number taken off in Canada, saving approximately 41,000 train miles per week. Strenuous efforts are also being made to increase the carload and to impress on merchants the importance of rapid unloading so that the freight equipment shall be kept busy to its utmost capacity, and terminals should be kept clear. The American railroads realize that speed in freight movement is one of the greatest aids they can give to help win the war and according to all reports are achieving remarkable results. It is up to Canadians to see that Canada is not left behind in this patriotic race.

Widowed Birds.

The married life of most birds could be taken for a model by members of the human family. For instance, the staid, dignified and homely baldheaded eagle never mates but once and lives with his one mate until he or she dies. If left a widower—even a young widower—the baldheaded eagle never mates again. He remains alone and disconsolate in the nest of the rocky craig or in the branches of the tall pine that formed his domicile while his mate was alive. No other female eagle can tempt him to forsake his desolate life. With him once a widower, always a widower. The golden woodpeckers live in a happy married state, mating but once. If the male dies his mate's grief is lasting, and she remains a widowed bird the rest of her life.

A MESSAGE TO WOMEN!!

I, a woman, can ease your suffering. I want you to write, and let me tell you of my simple method of home treatment, send you ten days' free trial, postpaid, and put you in touch with women in Canada who will gladly tell what my method has done for them.

If you are troubled with weak, tired feelings, headache, backache, bearing down sensations, bladder weakness, constipation, catarrhal conditions, pain in the sides, regularly or irregularly, bloating, sense of falling or misplacement of internal organs, nervousness, desire to cry, palpitation, hot flashes, dark rings under the eyes, or a loss of interest in life, write to me to-day. Address: Mrs. M. Summers, Box 8, Windsor, Ont.

The Echo.

Midst mountains wild I met a shepherd once,
Who blew upon a long, long English horn,
And sweet his melody did flow. The horn,
So strong the resounding, was but the instrument
That midst the hills the charming echo wakened
And every time the shepherd waited, silent,
Until the echo died, that long lingered
And flew from height to height, the sounds were sweet
Beyond compare, and inexpressible,
It seemed to me, a choir invisible
On instruments ethereal were expressing
The earthly longing in heavenly, wondrous language.
And thought I then—"O genius! Like this horn,
Thou, too, must sing the earthly song to waken
In hearts another song. Blessed be who hears!"
And midst the mountains heard I in reply:
"Nature is but a symbol, like his horn
She sings but for the echo, which is God.
Blessed be he who hears the song, and hears the echo!"
—Viacheslav Ivanov in Russian Review.

How to Carry Water.

If you want to carry a full pail of water any distance without spilling or to carry water from one room to another in a flat dish or tray, you should always have something floating on it. If it is drinking water a clean saucer will do, and a flat piece of wood is the best thing for a pail. It is the little waves that arises from the water's lapping against the sides and then rushing to the other side that makes the water spill over. The floater stops this.—New York Sun.

Next to its unique flavor, the great economy of Salada Tea has been the reason for its enormous sale.

ISSUE NO. 30, 1917

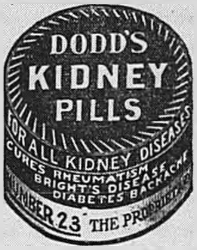
HELP WANTED.

WANTED — PROBATIONERS TO train for nurses. Apply, Wellandra Hospital, St. Catharines, Ont.

WANTED A GENERAL SERVANT for only two in family. Apply 88 St. Mathew's Ave., Hamilton, Ont.

MONEY ORDERS.

A DOMINION EXPRESS MONEY ORDER for five dollars costs three cents.



What It Would Be.

A teacher was endeavoring to explain the term "facsimile" to his class.

"Now," he remarked to one sharp youth, "what is your father's trade or profession?"

"He's a lithographer," was the reply.

"Very well. Supposing a man came to your father with a document which he wanted reproducing in every particular, your father agreed and the document was faithfully copied, what would it be?"

"Well," replied the boy thoughtfully, "it depends."

"On what?" asked the teacher.

"On the document."

"How so?"

"Well, if it was a ten dollar bill, for instance, the other would be a counterfeit. If the document was a check the copy would be a forgery."

"You don't understand what I mean."

"Oh, yes, I'm quite sure I do," went on the boy. "I'm just coming to it now. In either case it would be about ten years."

Other People's Money.

In handling other people's money the principal must be kept intact. If, as a trustee, those to whom you are responsible insist upon an income which you in your heart know cannot be obtained without taking some slight chance, give up the trust without hesitation, says World's Work. There is no more bitter experience through which an honest trustee can pass than the rendering of an accounting for a lost or depositied trust. No reason or excuse can weigh for an instant against the actual result which faces. A single slip in the handling of funds like this may doom all future generations of that family to lives of poverty. This is the greatest responsibility ever laid upon a trustee, an executor, a banker or an adviser, and no honest man should assume it unless he is prepared to endure for the sake of the future all the criticism that may centre upon him on account of extreme conservatism in the present.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

What Tipping Means.

Fourteen thousand six hundred per cent is a pretty high rate of rent! But it's just what you pay when you hand the cloakroom pirate a jitney for watching your hat for an hour. Do you get us? Well, it's just like this: When you pay 10 cents for the loan of a dollar for a year you pay 10 per cent. But if you pay 10 cents for the loan of a dollar for a day you pay 365 times as high a rate, or 3,650 per cent. It's just the same way with your $3 hat. When you pay 5 cents on it for an hour you are paying the rate of $438 a year, counting only twelve at the rate of 14,600 per cent. Tell this business hours a day. And this is to the cloakroom girl to-day and get her "comeback." But don't blame us if she's a bit snippy.—Worcester Post.

As the Years Go By.

The letterhead of a certain lawyer bears a legend that savors of sound philosophy. It runs, "I am anxious for business, but have passed the experimental age and am now demanding cash for my services."—Case and Comment.

Ex-King Constantine is one man who is justified in talking about the trouble caused for him by his wife's relatives.—Washington Star.

The Waste of War is terrible, but the waste of food in times of peace is colossal. Rich and poor alike eat tons of food that has little food value—and this useless food breaks down the so-called eliminating organs and depletes the physical and mental powers. **Shredded Wheat Biscuit** is all food, prepared by a process which makes every particle thoroughly digested. It is 100 per cent. whole wheat. Two or three of these Biscuits with milk, make a nourishing meal, supplying the greatest amount of energy at lowest cost. Delicious with sliced bananas, berries or other fruits.

Made in Canada.

TEUTONS HELD BY RUSSIANS

Reinforced Austo-Germans Are Not Advancing.

Gen. Korniloff's Troops Stand Firm.

London cable says: General Korniloff's army in East Galicia is stubbornly holding back the reinforced Austro-German armies, which at various points are endeavoring to wrest from them the positions recently won in the Halicz and Kalusz sectors. In the latter region near the village of Novica the enemy won a vantage point from the Russians, but immediately afterwards in a counter-attack lost it again. The Germans are violently bombarding the Russians south of Brzezany and near Halicz.

The Petrograd War Office statement follows:

"Western front: There has been intense artillery fighting on the part of the enemy in the region of the village of Potutory, south of Brzezany, and in the neighborhood of Halicz.

"South of the village of Novica, to the south of Kalusz, enemy detachments after strong artillery preparation attacked and occupied one of the heights. Our detachments slowly retired on the line of the River Berezrica.

"An hour later the enemy renewed the attack from the direction of the village of Novica, but as the result of a valiant counter-attack by our infantry and cavalry the enemy was thrown back and we re-occupied the above-mentioned height.

"There has been no material change in the situation on the Roumanian and Caucasian fronts."

BULLET IN HIS HEAD,

But B. C. Aviator Guided Plane to Safety.

Baltimore Despatch Captain M. Bell-Irving, of Victoria, B. C., of the Royal Flying Corps, is in Baltimore to enter the Johns Hopkins Hospital with the hope of having a bullet removed that is lodged dangerously near the brain. About a year ago, while flying over the German trenches in an aeroplane, accompanied only by a pilot, Captain Bell-Irving was struck by a missile from a German anti-aircraft gun. He remained in his seat although dazed by the bullet, which had penetrated his head. With the assistance of his pilot he was able to reach the British line and was taken to a military hospital and operated on, but the bullet could not be removed. Later he was sent to his home in Canada.

"I am in hopes that the bullet can be removed," said he, "so I can return to France and resume my duties in the Flying Corps." Capt. Bell-Irving asserted that both the British and French people were most optimistic about the outcome of the war, especially since the entry of the United States into it.

"The moral and financial effect has already worked wonders to hasten the end of the war," he said. "The effect of the navy of the United States has been instantaneous, and this is shown by the falling-off of the ships sunk by the German submarines. I have received a letter from my brother recently, who is in the British service, and he tells me the condition of the Germans grows worse each day."

NAVY PRIZES ARE VALUABLE

German Ships Taken Trim, Serviceable Craft,

And All Contain Cargoes That Will Help.

London Cable — Telegrams from an unnamed east coast port to where the German ships were brought after being captured by British destroyers in the North Sea, say they are all trim, serviceable craft, manned by some a dozen to eighteen men. They contain valuable cargoes of coal, coke and provisions.

An unconfirmed report says one of the vessels is the Great Eastern Railway steamer Brussels, whose captain, Fryatt, was executed by the Germans, after his capture in June of last year.

A despatch from Amsterdam says steamers are constantly plying between Rotterdam and Hamburg, carrying provisions and German coal. The latter is sent by the Rhine to Rotterdam, whence it is shipped to Hamburg, in order to relieve congestion on German railroads.

A TOTAL WRECK.

Ymuiden, Holland, cable says: The German merchantman Magdalena Blumenthal, which went ashore off Zandvoort while attempting to run the British blockade from Rotterdam to Germany, is a total wreck. The crew, one of whose members was wounded, has been landed. The Blumenthal was one of the seventeen German merchantmen which put out from Rotterdam, most of which were either stranded or sunk or captured by British destroyers.

* * *

"Dad, what was the labor of Sisyphus?" "Sisyphus rolled a stone up a hill, and as fast as he rolled it up it rolled down again. It was a mythological episode. Nothing like that to-day." "Oh, I don't know," interposed ma. "Washing dishes is just like that." — Louisville Courier-Journal.

RUSSIAN DELEGATES' LEADERS UPHOLD COURSE OF KERENSKY

Strong Backing for War Minister — Another Demonstration Tuesday.

Petrograd Cable — Another manifestation of armed sailors and soldiers and workingmen and women, in which shots were fired, took place along the Nevsky Prospect yesterday. The extent of the casualties is unknown.

Yesterday's disturbances were a repetition of those of the day before, except that they occurred at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, whereas the first outbreak occurred around midnight.

The manifestants were grouped along the same part of the Nevsky Prospect. A number of stray shots were heard, followed by the firing of rifles against upper windows and roof tops at a seemingly imaginary foe.

KERENSKY UPHELD.

London Cable — Leaders of the workmen's and soldiers' and peasants' delegates issued an appeal to all workmen and soldiers of Petrograd. The appeal says:

"Certain persons, who are unknown, summon you, contrary to the unanimous general will, not excepting that of the Socialist parties, to appear in the streets with weapons, and invite you to protest in this fashion against the disbandment of regiments which have dishonored themselves at the front by criminal breach of their duty towards the revolution.

"'We, the delegates of the revolutionary democracy of all Russia, declare that the disbandment of the regiments was the result of representations by the military committee, and by order of Minister of War Kerensky, whom you elected. Consequently, every act in defence of the disbanded regiments is an act against your brothers shedding their blood at the front. We remind you that no military unit should appear with arms without special authority of the commander-in-chief, who is in agreement with us.

"'Whoever infringes this order we brand as traitors and enemies of the revolution. We are taking all measures in our power to see that this order is carried out.'

"Simultaneously the provisional Government posted a proclamation reading:

"'In view of the armed demonstrations of certain military units July 16 and on the night of the 16th and 17th, which resulted in several people being wounded, all demonstrations are prohibited.'"

NAVAL HEADS MAKE APPEAL

To Shipyards Men's Patriotism in Production.

Must Replace Vessels Sunk by the Foe.

London Cable says — The Iron and Steel Confederation of Great Britain has received the following message signed by Sir Edward Carson, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Admiral Jellicoe, First Sea Lord:

"The Board of Admiralty wish to impress on all engaged in the building and repairing of ships how serious are the times in which we live. A determined enemy had set himself to blockade our islands and destroy merchantmen bringing food to our people and supplies to our armies, using methods contrary to the law of nations. Every day merchantmen are sunk. We need all our resources to prevent the threatened starvation. The enemy knows this, and has staked everything upon it. If he succeeds, victory will rest with him; if he fails his defeat is certain.

"There are only two weapons we can use, both forged in our shipyards. One is a class of warships that will enable the navy to hunt down and destroy submarines; the other is every new merchantman that will replace a ship sunk. These weapons must be used together. Upon the men in the shipyards and engineering shops depends entirely their output. How the latter can be increased concerns everyone and no measure which will enable the better use of labor and machinery can be neglected. We who are secure in our homes owe it to the brave men dying every hour for us at sea, on land, and in the air to spare no effort to give them the weapons with which to win the war.

"We are confident that in this supreme crisis in our history the men of the shipyards and workshops will see that this appeal does not fall upon deaf ears."

LOOTED BANK.

Carranza Robbed British Mexican Institution.

Washington Report — The extent to which the Carranza administration has gone to raise funds to maintain itself has just been exposed in an edition of El Universal — formerly an organ of the defacto Government — which has been received here.

The paper sets forth in detail the manner in which the British-owned Bank of London and Mexico was looted out of approximately $8,000,000 by agents of the administration, and points out that the only foreign gold is now held by Germans. It generally is estimated that there is at least $20,000,000 in German gold in various sections of Mexico, owned by Germans, and if Carranza decides to break off with the Kaiser's Government this bullion probably would be seized without delay.

COSSACKS WILL SUPPRESS RIOTS

Patrols of Picked Troops in Petrograd Streets.

Premier Lvoff's Statement On the Trouble.

Petrograd cable: For the first time since the revolution Cossacks appeared to-day and patrolled the streets. Companies here and there carried machine guns strapped to their saddles, the men leading their horses.

The Council of the new body of Soldiers, Workmen and Peasants of all Russia, the extremists abstaining from participation, passed a resolution to-day after an all-night session rejecting "with indignation all attempts to influence" the attitude of that body.

"It is inadmissable," continued the resolution, "that armed demonstrations should seek to impose the will of isolated military elements upon the whole of Russia. All these acts towards our revolutionary army, which is defending the conquests of the revolution at the front, are acts of treachery and felony. Whoever attacks the recognized democratic agencies, whoever sows discord in their ranks, is striking a dagger's blow in the back of the revolutionary army, which is fighting against the troops of William."

The resolution protests against "deplorable symptoms of decomposition which compromise the whole national authority and the future constituent assembly," and it demands that an end be made once and for all "to all acts which dishonor revolutionary Petrograd."

NOTIFICATION BY PREMIER.

Premier Lvoff to-day sent the following telegram to all provisional Government commissaries:

"In reply to your enquiry, the Minister of the Interior informs you that the reports regarding the arrest of members of the provisional Government are false. As to the appeals to overthrow the Government by force of arms and transfer all powers to the soldiers and workmen, these appeals had the character of irresponsible acts on the part of the members of an extreme minority, and were received in an unfriendly manner by the people.

"At the same time, the Government in full agreement with the soldiers', workmen's and peasants' delegates and the Duma, is taking measures to avert the occurrence of incidents which might be inimical to the state. The events of yesterday and today have for the time being interrupted the negotiations which are in progress for the completion of the Cabinet, but as soon as the disorders are at an end the negotiations will be resumed with a view to forming a cabinet in which representatives of the various political views will find a place, as in the preceding Cabinet, a matter which has the full approval of the Executive Council of the soldiers', workmen's and peasants' delegates."

GERMAN HEADS URGE PATIENCE

Amsterdam Cable — Many Germans have become faint hearted, says General von Stein, Prussian War Minister, as quoted by the General Anzeiger of Dusseldorf. The General, replying to a telegram from the German National Union, expressing confidence in him, gave the following advice:

"Everyone should possess confidence in the future greatness of Germany, but an excessive anxiety and faint-heartedness is still troubling many persons. Everyone should endeavor to give an example of self-renunciation and sacrifice, and to make selfish and faint-hearted persons ashamed of themselves."

Admiral von Tirpitz, replying to a similar telegram, said:

"The U-boat is extremely effective but needs time."

CONTROL SHIPPING.

New French Official Has Wide Powers.

Paris Cable — Anatole de Monzie, the newly-appointed Under-Secretary of Maritime Transports, has obtained the Cabinet's approval for the institution of a general control over the mercantile fleet. The decree instituting the measure refers to the increasing diminution of tonnage due to the submarine war as necessitating intense rational use of the whole mercantile fleet.

The decree authorizes the Under-Secretary to undertake all means to control freight rates and to utilize ships. Every ship of more than one hundred tons must have a license from the Under-Secretary, which must be presented at every port entered, in order that the voyage and cargo may be controlled. M. De Monzie has the power to requisition every ship he considers insufficiently utilized.

* * *

When Job spoke of the war horse sniffing the battle from afar he doubtless intended to intimate that the noble animal was ready to do his bit. — Washington Post.

DUTCH CLAIM OF VIOLATION DISCREDITED BY THE FACTS

Practically Impossible for British Ships to Have Been in Holland Waters.

London Cable — The allegation of Dutch newspapers that part of Monday's encounter between British destroyers and German merchantmen, which were attempting to run the blockade from Rotterdam, occurred in Dutch territorial waters, is generally discredited in naval circles here. The only reports thus far received from the Admiralty come from commanders of British forces in the action, in the form of wireless summaries, the substance of which was covered in yesterday's official statement. The complete reports, when received, are expected to clear up the situation satisfactorily.

It is explained that the shoals along the Dutch coast in this district extend so far to sea that it is necessary for ships to steer a course well outside the territorial limits. The attack is said to have occurred at a point more than four miles from shore.

It will be a source of great satisfaction to all the allied countries if Monday's coup succeeds in putting a halt to the traffic between the Rhine and Hamburg, which has been increasing in recent weeks, with greater boldness on the part of the German captains. The British withheld their stroke until the largest flotilla thus far sent by this route was well on its way, and then dealt a quick, hard blow.

Already it has been announced from Rotterdam that Germany has decided to lay up thirty coal steamers there instead of attempting to run them home through the sea lane.

MESOPOTAMIA PROBE DROPPED

Campaign Enquiry Not to be Proceeded With.

John Dillon Raps Government On Its Course.

London cable says: Announcement was made in the House of Commons by Andrew Bonar Law that the Government had decided not to proceed with the proposed judicial inquiry into the report of the commission which investigated the Mesopotamia campaign.

In coming to this decision, the Chancellor said, the Government had been guided by the objection raised during the debate on the report to a further inquiry, and also was influenced by the undesirability of diverting the thought and energies of the Legislature and the executive at this critical time for the prosecution of the war. The soldiers would be dealt with by the Army Council in the ordinary way, and the decision announced as soon as possible.

The Government, on the representation of the Foreign Secretary, who alone was in a position to judge, Mr. Bonar Law continued, had decided that it would be detrimental to the interests of the Foreign Office if it should, at the present juncture, be deprived of the services of Baron Hardinge, Under Foreign Secretary, and had therefore refused his resignation, which had thrice been tendered. If it had been in the power of the Government to refuse the resignation of J. Austen Chamberlain as Secretary for India, Mr. Bonar Law added, it would have done so.

John Dillon, Nationalist, announced that he would move an adjournment of the House in order to discuss whether the resignation of Baron Hardinge should not be accepted.

In moving the adjournment of the House, Mr. Dillon powerfully indicted the Government, and said that the matter involved the great principle of Ministerial responsibility and Parliament's sole means of influencing the executive. Mr. Chamberlain had resigned, but Baron Hardinge, whose responsibility was the heavier, was, because he possessed powerful social influence, allowed to ride off in honor.

The relatives of the men who died in unspeakable agony on the banks of the Tigris, said Mr. Dillon, would condemn a Parliament guilty of such neglect of its duty. What would the country say when it learned that the culpable officers had been court-martialed, while the civilians went free? He understood that the next Dardanelles report was going to be very unpleasant.

"Are we to perpetuate the British habit of saying 'Forget it all!'" asked Mr. Dillon.

NEW KING TO GO?

Alexander Likely to Follow Father's Footsteps.

Washington Despatch — Information regarding the Greek situation reaching Washington through reliable channels indicates that King Alexander of Greece will literally follow in the footsteps of his father and lose his crown unless he abandons an obstructive policy and permits Premier Venizelos to proceed unhindered with the execution of the compact between Greece and the protecting powers. Word reaches Washington that the fact has been made plain to the young King, and he is expected to yield to the authority of the nation expressed in the person and the acts of Venizelos, it was asserted to-day.

Greece is not expected to engage soon in active fighting. Her participation in the war, it was stated, will be limited to the assistance she receives from the allies. The Greek army prepared to take the field is very small. It is necessary for the allies to furnish arms and ammunition to the Greeks, and it will take considerable time for this.

Italy will assist in the equipment of that portion of the Greek army which will operate in Upper Epirus and in Macedonia. Until Italy is able, however, with the other allies, to furnish provisions to the Greeks, the Italians will continue to hold lines they now hold in Upper Epirus on Greek soil.

BRITISH TANKS AIDING RUSSIA

Washington Report — British armored motor detachments are taking part in the Russian offensive in Galicia, according to semi-official information received to-day from Petrograd by the Russian Embassy here. This is the first mention of the presence of British forces in Russia, and says the armored cars are co-operating effectively with Belgian detachments sent there soon after the war began.

ENDANGERED CARDINAL BEGIN.

Quebec Report — His Grace Cardinal Begin, at 8 o'clock this morning was being driven down Mountain Hill in this city to the ferry, when the horse slipped on the pavement, bolted and came near upsetting the vehicle. The wagon skidded to the sidewalk, stopped only along the walls of the buildings. Cardinal Begin, with his two companions, escaped injury.

ENEMY FORCES DETERIORATING

Bavarian Boys of 18 Already at the Front.

Foe's Artillery Fails to Check the Canadians.

(By Stewart Lyon, Canadian Press Correspondent with the Canadian Forces.)

Canadian Army Headquarters cable: There has been a remarkable increase during the past forty-eight hours in the volume of the enemy's fire all around Lens salient, from Hill 70, on the north, to Avion, on the south. In some places the German fire was of the nature formerly preceding an assault, but the enemy's object was the destruction of our trenches and positions in the ruined houses, in preparation for an attack. Vimy, three miles from the nearest German battery, was bombarded with high explosives, six hundred 5.9 shells falling in a relatively small space. Avion and points to the north almost as far up the line as Vermelles, were subjected to fire of considerable intensity.

The enemy's observation was better than for some time past, eight balloons and many aeroplanes being engaged in spotting for his gunners. The Canadian artillery was not diverted by the German activity from its appointed task of methodically destroying the enemy's trenches and defensive lines. In this work much progress was made during the day, as well as in counter battery operations.

The Germans during the night put down a barrage along a large part of the front under the belief that an advance was imminent, but no infantry action followed.

A prisoner, recently captured, states that in the 3rd Bavarian corps area the depletion of the number of effectives was so great that all lads of 18 had already been called to the colors in service. Boys of this class of 1920, that is, those who will be 17 sometime this year, are now being embodied for training. Deterioration in fighting qualities in Bavarian troops, some of whom are invariably in the line on this part of the front, is due largely to their feeling that they are bearing an undue part of the burden.

GERMAN LABOR DEMANDS PEACE

Copenhagen Cable — Already [illegible] received from Dusseldorf say that the state of siege there, the results of food riots, has been raised, after 155 persons received sentences averaging eighteen months. At a big labor meeting vigorous protests were made against the severity of the sentences. Suspension of the sentences of children and [illegible] against reduction of the bread ration were demanded.

Twelve thousand workmen attended a meeting at Bielefeld, the centre of the Westphalia linen industry, and adopted a resolution demanding peace without annexations or indemnities. They asked the Reichstag to support only a Government making unequivocal declarations along these lines.

DR. ADLER ESCAPES DEATH.

London Cable — The Austrian Premier has decided that Dr. Friedrich Adler, the assassin of Dr. Karl Stuergkh, Premier of Austria should have been tried by a civil instead of a military tribunal, says an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Copenhagen to-day. Consequently, it is added, the death sentence imposed upon Adler will not be carried out.

CHANGES IN CABINET OF LLOYD GEORGE

Sir Eric Geddes First Admiralty Lord, Churchill Munitions Head.

CARSON'S NEW POST

Joins War Council — E. S. Montagu Indian Secretary.

London Cable — Sir Edward Carson has relinquished his post as First Lord of the Admiralty, and joined the War Cabinet without portfolio, according to an official announcement of the new ministerial appointments issued this evening. Sir Edward will be succeeded by Sir Eric Campbell Geddes, who has been Director-General of Munitions Supply.

Winston Spencer Churchill succeeds Dr. Christopher Addison as Minister of Munitions, Dr. Addison becoming Minister without portfolio in charge of reconstruction. Edwin Samuel Montagu, a former Cabinet Minister, is made Secretary for India.

One of the most acceptable appointments, as far as the general public is concerned, is that of Mr. Montagu. He is one of the very few members of the Asquith Administration, in which he was Minister of Munitions, to join the Lloyd George Ministry.

Mr. Montagu has had considerable experience in the affairs of India, having once held the post of Under-Secretary for India. Lately he has been in charge of a large committee exploring the ground for reconstruction after the war, and before the recent resignation of J. Austen Chamberlain as Secretary for India was announced, it was generally supposed that Mr. Montagu eventually would become Minister of Reconstruction. The necessity for finding a new Secretary for India, however, caused a modification in the plans, and Dr. Addison, who had been slated for the projected Ministry of Health, now becomes head of this reconstructive committee, which had been created into a kind of Ministerial department.

The new Cabinet appointments, arising out of the resignation of Mr. Chamberlain as Secretary for India and Andrew Bonar Law's desire to be relieved of his duties as a member of the small war Cabinet, which he found incompatible with his heavy responsibilities, first as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and, second, as leader of the House of Commons, contained two complete surprises — the appointment of Sir Eric Geddes as head of the Admiralty, and Winston Spencer Churchill as Minister of Munitions.

Much controversy has revolved for a long time past over the name of Mr. Churchill. It was stated some time ago that he would succeed Lord Cowdray as chairman of the Air Board, but the idea, evidently then contemplated by Premier Lloyd George, met with such strong opposition in influential quarters, that the project had to be dropped. Mr. Churchill's appointment now as Minister of Munitions will undoubtedly lead to a revival of that agitation, and, although it was foreshadowed that he would re-enter the Ministry, it was universally supposed that it would be as president of the Air Board.

The appointment of Sir Eric Geddes as First Lord of the Admiralty is another break with the tradition that the Ministers should be members of one of the Legislative Houses. The new First Lord is a railway man, not a politician. Until recently he was in charge of the whole army's transportation; then he became controller of the Admiralty, with charge of all naval construction. Such a rapid rise to the position to which he is now appointed is quite remarkable and another instance of how Premier Lloyd George breaks with old political traditions.

The appointment of Sir Edward Carson to replace Mr. Bonar Law as the fifth member of the War Cabinet is likely to create more uneasiness and stronger criticism among the older Liberals than any other appointment. The War Cabinet now in practice consists of only four men, Mr. Henderson, the Labor member, being still on a mission to Petrograd. Of these four, Earl Curzon, Lord Milner and Sir Edward Carson are all Conservatives of the most extreme type, and complaints, constantly heard from the Liberal and Radical press, of the undue preponderance of Conservative influence in the Government since Mr. Lloyd George took the helm, will now be intensified.

REPATRIATING FRENCH.

London Cable — French men, women and children, [illegible] and more than fifty years of age are being returned by the Germans to France from the occupied portion of the northern part of the country at the rate of 1,500 a day, according to advices received by the [illegible]. Repatriation is being carried out through Switzerland.

Thousands of these refugees have arrived at Evian-les-Bains in the department of Haute-Savoie on Lake Geneva. Their condition is described as most pitiful.

WHITE SLAVERY CHARGED.

Windsor Report — Nelson Tipton, [illegible] of Detroit, was arraigned in the Police Court here to-day, following a complaint made by his wife that he had been coming to Windsor, meeting young girls and inducing them to return to Detroit with him. Mrs. Tipton declared her husband was practically engaged in a "white slave" trade [illegible].

After hearing the evidence Police Magistrate Leggatt remanded Tipton for a week, so the charges may be thoroughly investigated.

* * *

Save all meat skewers to clean out seams of kettles and pans.

Falconer Bros.

Home of Good Groceries

Headquarters for all the Requisites of the Pickling & Preserving Season

Pure Cane Gran. Sugar
Wilson's Pure Spirit Vinegar
Allan's Pure Cider Vinegar
Gem Jars, Rubber Rings
Pure Spices of all kinds

Special for This Week !
100 men's work and dress shirts
Only 75c each
Worth, $1, $1.25 and $1.50
See them in the window

BRING US THE BUTTER AND EGGS

Falconer Bros.

Delayed Shipments

Just Arrived . . .

Now is the time to get goods that have been almost impossible to get. We have just got in delayed shipments, bought last fall at last last year's prices.

Cotton, Silk and Real Cashmere Hosiery

From 15c to 60c. To-day's values 25c to $1.00

Gloves in kid, silk and mercerized lisle, and chamoise lisle. Floor coverings, linoleums, and oilclothes. Get them quick, they are going fast. We cant replace them.

Bring your butter and eggs
And get the great big prices

D. GEDDES & CO.

If you have a thing to sell let The Times tell the people about it.

GIRLS NEEDED IN OFFICES

Voluntary enlistment has taken thousands of men from office work. Conscription will take more. Office help is scarce now, will be scarcer very soon. Young women must fill the vacant places, and they need training.

NORTHERN Business College

Owen Sound, Ontario

remains open all summer to help meet the demand for trained office help. Enter any time. No increase in fees. Circulars free on application.

C. A. FLEMING, F. C. A., Principal
Dept. A., Owen Sound, Ont.

Lawn Supplies

Taylor-Forbes Lawn mower
Rubber hose
Hose nozzles
Couplings & clamps
Hose reels
Garden shears
Cultivators

Thomson's
Hardware Store

Had Fine Trip

Mr. and Mrs. R. Crawford of Arran have returned from a very pleasant holiday up the lakes to Marquette, Mich.

Mr. Crawford, in conversation with The Times said that the crops looked fair through Michigan, Marquette is a railroad centre, and a centre for the iron industries. He enjoyed the fellowship and hospitality of the Reany Bros., old Saugeen boys, who took pleasure in showing him around the city. "Everything is war over there" said Mr. Crawford, "and the people generally are very anxious to have the allies win now. Great amounts of money are being raised for Red Cross, and also for the big loans. The young men are also enlisting and being drafted in rapid order. Mr. W. D. Reany's son went shortly after the declaration of war."

Mr. Crawford is some improved in health after his trip.

A Handy Thing

The handiest thing in the world is a wrist watch, and especially so in the summer weather. You'll be interested in looking at them.

Let us show you one of our fine line of clocks

Rowlands
The Jeweller

A Chance Not Often Given'

A Special opportunity for a few days only, some extra fine House Dresses
Only $2 each
Ladies, these are extra good values.

B. HILKER

Successful Candidates

Below is the list for Bruce County of successful candidates in the Lower School exams for admission to Normal Schools and Faculties of Education:

A. Alton, M. Bonnyman, L E Bilger F. Bradley, D. M. Bell, B. F. Bowman B. Buschlen, D. S. Colwell, H. A. Campbell, M. Cameron, A. Carr, L M. Errington B. L. Emmerton, L. Finlayson, (honors) E. J. Glane, G. S. Geddes, I. W. Gowan, J E. Gemmel, J Hetherington, C E. Hoeflin, O. G. Isard. A. C Johnstone E. A Jackson, M. M. Kenney, L. P, Laird, E. M. Longe, R. H. Mitchell, W. McGraw, R C Martyn, A E McVannel, H S. MacKenzie, M. J MacDonald, C. G MacNay, V. M. MacPherson, M. N. MacKay, A. M. McLeod, A. MacKenzie, B S MacKee, A. MacArthur, A. E. McKague, A. T McKinnon, W. G Pollock, E L. Perkins, T. B. Queen, J. C Quandt (honors), A M. Reinhart, B. Rahl, T. Rogers E. E Ross, M. J. Rathwell, B. A. Ruthven, I. M. Robson, E A Rowlands, E. C. Stevens, J. A Stothers, S. A Shoemaker, A. J. Stewart, H. Stevens, N. F. Thompson, E. C. Thornburn, A. C Weiler, M. O. Westfield, V. Winch G. I Young (honors), V. Young.

Letter of Condolence

To Mr. James Avis, Tiverton, Ont:

Dear Friend and Bro.:—The officers and members of Underwood Lodge No. 328 I. O. O. F. desire to extend to you, your wife and family their sincere sympathy in your sad bereavement caused by the death of your father.

Since he has been unable to be about he has been very much missed and now that he has gone we know that there is no place he will be missed like in the home.

We trust you will look upon this dispensation of God's providence in the proper light and think about his great goodness in sparing him to you to such a good old age.

Signed on behalf of Underwood Lodge with all sympathy and sincerity.

Yours fraternally,
Thos. Brown, Rec. Secy.

NORTH BRUCE

The culvert on Goderich road south of the 12 Con. Bruce, was washed out on Tuesday of last week, causing traffic to go arond the block. The contract for a new culbert was let to Mr. Thos. Nelson, and the job was soon completed.

Rev. and Mrs. Douglas McCulloch left on Monday for their home at Appin, after a pleasant holiday with friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Nicholson, of Winnipeg, are visiting with friends here and in Southampton.

Mrs. Roy Brigham and little son of Toronto, are holidaying at Mr. H. Carr's.

The G. S. C. are having a picnic at the Grove next Saturday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Bart Staugh and daughter Thelma, of Fort William, are holidaying with friends here.

Rev. and Mrs. W. D. McIntosh and Marjory of Nairn, are spending their vacation with friends at Tiverton and North Bruce.

Tom Brigden has completed the cement wall under Mr. Chas. Schell's barn, and is now building a well for Mr. Wm. Bottrill.

Mrs. N. Schell has returned from Tiverton where she spent a few weeks with Mrs. Dave Nelson.

Printing at Reasonable Prices

The Times has unexcelled equipment for producing fine printed matter of all kinds. Business Stationery and Office Forms, Advertising Booklets, Circulars, bills tickets, envelopes, etc. Prices are always reasonable.

Alarm Clocks

Why do most people go to Busby's for alarm clocks ? Because we have the best stock, also when repairs are necessary you know our reputation.

We have in stock.

Big Ben **Vigilant**
Cyclone **Turnout**
Vantite **Icallu**
Giant Spasmodic
Suminous Sunrise

J. J. BUSBY,
The Quick Repair House

BURGOYNE AND DISTRICT

Quite a few attended the Egg Circle meeting Thursday evening to hear Mr. Mercillce of Ottawa, who was organizing circles throughout the county. While the Circle has good points there are also objectionable ones. Local requirements need a market, but those who join the circle are not allowed to sell for local trade, even the eggs too large for crating or others that may grade too small, must not be sold. They may be eaten, given away or destroyed but positively not sold for cash or trade.

J. W. Reany has had his barn reshingled.

Miss Winnie McLean is home from Guelph for a holiday.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Chappell visited in Paisley last week.

Messrs. J. Ferguson, S. Schwass and E. Schwass, were visiting in Waterloo county last week.

Presbyterians meet Tuesday to consider the important matter of calling a minister.

Rev. Watson, of Toronto, preached here Sunday.

The new spreader mentioned in last week's corr. came from Tara, and was on its way to Mr. D. Bryce, near Paisley.

Burgoyne has lost another of its old reliable standard-bearers in the person of Mr. John Cobean, who passed peacefully away to rest a few days ago after many weeks of comparative helplessness.

UNDERWOOD NEWS

Get your gasoline at The Hardware.

Save wood and coal, use an oil stove. We have some coal oil stoves which will save the women work, and save money too. Thede & Brill.

Mrs. J. G. MacKay has returned home from Guelph hospital.

Mrs. Holden and daughter Mrs. Walker and baby son, of Toronto, are spending a pleasant visit at Mr. M. Avis'.

While the Methodist church is being renovated, the congregation are holding their services in the Presbyterian church. Rev. Waddell of the Baptist church Tiverton, conducted the service on Sunday.

Mrs. A. J. MacDougall and children of Hamilton, are holidaying at Mr. Dan. Brown's.

Rev. and Mrs. McNabb, and family are at their cottage at Bruce Beach. Miss Ina, nurse in training at Guelph, is spending her vacation with them.

ELSINORE

Elsinore Red Cross have done the following work in April, May and June:

Socks—Mrs. Brant, 11 pairs, Hazel Nelson 5, Mrs. A. J. Nelson, 11, Mrs. Fraser 15, Miss L. Donaldson 5, Mrs. Donaldson 3, Mrs. Wm. McIntosh 4, Isabelle Fraser 5, Mrs. McRae 1, N. Forsyth 3, Mrs. Chebots 1, Mrs. Wilson Nelson 2, Mrs. Kolb 1. Mrs. Maxwell 9, Viola Maxwell 5, Olive Smith 1. Alice Fraser 2' Mrs. C. Eby 6. Mrs. Kabbege 2, Mrs. Webbege 3.

Flannel shirts—Mrs. William Nelson 7, Mrs. G. Eby 5, Mrs Kolb 6, Miss L. Howe 5, Mrs H. Porter 2. Total of 97 pairs socks and 25 shirts. Cash on hand, June 30, $40.63.

One box each month will be sent to the boys from this neighborhood overseas. The box for June was prepared and sent by Mrs. Brant and Mrs. W. Nelson to Pte. F. Farrell.

Mrs. Brant, President, Nellie Forsyth, Secretary.

Advertise it in The Times.

GLAMMIS

Miss McNally has returned from Owen Sound.

Miss F. McLennan has gone west on a visit to her sister.

Miss Lily McKinnon has returned to Brantford.

Mrs. Ed. Wood and daughter of Superior, Wis., are visiting Mrs. K. McLennan.

Miss Lillico, of Chicago, visited Miss McKeeman,

Rev. Rock of Walkerton, and Mr. McCauley exchanged pulpits Sunday.

Miss Kirkton has returned from Tiverton.

Miss McEachren has returned to London after a visit with Miss Lila Cunningham.

Conductor McLean of Parry Sound, is home on his holidays.

The Misses Cuthbertson returned to Toronto last week.

Mr. C. Young, Misses Laura Cunningham, and Margaret Currie, Sundayed in Walkerton.

The ice cream social by St. Paul's Ladies' Missionary Society was a good success.

Miss Jennie McKeeman is on the sick list.

Miss Frances of Toronto, is visiting her cousin, Miss Maude McKay.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Burgess, and daughters accompanied by his sisters, Mrs. L. Keake of Underwood, and Mrs. Ben Moulton of Kiogs.., left on Thursday on an auto trip to visit friends at London, Springfield, Toronto, Hamilton and other points.

The B. Y. P. U. Society here held a social evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Woods, 9th. Con., on Friday, and report an enjoyable time.

While Pte. Rhoderick Thompson was home from camp Borden over the week end last week, Guild of St. Pauls church gathered at his home in a surprise party and presented him with a wrist watch.

The three pupils from here who wrote on the entrance exams, were all successful. Congratulations to pupils and their teacher, Miss McKinnon.

Mr. Fisk of Walkerton, Sundayed at Jos. Wrightson's.

Miss Nora McNally has been engaged as teacher at S. S. No. 11 on 10th. Con. Kincardine and Miss Nettie Gunn in S. S. No. 7, 9th Con. Kincardine.

Mr. and Mrs. L. McIntyre of Edmonton Alberta, and Master Campbell McIntyre of Toronto are visiting at J. C. McIntyres.

Special Sale

STARTING TO-MORROW MORNING

Special Sale of Men's and Boys' Suits, Raincoats, Trousers, Shirts, Underwear, Straw and Felt Hats, Caps and Furnishings at BIG REDUCTIONS. It's a rare chance to save some money. Don't miss it. . . . .

About fifty men's tweed and worsted suits reg $14 to $16 for 11.95

Men's raincoats 13 & $15 for 10 50

50 prs men's odd pants worsted finish, good $2 value for 1.69

Men's straw hats, reg 2.50 for 1.75; $2 for 1.50; 1.50 for $1; $1 for 75cts

Men's felt hats, reg 2.50 for 1.75.

Men's merino underwear good value at 65c, special price 50c

Men's working shirts splendid $1 lines for 79c.

Fine negligee dress shirts reg. $1 and 1.25 lines for 79c

50c ties for 39 cents

These goods are goods you need now, that's why this sale is so important to you. You must buy these things sooner or later, anyway why not get them now. All that you save by buying now is clear profit to you.

Come and see the big values for little money.

F. R. BARBER
MEN'S AND BOYS' COMPLETE OUTFITTERS

PATTISON'S
FOR FURNITURE

July and August is the time to save money by buying your Furniture at Pattison's.

We are sole agents in this vicinity for the Famous Singer Sewing Machine, also the White, Beaver and Raymond Models. Sewing Machine Oil, Needles, and Repairs always in stock.

We are also agents for the Columbia Grafonola and Records

: : J. W. Pattison : :
Furniture Dealer and Undertaker

"Yes---They're Cleaner, Fresher---

"when washed with Sunlight Soap, I find it cleans the clothes more thoroughly and with less work than ordinary soaps. It doesn't hurt the clothes and I must say my hands never feel the worse for it either. I really do not find it hard to look after the wash myself, because Sunlight Soap does so much of the work for me.",

Sunlight Soap

Madam—there's nothing but truth in this lady's remarks. Sunlight Soap is made so well and so honestly that our guarantee of $5,000 that it contains no impurity has never been challenged.

All grocers sell Sunlight Soap.

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, TORONTO.

Send The Times to
The boys at the front

Subscribe for The Times and get all the local news.

The Port Elgin Times.

47th YEAR—NO. 31 PORT ELGIN, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 1, 1917 $1.50 PER YEAR $2.00 PER YEAR TO UNITED STATES

Sudden Death of Elias Kolb

Wednesday night last Elias Kolb, a well known resident, died suddenly at the home of his son, Arthur, in Saugeen Township, in his 6th year.

The late Mr. Kolb was in good health. He had for some time been assisting his son on his farm, and had retired for the night as usual, when about midnight the son was awakened by hearing his father breathing rather heavily. He went to the room, and found his father dying.

A physician was at once summoned but death ensued almost immediately from heart failure.

The late Mr. Kolb was a farmer in Saugeen for a number of years and also an expert framer. Several years ago he went west, and was engaged in carpentering. The past year he has been with his son in Saugeen.

The funeral was held on Saturday afternoon, and was largely attended. Besides a wife there are left to mourn, four sons and three daughters: J. H. at Winnipeg; Josiah, Elsinore; Arthur, Saugeen; Hugh, (160th Batt.); Mrs. A. Miles, Winnipeg; Mrs. H. Kauffman, Kincardine; Viola, at home.

COMING EVENTS

10c. per line
No notice less than 25c

REGULAR MEETING—Of Red Cross in library at 7.30 p. m. Wednesday, August 1st.

Red Cross Report From July 4th to 31st

Tea Room—July 7, Evangelical Y. P. A. $21 05; 14, Ladies Aid Presbyterian ch., $19.76; 21, Ladies Aid Baptist ch., $10.55; 28, ladies of Red Cross, $13.90; Donations— Ladies Aid Evangelical church lawn social, $40.30; Dominion Day committee surplus on celebration, $250.00

Grand Total for the month, $335.56

Warden Izzard has received a telegram that the by law of the County of Bruce adopting the good roads system has been approved by the Lt.-Governor in Council.

CONDENSED ADVERTISING

LOST—Either at the lake, or coming from the lake, on July 24, gold locket and chain, valued as keepsake. Finder please leave at Times and receive reward.

FOR SALE—2000 cement blocks, smooth faced, for sale. Apply L. M. Sees.

STRAYED—To premises of Mrs. Saleman, a black and white spotted hound. Owner may have same by paying for this advt.

FOR SALE—The Andrew Sutherland property at the South End. Fine brick house, 7 rooms and shed. Good basement, also stable. Possession given immediately. Apply to Geo. S. Webb and James McEwing, executors. 28-tf.

WANTED—We are paying the highest prices for beefrings hides. B. Zelkind, Port Elgin.

PHONOGRAPHS!

How nice it is to have music in your home. If you would like one just drop me a line. Very easy terms, from $21.00 up.

Louis Bloch's Music Store
Owen Sound

DENTAL

W. P. POWER, D. D. S., Dentist, office over South End Store. Hours 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

MEDICAL

DR. F. H. WELLS, Office and residence on Green street, one door west of Bank of Hamilton.

W. J. CHAMBERS, M. D., L. R. C. P., L. M. Edinburgh. Office and residence "Lakeview Hall" opposite South End park Port Elgin.

DR. W. S. LAIRD, Oculist, Specialty in Nose and Throat diseases. Guarantees all his fitting of glasses. Office hours Wednesday afternoons. Next to Metropolitan Bank

LEGAL

W. BURGESS, LL.B., Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public &c., &c. Office, Hutton's Block. Private and other funds to loan.

SOCIETIES

PORT ELGIN LODGE No. 429 G.R.C., A.F. & A.M. Regular communications in the Masonic Hall, Thursday on or before full moon, at 8 p. m. Visiting brethern cordially welcomed. George Chapman, W. M.; Gus Smith, Sec'y.

DENOVO LODGE, No. 179, I.O.O.F., of [illegible] o'clock, p.m., every Monday in their hall in the Commercial Block. Art Harrison, N.G.; T. Rankin, Rec.-Sec.; D. Geddes, Perm Sec.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

J. A. CHAPMAN, Official Issuer of marriage licenses, Port Elgin, Ont. Office in Muir Block.

R. C. CRAWFORD, Official Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Office at Drug Store, Port Elgin.

UNDERTAKING

J. W. PATTISON, Funeral director and embalmer. Residence on premises. Rural phone No. 22.

Advertise it in The Times.

Good Roads Supt. Appointed

Reeve Wm. Hunter has resigned as reeve of Kincardine town, having been appointed, provisionally, superintendent of the good roads system of the County of Bruce.

Proclamation

To the Citizens of Bruce County:

In connection with the request of the Lieut. Governor of the Province of Ontario, I hereby call upon the loyal citizens of the County of Bruce, to again, on the third anniversary of the war, solemnly pledge ourselves as to the righteousness of the Allied cause:

To record our inalienable loyalty to our beloved Mother Country.

To acknowledge and impress upon our children and all people that although this war is fought upon a foreign land, it is our fight, and one in defence of our homes

To honor the heroes who have fallen in defence of our country.

To support and assist those who are bereft of heroic men, who have laid down their lives in our behalf.

To thank those on land and sea who are prepared to give up their lives in our defence

To pledge ourselves to give assistance to every cause and work which may bring victory to the Allied cause.

And to pray that Almighty God may aid the cause of the Allies for universal peace.

D. J. Izzard, Warden
W. D. Cargill, Pres Bruce Preparedness League.

Hoard in the Bean Patch

G. E. Falconer, manager for Fruitgrowers, Limited, has a patch of beans covering 11 acres. Last week a bunch of small lads were engaged to hoe the big field

The manager in looking over the work overheard a real up-to-date classification of the bean, when a young lad remarked to another :

"I'll bet this is the biggest field of whistle-berries in Bruce county."

94 in the shade, and Warden Izzard says that's just the right weather for laying bricks.

Rev. Gilbert Lamont, of Michigan, was a visitor with his brother, A. J. Lamont, at Aberdour, this week.

Many friends regret that Irving McVittie has had to return to Guelph hospital for another operation on his foot.

The hot dry weather makes it hard to keep main street dampened sufficiently to keep down the dust. The merchants are experiencing difficulty in keeping their goods clean. Water is not proving the best means. Oil will have to be considered.

Dissolution of Partnership

All concerned are hereby notified that the partnership existing between myself and Mr. Crowe for hog buying has been dissolved.

Lambert Hamilton.

Be Particular

The particular housewife wants only the best in meats during the very hot weather, and that's the reason Eaton's butcher shop serves so many patrons with dainties in cold meats, lamb, beef, pork etc., We have also package soups vegetables, etc. Phone your order to the Shop of Quality. A. E. Eaton, Prop

Tax Collecter Wanted

Applications for the position of collector of taxes for Saugeen Township for the year 1917, will be received up to 1 o'clock on Saturday, August 11th. Salary $55.00.

F. W. Elliott, clerk,

Eggs and Butter

This week we are paying for fresh eggs **34c** per dozen.

For nice fresh made butter, fit to retail to particular customers, we are paying **30c**, trade or cash quality must be good.

N. McGillivray
North End Store

Do your ordering of meats early in the morning. The best service given then. Our shop may be closed a few afternoons to give me opportunity to go into the country buying. Then order early. Our stock is excellent. Try us, L. Hamilton Butcher.

LADIES DEPARTMENT

See the splendid display in the Ladies' department in the following lines.

Women's Bathing Suits
Misses' Bathing Suits
Ladies Underwear
Fine Hosiery
Corsets

Falconer Bros.

TOWN TOPICS

Rev. M. D. Hallman has taken Saints Rest cottage at Paradise Grove.

The extreme heat made for small attendances at the churches on Sunday.

Mrs. Lymburner and Masters Kenneth and Charlie are holidaying here,

Fred Hanbidge is home from teaching school for the holidays.

Mr. J. A. Thomson was holidaying in Owen Sound last week.

Mr. Lloyd Veitch, of Toronto, was here for the week-end.

Mrs. Jenner and Mrs. Walker went to Flint, Mich., last week.

Miss Helen Stevens is holidaying in London.

Miss Bona Fairweather, of Drayton, is the guest of Mrs. J. S. Cameron.

Miss Annie Schrank is home from Clifford.

Mr. Irwin and family, of Walkerton, are occupying a cottage at the lake.

An invitation is extended to the ladies to attend a Red Cross quilting in The Library, Friday afternoon, Aug. 3rd.

Rev. Christie and family, are to spend a vacation here, occupying a cottage at the lake.

Miss Forrester of Kincardine, is visiting her grandmother. Mrs. Wm. Forrester.

Miss Frances Hanbidge has been engaged by the Kincardine High School board.

Mrs. Armour McCullough left last week for Walkerville, where she will join Mr. McCullough.

Mr. Dan Ewald has returned to Brooklyn, after a visit with his brother, Mr. Herman Ewald.

Mrs. Thaner and Master Orville, of Kitchener, are guests of Rev. and Mrs. Hallman.

Sheriff Thomson of Owen Sound has been spending a few days in town, the guest of his brother, J. A. Thomson.

Mrs. A. Bowes, of Detroit, has returned home after spending a month with Mr. and Mrs. D. McCarrel.

Mr. and Mrs. Kauffman of Kincardine, have been spending a few days with relatives here.

You will be money in pocket by making a careful study of The Times ads. every week.

In this fruit and vegetable season people should eat what they can and what they can't, can.

Mrs. George Falconer and Master Duncan returned from Toronto last week.

A bunch of the smaller lads are engaged these days on the big bean field of Fruitgrowers' Limited.

Strawberries are about done. It has been a very prolific season, and the quality was good.

The editor was delighted with a beautiful boquet of roses laid on his desk on Tuesday, by a reader who grows beautiful flowers.

There were just fifty-seven applications for the junior teacher's position at the high school.—Kincardine Reporter.

Bicyclists on the roads would be safer in providing themselves with lights. Some narrow escapes have been reported recently.

Mr. Ross Munro, news editor of The Journal-Press, Ottawa, and family, arrived here last evening to spend a vacation.

The Baptist Sunday school will meet in the U. B church during repairs to the Baptist church.

The church services in the Baptist church have been cancelled for the next two weeks on account of the building being renovated and decorated.

Mr. Watson, of Creemore, a former proprietor of The Times, in the days of Johnson and Watson, was a caller at The Times office last week. He was a guest of Mr. George Henry.

Postmaster McBeth, of Milverton, and editor and proprietor of The Milverton Sun, was on a motor trip through this section last week, calling at The Times office and on his old friend Mr. R. J. Ranney.

The fire alarm sounded Thursday about 10 o'clock, for a fire at the Stevens-Hepner Co. It was only a small blaze in the brush department, and was extinguished with chemicals by the workmen.

An auto containing a Wingham party of five persons turned turtle in the ditch near Sparks' corner on Sunday morning. The car was somewhat damaged, while one of the ladies sustained a broken ankle. The injured woman was taken to Southampton.

The secret of good writing is sincerity. This applies to all departments—advertising, editorial and news. The sincere advertisements will always command attention. Are the local merchants' names kept before local people as often as the departmental store? If not, whose fault is it if business goes out of town.

We are asked: "How can one tell when a car is going more than 15 miles an hour." It is rather difficult for anyone who has not a car, or is not used to riding in one. But it's a very simple problem if you are in a car running at 15 miles an hour. So many other cars will pass you. Then another way to tell, is, there will be very little dust created by a car running only 15 miles an hour.

The Reeve Comes Back

Last week the petition presented to Reeve Izzard for a civic holiday prayed that he would proclaim the day in Port Elgin in "particular" and in "the Dominion in general."

The reeve issued his proclamation, and ordered the bills printed. He calls upon all loyal citizens to observe the day and then "gets back" at his petitioners in an "N. B." as follows: "Any citizen performing patriotic or productive work in a neighboring municipality will be considered sufficiently loyal."

Which is a gentle hint to go out in the townships and work.

Cement Road Great Benefit

The new road to the lake on the 6th concession is proving a great boon to the people of this district. The big sand pile between the end of the road and the lake has been bridged with cement, and autos and teams with loads of people can now drive right through to the lake side.

A good deal of credit for the bringing of the roadway to completion must be given to Horatio Nelson. He took the trouble to circulate a subscription list, secure men to draw gravel, and generally look after the affair. As a result many more people now enjoy the swimming and the general good time which is usually had by the lake during the hot weather.

This road will have to be watched closely and taken care of for a few years. It should be a trifle wider with gravel where the heavy sand is, and there should also be a couple of good gravel "turning out" places. Two autos meeting near the sand bar just before the cement, generally get stuck. Then, too, a little clean up on the lake shore wouldn't be a bad idea. But, most people are thankful for what has been done, further improvements will come later.

The road cost $69.25, the Saugeen council giving the gravel and $15, while motorists gave $34 in cash. Those who gave their time and teams in hauling the gravel were: R. Scott 2 loads, M. Zant 2, J. Ross 3, E. Leeder 4, G. Jamieson 2, J. Stauch 2, E. Eidt 3, C. Guyor 2, E. Hase 2, W. Jenner 2, C. McEvers 2, R. Campbell ½ day.

The contributors were:

$2—A. P. George.

$1—J. Hepner, H. H. Stevens, G. M. Scott, J. H. Kennedy, G. McMurray, A. E. Eaton, G. McLaren, Eric McGillivray, R. C. Crawford, H. Koebke, W. Baker, Dr. Power, T. Bridgen, L. M. Sees, Aug. Koebke, A. Brunton, H. Eby, T. Swalwell, J. W. Pattison, E. Martin, R. Fenton, R. Ranney, W. F. Bald, J. C. Thede, J. H. Wismer, J. B. Cottrill, G. Christie, M. Chappel, W. Greathead, W. Atkinson, S. Schrank, Bert Struthers, G. Black, A. Upshall, Jas. Scott, W. Bottrill, J. Agar, C. Johnson, E. R. Sayles, J. N. Vanalyke, S. H. Lowry, W. Karcher, H. Thede, Dr. Wells, W. H. Lustig (Chesley), A. Lamont, J. A. Thomson, J. H. Webster, N. McGillivray, S. Cameron.

50c—J. R. McGillivray, G. Seiffert, P. Thomson, G. Jamieson.

From roadwork 25c.

Burgoyne Calls Minister

Burgoyne and Dunblane congregations have called a minister. At a joint meeting Tuesday evening, presided over by Rev. Mr. Mann, of Port Elgin, it was agreed to extend a unanimous call to Rev. Mr. Strachan, lately from the west.

From later information it is understood that Mr. Strachan has signified his intention to accept the call when duly presented by the Presbytery, and his induction will probably take place about the middle of August.

Necessary papers were all made out and signed by the officers, also copies of the call are being circulated for signatures.

By the action of last general assembly the minimum stipend was raised to $1200 and a free manse, and by a motion passed by the meeting here, Rev. Mr. Mann was instructed to insert the amount in the present call from the joint congregations, of Burgoyne and Dunblane.

CARD OF THANKS

Mrs. Kolb and family, through The Times, thank many friends for expressions of sympathy in their bereavement.

Shingles For Sale

A carload of B. C. Shingles, xxx and xx just arrived. Get prices at Miller Bros., Port Elgin. 31-2p

Learning Every Day

More people are learning every day that trading at Barber's store affords splendid advantages in goods and styles, and most important of all, in paying less money. Making wise selections, means saving these days, and any selections made here always result in satisfaction. This week special bargains are being offered in shoes for Men and Boys. Take time to enquire at Barber's store for special shoe values.

New Shingles Arrive

A carload of shingles just in. B. C. XXX. Apply J. B. Cottrill, Port Elgin.

BUYERS' GUIDE

RATES—Contracts for 500 lines or over in a year 5c a line; regular weekly users of liners, 8c per line casual users of liners, 10c per line Black type, count two lines for one.

McMurray's for pure ice cream.

Oats for sale. North End Store.

Cash for eggs. North End Store.

White tennis trousers, $1.75 a pair at North End.

The South End is showing a big range of crepe, silk and voile blouses.

Fresh oranges, lemons, and bananas always on hand. North End Store.

If you want a pint of good cream try McMurray's.

Another shipment of feed wheat. North End Store.

We have added two new lines of Collene corsets, prices are lower than regular lines. South End store.

McMurray keeps good milk for sale,

Congoleum border, 36 inches wide, 60c per yard at North End.

Cheap shoes, Misses, Ladies' and Men's, not up to date in style, from 35c up.

Bull Dog overalls and smocks, for good wear. North End Store.

In teas we are giving absolutely the best value in town. South End store.

Fleet foot running shoes, all sizes, white, tan, navy, North End store.

Neilson's chocolates—once used always used—you get them at Koebke's

Sugars are advancing in price. Get your supply from the South End.

Try Koebke for your next grocery or fruit order

Koebke sells Neilson's soldier chocolate Send a bar to your soldier boy at the front

Lieut. Wm. Northgrave, M. C. Returns on Furlough

Lieut. Wm. Northgrave returned home from the front last night, having recovered sufficiently from wounds in his legs to be given furlough.

Lieut. Northgrave enlisted as a private in a machine gun section, and won his lieutenancy and the military cross for bravery on the field of battle.

He was met at the depot by Warden Izzard, Reeve Christie, and relatives and friends and welcomed home.

News of the Vicinity

Mr. Max Singer is here from Toronto.

Toronto evening dailies raise their rates on the first of August.

J. A. McDonald of Tara, is the new D. D. G. M. for the Masonic Lodges of this district.

A large number of autos conveyed the S. S. picnic of Paisley churches to Southampton on Friday last,

Hanover citizens are happy. They have succeeded in reorganizing their band.

Among the many fine gardens in this section is the one at the Chippewa school, where the Indian scholars have done excellent work in a large school garden.

Prof. Bangs, of the U. B. College at Huntington, who spent a few days in this district first of July, was married July 18th to a young lady at Attwood, Kansas.

Some of our sidewalks needs looking over. There are several places where some hard bumps are being experienced by pedestrians through sagging of the blocks.

Some booze was seized at Paisley station last week. It seems there is too much whiskey coming in to suit the inspector, and he will investigate.

Before bread can come down to eight cents for a pound and a half loaf, wheat must come down to $1.70 per bushel, so say the Bakers' Association.

Premier Borden will direct a competent officer to investigate the O'Connor report regarding the Wm. Davies Co. making $5,000,000, profit on bacon alone in a single year.

Owen Sound lost $20,000 by having a second mortgage on a cement plant there. It had either to take over the first mortgage of $31,000. They chose to lose the smaller amount,

The most absent-minded man we have come across was a Walkerton profession[illegible] put in his office door the other day the words "Out—Will be back soon" and on his return sat down on the doorstep to wait for himself. —Telescope

The 160th Battalion lost another member by death recently. Pte. Given of Mar, near Wiarton. He succumbed to gastritis at Branshott Military Hospital. Pte. Given is the sixth man to pass away during the past year out of the [illegible] men who enlisted in the Bruce battalion.

The Paisley Advocate reports that one its merchants is going after the farmers' business by putting a man on the road with an outfit for the purpose of buying butter, eggs, etc. The auto is fitted up for carrying egg crates. This is one way of beating out the ever increasing inroads of the mail order house.

Taylor Fleming Makes Two Rescues

The Times is informed that of late there have been several accidents from canoeing in the lake, and that at least two lives have been saved by Taylor Fleming who, by prompt action and skilfulness, has succeeded in bringing to safety young lads who where too venturesome.

Service like this should receive more than passing mention, and Taylor should come within the notice of the officials of the society which has for its purpose the rewarding by medal of those making heroic rescues.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mrs. Bolender of Stratford, is a guest of Mrs. Ed. Fisher.

Mrs. S. Winch and daughter of Paisley, spent last week at Mr. H. Crowe's.

Miss Lulu Rushton has returned from a holiday with relatives at Elsinore.

Miss Dorothy Wells is the new teacher at S. S. No. 4 Saugeen.

Miss Mary Lamont is home from Toronto.

Mrs. Adam Brill is visiting her son in Stratford;

Miss Stella Kauffman, of Mildmay, is visiting Mrs. J. H. Brill.

Mr. and Mrs. George Willoughby of Detroit are spending a holiday here.

Mrs. Ed. Eckel of Paisley, is the guest of Mrs. W. Gray.

Mrs. W. Gray spent a few days in Paisley last week.

The Misses Welsh and Johnston have purchased a Ford car.

Messrs. Cornish and Telfer of Toronto are visitors with Mr. Jack Chapman

Mr. and Mrs Dietrich, of Chesley, were visitors at Mr. Ebert's.

Mrs. Edwards and family of Toronto are guests of Mrs. Ernest Roberts.

Miss Irving of Toronto and Miss Ziegler of Guelph are visiting at Mr. John Rushton's.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Richardson and family motored from Toronto and are visiting at Mr. John Richardson's.

The public school board has engaged Miss Edith Tuft, of London, to take the place of Miss Winnie Struthers, resigned.

Mr. Cameron, principal of the public school at Byng Inlet, was a guest of Mr. John McCallum Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Rushton and Leonard spent Sunday with Mr. Wm. Rushton D. line Amabel.

Mrs. Sterling and Miss Sterling of Bayfield, are guests of Mrs. H. D. McLaren.

Mrs. J. Deight Potts, of Ebenezer and Mrs. Underwood, were guests at Mrs. Henry Crowe's this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Stout and Mr. and Mrs. Dorland of Guelph, and Miss Hazel Strachan of Glencoe, are visiting at H. Crowe's.

Mrs. Howitt and Mrs. Kennedy of New York were detained from their trip here last week owing to an auto accident in which Dr. and Mrs. Hewitt were badly shaken up.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Schwartz, Mr. and Mrs. Wismer, and Margaret Schwartz have been on a motor trip the past few days up the Bruce peninsula.

Hogs went to $15 this week.

Dairy butter is very scarce and high in price.

Pte. N. McLeod, of Paisley is reported Wounded.

Inspector Bald can pitch hay like a Trojan. We don't know whether he is open for a job, but when we saw him working in a hayfield north of the town he had all the motions of a first-rate harvest hand, and is doing good work in assisting in the harvest.

Capt. A. D. George and Col. McKenzie arrived home from England on Saturday night, and spent week end with A. F. George here. These two officers did much work in recruiting the 141st battalion at Fort Frances. When the battalion arrived in England, there was room for privates, but little room for the higher officers. The age limit for officers reverting is 35, for those going to France. Both Capt. George and Col. McKenzie were over the age limit for reverting, and therefore returned home.

The Union Picnic

The union picnic was quite well attended on Thursday afternoon. The affair was gotten up rather hurriedly, and as a result the program did not include races and games. The picnickers were taken to the beach in autos, seven or eight motorists being kind enough to use their cars for taking the scholars [illegible]. The boys and girls had a good time at the lake, as the day was a very hot one.

The older ones looked after the arrangements for supper. There were about three hundred present.

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. James Young, Chinook Alta., a son, July 16th.

UPRIGHT PIANO FOR SALE

Near Port Elgin. Will make price at a reduction and terms to suit. Address

LOUIS BLOCH,
22-tfc Owen Sound, Ont.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON VI. August 5, 1917.

Manasseh's Sin and Repentance.—2 Chronicles 33; 1-20.

COMMENTARY.—I. A wicked king (vs. 1-10). 1-8. Manasseh was the son of Hezekiah and Hephzibah and was born three years after his father's extraordinary recovery from illness. At the early age of twelve years he succeeded his father upon the throne of Judah and reigned for fifty-five years. In his early years as king he must have been under the influence of advisers and it is reasonably certain that they were ungodly and idolatrous, and Manasseh was turned from the good way which his father had taken, and "did that which was evil in the sight of the Lord, like unto the abominations of the heathen" (v. 2). He restored the idolatrous worship which Hezekiah had zealously destroyed. He went so far as to build heathen altars in the house of the Lord, thus rivaling Ahaz in his desecration of the holy place. He set up groves, of carved wooden pillars, for the worship of Asherah which involved the most degrading and abominable practices. He worshipped Moloch, the god of the Ammonites. It is believed that a part of this worship consisted of placing children in the arms of a brazen image of the god, while the image was made hot by fires burning within it, and thus they were sacrificed to this god. Manasseh employed magic and witchcraft, giving himself up to the superstitions and deceptions of the heathen." His course was so wicked and he was so persistent in it that the Lord was greatly displeased with him, and the conditional promise which had been given to the nation could not be much longer fulfilled, unless there should be a change in Judah's attitude toward the Lord. 9. Worse than the heathen—Manasseh was Israel's king and wielded a powerful influence. His people followed him in evil-doing. His reign was long, and his efforts and example were uninterruptedly bad for more than forty years. Josephus says, "He barbarously slew all the righteous men that were among the Hebrews, nor would he spare the prophets, for he every day slew some of them." The nobles who took their part were thrown headlong from the rocky cliffs of Jerusalem (Psa. 141:6, 7).—Stanley. 10. The Lord spake—By the prophets. Possibly Isaiah and Micah were among them. Tradition says that Manasseh caused Isaiah to be sawn asunder.

II. Severe punishment (v. 11). 11. the Lord brought upon them—Judah was not wholly free from Assyrian domination, and the latter nation desired full submission on Judah's part. "The Lord brought" the king of Assyria against Manasseh in the sense that he withdrew his protection from Judah and permitted him to carry out his purpose. among the thorns—"In chains."—R. V. Assyrian kings sometimes thrust a hook into the nostrils of their captives, and so led them about. The practice is illustrated on many Assyrian reliefs in the British Museum.—Cam. Bib. fetters—Fetters of brass on hands and feet. to Babylon—"It is a confirmation of the sacred history to remember that just at this time Babylon, and not Nineveh, was the seat of the Assyrian Government. Esarhaddon, who mentioned Manasseh among his tributaries, was the only king of Assyrian who held his court at Babylon." It was not merely that Manasseh might be made to suffer for his sins that the Lord used these severe measures with him, but that he might be brought to a state of penitence and might be made a righteous man.

III. Penitence and Pardon (vs. 12-20). 12. besought the Lord—Manasseh knew about the true God and hence had sinned against great light. In his exile and captivity he thought of the extremely wicked course he had taken. He realized that it was, because of his persistent and high-handed rebellion against God that this great calamity was brought against him. When he came to himself, he called upon the Lord, humbled himself greatly—"When the rod spake he heard it (Micah 6:9), who would not hear the word (v. 10). His prison proved more profitable than his palace had been. God sent him into a dungeon to repent, as he did David into the depths, and Jonah into the whale's belly, to pray." 13. he was intreated—It is impossible that any sinner who desires to forsake sin and turn to God will be refused mercy, after the record of pardon from God to a man like Manasseh. Does this not explain why Manasseh was permitted to live the life he did? Would the Bible be the book it is, if sin were not personified by such characters, and grace personified in Christ to meet their need?—Whittle. Heard—Though affliction drives us to God, he will not therefore reject us if we sincerely seek him, for afflictions are sent us to bring us to him.—Henry. Brought him to Jerusalem—"When Manasseh is brought back to God and his duty he shall soon be brought back to his kingdom. See how ready God is to accept and welcome returning sinners, and how swift to show mercy. Let not great sinners despair when Manasseh himself, on repentance, found favor with God; in him God showed forth long-suffering (1 Tim. 1: 16; Isa. 1-18)." Into his kingdom—Manasseh could scarcely have hoped that he would be restored to his place on Judah's throne after his deep humiliation at the hands of the Assyrians, but God saw his hearty repentance and the transformation in his character and did for him that which was apparently impossible.

14—after this—After this repentance and restoration. build a wall without the city—the language indicates that Manasseh built a new wall to make the defence of Jerusalem as strong as possible against Assyria and all other nations. He was active in working for the material interests of his kingdom. compassed about Ophel—This was the southern slope of Mount Moriah on which the temple stood. a very great height—Excavations have shown that a wall was built here to the height of more than seventy feet. the fenced cities of Judah—An army was organized of sufficient size to garrison the several fortified cities of the land. Manasseh sought to preserve the integrity of the kingdom which constituted the Lord's chosen people. If he had trusted alone in his army, other nations would have found him an easy prey. It is to be noted that he did not stop with making military preparations for the preservation of Judah. 15. he took away the strange gods—As in the beginning of his reign Manasseh undid the good work his father had done in re-establishing the true religion in Judah, so after his conversion and restoration to his throne he undid his own evil work in bringing in a fearful tide of idolatry. He took away the heathen gods and the idol which he had set up in the temple, and he removed the heathen altars which he had built. He made thorough work in the reform which he inaugurated. 16. Repaired the altar of the Lord—His work was negative first in putting away idolatry, and then it was positive in restoring the worship of Jehovah. Commanded Judah to serve the Lord—With Manasseh it meant more than to be right with God personally. As the leader of the nation he must use his best efforts to bring the people into right relations with God. It is certain that his repentance was genuine. His restoration to his kingdom is evidence that the Lord regarded him as sincere. The king's course upon being placed again on the throne shows that he was bearing the fruits of a true reformation and transformation of character. 17-20. He was largely successful in his work of restoring the worship of the Lord among the people. His life would have been of far greater worth to his nation and the world had he followed from the beginning of his reign the good example of his father. At his death he "was buried in the garden of his own house" (2 Kings 21: 18).

Questions.—Who was Manasseh? When and where did he live? Who was his father? What can you say of Manasseh's character? What heathen gods did he worship? How did he desecrate the temple? What is meant by passing through the fire? What was the valley of Hinnom? What is meant by observing times? How was Manasseh punished? When and where did he repent? Show that his repentance was thorough. How did the Lord show him favor?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Retrogression.

I. A national covenant broken.
II. A foreign religion adopted.
III. A reformation proclaimed.

I. A national covenant broken. Manasseh violated a covenant made at Sinai which had been repeatedly renewed in the history of the Hebrew nation. There has never been in any land a greater change, a sadder reaction, than that experienced by Judah when the godly Hezekiah was succeeded by the apostate Manasseh. He imitated the heathen. He dishonored his father. He defied Jehovah and rejected the admonitions of his holy prophets. During Manasseh's long reign the true character of the nation's sin, the essential nature of idolatry, the inherent wickedness of such apostasy from Jehovah, was unmistakably revealed. The image set up in the temple was the summing up in symbol of the whole apostasy of the people, the formal token of their breach of the covenant, on the integrity of which depended their possession of the land. Carried away by the impetuosity of youth under the advice of evil counselors Manasseh threw himself into a movement directly opposite to that instituted by his father. His deeds were a repetition of the worst deeds of his predecessors. He sinned under the light of revelation. He was king of a nation to which God had made fully known the truth of His existence, character and attributes, a nation which had laws and statutes given to it, that no other nation possessed, and which had the ministry of holy prophets. Manasseh's sins were of a very heinous character and were committed under circumstances which greatly aggravated their enormity.

II. A foreign religion adopted. Manasseh restored Canaanitish abominations. He revived Baal and Moloch worship. He extended star worship. He plunged into the mysteries of sorcery. In a short time he completely changed the whole religion of the kingdom. He welcomed heathen, idolatrous creeds and rites of all kinds, from all sources. He seemed to aim at nothing less than a complete suppression of the worship of Jehovah and the reorganization of the religion of the nation upon foreign models. Judah changed her God for senseless idols. These were the abominations for which God had cast out the original inhabitants of the land. Manasseh reinstated them in full force. He exceeded Ahaz in the zeal with which he imported idolatry from foreign nations. There was a vigorous idolatrous party at court. Though it was suppressed by Hezekiah, with Isaiah's help, the spirit of idolatry was not eradicated from the country nor greatly weakened in its energy.

III. A reformation proclaimed. The divine forbearance and long suffering extended to Judah's king and people indicated God's yearning for their restoration. In this case nothing appeared potent enough to arrest him in his reckless career. Not until he was led captive into Babylon, did he pause and begin to reflect on his wickedness. It was not a matter of chance that Manasseh fell into adversity. It was a scourge expressly set upon him for his transgressions. It was not by chance that he was restored to his kingdom, but by the unseen interposition of the all-wise Dispenser of events and in consequence of his deep humiliation and humble prayer. It was well for Manasseh that he was checked in his iniquities. He discovered that the Lord was God both in his power to afflict and to restore. He was brought to see how immeasurable had been his sin of apostasy. He was constrained to recognize the God of his fathers as a God full of compassion and of great mercy. No sooner had he transferred his allegiance to Jehovah than his captivity was ended. He made earnest endeavor to undo the wrongs he had committed. He faithfully employed his regal authority and his personal example to induce his subjects to renounce idolatry. He could not by one enactment or many bring back the situation he had so completely broken up, nor could he restore to life those faithful men whose lives were sacrificed under his cruelties. Thirty years of idolatry had debauched the heart of the nation. Corruption was deeply seated. The spirit of true religion could not be brought back by command of the king. The wrongs he could not undo caused the final destruction of the kingdom. T. B. A.

The Sadness of a Wedding.

There is something sad about a wedding. The young groom is leaving a home in which he always has had his way and is going into one in which he never will have his way. Although his parents do not go through the formality of giving him away at the altar, they know well enough that in a few minutes he will be a son-in-law to another woman, while to them he is a nothing but a son. There he comes, with another man holding to his arm. It looks as if he might have made an attempt to escape and that the strong best man captured him and brought him back. He is as happy as he is nervous and so trustful that he has no fear for the future.—Claude Callan in Fort Worth Star-Telegram.

SKIM-MILK AS FEED FOR CALVES, PIGS AND POULTRY

Dairy By-Products as Feed for Live Stock---First of Three Articles

(By Prof. H. H. Dean.)

The chief dairy by-products are skim milk, buttermilk and whey. We shall deal with these in three articles.

A farmer's main business is to produce food for the consumers of the world. Incidentally, he expects to make a profit on the business and thereby add to his own comfort and happiness. The chief drawback in farming hitherto has been, that the farmer was expected to contribute too much to the comfort and happiness of others and not enough to that of himself and family. He has been regarded as a super-altruist, by a lot of persons who ought to know better. In fact, the Altruist School of Philosophy has had altogether too much to say, and too much to do, in determining personal actions, and shaping national and world-wide politics. It is a very pretty theory, but the results in practice are disastrous, as it encourages selfishness on the part of the strong and aggressive persons and nations, while the weaker individuals and nations become the prey of these super-selfish personages and peoples.

THE FARMER A VICTIM.

The farmer, particularly, has been the victim of Altruistic Philosophy, but he is beginning to see where "the shoe pinches," and "whose ox is being gored," by these suave, smooth-talking gents, who are out to do the farmer, and everyone else. However, not all Altruists are of this class. Some are well meaning and would not take advantage of anyone. Nevertheless, the effects of their doctrines are almost as harmful as the teaching of the first class, except that they do not personally profit by the other fellow's weakness. It is surprising to see the large number of men who are apparently working for the good of others in the most disinterested manner possible, but who manage to get "rake-offs" for themselves and friends at a rate that would astonish the unthinking and unwary man on the street and on the farm.

But to return to the subject.

Skim milk contains practically all the feeding materials found in whole milk, except the milk-fat, or what is commonly known as cream. When milk fat is worth from 40 to 50 cents per pound, as it has been for some time, the dairy farmer may well pause before feeding it to calves or any other animals on the farm.

The first thing necessary in order to save all the milk-fat possible for sale as cream, is a suitable means of recovering the fat from the milk-serum, or what is commonly known as skim milk. There are two general methods of creaming milk—by gravity, where the milk is set in pans or deep cans for the cream to rise, which is usually a wasteful method of obtaining cream; and, second, by the mechanical or separator method, which is almost perfection so far as recovery of milk-fat is concerned, where a modern cream separator is used under proper conditions. There are two forms of applying power to a cream separator—by hand, or by some mechanical contrivance, such as steam engine, electric motor, gasoline engine, tread power, etc. Both are satisfactory if properly applied.

SKIM MILK FOR POULTRY.

In the practical operation of cream separators, the main point to watch carefully is that of speed. Because speed has a very important effect on "closeness of skimming," and on the percentage of fat in the cream, assuming that the machine is properly constructed and is operated according to directions of the manufacturer. The law of the effect of speed on centrifugal and centripetal forces may be stated briefly as follows: Double the speed, diameter of separator bowl being constant, and the centrifugal and centripetal forces, which cause a separation of the cream from skim milk, are increased fourfold. This being the case, we see how important it is to have the speed of a separator sufficient and uniform for best results. The latest types of machines have an arrangement, usually in the form a bell, which calls attention to the fact when speed drops below normal. This is an excellent device which is especially needed on the farm, where the tendency is to allow the speed to drop too low at some time during the separating.

After the calf gets a start of two to four weeks on whole milk, it may be gradually changed to warm, sweet skim milk from which the foam has been removed, if fresh from the separator. Too much should not be fed at one time. A gallon at one feed is plenty for a calf up to two or three months old, after which the quantity may be increased slightly, but in no case should a calf receive more than three gallons of skim milk in twenty-four hours. It may be fed in three feeds during the first six weeks and in two feeds after that time.

Calf pails should be kept clean and sweet, otherwise there is danger of stomach troubles with the calf, more especially "scours."

To replace the fat removed in the form of cream, ground flaxseed, corn meal or oatmeal porridge may be added—to the milk at first, then later it should be fed dry, along with clover hay and roots in winter; green feed or grass in summer. The skim milk may be continued until the calf is six months old or longer, if the milk be available.

Just before, and immediately after weaning pigs, there is scarcely anything which will replace skim milk. Tankage is recommended as a substitute. The writer's experience with tankage has been very limited. He purchased 200 pounds one time for a bunch of pigs, but they could scarcely be induced to eat it. The smell of it was vile. The cattle and horses were nearly crazed by the smell of blood from it. From this one experience with tankage, we would conclude it not to be satisfactory material to have round the stables on a dairy farm. It may be all right where hogs only are fed, but other live stock do not take kindly to the odor.

The best combination for young pigs appears to be milk and middlings. Later barley, or barley and corn meal, or corn on the cob, may be added, especially for the fattening stage with hogs. At the present time, when the price of live hogs is hovering between $16 and $17 per 100 pounds live weight, and the retail price of bacon is 40 cents per pound, "pigs is pigs" all right. Brood sows have sold at auction sales during the past winter at $75 to $90 each—as much as a horse, or cow, ordinarily used to sell for.

FEED CALVES UP TO SIX MONTHS.

The skim milk may be continued as part of the ration until the hogs are ready for sale at a weight of about 200 pounds, which should be attained in about six months' time. While it is not advisable to crowd the pigs too much, it is plain that the shorter the time during which the hogs can be got ready for market, the greater the saving of feed for maintenance. A certain amount of the feed given to any animal is required to maintain it, or keep it alive and furnish energy for bodily functions. The longer the time this maintenance is needed, the less the profits. It is a fine point in feeding to know how to cut maintenance cost to the last month, week, day and hour, absolutely necessary for best results. This is a point that confronts the feeder with each new lot of pigs, and has to be determined twice a year, with each litter when they are weaned, and while being fed for the packing house, local butcher or for home consumption.

The Danish pig feeders informed the writer that they consider skim milk essential in the successful feeding of bacon hogs. Canadian feeders do not seem to have fully realized the value of skim milk for bacon production. As the Canadian bacon trade increases in importance we may expect dairy farmers to pay more attention to the value of dairy by-products in the production of what promises to be one of the most important side lines in the dairy industry of Canada.

Dairy cows, bacon hogs and good fat sheep are the three best things a farmer can keep.

The hen, as a sideline in farming and back-yard gardening, is receiving considerable attention at the present time. Some of those who have been engaged in poultry farming on a small scale estimate that their eggs did not cost them much over one dollar a dozen during the winter of 1916-17. However, others think they were able to reduce this cost considerably in spite of the high price of feed.

On the dairy farm, where dairy by-products are available, eggs and fattened chickens can be more profitably produced than elsewhere. The New Jersey Experiment Station reported during the past winter that "Egg producers can afford to pay 40 to 80 cents per 100 pounds for skim milk."

For best results in feeding poultry, it is found advisable to allow the milk to sour, as the lactic acid produced by souring seems to have a beneficial effect on the digestion of their food by poultry. It is claimed also, that sour milk will stop the habit of eating eggs, which is quite common in winter when hens are unable to secure their natural food supply.

While it is undoubtedly true that the most economical way to utilize skim milk is directly as human food, mild to sour, as the lactic acid produced by souring seems to have a beneficial effect on the digestion of their food by poultry. It is claimed also, that sour milk will stop the habit of eating eggs, which is quite owing to the prejudice in Canada and the United States against skim milk for persons, it is not likely to be used to any great extent in the dietary of Canadians for some time to come. In European cities it is largely used. At the time of the writer's last visit to Copenhagen in Denmark, he was told that nearly as much skim milk was sold in the city as of whole milk. The price of skim milk was about one-half that obtained for whole milk. In America, if it were known that certain families were buying skim milk, the children would likely be taunted by the expression, "O, see the Skim Milk Kids!" It is a matter of boasting among our people that they buy the most expensive foods regardless of their nutritive qualities. When shall we learn to buy food with economy?

—The Canadian Countryman.

Eyes of Rubber.

Artificial eyes of rubber are taking the place of the old style glass optic in Europe. The rubber eyes have the advantage of being unbreakable, and as they are of pneumatic construction they maintain an elastic contact between the eyelids and the back of the orbitary cavity.

To make the new rubber product a cast formed of liquid plaster is made of the orbitary cavity, and from this is constructed an eyeball, the face being of vulcanite. The front and back parts are made of soft rubber, there being a space between the two parts which is occupied by air, making the eyes pneumatic.—Popular Science Monthly.

Key of Tibaldo.

The "key to death" is a large key which is shown among the weapons at the arsenal at Venice. It was invented by Tibaldo, who, disappointed in love, designed this instrument for the destruction of his rival. The key is so constructed that the handle may be turned around, revealing a small spring, which being pressed a very fine needle is driven with considerable force from the other end. This needle is so very fine that the flesh closes over the wound immediately, leaving no mark, but the death of the victim is almost instantaneous.

SUNDAY AT HOME

THE WAY OF PEACE.

I sought the way back to peace—
So long I sought and far—
A place where nought might enter in,
My happiness to mar.

I sought, and sought in vain,
Until, with fainting heart,
I turned about and found a place
Where I could bear a part

In lifting heavy loads,
In sharing others' woes;
And in the path of duty, lo!
I found my heart's repose.
—Edith Virginia Brady.

IN FAVOR WITH GOD AND MAN.

I think that one of the most interesting verses in the Bible is that which tells us that our Lord grew "in favor with God and man."

So many people seem to have the idea that, so long as they are doing what they believe to be right, it doesn't matter a bit what anybody thinks of them.

To a certain extent this attitude may be all right, but I am sure it can easily be carried too far. To grow "in favor with God and man" is, it seems to me, far better.

Anyway, our Lord managed to combine the two; so there is no reason why we should not try to do so.

DOWNWARDNESS.

(By the late Rev. H. T. Miller.

The Divine downwardness is uplifting. This brings us to a paradox. If you go down you are in company with the humble; if you go up you are liable to be burnt with the fever of the proud. God looks down in majesty and meekness. Man looks up in feebleness and hebetation. God's hands are full, and man's hands are empty. God's people sit in heavenly places in Christ Jesus, others toil along, hard bested and hungry.

The prayer of the lowly is: "What in me is dark illumine, what is low raise and support; That to the height of this great argument I may assert eternal Providence And justify the ways of God to men."

The prayer of the worldly-wise is to make a chart of the ways of man to God. His lantern is dull, he travels in a fog, his oil is scanty, his pilot is not sure, at the end he says: "I do not know."

Do I speak to teachers and preachers? Here is your calling. To justify the ways of God to man. That means that you walk with God as Enoch, that you listen to Abraham, that you tremble as Jeremiah when he saith: "Preach the preaching that I bid thee, lest I confound thee before them."

The rain comes down from heaven, with constant blessing. The sparks from the fire of man's mental furnace go up a little way. They flicker and go out in darkness.

There is much in attitude when the soul is well furnished. "I stand in the presence of God," said one. Milton stood in dignity when he asserted Eternal Providence; and every true man to-day, whether in the pulpit or on the sidewalk, stands arrayed in the panoply of God; the powers concentrated in Him are not seen, the secret is not known. Lo these are part of His ways, and yet how little is known of Him.

I look into the wallet of the downward servant, and I find a feast of good things. I look into the basket of the man who is upward in his look, and I find a few crumbs of faith, very precious. The man means well, but his attitude towards God is laborious, and his apprehension of God's attitude toward him is very largely astray. Men dress for certain functions. The woman dress for a party or a ball, the generals dress for parade, the kind dresses for great state occasions. But how should we come before the Lord? Is it with great retinue and available of offerings? Nay! But it is an empty, lowly, humble heart. This is the sacrifice that is well pleasing to God. Think of His line coming down and reaching even to you, then your gratitude will shine in jewelled garments in the light of the Father's face.

"Day by day His tender mercy,
Healing, helping, full and free,
Sweet and strong, and oh, so patient
Brought me lower, while I whispered,
Less of self and more of Thee.

Higher than the highest heavens,
Deeper than the deepest sea,
Lord, Thy love at last hath conquered,
Grant me, now, my supplication,
None of self, and all of Thee!"
H. T. Miller.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET

Dairy Produce, Retail—		
Eggs, new-laid, doz.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bulk, going at	0 45	[illegible]
Butter, farmers' dairy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spring chickens, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Roasters	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boiling fowl, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live hens, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spring ducks, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Poultry, Dressed—		
Spring chickens, lb.	0 35	[illegible]
Spring ducks, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Roosters, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fowl, lb.	0 30	[illegible]
Turkeys, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Squabs, per dozen	[illegible]	[illegible]

MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Beef, forequarters	$12 50	$14 [illegible]
Do., hindquarters	18 00	20 00
Carcases, choice	16 00	[illegible]
Do., common	12 00	13 50
Veal, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., medium	12 00	14 00
Heavy hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shop hogs	20 00	21 00
Mutton, light	15 00	[illegible]
Do., heavy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lambs, yearlings	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spring lambs	[illegible]	[illegible]

SUGAR MARKET.

Local wholesale quotations on Canadian refined sugar, Toronto delivery, in effect July 19.—

St. Lawrence, granulated	100 lbs.	$8.34
Lantic granulated	100 lbs.	8.34
Royal Acadia, granulated	100 lbs.	[illegible]
Redpath, granulated	100 lbs.	[illegible]
Dominion crystals	100 lbs.	[illegible]
No. 1 yellow, all refiners	100 lbs.	[illegible]
No. 2 yellow	100 lbs.	[illegible]
No. 3 yellow	100 lbs.	[illegible]
Dark yellow	100 lbs.	[illegible]

TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS.

The demand for cattle was slow, but prices were fairly steady. Calves were weak hogs slightly steady. Calves were

Export cattle, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butcher cattle, choice	[illegible]	10 75
do. do., medium	9 00	[illegible]
do. do., common	[illegible]	8 50
Butcher cows, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. do., medium	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. do., canners	[illegible]	[illegible]
do., bulls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feeding steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stockers, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
do., light	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milkers, choice, each	40 00	100 00
Springers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, ewes	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bucks and culls	6 00	[illegible]
Lambs	12 00	[illegible]
Hogs, fed and watered	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calves	7 00	[illegible]

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Oct.	2 21	2 21	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats—				
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flax—				
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec.	[illegible]			

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis.—Wheat—July closed $2.[illegible]; September, $2.21; cash, No. 1 hard, [illegible]; No. 1 Northern, [illegible] to [illegible]; No. 2 Northern, $2.59 to $2.90. Corn—No. 3 yellow, $2.12 to $2.13. Oats—No. 3 white, [illegible]. Flour unchanged. Bran, [illegible].

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $2.81; No. 1 Northern, [illegible]; No. 2 Northern, [illegible]. Linseed, $3.16; July, $3.16; September, [illegible]; October, $3.16.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, Despatch—Cattle receipts 500; slow.

Veals, receipts 100; steady; $5 to $14.25.

Hogs, receipts 1,000; strong; heavy, $16.40 to $16.50; mixed $16.35 to $16.45; yorkers $16.25 to $16.40; light yorkers $15.50 to $15.75; pigs, $15.25 to $15.50; roughs $14.25 to $14.50; stags $12 to 13.

Sheep and lambs, receipts 800; active; steady and unchanged.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts 26,000.
Market weak.

Beeves	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stockers and feeders	6 25	[illegible]
Cows and heifers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calves	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs, receipts 25,000.		
Market slow.		
Light	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mixed	14 45	[illegible]
Heavy	14 25	[illegible]
Rough	[illegible]	14 50
Pigs	11 50	[illegible]
Bulk of sales	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, receipts 20,000.		
Market weak.		
Wethers	7 75	11 60
Lambs, native	[illegible]	[illegible]

ONE RIVER SYSTEM

Australian Continent is Unique in This Respect.

"There are in Australia no Coloradas or Columbias or Tennessees, trenching plateaus and crossing mountain chains, and no counterpart of the thousands of spring-fed brooks and streams issuing from lakes widely scattered over the country. The large area in Utah and Nevada from which dwindling streams never escape to the sea is represented in Australia by an enormous expanse of territory, comprising fully half of the continent.

The heart of the United States is a well-watered land of fields and woods and cities; the corresponding part of Australia is dry and barren and thinly populated. The Murray-Darling is the one great river system of Australia. It drains five-sixths of New South Wales, more than one-half of Victoria, and nearly one-seventh of the entire Australian continent.

Because of its unfavorable outlet, its small volume, its snags and sand-bars and great sinuosities, navigation of the Murray is limited to small light draft steamers towing one or two barges. Regular traffic in grain and wool is maintained during seven months of the year from the mouth of the river to Wentworth, 500 miles and small boats reach Albury.

In the flood year of 1870 a steamer went beyond the Queensland border along a river 60 miles wide, and in 1890 steamers on the Darling between Wentworth and Burke travelled for hours without seeing any land, and in one instance discharged cargo 25 miles from the ordinary channel of the river." But a few years later (1912-1913) the Darling ceased to flow for eleven months. During exceptional years the bed of the Murray is partly dry and the waters near the mouth become too salt for stock.—U. S. National Geographic Magazine.

An eastern physician says girl babies begin talking earlier than boys. We could add something to that statement, but we know better than to do it.—Macon Telegraph.

Through Many Trials

CHAPTER VI.

"Dost thou know, Richard Dumaresq," Miriam Lilly asks, in coldest, severest tones, and with her searching gaze fixed on him in rapid judicial criticism, "that thou are situated here in a peculiar position, and that one of great trust?"

"Yes," he answers, briefly, "I know it."

The stern woman is sitting as an inquisitor before him, and Dick Dumaresq, rather troubled and gloomy of countenance, is standing at the other side of the square table in the housekeeper's room, which—there being no such stately functionary in the Portcreath household, her office being filled by the portly cook—is a nondescript species of apartment.

It is a low-ceiled room, on the ground floor, with a square window with French sashes opening outward. They stand open now in the warmth of the spring afternoon, and deep green ivy leaves, and the tender red shoots of the rosebushes frame the open window round about.

A narrow courtyard, warm and sunny, lies round about.

A narrow courtyard, warm and sunny, lies beyond, and the high stone wall, time-lichened and gray, on which the sunlight falls, is covered over with the tracery of branches and and green leaves of a spreading fig tree; and the outlook through those open French sashes, with their frame of green leaves, into the sunny silence of the old gray courtyard, with its fig-tree-covered wall, and the deep blue sky above, send Dick Dumaresq's thoughts suddenly and strangely astray. Strangely astray to one who did not know the true history of this young fellow's life, the true history of a noble, gentle nature, whose best and tenderest capabilities have been wrought upon so foully as to have been the means of leading him to social ruin.

His thoughts have fled far away in an instant of time, and a scene rises before him of just such another view, the window framed in deep green leaves, the sunny, gray courtyard, the spreading branches of ruins and fig trees, and the deep blue sky above—and the small, low-ceiled room is in an old house in an old, sunny, sleepy, French town. And in a room, on a bed, lies a young man, suffering in the slow convalescence, the protracted struggle of life and youth painfully fighting the battle with death, of tedious recovery from a dangerous illness. And in the scene before Dumaresq's mental vision there is another young man sitting by the bedside, and holding the sick lad's hand—they are neither of them more than one-and-twenty years of age, the invalid youth is scarce nineteen, and his comrade is talking earnestly to him.

Dick Dumaresq can hear the words now, echoing back through the chambers of memory, although that scene is bygone by ten years.

"It is the best thing that could have happened to you, after all, old fellow," the sick lad's friend is saying. "He cannot steel his heart against you when he sees you like this, weak and worn out after this terrible illness. He is a hard man, and a stern man, we both know too well; but he can't be merciless to his only sister's son! He will forgive you everything, Richard, old boy—let him think what he likes of me."

"No, I won't consent to that," the sick boy says, feebly. "I won't go back to Heneage Court without you, Dick."

And Dick gently strokes back the roughened hair from the boy's white brow with a tender touch and trembling fingers.

"We must think of your health first, Richard, old fellow," he says, with a voice that trembles likewise; "that is the first thing. I shall never forgive myself for bringing you here. I must undo what I have done so far as I can; I must get good food, and wine, and pleasant, airy rooms, and good medical attendance for you, lad, and—I will do it."

And then he goes away, and Dick Dumaresq, standing still in those few minutes, looking out at the sunshine in the old courtyard at Portcreath, sees that the sick boy's friend goes into another room and writes a letter—not a very long letter—but one which takes him two hours to write, and which he reads over to himself, puts into a envelope, and addresses to:

Viscount Dumaresq,
Heneage Court,
Herefordshire,
England.

Then he stands a minute with the letter in his hand, gazing at it with eyes too misty with tears to read the words—a minute when he wages a fierce conflict with himself—and then, a minute later, he has conquered, snatches up his hat and rushes out of the house to post the letter.

Four days later he is sitting in the square low-ceiled room, still by the sick bed of his companion, and gazing out through the open window framed in green leaves, at the bright hot sunshine on the flags of the old courtyard.

The weather has grown sultrier, the invalid seemingly weaker, unaccountably more restless and feverish, and low spirited, and the bright face of the watcher by the bedside is haggard and strained with anxiety.

The sick lad is muttering some feverish longings for fruit, and the poor little plate of cheap plums which his friend has brought in does not tempt him.

"Do you remember the grapes and the peaches at Heneage Court, Dick?" he says, sorrowfully.

"Yes," the other says, his face lighting up and quivering with a mixed expression of pain and pleasure, "and the pines and the mulberries! Do you remember the big mulberry trees, Richard? What a lovely old place it is! There is nothing finer than that mulberry walk in England, I think. To see those trees all laden with the big, purple berries. And then the bee garden, Richard; what fun that bee garden was, to be sure, when we used to take off the honey glasses, and the bees used to chase us!"

"It was better fun eating the delicious white honey with cream at our breakfast afterward!" the sick boy says, with the usual despairing moan at the pleasant reminiscence. "Oh, if I had some of that honey and cream now, how I should like it!"

"Perhaps you soon will, lad," Dick answers, in a faltering voice; "perhaps uncle will forgive you all the past, and—and take you back to comfort and luxuries, and—and—the dear, old place once more."

"He won't—what nonsense you talk," the sick boy mutters, in a lower tone, and a faint red color staining his pallid cheek. "He swore he would never forgive me about that wretched cheque book."

"Yes, yes, I know," the other says, hastily, and blushing deeply in his turn. "Well, he had a right to be angry then, but nothing came of it; and you said you were sorry, and gave him up the cheque. He will forgive that, surely, Richard!"

"Never," the boy says, despairingly. "He said I had disgraced the name of Dumaresq, and that he would never trust or believe me again, and insulted me so horribly, when his own abominable stinginess was the cause of my being ever tempted to touch his cheque book! I never could forgive or forget the way he spoke to me, as if I had been a common thief."

"Never mind all that now," the other says, hastily starting up in an attitude of listening. "You must forgive, and he will forgive, and be kinder to you than ever, I feel sure, when there will be only one nephew left to his guardianship."

"What are you saying?" the sick boy asks, impatiently. "I can't hear your voice with the horrid clatter on the pavement of horses' hoofs, and wheels, and the cracking of whips! It is the omnibus come up from the station, I suppose."

"No, no—I think," the other says, tremulously, getting up and going toward the door—"I think, Richard, it is some friends—a friend to see you."

He has the rickety little door open, and is looking down the narrow stairs, up which comes the sound of a slow, ascending step.

"Yes, a friend, Richard," he says, brokenly, and he draws back hurriedly. "Cheer up, old fellow, your troubles are over! Here is Uncle Dumaresq come to see you!"

And the sick boy, with an outburst of hysterical emotion, stretches out his wasted hands, sobbing aloud, as the tall, thin, elderly man, with the hard, clean, high-bred face, and white, slender, well-bred hands, comes into the shabby room, looking so much shabbier by the contrast of that stern face and figure, and the careful elegant attire of the visitor.

And he takes one of the weak, wasted hands in his; but there is no softening in his mien, or in his cold, grave voice.

"Do you ask my pardon, nephew?" he says, calmly, "your disobedience and ingratitude have borne you bitter fruit, I think."

"Yes, uncle, I am heartily done!" the boy sobs, and the uncle's narrow, high forehead darkens with a frown.

"That is why you seek my forgiveness, I suppose, sir, because you are brought so low," he says, scornfully; but the elder nephew interposes stoutly.

"Richard regrets the past, sir; but it was I who wrote the letter to you."

"I am aware of that, Richard Dumaresq!" the old man says, turning suddenly on him with a face flushed with wrath and fierce, flashing eyes. "I am not so old or so blind that I could not read the signature to your confession. For you, sir, I have no feeling but contempt; I did not know why you tried to screen your dupe so much before."

"My dupe, sir? I neither—" he exclaims, paling and flushing crimson.

But the elder man's face grows steel-like in its haughty scorn and determination.

"Not that word, sir, never again," he says, steadily; "there is no relationship between me and a scoundrel! Your own words betray you, sir; this weak boy has been your dupe—his disobedience and misconduct is but a boyish escapade compared to your falsehood and hypocrisy! You were trusted the most, you were liked the best"—and the harsh voice trembles ever so little—"so much the baser has been your treachery."

"That will do, sir," the young man interrupts, as sternly as the old man has spoken. "If you believe this of me, of course we cannot be anything but strangers henceforward. But I trust that Richard will not suffer for my folly; you see how ill he is. Nothing you could say could make me repent any share in our disobedience to you as the sight of him ill and suffering like this has done."

"I should be infinitely sorry to waste words on you, sir, to induce you to repentance," Viscount Dumaresq retorts, scornfully, and once more the face of the elder nephew pales to the lips.

"You have the instincts of a scapegrace in you, as your father had before you," the old man goes on, mercilessly. "As you have begun so well, you will no doubt pursue the career that suits you to the end. Only remember one thing," and the thin white hand, held up menacingly, trembled with rage—"however low you may drag the name of Dumaresq in the mire, and however much you may boast yourself of good connections, I know the tricks of spendthrifts and scapegraces, sir—remember this, you are neither kith nor kin of mine from this hour forward; your assumption of relationship with me or mine will, therefore, be a lie!"

And then Richard Dumaresq; his hot, young blood maddened by these insults, leaps up in a fury, and fiercely swears that he will not claim kinship with Viscount Dumaresq or his kindred ever while he lives, not if it were to save that life, or all that was so dear!

And then there is one scene more to be recollected.

The waiting carriage, filled with luxurious rugs, and shawls and invalid appliances, and the perfectly trained deferential servants in handsome liveries, arousing much shrill admiration and discussion from the French gossips in the narrow, rough paved street.

And then the sick lad carefully carried down, and laid resting on the air cushions, muffled in downy, warm rugs, his eyes brightening, his cheeks flushing with hope and returning health already.

And then his thin, white hand stretched out in a hasty, nervous goodbye to his cousin standing beside the carriage door, and then he nestles down again his cushions again, with his attentive valet sitting beside him, with a travelling bag, a liquor case, and a luncheon basket of the most tempting invalid dainties. He sinks down gladly among his luxurious surroundings; he never once turns his head or tries to alter his position to look back at the solitary figure standing there still gazing at the retreating carriage.

And the solitary figure goes back slowly into the low ceiled room—the squalid, poor bedroom, looking out on the quaint old courtyard, the room tenantless now, forlorn and wretched looking in the confusion of a hurried departure, with its one shabby chair, and rush-bottomed chair, and falls into an attitude of thinking, then counts over the contents of a shrunken purse.

"Just enough to pay my fare back to London," he says, quietly, "and not half a crown to spare. Well, I know where there is a shilling to be had, at all events."

And then—forlorn, lonely, heart sore and friendless, as well as penniless—there is a dark hour suffered by the solitary one sitting in that low-ceiled room—a dark hour, in which the strength and courage of his young manhood give away in an agony of despair.

"For," he whispered to himself, lying face downward on the bed where the sick boy had lain through weary weeks, "it was bitterer than death to hear him call me a scoundrel, to know he believes me to be one—treacherous and dishonest—when I was innocent, quite innocent! But I can bear it; Richard's poor lad! he has suffered enough in body and mind to be forgiven anything. Yes, I can bear it better than Richard—I can rough it. I shall like to rough it; I could not stand that languid slow, stately, luxurious life at Heneage Court much longer. I have a dash of renegade in me, as he said. I should like to rough it—it would have killed poor Richard; he is a delicate lad. Only—only if the old man had parted good friends, had even shaken hands and said, 'I forgive you,' I could have stood the last bit. If he said, 'Good-by, Dick, I forgive you,' my heart would have been light, as it is, it feels bursting," the poor fellow mutters to the pillow, which is damp with no unmanly tears. "For the old man was very good to me, and I believe he cared for me as much as if I had been his son. Heaven bless him! I forgive him his hard words, at all events. And I'll never drag the name of Dumaresq in the mire, as he said I should—never, so help me, heaven!"

. . . .

And then Dick Dumaresq, standing gazing in a reverie through the open window into the sunny old courtyard at Portcreath, rouses himself suddenly with a quick, deep sigh, and hears Miriam Lilly's stern, cold voice addressing him still.

CHAPTER VII.

"Thou didst not offer me any assurances, Richard," Miriam Lilly is saying in a voice of extreme displeasure. "I confess I should like to at least have thy assurance respecting thy fitness for this post. I tell thee plainly it is not good report I have ever heard of thee, and I have been at some pains to discover the true character of the son of my sister Katharine, the child of her most imprudent marriage."

"Why imprudent, Aunt Miriam?" Dick Dumaresq asks, quickly, with a frown and a hot flush. "My mother was very happy in 'her imprudence,' so I have always heard. My father's circumstances were not all that could be desired, certainly; but they loved each other, and my mother was very fond of him, and proud of him, and happy with him until the day of her death. Aunt Jane knows that well."

"Jane is a foolish woman, with a weak head and a soft heart," Mrs. Lilly retorts, more coldly. "I shall not speak evil of the dead; but there was little in poor Katharine's hasty, flighty love match to gratify any relative who held her in esteem."

"You are speaking evil of the dead—of my dead father, Harold Dumaresq," Dick interposes, with gleaming eyes. "Say what you please of me—I dare-say I deserve it."

"I fear thou dost," Miriam Lilly says, with increased displeasure. "Thou art of a godless race, Richard, and their blood has run riot in thy veins—so much so that thou hast even made thyself an outcast from thy father's kindred. Ah, I know it but too well; I tell thee plainly that even the door of thy uncle's home is shut against thee!"

"What have you heard against me?" he asks, in low tones. "I have been wild in my boyhood, and—and ran up debts and—and my—the viscount disowned me."

"And justly, if half of what I have heard be true," Miriam Lilly says, agitatedly. "Thou hast been a prodigal without the return to repentance. I tell thee I know well, too well, of thy career, Richard, and I have had a serious time during the hours of last night, in communing with my heart concerning thee and my desire to befriend the son of my dead sister, and my equally earnest desire to do what is right and just to these, my friends, Sir Philip Trefusis and his children. I put the question to thee solemnly, Richard Dumaresq—answer me with no illusions—dost thou know that thou art situated here in a position of great trust?"

"Yes, I do know it," he says, coldly and haughtily, "and permit me to say I need no reminders—I will suffer no reminders on the subject. What I am I am. An honest man, earning my bread honestly. My boyish sins I have done with. No one has a right to remind me of it now."

"I am not speaking so much of the past of years ago as of the immediate past life," Miriam Lilly says, looking at him with kindling eyes. "If thou wilt have me speak plainly, I will. Thou hast led a [illegible] life of liberty and of [illegible] of late years, and [illegible] since thy return from India thou hast frequented places that thy [illegible] not admit the [illegible] just been seen amongst the loosest and the basest—seen and known, and I tell thee I will speak out plainly—there is the woman, the [illegible] house woman, the woman who ought to have been thy wife but was not! Now, have I spoken plainly to thee?"

"I cannot say anything, Aunt Miriam," he says, biting his lips, and restlessly shifting his feet, and clinching his hands, "only you are wronging me, on my word and honor. I cannot explain to you; appearances are against me; but you are wronging me, on my word and honor."

(To Be Continued).

Little Son Was A Pitiful Sight

With Ringworm Which Turned to Eczema. Just One Mass. Cuticura Completely Healed.

"My little son, three years old, took ringworm on his left arm, and he scratched it so that it turned to eczema. It then spread to his back, chest, arms, legs and head. It was just one mass of corruption and it made my heart ache to see him scratch; he would just tear himself. He was a pitiful sight.

"I read about Cuticura Soap and Ointment. By the time I had used the second box of Cuticura Ointment with the Cuticura Soap he was completely healed." (Signed) Mrs. R. R. Peachey, R. R. 1, Waldemar, Ont., December 30, 1916.

Cuticura Soap daily for the toilet and Cuticura Ointment as needed prevent pimples, blackheads or other eruptions.

For Free Sample Each by Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A." Sold everywhere.

GERMANY'S NEED

MAXIMILIAN HARDEN IN DIE ZUKUNFT.

"Our princes," said Lagarde once, "must not imagine that among their subjects there lives none equal to them!" He pointed out with rare clearness the fatality of such a notion of a monarchy. Parliamentary government is the solution of our internal problem. For a full decade it has been preached in these columns. Upon those in power our arguments made no impression. Meantime the inevitable has come to pass.

Hark back for a moment to the spring of 1907.

"Is the German empire," I asked then, "fenced about by sky-high barriers shutting off all view to its neighbors? The spectacle of our internal strife might well induce our enemy to try his hand at crowding his inconvenient competitor to the wall before the favorable hour has passed.

"We Germans have a right to be proud of much that we have accomplished. Our farmers, workmen, soldiers, and business men all hold their own. Our technique, industry, and commerce are doing at least as well as those of other countries. In many fields we are achieving more, with smaller resources. Our army lieutenant is still the best. Our officials are industrious and honorable. But because this is so we do not have to conceal the fact that we are badly governed.

"The most important institution of our state do not meet the requirements of the times. Our international affairs are so badly bungled that our hands are tied for years to come. Uncle Edward has seen to that. And we are partly to blame. A great combine of nations is closing a ring around us, hoping to prevent, without war, the expansion of this unsated empire. We must sit tight, keep quiet. But no bluffs should frighten us. A great empire cannot be governed from the cabinet chamber, through hand strappers. No provocation of foreign nations; cool caution; calm consideration of every decision into its minutest consequences; fearless adherence to that which has been recognized as imperative—such must be the basic principles of our policies. That is what we must work for; that and one other thing—the right of a mature nation to govern itself."

Ten years ago!

And what happens? The triple entente grows more from month to month. Our relations with every great power were—on the surface—as gentle as the gentlest lamb in a shepherd's ballad.

Then came the world crash.

Russia, France, and British empire, Japan, Italy, Belgium, two Serb states, Portugal, Roumania and America—all against us; counting the colonial inhabitants, almost a billion souls.

Neutrals on three continents accuse us—openly or secretly—of brutal violation of international law. The republic of China (300,000,000 inhabitants) brusquely breaks off diplomatic relations with the German empire.

* * *

Can the government that was unable to avert such a lineup of opposition deem itself superior in statesmanship to a democracy? Torrents of blood have washed away all doubts. The people, who down to the humblest humpback tailor and the crippled maid were summoned to save the empire, have forgotten fear—[illegible] whatever may be the issue of this war, behind it stands, rocklike, the certainty that Germany can be governed in future only by the will of her people.

Even to-day a prudently prepared democratic programme would find a tremendous following.

If the dear folks now living in the privileged spheres escape with only the liberalization of the Prussian electoral system effected (altogether too much prated about), they may compare their good luck to that of the man who, having reached the highest rung of the scaffold ladder, hears that he is only sentenced to get a shave at once.

The upheaval that is on the march is of a different sort. This is no time for half measures. Make haste, you who counsel the princes. He who quickly grants what is necessary avoids the appearance of humiliating compulsion.

Giving life, home, belongings, the hope to have children and grandchildren, giving all for the empire and yet having no right to take a hand in the shaping of German destiny—that was yesterday.

From that night resurrection is dawning upon the fatherland's firmament.

We are told that internal reforms hamper the conduct of the war. The answer is that they pave the way to peace, provided they are voluntarily granted. The striving for a reconstruction of the national groundwork does not derail the empire; it lays the main track upon which the attainable goal may be swift attained.

A nation conscious of its strength, strong in its freedom, rejects arrogant efforts of outsiders to push it into an Eden. It will never allow them to force "happiness" upon it.

But we are spurred on by the call of mankind; we are driven by the vital essence of natural, necessary evolution.

Progress—Because the enemy commands it? Never!

Nor must we, mind you, stand still because the enemy desires that we make headway.

* * *

The heads of the billion souls aligned against us regard with sinister glances our yearning for peace because they fear that the armament fever will keep on, that the German empire will not rest until, in a world unwilling or incapable of fighting a new war, it has surrounded a hundred million humans with all that which will serve that number; coal and ore, corn and cattle, cotton and timber, and raw materials for every branch of industry.

That would be domination over the continent—would bring every one within the treaty violator's reach into constant menace of life.

"Such a peace alone would pay for the German sacrifices" is the sentiment voiced in one of the many misleading utterances of the last few weeks. Here ways part—and worlds.

In this, too, where war advocates and pacifists, militarists and politicians part! The executors of the Old Testament believe—even with gentle hearts—still in force; they see beyond the borders of their land nothing but malice and envy. they reject all hope in a change of human nature and shun no means, not even the ugliest, if these means justify the aim of defense (which inevitably must turn into attack if the outside pressure becomes too great).

Whatever is said against their theory, they reject as shallow sophistry.

"The thing to do," they assert, "is to conquer, to take from the conquered whatever the fatherland needs, and then arm it, stronger than ever, against all revenge—or one is beaten and dies with honor. Whoever can see any other outcome is a fool or weakling."

Thus reasoned also the Spartans, who went out into battle against the Athenians for the freedom of the sea and in the tenth year of war had to accept peace and an alliance with the sea tyrant.

What became of Goethe's belief in still is spun on the same wheel as 430 B. C.

Peace must blossom forth from understanding with all neighbors and must be cemented by reason. It must allow every man's evolution toward a higher, nobler plane if the thread of thought to-day nation, even the smallest, to life free beside the free.

No man is so fast that he isn't occasionally loose.

EGGSHELLS STRONG.

Great End to End Pressure Required to Break Them.

Few people are aware of the wonderful provision made by nature to protect against breakage the egg of a bird, by the use of the arch.

"The fact that no man, no matter how strong he may be, is able to break a sound hen's egg by squeezing it between his hands, applying the pressure according to the axis of the egg, made me try to find out the resistance that an egg can withstand in this way," says G. Herristl, of Westerly, R. I., in describing his experiments in the Scientific American.

"Brown eggs proved stronger than white ones and broke under a pressure averaging 155 pounds, the minimum being 125 pounds and the maximum 175.

"White eggs broke under an average pressure of 112.5 pounds.

"The method employed was as follows: "The egg, setting point upward, was placed on a platform scale and pressure was applied to it by a lever and a jack. Felt seats conveniently disposed prevented the egg coming in contact with the wood.

"The shells were measured for thickness and found to be .012 inch to .014 inch. When it was considered that the average diameter of the eggs was 1½ inches, some idea may be formed of the enormous strength provided by nature."

Roof Garden of Continent.

Bolivia is the Tibet of South America. It is the highest inhabited country in the Western Hemisphere. Although only ten degrees from the equator, Bolivia is colder than Maine. It's a rich country. Think of it—you could put sixty Belgiums into Bolivia, and yet this great land has only one third of Belgium's population. Foreigners and foreign capital are now pouring into Bolivia, and her immense stores of that exceedingly precious metal, tin, promise much for the future.—World Outlook.

Dissolve a pound of washing soda in a pint of boiling water and flush sink pipes, refrigerator drain, and all set tubs at least twice a month.

The world wants peace, but Germany merely wishes a resting spell. This war should be finished while we're at it.—Savannah News.

THE STORY OF THE STAIRS

Every time you go upstairs you can test your state of health—the condition of your blood.

Do you arrive at the top of the stairs breathless and distressed? Does your heart palpitate violently? Do you have a pain in your side? Perhaps you even have to stop half way up, with limbs trembling and head dizzy, too exhausted to go further without resting. These are unfailing signs of anaemia. As soon as your blood becomes impoverished or impure the stair-case becomes an instrument of torture. When this is so you are unfit for work; your blood is watery and your nerves exhausted, you are losing the joy of an active life and paving the way for a further break-down and decline. In this condition only one thing can save you. You must put new, rich, red blood into your veins without further delay, and so build up your health anew. To get this new, rich blood, give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial, and they will give you new vitality, sound health, and the power to resist and throw off disease. For more than a generation this favorite medicine has been in use throughout the world and has made many thousands of weak, despondent men and women bright, active and strong.

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through any dealer in medicine, or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

RESTRAINT.

My heart was filled with Billingsgate
And on my fiery tongue
A scorching flame of hatred
And of fierce invective hung.

I longed to tell the country
Of my party's wrongs and woes
And to crush beneath a load of scorn
My party's hated foes.

But I heard a cry that stayed me,
A cry from the shores of France,
Where Grit and Tory side by side
Have stemmed the foe's advance.

'Twas the cry from the stout battalions
The sweat in the thick of the fight;
A cry for supports for the firing line
That conquered my petty spite.

And I swore by the land that bore me
That no bitter word of mine
Should delay the help that is called for
By the boys in the firing line.

That with charity to all my race
And bitterness to none,
I'd stand behind the gallant men
Who stand behind the gun.

Economy Sauce.

It's a wonder,
Though nothing new,
For it pads out left-overs,
And makes 'em go 'round and round.
Try it on those few peas or beans—
Just plain everyday cream sauce.
You know.

Fattening Foods.

Potatoes, cereals, bread and all starchy vegetables are fattening, but should be well chewed and tasted before swallowing. Thin, anaemic people derive much benefit from egg lemonade, or eggnogs (without alcohol) made from the yolks, which contain fat, iron and other valuable elements. Butter and olive oil are better than other fats and less likely to disturb the digestion.

Redpath SUGAR

has never been offered as "just as good" as some more famous brand; for Sixty Years it has itself been that more famous brand—and deservedly.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it." 13

2 and 5 lb. Cartons—10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Bags.

Made in one grade only—the highest!

THAT

Holiday Trip !

Hot Weather is here, and with it comes the thought of a holiday trip, and with the holiday trip comes the thought of a suitable

Suit Case or

Club Bag

We are ready to supply you. A splendid variety here. Just what you want at the price you wish to pay.

Call and see our stock. You will find it easy choosing from our large assortment.

We pay cash for eggs

N. McGillivray

North End Store

BANK OF HAMILTON

Established 1872

Capital Authorized, $5,000,000
Capital Paid-up, - $1,000,000
Surplus, - - - - - $1,500,000

A Dollar a Week

NOT much, is it? But if you deposit that small sum in the Bank of Hamilton regularly, it will amount to almost $1,000 in 10 years. This habit once formed, is easy to continue.
Begin to-day with one dollar.

R. J. RANNEY, MANAGER
PORT ELGIN BRANCH

41-C

Can you afford to be without The Times ?

Clearing Lines At Cost

The following lines of Seasonable goods will be sold at or less than cost price. . . . .

All canvas shoes, leather or rubber soled many lines in practically all sizes, men's ladies' and children's.

Your chance to Save Money

Ladies' and Misses' colored parasols below cost price.

Straw hats for every day or better wear clearing below cost.

Let us supply your wants.

Produce Wanted—Highest Price paid.

South End Store

N. McGillivray & Co.

The Port Elgin Times

MEMBER OF THE CANADIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION (INC.)

E. Roy Sayles, Editor and Proprietor

ADVERTISING RATES

Farms or Real Estate for Sale 50c each insertion; Miscellaneous articles, To Rent, Wanted, Lost, Found, etc., each insertion 25c. Local Readers, Notices, etc., 10c per line per insertion, 5c each subsequent insertion. Cards of thanks 50c. Legal advertising 10 and 5c a line. Black-faced type, count 2 lines for 1. Display rates, yearly contracts, 12c per inch, 6 mos. 15c per inch. In memoriam poetry 5c per line. Professional cards $5 per year in advance.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

The hot weather has proved great for the haying, but it has been hard on the men in the field. Reports generally are that despite the shortage of help hay has been stored away in good style. More machinery was used, and the newer inventions are being planned to take the place of man power. A farmer who is able to equip himself with modern machinery is practically independent of the labor problem, With more machinery around him the next consideration of the farmer is that of giving it proper care when not in use. The wise farmer will see that his machinery is properly housed and greased after the season's use.

• • •

It is regrettable indeed, that some sort of observance of automobile regulations cannot be secured in Port Elgin. On Saturday night the main street is not fit to move about on. With glaring headlights facing one in all directions pedestrians cannot safely walk on the streets without bumping or stumbling into someone or something. If the council finds it difficult to arrange a set of rules it would be a good idea for them to invite some motorists to consult with them with a view to arranging some rules. Glaring lights, parking on wrong side, running on wrong side, and making sharp turns is a great nuisance in Port Elgin.

• • •

Last week The Times had a page advertisement of the William Davies Co. against a statement by O'Connor of the Labor Department that five million dollars had been made by this company off bacon in the year 1916. Whether or not this company made one or five millions in the past, the fact is, for the future, the farmers of Ontario should bestir themselves and organize. Prices of hogs should be controlled by the producer, the farmer, and not by the packer. The western farmer has blazed the trail in organization When will the Ontario man who works the land stand out for his rights ?

• • •

If the harvest, and it is large, is safely housed, without much loss, a great deal of credit will go to the women. Many farmers are receiving great help these days from their daughters and wives right in the field as well as around the home. This is not what the men themselves like to see, but the case is a strenuous one, and to their credit the women have heroically asked to assist in the field. In the haying they successfully drive the rake and assist in making coils. Last year we knew of two young girls who built every one of eighty loads of hay which were stored in a Bruce township barn. Produce is helping to win the war Without it the army cannot fight, and the women have had a hand in the heavier duties, as well as the lighter ones.

• • •

Dollar day was a big feature in Owen Sound last Thursday. The Sun came out on two occasions with 16 page papers, and many columns of advertising from the merchants. It is reported that the day was a great success, and attracted people from far and near. The automobiles are making it possible for farmers generally to go miles, and wise merchants are going far afield to entice trade to come their way. A short time ago an aggressive firm in Owen Sound sent out invitations to all the women of families where automobiles were owned, asking them to visit the city of the north and to shop at their store, offering a private parlor, toilet rooms, and the use of the telephone and rest rooms. This is a progressive idea, and one which should set small-town merchants a-thinking.

• • •

One would think by reading Toronto dailies' reports of Food Controller Hanna's meetings and ideas, that the women of the country were throwing the food out the back door as fast as the men can earn it. What's all this fol de. rol about bread-wasting, anyway ? In the average family in this country to-day the war has come to them so severely that there is scarcely any waste in their homes, and certainly none when it comes to bread and meat. The women, the thoughtful ones, who have families to look after, very properly resent this sort of goff. Let the food controller get down to work and shut off the manufacture of whiskey and liquors generally.

Here is a paragraph from the soldiers' paper, the Listening Post, which will interest the ladies: "Let us hope that after the war the simplicity and directness of army English may replace the cumbrous and involved wording of, say, the marriage ceremony. Instead of "Wilt thou have this woman," etc., what could be better than "Dating from the 3rd instant, Jane Smith is attached to Thomas Jones, for rations, duty and "discipline." Particulary note the word "discipline," please.

• • •

They are enjoying hot weather religion up in Smith's Falls. During July and August the Presbyterian and Methodist congregations unite in their service. Each pastor takes his turn in holidaying, and the members of the two churches who cannot get out of town on Sunday find they can agree to unite during the hot season. It a is convenient religion, anyway.—Winchester Press.

• • •

This nation ought to be big enough to box the ears of both its political leaders and its party heelers and all and sundry who are fooling with after war details and making useless martyrs of the brave boys serving life-sentences in the trenches —Brantford Expositor.

• • •

The new income tax gets after the man with two and three thousand dollar incomes, but does it get after, in the same degree, the organizations that reap five million dollar incomes?

• • •

The convention of Liberal members and candidates in Toronto the other week has done considerable good, in that it has stiffened up the Liberals as a whole that it is about time the constituency controlled the member and not the member or candidates the constituency. It is a weakness of both parties that any man is allowed to run off and do as he likes without consulting the people he is supposed to represent.

ACTION NEEDED

Away back in May conscription was mentioned. Three months have elapsed and still Canada is nowhere.

Some men, believed to be big men in national affairs, have "bucked," and are disposed to go their own way. Because of this, those who espoused the selective draft idea have become lukewarm, and as a result we are still marking time.

What is needed to day is action. Some men call upon the people to put the politician out of the way, but that's not so easily done. They have controlled too long in the little bickerings until to day they are lost when it comes to measuring up to the big affairs this war has brought about.

Conservatives blame the Liberals for blocking the road to compulsory service, while many Liberals blame the Conservatives, and remind them that they are in power and should proceed in a win-the-war fashion by forming a strong war cabinet.

The people of Canada want action. They are, The Times believes, prepared to stand for extreme measures In calling men to the colors, taxing wealth, and war profits, and in forcing industrial and commercial institutions to become subservient to the winning of the war.

These are things that well thinking men and women call for.

A clear-cut service is demanded. Thinking men, and women, too, know that fairness in the administration of compulsory service, in the forcing of war profiteers to disgorge, in the making of industry and commerce subservient to war purposes, and in giving a whole-souled service to the Empire, can only be done in Canada by a war cabinet of the best men of both parties, or of the best men of Canada.

This is the course demanded How long must we wait for it ? Action is needed, and at once.

The Fight For Business

Small towns are threatened with extinction, so far as general stores go, unless by good organization and business ideas the small-town stores are able to gain the support and sympathy of the community which they try to serve in a greater degree than in the past.

Brampton has a branch store of the Eaton Co., and we understand Orangeville is to get one, too. We are also told that other communities are to have one of these stores, and it may not be long before an Eaton store is established in our midst.

Commenting on the establishment of those stores The Simcoe Reformer says it promises to become to the retail mercantile trade of Ontario quite as much of a menace as is Germany to the world. It will surely be up to those whose business existence is at stake to devise ways of meeting the menace. And by co-ordinated action the retail merchants should be powerful enough to accomplish something worth while. Here is a suggestion: Why not unite on a demand on the government for a rearrangement of the business tax so that Toronto does not get it all, but that it is divided fairly ? If Simcoe sends $100,000 worth of business to Eaton's in a year, why should not that business be made to pay to Simcoe its fair share of lighting Simcoe, maintaining Simcoe's schools ? The Simcoe merchant has to pay towards these things. If a business tax at all, why not an equitable one ?

Of course the theorists will tell us that our suggestion is utterly wrong in principle. But the problem of the town and country merchant is not theoretical. It is very practical; and he wants some practical suggestion that will immediately enable him to fight the great aglomerations of capital in the city stores that propose to eliminate him from the equation.

Church Merging

The idea of combination in restraint of trade may, after all, have been the precursor of combinations in relief of religion. Already there is a well marked movement to combine churches in the smaller towns, thus making one church take the place of a number. The result is a saving in expense and an increase in power. One of the most notable examples of the application of this principle is in Bisbee, Arizona, where there were formerly twelve churches, each with its own preacher. Under the direction of the Rev. John J. Pritchard these churches were merged into one big one, known as the Union church. Other communities are adopting the idea, with great benefit to everyone. Why not ?

OBITUARY

The Park River (N. D.) Gazette, has the following:

Charles McLean, one of the old residents of Silvesta township, died at his home there on Sunday evening, July 15 at the age of 52 years He had been afflicted with pulmonary tuberculosis for several months. During the summer he spent six weeks at the sanitarium at Dunseith but finding he was receiving no benefit he returned to his home a week before his death. He was buried in the Odalen cemetery in Tiber township beside the grave of his wife who died fourteen years ago. Rev. Klendal of Adams officiated.

Mr McLean came to North Dakota from Underwood, in the spring of 1895 and purchased the farm on which he made his home until the time of his death.

He leaves four children one son, Harvey and three daughters, Marie, Lauretta and Rena He also leaves three brothers, Allan and James of Tiber township and Duncan of this city, and two sisters, who are living in Canada.

Charles McLean was a brother of Mrs Dan McLeod, of Queen Hill, and of Mrs. C W Kerr, of Kamloops, B C, formerly of Saugeen, and his wife was a daughter of Neil McDonald, of Port Elgin.

Facts Not Worth Knowing

No stepladder is needed in picking potatoes.

Aviation hasn't anything on food prices.

Goldfish are usually silent and health iest when quite damp.

Postage stamps can be moistened by leaving them out in the rain.

Never carry a pocketbook full of money as a watchcharm unless you want to have it stolen.

Getting ill is a common habit.

No census has ever been taken of cold cures

Cold can be cured by coal set on fire.

Flash Lights

The result of an election doesn't really matter if a man has the conscientious belief that he voted right anyhow.

Actions speak louder than words; that's why father has to go upstairs and shake the boy in order to get him up in time for school.

When a man gets that far away look in his eyes you can bet that your tale of woe isn't interesting him.

Folks who go out looking for sympathy all the time get nothing but that when they need help.

The safest time to give advice is when it is asked for and then it isn't always safe.

BLACKSMITHING

N. KIDT, Blacksmithing, horse-shoeing and general repairs. Tire-setting a specialty

Just the Thing for Summer Wear

Boy's khaki bloomers, in good quality denim two special lines at 90 cents and $1.25

Boy's wash suits, in tan or blue linen and striped percale, in sizes 2 to 8 years, reg. up $1.50 to clear at 98 cents.

To save those good leather boots, buy a pair of harvest shoes. We have them in all sizes.

Youth's at $1.35 per pair

Boy's at $1 65

Men's at $2.65,

Highest price for produce

Store closes every Tuesday at 12 o'clock noon.

Roppel Bros.

Rural phone, Underwood

Advertise it in The Times.

SPECIAL

We have a few of Dr. Pierce's Family Medical Advisors. Good cloth binding which we offer at **50 cents each** while they last.

R. C. Crawford

Drugs and Kodaks
C. P. R. ticket agent

Cow Ease . . .

Now that real hot weather has come, you find the cattle and horses suffering from attacks of flies, they cannot feed or work in peace **Cow Ease** gives instant relief. It keeps flies away. Horses can work better and quieter, milch cows increase flow of milk. Cow Ease pays for itself.

Half a gallon tin 60cts

Gallon tins $1.00

Paris Green and Bug Death for the potato bugs

McLAREN'S HARDWARE

WONDERFUL STUFF! LIFT OUT YOUR CORNS

Apply a few drops then lift corns or calluses off with fingers—no pain.

No humbug! Any corn, whether hard, soft or between the toes, will loosen right up and lift out, without a particle of pain or soreness.

This drug is called freezone and is a compound of ether discovered by a Cincinnati man.

Ask at any drug store for a small bottle of freezone, which will cost but a trifle, but is sufficient to rid one's feet of every corn or callus.

Put a few drops directly upon any tender, aching corn or callus. Instantly the soreness disappears and shortly the corn or callus will loosen and can be lifted off with the fingers.

This drug freezone doesn't eat out the corns or calluses but shrivels them without even irritating the surrounding skin.

Just think! No pain at all; no soreness or smarting when applying it or afterwards. If your druggist don't have freezone have him order it for you.

HAVE YOU WEAK LUNGS?

Do colds settle on your chest or in your bronchial tubes? Do coughs hang on, or are you subject to throat troubles?

Such troubles should have immediate treatment with the rare curative powers of Scott's Emulsion to guard against consumption which so easily follows.

Scott's Emulsion contains pure cod liver oil which peculiarly strengthens the respiratory tract and improves the quality of the blood; the glycerine in it soothes and heals the tender membranes of the throat.

Scott's is prescribed by the best specialists. You can get it at any drug store.

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont.

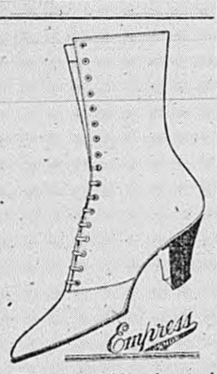
85 Years

The fact that this bank has been in business for the long period of 85 years, and has grown until its Total Resources have passed the hundred million mark, is proof of careful, conservative, and yet progressive management on the part of directors and officials. Safe banking methods appeal both to the conservative business man and the savings bank depositor. 65

The Bank of NovaScotia

PAID-UP CAPITAL - $ 6,500,000
RESERVE FUND - - 12,000,000
TOTAL RESOURCES over 110,000,000

PORT ELGIN BRANCH.
A. L. Wyant, Manager



This shoe will be advertised from Coast to Coast in Canada as "Empress" Shoes have been for years, and each season adds newer lines and greater beauty to this well-known shoe for women. Always above the others. We are agents.

James George & Son

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

ATTRACTIVE TRIPS
To
Muskoka Lakes
Algonquin Park
Maganetawan River
Lake of Bays
Kawartha Lakes
Georgian Bay

Round trip tourists tickets now on sale from stations in Ontario at very low fares, with liberal stop overs.

GET YOUR TICKET IN ADVANCE

J. S. Cameron, Agent, Port Elgin, Both telephones.

ARMORED VESSELS

How the Great Steel Plates That Protect Them Are Made.

A SEVERE TEST OF SKILL

The Various Processes That Produce the Conflicting Properties Necessary In These Modern Projectile Resisting Warship Jackets.

Only armored warships could live in a naval battle with modern big gun projectiles in use, and hence the making of armor plate has become a science. The manufacture of armor plate has developed considerably in recent years, and in no branch of the steel industry is there greater opportunity for engineering and mechanical skill, coupled with metallurgical knowledge, than in the operations of forging and rolling, followed by the exact heat treatment essential to produce the almost conflicting properties necessary in modern armor.

The plate must be hard, glass hard, to resist penetration by heavy projectiles moving at tremendous velocities, yet tough and fibrous enough to take up the momentum without cracking or distortion. Mechanically, then, the plate must have an extremely hard surface and a fibrous backing. These requirements were attained in part by the old compound armor. Molten steel was poured on to a wrought iron plate and cooled. The slab was then reheated, forged and rolled to the required dimensions. If the operations were successfully carried out the line of demarcation was scarcely visible.

Recently a modification of this process was introduced to cheapen and render less tedious the production of armor. A layer of hard steel was poured into a cooled mold, the underside quickly setting. On the still fluid or pasty surface a thick layer of soft steel was poured. By careful manipulation the union of the surfaces was almost complete, and it was impossible to detect the break in composition on viewing the fractured section. This method of manufacture was undoubtedly an improvement on the old compound method.

The increasing size, velocity and hardness of modern armor piercing projectiles have necessitated the introduction of the modern armor. The process of manufacture essentially consists in case hardening to a depth of about two inches the surface of a homogeneous tough nickel chrome steel. Special air or self hardening nickel and more complex steels are used for lighter armor, gun shields and cast armored structures.

The steel is made in Siemens furnaces and carefully cast into ingots up to eighty tons in weight. These ingots are then slabbed under powerful hydraulic presses (18,000 tons) or rolled direct to the required dimensions, depending on the power of the mills and appliances. During the rolling operation, which lasts about an hour the slab is reversed and inverted to attain uniformity of working, and scale is removed by wood fagots and water jets. After rolling the plate is usually quenched.

The next operation is that of case-hardening, and in this two plates are put face to face, separated by a layer of the carburizing reagent if it be solid, or if gaseous hydrocarbons be used the plates are slightly separated, to allow free passage for the hardening gases, by bricks arranged in rows. The plates are maintained at redness in a car furnace for three weeks and withdrawn after the hardening carbon has penetrated to the required depth. The plates are thus carburized and so made capable of being hardened, but they are not yet actually hard. At this stage all holes are drilled and plugged, and any bending or machining necessary is carried out.

From this point onward the treatments differ. Some makers insist on heating and quenching in oil or water to remove any coarse structure that may have been formed during the long annealing while carburizing. The next essential operation is that of hardening, and this is usually carried out in one of two ways. Either the plate is uniformly heated to the hardening temperature and quenched by a series of water jets playing on the upper surface with sufficient force to prevent the formation of steam or by a process known as "differential quenching," by which the carburized surface is heated to a temperature from which it will harden and the under side kept well below, so attaining a gradual fall in temperature from the top to the bottom. The whole plate is then immersed in water, the hotter surface alone being hardened, while the bark is toughened. Further mechanical operations can be carried out only by grinding or cutting with oxyacetylene, as the plate has now undergone the treatment conferring maximum hardness.

In resume, it will be noted that there are three distinct operations in modern methods of manufacture—the mechanical working of the plate to the required dimensions, the carburization of the surface, quenching the carburized surface to harden it. These operations call for exact manipulation, supervision and control, for the skill of the engineer and metallurgist may be put to the severest tests, not of the laboratory or the testing machine, but out in the "gray mists," when failure of a unit may imperil the safety and cohesion of the whole.—Chambers' Journal.

One that confounds good and evil is an enemy to good.—Burke.

SAVE THE TREES.

The White Pine Blister Rust and a Warning and an Appeal.

The American Forestry association has issued a warning and appeal for co-operation in fighting the disease known as the white pine blister rust that threatens the destruction of all the white pine and other five leaved pine trees in the United States.

This disease has already appeared in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Minnesota and in Quebec and Ontario.

There is no known cure for it. It kills the white pines infected, and it spreads steadily. The spores or seeds are blown from diseased pines to currant and gooseberry bushes. They germinate on the leaves of these bushes. The leaves then produce millions of spores or seeds of the disease, which are blown by the wind from the bushes to the pines, and these, even those several miles distant from the nearest bushes, are infected, become diseased and die.

The white pines in New England are worth $75,000,000, in the lake states $90,000,000, in western states $60,000,000 and in the national forests $30,000,000, or a total of $261,000,000.

Unless the ravages of the white pine blister rust are stopped these pines will be destroyed.

The American Forestry association urges people in all the regions where the disease has been discovered to destroy at once all currant and gooseberry bushes, diseased pines and others exposed to infection. This will help stop the spread of the disease.

The great forests of dead and dying chestnut in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut and Massachusetts stand today mute but convincing witnesses to the fact that such diseases must be checked, if at all, in their early stages.

The pine growth of this country is far more valuable than the chestnut ever was, and the damage the blister rust may do is accordingly greater than the injury that has been or can be wrought by the chestnut blight. But experience proves that the ravages of the blister rust can be, if taken in season, stopped much easier than the chestnut blight. In a number of places where started it has been nearly or entirely eradicated. May the pine forests of America be saved and not neglected as the chestnut until it is too late!—Tree Talk.

Musical Vibrations.

We can take the scale of vibrations, beginning with the shortest wave lengths that have been measured—the gamma rays given off by radium, which are only about one one-hundredth of a millimeter long—and ending with the longest known electromagnetic waves, 10,000 meters or more in length, and arrange them in a scale of octaves like the musical scale. In the Scientific Monthly Professor David Vance Guthrie of the Louisiana State university says they will cover just about forty-eight octaves, of which the rays that are visible to our eyes comprise but one.

Wrens Good Insect Eaters.

The wren, according to A. A. Saunders of Norwalk, Conn., is a valuable and interesting bird. It has a cheerful song, and during the summer months it sings almost incessantly. Its food is largely insects. A pair of wrens will work from daylight to dark during long June days gathering caterpillars and other harmful insects to feed their young. I have known them to visit the nest with insects on an average of three times in five minutes. The number of insects destroyed by a pair of wrens and their young in a season is enormous.—Tree Talk.

The Constitution.

The constitution is either a superior paramount law, unchangeable by ordinary means, or it is on a level with ordinary legislative acts and, like other acts, is alterable when the legislature shall be pleased to alter it. * * * Certainly all those who have framed written constitutions contemplate them as forming the fundamental and paramount law of the nation, and consequently the theory of every such government must be that an act of the legislature repugnant to the constitution is void.—Chief Justice John Marshall.

Judging a Potato.

A good potato should be firm and crisp when cut, and a thin cross section when held between the eyes and the light should show a relatively uniform distribution of starch throughout its whole area, as opposed to a large, translucent, watery central area, which denotes a lack of starch in this portion of the tuber. The even distribution of starch insures greater uniformity in cooking and in texture of the flesh when cooked.

Useful Curtain Suggestion.

The small metal office clips so handy for keeping papers pinned together will be found exceedingly useful for clipping up the curtains at night. The advantage over pins in preventing curtains from blowing out the screenless windows at night is that the clips leave no telltale holes.

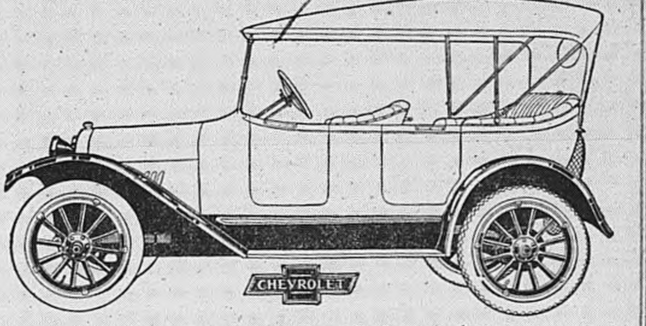
The National Hymn.

"The Star-Spangled Banner" is honored as the national air not by act of congress, but by regulations of the military services, which prescribe that it shall be played at colors and retreat.

Drops of dew refresh the faded flowers; so do kind words cheer the aching heart.

The Car De Luxe

Of the small car class.



Series 490A CHEVROLET $750.00

A really beautiful small car, equipped with every desirable appointment for comfort and convenience.

Note these exclusive feature

Yacht line body.
Finished in rich Chevrolet green.
Demountable rims
Sloping windshield
One-man mohair tailored top.
New design front and rear fender skirts
Non-Skid tires on the rear wheels.
Electric Lighting and starting system
Three speeds
Oil indicator
Robe Rail Foot Rail
Large, handy pockets in all doors
Hand pads on doors
Tire carrier designed with tail lamp and a license bracket attachment.

—SOLD BY—

POWER & COULTER, Port Elgin

CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE
Stratford, Ontario

Ontario's Best Business College
FALL TERM FROM SEPT. 4TH

Commercial, Shorthand and Telegraphy departments.

We have thorough courses, experienced instructors, and we place graduates in positions. The Demand upon us for trained help is many times the number graduating. Get our free catalog.

D. A. McLACHLAN, PRINCIPAL

Eleven Paisley pupils wrote on the High School Entrance all being successful.

DECLINED $7,500 SALARY TO SERVE PUBLIC FREE

MR. JOHN G. KENT, a man of wealth and extensive business interests, who has refused to accept any remuneration whatever for his services as General Manager of the Canadian National Exhibition, preferring to serve the public free of charge. He is President of the Toronto Board of Trade and has been on the Exhibition Board since 1905, always showing a close interest in the work. He was President in 1912-13, the two best years in the history of the institution. Mr. Kent is head of the Boy Scouts in Toronto and is identified with many philanthropic enterprises. Long and continued illness has compelled Dr. Orr, Manager since 1903, to seek a long rest.

Western Fair

London, Canada

Sept. 7th to Sept. 15th, 1917

1867-"A half Century of Success"-1917

The Great Agricultural Exhibition of Western Ontario

$32,000.00 in Prizes and Attractions

A very interesting programme, including Military and other features TWICE DAILY

FIREWORKS EACH NIGHT
TWO SPEED EVENTS DAILY

REDUCED RAILWAY RATES

Prize Lists, Entry Forms and all Information from the Secretary.

Lieut.-Col. W. M. Gartshore, President
A. M. Hunt, Secretary

TIVERTON

(Intended for last week)

Last Wednesday afternoon the Bible class of Knox church here had their photo taken on the church grounds. Although the event had been postponed on account of the rain the day before there were only about one half of the members present. This was rather disappointing since a picture of the whole class was expected.

On the same afternoon the whole congregation gathered at the lake to enjoy their annual picnic. Everyone voted the picnic a real success in every way.

The Methodist church held their picnic on Tuesday afternoon. Although the weather was unfavorable the picnic was enjoyed by all.

The Agricultural Society held their annual garden party in their hall on the evening of July 23. Needless to say a splendid programme was enjoyed under the presidency of Mr. Hugh McDougall.

Miss Lottie Cartledge of Stratford, is visiting Mrs. D. Nelson.

Mr. Ollie Catta has opened up the blacksmith shop, formerly occupied by William Dobbs.

Miss M. McNeil and Miss McKinnon spent a day last week berry picking.

The many friends of Murdoch McNeil are pleased to see that he is able to be around again.

Campers are still continuing to come to Inverhuron. This speaks well for the place.

Mr. and Mrs. Burnham have moved to the village for a few months.

The Times, as good as a letter from home. Send it to your friends.

The T. Eaton Co. have established a branch store at [illegible]. Another store will likely be established in Orangeville, and other small towns are being looked over. The old idea expressed by some merchants this way, "Well, if they want my goods they know where to find me," is a losing game nowadays.

A Handy Thing

The handiest thing in the world is a wrist watch, and especially so in the summer weather. You'll be interested in looking at them.

Let us show you one of our fine line of clocks

Rowlands
The Jeweller

EATS DIRT
GILLETT'S
LYE
CLEANS DISINFECTS

AT A CHINESE INN.

The Scene in the Interior of the One Roomed Mud Hut.

The building was a long, one-storeyed mud hut, with thatched roof. We entered. Behold what the frontiersman had created! The long room was the scene of homely industry. From the centre rafter hung a big oil lamp, shedding its rays over a patriarchal family as busy as a hive of bees. By the clay stove sat the grandfather feeding the fire with twigs and tending a brood of children playing on a dirt floor packed hard, swept clean. From one corner came the merry whir of grinding millstones as a blindfolded donkey walked round and round, while a woman in red with a wonderful headdress gathered up the heaps of yellow cornmeal that oozed from the gray stones. More women in red threw the bright meal high in the air, winnowing it of its chaff; others leaned over clay mortars, pounding condiments with stone pestles.

Men were hurrying here and there with firewood, cooking for the travelers. One end of the room was reserved for these wayfarers, but the k'ang at the other end was divided into sections. From each rafter over each section swung quaint little cradles. In each cradle was a little brown baby, each baby tended by a larger child. Far away from the loud clamor of the western world we fell asleep in a clean inner room, to the soft sound of swinging cradles and grinding millstones.—Atlantic Monthly.

THE NEW FRENCH PANTHEON.

(New York Tribune.)

Amongst the phrases destined to survive this war there is only one which promises to rank in expressiveness and vitality with "As cruel as a Boche." That is the phrase "As stupid as a German." Sooner or later the typical, spectacular movement of the Kaiser's Sacred Cow, the Great General Staff, turns out to be a blunder. The invasion of Belgium brings England into the war, and Zeppelin baby-killers, mobilized to discourage her people, rise up a multitude of conquering soldiers. The United States, flouted as negligible, is at last drawn by the ruthless submarine campaign into the circle of Germany's foes, and the nervous bluffings in her press show how surely she regrets it. Immense devastation of Northern France, from the killing of fruit trees to the swish violation of graves, all supposed to further the process of bleeding a people white, serves but to kindle new fire in the veins of an avenging host. And now in its turn comes the German's due reward for that fine flower of German stupidity, the persistent demolition of Rheims.

"The Germans without reason," runs a late despatch from France, "continue to bombard the town of Rheims, on which 2,000 shells were fired today." Had the Boche gunners heard perhaps the news from Paris, that the French Government has determined not to restore the cathedral, but to hang up in its ruins the battle flags of the allies and to dedicate it forever as a pantheon for the unknown dead of all the armies fighting in France? Surely there could be no outcome of German stupidity so harmful to Germany as this, and one could well understand how the Kaiser would now only be too glad to blot out by complete destruction all evidence of his original mistake. For this pantheon will hit his country hard when peace comes.

The Kaiser must know, what the dullest schoolboy could tell him, that the most favorable peace is going to mean a heavy burden to him and his people, that the sooner French hatred dies down the better it will be for him and them, and that he must think of German trade, to say nothing of German comfort, in a thousand phases. There will be monuments all over France to keep hatred alive, but consider the overwhelming, world wide significance of this one, reared, as it were, by the Kaiser himself. The stupidity of it the illimitable, ineffably German stupidity of it! To have secured with their own hands the creation of the one everlasting reproach, the one undying appeal to the imagination of mankind against the German spirit!

"I will not call him king," said Joan the Maid of the Dauphin, "until he shall have been anointed and crowned at Rheims." On that talismanic point France was with her, and to this day Republican France preserves in its soul a kindred legendary emotion for the most renowned of all her fanes. Upon her Pantheon at Paris she has inscribed her tribute—"Aux grands Hommes la Patrie reconnaissante"—and before its portals she has placed "Le Penseur," an image of thought. This new pantheon she gives not to her great men, nor to her men of fame, but to the unknown dead who have saved her, and before their shrine the Maid will sit bestride her charger, a symbol of the heart, of all that most swiftly and most simply touches every type of man.

We are swayed by our heart. Long after the cold-blooded theorist, working out on paper the artificial solidarity which he mistakes for the true brotherhood of man, shall have demonstrated to his own satisfaction the absolute necessity of "making friends with Germany," Rheims will give pause to all men who can feel as well as think. And the Kaiser will have done it. Not until he and his kind, he and his millions, have done penance in sackcloth and ashes will the penalty of their blasphemous destruction lose a tithe of its weight.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—I can recommend MINARD'S LINIMENT for Rheumatism and Sprains, as I have used it for both, with excellent results.

Yours truly,
T. B. LAVERS,
St. John

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

SPECIALISTS
Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin, Kidney, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases.
Call or send history for free advice. Medicine furnished in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.
Consultation Free
DRS. SOPER & WHITE
25 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.
Please Mention This Paper.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

TRADE BRIEFS.

The city walls of Canton, China, are to be removed and roads and tramways leading out of the city built.

Numerous kinds of American package groceries are on sale at St. Etienne, France, but there is still an opening for the introduction of pickles, jams, sauces and fancy crackers.

Swiss merchants are in the market for children's washable cotton clothing. Importations from Germany have stopped, and local manufacturers do not seem to be able to supply clothing of as good quality as that formerly imported.

American automobile buses have been put in operation with success at Merida, Yucatan.

Plans are being made to clear vast tracts of land in the Straits Settlements for the production of bananas.

Moss is being used in America as a substitute for cotton in articles that require packing and filling, such as cushions and mattresses. Louisiana supplies most of the moss used in this way. The selling price ranges from five and a half to six cents a pound. Last year's output had an estimated value of $2,000,000.

Iron working machinery is needed at Genoa, Italy.

There is a market for typewriter accessories at Bilbao, Spain.

Nail making machines, equipment for manufacturing wire for nails and nail wire are in demand at Alexandria, Egypt.

A firm at Grosby, Caucasus, Russia, would like to represent American manufacturers of steel, iron, shoes, dry goods, leather supplies, gas tubing and rope.

There is a market for roofing materials at Havre, France.

A company Bahai, Brazil, has asked for catalogues of American furniture.

Incinerators of American make are in demand at Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Shanghai, China, presents a good market for mineral lubricating oils and greases.

KEEP CHILDREN WELL DURING HOT WEATHER

Every mother knows how fatal the hot summer months are to small children. Cholera infantum, diarrhoea, dysentery and stomach troubles are rife at this time and often a precious little life is lost after only a few hours' illness. The mother who keeps Baby's Own Tablets in the house feels safe. The occasional use of the Tablets prevents stomach and bowel troubles, or if trouble comes suddenly—as it generally does—the Tablets will bring the baby safely through. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

CULINARY DELICACY.

Soy Bean Which Comes from China, is a Meal in Itself.

For full particulars concerning the soy bean, says the New York Evening Post, it would perhaps, be best to consult the natives of China and Japan or else the Italian army. It seems like a long jump from the soy bean fields of China to the battle-front of the Isonzo, but that is the route that the only respectable lot of soy beans yet shipped to the United States has taken. It appears that the soy bean, despite the fact that it is the world's champion all-around food, did not leap into instant popularity on its arrival here, and so in the course of events it was shipped over to Italy to nourish the boys in the trenches.

Not only is the soy bean the world's champion all-around food—a dish, in fact, that makes a laughing-stock of our elaborate course dinners, since it is everything from soup to nuts, all rolled into a bean—but it is, so far as is known, the only bean in captivity that grows whiskers, and red ones, at that. Unfortunately, the soy beans selected for exhibition by the department of agriculture have all been shaved, and look as smooth-skinned and sleek as any bean ever raised in Boston town, but, for all that, in their natural state the soy beans are found dwelling two to five in a pod, and "covered with a stiff reddish hair."

There are, by actual count, forty-nine varieties of the soy, or soja, bean, and these forty-nine varieties could easily be grown here and used to keep the great American people alive and well and out of the poor-house, whether meal and eggs and other popular fodder went soaring or not. New York, in fact, has already taken a fancy to one of the innumerable roles in which the red whiskered bean of China is wont to masquerade. It's the juice of the soy bean that forms the basis of Worcestershire sauce—that indispensable relish which, we all insist on having in restaurants, though seldom at home.

And that isn't the only guise in which we know the soy bean. Persons who patronize Chinese or almost Chinese restaurants know that there is an indefinable something that distinguishes everything the Chinese cook. It is the soy bean, the sauce from which is put into nearly everything produced in a Chinese kitchen.

But soy sauce is only a side-line compared with the other activities of the soy bean. Under treatment, the soy bean can be made into butter, milk, oil, breakfast-food cereal, crackers, cakes, bread, muffins, pancakes and a kind of April-fool coffee, which, being free from injurious caffein, should be just the thing for the nerves of the tired business man. Besides these things, there are delicious dishes to be had from roasting, baking, broiling, frying, stewing, boiling and hashing the soy bean. At least, they must be delicious, since they're served to keep one of the oldest civilizations in the world alive these many years and have contributed largely to "the endurance and strength of the Japanese and Chinese soldiers and athletes."

STARTERS FOR FORD CARS
Guaranteed to start any Ford car while sitting in seat, without having to get out, perhaps in mud or slush, to crank it. Also does away with the danger of getting arm hurt by engine backfiring. Price only $18 on receipt of which Starter will be shipped, with express charges prepaid, with full directions for installing. Representatives wanted all over Canada. Address
THE MILLS SALES CO., Box 344, TORONTO, ONT.

Source of Future Iron.

That iron is the very basis of our industrial civilization will be admitted by the thoughtful, and many of our greater supplies of iron ore are being rapidly depleted because of the increased per capita consumption of iron the world over, an increase which is destined to be greater in the future when the races in Asia and Africa increase their consumption and decreasing reserves have often in the past, particularly about the beginning of this century, been used to create a scare, on the ground that our supplies of usable ore were being so rapidly depleted that their exhaustion would occur within two or three generations.

This is a preposterous point of view, because as we lower the percentage of iron in the rock, which we call "ore," the quantity of such ore increases at a rate out of all proportion to the decrease in iron content, and as we use leaner and leaner ores technical improvements will be made which will minimize any tendency to increased [illegible] of production. The same thing [illegible] happened in gold, silver, copper and other ores, and to-day copper ores are being worked with only 1.5 per cent. of copper in them.—Metallurgical Engineering.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

BELIEF IN SORCERY.

Spirits Thought to Haunt Trees, Mountains and Streams.

To the natives of Korea the world is populous with active and malevolent beings who are ready at any moment to fall upon them in wrath, according to a statement made by Dr. I. M. Casanowicz, assistant curator of Old World archaeology of the United States National Museum at Washington concerning the paraphernalia of a Korean sorceress now deposited in the museum collections.

Dr. Casanowicz says the Koreans believe that these beings or spirits haunt every tree, mountain and watercourse; are on every roof, fireplace and beam and infest even their chimneys, living rooms and kitchens; that they beset them at home and waylay them when abroad. They seem to be everywhere at all times and make their lives miserable.

To their influence the Koreans attribute every ill, all bad luck, official malevolence, loss of power or position and especially sickness. The natives divide these countless legions of spirits into two main classes: Demons consisting of self-existent malicious spirits of departed impoverished persons who died in distress, and spirits whose natures are partly kindly, which include the ghosts of prosperous and good people, but even the latter appear to be easily offended and extraordinary capricious.

To cope with these two forms of spirits and be assured of a little peace and quiet the Koreans have two classes of sorcerers, or as they call them, "shamans;" the Pansu and the Mutang. Both classes are mediators between the people and the spirits, but they bear little relation to each other. The former are "fortune-tellers" and the latter are the "deceiving crowd," or "bad lot." In this connection Dr. Casanowicz said:

The office of the Pansu is restricted to blind men, perhaps owing to the common belief among primitive peoples that those who have been deprived of physical sight have been given an inner spiritual vision. The Mutang is always a woman, generally from the lower classes and of bad repute, and her calling is considered the very lowest in the social scale. While the Pansu is, as it were, born or made by dint of his loss of eyesight, the Mutang enters upon her office in consequence of a "supernatural call," consisting in the assurance of demoniacal possession, the demon being supposed to have become her double and to have superimposed his personality upon hers. The "possession" is often accompanied by hysterical and pathological symptoms.

"The spirit may seize any woman, maid or wife, rich or poor, plebeian or patrician, and compel her to serve him, and on receiving the "call of the spirit" a woman will break every tie of custom and relationship, leave home and family to become henceforth a social outcast, so that she is not even allowed to live within the city walls. But notwithstanding her low social status her services are in constant demand.

"In traveling through the country the Mutang or sorceress is constantly to be seen going through the various musical and dancing performances in the midst of a crowd in front of a house where there is sickness. And at the close of the nineteenth century the fees annually paid in Korea to the sorcerers were estimated at $750,000.

"The Pansu acts as master of the spirits, having gained by his potent formulae and ritual an ascendancy over them. By his spells he can direct them, drive them out and even bury them. The Mutang is supposed to be able to influence them with her friendship with them. She has to play to them, and coax them to go. By her performances she puts herself en rapport with the spirits and is able to ascertain their will and to name the ransom for which they will release the victim who is under torment.

"More varied than the functions of the Pansu are the pacifications and propitiations, called kauts or kuts, performed by the Mutang. The kaut may be carried out either at the house of the patient or at the home of the Mutang, or at some shrine or temple, called tang, dedicated to some spirits, which are seen on the hillside in Korea. If, as is occasionally the case, the Mutang belongs to a noble family, she is allowed by her family to ply her trade only in her own house. Those who require her services send the required fee and the necessary offerings and the ceremony is performed by the Mutang in her own house or at the tang.

"Her equipment consists of a number of dresses, some of them very costly; a drum, shaped like an hourglass, about four feet high, copper cymbals, a copper gong, a copper rod with small bells or tinklers suspended from it by copper chains, a pair of telescoping baskets, strips of silk and paper banners which float around her as she dances; fans, umbrellas, wands and images of men and animals."

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

MOTHER GOOSE ON FOOD CONTROL.

Jack Sprat would eat no fat;
His wife would eat no lean,
So rather than have any argument over
it the Food Controller put them both
on a diet of bran muffins.

Sing, sing, what shall I sing?
The cat ran away with the pudding
bag string.
"I haven't the heart to ask for any meat
these days," said he.

Hickety, pickety, my black hen,
She lay good eggs for gentlemen.
Gentlemen come every day
And make a careful, detailed record of
her output for the national food
census.

To market, to market
To buy a fat pig!
Home again, home again
With some much less expensive but
equally nourishing cereals.

When I was a little boy I lived by myself,
And all the bread and cheese I got I
put upon the shelf
Until suddenly I realized that I might
be prosecuted for food hoarding.

Old Mother Hubbard went to the cupboard
To get her poor dog a bone;
But when she got there
She found that the bone had been used
by Miss Hubbard, her daughter, in
making a tasty dish from yesterday's
left overs.

—New York Sun.

"Do you think your father will object to my marrying you?" "I don't think so. He has just received the bills of my new spring outfit."—Detroit Free Press.

Make All Your Preserves with

PRESERVING LABELS FREE
Send red ball trade-mark cut from a bag or carton to
Atlantic Sugar Refineries Limited
MONTREAL

Lantic Sugar
"Pure and Uncolored"
Pure Cane. Fine Granulation. Order *by name* from your grocer.
10, 20 & 100-lb. sacks—2 & 5-lb. cartons

SUNLIGHT AND SOIL.

Causes of the Difference of Color in Foliage and Flowers.

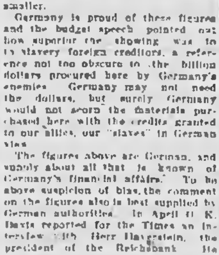
It is sunlight that chiefly causes the difference in the color of the foliage and flowers of plants. The foliage and flowers of plants absorb sun rays of certain colors and reject others, and this it is that makes the flowers take on their proper colors.

We know that the character of the soil and possibly a difference in climate may cause flowers to change their colors. Some wild flowers of New Jersey are of quite a different shade of color from the same flowers in Illinois, the character of the soil causing the flowers to change their selection of the sun's rays, and thus the color of the flower is changed.

To prove that the character of the soil may change the color of flowers take any of the pink flowering varieties of Hydrangea hortensis, repot the plant, carefully washing away the old soil, and replace it in soil in which alum has been incorporated. The proper proportion is half a pound of alum broken into pieces the size of a hickory nut to each bushel of soil. In this soil the plants, instead of producing pink flowers, as formerly, will produce flowers of blue.

New shades of flowers are produced by crossing one color with another, somewhat as an artist mixes paints to obtain desired shades and colors, but with far more trouble and far less accuracy. Sometimes on the same stem flowers of different colors are found due to the hybridization or to freak of nature, the tendency to break away from the established type. In nature nothing stands still. It is either progression or retrogression.

The range of color for each species seems to be confined within certain limits, through the hybridizer is gradually extending these limits. Yellow, white and purple are the commonest colors in wild flowers in the order named. Yellow is the simplest and most primitive color and blue the latest and most highly evolved.—Exchange.



German Finance

(New York Times.)

Saturday's cablegrams brought the result of the sixth German loan and the announcement of the ninth German credit. The latest loan produced $13,120,000,000 marks. The previous credits voted were around 50,000,000,000 marks and the credit at present asked is for 15,000,000,000 marks. To appreciate that burden it is necessary to recall the budget statement for 1917. There was a deficit requiring 3,566,000,000 marks to balance the extraordinary expenses, and 1,250,000,000 to balance the ordinary budget. New taxes were announced, and the margin upon bank loans to facilitate subscriptions to the new imperial loans was reduced from 25 to 15 per cent. Even in ordinary times the German budget was customarily balanced by borrowing. Now Germany is borrowing to pay interest. Of each new loan something like a fifth is now absorbed on interest account, and that fraction will not grow smaller.

Germany is proud of these figures and the budget speech pointed out how superior the showing was to its slavery foreign creditors, a reference not too obscure to the billion dollars procured here by Germany's enemies. Germany may not need the dollars, but surely Germany would not scorn the materials purchased here with the credits granted to our allies, our "slaves" in German view.

The figures above are German, and supply about all that is known of Germany's financial affairs. To be above suspicion of bias, the comment on the figures also is best supplied by German authorities. In April H. K. Davis reported for the Times an interview with Herr Havenstein, the president of the Reichsbank. He thought that the limit of Germany's financial capacity would be reached when its interest charge absorbed its total annual increase of wealth. He believed that a debt of one hundred billion marks would bring Germany to the point of collapse. As the interest Germany already pays exceeds the limit which Herr Havenstein set as impossible to be reached because victory would be won previously, the present stage of hostilities must be included as a part of the financial picture.

On the surface German complacency is justified. No war boom surpasses hers. Her industries are prosperous, and her savings bank deposits increase. But all German accounts are in paper, and the paper is not good outside Germany. The mark is at a discount of over 40 per cent. in neighboring neutral countries, and soon may not pass at all. As Germany prints her own marks, there is no reason why the supply should not equal the demand. But [illegible] beginning to spend gold abroad. That is the official report. All through the war Germany has been as miserly with gold as generous with paper. In the speech announcing the new credit Count Roden said: "Gold in the form of jewelry and coins must be handed to the Reichsbank." The reason for the order is that the Reichsbank within a fortnight reported the first loss of gold since the war. It was only 76,000,000 marks, less than $20,000,000. But why was it parted with? The customary explanation is that it was desirable to support the bank's ratio of exchange. But what does Germany care for exchange if it can buy with printed money? And how far would that trifling sum go in supporting billions of marks afloat? It is equally easy to imagine that Germany needed something which paper marks would not buy, and had no option but to part with gold.

So long as Germany held her gold she published her iron and steel statistics. She was as proud of them as of her swelling debt. They furnished proof of the German will to conquer, and bounded up faster than the prices of her industrials in the illicit market for them. But for recent months the figures have not been available. It is as disturbing almost as would be the suppression of the bank statement. Perhaps labor power is failing. Perhaps the gold went for some indispensable alloy. Be the reason what it may, the world will watch the German gold stock even more closely than it watches the bank reports.

Ambassador Gerard shrewdly remarked in this city that the Reichsbank and the war loan banks do not make their reports on the same day. The Reichsbank notes are secured by gold, but the provincial banks state their accounts simply in marks. There is no means of knowing whether the currency of Germany is Reichsbank notes or war loan notes. When the Reichsbank wishes to make a good statement it calls in its notes from the provincial banks and issues to them war loan notes. A few days later the process is reversed and the ratio of the Reichsbank suffers, with nobody the wiser.

It staggers credulity to believe that Germany can buy the materials it needs with paper marks, or that it would dare to part with gold enough to buy them. If the war loan banks' operations are intelligible at all, all Germany is enslaved to the government financially as well as politically. If the war loans are repudiated, every German will be beggared. If the war loan interest is paid—the principal cannot be paid in hundreds of years—it will absorb the labor of every able-bodied German to support the others in Government institutions as wards of the State.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED — PROBATIONERS TO train for nurses. Apply, Welland Hospital, St. Catharines, Ont.

WANTED—A GENERAL SERVANT for only two in family. Apply, 24 St. Mathew's Ave., Hamilton, Ont.

MONEY ORDERS.

THE SAFE WAY TO SEND MONEY by mail is by Dominion Express Money Order.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

SOME GOOD SALADS.

BANANA AND APPLE SALAD.

Three bananas, 4 apples, ½ cupful of peanut butter, ½ cupful of French dressing, 4 cupfuls of shredded lettuce.

Line a bowl with lettuce. Slice bananas and apples, mix and put on lettuce. Mix peanut butter with the dressing and pour over.

SPINACH AND EGG SALAD.

Two cupfuls of cold boiled spinach, 3 hard-boiled eggs, 4 cupfuls of lettuce, 2 teaspoonfuls of salt, 4 tablespoonfuls of chopped peppers or parsley, ½ cupful of mayonnaise.

Add the salt and half the mayonnaise to the chopped spinach. Mix well and take a spoonful and cover the yolks. Then roll in finely-chopped whites of eggs. Sprinkle with peppers or parsley. Serve on the shredded lettuce with mayonnaise between balls.

BEAN SALAD.

Mix cold baked beans with shredded lettuce and hard-boiled eggs chopped separately. Serve with French dressing. The whites may be omitted and served as a garnish.

BEET SALAD.

Mix diced cooked beets with shredded red cabbage and cold cooked flaked fish which has been marinated in beet vinegar. Serve on lettuce with French dressing, seasoned highly with cayenne, and garnish with sliced hard-boiled eggs.

Rosy Cheeks.

To have them.
Drink rivers of water.
Learn to breathe deeply.
Walk often and joyously.
Wearing sensible heels.
Keep the body free of waste.
Think cheerful, clean, healthful thoughts.

Not by flattering our appetites, no, by awakening the heroic that slumbers in every heart can any religion find followers.—Carlyle.

They tell us that women are as big a puzzle as ever, but nowadays it is getting so you can see through them.—Pensacola News.

Hot Weather is a Joy to the man or woman who is properly nourished with a light, easily digested food. The food problem in Summer time, war time, or any old time, is a simple one for the housewife who knows **Shredded Wheat Biscuit** and the many delicious, nutritious dishes that can be made with it. Shredded Wheat Biscuit is 100 per cent. whole wheat fully complying with all government requirements in purity and cleanliness. Two or three Shredded Wheat Biscuits with milk will fully nourish and satisfy the average person in hot weather, and the cost is only a few cents.

Made in Canada.

WILL SHOOT THE MALCONTENTS WHO CAUSED RUSSIAN REVERSE

Premier and Gen. Korniloff Adopt Drastic Rules to Punish the Traitors.

Petrograd Cable—One of the first results of the Russian insurrection has been a general agitation for a restoration of the death penalty for insubordination in the army, and for treasonable conduct on the part of agitators. General Korniloff, commander on the southwest front, has issued orders to fire on deserters and troops refusing to obey orders. Premier Kerensky has sanctioned the effort to restore discipline. Many Maximalists, to whose agitation the demoralization of the troops is directly attributed, have been arrested.

RETREAT NEAR A RIOT.

Copenhagen Cable—A semi-official German report describes as a striking panorama the retreat of the Russian armies in Galicia. Retiring columns, stretching to the horizon, can plainly be observed from numerous vantage points. The retreat occasionally degenerates into a full rout, particularly under the influence of the Austro-German field guns, which are abreast of the infantry vanguards and dash forward to a hilltop, from which they pour a demoralizing fire into the masses crowded in the roads. Additional quantities of munitions, provisions and six heavy guns were captured. Another report says that airplanes heavily bombarded the station at Monasterzyska and the new road for the Russian troops south of the point from which regular communication has been severed.

NEW BALTIC CHIEF.

Petrograd Cable—Rear Admiral Razvozoff has been appointed commander-in-chief of all the Russian naval forces in the Baltic.

The newspapers Monday announced that Rear-Admiral Verdervski, commander of the Baltic fleet, had been arrested for communicating a secret Government telegram to soldiers' committees.

HUGE CREDIT FOR WAR AIMS WAS CARRIED

Chancellor Law's Statement On Finances of Great Britain.

LOOKS FOR U.S. AID

Sees Resources of New Ally as Big Force for Entente.

(Reuter Despatch.)

London Cable—In moving a vote of credit of £650,000,000 sterling, Right Hon. A. Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that it was larger by £150,000,000 than any previous vote. The average daily expenditure out of the last vote of credit exceeded the estimate by £1,400,000 daily. The estimate was £5,411,000 daily, whereas for 112 days of the financial year the daily expenditure was £6,795,000.

The increases were under the following heads: Army, navy and munitions, half million pounds daily; advances to Allies and Dominions, half million daily; miscellaneous, three hundred thousand daily.

Mr. Bonar Law said that he was somewhat disappointed that despite the entry of America our advances to the allies had increased.

"We have held throughout," he said, "that the allies were one, and that the money spent on them was spent on ourselves. The burden we assumed was great and evidenced the unselfishness, and that we are not fighting for ourselves alone."

He was satisfied that the United States would deal with this question in the same spirit, realizing that the cause of the Allies was one, and that we relied upon receiving in the United States resources necessary to pay for supplies of all kinds for the Allies.

The total advances to the Allies and dominions were £1,025,000,000, but the total advances to the dominions were only £146,000,000.

Part of the increased army expenditure, Mr. Law said, was due to the fact that we had made greater payment towards India for services connected with the war, because a larger force had been got from India than expected when the budget estimate was framed. The expenditure on aeroplanes had also increased.

Mr. Law explained that the daily increase in expenditure, apart from loans to the Allies and allowing for expenditure which will subsequently be repaid, was £300,000. Evidently the budget estimate would be largely exceeded, mainly owing to our advances to the Allies.

The total votes of credit since the war was £5,292,000,000. Now that the country with the greatest resources in the world was thrown into the scale on our side, it was truer than ever that it would not be the want of money which would prevent us winning. (Cheers.)

CRITICISM OF GOVERNMENT

After Reginald McKenna, former Chancellor of the Exchequer, spoke, warning the Government of the absolute necessity of curtailing all unnecessary expenditure to prevent the dangerous inflation of prices, the general debate had no great interest, the main feature being strong criticism by John Dillon and others of the Saloniki expedition. Mr. Dillon, referring to rumors that Serbia was intending to make a separate peace with Austria, and demanding that the Government say whether Serbia was to be deserted, declared that the British army in Saloniki had been demoralized by 18 months of inaction in pestilent surroundings.

Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, replying, characterized Mr. Dillon's charge as absolutely untrue. He said there was no intention whatever of receding from the pledges for the full restoration of and reparation for Serbia. While declining to reveal the Government's plans he said he would restate its war aims:

"Austria is not our chief enemy. Germany is, and must be, our chief enemy. The broad principles we are fighting for are these: First, that we should stand by our Allies; second, we are fighting for a stable settlement for a sound and satisfactory peace, not a conquest or mere domination, but on some national principle as far as might be which would secure that settlement. When arrived at it should be free from change and alteration in the future.

"Personally, I wish to see how far President Wilson's proposals can be made practicable for barriers against future wars. The Government's desire for the destruction of German militarism is only part of its general purpose to secure a lasting peace. It desires it only because it is the greatest danger to the future peace of Europe."

TO CURB LENINE.

If Convicted as Hun Spy, Will be Shot.

New York, report—Information that the Russian Provisional Government has decided to terminate the apparent pro-German activities of Nikolai Lenine, the Radical Socialist leader, by arresting him and many of his followers, has reached the Russian information bureau here. These advices indicate Lenine probably will be shot if he is convicted as a spy working in the interests of Germany, but that if not convicted he will be isolated for the duration of the war. This last measure, it is explained here, would be adopted as a precaution against the presence of "a crazy man in politics at this crisis."

So far as information received by the bureau shows, no evidence has been uncovered in Petrograd to confirm the statements implicating Lenine as an agent of the German general staff, although the Provisional Government's present determination to take Lenine into custody leads Russians here to suspect that the Government may know that he has been guilty of taking German gold.

BRITISH LOSS ON THE WEST

Hun Flame Attack Gains at Monchy-le-Preux.

Heavy Artillery Duels On the French Front.

London Cable—The War Office statement to-night reads:

"Following a heavy bombardment of our trenches east of Monchy-le-Preux, the enemy early this morning again attacked our positions on Infantry hill, and with the assistance of flammenwerfer succeeded in driving in a few of our advanced posts on a front of about 20 yards.

"A German raiding party was driven off by our rifle-fire this afternoon north of Bullecourt. Our troops raided the enemy's trenches north of Ypres this morning at a number of points and captured several prisoners.

"Yesterday a thick haze interfered greatly with operations in the air. Bombing raids, nevertheless, were carried out by our aeroplanes during the day, as well as the previous night. Fighting took place in the evening. Four German machines were driven down out of control. Three of our machines are missing."

FRENCH REPORT.

Paris Cable — The official communication issued by the War Office to-night reads:

"The activity of the two artilleries was very spirited, particularly on the Casemates and Californie plateaux in Champagne, in the region of Moronvilliers, and on the left bank of the Meuse. Everywhere our batteries very vigorously took to task the enemy artillery. There is no infantry action.

"Shells to the number of [illegible] were fired into Rheims."

How Spiders Walk.

The way a spider moves its eight legs in walking is interestingly described by Theodore Savory in Science Progress. In order to observe this movement at his leisure—for it is usually too rapid to be observed by the human eye—he tired the spiders by making them swim and then let them walk slowly over a smooth surface. And this is what he discovered:

The longest legs, those of the first and fourth pairs, move along lines of their own directions by vertical bending of the joints; the shorter legs of the second and third pairs move forward by rotation from the [illegible]—at right angles to their own directions.

RUSSO-ROUMANIANS SMASH FOE IN THE CARPATHIANS

Broke the Heavily Fortified Teuton Line on a Wide Front There.

Elsewhere Russ Troops Still Retreat, Not Putting Up a Fight.

London Cable—From the Baltic to the Black Sea only at one point along the long line—in the Southern Carpathians—have the Russians risen to the occasion and shown some of their old fighting spirit. Here, fighting shoulder to shoulder with their Roumanian allies, they have attacked and captured several villages from the Germans and broken the heavily fortified Teuton line on a wide front.

In Galicia the precipitate retreat of the Russians continues almost everywhere from the Carpathian foothills to the region around Tarnopol, the Government apparently not yet having had time to put in force its strong repressive measures, which M. Kerensky, the head of the Government, has promised to apply in order to stay the debacle.

Nadverna, in the fringe of the foothills, Stanislau and Tarnopol and numerous smaller towns have been taken by the Teutons, who are now approaching the important railroad junction of Buczacz, which lies some [illegible] miles east of Halicz.

Since the penetration of the German lines on a wide front near Krevo, in which the "Command of Death," composed of women, took a notable part, despite which large numbers of the Russians ignominously retreated to their old positions without even the [illegible] of harrassment by the enemy, the Russians have not stirred from their trenches again to face the foe.

RUSSIANS ASSUME OFFENSIVE.

A report of the general staff of the Roumanian army, received at Petrograd to-day, says:

"In the South Carpathians troops under General Kofora Averesco assumed the offensive and occupied the villages of Meresci and Volochany and captured several hundred prisoners and 10 guns, including some heavy ones. We owe this success to the skillful manoeuvring and close co-operation of the Roumanian and Russian forces, and also to the vigorous activity of our allied artillery.

"The powerfully-organized enemy line has been broken on an extensive front. The bravery and devotion of the troops was incomparable. Among other incidents one battery lost its entire personnel except seven men who continued firing without cessation and continued firing without cessation and enemy's fire. Lieut.-Gen. Shcherbatcheff (commander of the Russian forces in Roumania) decorated all these with the St. George's Cross."

"Between the Sereth and Stripa Rivers the Germans continued their offensive concentrating their chief efforts along the western bank of the Sereth. Three infantry divisions in the region northwest of Romanovki left their positions and moved to the rear. On Tuesday, towards evening, our detachments halted on the Romanovki-Paaskovze-Geildovce line. West of the Stripa the Germans penetrated our positions in the region of Olesha, and towards Tuesday evening our troops retired to the Prjevlok-Egirjany-Bazyl front.

"Particularly noteworthy was the gallant work of two cyclist battalions, which fought furiously against superior enemy forces. According to the testimony of a German officer, the 143rd German Regiment was almost completely destroyed by the 5th Cyclist Battalion.

"South of the Dniester, as far as the Carpathians our troops continued to retire eastward. On the Brystritza at Solotvina, in the Stanilau region, our rearguard engaged in action with enemy advanced patrols. Great support was given to our infantry by Polish Uhlans, who delivered six mounted attacks against the German infantry.

"In the streets of Stanislau stubborn engagements with the bayonet were fought with enemy forces which had broken into the town. The inhabitants of the city threw hand grenades from their balconies and windows on our departing troops."

The official statement from Petrograd says:

"The Russian Guard Corps, defending Tarnapol, retreated, unpressed by the enemy. But the Probrajensky and Semonsky Regiments remained faithful to duty and are fighting southeast of Tarnapol. In the streets of Stanislau there were stubborn bayonet engagements. The populace threw grenades on the retiring Russian troops."

BAR JAVA TEAS.

Suggestion for Canada in British Commons.

London, cable—(Via Reuter's Ottawa agency.)—Sir J. D. Rees made the suggestion in the House of Commons to-day that, as Australia had prohibited the importation of teas from China and Java, in order to help the Indian and Ceylon growers, who are at present to a large extent deprived of the home market, the Colonial Secretary might suggest to the Government of Canada the propriety of taking similar action, in view of the fact that the Dominion is now importing quantities of Java teas.

Mr. Steel Maitland, Under-Secretary of Colonies, replied:

"I do not think that representations could usefully be made to the Canadian Government, and if facts are as stated in the question, the Canadian Government will doubtless duly consider the matter." He added that during the year ended 31st of March last, which was the latest period for which statistics are available, the imports of Java tea into Canada did not exceed one per cent. of the total imports of tea.

WILL SIGNALIZE FOURTH WAR YEAR

London Cable—The beginning of the fourth year of the war will be signalized in Great Britain by important events, notably a great religious intercession service in London, at which King George and Queen Mary will be present, and a big meeting in London, August 4, when Premier Lloyd George will inaugurate the work of the National War Aims Committee in an important speech.

The object of the War Aims Committee is to keep before the nation the causes of the war, and the necessity of continuing hostilities until the forces which brought about the conflict are destroyed. The committee has four Presidents, Premier Lloyd George, Herbert H. Asquith, Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Minister of Pensions Barnes.

According to information in Parliamentary lobby sources, the Premier's speech will outline as precisely as possible the war aims of Great Britain and her Allies.

"Hairpins," remarked the human encyclopedia, "were not invented until the middle of the sixteenth century." "How did women button their gloves and shoes before that?" demanded the mere man.

"What are you going to tell your constituents when you go home?" "Hadn't thought of that," replied the congressman who speaks impulsively. "I'm waiting to see whether it will be safe for me to go home."—Washington Star.

MORE THAN 60 PERISHED IN MINE BLOW-UP

Worst Explosion in History of Cape Breton Coal Mining.

HEROES GIVE LIVES

Rescuers Died at the Work of Trying to Save Some Victims.

Sydney, N. S., report—The worst explosion in the history of the Cape Breton coal fields occurred at 7.30 this morning in No. 2 colliery of the New Waterford district.

An official estimate places the number of dead at 62. These include 30 native miners, 22 Newfoundlanders and 10 foreigners. About 270 men were in the mine at the time, and colliery officials express surprise that the loss of life was not greater. Up to a late hour this afternoon only a small number of bodies had been taken up. The greater number will lie where they are until to-morrow. Great crowds of people, including weeping women and children, still surround the pit mouth.

General Superintendent Tonge and a group of officials, who were early on the spot went through the colliery this afternoon, and report that the workings and ventilations are in normal condition. There was no sign of fire, and it is inferred from the report the damage to the pit is small. Work is expected to be resumed within a short time.

The explosion occurred between Nos. 6 and 7 landings, about 2,100 feet down the slope, but as to how it happened officials are reticent or profess to be unable to say. Forty or fifty men were working at No. 6 landing when the explosion took place, and though there is fear that all have been killed either by the explosion itself or by the deadly gas fumes, rescue parties are making superhuman efforts to see if any can yet be saved.

A number of men working at No. 7 when the disaster occurred are among the badly injured, and some are believed to be among the killed. Some of the men from this landing, however, are known to be among the entombed, but with those believed dead at No. 6, and those killed or suffocated in other parts of the colliery, the death list is expected to run close to eighty. A number of the rescued miners were driven temporarily insane by the explosion and the gas which swept through the mine. In some cases they had to be put under restraint in order to protect them from their own violence.

St. Anthony's schoolroom and the parish hall have been fitted up as temporary emergency hospitals and scores of the injured and gassed men are being treated there by doctors from different points, and by nurses from Glace Bay, Dominion and other places.

A rescue party which reached No. 6 landing, where the explosion took place, found the bodies of twenty-two men, and another party reaching No. 7 found seven more.

It is believed now that the explosion was caused by the first shot fired when the men went into the pit this morning. A heavy fall of coal is reported to have taken place at No. 7 landing, blocking the way to the landing. Rescue parties going to the landing have had to approach it by another route than that usually taken. Heroic work is being done by scores of volunteers, and two of the young men who went down into the pit this morning on rescue work were suffocated and died, Jack McKenzie, of New Waterford, a son of Daniel McKenzie, and Philip Nicholson.

The rescue workers are using the Draeger apparatus, but they are finding their task one of the greatest difficulty owing to the gas which is still pouring through the mine everywhere.

BRITISH GAINS IN EAST AFRICA

Inflicted Heavy Losses in New Victories.

Main Body of Germans in Retreat.

London, cable—British troops in German East Africa have won new victories over the remaining German forces there, and the main body of the enemy is now in retreat toward the south after having suffered heavy losses, says an official announcement issued today. The text reads:

"An engagement on July 19, at Narcombe resulted in the enemy being driven from all positions. The main body is retreating southward. The enemy's losses were heavy.

"A small German column is at large on the north shore of Lake Manyara.

"We are in touch in Lubuka with the enemy retreating toward Mahenge (in the southeasterly section of the colony).

"In Portuguese East Africa we are pursuing the enemy from Mwlombe toward the Rovuma River."

NABBED AT LAST.

Man Long Wanted for Great B. C. Bank Robbery.

Chicago, report—Homer J. Minot, said by the police to be one of the men wanted for the robbery of the branch bank of the Bank of Montreal at New Westminster, B. C., several years ago in which more than $300,000 was taken, was arrested here last night. Minot was seen by three detective sergeants as he was passing in an automobile, and was recognized by a scar on his upper lip. Two other occupants of the car were taken into custody, but they refused to give their names or addresses, and the police are unable to identify them.

A world-wide search has been conducted for Minot since the bank robbery.

CHARGE GRAFT.

British Officials in Trouble, in London.

London Cable—William August Cannon, a retired civil servant, was remanded in Bow street police court this afternoon, charged with unlawfully conspiring with Wing Commander John C. Porte, R. N. A., and Lyman H. Seeley to contravene the provisions of the Prevention of Corruption Act of 1906.

The charge concerns large sums of money alleged to have been from time to time corruptly paid and received by Porte, as agent of the Crown, in respect to certain contracts between Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and the Curtiss Aeroplane Company of New York.

LOST NOT A SHIP.

France Had Clear Week—Italian Loss Light.

Paris, cable—During the week ending midnight, July 22, not a single French vessel, either over or under 1,600 tons, was lost, according to an official statement issued yesterday. Six French merchantmen were attacked unsuccessfully during that time by submarines. Ships of all nationalities, numbering 1,[illegible], entered port, and 937 departed.

Rome, July 23.—Two Italian steamers were sunk and one small sailing vessel was damaged during the week ending midnight, July 22, says an official announcement issued yesterday. Five hundred and ninety-three vessels, with a gross tonnage of 389,615, arrived, and 560, of a tonnage of [illegible], left port.

When a man gets the reputation of being a good listener he's a cinch for the fellow with a hard-luck tale.

ALLIES' CONFERENCE IN PARIS WILL REPLY TO DR. MICHAELIS

Must Answer Hun Chancellor for Sake of Russia and to Influence Austro-Hungary.

Paris Cable—The labors of the allied conference will not be limited to the Balkans. For one thing, it is important to clear the air after the Reichstag action last week. Although Premier Lloyd George has already replied to a certain extent to the speech of Chancellor Michaelis, it is desirable, says the Matin, that the Allies should issue a joint statement on what happened at Berlin, so that Germany's peace manoeuvres may everywhere be checked, and reasons given, where they are needed, why the Allies cannot accept the Reichstag resolution as a basis for peace negotiations.

This explanation, adds the Matin, will be principally addressed to the peoples of Russia and Austro-Hungary. There must be no risk of Russian revolutionaries being duped by the Reichstag, and the Allies must demonstrate to them what would be the result in Europe if Germany's crimes were allowed to go unpunished.

At the same time, the Austro-Hungarian press, evidently acting under orders from the Foreign Office, is trying to create the impression that the Reichstag made concessions which the Allies are [illegible] to regard as dictated by a spirit of conciliation. It is necessary to remove all doubts on this subject, and show the peoples of Austro-Hungary how complete and final would be their subservience to Germano-Magyar domination if peace were now made on a basis of no annexations and no indemnities.

The French Premier, M. Ribot, Minister of War Painleve and Albert Thomas, Minister of Munitions, had a long conference yesterday afternoon with Premier Lloyd George, Foreign Minister Balfour, and Baron Sonnino, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs. After the meeting M. Ribot went to the Elysee Palace and saw President Poincare.

SHORT ITEMS OF THE NEWS OF THE DAY

Earl Grey Undergoes Another Operation—His Condition Critical.

CRUISER OTWAY SUNK

Germans Allow 500 Out of 2,000 Belgian Slaves to Starve.

James Denne, a mason, died in Kingston as a result of sunstroke, [illegible] at work paving a road.

Mrs. Findlay, of Fort William, was fatally and four other persons badly hurt in a collision of the motor car and a street car at Port Arthur.

Roy Birmingham, aged seven, was drowned while bathing in the Thames at London, and the bowlers in the championship tournament at [illegible] broke up their game to help the [illegible] search for his body.

Frank M. Haines, manager of the Bank of Hamilton at Palmerston, will take charge of the branch in [illegible] Toronto.

Dr. Salluste Duval, professor at Laval, the Polytechnic School and the Normal School, is dead at his home in Montreal, after an illness of some weeks.

The British auxiliary cruiser Otway was torpedoed and sunk in northern waters on July 22. Ten men were killed. The remainder on board were saved.

The Copenhagen Politiken says that the German cattle buyer has reduced by 15 per cent. the prices he will pay next week for cattle to be sent to Germany.

Fire destroyed the grand stand and other buildings on the Exhibition grounds at Regina. The grand stand was packed to suffocation, but, so far as is known, all got out safely.

Gerald Green, [illegible] was arrested [illegible] injuries to William Ellis, who was stabbed on an early morning [illegible] City Hall Park.

Despite a strong objection by counsel, who argued that there was no evidence on which to base a charge of murder, Robert Knight, [illegible], William Kelly, and [illegible], accused of causing the death of Faky Naoum during a fight in Toronto, committed for trial.

The British submarine [illegible] sunk by a submarine, it was officially announced in Berlin, the sole survivor being taken prisoner.

The Echo Belge reports that the Germans have allowed 500 deported Belgians to die of hunger in a camp situated near Luebeck. The entire population of this camp is 2,000 men, so that 25 per cent. have already perished.

Roxanna E. Thompson, wife of Rev. Wm. Smythe, pastor of [illegible] Street Methodist Church, passed away at Brantford. In recent years her husband had been stationed at St. Catharines, Petrolea, Wiarton, Bridgeburg and Milton.

Fruit Wanted !

Bring us now any quantity of

Cherries
Black Currants
Gooseberries
and Raspberries

Please note that we will receive fruit

Every day after 5 o'clock

At our BRICK WAREHOUSE

North of the Library. Don't bring it to the store as the service is arranged for, as above.

NO BLIGHTED FRUIT WANTED
THERE IS A HEAVY PENALTY
FOR HANDLING SAME

Falconer Bros.

THE HOME OF GOOD GROCERIES

What About Your Shoe Requirements ?

We know that leather and cloths of all kind are soaring, and are likely to go a great deal higher, but we are selling the best stock of boots and shoes that has in this town for years at very reasonable prices.

Ladies! you dont have to pay $7 and $15 for pair of boots, unless you go into in for Criminal Extravagance. We are showing excellent values, 8 and 9 inch tops, in kid, patent, gun metal at from **$4.50 to $5.** Lower tops from **$2.50 to $3.50** good enough for any lady to go anywhere.

Then we have the kind that our men and boys are wearing in the harvest fields and the trenches from **$2.50 to $5.00**

This is not a slaughter sale, but our prices are lower than so called sale prices. The decerning public is picking up these bargains every day. We invite you to share in these snaps.

Bring your butter and eggs
And get the great big prices

D. GEDDES & CO.

If you have a thing to sell let The Times tell the people about it.

GIRLS NEEDED IN OFFICES

Voluntary enlistment has taken thousands of men from office work. Conscription will take more. Office help is scarce now, will be scarcer very soon. Young women must fill the vacant places, and they need training.

NORTHERN Business College

Owen Sound, Ontario

remains open all summer to help meet the demand for trained office help. Enter any time. No increase in fees. Circulars free on application.

C. A. FLEMING, F. C. A., Principal
Dept. A., Owen Sound, Ont.

Paris Green !

Bug Death !

Look after those potatoes right away

Hay Forks
Binder Twine
Screen doors & Windows
All sizes

Thomson's
Hardware Store

TURNER'S

Mrs. D. McLennan, of Toronto, is visiting at the home of his brother, Mr. D. McRae.

Rev. Malcolm Campbell of the first Presbyterian church, Montreal, spent a few days with his mother, Mrs. Arch Campbell.

Last week Peter McKinnon and John Bell had the Bruce phone installed in their houses. If the lines were extended it is probable that a few more subscribers could be secured, but owing to the high cost of equipment neither Company seems anxious to take the step.

Mr. and Mrs. D. McLean and daughter of Durham, were visiting Miss Marion Bell.

Mr. Arch Bell was in Toronto for a few days last week.

Miss Sadie McCulloch is holidaying in Toronto.

Mrs. Wm. Karcher is spending a few weeks with friends in Chesley.

Miss Florence Kettles, of Port Elgin, is holidaying at the home of her uncle, Mr. Charlie Kettles.

G. S. McCulloch is visiting at Chesley.

GLAMMIS

R. Kennedy has purchased a Ford.

L. B. Tufford and family of Beamsville, are holidaying at Inverhuron.

Miss McCormick, Detroit, is home for a holiday.

Red Cross workers have received grants from Kincardine and Bruce Tps.

Mr and Mrs. H. Stevenson of Detroit, visited his parents here last week.

Anniversary services are being held at St Paul's Sunday.

McKerruans are at Inverhuron for the summer.

Miss McAfee, G. N., of Washington, is home.

Miss Gratth of Lorne, is visiting Mrs. John Kitchen.

Miss Ella Brown has returned to Paisley after visiting her grandparents.

Many friends were sorry to part with Rev and Mrs. DeMille. They attend the Free Methodist conference, after which they will know where they are to be stationed.

R. W. Burgess and party were at Goderich over the week end.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Matthews, (nee Miss

SLASHING PRICES

The hot weather responsible for this big cut in prices. We offer our big stock of

MIDDIES

Ladies' Misses', Children's also Children's Dresses to go at

20 per cent. Off

These goods are the best money can buy, and our offer is a big bargain.

36c for eggs
36c for butter

B. HILKER

M. McKay of Port Arthur, are renewing acquaintances here.

Mrs. R. J. Nesbitt and family are under the doctor's care. A nurse from Fergus is now in charge.

UNDERWOOD NEWS

Get your gasoline at The Hardware.

Save wood and coal, use an oil stove. We have some coal oil stoves which will save the women work, and save money too. Thede & Brill.

The death of Mary Colwell, announced in The Times a couple of weeks ago, removed an old and highly respected lady in her 81st year. Deceased was born at Cornwall, Eng. in 1837. When 15 years of age she came to Canada with her parents and located at Bowmanville, residing there for three years, moving to Hibbert Tp. Perth Co. where she resided for 28 years, moving to Lot 18, Con. 8, Bruce. After a residence of 17 years she moved to Underwood where she had lived for the past 17 years. To mourn the loss are James, Davidson Mich; Mrs Thos Venning of St Thomas; Mrs. Jno Northcott 8th of Bruce; and Lydia at home. Being a life long member of the Underwood Methodist Church, she was buried from the Methodist church.

Miss Ina MacNabb, resumed her duties this week at Guelph hospital.

A Patriotic Service is to be held next Sunday evening at 7.30 in the Methodist church, when the Honor Roll is to be unveiled.

Miss C. MacKay of Orono, is visiting at her home here.

Rev. McNabb, leaves for his vacation this week. The supplies for the next four Sundays are, Rev. Martin of Stratford, Rev. Padden of Milverton, and Rev. Linton of Pace, taking the last two Sundays. The evening services are to be discontinued during the month of August.

Mrs. Bert Pegg and son, of Guelph, are holidaying at Mr. Jno. Henderson's.

Mrs. Scott of Port Arthur, has been visiting at Mrs. Wm. Parkers 8th Con., and at Mrs. Tanner's, Paisley.

Advertise it in The Times

NORTH BRUCE

On Sunday Mr. and Mrs. Blythe and Miss Winnie with other friends, motored down from Durham to spend the day with Messrs John and George Ribey. In the afternoon a number of car loads went to the lake.

Miss Stella Ball has returned to her home at Weston after spending the summer with her aunt, Mrs Hodge.

Rev E. H. Thamer, of Kitchener will preach in the U. B. Church next Sunday afternoon at 2.30.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Scott and Mr. and Mrs. J. Welch Sundayed at Mr. Thos. Wrightson's, 4th. Bruce.

Alarm Clocks

Why do most people go to Busby's for alarm clocks ?

Because we have the best stock, also when repairs are necessary you know our reputation.

We have in stock:—

Big Ben	**Vigilant**
Cyclone	**Turnout**
Vantite	**Icallu**
Giant Spasmodic	
Suminous Sunrise	

J. J. BUSBY,
The Quick Repair House

BURGOYNE AND DISTRICT

(Intended for last week)

With the change to hot drying weather, many fields of heavy alfalfa that were put in coils last week are being stored away in good shape and haying will be general this week. Although the grass is still soft and growing, the lateness of the season and scarcity of help must be considered and preparations are being made by farmers to have the crop harvested in the best and quickest way possible. Loaders and side rakes are taking the places of the older methods when hands were plentiful. Horse power and mechanical contrivances are made to do the great part of the heavy work both out and in, old wooden hay fork tracks are being replaced by steel. Mr. Alex McCanuel and Mr. A. Kerr, have had fine new steel outfits put up in their barns by Mr. Helm, of Port Elgin. With these new appliances a man and boy can put by a lot of hay in a short time.

The following articles were shipped to Red Cross headquarters on July 13th by Burgoyne Red Cross Society:—60 pairs socks, 13 shirts, 10 pairs pyjamas, 22 tetmin suits and 1 house-wife.

Mr and Mrs B. Smith of Rocklyn, Mr. and Mrs. J. Smith of Meaford, and Mrs. Malz of Orillia, motored over and spent the week end at S. F. Smith's.

Miss B. Paxton of Chippewa Hill, is visiting with Mrs. A. McCanuel.

Miss Coral McIvor is spending a couple of weeks visiting friends, during her absence Miss Kesselring presides at the organ in the Sunday service.

Miss Egan, from Toronto, is visiting her sister, Mrs. R. Cunningham.

Miss Ziegler, from Guelph, is holidaying with relatives here. Miss Ziegler's assistance in the church choir and beautiful solo singing was much appreciated Sunday morning and evening.

Burgoyne beef ring No. 2, has meatless days this week on account of some mistake in bringing in the animal. To abstain from meat these hot days is no great hardship, but when compulsion is put in force meat will taste much sweeter, just because one must deny himself.

Bruce County School Fairs

Arran & Elderslie, at S. S. No. 4 Arran (Monkman's) Sept. 17th.

Brant & Elderslie at S. S. 11 Brant, (Vesta) Sept. 24th.

Brant & Carrick, at Walkerton (Fair Grounds) Sept. 25th.

Culross, at Teeswater, (Fair Grounds) Sept. 26th.

Bruce, at S. S. No. 9 Bruce, Sept. 27th.

Saugeen, at Port Elgin (Fair Grounds) Sept. 28th.

Advertise it in The Times.

PERSONAL

Mrs. Miller and daughters of Chicago, are visiting at Irwin's cottage.

Miss Elya George, of Regina, is the guest of her aunt Mrs. W. E. Dell.

Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Becker of Toronto, are holidaying here.

Mr. Kellum, of Elmwood visited here over the week end.

The Mennonites will hold baptismal service at the lake 3 p. m. sunday.

The Misses Craig, of Owen Sound, are visiting friends here.

Miss Lily Allan has returned from Walkerton hospital, and is much improved.

Miss Prendergast, of Chicago, and Miss Dorothy Connery, of Toronto, are holidaying at H. Brigden's.

The W. M. A. of North Bruce are being entertained at Rev. Hallman's cottage at Paradise Grove this afternoon.

The Public School board has requisitioned the council for $4.000 for school purposes for the coming year, an increase of $600 over last year.

Congratulations will be extended to Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Elliott, who are today celebrating the 63rd anniversary of their wedding. A number of friends are to gather with them this evening.

Patriotic Garden Party

The garden party held at Mr. John Cook's last night was under the auspices of White School Patriotic society. This society has done a great deal for patriotic purposes, and their social was a fine success. The members and their friends went to a deal of labor to have the grounds nicely decorated, and in making everyone who attended feel at home. Mr. Cook and family gave all a hearty welcome, and a splendid time was the result.

After the supper which was a hearty one and splendidly served, there was a good program, Mr. Fred Elliott making a very genial chairman. There was plenty of good music rendered by the Burgoyne orchestra and the Indian silver band. Those taking part in the program were:

Rev. Mr. Soules, Rev. Mr. Mintz, Southampton, male quartett, Mr. Bowman M. P. P., Mr. Green, Mr. McAuley, Reeve Christie, E. R. Sayles, Mrs. Crowe, representing the Food Conservation Commission.

Inspector Christie of Sudbury is visiting his brother, Reeve Christie.

Wholesale Banning of Banns.

Dean Pigou was once due to preach at St. Clement Dane's. Just before the service an excited old lady pounced into the vestry to forbid the banns of her son's marriage because he had "neither money nor brains." Being told that the church did not recognize either objection, she sat beneath the reading desk until the curate began, "I publish the banns." Then she sprang up, waved an umbrella, and shouted, "I forbid them all!" much to the consternation of several couples hoping to be married next day.—London Standard.

More People Every Day

Are hearing about the splendid advantages of trading at this store.

The unusual values we are offering in ready-to-wear apparel, for men and boys' makes this store the ideal place to trade.

We invite everybody to come and see our goods and compare with what you can get elsewhere. We expect no one to buy of us unless he is fully satisfied that it is to his own best interests to do so, but you won't know where the best values come from unless you compare.

Men's heavy solid leather work shoes $3 to 5.	Boys' shoes, solid leather sizes 1 to 5, $2.25 to $4
Men's fine shoes $3 to $7	Sizes 11 to 13, $2 to $3

Positively the best values in

Men,s suits, Raincoats, Odd pants, Fine shirts Work shirts, Underwear, Hats and Caps

Agent for Peabody's Overalls and Smocks
Leather Label Overalls and smocks
Brotherhood Overalls and Smocks

New styles, New ideas, Big values, Little Prices

Make it worth your while to look here before you buy.

F. R. BARBER

MEN'S AND BOYS' COMPLETE OUTFITTERS

PATTISON'S FOR FURNITURE

July and August is the time to save money by buying your Furniture at Pattison's.

We are sole agents in this vicinity for the Famous Singer Sewing Machine, also the White, Beaver and Raymond Models.

Sewing Machine Oil, Needles, and Repairs always in stock.

We are also agents for the Columbia Grafonola and Records

J. W. Pattison

Furniture Dealer and Undertaker

Fall Fair Dates

The fall fairs in the towns in this district will be held as follows:—

Chatsworth	Sept. 13—14
Chesley	Sept. 18—19
Hanover	Sept. 20—21
Hepworth	Sept. 27—28
Kincardine	Sept. 20—21
Owen Sound	Sept. 11—13
Paisley	Sept. [illegible]
Port Elgin	Sept. 19—20
Tara	Oct. 2—3
Wiarton	Sept. 25—26

Advertise it in The Times.

All Done

Our last and final call to the people

Sat'y. Aug. 4 at 10.30 p.m

We positively close our store. Therefore, this is your last opportunity.

If you owe us an account please settle it.

Tables and other store fixtures for sale

H. KATZ

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION

Aug. 25 - TORONTO - Sept. 10

On a More Than Ordinarily Progressive Scale

MOBILIZATION OF NATIONAL RESOURCES

Constructive and Destructive Needs for War

CONFEDERATION SPECTACLE

1200—PERFORMERS—1200

Canada's Story from Birth to Nationhood Dramatically Told

The very Apex of Spectacular Achievement

GIANT LIVE-STOCK AND AGRICULTURAL DISPLAY

Judging Competitions for Young Farmers - - New Farm Crop Competitions - - Extended Classifications and Innovations in All Departments

IMMENSE EXHIBITS OF TRACTORS AND FARM LABOR SAVING DEVICES

ART—Italian, French, Persian, American and Canadian Masterpieces.

MUSIC—Innes' Famous Band and a score of other leading organizations.

ENTIRE NEW MIDWAY

NATIONAL MOTOR SHOW
FIRST SHOWING OF 1918 MODELS

Greatly enlarged Government and other Exhibits - - - War in all its phases - - Model Camp - - Artillery Drive - - Aeroplane Flights - - Scores of surprises in store for old friends and a thousand thrills for new ones.

REDUCED FARES ON ALL LINES OF TRAVEL

Subscribe for The Times and get all the local news.

The Port Elgin Times.

47th YEAR—NO. 32 PORT ELGIN, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 8, 1917 $1.50 PER YEAR $2.00 PER YEAR TO UNITED STATES

COMING EVENTS

10c. per line
No notice less than 25c

THE W. C. T. U.—Will meet on Tuesday August 14th, at Mrs. J. D. Smith's for Red Cross sewing. Come early.

MUSICALE—A delightful musical program to be given by the pupils of Mrs. Donald M. Lamont, A. L. C. M., at the home of Mr. J. H. Webster, River Road, on Friday evening August 10th at 8 p. m. Ice cream and cake will be served, and and a silver collection is asked in aid of Dunblane Red Cross society.

A SPECIAL MEETING—Of the Women's Institute, will be held Saturday, August 11th., beginning at 2 o'clock promptly, when Miss Pritchard, teacher of Domestic Science, in Owen Sound Collegiate, will give a demonstration on canning vegetables, and canning and preserving fruits. All are invited.

SPECIAL SERVICE—All are invited to the services at the Methodist church Sunday August 12th, morning and evening. A Patriotic service on the third anniversary of the war. Patriotic songs, and a bright and interesting hour at each service. All come.

ANNIVERSARY SERVICES—Burgoyne Presbyterian church on Sunday, August 19th. Rev. Mr. Hills, of Chesley, will preach morning and evening. On Monday night a lecture will be given by Rev. Mr. Hills on "Florence Nightingale and the Development of the Red Cross" illustrated by limelight views, many of which deal directly with the war. Admission 25 and 15c. All come.

Baptisms at the Lake

The Mennonites held baptism in the lake, near the power house, on Sunday afternoon.

There was a large gathering of the congregation and spectators present. Rev. Mr. Brubacher performed the baptismal rites to three candidates.

CONDENSED ADVERTISING

FOUND—Spare automobile tire. Apply Times office.

LOST—Either at the lake, or coming from the lake, on July 24, gold locket and chain, valued as keepsake. Finder please leave at Times and receive reward.

FOR SALE—2000 cement blocks, smooth faced, for sale. Apply L. M. Sees.

STRAYED—To premises of Mrs. Salesman, a black and white spotted hound. Owner may have same by paying for this advt.

FOR SALE—The Andrew Sutherland property at the South End. Fine brick house, 7 rooms and shed. Good basement, also stable. Possession given immediately. Apply to Geo. S. Webb and James McEwing, executors. 28-tf.

WANTED—We are paying the highest prices for beefring hides. H. Zolkind, Port Elgin.

PHONOGRAPHS!

How nice it is to have music in your home. If you would like one just drop me a line. Very easy terms, from $21.00 up.

Louis Bloch's Music Store
Owen Sound

DENTAL

W. P. POWER, D. D. S., Dentist, office over South End Store. Hours 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

MEDICAL

DR. F. H. WELLS, Office and residence on Green street, one door west of Bank of Hamilton.

W. J. CHAMBERS, M. D., L. R. C. P., L. M., Edinburgh. Office and residence "Lakeview Hall" opposite South End park Port Elgin.

DR. W. S. LAIRD, Oculist, Specialty in Nose and Throat diseases. Guarantees all his fitting of glasses. Office hours Wednesday afternoons. Next to Metropolitan Bank

LEGAL

W. BURGESS, LL.B., Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public &c., &c. Office, Hutton's Block. Private and other funds to loan.

SOCIETIES

PORT ELGIN LODGE No. 429 G.R.C., A.F. & A.M. Regular communications in the Masonic Hall, Thursday on or before full moon, at 8 p. m. Visiting brethern cordially welcomed. George Chapman, W. M.; Guthsmith, Sec'y.

DENOVO LODGE, No. 170, I. O. O. F., of Ontario, meets at 8 o'clock, p.m., every Monday in their hall in the Commercial Block. Art Harrison, N. G.; T. Rankin, Rec.-Sec.; D. Geddes, Perm Sec.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

J. A. CHAPMAN, Official Issuer of Marriage licenses, Port Elgin, Ont. Office in Muir Block.

R. C. CRAWFORD, Official Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Office at Drug Store, Port Elgin

UNDERTAKING

J. W. PATTISON, Funeral director and embalmer. Residence on premises. Rural phone No. 22.

Advertise it in The Times.

Council Meeting

Reeve Izzard and Councillors, Eidt, Cottrill, Pattison and McCallum, were at their places at the council meeting Friday night. The budget of business was a light one.

The coal situation was discussed. The reeve said he had ordered two cars, that one was on the way, but that the price was a good deal higher. A suggestion was made that the day was not far distant when a motor for electric power would be the better means for pumping, and would save money.

The question of striking the rate of taxation was discussed briefly, and it is likely a special meeting will be held.

Following were the accounts :

Stevens Hepner Co	$1.70
Wing and Co	40 90
Geo. Fisher	112 00
Electric Light	55 70
W. Brown	18.00
W. J. McCollough	35 00
The Times	7 50

Prizes for Boys and Girls

The Canadian Bankers' Association, acting in co-operation with the Dominion Department of Agriculture have undertaken to make it interesting for boys and girls of the country to exhibit pigs and calves at the local fair. All those who enter must be under 17 years of age and calves or pigs shown must be the property of the boys and girls themselves or of their parents or guardians. The prizes offered are liberal, ranging from $5 down to $1. This ought to interest many young people up this way. The managers of the banks, Mr. Ranney of the Bank of Hamilton, and Mr Wyant of the Bank of Nova Scotia, will give the boys and girls any information they may require.

Voter's List

The town voters' list is in the hands of Clerk Geddes, and ratepayers are invited to secure a copy of it.

It will be noted that there is no part three in the list this year, the women owners of property appearing in the part one list and are therefore entitled to vote at both municipal elections and elections to the Legislative Assembly.

Copies of the list are at the Times office. Errors or omissions discovered should be at once reported to the clerk.

Blight on Cherries

What with the blight and the birds the cherry crop here is doomed.

The birds were never so plentiful, and many of The Times readers report the crop on fine large trees utterly destroyed by robins, blackbirds, flickers, etc., some of them even reporting crows in the trees.

Added to this, and worse, is the blight. It comes in some cases in the falling of leaves from the trees, and in others by the fruit being spotted with a light brown spot, which rots the cherries in a night. It is reported that this blight will eventually kill the tree. Spraying is supposed to remedy this blight, but in some cases spraying has not had an effect. The College authorities are working on the disease to have a successful spraying mixture for use before another season.

Port Elgin High School Pupils

The school has been, as usual, very successful at the Departmental exams. Recently, reports show that two candidates wrote for part 1 of the first class certificates and were successful, May Jamieson and Nellie MacDuff.

Four wrote for second class certificate, three being successful. Irma Stephenson Nellie Avis and Harold Upshall, the latter winning honors. Over 60 per. cent were successful at the lower school exams, the names appearing in a previous issue.

A number of candidates earned their certificates under a special farmers' service regulations.

Owing to the fact that the school was short of a teacher for some time, through illness, the showing made by Principal Cameron and his staff is excellent.

Printing at Reasonable Prices

The Times has unexcelled equipment for producing fine printed matter of all kinds. Business Stationery and Office Forms, Advertising Booklets, Circulars, bills tickets, envelopes, etc. Prices are always reasonable.

Be Particular

The particular housewife wants only the best in meats during the very hot weather, and that's the reason Eaton's butcher shop serves so many patrons with dainties in cold meats, lamb, beef, pork etc., We have also package soups vegetables, etc. Phone your order to the Shop of Quality. A. E. Eaton, Prop

LADIES DEPARTMENT

See the splendid display in the Ladies' department in the following lines,

Women's Bathing Suits
Misses' Bathing Suits
Ladies Underwear
Fine Hosiery
Corsets

Falconer Bros.

TOWN TOPICS

Albert Osborne has purchased a Chevrolet.

Miss Annie Wismer has returned from a holiday at Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wismer motored to Toronto this week.

Miss Craig, of Owen Sound, has been visiting at R. Hanbidge's.

Wild raspberries are reported as very plentiful and of excellent flavor.

Mrs. Ranney and Dorothy were holidaying in Milverton.

Rev. Mr. Paddon and family, of Milverton, are spending a vacation here.

Mr. Wyant, of Goderich, visited his son here last week.

Lloyd Veitch has returned to Toronto after a vacation.

Herb Ranney is holidaying at Milverton.

Mrs. Huck and children, of Walkerton, are the guests of Mrs. Edward Keip.

Mrs. Tocher and daughter, of Montana are visiting Mrs. John Henderson's.

Mr. Iden Leeder is expected home from Cuba this week.

Miss McGowan of Toronto, is a guest of her sister, Mrs. Munro.

Stanley Hessenauer, of Blenheim, spent the week end here.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernst of Kitchener, motored here for the week end.

Rev. Mr. Hamilton and family visited at T. Swalwell's on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Schilling entertained visitors from Chesley Sunday.

Mrs. Norman Switzer, of Lethbridge, is a guest of Mrs. George Chapman.

Mr. and Mrs. McDonald of London, spent last week at Robert Lamont's.

Miss M. Hart, of Toronto, is the guest of Miss Shier.

Miss Vogan, of Walkerton, is visiting Miss L. Northgrave.

Miss Myrtle McLaren is visiting in Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Campbell of Palmerston, are holidaying here.

Miss Leslie Northgrave is holidaying at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Niblett and Billy, of Owen Sound, spent Sunday here.

Mr. Stafford, of Owen Sound, spent the week-end here.

Mr. John Rock, of Mitchell, a former resident of Port Elgin, has gone on a trip west.

Mr. and Mrs. D. McKerracher, of Walkerton, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Coulter last week.

The Women's Institute and Red Cross members have given the library building a thorough cleansing.

Robert Cunningham, of Tara formerly of Port Elgin, was a visitor here last Saturday.

Mr. Henry Wipp and Mr. Sol Schrank are spending a holiday fishing at Stokes Bay.

Morris Hendry returned last week from Guelph hospital, and is recovering rapidly.

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. Emery Wismer, Toronto, on Tuesday, July 31st, a daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Kennedy of New York, are spending a vacation with Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Kennedy.

Several of our townsmen took advantage of Civic holiday to attend the races at Teeswater. The program is reported as fair.

Civic holiday was spent very quietly. Most of the town residents spent it in their gardens, while some went into the country to assist their friends with the hay.

On Friday last a number of the Methodist congregation gave a party in honor of the 13th wedding anniversary of Rev. and Mrs. Christie, who are holidaying at the Grove.

The quilting at the library on Friday afternoon by the ladies of the Red Cross was a great success. Many women gave assistance. Supper was served in the library, and altogether an enjoyable time was spent, and incidentally a good deal of work done.

The town was given a little sensation on Friday afternoon, when a couple of Southampton young lads attempted to get away with some goods in front of Mr. A. F. George's store. It is reported the boys put some eatables in their pockets and "beat it." The eagle eye of Constable Henry got a glimpse of the operations, and he immediately commandeered, Eaton's fine new car, and the butcher was commanded to drive full speed after the boys. The lads were soon overhauled and Constable Henry proceeded to lay down the law and punish the boys by frightening them out of several years' growth.

Ladies of the town and district are given the privilege of a practical talk and demonstration in the conservation of foodstuffs on Saturday afternoon in the library. The meeting will begin promptly at 2 p. m., and will be addressed by Miss Pritchard, teacher of domestic science in the Owen Sound Collegiate. She is a graduate of McDonald Hall, and sent by the government, as many others are, throughout the province. The Food Controller is using this means of public meetings to get in touch with housewives. The meeting is entirely free, and it is hoped our women, both in the country and town, will turn out in large numbers.

Public School Board Meeting

The school board met at the Library on Friday evening, as a special meeting. Chairman Mitchell presided, and there were present Trustees Shierholtz, Swalwell, McFadden, Kennedy, Black and the secretary, J. A. Chapman.

The secretary presented the report of the number of children attending school who were out of the town limits. There were eight in all, and the families were billed for $16 for each pupil.

Accounts were passed as follows: Telephoning, advertising for teachers, $7.70; secretary's acc, $2.94, Times acc. 90c.

Requests for increases in salaries on the part of the teachers and also the janitor gave the board some work. Miss Currie and Miss Cassidy each asked for an increase and were granted $25 each, making Miss Currie's salary $601 and Miss Cassidy's $525. Miss Toft receives $500 and Miss Barnett $550. The Principal's salary is $1000.

In the matter of the caretaker, Mr Gray has been receiving $225. The board added $15 to this, and drafted rules and regulations defining certain additional duties.

The coal situation was discussed. There was no coal in sight at present. The board used thirty tons of coal and 20 cords of wood last year, and the same amount will have to be laid in for this winter, although it is hoped the winter will not be so severe.

Some repairs to the school building were discussed, and the board adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman.

More Like Coney Island Every Day

We're getting in the class of the seaside resorts these days, and with a few touches almost like Coney Island.

Since the new cement road has been made to the lake hundreds of people are enjoying the excellent beach and bathing.

Sundays bring great crowds, and they come quite a distance. Last Sunday people from Kitchener, Walkerton Hanover, Chesley, Paisley and Tara, as well as the people from the immediate district. Altogether there were close to 200 persons along the shore. Many went in bathing, while others sat along the beach and enjoyed the breezes.

One thing leads to another. Since the road was built no one expected such a rush of visitors, but the result of this is that there must be a house that people may don their bathing clothes. There are not enough trees for bathers to get behind, and besides, what trees there are, are not large enough to obstruct the view, while the disrobing is going on, or the donning either, and no less proper houses are erected our beach will have the movies faded to a frazzle, and people will be coming here in thousands instead of hundreds.

Bigger and Better Than Ever

The prize lists are now in the hands of Secretary Elliott and will be mailed to any address. Port Elgin Fair is bigger and better than ever. The Canadian Bankers' Association is giving prizes amounting to $30 for beef type calves and bacon type hogs exhibited by boys or girls at our fair. There are large prizes for stock, Agricultural Products, ladies work and many other departments which should encourage farmers and those who live in town and villages to get their exhibits ready early. The dates of the big fall fair are Sept 19th and 20th. Secure a prize list and encourage the directors by showing the best you have on the farm, in the garden or that can be made by deft hands.

New Road For Cottagers

More progress is being made toward a good road for those at the beach. Roads have been partly constructed the past summer to help out those with autos who have cottages along the lake shore.

During the past week Mr Max Singer was here from Toronto, and along with the council went over the ground of a proposed new piece of road to connect up the Mitchell and Singer roads recently made. This new piece will make a curve connecting the two present roads. Mr. Singer consented to give the portion of his land required, while Mr. Mitchell also stated to the council, that he was willing to give land for the project. The cottagers, for their part, will make a contribution sufficient to pay for the survey.

The new road, therefore, will be a properly dedicated one for the use of the public.

Shingles For Sale

A carload of B. C. Shingles, xxx and xx just arrived. Get prices at Miller Bros., Port Elgin. 31-2tp

Southampton beat Port Elgin in baseball here Monday night the score being 7-3.

Miss Berta Gilbert is home after a vacation in Chicago.

CARD OF THANKS

The White School Patriotic Society desire, through The Times, to thank many friends for their assistance in providing so liberally for their garden party.

BUYERS' GUIDE

RATES—Contracts for 50 lines or over in a year 5c a line; regular weekly users of liners, 8c per line casual users of liners, 10c per line Black type, count two lines for one.

McMurray's for pure ice cream.

Oats for sale. North End Store.

Cash for eggs. North End Store.

White tennis trousers, $1.75 a pair at North End.

The South End is showing a big range of crepe, silk and voile blouses.

Fresh oranges, lemons, and bananas always on hand. North End Store.

If you want a pint of good cream try McMurray's.

Another shipment of feed wheat. North End Store.

We have added two new lines of Colleen corsets, prices are lower than regular lines. South End store.

McMurray keeps good milk for sale.

Congoleum border, 36 inches wide, 60c per yard at North End.

Cheap shoes, Misses, Ladies' and Men's, not up to date in style, from 85c up. South End Store.

Bull Dog overalls and smocks, for good wear. North End Store.

In teas we are giving absolutely the best value in town. South End store.

Fleet foot running shoes, all sizes, white, tan, navy. North End store.

Neilson's chocolates—once used always used—you get them at Koebke's

Sugars are advancing in price. Get your supply from the South End.

Try Koebke for your next grocery or fruit order

Koebke sells Neilson's soldier chocolate. Send a bar to your soldier boy at the front

Gunner McMurray Urges Passing Of Conscription

I am well and happy under the circumstances. This is not exactly a pleasant spot, but it's a historical one, made so by the gallant Canadian lads a couple of months ago. The effect of our artillery is visible all round this part of France. We have put it all over friend Fritz in this sector. If his aircraft comes our airmen get him. If he opens up something our artillery gets him. Our battery has only had six casualties since I came here.

All of the boys here are looking to Canada to pass the Conscription Bill. It is the only way.

Why should the boys in France dodge shrapnel and wade in mud while those at home go canoeing and motoring and taking in theatres and dances?

Gunner Cecil McMurray.

Learning Every Day

More people are learning every day that trading at Barbor's store affords splendid advantages in goods and styles, and most important of all, in paying less money. Making wise selections, means saving these days, and any selections made here always result in satisfaction. This week special bargains are being offered in shoes for Men and Boys. Take time to enquire at Barbor's store for special shoe values.

NOTICE

Messrs. J. J. George and H. Crowe, having rented the American Hotel stables, intend to keep them open for the public for use for rigs and autos. They are free to church goers on Sundays. Parties wanting yearly lease of stalls may apply to above.

Cream Separators to go Cheap

Now for a bargain in cream separators. I have seven Standard Cream Separators left, 1917 models. While they last they will be sold for $72 each. Guaranteed to skim 520 lbs of milk per hour. Latest patent interchangeable capacity. The Standard holds the skimming record for America for the past nine years. I hereby offer to give a machine free to any farmer who can induce any agent to test against the Standard and beat it.

J. J. George, Agent.

Rev. Mr. Schwartz of Kitchener, preaches in the U. B. churches Sunday.

Mrs. J. A. Chapman, Mrs. Bert Jackson and Master Rupert, visited at Dobbinton last week.

Saugeen Council meets Saturday. The rate of taxation will be decided upon then.

Mrs. F. Scholtz, of Woodstock, and Mrs. G. W. Johnson, and children, are visiting at the Baptist parsonage.

Mr. and Mrs. Roland Thamer, of Kitchener, are spending a few weeks with Rev. and Mrs. Hallman, at Saints Rest Cottage.

Mr. Bert Jackson and his mother, Mrs William Jackson, of Maple, motored up and spent the week end with Mrs. J. A. Chapman.

Mr. George Willoughby, the treasurer of the Nyal Company, of Detroit, and a former Port Elgin young man, joined his wife here for the week end, at the home of his parents. Mr. Willoughby notes there is a splendid feeling of kinship between the people of the United States and of Canada, and the Canadian people are lauded for their part in the great war by the Americans.

Showing the Side We are On

A visitor in town is Mr. D. W. Kennedy, and many old friends are glad to see him. He is on the news staff of The New York Times, and one of the many young men who have gone from country print shops and made good in the newspaper offices of the big places. "One would scarcely know there was a war on up this way," said Mr. Kennedy. "You people don't seem very enthusiastic. Perhaps it's because you have been in the war for three years. One thing I expected to see was a flag in every house, but I confess while travelling through Canada, especially in the small towns, it looked to me as if the Canadians were frightened to let people know what side they are on in this great fight. You may have plenty of German descent people in this part of the country, but you haven't got the type of German we have."

"What do you mean?"

"I mean that a man apparently can express a mild liking for the German idea of kultur in Canada, and not be molested, while in the United States we are doing this thing thoroughly, and a man or woman who in any way shows any liking, by word or deed, for the Germans methods, is jugged at once. Let me give you a little story illustrating the way the authorities are dealing with pro Germans, and how quickly the pro Allies report any misdemeanors. A short time ago a woman went to a butcher in New York, which was near my home, and asked for some steak, requesting the butcher to cut it up real fine. The big German butcher replied: "You bet I'll cut it up fine. I'll cut it up as fine as the Germans will cut up the allies before this war is through."

"The woman went from the shop at once, brought a policeman and the butcher was arrested. The butcher is now in an internment camp, and his shop is closed up."

"Yes, we were slow in coming into war, and we stood an awful lot, but we want to say that now that we are in it, we are in it thoroughly, and we're cleaning up the enemy right at our homes, as well as in the field of battle.'

Joseph Sieffert Dies In Kitchener

After an illness of a few weeks' duration brought on by old age Joseph Sieffert died at the home of his daughter in Kitchener, Friday in his 81st year.

The remains were brought to Southampton on Monday and laid to rest in the cemetery, services being in charge of the Roman Catholic church.

Deceased was well-known here, for he was one of the early settlers, coming to Saugeen Tp. nearly 60 years ago. He was born in Germany, coming to Canada first settling in Waterloo. He was a Liberal in politics and in religion of the Roman Catholic faith. His wife predeceased him 16 years ago, and for past 13 years he has made his home with his daughter in Kitchener.

There are five sons and two daughters left, John, 12th of Bruce; Jos. S., North Bruce; Clem. Michigan; George, on the homestead; William; Mrs. Ohlheiser, Kitchener; Mrs. Haus, Formosa.

Rain Needed or Else Small Potatoes

A light shower passed around here on Sunday night, but only served to lay the dust.

Rain is badly needed if the potato crop is to amount to anything. Scores of town people went into potato growing as their share of the production campaign, and as a result every available lot and corner was worked on. Many farmers in the townships also planted big fields.

The crop is good to look at, and results promise fine if rain comes. A sample hill dug up by a Saugeen farmer produced 20 potatoes, but they were small. Enquiry of a number of others has proved the same. Rain is needed if the potatoes and roots are to come to anything.

Wheat is being cut now, and there are some beautiful fields of it in this section. Hay is well stored.

Voter's List 1917

UPRIGHT PIANO FOR SALE

Near Port Elgin. Will make price at a reduction and terms to suit. Address

LOUIS BLOCH,
22-41c **Owen Sound, Ont.**

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson VII. August 12, 1917.

Josiah's Good Reign.—2 Chronicles 34: 1-13.

Commentary.—I. A godly king (vs. 1, 2.) 1. Josiah—The name means "Jehovah supports." We know that Amon, the father of Josiah, was a wicked man, but we may infer from the name given to the boy that Jedidah, his mother, was devoted to the true God. Eight years old—During the early years of his reign he must have been under the guidance of others, and these, no doubt, were loyal to Jehovah. We may reasonably suppose that his mother exerted a salutary influence over him. 2. Did....right—"He did that which was right," not because the tendency of the nation was in that direction, for it was not, but in spite of the prevailing idolatry. Although he had the disadvantage of the evil influence of a wicked father and had to face deplorable conditions in his kingdom, he ranks as one of the most excellent kings in the history of the nation. He was the last good king of Judah. In the sight of the Lord—His goodness was not simply external; it passed the scrutiny of him who sees motives as well as acts. Josiah was right at heart. In the ways of David—David was looked upon as the model king of Israel.

II. Idolatry destroyed (vs. 3-7.) 3. Eighth year—Josiah was then sixteen years old. Yet young—He was still young although youths mature at an earlier age in the East than in the western world. At the age of fourteen to sixteen choices are generally made that determine moral and spiritual character. Began to seek after the God of David—Beginning early he could devote an unwasted life and unimpaired powers to the service of God. This date marks his entrance upon the divine life, a life that was to be abundantly fruitful in the moral reformation of the nation. In the twelfth year—Another of the important dates in Josiah's reign. Began to purge Judah—His own righteous heart and life would not admit of his stopping short of the reformation which was greatly needed. He saw that it was necessary to tear down the structure of heathenism that had been raised up, before he could successfully re-establish the worship of Jehovah. He began the work of reform at the capital of his realm. High places—Shrines were placed by idolatrous nations upon hills and mountains, and the Jews had adopted their religious practises. Groves—Asherim, symbols of degrading heathen worship. 4. Altars of Baalim—Baalim is the plural of Baal, who was worshipped in a variety of forms. In his presence—In the presence of Josiah, so that he might see that the work was proceeding in a thorough manner. Images—"Sun-images."—R. V.

5. Burnt the bones of the priests — The burning of human bones upon the altars would forever render them polluted. "Idolatry was so widespread and deep-seated that it must be violently torn from the life of the people." The prophecy of which this is the fulfilment is found in 1 Kings 13: 1, 2, 6. Manasses, and Ephraim, etc.—The northern kingdom had been taken into captivity by the Asyrians nearly a century before this, yet there were few of the people of Israel in the land. Josiah probably purposed to carry his reforms to these tribes, as far as to Naphtali on the north and to Simeon on the south, to rid them of idolatry and to incorporate them in his kingdom. Assyria was in conflict with the Medes and was tottering to her fall, and hence was paying little attention to conditions in Israel. With their mattocks—"In their ruins."—R. V. 7. He returned to Jerusalem—Josiah was satisfied that the work which he had undertaken had been thoroughly accomplished.

III. The temple repaired (vs. 8-13). 8. Eighteenth year—Josiah was now in the twenty-sixth year of his life. Ten years before this he had sought the Lord. He had been for years engaged in his great task of destroying idolatry from the land and this he had accomplished. Had purged.... the house—The years of idolatry had left the temple neglected and polluted. Josiah followed the illustrious example of Hezekiah in cleansing the house of the Lord. It was not enough to destroy idolatry; the service and worship of the true God must be restored. Shaphan—He was the scribe, an officer of high rank. To repair the house of the Lord—The three men to whom was entrusted this work were among the principal men of the city and nation. It may be readily seen that the temple would need repairs, as

it ha
years
nah, w
kiah—
son of
livere
the e
money
money
but a
other
descen
secula
ple.
"Of t
R. V.
the ov
repair
work
Timbe
how g
repairs
must b
other
hundre
buildin
make

There were either the chambers which were built about the temple or buildings connected with it. Which the kings of Judah had destroyed—Manasseh and Amon are probably meant. The kings had neglected the house of the Lord and allowed it to fall into decay, if they had not actually defaced it. 12. Did the work faithfully—The men had their hearts in the work, as the work, as was the case when the temple was repaired during the reign of Joash. Where there is genuine love for God's house and its services, earnest efforts will be made to keep it in good repair. Could skill of instruments of musick—"Were skillful with instruments of music."—R. V. 13. Scribes, and officers and porters—The scribes were clerks, copyists and translators, the officers were magistrates and the porters were those who kept the temple doors. These were of the tribe of Levi.

Questions.—What did Manasseh do after he was restored to his kingdom? Who was Amon? What was his character and the length of his reign? How did he die? How old was Josiah when he began to reign? What was the character of his reign? When was he converted? What did he do in the twelfth year of his reign? How was it possible for Josiah to carry his reforms into the land of Israel?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Reformation in Judah.

I. Idolatry overthrown.

II. True worship resumed.

I. Idolatry overthrown. The history of Josiah furnishes one of the most remarkable instances contained in scripture of real goodness springing up and attaining high development under extraordinarily unfavorable circumstances. His father, Amon, "did evil in the sight of the Lord" to an extent scarcely equaled by any other king of Judah. Manasseh may be counted worse because he set at naught all the restraints of good training, the example of a godly father and the instructions of the prophet Isaiah. He was worse because of his introduction of many of the most corrupting forms of idolatry. In the midst of that period of decline Josiah came to the throne to redeem for a time the history of his nation, and for a time to save it from impending doom. Regardless of all God's merciful dealings, of all the judgments and warnings which he had sent or of the influence and example of good kings or prophets, the people of Judah had continued to grow worse and worse. Vice had taken deep root among the people and national faults had become stereotyped in the Jewish character. A century previous the northern kingdom of the ten tribes was carried into captivity. For its great idolatry the destruction of the kingdom of Judah was close at hand. In Josiah was reproduced the piety of the best sovereigns who had preceded him. His career was singularly straightforward and consistent. His early piety may have been due in part to the quiet but powerful influence of a good mother. Other influences which surrounded him seemed unfavorable to the growth of true religion and the fear of God. Unusual godlessness and corruption had sunk the nation in the depths of degradation. At such a time as this Josiah began to seek the Lord. He determined that he would worship God only. When twenty years old he began to purge Judah from idolatry. When twenty-six years old he began to repair the house of the Lord which had been long unused and neglected. God gave him strength and crowned his efforts with blessing and success. He boldly denounced and destroyed idol-worship. As soon as Josiah was free from the trammels which confined a Jewish prince during his minority, when he could show what his inclinations were, he courageously set himself to undo the evil that his father and grandfather had done. The reformation was earnest, thorough and comprehensive.

II. True worship resumed. Josiah was a man whose activity was inspired by true religious feeling. The disadvantages of his extreme youth, the degeneracy of the times and the bad effects of his father's reign were overcome because he fixed his faith upon God. The recorded actions of Josiah which marked his imitation of King David were his attachment to God's house, his devotion to his service, his love for God's law and his reverence for godly men. It was becoming in Josiah to do everything that was required for the strength and beauty of the temple. In that sacred edifice centred the religious life of the nation. There God manifested himself as he did in no other place. The work of the destruction of idols was well done before the work of construction began. In the work of repairing the temple Josiah honored the people by encouraging them to co-operate with him in the noble work. They were weary of the policy and extreme doings of paganism. They were ready to rally to the support of the young king. Previous to the eighteenth year of his reign, Josiah's work was mostly the result of his individual action. At that period the movement entered on a new plane and reached national dimensions. The immediate occasion of that change was the finding of the law in the temple, and that was owing to the repairs which the king had ordered to be made on the sacred edifice. Josiah's methods were observed in the collecting of the money, in the placing of the workmen and in the trust reposed in

...erseers. There was liberality on
...rt of the people.

T. R. A.

...gent Treatment for Burns

...pain is bad.
...keep your head.
...ns are of two kinds.
... is from dry and the other moist

...t thing to do in cases which ad-
...f home treatment is to exclude

...listers form, pick with sterilized
... and apply solution of water and
...g soda.
...eline or white of an egg after the
...an alkali burn should be drench-
...th water and vinegar before ap-
...g oil.
...w what to do before you have a
... in the family. Keep absorbent
..., olive oil and a bottle of linseed
...nd lime water, equal parts, for
...rgencies.

Better cut the clothes from the body in case of serious burn. Apply olive oil to the flesh and cover with cotton batting until physician arrives.

"Waist Wear."

Japanese obi bows,
Turkish hip sashes,
English leather belts,
Ecclesiastical cinctures,
Crush girdles of Chinese brocade.

Constitutional government is, par excellence, a government of law.—Woodrow Wilson.

Paris Green!
Bug Death!
Look after those potatoes right away.
Hay Forks
Binder Twine
Screen doors

SELLING EGGS BY THE POUND

Weight Instead of Number the Most Economic Method

(By Lawrence Irwell.

Until eggs are sold by weight, neither the poultry keeper nor the consumer will receive what he or she is entitled to. The latter, as matters now stand, pays a different price every time eggs are bought, because eggs vary greatly in size and weight. The consumer has the advantage to-day and loses to-morrow. When the price of eggs is based on weight; the buyer will always know what to expect.

The poultry raiser is, in reality, more interested in selling his eggs by weight than the consumer is in buying them in that manner, for it takes more food to produce large eggs than small ones, consequently large eggs cost the producer more than small ones. The existing plan of selling eggs by the dozen leads to sending them to market without regard to uniformity and bantam eggs assist in making up a dozen. When eggs are sold by weight, the large ones will be selected, all eggs will be sorted, and as quotations will be given for large, medium and small eggs, by the pound, all eggs will be sent to market in a more attractive condition than they now are.

Oranges are always sold by the dozen, it is true, but they are sorted, and big oranges are never sold at the same price as little ones.

To sell eggs by the dozen is an injustice to hens. Some hens produce eggs and weigh eight to the pound; other hens lay lighter eggs, consequently ten are required to make a pound. On an average, a hen's egg weighs about two ounces, or eight to the pound, a dozen eggs weighing one and a half pounds.

AIDS COST OF PRODUCTION.

A hen that lays ten eggs to the pound is sure to be regarded as an excellent layer on account of the number of eggs which she produces, and she will be selected as a producer in preference to the hen that lays only eight eggs to the pound, because the latter lays fewer eggs. Nevertheless, the hen laying the smaller number of eggs may have produced a heavier weight of eggs than the apparently more prolific hen. But she gets no credit for it because eggs are sold by the dozen, and not by weight.

Black and white Leghorns, Houdans, Light Brahmas and Minorcas are excellent layers of large eggs, and they would probably be greatly in demand if eggs were sold on a rational plan—by weight. Indeed, when this plan is adopted, something approaching a revolution in the raising of hens for eggs production will occur. Eggs have been exhibited which were so heavy that six weighed a pound. When a hen produces such eggs as these, she does much more work than the average hen.

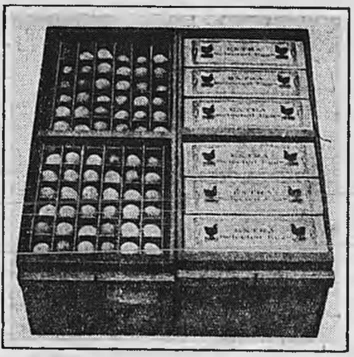
If eggs are sold by weight, hens that produce light eggs would be killed, thus gradually increasing the size of eggs, and bringing them to a greater degree of uniformity. There may be some hens in a flock which lay more eggs than others, and without trap nests the difficulty of distinguishing such hens may be considerable, but as a general rule large and vigorous hens lay large eggs.

When eggs are sold according to weight, better male birds will be raised. Only large eggs will be used for hatching chicks with a view to improvement. This will extend to roosters in the same way that bulls from well-known milk producing cows are used as sires in preference to those from ordinary cows. Moreover, expenses would be equalized, and a more complete record of the actual cost would be kept. The poultry farmer could then learn how many pounds of food are required to produce the greatest weight of eggs, with the least expenditure of money.

So long as eggs are sold by the dozen, farmers and poultry raisers will not be able to arrive at any definite facts in regard to the true cost of producing eggs, and the amount of profit cannot correctly be estimated, for to-day's calculation will not apply to-morrow.

Both producers and consumers would do well, in their own interest, to agitate this question. There is no good reason for continuing the present custom of buying and selling eggs by the dozen, and there are many reasons for discarding it. Justice to consumers as well as to producers demands that a change be made. Only by weight can fair sales of eggs be ensured and only by selling eggs by weight can poultry raisers properly breed chickens and improve them as they should be improved to obtain the best results.

—The Canadian Countryman.



The question of selling eggs by weight istead of by number is a contentious one, but worthy of serious consideration. There cannot be any doubt that the consumer would benefit.

Sunlight Treatment of Wounds, Gas Gangrene

One of the most vivid medical documents of the war is the report of Dr. Vidal, in charge of the sunlight treatment of wounds, and especially of gas gangrene, at the military hospitals of Nice. Though described with a physician's use of scientific terms, it is a popular study, very clear and very practical. It begins with a criticism of previous methods of heliotherapy, as the sunlight treatment is called. It is not new, except in its scientific aspects, but these were not understood until the war taught men its lessons. It is certainly curious that the old sun worshippers were right, at least, in one article of their creed, and physicians who came later made a just forecast of the part to be played hereafter by the sun's rays in medicine. Before the publication of the effects of sunlight on wounds and gas gangrene the power of this agent has been crudely grasped by physicians of to-day, who prematurely and not very wisely focussed the rays on the wound, believing that the heat of the sun had both healing and antiseptic properties.

Dr. Vidal says this is a mistake. The curative effect lies in rays of light whose characteristic quality is to affect the photographic plate. These are the actinic rays, which every photographer knows. They do their work in summer and winter, at the top of the highest mountain as well as in the lowest valley, and in the high light of the north pole; so that heat is not the secret of their power. So important did this question appear to the French authorities that a special congress met at Cannes, where the most eminent chemists and men of science, D'Arsonval, Berthelot and Vallot, read a report that these rays were in reality ultra-violet rays, and that the quantity of them in sunlight varied within the most narrow limits. They consist of extremely rapid vibrations of the atmosphere, causing an infinite number of waves of short lengths. Clouds and rain interfere with them, but on clear days they exert their power in all seasons and in all climates.

Hence Dr. Vidal writes that heliotherapy does not mean to warm ourselves in the sun. The cure is not a thing of accident or luck, but is secured by following certain rules. The rays of the sun must fall directly on the wound; that is, without the interposition of glass or lenses or gauze. It is progressive, with intervals of repose. The first exposure lasts five minutes. On the next day there are two periods of treatment or insolation of five minutes each, with intervals of five minutes in the shade. This leads on gradually to exposures totalling three or four hours a day, the insolation being interrupted by short periods of rest. A fine set of illustrations shows the progress of the cure. Rows of soldiers bask in the sun in the courtyards and on the verandas of the hospitals at Nice. It is not the least pleasant way of passing days of war in convalescence. The climate is hot in summer, but the beds of the troops are so placed that the glare and heat are tempered by fountains and fans. Every kind of wound is treated, but the application of heliotherapy seems most effectual in ulcers, poisoned wounds and those that heal slowly. Dr. Vidal takes a most sanguine view of its benefits in gas gangrene. His description is literally translated as follows: "The results of this method touch the marvellous. In a few minutes, under the eyes of witnesses, the wounds undergo improvement; at first they redden, distilling a clear, abundant liquid, then they dry and granulate. In a few weeks the scars of healing are completely formed, which under ordinary methods of treatment would have required long months." One of the most striking things in the cure is the aid it gives to other processes. The initial healing set up by the Carrel-Dakin irrigation is carried on to completion. Likewise heliotherapy has proven a vigorous prop of the serums in use among French surgeons.

Another study of sunlight cures has just appeared from the pen of Dr. O. Leo of the military hospitals of Algiers. His report, which is remarkable for its completeness and the ocular proofs given by a series of excellent photographs, containing some features that are not found in the Nice account.

Thus a frequent complication of wounds of the chest and legs in modern warfare is tuberculosis. The disease may attack the lungs and glands and skin after a shell wound. Consumption sometimes follows, with ulcers and sloughing. Tuberculosis of wounds does not seem to be very fatal, but it heals slowly owing to the bodily inertia of the victims, and here the effects of sunlight are brilliant and lasting. The insolation revives the tissues and galvanizes a wasted limb into a real semblance of life, which is just what is needed to restore vital tissues and end in cure. The pictures of these wounds are deprived of all the horrors by the result. Nothing is more convincing than these cases, for it is possible to see the wound in all its natural stages and follow the daily progress of the sunlight cure. At Algiers it is carried out in the open air or in the pavilions of the hospitals. The ultra-violet rays of the sun are shown to be the curative element. They are allowed to fall on the wound unchecked or weakened by bandage or screen. The Algerian sun is hotter than that of Nice, but fortunately it is found that the higher temperature of the rays, if not artificially increased by glass or lenses, is not a drawback.

Owing to the comparatively blunted sensation in gas gangrene and tuberculosis, the heat of the sun is scarcely noticed by the men. If it becomes oppressive they are moved into the coolness of shade. The usual effect of heliotherapy on the tuberculous flesh is to make it scar quickly; it is said that it becomes brown, and over this the healthy skin begins to grow until it covers the whole surface of the wound. In the cases of gangrene there is something especially arresting about heliotherapy. The sunlight virtually expels the gas and thus reduces the swelling. The editor of the official French military organ Le Caducee, says that these results should have wider publicity. They are usually definite, clear and practical.
York Sun.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Eggs, new, per doz.	$0 45	$0 50
Bulk going at	0 45	0 46
Butter, farmers' dairy	0 35	0 40
Spring chickens, lb.	0 30	0 40
Roasters	[illegible]	0 25
Boiling fowl, lb.	0 23	0 25
Live hens, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spring ducks, lb.	[illegible]	0 30

MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Beef, forequarters, cwt.	$12 00	$14 00
Do., hindquarters	18 00	20 00
Carcases, choice	15 50	16 50
Do., common	12 00	12 50
Do., medium	12 50	14 50
Do., prime	19 00	21 00
Heavy hogs	21 50	18 50
Shop hogs	21 50	22 50
Mutton, heavy	10 00	12 00
Do., light	17 00	19 00
Abattoir hogs	23 50	22 50
Lambs, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., Spring, lb.	0 24	0 25

SUGAR MARKET.

Royal Acadia sugar has temporarily been withdrawn from the wholesale sugar market, and yesterday Redpath sugar advanced 20 cents on all grades. Redpath's granulated is now selling at $8.54 per 100 lbs.

Local wholesale quotations on Canadian refined sugar, Toronto delivery, in effect July 28th:—

St. Lawrence granulated	100 lbs.	8.64
Lantic granulated	100 lbs.	8.61
Royal Acadia granulated	100 lbs.	8.64
Redpath granulated	100 lbs.	8.54
[illegible] crystal	100 lbs.	8.84
No. 1 yellow, all refiners	100 lbs.	7.94
No. 2 yellow	100 lbs.	7.84
No. 3 yellow	100 lbs.	7.74

TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS.

Trade in cattle was steady. Other [illegible] were higher.

Cattle, choice	11 00	11 50
Butcher cattle, choice	11 00	12 00
Butcher cattle, medium	10 40	10 75
Butcher cattle, common	7 75	9 75
Butcher, cows, choice	8 00	9 50
Butcher cows, medium	6 75	7 50
Butcher cows, canners	5 25	5 75
Butcher bulls	6 50	9 00
Feeding steers	7 75	9 25
Stockers, choice	7 00	8 25
Stockers, light	6 00	7 00
Milkers, choice	80 00	120 00
Springers, choice	60 00	120 00
Sheep, ewes	4 00	9 50
Bucks and culls	3 00	6 50
Lambs	13 00	14 25
Hogs, fed and watered	16 25	
Calves	9 00	14 25

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Fluctuations yesterday on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange were as follows:—

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
Oct.	2 30	2 30	2 27¾	2 28⅝
Oats—				
July	0 78¼	0 79¼	0 78¼	0 78⅝
Oct.	0 66¼	0 66¼	0 65¾	0 65⅝
Dec.	0 65¼	0 65¼	0 64¾	0 65⅜
Flax—				
July	3 16½	3 18	3 16½	3 21
Oct.	3 17	3 20	3 17	3 20
Dec.	3 25			

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis.—Wheat—July closed $2.56; Sept., $2.20; cash, No. 1 hard, $3; No. 1 Northern, $2.90; cash, No. 1 hard, $3; No. 1 Northern, $2.90 to $2.95; No. 2, do., $2.90 to $2.95. Corn—No. 3 yellow, $2.22 to $2.23. $1.25 to $1.32. Flour unchanged. Bran, $32.50 to $33.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $2.90 1-2; No. 1 Northern, $2.88 1-2; No. 2 do., $2.83 1-2. Linseed, $3.36; July, $3.25; September, $3.20; Oct., $3.20.

THE CHEESE MARKETS.

Utica, N. Y.—The cheese market today showed a 1-2c increase over last week. Sales, 2,800, all kinds, at 20c.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, Report.—Cattle, receipts, 700; slow and easier.

Veals, receipts 200; slow; $5 to $15.

Hogs, receipts 1,500; slow, mixed and yorkers $15.75 to $16.25; light yorkers $15.75 to $15.50; pigs $15 to $15.25; roughs $14.15 to $14.25; stags $12 to $13.

Sheep and lambs, receipts 400; slow; lambs $10 to $15; others unchanged.

SUNDAY AT HOME

A MIND CONTENT.

Sweet are the thoughts that savor of content;
The quiet mind is richer than a crown.
Sweet are the nights in careless slumber spent;
The poor estate scorns fortune's angry frown
Such sweet content, such minds, such sleep, such bliss,
Beggars enjoy, when princes oft do miss.

The homely house that harbors quiet rest;
The cottage that affords no pride nor care;
The mien that 'grees with country music best;
The sweet consort of mirth and modest fare;
Obscured life sets down a type of bliss;
A mind content both crown and kingdom is.

—Robert Greene.

I AM WITH THEE TO SAVE THEE.

Shall the prey be taken from the mighty, or the lawful captive delivered? But thus saith the Lord, Even the captives of the mighty shall be taken away, and the prey of the terrible shall be delivered: for I will contend with him that contendeth with thee. And all flesh shall know that I the Lord am thy Saviour and thy Redeemer, the mighty One of Jacob.—Fear thou not; for I am with thee; be not dismayed; for I am thy God; I will strengthen thee; yea, I will help thee; yea, I will uphold thee with the right hand of My righteousness.

We have not a high priest which cannot be touched with the feeling of our infirmities; but was in all points tempted like as we are, yet without sin.—In that He Himself hath suffered being tempted, He is able to succor them that are tempted.

The steps of a good man are ordered by the Lord; and he delighteth in his way. Though he fall, he shall not be utterly cast down: for the Lord upholdeth him with his hand.

THE TWO ADAMS.

(By the late Rev. H. T. Miller.)

We were travelling in the West of Ireland, in view of the Conemara mountains. Said a woman: "There, yer honor, is the same unchangable beauty since Adam was a boy." My dear woman, Adam never was a boy, he was made a full grown man. The first Adam became a living soul, the second Adam a life-giving spirit. The first Adam never was a boy, the second Adam never was an infant. There is no infancy in spirit, no immaturity. There is no milk in the breast for the spirit. No swaddling bands for the soul. No possibility for the spirit tadpole to lose its tail. Did you ever read in history of a spirit weaned from its mother. Is there a mother spirit? Take care neither marry nor are given in marriage, but are as the angels of God." Marriage is only for this lower region; it is temporary, expensive and sometimes disastrous. Who shall draw and set forth in fullness the wreck chart of the race? They say that God makes saints out of sinners, and this is very poor material to work upon; but they forget that while Adam came fresh from the hand of God in Paradise, the second man is the Lord from heaven (I. Cor. 1-4), and that both are complete men, and no babyhood about it. Here are no parts, but a whole, (holy), and a whole at the beginning, not at the finishing. Before the ship is launched she must be seaworthy, water tight; she will receive masts and sails and cargo and commander and crew—but she is able to float before she is put into the water. Away, then, with the fiction that it takes half a lifetime to get fully equipped for service. Remember, You start as men, can you have a higher type than the Lord from heaven coming into the human heart and making all things new; turning out the devil and the darkness and the dread, and bringing light and healing and strength and joy? God appeals to us as men, not half men or three-quarters—but men without subtraction or addition. We are speaking of the personality. Nelson lost an eye in one battle, his right arm in another, but he was Nelson, all the same. The soul of man is entire, the whole man walks on two feet—expresses itself through two eyes. "Go," said God to the prophet, "search the streets of Jerusalem and see if you can find a man." I must have a man with a conscience and a memory, and a heart. I must have a little dignity, ambition, and imagination and more, if I can get it, before I can see the marks of the Lord from heaven.

Roumanian Superstitions.

It is considered lucky to arrive in Roumania accompanied by rain. It means abundance, fertility, the hope of a fine harvest—wealth. Sometimes the peasant women put large wooden buckets of water before their threshold: a full vessel is a sign of good luck. They will even sprinkle water before one's feet, because water means abundance. "I have seen," says the queen of Roumania in an article about the people of her country, "tall, handsome girls step out to meet me with overflowing water jars on their heads; on my approach they stood quite still, the drops splashing over their faces so as to prove that their pitchers were full. It is lucky to meet a cart full of corn or straw coming toward one, but an empty cart is a sure sign of bad luck."

Diplomatic Excuse.

Twin boys who were great fighters moved into the neighborhood. A little boy living next to me had been attacked several times and always came out second-best. One day he was walking with me, and he suddenly stopped across the street from where the twins lived. Letting go my hand he said: "I won't take you any farther, because those twins are scared of me."—Chicago Tribune.

Give the hustler half a chance, and he will take all of it.

Redpath
SUGAR

If better sugar is ever produced than the present REDPATH Extra Granulated, you may be sure it will be made in the same Refinery that has led for over half a century—and sold under the same name—REDPATH.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it." 15

2 and 5 lb. Cartons—10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Bags.

Canada Sugar Refining Co., Limited, Montreal.

Through Many Trials

"Indeed!" Mrs. Lilly says, sternly, with a smile of scorn on her cold, thin lips. And it is on that same word and honor of thine that I am to rely for a surety to thy blameless conduct here, in the position of thy own master, for Sir Philip is a broken man, —broken in health, spirits and fortune; he cannot hold his own against treachery. Thou art thy own master, in sole charge of the poor, afflicted youth, and, moreover, the daily companion of his sister, Imogene Trefusis."

The color mounts again through Dick Dumaresq's sun-browned skin to his fair brow, and his eyes glitter ominously, as he asks, in a low, suppressed voice:

"What has Imogene Trefusis to do in the matter, that you bring her name in?"

For the first time Miriam Lilly shrinks a little from the blaze of wrath and reproach in Dick Dumaresq's eyes; but she answers, sternly and composedly:

"Because, as I say, thou are in daily companionship with her, and Imogene is an innocent maid, but sixteen years of age, and——"

"And my presence under the same roof is contamination," Dumaresq interposes.

"I do not say so; thee knows best as to the truth of that thyself," Mrs. Lilly retorts, firmly. "But I do say to thee plainly that, as the dear child is committed to my charge, I will guard her strictly from any danger that might approach her; ay, Richard, though thou wert my sister's son twice over!"

"Guard her from what? What danger have you to guard Imogene Trefusis from?" Dick Dumaresq asks, in an uncertain voice, and, in spite of the scornful smile on his lips, there is a curious light in his eyes as he looks away through the open window at the blue sky, the hot, bright sunlight, and the deepening shadow of the wall of the courtyard.

Miriam Lilly does not answer for a moment; in fact, she would willingly recall her last words were it possible, but it is not possible, and Dick Dumaresq repeats his question in a quiet, but ominous tone, and his golden-brown eyes flash dangerously as he rivets his gaze on her; she has no choice but to reply, but in her agitation she speaks more harshly than she means to do.

"If occasion should arise, as I trust and believe it never will—but if it should, and that innocent girl should be tempted to forget her station, I warn thee, Richard, thou wilt find an enemy in me," she says, sternly. "Thou mayst have the gift of winning the liking and love of such pure, simple-hearted girls as she—thou hast personal beauty and a lawless nature; thou art in a position where thou never shouldst have been; but I warn thee plainly that if thou break thy trust and take advantage of thy privileges, I will make thee repent it! Now thou art warned, and I care not for thy anger," she adds, for the young man's face is livid with wrath and mortification—"if thou dost not incur mine all will be well."

A moment Dick Dumaresq stands silent, fighting a fiercer battle within his breast than the cold, stern woman could imagine in the least degree. His face is pale, and the veins on his temple stand out darkly defined; but the menaces and suggestions of his baseness and treachery have stung too deeply, and the wounds rankle too bitterly to be borne in patience.

"You have done more harm with your well-meant warning this afternoon than I can undo while I remain here," he says, bitterly. "You have roused an evil spirit, and I will have to exercise him. But leave things alone for the future, I warn you! Leave Imogene Trefusis, my master's daughter, in her high-bred position above me—though my birth is as good as hers. Leave me to my honor and good faith to guard me, and you will do well."

"If thou will assure me so," Miriam Lilly says, deprecatingly; "if thou wilt be guided by the dictates of honor and honesty in all thy dealings."

"I will give you no assurances and make you no promises," he retorts, coldly; "you did not solicit them without menaces and warnings. I will act as a man ought to act in the light of Heaven and his fellow creatures; I vowed that to myself before you uttered your menaces and warnings; in the hour of temptation I shall remember that vow made to Heaven and my own soul. I can keep that vow, if you will abstain from ever reminding me of it or the necessity for it."

His talk with Miriam Lilly does not prevent Dumaresq accepting Imogene's invitation later in the day, to go with her and Lionel to Carnluland Cover. He goes, but every word Imogene speaks goes straight to his own heart and makes it throb so loudly he fancies she must hear it.

But Imogene prattles on, all unconscious, and leads the two young men over the slippery rocks in search for fresh supplies for the home aquarium. They lose sight of her for a moment, while she strays to the edge of a cliff, then a shriek splits the air, and Dumaresq, rushing to the spot, sees Imogene has fallen over the cliff, and is only saved from certain death by grasping a tuft of the great, broad-ribbed algae. Dumaresq has to risk his life to reach her, but he does it without a moment's hesitation, and with the help of Lionel she is carried home, with no bones broken, but sustaining a fright that would cling to her forever after.

Somehow the story of the rescue comes out at tea. Miriam Lilly affects to sneer at the accident, but Sir Philip expresses to Dumaresq his gratitude in pompous, but sincere words for saving his daughter's life.

"And I hope—I hope, Mr. Dumaresq," the old baronet adds, gravely, "that the day may come when I can give you a fitting acknowledgment of the debt of gratitude I owe you."

"Such an assurance, Sir Philip, from you," Dumaresq says, gravely, "is an ample acknowledgment of the slight service I was so happy as to render your daughter."

But there is a strange light in his eyes as he looks across at Imogene, who is resting pale and silent, her head resting wearily on her hand; the ruffled locks of soft brown hair clinging around her fingers, the same ruffled silken locks which had lain on his breast this afternoon.

And the light in his eyes grows brighter, and his heart beats high with a wild, passionate resolve for a few moments; then he remembers his oath and sees his temptation.

CHAPTER VIII.

And seeing his temptation before him, and fearing that it may become stronger than him and overcome him in the end, he resolves to avoid being led into temptation, and prays that night, earnestly prays—he, the man who has earned among his former messmates the sobriquet of "Dare-devil Dumaresq!"—that he may be saved from going astray after his inclinations and the yearning of his heart, and so make shipwreck of trust and faith and honor. And his prayer is answered, inasmuch as he is kept out of the way of temptation, kept out of the danger of leisure time, and vain thoughts, or the chance of perilously pleasant meetings—out of the sight of the fair face, the sweet, appealing eyes, the loving, innocent trustfulness of the girl who is his master's daughter."

And this state of things has come about in a way surely dreamed not of, for that evening's walk to the dark Cove of Carnluland has had fateful issues—for the excitement of witnessing his sister's accident has overstrained poor Lionel's diseased nervous system, and all that night, and for two days and nights afterward, the quiet, dusky old rooms behind the baize-covered doors resound with terrible cries, sobs, shrieks and maniacal laughter. He grows quieter after the third day has passed, but the disturbed brain remains subject to violent seizures of excitement. He is alternately moody and hysterically cheerful; and Dumaresq, who acts alone as his guardian and nurse, has a weary time of it; for faithfully and patiently, by day and night, he watches Lionel, never leaving him alone for five minutes.

The June roses are blossoming before the boy is well enough to be allowed to resume all his old ways, to go out fishing with Dumaresq, and riding with him and Sir Philip, who has grown familiar with Dumaresq, and talks to him at time as if he were almost his equal—confides in him mournfully respecting the future he dreads for his poor son, and seems in this hour of the ceaseless sorrow that crushes the old baronet's proud heart to be thankful for Dumaresq's presence and to rely on his advice.

"It is not as if I were a young man or a rich man, Dumaresq," he said, sadly, on one occasion. "I am sixty-five, and my health is far from good. The action of the heart, the doctor says"—Sir Philip says, speaking as if of a distant piece of machinery—"is very weak. And I think sometimes—very often—of—of his future. He will have sufficient income, of course, ample for his simple requirements; but he will be defenseless, friendless; a prey for designing, cruel people, who, for the sake of his title and his small fortune, will surround him when he is left to himself."

"But there are his sisters and his brother, Sir Philip," Dumaresq urges; but the stern shadow on the baronet's thin-lined face does not pass away.

"They will have their own separate interests," he says, coldly. "Vivian will be abroad, most likely, and, of course, his only interest will be his own success in his profession, and the amount of amusement and excitement he can get out of it." Sir Philip says, with cold disparagement of his younger son. "Vivian is very self-seeking; a strong animal selfishness which, with a flow of high spirits, helps him to make his way anywhere. I have no fear for Vivian, nor for my daughter, either; on different premises, of course," he adds, with a faint little scornful smile. "My elder daughter Evelyn is sure to marry well; she would grace any station, and I have no doubt she will obtain one worthy of her. And, of course, when she is married, her younger sister's welfare will be her care," he says, and so dismisses Imogene's future, the life, honor and happiness of his best and fairest child with his briefest sentence.

A gleam of suppressed wrath shines in Dumaresq's eyes.

"But I should have thought your daughters possessed such different natures, and such different tastes and ideas," he says, deliberately, as a man would do who was trying unsuccessfully to reason himself out of a belief.

"Yes, I believe they differ a good deal," Sir Philip says, carelessly; and then in a tone of indulgence he adds: "But Imogene is a good, amiable girl, and deeply attached to her sister, so that Evelyn's influence will always have great power over her."

"Heaven forbid!" Dumaresq says, mentally, and grinding his teeth in the endeavor to restrain himself from any startling speech. "Poor, foolish old man! Like many another, your belief is all in the evil angel of your house, while you shut your heart against the good angel."

And almost as he speaks she enters the room, bright and fair as the good spirit of the home he has likened her to, in her pretty summer dress of soft, bluish-gray material, and a great cluster of dewy red roses at her breast.

"The post! the post, papa!" she cries, springing about on tiptoes of eagerness until she suddenly catches sight of Dumaresq, when she instantly subsides, blushing a little and composing herself into gravest demeanor.

But that slight flush and that sudden maner of avoidance, of lowered eyelids and grave, unsmiling lips, have come to be somewhat familiar to Dumaresq during the past two weeks as the type of Imogene's invariable bearing toward him.

"None for you, Imogene," Sir Philip says, calmly, unheeding the sudden look of disapointment clouding her bright face.

"Not from Evelyn—not one?" Imogene ejaculates, "and she has not writen for a fortnight past!"

"There is one from your Aunt Althea," Sir Philip says, as if that makes all amends, "a letter to me, and yes—here is one for you, Dumaresq."

It is a thick, vellum-tinted envelope, but perfectly plain, without crest or monogram, and it is addressed in refined, clear masculine calligraphy. It looks like a gentleman's letter, and Imogene notices it with a secret satisfaction in the evidence it affords of Dumaresq's correspondents, but the next moment she is startled to see, that, reddened and excited at the sight of the letter, Dumaresq almost snatches it from Sir Philip's hand and thrusts it into his pocket.

He makes an excuse for his absence as soon as he can, and hurries away to read his letter, and fearing that he may encounter poor Lionel, who is in a most restless and tiresome mood this morning, if he goes to their suite of rooms, Dumaresq leaves the house altogether and goes out into the garden, where it slopes away to the southwest in three terraces, gay with flowerbeds and standard roses, and below all these is a steep, grassy slope, ending in a knoll of blossoming pink hawthorn, raised above the broad graveled walk that runs inside the high stone wall that incloses the grounds from the narrow by-road, the strip of meadow land, the wide, shingly beach, and beyond the blue ocean underneath the summer sky. And on the little shady knoll, lying on his breast on the soft mossy sod, far away from the chance of watching eyes or listening ears, Dumaresq opens his letter—his cousin's letter—a letter signed with initials almost the same as his own, "R. H. D."

"So good of him to write to me at last, and such a long letter, too, for him, who detests letter writing, poor old fellow," Dumaresq mutters, with a pleased smile and a throb of feeling that dims his eyes as he begins at the affectionate address.

"Dearest old boy——" But only a few lines lower down the smile fades from his lips and the light from his eyes, his hands clinch themselves upon the paper; but he reads on steadily to the end, which, but for the initials after the words, "Ever the same to you as you are to me, friends till death."

And then Dick Dumaresq drops the letter on the mossy sod, and drops his face on it, and he lies there prone on the grass, beneath the spreading boughs with their rosy bloom, so long, so silently, that the bright-eyed birds, twittering in the shade, hop fearlessly nigh as if he were a man stabbed to the heart and stone dead.

"Heaven help me!" he mutters, wiping his damp brow; "has my only friend on earth proved a traitor to me, or have I gone mad in so suspecting him of evil designs against me—of being guilty of cold-blooded selfishness and treachery—when we have been boys and brothers together, sworn friends and allies these fourteen years—when I can remember him, with his golden hair and his blue eyes, in his fresh morning clothes, weeping for his dead mother—a poor little sorrowful boy when he was brought to the court, and I took him by the arm and brought him upstairs to my own room, and gave him my new cricket bat, I remember, and told him I would teach him to swim, and he was comforted?

"And now in this letter, disguise it as he may, Richard Dumaresq, my cousin—my brother, as I have always regarded him," Dick Dumaresq, moistening his dry lips and staring at the paper with aching eyes, as if he fain would read another meaning to the words he gazes on—"asks me if I will not sell him my birthright—asks it as surely as ever Jacob asked it of Esau, and without even Esau's reward of the mess of pottage. He wants to know if I have 'made up my mind' about going to South America, to enroll myself as a volunteer for the next revolutionary skirmish, as I once in a wild mood said I should do some day. He is 'anxious to know' if I have decided for a lawless life in a faraway land, where the chances are ten to one I shall be blotted out in some way!

"For he wants my place, or at least the place that can never be his but with my death. He wants the empty title, and the prestige that goes with it, as well as the old man's gold. He wants all, so that I shall have nothing left. He wants to hedge himself around with honors, wealth and happiness, and leave me bereft as if I had forfeited all right. As if"—Dick Dumaresq says, his face hidden once more on his clasped hands, and his words whispered down among the daisy roots and the million fronds of the soft, green mosses—"as if I carried no heart within my breast to wake up and cry aloud for the sustenance of love and happiness, as if there never could be yearnings in my soul for the possession lacking which the whole world is a blank. He tells me he has fallen 'madly in love,' to use his own words; and he wants to marry this girl whoever she may be—he does not honor me thus far with his confidence—who 'is as ambitious as she is high-bred and beautiful.'

"He wants even my birthright," Dumaresq repeats, mournfully. "Even the empty title which, though I care nothing for in itself, yet I value as my heritage in the land which I have done nothing to forfeit. He wants my name, and home, and birthright just when they had grown dearer than ever to me. He reminds me of the oath—the foolish oath taken in boyish madness to relinquish them forever—just as I was going to pray to him to help me to rescind it—to help me to undo that boyish madness so far as it concerned myself."

(To Be Continued).

Is Breakfast Ready? The answer is easy in the home where **Shredded Wheat Biscuit** is the regular every day breakfast cereal. Being ready-cooked and ready-to-eat, Shredded Wheat Biscuit is the joy of the housekeeper in Summer. Served with sliced bananas, berries, or other fruit, they make a nourishing, satisfying meal at a cost of a few cents.

Made in Canada.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER
READ THE LABEL
NO ALUM

Baked Potatoes.

Wash them.
And oil them.
You may use lard.
Or butter or olive oil.
Simply rub the fat over the potato.
In this way the skin will be as thin as paper.
Without this oiling much of the potato is wasted in the thick skin.
If there's not a baking fire in the kitchen the potatoes may be put in the ledge of the furnace.

Exhausted Soil.

Where there is "exhausted soil" usually it is the loss of humus that causes the condition. Get sufficient vegetable matter back into the soil, and usually apply manure is the quickest way to accomplish this. Give a dressing of lime to neutralize it in case the soil is sour, and the fertility will be restored. Proper cultivation and handling thereafter, working in vegetable matter every year, will keep it in condition.—New York Sun.

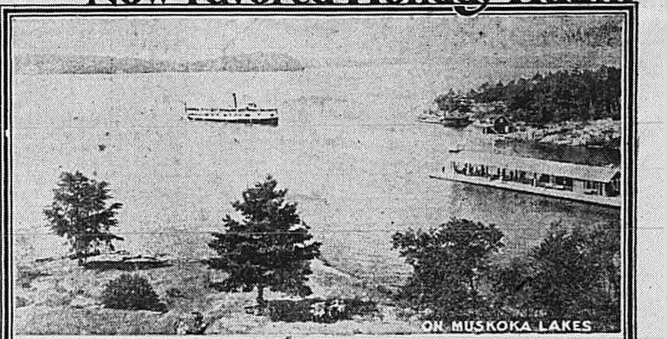
MAKE YOURSELF STRONG

People with strong constitutions escape most of the minor ills that make life miserable for others. Don't you envy the friend who does not know what a headache is, whose digestion is perfect and who sleeps soundly at night? Hw far do you come from this description? Have you ever made an earnest effort to strengthen your constitution, to build up your system to ward off discomfort and disease? Unless you have an organic disease it is generally possible to so improve your physical condition that perfect health will be yours. The first thing to be done is to build up your blood as poor blood is the source of physical weakness. To build up the blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is just the medicine you need. Every dose helps to make new blood, which reaches every nerve and every part of the body, bringing color to the cheeks, brightness to the eyes, a steadiness to the hands, a good appetite and splendid energy. Thousands throughout the country whose condition once made them despair, owe their present good health to this medicine. If you are one of the weak and ailing give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial, and note the daily gain in new health and abounding vitality.

You can get these pills through any medicine dealer or by mail post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The hardest work some fellows do is looking for an easy place.

Hunting Ground of Hurons Now Favored Holiday Haunt


ON MUSKOKA LAKES

The regions pictured here are in the Highlands of Ontario, and were the hunting grounds of the Hurons before the ships of Spain turned to the westward from Palos. The Hurons selected in these Highlands of Ontario some of the loveliest districts in Canada. The scenic beauties, the health giving atmosphere and the excellent fishing are now attracting a steadily growing army of visitors. One day's journey from most of the large centres places the traveller in Muskoka, Lake of Bays or Algonquin Park, and the Grand Trunk lines thread the territory in such a manner that every point is made easy of access. From the train you may visit the outfitting stores and then launch out into the deep woods by canoe. Whole families now spend their vacations camping in Algonquin Park. Fleets of steamers give service over the Muskoka Lakes and the Lake of Bays. While these districts have lost none of their primitive loveliness every form of recreation has been provided, including golf links for the devotees of the royal and ancient game. There are modern hotels for the lover of social life and quiet spots for those who wish to be near the heart of nature, while in Algonquin Park log cabin camp hotels have been constructed back from the beaten paths of travel, which combine primitive surroundings with the comforts found in hotels in large cities.

GOLF AT LAKE OF BAYS

IN ALGONQUIN PARK

THAT

Holiday Trip !

Hot Weather is here, and with it comes the thought of a holiday trip, and with the holiday trip comes the thought of a suitable

Suit Case or

Club Bag

We are ready to supply you. A splendid variety here. Just what you want at the price you wish to pay.

Call and see our stock. You will find it easy choosing from our large assortment.

Eggs 36 cts doz. Butter 36 cts lb.
Either cash or trade.

N. McGillivray
North End Store

BANK OF HAMILTON

Established 1872.
Capital Authorized, $5,000,000
Capital Paid-up, - $3,000,000
Surplus, - - - - - $3,500,000

In the Beginning

THE primary object of the Bank was to encourage the habit of saving, especially amongst the small wage earners. The Bank of Hamilton has never lost sight of this object. The small depositor is always assured of courteous treatment. One dollar will open a savings account.

R. J. RANNEY, MANAGER
PORT ELGIN BRANCH
46-C

Can you afford to be without The Times ?

Clearing Lines At Cost

The following lines of Seasonable goods will be sold at or less than cost price. . . . .

All canvas shoes, leather or rubber soled many lines in practically all sizes, men's ladies' and children's.

Your chance to Save Money

Ladies' and Misses' colored parasols below cost price.

Straw hats for every day or better wear clearing below cost.

Let us supply your wants.

Produce Wanted—Highest Price paid.

South End Store
N. McGillivray & Co.

The Port Elgin Times
MEMBER OF THE CANADIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION (INC.)

E. Roy Sayles, Editor and Proprietor

ADVERTISING RATES

Farms or Real Estate for Sale 50c each insertion; Miscellaneous articles, To Rent, Wanted, Lost, Found, etc., each insertion 25c. Local Readers, Notices, etc., 10c per line per insertion, 5c each subsequent insertion. Cards of thanks 50c. Legal advertising 10 and 5c a line. Black-faced type, count 2 lines for 1. Display rates, yearly contracts, 12c per inch, 6 mos. 15c per inch. In memoriam poetry 5c per line. Professional cards $6 per year in advance.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Fuel Controller Magrath announces that the gasoline supply may have to be cut off from those who use it to run cars for pleasure. This ought to help the railways quite a bit. For instance a farmer with an auto may have business in Toronto. He can with his car make the trip and take his family along. But the new regulation may cancel that as a pleasure trip, and he will be compelled to pay to the railway a fare, and leave his family at home, unless he happens to have a fortune. A regulation such as intended will affect the people in the country much more than the city-folk, who can resort to the street cars, jitneys, or regular running of trains and radial cars.

* * *

If The Toronto Globe wants to be considered the leader of Democratic thought and opinion in Ontario it should cut out sycophancy. In connection with the convention of women held in Toronto the other day The Globe in its report of the meeting admitted that Mrs. Buchanan, of Ravenna, Sask., delivered the most sensible and practical address of the evening. We did not notice that Lady Hendrie or Lady Hearst played any very prominent or helpful part in the proceedings, yet Globe readers were treated to a picture of Lady Hendrie and Lady Hearst taken together. We wonder if these two ladies had neither title nor money would The Globe consider them the two outstanding personalities at the convention mentioned. Friday, again. The Globe gives us a picture of "The Millionaire Astor Baby," and tells us that he is worth $5,000,000 Poor kid. He can't help it. But is there any other reason why he should be featured except that he is rich in worldly goods? If The Globe wants to lead the democratic thought and opinion in this Province it wants to quit worshipping titles and money and realize that service and sacrifice in the interests of humanity are the only true standards by which men and women can be measured — Thamesville Herald.

* * *

The automobile to-day is part of the equipment of every farm. The Controller of fuel says he must conserve the gasoline. Therefore our farmers who use their cars to take themselves and neighbors to threshings; and so on will be counted as joyriding, and they must hook up old Dobbin, or hoof it. Conservation has come with a vengeance to the people who can get 20 to 25 miles out of a gallon of gas, but to the big chaps who use up a gallon for every eight or ten miles — well, they're important fellows, they must be toted round at all costs. One way to conserve the supply would be not to allow on the roads anything that can't produce twenty miles of travel to the gallon.

Have We Forgotten So Soon?

Has our memory proven so short in so short a time, as to forget to honor the men who have been at the front, have proven themselves heroes, and have come home for a little rest? It does look like it. One evening last week a Port Elgin man, who enlisted as a private, and for bravery on the field was promoted to be lieutenant, came home to recover from wounds, and but for the reeve of the town and a couple of interested gentlemen, the townspeople were not represented in any way.

The Times has on several occasions urged that an active organization should be formed here for the purpose of watching for just such contingencies as men returning from the front. It makes no difference what rank these men may have, whether they have served in the trenches or in the support or transport These things make no difference. The thing is, they enlisted to give their lives, if need be, for their country, and they are worthy of our best respect.

We have room for business, room for pleasure, but for the men who have offered their lives in our defence—well, indifference and thoughtlessness

As citizens we cannot excuse ourselves. Proper organization would have provided against the excuse that some will make that they do not know when men are returning. We have many more men to return and the least that can be done is to see that organization is perfected that not one more hero will return without a proper welcome on the part of the people of Port Elgin.

It costs little to extend the hand of fellowship and thankfulness.

Any little thing that we can do to make the home-coming an impressive one should be done.

Are There Too Many Churches?

During the year past the editor has taken a great deal of pleasure out of his visits to country churches and Sunday schools. We found our readers interested and appreciative. We have our reward in the joy of work and in the satisfaction of knowing that our readers have appreciated that work.

We have frequently been asked if we did not think there were too many churches. We have said little about this side of the subject, because we are certain that of the churches visited in the country they are all needed and doing good work

We made six visits, but they took in fourteen churches, for in all the cases there are two appointments, and sometimes three. After visiting some Sunday schools, we are also quite sure there are not too many Sunday schools. We are also very certain that more of these schools might profitably operate the year round, instead of closing down in winter.

We are, therefore, satisfied, that there are not too many churches or schools in the country districts which we have covered. There is room, however, for more activity on the part of the church members, but just how this is to be brought about we are not able to outline

A few issues ago we asked our readers if they could tell us why men did not take more interest in church affairs. One person, who by the way, does some wide general reading and some thinking, too, said: "You ask why men are not more interested in church. Well, be because there is not business enough in it."

But can this be said to be the real reason? Can it be that in the past denominationalism has been emphasized so persistently that Christianity has been lost in churchianity?

Within the corporation of the town of Port Elgin with a population of 1340 we have eight churches, taking in the Protestant denominations of Presbyterian, Methodist, Evangelical, Baptist, Episcopalian, Mennonite, United Brethren and Lutheran. There are six resident ministers.

When a man asks: Are there too many churches? The first thought which presents itself is, would there be any more christianity if there were fewer? If not, then it can hardly be said that any church, no matter how small, is a hindrance.

Reading an article in The Continent (Chicago) the editor of which is a Presbyterian, there are some reasons set forth which will account, in a measure for there being so many churches in some small towns.

His contention is: "It is sheerly denominational pride set on having the reputation of being strong. Over-churching is the result of denominational ambition. This wider denominational pride is reinforced by a local spirit of similar quality. Residents who have enlisted in a congregation of a certain name feel that they would be forever shamed among their neighbors if they gave up their independent church-life and joined another people more successful than they. What all would gain in the respect of the world by renouncing selfish denominational considerations and by putting the interest of the whole church ahead of the interest of any branch, would be available capitalization of public good-will."

Speaking of advertising, here is what some of the publishers charge for space: Ladies' Home Journal $8 a line or $104 per inch, and $6,000 for a full page each issue; the back cover sells for $10,000. A full page advertisement in The Saturday Evening Post sells for $5,000 and the back cover sells for $7,000; the centre page in colors is $12,000. As this advertising space is always filled, it is evident that advertising pays even at these prices

The Food Controller has succeeded in getting the price of fish away down for the people of Toronto. But just why the people of any one place should be singled out for these benefits is a fair question?

* * *

A union government is shortly to be established at Ottawa, so we are told by Premier Borden. The opinions of those who have espoused this cause have finally prevailed. It will compose all classes, irrespective of party, race or creed, and will represent a truly independent thought and action during the war. It is difficult to see how a conscription measure could be equitably dealt out unless by some such war cabinet. Political parties have their friends, and making selective drafts for conscription would be a dangerous thing in the hands of any politician.

NORTH BRUCE

The preaching service in the Methodist church was withdrawn Sunday morning, as communion was held in Tiverton.

Next Sunday will be communion in the U. B. church,

Miss Ora Rawn, Toronto, is holidaying at Mr. Geo. McIntosh's, also Miss Elva George of Regina.

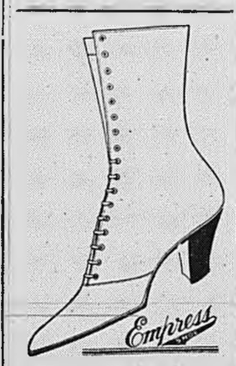
Mrs. Thos. Brownlee, Woodbridge, is visiting with friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Shantz and Mr. and Mrs. L. Shantz of Kitchener, visited at Mr. E. Holtzman's on Sunday.

Miss Mary Cameron, of Tiverton, is holidaying with Miss Laura Agar,

The Ladies Aid will meet to-day at the home of Mrs. W. Howe jr.

John McCallum is haying at C. Nicholson's.



This shoe will be advertised from Coast to Coast in Canada as "Empress" Shoes have been for years, and each season adds newer lines and greater beauty to this well-known shoe for women. Always above the others. We are agents.

James George & Son

LUX

Clean Without Rubbing

Here is the modern soap and the modern way of using it—LUX—tiny flakes of the purest essence of soap, making the creamiest of lathers in which even your very finest things are safely washed because they are not rubbed—just cleansed by gently stirring about. Try LUX and see for yourself.

British made, by
Lever Brothers Limited
Toronto

All grocers 10c.

BLACKSMITHING

N. KIDT, blacksmithing, horse-shoeing and general repairs. Tire-setting a specialty

Just the Thing

for

Summer Wear

Boy's khaki bloomers, in good quality denim two special lines at 90 cents and $1.25

Boy's wash suits, in tan or blue linen and striped percale, in sizes 2 to 8 years, reg. up $1.50 to clear at 98 cents.

To save those good leather boots, buy a pair of harvest shoes. We have them in all sizes.

Youth's at $1.35 per pair
Boy's at $1.65
Men's at $2.65

Highest price for produce

Store closes every Tuesday at 12 o'clock noon.

Roppel Bros.
Rural phone, Underwood

Advertise it in The Times.

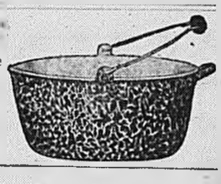
SPECIAL

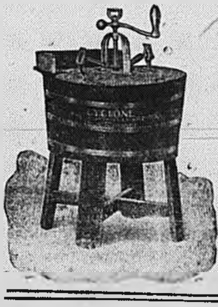
We have a few of Dr. Pierce's Family Medical Advisors. Good cloth binding which we offer at

50 cents each

while they last.

R. C. Crawford
Drugs and Kodaks
C. P. R. ticket agent





PRESERVING KETTLES

Old English granitware at reduced prices. Extra large size

75 cents

Don't miss this snap.

Washers

Why not try a

Cyclone Washer

and make wash day a gladder day.

Sold on approval

McLAREN'S HARDWARE

Five Large Phonographs Given as First District Prizes in

Bread-Making Contests

At Rural School Fairs in Ontario

More than $2,000 worth of prizes for bread making will be offered at the Rural School Fairs this fall. Among the prizes are five large cabinet phonographs, fifteen Canuck bread mixers, and many attractive books. These splendid prizes will make the contest the most stirring ever held at rural school fairs. Every girl between the ages of 12 and 18 should read all about this fine opportunity, and should begin now to prepare for it. The prizes, under the conditions explained below, will be awarded for the best loaves baked with

Cream of the West Flour

the hard wheat flour that is guaranteed for bread

—the flour that you will want to use always, once you have given it a good trial. We want you to know for yourself that it makes splendid big loaves of the lightest, most wholesome bread that good flour can bake. That is why we make it well worth your while to try it, by offering these attractive and costly prizes.

For this contest we have divided the Province into five districts, each with several counties. In each district we will give a large cabinet phonograph, a set of Dickens' Works and three bread mixers. These are called the District prizes and they are to be given in addition to the prizes offered at the local rural school fairs. (See list of districts below.) Be sure to compete at your local rural school fair. If you win first prize there, you will then automatically become a competitor for the phonograph and other district prizes.

The Prizes, remember, are offered for the best loaf of bread baked with Cream of the West Flour. No other flour will do. For local prizes we offer a number of valuable books. By local prizes we mean those given at the fair.

1st Local Prize.—"Girl's Own Annual," a great big beautifully bound, illustrated book with 800 pages of stories and articles about [illegible]—everything that particularly interests young girls, older girls and their mothers. This is a wonderful book that you can treasure for years.

2nd Local Prize.—"[illegible] Men and Women," heavily cloth bound with gold titles, many beautiful pictures in colors, containing life stories of Florence Nightingale, Grace Darling, Flora MacDonald, Jenny Lind, the late Queen Victoria and others.

3rd Local Prize.—"[illegible]," a big handsomely bound book with many colored pictures, interesting stories and descriptions of the countries and the peoples of Britain's world-wide Empire.

4th Local Prize.—"The Queen's Gift Book," a book of stories, pictures and special articles by Britain's best writers; the proceeds from the sale of this book are for the benefit of disabled soldiers in England.

Note.—Unless the entries number six or more only first and second prizes will be awarded. Unless the entries number ten or more no fourth prize will be awarded.

The District Prizes.—The winner of the first prize at each local fair automatically becomes a competitor for the following District prizes. One-half of the first prize loaf will be sent to the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, to compete in the District Contests. (See conditions below.)

1st District Prize.—The "Pathephone" is the name given to the fine big mahogany phonograph we offer as first prize. It will give you endless pleasure and entertainment for a lifetime. It has special [illegible] attachments and needles, enabling you to play all kinds of disc records of no matter what make. The Pathephone reproduces band music, orchestra, [illegible] and fancy pieces perfectly; with it goes a dozen of the famous Pathe records. Total value, [illegible].

2nd District Prize.—Set of Dickens' Works, [illegible] bound volumes with many illustrations. Among the books in the set are "Oliver Twist" and "Old Curiosity Shop." These are two of the most entrancing stories ever written.

3rd, 4th and 5th Prizes.—"Canuck" Bread Mixers. This simple, yet well-made, machine takes the hard work out of bread making. Instead of laborious kneading of the old method, you just put in the ingredients, turn the handle and the dough is thoroughly and more evenly mixed.

FIRST PRIZE AT LOCAL RURAL SCHOOL FAIRS

CONDITIONS OF THE CONTEST

Every girl may compete at the rural school fair in her district, whether or not she attends school, providing that her 12th birthday occurs before November 1st, 1917, or her 19th birthday does not occur before Nov. 1st, 1917. One loaf of bread must be submitted baked in pan about 7 x 5 inches and 3 inches deep, and divided into twin loaves so that they may be separated at the fair. *The loaf must be baked with Cream of the West Flour.* One-half will be judged at the fair. The other half of the prize loaf will be sent to Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, to compete in the District Contests. The judging will be done by Miss M. A. Purdy, of the Department of Breadmaking and Flour Testing. The local contest at the fair will be conducted under the same rules as all the other regular contests at your fairs.

The Standard by which bread will be judged will be as follows:

1. Appearance of Loaf		15 marks
(a) Color	5 marks	
(b) Texture of crust	5 marks	
(c) Shape of loaf	5 marks	
2. Texture of Crumb		40 marks
(a) Evenness	15 marks	
(b) Silkiness	20 marks	
(c) Color	5 marks	
3. Flavor of Bread		45 marks
(a) Taste	25 marks	
(b) Odor	20 marks	

Important.—Each loaf must be accompanied by the part of the flour bag containing the face of the Old Miller, and an entry form must be signed by the girl and parents or guardian stating date of birth, P.O. address, and giving name of dealer from whom Cream of the West Flour was purchased. The form will state that the girl actually baked the loaf entered in the competition. The forms will be provided at the time of the fair. The decision of the judges is final. Not more than one entry may be made by each girl and not more than one local prize will be awarded to the same family.

Which District is yours? This list shows you which counties you compete in until you become a competitor for the District prizes:

District No. 1—Counties of Glengarry, Stormont, Dundas, Grenville, Leeds, Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, Carleton, Lanark, Renfrew.

District No. 2—Counties of Hastings, Prince Edward, Peterboro, Northumberland, Victoria, Durham.

District No. 3—Counties of York, Ontario, Peel, Halton, Wentworth, Oxford, Brant, Waterloo.

District No. 4—Counties of Welland, Haldimand, Norfolk, Elgin, Kent, Essex, Lambton, Middlesex.

District No. 5—Counties of Bruce, Grey, Dufferin, Simcoe, Districts of Muskoka, Parry Sound, Timiskaming, Algoma, Sudbury, Manitoulin.

THE RESULTS of the contests at the fair will be made known in the usual way as in the case of all the other regular contests. The District results will be announced as soon as possible after the conclusion of the Rural School Fairs in the Province.

DO NOT MISS THIS GREAT OPPORTUNITY: Every girl between 12 and 18 years should compete. What a splendid way to stir up local interest in breadmaking! Get a supply of Cream of the West Flour at your dealers and practise using it as often as possible to increase the chances of winning. If your dealer cannot sell it to you, write to the Campbell Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Toronto, and we will promptly tell you the nearest place to get it.

NO COMPETITIONS IN COUNTIES NAMED BELOW: The competition is open to all parts of the Province where Rural School Fairs are held, except the Districts of Rainy River, Kenora and Thunder Bay. These districts are the only parts of the Province where rural school fairs are held by the Department of Agriculture in which this competition will not be a feature. There are no district representatives of the Department of Agriculture in the Counties of Huron, Perth, Wellington, Haliburton, Prescott, Russell or Lincoln, and no rural school fairs are held in these Counties by the Department of Agriculture. There are, however, a few fairs [illegible] held in these seven counties, and we are opening the competition to those fairs. We will announce later the districts in which each of these Counties will be included.

The Campbell Flour Mills Co., Limited
(West) Toronto, Ontario

(Keep this announcement for reference) 128

Cream of the West is sold by N. McGillivray, Port Elgin.

The Southampton fishermen seem to be getting out of their latitude and are coming down on the grounds allotted to the Kincardine men.—Kincardine Reporter.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

ATTRACTIVE TRIPS
To
Muskoka Lakes
Algonquin Park
Maganetawan River
Lake of Bays
Kawartha Lakes
Georgian Bay

Round trip tourists tickets now on sale from stations in Ontario at very low fares, with liberal stop overs.

GET YOUR TICKET IN ADVANCE

J. S. Cameron, Agent, Port Elgin, Both telephones.

Formosa's Camphor.

The camphor production of the island of Formosa is one of Japan's monopolies. The present area of camphor afforestation is 10,650 acres, and some of the trees are from 500 to 1,000 years old. During the next few years the area will probably be greatly extended.

His Comeback.

Mrs. Jawback—I suppose you consider your judgment far superior to mine. Mr. Jawback—No, my dear. We proved the contrary when we chose to marry each other.

Cheering Him Up.

De Broke—So the tailor called again with his bill? Did you say I was out? His Man—Yes, sir, and I told him that I thought he was too.

The most sublime psalm that can be heard on this earth is the lisping of a human soul from the lips of childhood.

Advertise it in The Times.

Reeve Gilbert Christie sold to J. B. Lyness last week some extra fine cattle. A pair of steers weighed 3350 pounds, while a pair of 2-year-old heifers went 2440 pounds. The price was 11 cents a pound live weight.

January 1st, was the birthday of Bruce as a separate organized municipality, and on January 22nd, 1867, the first Bruce County Council sat at Walkerton under the Wardenship of James Brocklebank, then Reeve of Brant. The County had been provisionally organized in 1857 but the question of where the County Town should be, raised the famous dispute which was no less than ten years in settling. We can trace the birthday of Bruce back further still to Jan. 1st 1850, when Bruce was formed into a county but not a separate municipality. On that day by virtue of a Dominion Act of Parliament, what was then known as the Huron District, was formed into the three united counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce. This County takes its name from James Bruce, Lord of Elgin, at that time Governor of Canada.

CLIMATE AND COMPLEXION.

Are Americans Destined to Become a Race of Brunettes?

That the coming American race is destined to be a brunette type—and not because of the immigration of dark races, but in obedience to a natural law—was a prediction made in one of his recent Gresham lectures in London by Dr. Harry Campbell. He pointed out that each race and subrace tends to adapt itself to the particular region of the earth which it inhabits through numerous generations. Dark skinned peoples thrive in warm climates and die out in cold.

The blond race had its origin in the cold northwest of Europe, where a plentiful supply of pigment in the skin is not necessary to protect the body from the actinic rays of the sun, and where a white skin favors retention of body heat. This blond race has dominated the world, successive swarms migrating southward and eastward and taking a large part in founding the civilizations of Greece and Rome, India and Egypt. But owing to their inability to survive in a latitude far south of their natural zone they have gradually died out and left no descendants.

Even after so short a period as thirteen generations the inhabitants of the southern states of America are darker than those of the northern states. In process of time the blond type will die out in the United States.

What Each Would Take.

Two officers on board a vessel the crew of which were part English and part Irish had a dispute respecting their capacities. The officer who favored the latter country asserted that the lower class of the English did not inherit that quickness of intellect which the Irish possessed. A bet having taken place on the subject, it was to be decided by the answer which each countryman gave to a certain question. First the English sailor was asked what he would take to go aloft blindfolded in a hard gale.

"I would take a month's pay," replied he.

"And you, Paddy," asked the questioner, "what would you take?"

"Begorra," said Paddy, "I would take fast hold, to be sure."

Liquid Fire.

The Greek or liquid fire used in ancient times was made principally from naphtha or liquid bitumen, mixed with some sulphur and pitch extracted from green firs. Water, instead of extinguishing, quickened this powerful agent of destruction, which nothing but sand, wine or vinegar could check. For 400 years the Greeks kept the secret of its composition, but the Mohammedans at length discovered and used it. This fire is not in use today.

A Satisfactory Range

"Pandora" Ranges never disappoint the cook. Also they last longer, maintain a more even temperature, use less fuel and require less attention than any other range you can buy. Write for free illustrated booklet.

McClary's
PANDORA RANGE

LONDON TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
ST. JOHN, N.B. HAMILTON CALGARY 7
SASKATOON EDMONTON

Sold by J. H. Kennedy, Port Elgin

Genius That Perished Before It Had a Chance to Mature.

The waste of war is not entirely to be figured in dollars and cents, ruined churches and barren crops, if we may accept the opinion of the New York Tribune. Its greatest losses may be those things which never were allowed to live because their authors to-be got no further than the first line of enemy's trenches.

America at times points with pride to the following notables. They were all at some time during the war between the states of enlisting age and yet for some reason or another, perhaps ill health or service of other kinds, they never were actively engaged at the front. Had they gone into battle our literature and public life might have been poorer, certainly by some of them, perhaps by all, for fifteen men are not many in a Gettysburg.

Mark Twain, with the exception of a short term of service within the borders of his home town, was in the far west during most of the war. Among others for whose presence we have since had opportunity to be more or less thankful were Thomas Bailey Aldrich, Grover Cleveland, Bret Harte, John Hay, Bayard Taylor, S. Weir Mitchell, Artemus Ward, Phillips Brooks, William Winter and William Dean Howells. Thomas A. Edison, although a train boy of thirteen when the war broke out, might well have been among the thousands of sixteen-year-old boys who were in nameless graves before the war ended.

Had these men gone to the front the law of averages would have been no kinder to them than to others. How many Mark Twains, Bret Hartes and Edisons were there who did go and who did not come back?

YES! LIFT A CORN OFF WITHOUT PAIN!

Cincinnati authority tells how to dry up a corn or callus so it lifts off with fingers.

You corn-pestered men and women need suffer no longer. Wear the shoes that nearly killed you before, says this Cincinnati authority, because a few drops of freezone applied directly on a tender, aching corn or callus, stops soreness at once and soon the corn or hardened callus loosens so it can be lifted out, root and all, without pain.

A small bottle of freezone costs very little at any drug store, but will positively take off every hard or soft corn or callus. This should be tried, as it is inexpensive and is said not to irritate the surrounding skin.

If your druggist hasn't any freezone tell him to get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house. It is fine stuff and acts like a charm every time.

CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE

Stratford, Ontario

Ontario's Best Business College
FALL TERM FROM SEPT. 4TH

Commercial, Shorthand and Telegraphy departments.

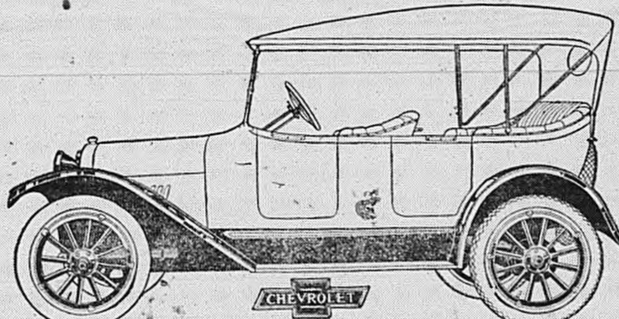
We have thorough courses, experienced instructors, and we place graduates in positions. The Demand upon us for trained help is many times the number graduating. Get our free catalog.

D. A. McLACHLAN, PRINCIPAL

Try The Times Job Dept. for your next printing.

The Car De Luxe

Of the small car class



Series 490A CHEVROLET $750.00

A really beautiful small car, equipped with every desirable appointment for comfort and convenience.

Note these exclusive feature

Yacht line body
Finished in rich Chevrolet green.
Demountable rims
Sloping windshield
One-man mohair tailored top.
New design front and rear fender skirts
Non-Skid tires on the rear wheels.
Electric Lighting and starting system
Three speeds
Oil indicator
Robe Rail Foot Rail
Large, handy pockets in all doors
Hand pads on doors
Tire carrier designed with tail lamp and a license bracket attachment.

—SOLD BY—

POWER & COULTER, Port Elgin

Suffered Three Weeks With Chapped Hands. Sore and Unsightly. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Healed.

Above are extracts from a signed statement recently received from Miss Gladys Hambleton, Roxton Falls, Que., Nov. 29, 1916.

How much better to prevent such suffering by using Cuticura for every-day toilet purposes, the Soap to cleanse and purify the pores, with touches of Ointment now and then as needed to soothe and heal the first signs of eczemas, rashes, dandruff and pimples. You will use no other once you try these super-creamy emollients.

For Free Sample Each by Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A." Sold everywhere.

GUIDE YOUR BOY NOW.

Keep Him On Road That Leads to Highest Citizenship.

This is a good time to think of your boy. If you do not look after him in the right way some one will do it in the wrong way. Begin now.

Teach your boy to follow in the foot steps of his father, to respect the law, to obey his parents, to regard the rights of all men, to honor virtue, to respect womanhood and to depend upon no one but himself for his advancement.

Teach him that the golden rule of life will be found in the Ten Commandments. They are short. They have survived the ages. They stand to-day unchanged and unchallenged. [illegible] comprise the first great written [illegible] by God to man. Before [illegible] commandments all man [illegible] fade into insignificance. [illegible] to your boy. There is [illegible] ahead if you do not. [illegible] versal drift of mankind is toward decadence. Heredity pays its premium and also exacts its discount. The son of a good father and an affectionate mother, brought up in an atmosphere of parental regard, never will disgrace the family.

The boys of to-day are to be the men of to-morrow. The destinies of the American people are to be in the hands of their sons. If the boys are taught respect for the law (both human and divine), obedience to authority, manly independence and the fear of God this great nation will be a noble monument to man's capacity for self government and self control at a time when all the world is a seething cauldron of unrest, unreason and disbelief.

Teach your boy to rule, but first to rule himself.—John A. Sleicher in Leslie's Weekly.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

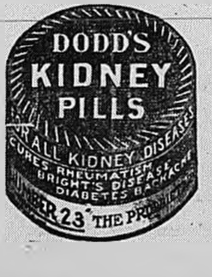
TOKIO IS YOUNG.

Only in '60's That It Assumed Place in Life of Japan.

In a way almost unique, Tokio represents an epoch in the history of the country of which it is the capital. When, in the middle '60s, the Japanese made their momentous decision definitely to throw in their lot with the West in the matter of civilization, they set about achieving their purpose with all that thoroughness so characteristic of them as possible. If there was to be a change, then they would make it whole-heartedly. Kyoto, the ancient capital of the country, was irretrievably bound up with the ancient regime, and the ablest men in Japan saw clearly enough that, if the court was to take its proper place in the country, and the emperor was to become a real ruler, and not the mere mouthpiece he had been, for many centuries, under the rule of the Shoguns, a clean sweep would have to be made of the past. It was, therefore, in this spirit that Okubo Toshimichi of Satsuma, one of the greatest statesmen of the new era, made, in 1868, a novel and startling proposition. He proposed nothing less than that the emperor should abandon the traditions which had grown up respecting his person and his court, and rule his empire not merely in theory but in practice. To do this successfully, he recommended that the capital be transferred "from the place of its degrading superstitions," namely Kyoto, to a new home.

A few years before, such a proposition would have been regarded as something very like a sacrilege; but those few years had made all the difference. The proposal was received with favor by the emperor, and the place ultimately chosen for the new capital was Yedo, where for 250 years the family of Tokugawa, the last of the Shogun dynasties, had lived and guided the destinies of the empire. And so, on November 29, 1869, the emperor arrived at Yedo, and took up his residence at the famous castle, built there centuries before by Tokugawa Iyeyasu, the hero of Sekigahara. He left behind him in Kyoto something very like consternation. To many people, the removal of the emperor from the ancient capital was the end of all things. For a thousand years and more Kyoto had been the capital Dai Nippon, and, for over twenty-five centuries, according to tradition, the emperors had ruled from spot near the sacred city. All the powers of religious fanaticism were drawn upon it to prevent the emperor form carrying out his purpose, but in vain. Yedo was not only chosen the capital, but, to make assurance doubly sure, its name was changed to Tokio, which interpreted, means "eastern capital." And some compensation to the disappointed and much-distressed citizens of Kyoto, their city was called Saikyo the "western capital." The severance, however, was definite and final, and marked for Japan, perhaps in the most forcible way possible, the final break with the past.

Thus Tokio is far and away the youngest amongst the world's capital cities. Its history, however, stretches back far beyond 1869. Two hundred and fifty years before that date the Shogun Ieyasu had built there a great city, and not many years after that time Yedo had attained the position of first city of the empire in point of population. As to the modern Tokio it finds a full expression in the imperial palace, which stands on the ancient castle of Yedo, formerly the residence of the Shoguns. It is half European and half Japanese in its style of architecture. So Tokio, itself, is a mixture of the two. The numerous houses of the daimos, or vassals, the chief characteristic of the old town, have been largely swept away, and government offices and new houses, lining new streets, have taken their places. Tokio, in short, like the imperial palace, like all Japan, is a strange mixture of east and west.—Christian Science Monitor.



BABY'S GREAT DANGER DURING HOT WEATHER

More little ones die during the hot weather than at any other time of the year. Diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera infantum and stomach troubles come without warning, and when a medicine is not at hand to give promptly the short delay too frequently means that the child has passed beyond aid. Baby's Own Tablets should always be kept in homes where there are young children. An occasional dose of the Tablets will prevent stomach and bowel troubles, or if the trouble comes suddenly the prompt use of the Tablets will cure the baby. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or my mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Odds and Ends.

The British army consumes 20,000 tons of potatoes every month.

Germany did not become a shipbuilding nation until within the last generation.

The torpedo as fired from surface vessels is effective up to 10,000 yards range.

The bread of the Balkans is made in the form of chains, and sold according to length.

The crying of weasels at the baying of dogs are considered evil omens by the Japanese.

The Montenegrin soldier wears his medals for valor on his cap instead of across his left breast.

Within a radius of 100 miles of New York city lives one-eighth the population of all the United States.

Germany has 40,000 miles of railway, or about one-sixth of the total railroad mileage in the United States.

The founder of the Rothschild riches was born in a Frankfort ghetto, the sons of a poverty-stricken dealer in curios.

Under the English law no clergyman can be arrested within the walls of his church, or while he is going to or from his duty.

In the United States there are no fewer than 21,000 motion picture theatres, representing a total investment of over $2,000,000,000.

The biggest gun of the United States navy is 60 feet in length, weighs about 30 tons, and fires projective weighing 2,100 pounds.

The ordinary Chinese printing office uses about 6,000 characters, while a fairly complete Chinese dictionary contains as many as 60,000.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

The Starvation Point.

To the question, "If there were a siege, how long do you think the soldiers and civilians could live after the food supplies gave out?" an English paper answers: Science tells us that if he can get drinking water an ordinary man can exist for thirty days without food. At the end of that time the machinery of the body will not be spoiled and can be brought back to its former strength by careful feeding.

About a quarter of our body weight is fat, and it is mostly this fat that is absorbed as food during the period of starvation. We can absorb and burn up our muscles until 60 per cent. of their weight is gone. We can do the same with from 30 to 40 per cent. of our livers and digestive organs and 20 per cent. of our lungs. Our hearts can lose 10 per cent. and our brains and nervous systems can lose 5 per cent.

It will be seen that the more vital organs—brain and heart—yield least of their valuable substance for the life of the body, while the less essential substances—fat, muscle, fiber, etc., are consumed first.

What is a Hawaiian?

A correspondent inquires whether it is proper to speak of a Hawaiian as "Kanaka." The term is masculine. A "Kanaka" is a male Hawaiian. A "wahine" is an unmarried Hawaiian woman. A "wahinemare" is a married Hawaiian woman. These definitions are from the Hawaiian dictionary.—Bellingham American Review.

"SALADA"

Every Leaf is of Virgin Quality

Sealed Packets Only. Never in Bulk.

Black, Mixed or Green. B217

The Two Mountains

"Ours is Royal, But Only Yours is Crowned"

A MONTREALER ON HIS VISIT TO THE MOUNTAIN SANATORIUM.

"We are proud of our Mount Royal," a Montrealer writes, after a visit to Hamilton, "but yours has one royal distinction that ours has not achieved—a crown.

"We send our own people up to the mountain when they are dead, and bury them in the crater of a burnt-out volcano. You send your people up the mountain to find new life, and to come back and enjoy it. Climb our mountain, and you find a cemetery. Climb yours, and you find a Sanatorium. That is your mountain's crown of glory.

"What I noticed up there first, after the charming scenery and magnificent air, was the spirit of cheerfulness and hope among the patients.

"Of course, it is well known that tuberculosis often has a deceiving effect on its victims, making them feel better than they really are. And that is a great danger.

"Take the soldiers, particularly. They naturally want to get back to their families, and to work, as soon as possible. So they are tempted to quit the sanatorium before they ought, and to undertake more strenuous work than is safe for them. Even when a man is cured—that is, when the germs of the disease have been conquered and apparently paralyzed—the lungs are not so powerful as before they were attacked. If the body is overtaxed, the germs may awake from their torpor and make another attack.

FORTIFYING AGAINST A COUNTER-ATTACK.

"The Military Hospitals Commission evidently realizes this, and does all it possibly can to see that every one of the tuberculous soldiers under its care takes the full treatment required by his particular case, and also to fortify him by knowledge against the very grave, though unseen, dangers that will surround him on his return to civil life.

"Just as the soldiers after enlistment not only have their bodies trained by exercise for the hardships of a campaign, but also have their minds instructed in the arts of modern war—so these men attacked by the 'white plague' not only have their bodies freed from its fatal grip, but their minds instructed and fore-armed, with all the knowledge requisite to prevent another attack, as well as to avoid the possible infection of others by their unconscious acts.

"And the cheerfulness evident in your Mountain Sanatorium is based on solid grounds of hope, not on any delusion.

MUST COMBINE REST AND WORK.

"One of the most hopeful signs I notice is that the men have got something to do. Rest is essential, but it must be rest of mind as well as body. In fact, except in cases of extreme weakness, lying still in bed for long periods without any occupation creates unrest of mind, and largely destroys the good effect of rest of body.

"We smile at the idea of embroidery as an occupation for men—as we smiled at the idea of plowing as an occupation for women. But the war has cleared our mental vision and upset many of our old ideas. I have just seen a moving picture of English women engaged in a plowing competition—with walking plows, too. Women who have exchanged the needle for the plow are all the better for it; and these men in your Mountain Sanatorium, forced to give up the plow and other weighty implements, are all the better for taking to the needle.

GIVE CIVILIANS THE SAME CHANCE.

"More than 800 men of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, in a total of 7,000 invalids now being cared for by the Military Hospitals Commission, are being treated for tuberculosis. This doubtless got a first lodgment in them during childhood. It has been stimulated to activity by the unaccustomed conditions of military life; but it would very likely have become active in any case, sooner or later, in civilian life. In such a case, it would have had less chance of prompt discovery, and certainly much less chance of thorough and successful treatment.

"With this effective organization of treatment for military consumptives before our eyes, it will be absolutely inexcusable if the country fails to organize an equally efficient campaign against the 'white plague' among our people as a whole.

"'The gain in health and wealth to the country would be simply enormous,' as Lord Shaughnessy was quoted as saying a few weeks ago. 'As many Canadians have been killed at home by tuberculosis since the war began as have been killed by the war itself. Yet it is an entirely preventable disease. If we stop its ravages, we shall more than make up for the ravages of the war.'

"We must never forget that these soldier patients at the Mountain Sanatorium, and in the eighteen other Sanatoria used by the Military Hospitals Commission, will themselves be civilians again in a few weeks or months. Instead of being a source of infection and danger, as they would have been without the treatment they are now receiving, their return to civil life will be an actual gain to the community; for, by preaching what they have practised, they can do much to rouse us from our lethargy and start a vigorous offensive against this ravaging foe."

FAMOUS NOVELISTS.

And How They Started On Their Careers.

William Dean Howells was a printer and reporter in a country newspaper office in Ohio during his boyhood.

Joseph Conrad, a native of Poland, was for years a cabin boy, sailor before the mast, and captain in the merchant service.

Sir Rider Haggard gained the material for his first tales while acting as an official in South Africa.

Maxime Gorky, in his youth, was successively a painter of ikons, scullery boy, soldier, gardener, and baker's apprentice.

Jack London was a "hobo" sailor, gold miner in Alaska, oyster pirate, fisherman, longshoremen and seal hunter.

Thomas Harding was articled to an ecclesiastical architect, and spent several years of his young manhood as a church architect.

Eden Philpotts was born in India, the son of an army officer, and was a clerk in an insurance office and studied for the stage.

H. G. Wells is the son of a professional cricket player, and in his youth was chiefly interested in the study of science.

Brand Whitlock was a newspaper reporter in Toledo and Chicago and a clerk in the office of the Illinois secretary of state.

Owen Johnson made his literary debut as the founder and first editor of the Lawrenceville, N. J., Literary Magazine.

Myra Kelly, a native of Dublin, was for some time a public school teacher in the East Side of New York.

Charles G. D. Roberts was a school teacher and college professor in Canada before taking up literature.

Ralph Connor (the Rev. Charles W. Gordon), was missionary among the miners and lumbermen of Western Canada.

Amelie Troubetzkoy, nee Rives, began writing stories as a child, and published her first novel, "The Quick for the Dead," in 1888.

Irvin S. Cobb started as a reporter in his native Paducah, and at nineteen became editor of the Paducah Daily News.

Thomas Dixon started his career as a lawyer and politician in North Carolina, entering the Baptist ministry in 1886.

Hall Caine was educated as an architect, but deserted that profession to enter journalism as leading writer on the Liverpool Mercury.

Thomas Nelson Page was a lawyer in Richmond for many years before he thought of writing novels.

Anatole France, the son of a bookseller, was a librarian in the French Senate, and a Paris journalist.

William Allen White got his literary start as a writer on the Emporia Gazette, of which he is still editor.

The Three, FREE

¶ The Lantic Library of "goody secrets" sent free if you mail us a Red Ball Trademark, cut from carton or sack of Lantic Pure Cane Sugar.

In 2 and 5-lb. Cartons 10, 20 and 100-lb. Sacks

ATLANTIC SUGAR REFINERIES Limited, Montreal

173

Like Scene From Middle Ages.

The oldest and largest university in the world is El-Azhar at Cairo. Founded in 975, it has been from the start a national institution, the khedive being the rector. The minimum age of entrance is fifteen, and the applicant must know half the Koran by heart—if blind, the whole Koran—and be able to read and write. The curriculum consists of virtually nothing but theology and canon law, the final examination fifteen years after matriculation being upon these, together with traditions of the prophet: Grammar, etymology, rhetoric and logic. It is the same instruction which has prevailed for centuries, and one who goes into the great court where the circles of students are sitting at the feet of their Gamaliels looks upon a scene preserved from the middle ages, "a perfect specimen, living, breathing and entire."

RELIEF AT LAST

I want to help you if you are suffering from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding Piles. I can tell you how, in your own home and without anyone's assistance, you can apply the best of all treatments.

PILES TREATED AT HOME

I promise to send you a FREE trial of the new absorption treatment, and references from your own locality if you will but write and ask. I assure you of immediate relief. Send no money, but tell others of this offer. Address

MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box 8,
Windsor, Ont.

AN ADVENTURE IN SPELLING.

I once went a-riding, although
My friends told me not to do sough;
As a matter of course
I fell off my hourse,
Who left me in tatters and wough.

A man passing by in a sleigh
Saw my sorrowful plight as I leigh,
And said, "You're a cuff!
But it is rather tuff.
So I'll just lift you out of the weigh."

He fitted me into a seat—
I was bruised from my head to my feat,
I had ruined my clothes,
I had broken my nothes,
And truly the cushions were sweat!

Then he hustled me over the snow
As fast as his horses could gow,
And drove me up straight
To a doctor's front gaight
"Hi, Doc! Here's a vision of wow!"

The doctor was drinking his tea,
But he came and considered of mea;
"He can't use his tongue,
And he's spoiled his right lungue,
And his ribs were not where they should bea.

"There's unusual puffiness here,
And his shoulder-blades seem out of gere;
This ear's coming off,
And that singular coff
Is rather less pleasant than quere."

But he settled my various aches,
And he splintered by numberous breaches;
And the lesson I learned
When my powers returned
Prevents any future mistaches.
—Christian Endeavor World.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

A Story of Longfellow.

In Longfellow's journal, in which he chronicled daily things that came under his observation, he notes that upon a certain occasion he attended a church where the minister took as his subject "Progress." He was very flattered when the latter quoted about half of the "Psalm of Life." After repeating the verses the minister said, "I could never read that poem without feeling the inspiration with which it was written." To this incident Longfellow adds: "But I had the conceit taken out of me on the evening of the same day, when I happened to meet a lady at Prescott's and in our conversation she referred to the sermon in the morning and added, 'He quoted some beautiful verses, but nobody knew whence came the quotations.'"

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gents,—A customer of ours cured a very bad case of distemper in a valuable horse by the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Yours truly,
VILANDIE FRERES.

Using the Scrub Palmetto.

Only a prolific and troublesome waste product throughout Florida, the scrub palmetto is now being developed into an asset of great possibilities. Not only has it been discovered that paper of good quality can be made from it, but the manufacture of carpets, mattings, twines, rope and burlap from the plant is already an industry of high standing in the state. Only the green leaf or fan, is used. Claim is made that the palmetto leaves, when shredded and spun are very much tougher than the grass now used for mattings. The green leaves are fed just as they are cut into the shredding and spinning machines, and in three minutes they come out in twine. This avoids the discolorations and losses occasioned in drying, storing and handling grasses commonly used for matting. Palmetto can be cut every day in the year and immediately made into twine. The skeins of twine when hung up dry rapidly and uniformly. The twine is used as soon afterward as necessary.—Argonaut.

It is hard for a man to forget the past if it effects his own future.

ISSUE NO. 32. 1917

HELP WANTED.

WANTED — PROBATIONERS TO train for nurses. Apply, Welland Hospital, St. Catharines, Ont.

WANTED—A GENERAL SERVANT for only two in family. Apply, 14 St. Mathew's Ave., Hamilton, Ont.

MONEY ORDERS.

REMIT BY DOMINION EXPRESS money order. If lost or stolen, you get your money back.

ALGERIA A NEW FRANCE.

Result of a Century of Work Against African Savagery.

After a vast expenditure in lives and treasure France is beginning to reap its reward from the conquest of Algeria. A hundred years ago the northern African county was the abode of barbarism, and piracy was the principal occupation of its people. The United States was the first nation to revolt against the payment of tribute to the day of Algeria for "protection" to commerce and after a brief but thrilling conflict the buccaneer chieftain was brought to his knees.

In 1827 the French took up the white man's burden in Algeria and after a struggle of thirty years subdued the country. Under the monarchy and the second empire the government of Algeria was based solely on force, but the republic won the allegiance of the Algerians by withdrawing the military government from all the settled portions of the country, which have since been treated very much as if they were a part of France, each department sending one senator and two deputies to the French chambers. Algerians, save for a few of the tribesmen in the remote interior, are now loyal Frenchmen, regardless of color, race or religion. Algeria also supplies vast quantities of foodstuffs and meals to France.—New York World.

Don't Be Afraid of Work.

Charles M. Schwab, the well-known master of Bethlehem steel works, has no more patience with the man who works with the time clock than has Adam Bede with his fellow workmen who dropped their tools at the sound of the whistle. In his book, "Succeeding With What You Have," he writes: "I have yet to hear of one instance where misfortune hit a man because he worked overtime. Not long ago a man was promoted in our works. 'How did you happen to advance this fellow?' I asked his boss. 'Well,' he explained, 'I noticed that when the day shift went off duty this man stayed on the job until he had talked over the day's problems with his successor. That's why.' The man who fails to give fair service during the hours for which he is paid is dishonest. The man who is not willing to give more than this is foolish."

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

Briefest Mention.

Pendulum clocks were first used about 1660.

The so-called briar of which pipes are made is laurel root.

There are 800 varieties of pears grown in America and 100 kinds of grapes.

The income of electric traction service as a whole in 1916 can be safely put at $750,000,000.

The agricultural produce of the United States is valued for 1916 at not quite $6,800,000,444, which puts it easily next to railroads.

Copper production in the United States in 1916 is estimated at 1,941,900-556 pounds. Zinc output is put at 672,300 net tons; nickel at 61,675,438 pounds, and lead at 583,498 net tons.

Thrift Maxims.

Nothing waste, nothing want.

Thrift is an antidote against anxiety for the future.

Thrift deals with the present day and plans for the future days.

Thrift acquaints itself with true values and keeps tab on expenditures.

Neither minute gains nor even small losses are underrated by the thrifty.

To postpone to afternoon what should be done in the morning is thriftlessness of management.

Squabs.

A squab grows enormously the first twelve hours and still more rapidly after the third day. Squabs are at first sparsely covered with long filaments of down, the root of each filament implicating the point from which each future feather is to start. The down for awhile still hangs on to the tips of some of the feathers during their growth and it is thought by some to be finally absorbed into the shaft of the growing feather.

WHAT HAPPENED TO JONES.

"I see you have a new man looking up the classified-ad page," said the visitor to the composing-room. "Yes," answered the foreman. "What became of Jones, who had the job?" asked the visitor. "Oh," replied the foreman, "we had to let him go. Jones was a good man, but he got rattled in the rush the other night and put the ad of an undertaker under 'Amusements.'"

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

SPECIALISTS

Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin, Kidney, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases.

Call or send history for free advice. Medicine furnished in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Consultation Free

DRS. SOPER & WHITE
25 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

Please Mention This Paper.

BRITAIN AND FRANCE COULD WIN WAR ALONE

Able to See It Through Without Russia, Declares Lloyd George.

J. L. GARVIN'S VIEW

Entrance of United States Means the Finish of German Hopes.

London Cable says—Addressing the press representatives in the gallery of the House of Commons to-day, Premier Lloyd George referred to the buoyancy of the French nation after three years of war and said:

"I found during my visit to Paris that the spirit of the French people was better than I had ever known it. There was a sense of discouragement at the collapse of the Russian armies, but in spite of all, the French were as resolute as ever.

"It depends very largely upon the French whether we shall get through to the end. If the French and ourselves hang together we shall get through to the end in spite of our Russian troubles. The Russians are an incalculable quantity; they fought when we least expected them and they hung back at times when it seemed they ought to go on. My latest information is that Russia will recover and become as formidable as she ever has been."

London, July 30.—J. L. Garvin, in The Observer, publishes an interesting discussion of the military situation on the East and West front, as well as a consideration of what America has brought to the allied fighting strength.

As to the Russian debacle, he says: "We have but one question to put plainly to ourselves. Since the worst may happen in Eastern Europe—suppose it does happen—what then?

"The answer is staggering, but it is sound. The other allies would still control, directly or indirectly, the human and economic resources of two-thirds of the world. They would still have vaster forces in action and reserve than the Central League can ever muster. With concentration and determination the other allies could win without Russia. They could win at last if they had no other weapons left but the maritime veto and a complete economic boycott."

POWER OF U. S. IN ALLIANCE.

Garvin considers that America already has given evidence of her assistance which more than offsets the loss of Russian strength. He thinks America and England must build at least 4,000,000 tons of shipping each next year if the Allies are to overcome the submarine campaign. Besides ships, he says, America must have 1,000,000 men in France by next spring and make a huge contribution in airplanes.

Of the situation on the west front, he writes:

"The main, military problem is in the West. We never believed that a frontal attack on what is Germany's strongest flank would be other than the longest, slowest and most costly method. We held that the only possible way of shortening the war within a three-year period—and we ought to have shortened that period instead of accepting it—was by resolute action in the East. But though the chances there are still important, the decisive possibilities that were open to us in the first two years no longer exist. We are committed to the West.

"It is there that the military problem must be solved. That it can be solved the experience of the last twelve months has proved. Upon the meaning of the colossal cannonades and unprecedented air fighting along the Yser we have deliberately preferred to make no comment. The enemy's alarm and the nature of his expectations have sufficiently appeared. Whether he is right or wrong the future will disclose. He has tried by various challenges, including one hard blow near the sea, to force our hand. It has failed to disturb whatever views Haig and his colleagues may have as to place and times.

"Our business is to have faith in the British army and its chiefs. They have earned it."

CANADIANS DECORATED

Many Awarded Military Cross for Bravery.

D.S.O., D.C.M. and Bars Also.

London Cable says—The following Canadians have been honored:

Capt. G. H. Hay, Royal Scots, formerly militia, receives Distinguished Service Order for leading a battalion through each successive stage of an attack with such ability that all objectives were gained at small cost. He has been twice wounded.

The Military Cross was awarded to Capt. George Tyson, Liverpools, formerly of the Canadians, for leading a raiding party with conspicuous gallantry; to Lieut. C. E. Hedge, Staffordshires, formerly corporal with the Canadian cavalry, for leading bombing parties for seventeen hours. He was severely wounded. To Lieut. G. W. Devitt Royal Artillery, formerly of the Eaton Battery, Toronto. He took forward a gun despite being wounded, and brought it into action.

Military Cross—Lieut. Percival McKinnon, led men through heavy hostile barrage to reinforce assault, and showed great courage in getting through badly-needed ammunition; Major William Norman Maclean, although isolated with company, attacked and captured 250 yards of trench, holding it four days; Lieut. John Dalhousie Matheson, after capture of position, pushed forward, often single handed, severely wounded, but continued to carry on; Lieut. Thomas William McConkey, attacked by several hostile machines, wounded in three places, continued to work machine-gun; Lieut. Alva Elmer Metcalfe, crossed 300 yards of open ground in broad daylight, under heavy fire; Lieut. Albert Edward Pickering (Flying Corps), attacked hostile infantry transport and destroyed several enemy aeroplanes; Rev. Robt. Weston Ridgeway, showed great courage and determination tending wounded under heavy fire; Lieut. John Trevor Shum, severely wounded, captured five prisoners; Capt. Donald George Turnbull, Medicals, no undertaking seemed too perilous for him, constantly dressed wounded in front line, his example at all times beyond praise; Lieut. William James White, rallied platoon and repelled three distinct attacks, till all but surrounded, his example was such that not one man left his post; Lieuts. Samuel Kenyon Lount, John Turner Lownsbrough, Donald Alexander MacIntosh, Capt. William Stewart Mactier, Lieuts. William Gerald Martin, Morton Joseph Mason, Alfred James Matthews, Herbert Tru May, Benjamin Bertram McConkey, Captains William Charles McDonell, Eris Michelson, Lieuts. Howard James Morgan, Capt. Hugh Roy Mustard, Lieuts. Andrew McCormack Naismith, William Alfred Newman, Melbourne O'Halloran, Capt. Harry O'Leary, Lieuts. Charles Edward Otton, Gordon Cummings Patterson, Claude Martin Purchase, George S. Robertson, Harry Edwin Salsbury, Capt. Alex. Saunders, Lieut. Leonard Geo. Smith, Benson Steel, Charles Stevenson, Cyril Henry, Henry Stevenson, Capt. Charles Russell Stinson, Lieuts. William Allen Townsley, Geo. Patrick Weir, Wm. Richard Welch, Capt. Benjamin Williams, Lieuts. Wm. Willis, Garnet Winterbottom. Sergt.-Majors William Laidlaw, John Sydie.

Bar to Distinguished Conduct Medal—Sergt. D. G. Bell, cleared telephone dugout, killed several of the enemy.

Distinguished Conduct Medal—Pte. A. E. Abbey, B. G. Beach, L. J. Blowers, Sergt.-Major F. J. Bradley, Ptes. H. L. Brooks, F. Hurley, R. McQuarrie, R. E. Smith, G. P. Tinker, W. Ward, R. Wyldman, Sergts. H. Caminer, E. A. Fyfe, J. Macgregor, J. G. Pinson, E. Slattery, Corpls. L. Macdonald, P. C. Simmonds, H. Snape, G. E. Wells, Ptes. C. A. Collver, G. E. Harrison, M. Williams, L. F. Wismer.

A NEW CRISIS.

Trouble Brewing in the Russian Cabinet.

Petrograd Cable says—The negotiations for strengthening the Cabinet with Constitutional Democratic Ministers are threatened with a breakdown, owing to differences with the Socialists as to the future role they will play in the Council of Deputies and also on the question of Premier Kerensky's programme of reforms.

A letter addressed to Premier Kerensky by three Constitutional-Democratic candidates for Ministerial posts declares categorically that the Cabinet must not be interfered with by outside organizations, to which the newspaper Isbestiya Clenstiya, the organ of the Councils, has replied declaring that M. Kerensky will not consent to any diminution in the importance of the Councils as otherwise no representative of the revolutionary democracy could remain in the Cabinet.

This newspaper repeats that it is impossible to sacrifice the Socialist Ministers, MM. Tchernoff and Skobeleff.

The Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies and the Council of Peasants' Deputies, sitting together, have passed a resolution, proposed by M. Tseretelli, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, that the Government must adhere to its programme of reforms, and that no agreement with the bourgeois members is possible on other conditions.

The Rech, the organ of the Constitutional Democrats, retorts in sharp criticism of M. Tseretelli, declaring that honest collaboration of Socialists in the Cabinet and any genuine representatives of the non-Socialist parties is impossible unless the programme is changed.

NO CANADIANS YET.

Will Not Be Freed by Germany at Present.

London Cable says—The Canadian Associated Press understands that the new arrangements between the British and German Governments concerning the return of prisoners is unlikely to affect Canadian prisoners for some time at least. There will be many prisoners from English sources, such as those taken at Mons, who will receive consideration first, therefore, although many Canadians have been in captivity almost a couple of years, they cannot be dealt with for some time.

Not His Language.

Lord Robson, at one of the dinners of the Glamorgan society, told the story of a Welsh witness in a Glamorganshire case who, having been sworn to speak the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, was asked if he could speak English or if he would like an interpreter. "No," he replied; "I can speak some English, but I cannot speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."—St. James' Gazette.

RUSS TROOPS ARE TRYING TO STEM THE TEUTON TIDE

Romiloff's Loyal Forces on Several Sectors Are Making a Stand.

Enemy Still Superior in Force---Roumanians Shoot 50 Hun Spies.

London Cable says—Apparently the turn in the tide of retreat by the Russians in East Galicia is beginning. On several sectors the loyal troops have halted and now are facing the Austro-Germans and offering resistance as best they can with their badly-depleted forces.

Although the stands they have made have as yet been unsuccessful in holding back to any great extent the numerically superior Austro-German armies, they serve to show that the spirit of loyalty is still alive in many of the men of Gen. Korniloff's contingents, and that it is not their purpose to surrender further terrain without a contest.

One of the main attempts of the Russians to hold back the enemy has been on the heights east of the River Zbrocz, which flows along the border between Galicia and Russia, but despite the resistance offered, they have been compelled by overwhelming numbers to cede ground to the Austro Germans who crossed the stream.

The Teutons also have crossed the Galician frontier, and now are invading Bukowina by way of the Suchawa valley, their immediate objective being the town of Stietyn, while the force that recently was successful in its operations against the Russians in the region of Kirlibaba has reached the territory lying to the east of the Upper Moldava valley.

Despite the activity of German spies, who are trying to create disaffection in the Roumanian army, the Roumanians and Russians fighting near the northwestern border of Roumania continue to press forward in the Casin and Putna valleys, having captured six additional villages and added materially to the aggregate of men made prisoner and guns captured. Fifty of the German spies, disguised as Russian soldiers, are reported to have been caught and shot.

THE RUSSIAN STATEMENT.

To-day's War Office report from Petrograd reads:

"In the region of Zbaraj there were artillery actions and the enemy bombarded the town. South of Goussiatin the enemy infantry attempted to cross the Zbrocz River, but was repulsed.

"On the Dniester the enemy attacked our bridgehead near Zaleshchyk (Zale Szczky), but after obstinate fighting was repulsed. Southwest of Zaleshchyk, in the region of Celapistche, Kisglile and Stetzoff, after a series of obstinate attacks, the enemy succeeded in thrusting back our troops slightly.

"In the Carpathians east of the towns of Stonnatik and Capul, our troops under enemy pressure retired to the region of Sipot, Kaneral and Moldava. On the remainder of the front there was rifle firing.

"Roumanian front: On Saturday the enemy delivered attacks north of the Jakobeny-Kimpolung road, which were repulsed during the day, but towards evening the enemy pressed our troops back on the heights west of Foundaul and Moldava. Enemy attacks on Durpel and Saroul were repulsed, as well as attacks on both sides of the Fokshani-Ajoud railway.

"Caucasus front: Unchanged.

"Baltic Sea: On Friday an enemy Zeppelin, flying over the Alan Islands, dropped 20 large bombs on the town of Tornby, near Mariehamm. The Zeppelin was fired at by our guns of the fleet and shore batteries. In the Gulf of Riga squadrons of enemy hydro-aeroplanes raided the neighborhood of the Zerel and Arensburg Islands. They were fired at by the fleet and shore batteries. The machines disappeared after dropping about 20 bombs without result.

"Our fire brought down a German aeroplane in flames in the neighborhood of Steklnikovce, west of Zbaraj."

The Roumanian War Office statement says:

"On the 27th, between the Valleys of Casin and Putna, we again advanced some kilometres and occupied the villages of Sovela, Dragoslav, Negrilesti, Topesti, Valeasarea and Colacul. We again took prisoners and some motor batteries and war material."

THE GERMAN STATEMENT.

"Army group of Gen. von Boehm-Ermolli: The Russian forces are holding the heights east of the River Zbrocz, which has been crossed at several points despite fierce resistance, and been reached by our divisions also to the south of Skala. Also on the northern bank of the Dniester we have gained ground beyond Korolowka.

"Between the Dniester and the Pruth the enemy again offered bitter resistance, but nevertheless was pressed back by our attack to the southwest of Zale-Szczyky.

"Front of Archduke Joseph: Along the Cheremosh the enemy is defending himself on the eastern bank of the river. Our attack continues between Zalucze and Wiznitz. In the Suchawa Valley our troops are penetrating toward Seletyn.

"Also to the east of the upper Moldova Valley we fought our way forward. Field Marshal von Mackensen's successful advances to the north of Fokshani and at the mouth of the Rimnicul brought us several hundred prisoners.

"Macedonian front: There is nothing of importance to report."

"Considerable portions of our troops are now standing on Russian territory after the battle east of Zbrocz. The enemy's rear guards were driven toward the east from the Dniester and the Pruth. In the Meste-Canesce sector (Roumanian front) the Russians are retreating towards the north."

ALLIES ADVANCE TWO MILES ALONG TWENTY-MILE FRONT

Berlin Cable—The German official communication issued to-night states that only a crater position was taken in the first day's assault on both sides of the Ypres. The text of the communication follows:

"The first assault of the English army, delivered in Flanders on a 25-kilometre front, on both sides of Ypres, has been repulsed.

"After changeable bitter fighting on a large scale, the enemy, who attacked with superior forces many ranks deep, had to content himself with the possession of a crater position in our defensive zone."

British Front in France and Belgium, July 31.—An epoch-making offensive, launched by the British and French against the German lines between the River Lys and Boesinghe at daybreak, has, with few exceptions, accomplished all that had been planned for the first day of this battle, which in its early stages, gives promise of being the greatest conflict of the war.

Roughly speaking, the British penetrated positions held by Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, between Boesinghe and Warneton, and at the time of filing this despatch, were in possession of the first three lines of the German trenches at most points throughout this front.

Reports received from the French troops, which are attacking on the difficult territory between Dixmude and a point near Boesinghe, say that they have forced their way across this marsh-studded and partly inundated region and captured the first two lines of German trenches.

Late to-day it was reported that the Germans had begun a heavy counter-attack at the point where the Allied forces join.

The German front line trenches, which had been torn to pieces by the preliminary bombardment, offered little resistance, but once the Allied forces had penetrated beyond them they met with fierce resistance at many points. Directly east of Zillebeke and again a little to the north the British were temporarily held up by a heavy machine gun fire, but only temporarily, for the troops charged through the rain of lead and forced the Germans from their positions in hand-to-hand fighting.

"Again at a redoubt which was strongly held in the German line and defended by concrete fortifications, the British were brought to a stand by machine gun fire. But they charged with bayonets and dislodged the Germans.

CHARGED THROUGH OWN BARRAGE.

One of the most striking and spectacular events of the day's fighting occurred at the so-called Menin Tunnel, a great underground fortification constructed by the Germans on the Menin road opposite Hooge. The British preliminary bombardment had forced the Germans to hold the French line thinly here, and the British division, which was to attack at dawn lay out all night in shell holes within 25 yards of the German line, waiting for the signal to advance. When the time arrived for the charge, and the British gunners had dropped a protecting barrage on the German front trench ahead of the British troops, it was seen that the Germans had taken to their heels and were fleeing.

The British, seeing their prey escaping, went mad and charged directly through their own barrage, fortunately without heavy casualties. The Menin Tunnel, which was expected to be occupied by several hundred Germans, was found to be held by only 11, the rest having retreated.

It was only at the second line that the British met resistance, and here after sharp hand-to-hand fighting, they forced the Germans to withdraw.

No check has yet been made on the number of German prisoners captured, but they are flowing in a steady stream back of the British lines. Many of those captured at the Menin Tunnel and other points are mere boys.

PART PLAYED BY TANKS.

The tanks again played a prominent part in the opening battle and reports from all sections of the British front say that their work has been most satisfactory. Large numbers of these monsters were employed, and in many cases pursued their destruction and uncheckable way to a distance far within the German lines.

Further information obtained from German prisoners concerning the effects of the British preliminary bombardment indicate that the effect of this unparalleled expenditure of ammunition were disastrous in the extreme, both in damage and to the morale of the German troops. Within the past few days six Bavarian divisions were withdrawn from the line and replaced by fresh troops, because they were so thoroughly demoralized by the inferno of fire which they had undergone. Photographs taken by aviators back of the German lines show that there was scarcely a square yard of territory along their front which was not devastated by the high explosives. It is small wonder.

THE OFFICIAL REPORTS.

London Cable—The official statement from British headquarters in France to-night reports the capture by the allies of the following villages: La Basseeville, Steenstraete, Bixschoote, Verlorenhoek, Frezenberg, Saint Julien, Pilkem, Hooge, Westhoek and Hollebeke, and more than 3,500 prisoners. The reports from Sir Douglas Haig read:

Evening.—"The operations of the allied troops begun this morning in the neighborhood of Ypres have been continued with success during the day despite unfavorable weather. The enemy's positions have been entered and our line has been advanced on a front of over 15 miles, from La Basseeville, on the River Lys, to Steenstraete, on the River Yser. Both of these villages are now in the hands of the Allies.

"On the extreme left the French troops, acting in close co-operation with and protecting the left flank of the British forces, captured the village of Steenstraete and rapidly penetrated the German defences to a depth of nearly two miles. Having gained their objectives for the day at an early hour, they continued their attack with the greatest gallantry beyond their original objectives and captured Bixschoote and the enemy's positions to the southeast and west of the village on a front of nearly two and a half miles, including the Kortekerrt Inn.

"During the afternoon a hostile counter-attack was successfully repulsed.

"In the centre and on the left centre British divisions penetrated the enemy's positions to a depth of two miles and secured crossings on the River Steenbeek, which constituted their final objectives.

"In the course of their attack our troops stormed two powerful defensive systems and carried by assault the villages of Verlorenhoek, Frezenberg Saint Julien and Pilkem, and many strongly-defended farms, woods and organized localities.

"Further south, in the right centre of our attack, after gaining the whole of their first objectives, which included the village of Hooge and Sanctuary Wood, our troops fought their way forward against very obstinate resistance from the enemy in a difficult country in the neighborhood of the Ypres open road, and carried the village of Westhoek. In this neighborhood, where heavy fighting has taken place throughout the day, and still continues, we have penetrated the enemy's defences to a depth of about a mile. A number of powerful counter-attacks have been successfully repulsed.

"On the extreme right, south of the Zillebeke-Zandvoord Road, our troops gained the whole of their objectives early in the day, capturing the villages of La Basse Ville and Hollebeke.

"In addition to heavy casualties inflicted on the enemy, over 3,500 prisoners have already been brought in, but no accurate estimate of our captures can yet be made."

THE FRENCH REPORT.

Paris Cable—The French attack to-day, in conjunction with the British, was highly successful, according to the official statement issued by the War Office to-night. At small loss the French troops carried important German positions and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. The text of the statement reads:

"Having crossed the Yser Canal during the night our troops attacked at 4 o'clock this morning in conjunction with the British armies on their right. The formidable artillery preparation had completely leveled the German organizations and inflicted heavy losses on the defenders.

"At the end of the morning our troops had carried two enemy positions, and in their dash had spontaneously gone beyond the objective which had been assigned to them. They advanced on the road between Lizerne and Dixmude and captured the village of Bixschoote and Kortekeer Inn.

"Our losses were exceedingly small, we captured important material and took prisoners not yet counted. The battlefield is covered with German dead, showing the magnitude of the enemy losses."

FIGHTING ON THE AISNE.

"On the Aisne front the artillery fighting was particularly violent. Reports up to the present, concerning the operation carried out south of La Royere, emphasize the splendid attitude of our troops. On the entire front of the attacks the objectives assigned having been exceeded, we have been able to clear out the advance trenches, which we found filled with enemy dead. The number of prisoners taken exceed up to the present 210. Our losses were slight.

"About eleven o'clock in the morning the enemy made a counter-attack against our trenches west of l'Epine de Chevregny, which was repulsed.

"The Germans, after an intense bombardment of our lines at Cerny and Hurtebise, attacked our positions about 1,500 metres with three regiments. Our counter-attacks immediately carried out, drove them back, and permitted us to advance along the whole front.

"The day was relatively calm on both banks of the Meuse."

HUGE FORCES OF BRITISH IN THE NEW DRIVE

Germans Fought Furiously, but the Allies Would Not Be Denied.

FIERCE FIGHT AHEAD

Foe Has Brought Up Fresh Troops, and Will Not Quit Readily.

British Front in France and Belgium Cable—A vast British force, augmented by French troops, at dawn to-day launched against the army of Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, between Dixmude, on the north, and Gapaard, near Warneton, on the south, a terrific offensive, which according to the earlier reports, had carried the onrushing allies well beyond the shell-shattered front line trenches of the Germans throughout this approximately 20-mile front, and in many places had reached the second-line defences.

Both the French and British had achieved all the first objectives, and the artillery was moving forward with succeeding precision, and the whole situation was satisfactory in every particular.

In numerous places the Entente Allies encountered strong resistance and counter-attacks from the desperate Teutons.

Between Dixmude and Boesinghe the attacking forces are reported to have secured the first two lines of the German trenches after having fought over the most difficult terrain imaginable, due to marshes and inundated areas with which the section is blocked.

ENEMY FOUGHT STUBBORNLY.

The German front line about the Ypres salient, which had been held unquestioned by the enemy since the early days of the war, offered little resistance to-day to the British advance, but beyond these trenches the Germans made a firm stand in an endeavor to stem the onslaught.

The British again captured La Basseeville, on the Franco-Belgian frontier, which a few days ago they had occupied and then relinquished. The Germans made a hasty counter-attack here in an attempt to regain the position, but the British flung them off and began consolidating the ground won.

Many prisoners already are finding their way back to the allied lines. These men report that the unprecedented artillery preparations which prefaced the Entente allied attack worked havoc in the German lines and undoubtedly caused a heavy loss of life.

TRENCHES SMASHED TO PIECES.

The German front-line trenches were entirely smashed to pieces and the wire entanglements before them were torn away. The British and French went into battle under cover of what was perhaps the greatest barrage fire seen during the war.

The great guns of the allies opened up at the appointed time, and for hours hurled an avalanche of shells into the enemy territory with drumfire intensity. A large number of tanks which were in the attack are reported to have done invaluable work during these trying stages of the battle.

The Entente allies are facing a large concentration of German artillery and fresh groups of men, which were rushed up as soon as it became apparent some time ago that an offensive was contemplated in this region. In the last few days Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria has replaced many of his old divisions with fresh troops, and others are being held in reserve.

DESPERATE BATTLE AHEAD

The Entente Allies, however, have a great preponderance in artillery, which is the vital factor. Another thing most important to the British and French is that they recently have established complete superiority in aerial service, upon which the artillery work is dependent.

The British naturally have made great concentrations of guns and men for this offensive, and the French troops are co-operating with them with their usual valor. It is known that the morale of the German troops along this front is not up to the old standard, but they are still strong and a desperate battle is expected.

BRITISH AIR RAIDS.

R.N.A.S. Fliers Do Effective Work.

London Cable—Effective raids have been carried out by British naval airmen in various sectors behind the German lines in Belgium, according to an official announcement to-day. The statement reads:

"During the night of Saturday bombing raids were made by the naval air service on works at Bruges and in areas throughout Middelkerke and Ghistelles. Several tons of bombs were dropped with [illegible]. All the machines and pilots returned safely."

RAMMED TRANSPORT.

Saratoga, With U. S. Soldiers, Hit at Atlantic Port.

An Atlantic Port Cable—The American transport Saratoga, at anchor waiting sailing orders, was rammed by the outbound American steamship Panama here to-day. The ship headed toward the beach in a sinking condition.

Meanwhile those on board were safely taken off in lifeboats or by tugs and other craft in the harbor which responded to distress signals. So far as is known no one was injured.

A deep hole in the transport's port quarter extending from below the waterline to the rail resulted from the collision.

The Saratoga is a former Ward Line steamer. The Panama belongs to the Panama Railroad Steamship Line.

Fruit Wanted!

Bring us now any quantity of

Cherries
Black Currants
Gooseberries
and Raspberries

Please note that we will receive fruit

Every day after 5 o'clock

At our BRICK WAREHOUSE

North of the Library. Don't bring it to the store as the service is arranged for, as above.

NO BLIGHTED FRUIT WANTED
THERE IS A HEAVY PENALTY
FOR HANDLING SAME

Falconer Bros.
THE HOME OF GOOD GROCERIES

What About Your Shoe Requirements?

We know that leather and cloth of all kinds are soaring, and are likely to go a great deal higher, but we are selling the best stock of boots and shoes that has been in this town for years at very reasonable prices.

Ladies' you don't have to pay $7 and $15 for a pair of boots, unless you go in for Criminal Extravagance. We are showing excellent values, 8 and 9 inch tops, in kid, patent, gun metal at from **$4.50 to $5**. Lower tops from **$2.50 to $3.50** good enough for any lady to go anywhere.

Then we have the kind that our men and boys are wearing in the harvest fields and the trenches from **$2.50 to $5.00**

This is not a slaughter sale, but our prices are lower than so called sale prices. The discerning public is picking up these bargains every day. We invite you to share in these snaps.

Bring your butter and eggs
And get the great big prices

D. GEDDES & CO.

If you have a thing to sell let The Times tell the people about it.

GIRLS NEEDED IN OFFICES

Voluntary enlistment has taken thousands of men from office work. Conscription will take more. Office help is scarce now, will be scarcer very soon. Young women must fill the vacant places, and they need training.

NORTHERN Business College

Owen Sound, Ontario

remains open all summer to help meet the demand for trained office help. Enter any time. No increase in fees. Circulars free on application.

C. A. FLEMING, F. C. A., Principal
Dept. A., Owen Sound, Ont.

Paris Green!
Bug Death!

Look after those potatoes right away.

Hay Forks
Binder Twine
Screen doors & Windows
All sizes

Thomson's
Hardware Store

GRESHAM

George Brown has received word that his son James, who is in the Cyclists Corps, had been accidentally burned while using disinfectants, the liquid exploding.

W. J. Nelson is engaged with J. D. McGillivray.

Mrs. S. Babcock, of Paisley, is visiting Mrs. R. McGregor.

Miss Bessie McGillivray spent Sunday with her friend, Miss Lily Brown.

James McKinnon and wife motored to Chatham last week.

Mr. McLean Young, spent the week end in Southampton.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex McDougal, of Hamilton, are holidaying here.

Mrs. M. Sturgeon, of Kincardine, is visiting her father, John McKinnon.

A Handy Thing

The handiest thing in the world is a wrist watch, and especially so in the summer weather. You'll be interested in looking at them.

Let us show you one of our fine line of clocks

Rowlands
The Jeweller

SLASHING PRICES

The hot weather responsible for this big cut in prices. We offer our big stock of

MIDDIES

Ladies' Misses', Children's also Children's Dresses to go at

20 per cent. Off

These goods are the best money can buy, and our offer is a big bargain.

36c for eggs
36c for butter

B. HILKER

UNDERWOOD NEWS

Get your gasoline at The Hardware.

Save wood and coal, use an oil stove. We have some coal oil stoves which will save the women work, and save money too. Thede & Brill.

Mr. Stafford, of Bruce Tp., has purchased a Ford.

These are the busy days. The farmers are hunting around trying to get help to handle the crops. Hay around these parts is very heavy. Most of the fields will run two tons per acre. The weather is just splendid for haying. Wheat will be ready in a few days and is filling up good and promises to be a good sample. Spring crops are excellent and are on the heavy side. Geo Orford has some barley 5 feet in length. Given good weather, there should be lots of feed this winter. Root crops are a little light owing to the ground being so hard and dry.

Minister Breaks Leg While Loading Hay

Rev. W. D. McIntosh, of Nairn, while helping his brother-in-law, Mr. John Kirkconnel, of Tiverton, in the haying yesterday, had the misfortune to break his right leg.

He was driving the load, when the wheels ran into a rut upsetting the hay, throwing Mr. McIntosh off, breaking his leg, and otherwise bruising him.

Mr. Charles L. Johnston, of Guelph, was the guest of Miss Reta Kelcher over the holiday.

Successful Pupils

Following is the Bruce County list of pupils who have passed the Middle School examination for entrance into the Normal Schools:

The certificates of the successful candidates and the statements of the marks of those who failed will be mailed to the Principals or Inspectors in the course of a few days:

B. Anderson (with L. S. arithmetic), M. E. Alexander, A. B. Anderson M. L. Anderson, N. Avis, I. F. Bridge, R. M. Brown, R. G. Campbell (honors), J. A. Connoly, H. V. Corbett (L. S. art), P. Clements, E. K. Convey (honors), M. Convey, A. A. Cook, W. N. Geddes, J. M. Haugh (honors), E. C. Harrison, E. E. Harrison (honors), T.C. Hewitt, F Krug, (with L. S. art), C. Kinmond, W. A. McCannel, W. G. MacGregor, M. J. MacLennan, M. K. McLennan, M. M. Hasey, A. C. McCool, D. B. McCool, (with L. S. art) L. G. Nelson, A. M. Nicholson, K. B. Patterson, A. Patterson, E. P. Patterson, J.C. Quandt, (honors) H. M. Ross, E. Stevens, J. P. Sexsmith, I. Stevenson E. W. Stanley, W. H. Upshall (honors) W. S. Woods, W. I. Wilson (with L. S. arithmetic).

Alarm Clocks

Why do most people go to Busby's for alarm clocks? Because we have the best stock, also when repairs are necessary you know our reputation.

We have in stock.

Big Ben	Vigilant
Cyclone	Turnout
Vantite	Icallu
Giant Spasmodic	
Suminous Sunrise	

J. J. BUSBY,
The Quick Repair House

News of the Vicinity

Lloyd Datling is home for a holiday.

Haying is about finished and wheat will be general this week.

Mr. Stone, of London, is at Mr. J. W. McKinsey's.

Mrs. Asetline, of Regina, has been visiting at Mr. R. McKechnie's.

BORN—On Monday, July 30, to Mr. and Mrs. George Leslie, Con. 11, Bruce, a son.

Mrs. G. A. McKay of Port Elgin, is visiting at the home of her son, Mr. Angus McKay.—Tiverton Watchman.

The wife of a butcher in Quebec city gave birth to triplets, last year twins were born.

BORN—At Sweetgrass, Mont., on Wednesday, July 17 to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Holtz, a daughter.

Mr. Gilmour, principal of Tara continuation school, has been appointed principal of Chesley High school.

While Mr. Bastendorff, jeweler, of Milverton, was enjoying a day at the lake with local friends here, he had the misfortune to lose a solid gold watch.

Messrs Nelson and George Shantz and their families, and E. H. Thomas, of Kitchener, motored to town and spent the week end with Rev. and Mrs. Hallman.

The funeral of the late Mrs. James Rose, of the 8th of Bruce, on Sunday, August 5th, was largely attended. A number of Port Elgin friends attended. Rev. Buckberrough conducted the services

Col. Hugh Clark, M. P., and Mr. Stewart of Kincardine were in town looking up friends last Saturday. They visited the bowling green, and stated that the Kincardine club expected to reap a good crop of hay from their green.—Beacon.

A blind pig has been running loose in Saugeen township, and a certain farmer has been under our observation for some time, but last week he killed the thing. You see, this one was different than the usual "blind pig." This pig was born without eyes and was the property of a sober and industrious Saugeener.

J. A. Chapman, J. P., was in Southampton on Saturday last hearing two liquor cases, the first one was ordering the confiscation of whiskey, which was being brought in under an assumed name, the party for whom it was intended left town. The liquor was sent to the Department at Toronto. The other case was against M. C. Johnston, who was getting liquor through the Paisley express office and bringing it to Southampton and distributing it to other persons, in contravention of the Temperance act. Johnston was fined $200.00 and costs, or four months in gaol. He went down, but his friends paid the fine and he was liberated. Inspector White prosecuted in both cases.

John Young Dies Suddenly

John Young, a well-known and highly-respected farmer on the 6th of Bruce, died suddenly yesterday.

Deceased was well up in years, but was around his farm as usual in the morning. He complained of a slight illness and came to the house, where he passed away in a few hours.

The funeral will be held on Thursday at 2 p.m.

An obituary will appear next week.

Giving Us The Patronage

We have been getting good business. Our trade has increased a third. The right price, and good meat will always get the business. Our stock of fresh and cured meats is large. Here are our prices: Pork, 25 to 28c; lamb, 25 to 30c; beef, 16 to 28c. Fowl at all times, and a full line of cooked, salted and smoked meats. Send the children to our store. They get the same attention as grown-ups. We buy only the best grade of stock for our store, and at the market price, therefore, our prices are set with the market from week to week. We send meat to Paisley and Southampton wholesale, and our customers are assured of the best. Top price paid for hogs. Telephone me at shop or house. Lambert Hamilton.

George Brown's Party Brings a Record Crowd

The garden party at Mr. George Brown's for Centre Bruce Presbyterian church was well attended last night, and a jolly time spent by all. The party is a celebrated one in this district and this year kept up its reputation as a big affair.

Over a thousand people were present, $200 being taken in at the gate.

The usual hearty supper was provided, after which Mr. J. J. Hunter presided over an excellent program in his happy fashion. The order was good and everybody remained to the end. Mr. Brown spared no effort to have his grounds in good shape, and the big torch fires in hollow logs kept the place well lighted.

Those taking part were: Paisley quartet, Miss Cole; Miss Fullerton, Mrs. Brown, Miss McKenzie, Kincardine pipe band, Messrs. Wat. Mackay, T. Brown, Well. Avis, Mr. Pfaff, C. M. Bowman, M.P.P., E. R. Sayles, Arch. McLean.

Sergt. McNabb, of the 160th battalion, died in England last week. He was 20 years of age.

THE MARKETS

	Aug 8 1917	Aug. 8 1916
Butter, per lb	36	28
Eggs, per doz	36	24
Hogs, per cwt	16 00	11 25

More People Every Day

Are hearing about the splendid advantages of trading at this store.

The unusual values we are offering in ready-to-wear apparel, for men and boys' makes this store the ideal place to trade.

We invite everybody to come and see our goods and compare with what you can get elsewhere. We expect no one to buy of us unless he is fully satisfied that it is to his own best interests to do so, but you won't know where the best values come from unless you compare.

Men's heavy solid leather work shoes $3 to 5.	Boys' shoes, solid leather sizes 1 to 5, $2.25 to $4
Men's fine shoes $3 to $7	Sizes 11 to 13, $2 to $3

Positively the best values in
Men's suits, Raincoats, Odd pants, Fine shirts
Work shirts, Underwear, Hats and Caps

Agent for Peabody's Overalls and Smocks
Leather Label Overalls and smocks
Brotherhood Overalls and Smocks

New styles, New ideas, Big values, Little Prices

Make it worth your while to look here before you buy.

F. R. BARBER
MEN'S AND BOYS' COMPLETE OUTFITTERS

PATTISON'S FOR FURNITURE

July and August is the time to save money by buying your Furniture at Pattison's.

We are sole agents in this vicinity for the Famous Singer Sewing Machine, also the White, Beaver and Raymond Models. Sewing Machine Oil, Needles, and Repairs always in stock.

We are also agents for the Columbia Grafonola and Records

: : **J. W. Pattison** : :
Furniture Dealer and Undertaker

Advertise it in The Times.

BURGOYNE AND DISTRICT

At the garden party held at the home of Mr. John Cook last week, $210 was taken in.

Mr. W. McTaggart sold his prize taking horse to Mr. Geo. Craig, of Paisley. The price, we understand, was a handsome one.

Mr. Peter Cameron and family from Toronto are visiting friends here and in Owen Sound district. Mr. Cameron drove up from Toronto, in his motor car twice in the last couple of weeks with different members of his family.

Miss Beulah Stewart, who has been in Toronto for several months, returned home last week.

Mrs. Ingles from Atwood, spent the week end visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Grieve.

Fall wheat is being harvested this week. The sample is good, but the acreage is rather small.

Mr. John Kesselring got his wrist severely hurt with a colt and now can use only one hand. Rather a bad fix to be in at the begining of harvest, and no help to be got.

Burgoyne people had the pleasure of hearing Rev. Mr. Paddon, of Milverton, on Sunday.

Rev. Mr. Hills of Chesley, is expected to preach on the 19th, and give an illustrated lecture on the Monday following.

Times Subscription Rates

One year	$1.50
Eight months	$1.00
Six months	75
Four months	60
Three months	40

To United States $2.00 per year strictly in advance.

Special Envelopes for Soldiers

The Times has printed for use of those corresponding with soldiers in England or at the front addressed envelopes making it very easy to send letters. These sell at 10 cents a parcel. Get a package and insure your letters reaching the boys.

Advertise it in The Times..

WHAT CATARRH IS

It has been said that every third person has catarrh in some form.

Science has shown that nasal catarrh often indicates a general weakness of the body; and local treatments in the form of snuffs and vapors do little, if any good.

To correct catarrh you should treat its cause by enriching your blood with the oil-food in Scott's Emulsion which is a medicinal food and a building-tonic, free from any harmful drugs. Try it.

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont.

Good Times

In spite of the high cost of living, these are prosperous times. Wage earners have steady employment and good wages. Those who are wise will save a part of their weekly earnings and deposit it in our Savings Department, for no one can tell just what labor conditions will be two or three years hence.

Enquiries are solicited.

The Bank of Nova Scotia

PAID-UP CAPITAL - $ 6,500,000
RESERVE FUND - - 12,000,000
TOTAL RESOURCES over 110,000,000

PORT ELGIN BRANCH.
A. L. Wyant, Manager

Subscribe for The Times and get all the local news.

The Port Elgin Times.

47th YEAR—NO. 33 PORT ELGIN, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 15, 1917 $1.50 PER YEAR $2.00 PER YEAR TO UNITED STATES

Mr. D. A. Campbell is Collector For Saugeen

D. A. Campbell had no opposition for the position of taxes collector for Saugeen township, and the Saugeen council very gladly appointed him as their representative this year.

Dan has held the job for many years and he has the happy knack of getting all the taxes in good time.

COMING EVENTS

10c. per line
No notice less than 25c

ANNIVERSARY SERVICES—Burgoyne Presbyterian church on Sunday, August 19th. Rev. Mr. Hilts, of Chesley, will preach morning and evening. On Monday night a lecture will be given by Rev. Mr. Hilts on "Florence Nightingale and the Development of the Red Cross" illustrated by limelight views, many of which deal directly with the war. Admission 25 and 15c. All come.

REOPENING Services—Baptist church Port Elgin, Sunday, August 26. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. See further notice.

THAT FAMOUS PARTY—The Underwood Presbyterians are to hold their usual big garden party on Thursday, August 23rd. There will be an extra fine supper and entertainment provided, and the price is 35 and 25c. Among those taking part are C. M. Bowman, M. P. P., John McAulay, J. J. Hunter, E. R. Sayles. Rev. Mr. Robinson will occupy the chair. Tea from 6 to 8.

Patriotic money at Times office from 2 to 3 p.m. Saturday. Be on time please.

Mrs Higbee and children have returned home.

Mr. H. H. Stevens and party have returned from a holiday at Tamarac Island.

I. E. Haug, near Durham, and well-known here, had his barn burned Monday night.

Red Cross ladies will ship old iron, papers, magazines rags, etc. on Monday next, send these things to the station, or will send for them if you will notify Mrs. F. R. Barber, president Red Cross.

CONDENSED ADVERTISING

LOST—A Kodak on the beach on Saturday. Finder please return to Times office. A reward will be given here.

STRAYED—To Queen's hotel, spotted fox hound. Owner apply to A. Willoughby.

FOR SALE—The Andrew Sutherland property at the South End. Fine brick house, 7 rooms and shed. Good basement, also stable Possession given immediately. Apply to Geo. S. Webb and James McEwing, executors. 24 tf.

WANTED—We are paying the highest prices for beefring hides. B. Zelkind, Port Elgin.

PHONOGRAPHS!

"How nice it is to have music in your home. If you would like one just drop me a line. Very easy terms, from $21.00 up.

Louis Bloch's Music Store
Owen Sound

DENTAL

W. P. POWER, D. D. S., Dentist, office over South End Store. Hours 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

MEDICAL

DR. F. H. WELLS, Office and residence on Green street, one door west of Bank of Hamilton.

W. J. CHAMBERS, M. D., L. R. C. P., L. M., Edinburgh. Office and residence "Lakeview Hall" opposite South End park Port Elgin.

DR. W. S. LAIRD, Oculist, Specialty in Nose and Throat diseases. Guarantees all his fitting of Glasses. Office hours Wednesday afternoons. Next to Metropolitan Bank

LEGAL

W. BURGESS, LL.B., Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public &c., &c. Office, Hulton's Block. Private and other funds to loan.

SOCIETIES

PORT ELGIN LODGE No. 429 G.R.C., A.F. & A.M. Regular communications in the Masonic Hall, Thursday on or before full moon, at 8 p. m. Visiting brethern cordially welcomed. George Chapman, W. M.; Gus. Smith, Sec'y.

DENOVO LODGE, No. 179, I.O.O.F., of Ontario, meets at 8 o'clock, p.m., every Monday in their hall in the Commercial Block. Art Harrison, N. G.; T. Rankin, Rec. Sec.; D. Geddes, Perm Sec.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

J. A. CHAPMAN, Official Issuer, of marriage licenses, Port Elgin, Ont. Office Muir Block.

R. C. CRAWFORD, Official Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Office at Drug Store, Port Elgin

UNDERTAKING

J. W. PATTISON, Funeral director and embalmer. Residence on premises. Rural phone No. 22.

Saugeen Township Council Strikes the Rate

Reeve Christie, and Councillors, Webster, Atkinson, Chappel, and Greathead were in session on Saturday transacting general business for the township.

The chief item was the striking of the rate. It will be good news to the township men that the rate is practically the same. The County rate is a shade higher The rates are:

County—3.71.
Provincial wartax—1.1
Township rate—8mills
General school—2.05
School section rates range from 2 to 12 mills.

Board of Agriculture Gets Grant of Ten Dollars.

The Board of Agriculture of West Bruce which is the Ontario Government's idea to take the place of the Farmers' Institute, sought aid from the Saugeen Tp. Council to help out its finances to the extent of $10. John Scott made the appeal to the Council and the latter made the grant to help out matters.

Holiday Week

It is customary in newspaper offices to have a week in which no paper is issued, and as it is necessary for us to catch up with accumulated job work The Times will skip a week and the next date of publication will be August 29th. The office will be open as usual, every day for subscriptions and job work.

How to Get Streets Oiled

Watering the streets has not proven as successful as the oiling adopted by other small towns.

It is noted that many of the smaller towns, in other parts of the province, have stringent rules regarding automobile traffic, and they also have a watchful man on the job. As a result of the fines from speeding motorists they find it easy to oil the streets.

How long will Port Elgin put up with its main streets being made a race track? The dust nuisance has become something abominable to the merchants and business men this summer, and the speeding motorist is making life miserable for all.

Allenford Wins Baseball Game

There was a good crowd at the South end park on Saturday evening to witness the baseball game between Port Elgin and Allenford The game was put on hurriedly, and little notice given, otherwise there would have been a larger crowd.

Allenford had a lively lot of players, and they put up a good brand of ball.

The score of 5 2 for five innings shows snappy playing on both sides. Mr. Porter of Allenford gave splendid satisfaction as referee.

The players were:

Allenford—H. Nelson, McIlrath, Moore, Baker, Hewitson, Brent, McCullough, Craig, Nelson.

Port Elgin—Morton, Holt, Scammell, Bell, Thomas, J. Fleming, T. Fleming, Rooney, Rideout.

Miss Freda Thomson has returned to Owen Sound.

Mr. John Morrison of Sault Ste Marie U. S. is visiting at Hugh McLaren's.

Mr. Hugh McLaren will be in Owen Sound this week.

Mrs. E. Miller, Toronto, and Mrs. D. McVittie Southampton, visited Mrs. J. A. Chapman Wednesday.

Mr. Shuttleworth and family of London have taken a cottage at Paradise Grove.

Mr. George McArthur left Tuesday for Dunblane Sask., to take charge of his school there.

Rev. Dr. A. J. MacGillivray, Mrs. MacGillivray and Jean and James are holidaying here.

McLaren's received a car of coal last week which was distributed to their customers.

Mr. George Gray asks us to say that the amount of coal used at the public school last winter was 26 tons, 400 pounds not 30 tons as reported to have been discussed by the school trustees.

Miss Lila Hessenauer is holidaying with her mother here.

Be Particular

The particular housewife wants only the best in meats during the very hot weather, and that's the reason Eaton's butcher shop serves so many patrons with dainties in cold meats, lamb, beef, pork etc., We have also package soups, vegetables, etc. Phone your order to the Shop of Quality. A. E. Eaton, Prop

LADIES' DEPARTMENT

See the splendid display in the Ladies' department in the following lines.

Women's Bathing Suits
Misses' Bathing Suits
Ladies Underwear
Fine Hosiery
Corsets

Falconer Bros.

The Spirit of The British Soldier

The Times editor had the privilege of an interview with Lieut. William Northgrave, who is home on furlough, recovering from wounds, received in the winding up battles of Vimy Ridge.

Mr. Northgrave was twice wounded, in the hand and arm at St. Eloi, and through both legs at Vimy. He went over to France with a machine gun co, serving as a private until the big battles at the Somme, on September 15th, when for conspicuous bravery, and wisdom in handling men when his officers were wounded or killed, he was made lieutenant on the field, and praised for his work by the commanding officer,

Questioned as to the method of his work which brought the promotion, Lieut. Northgrave preferred not to talk. He said it was only what thousands of brave lads were doing every day for the defence of liberty against a vicious foe.

Questioned as to his opinion of what further help Canada should send, Lieut, Northgrave said :

"Well, now, you are touching a political question, and I do not care to say much on that either, except that Canada cannot do too much. We do need reinforcements badly. Just think of this. Out of the 400,000 men enlisting from Canada there are not more than 80,000 at the front. You remember Mr. Churchill questioned in the British house that the ratio of men behind the lines and in England was that only one man in five soldiers got to the trenches, and you remember Mr. Asquith said it was mainly true, but that the matter would be enquired into. This ratio still exists, and our people should remember there are numerous other jobs in war time as well as that of actual fighting. It takes men to make an army medical corps, to make a transport, and to do the many odd jobs in any army. Do you know that the towns in France behind the lines contain a huge army all the time receiving instruction in just the very things that our armies did not know in the beginning of the war. Our officers, our non-coms. and privates are are being instructed daily in all the new and improved methods. This is how the British army is gaining superiority. Another thing which uses up a lot of men is that every casualty must report at once. The slightest wound the man must go to the dressing station and report. It is a crime, according to our rules, not to do so, You see, the army takes no chances on blood poisoning. Everything for the care and protection of the soldier is provided now."

"What about the Red Cross. Have they lots of supplies ?"

"Now, the army medical corps gives first aid The Red Cross gives its aid farther back. But let me say this, all soldiers are filled with praise for the good work of the Red Cross. The socks, the gifts of all kinds, and the assistance to wounded and sick is appreciated beyond the power of words. No man need worry of being neglected. He will have every attention in this great British army. Good food, good clothes, the best surgeons and nurses, and best of all the splendid fellowship of the British soldier, which is most cheering and encouraging."

"Do you know that one of the things which is beating the Germans is the absolute reliance and fearlessness of the British soldier, and this takes in all the colonial troops. His spirit is unbeatable. The Germans attack en masse. That's only way he fights, and only then when he knows he has supports and artillery. If he thinks he has not these supports, up goes his hands.

"Yes, the thing that barred the road to Calais and the thing that has saved the Allies many times in the first years of this war, has been the unbroken spirit of a few men. The German has no idea of a few men holding an impossible position, and fighting to the death This is the spirit which has saved Canada to the Canadians, and we can only say that the more men that are sent will convince Germans that they are putting up a hopeless fight, and the sooner they will see defeat."

"St. Eloi proved this, the Ypres salient, the Somme, and the recent battles. Vimy Ridge showed the superiority of the British in the most complete fashion. We have taken many important positions but none so complete as the Vimy Ridge fight In all these battles there was a splendid co-operation with the English Tommy. We used to laugh at our little English cockney, but believe me he is some fighter, Every British soldier believes himself a better soldier than the German, and every Englishman believes he is as good as any twelve Germans, that's why very small parties of these old country soldiers will stave off quite an army, or die in the attempt. There is splendid harmony between the Canadians and other troops. The Frenchmen are superb and so are their families behind the lines They will do anything for the allied soldier."

"How is it there are so many raids made, and little advance in bigger efforts ?"

"Well you have asked an important question. The raids are more important than your readers think. True, we do lose a few men in these affairs, but they are most important in finding out what the enemy intends to do, or what they think we intend to do. So by these raids we have, after all, saved many lives and beaten the German in many ways. Now supposing we wanted to advance on the German positions, we would test out their lines by raids here and there. If we found Bavarians or Prussians in front of us we would know that they either expected us, or were going to attack us So you see these raids by night keep us informed. On the other hand if we found Silesians, German Poles or Saxons we would know that the situation was easy. They are not good fighters

"Is the German soldier as well-kept to-day as he was ?"

"Yes, he is. He is just as well fed, clothed and booted as he ever was. Do not believe all the reports in newspapers about the German soldier being ill-fed. The last German trenches we raided had plenty of black bread, canned stuff, etc. And the last prisoners we saw were well clothed. He is as good a shot as the Britisher, but he is not as good with the bayonet. The use of the bayonet is bred in the bone, so far as the British are concerned, and they can put it over the Germans when it comes to close quarters. The German soldier is husky fellow, but strength is not all in this war. Force is getting a beating in this contest. The British authorities are appealing to the intelligence of our soldiers. As I said before we have a whole army at the back being trained by men who are just out of the trenches, and these men go up as seasoned troops, with new ideas developed to a nicety. Yes, Germany started this war with a fine organisation. They will not finish it, though. British organization is now supreme. We remember when our guns put a shell over Fritz would probably give us 20 in return. Not so now. We lead in the artillery department."

'Some people ask why the advances are so small. Why can't the Germans be kept on the run? Let me remind our people that no human being can advance in this war without the aid of artillery, and he can go no farther than the distance the artillery has prepared for him. The ground is always churned and there are great shell holes. If the season is wet, so much the worse, and it takes time to move these great guns, so advances are slow, but the main thing is that the allies are always making advances. Germany started out to win. She has not done it, and cannot do it, but Canadians should do all in their power to help the allies.

"Perhaps it would be interesting to tell you that the German prisoner is a very humble fellow. But he does this for a reason. Just as soon as he gets to our lines he wants to give us something for souvenirs, he wants to do something: work for us; carry our wounded. But he don't do this because he likes us. He's got an idea that we won't hurt him if he does these things. He wants to carry our wounded because he knows our fellows won't touch him if he is doing that. But all this is because of fear. His officers tell him we are torturing and killing prisoners. Of course every prisoner captured is treated decently by us. The German prisoners talk a great deal. They will tell you the war will soon be over, and that they don't want to fight, and all that sort of stuff, but you can't get them to say one word against the Kaiser."

Lieut. Northgrave has been through all the big engagements for the past year and a half. He says his wounds will permit him to go back and fight again shortly. He is happy to be back to his old home and friends. Like most men who have been through the fighting he does not say how long the war will last. He only knows the foe is mighty powerful and stubborn, and that the Allies need every support that it is possible for our people to give them.

Lieut. Northgrave showed us a piece of shrapnel taken from his left leg. The surgeons extract the iron and then tie the piece to the patient's clothes. That is how they endeavor to keep the "souvenirs" for the boys. "We note there are not so many German helmets coming over as souvenirs. What's the matter?" "Well, that's so, and it's funny, too. The boys are a little superstitious about those black helmets with the big spike, and gold eagle in front. Do you know, some of them started a story that if a soldier puts one of them on his head it is sure death. And the thing has caught on. Perhaps that's why I haven't got one" said Mr. Northgrave.

A committee of the Fair board will be around the business section shortly seeking specials, for the fair will soon be on hand, and specials will need to be thought about.

TO THE GOD OF HARVEST

Father of all nations and all peoples, if we have forgotten that Thou art the the "Giver of every good and every perfect gift," forgive us. If we have relied upon our overflowing granaries, instead of upon Thy daily care, teach us that our dependence for all that we have and our, is in Thee. "Give us this day our daily bread," for there are anxious fathers and mothers with hungry brood to feed "Give us this day our daily bread," for there are cruel destroyers abroad, burning and sinking the children's food. "Give us this day our daily bread," for brave men fighting for the freedom of the world must have bread or they will perish, and freedom will perish with them Lord of Harvests, who through thy son, Jesus Christ, didst break and multiply the loaves by Galilee till the five thousand were fed, break and multiply thy loaves in the earth this season till there shall be enough for all earth's millions, and to spare.

We would not eat the bread of idleness, O God, nor waste the substance which Thou hast given. Teach us to work as well as to pray. Teach us to give liberally and to receive thankfully. Multiply thy love in our lives unto a rich harvest of The Bread of Life. Amen.

BUYERS' GUIDE

RATES—Contracts for 50 lines or over in a year 5c a line; regular weekly users of liners, 5c per line casual users of liners, 10c per line Black type, count two lines for one.

McMurray's for pure ice cream.

Oats for sale. North End Store.

Cash for eggs. North End Store.

White tennis trousers, $1.75 a pair at North End.

The South End is showing a big range of crepe, silk and voile blouses.

Fresh oranges, lemons, and bananas always on hand. North End Store.

If you want a pint of good cream try McMurray's.

Another shipment of feed wheat. North End Store.

We have added two new lines of Coffene corsets, prices are lower than regular lines. South End store.

McMurray keeps good milk for sale.

Congoleum border, 36 inches wide, 80c per yard at North End.

Cheap shoes, Misses' Ladies' and Men's, not up to date in style, from 35c up. South End Store.

Bull Dog overalls and smocks, for good wear. North End Store.

In teas we are giving absolutely the best value in town. South End store.

Fleet foot running shoes, all sizes, white, tan, navy. North End store.

Neilson's chocolates—once used always used—you get them at Koebke's

Sugars are advancing in price, Get your supply from the South End.

Try Koebke for your next grocery or fruit order

Koebke sells Neilson's soldier chocolate Send a bar to your soldier boy at the front

Bad Accident

Douglas Cottrill and three young friends on Wednesday evening had the misfortune to overturn their car in the ditch near C. Smith's on the town line.

The car was badly smashed, while Douglas Cottrill had his shoulder broken and was otherwise badly bruised. The other members of the party Miss Grant, Miss Laidlaw and Mr. McCartney also had face wounds and cuts.

After overturning, the car slide for thirty feet and striking a telephone pole stood up against the pole. The marvel is how the occupants escaped being killed.

The accident happened about 11 o'clock, Mr. John McGillivray got out his car and took the injured party to their homes.

The cause of the accident is not accounted for. The road is good at this point.

Sells Fine Farm

"Bachelor" John D. McArthur, townline, has sold his farm, consisting of 100 acres of the finest land in the township, to Mr. James Vennard. The price is said to be around $6,000. D. C. Cavin, real estate agent, negotiated the deal.

Mr. Vennard will take possession at once. Many friends will be pleased that Mr. Vennard is to remain in the community. Mr. McArthur will likely move to Port Elgin.

News of the Vicinity

Fine showers Sunday night and Monday have done great good in this section.

BORN—On Monday Aug. 13th to Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Cobean, a daughter.

BORN—In Saugeen, to Mr. and Mrs. Louis Eby, a son.

Paisley Sunday Schools have adopted the morning session for their classes.

Kincardine tax rate is higher, being 35 and 6-10 mills.

Leamington has reduced its rate of taxation from 26 to 23 mills.

Wiarton is holding a bowling tournament to-day. Some Port Elgin bowlers are attending.

The big rainstorm on July 1st will cost Kincardine town $17,000 to rebuild bridges and culverts.

Rev. Wm Krauth of Owen Sound, formerly of Port Elgin, has been called to the Presbyterin church at Austin, Man.

Mr. and Mrs. Ballantyne of Stratford, Lester Davey of Listowel; Mr. and Mrs. Schmalz and Mr. and Mrs. Boehmer of Kitchener are guests at the Arlington.

Paisley magistrates take the word of their constable in preference to autoists when it comes to speeding, and they fine the motorist. Their constable is provided with a stop watch, and he has a certain distance measured off. Anyone exceeding the speed allotted is fined $5 and costs.

Mr. Robt. Agnew had a peculiar experience on Monday night and one which he will long remember. He was returning to Tara from a motor trip to Fergus and was accompanied by Mrs. Thomas Ellis, Mrs. J. Hall and Messrs. Jas. and Wesley Tindale, and when near Arthur noticed a cow coming towards him on the gallop, chased by a dog. Mr. Agnew stopped his car but the enraged cow did not halt and smashed into his car, breaking the bumper and fender and bending the front axle. Mr. Agnew managed to get to Durham, where he had his car repaired sufficiently to proceed home.—Tara Leader.

The Crops are Fair in Western Canada

Messrs. Simon and George Roppel, of Underwood, have just returned from a month's trip through the Canadian West and North Dakota.

The Times in conversation with the senior partner of the firm of Roppel Bros. asked what the Western crops were like.

"The crops in the central and western part of Saskatchewan were only fair while in the other sections of the province they are good," said Mr. Roppel.

"Alberta has good crops. In Northern Dakota and especially in the extreme northern parts the wheat is splendid. We had a fine trip. We met many old Bruce friends and were glad to see them doing well. Business generally is booming. We stopped at a number of the smaller towns and the merchants were very much pleased with the way business is increasing."

TOWN TOPICS

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. Neil A. Currie, Detroit, on August 4th, a son.

Mrs. G. Spanzel, of New Dundee, has been visiting Mrs. Sam Schwass,

Mrs. Strachan, of Glencoe, is visiting here.

Mr. and Mrs. Hussem, of Guelph, were week-end visitors at H. Crowe's.

Mr. S. Hessenauer and Mr. Hume, of London, were visitors here last week.

Miss Smith, of Ottawa, is the guest of her sister in Saugeen.

Miss Maggie Witting is home for a holiday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Lippert were at Mr. E. Vaupel's over Sunday.

Mrs. W. A. Lee has returned from spending a couple of weeks at Chesley.

Mr. Wiegand and family of Kitchener, have been spending a couple of weeks at the Grove.

Mr. Milton Kauffman of Kitchener, was a visitor at Rev. Gischler's last week.

Mr. Alex. Smith, of Ottawa, has been spending a week with his brother Dugald in Saugeen.

Engineer McDowell of Owen Sound, was here last week, making surveys for the new road at the beach.

The schools will open on Tuesday September 4th, according to the decision of the Department of Education.

Rev Mr. Mann is on two weeks' holiday at Toronto and Cobourg. Rev Mr. Paddon will preach on the 19th.

Mrs. John Coulter has been presented with a life membership pin in the Red Cross, Mrs. Coulter having given the society the fee of $25.

Auctioneer Cavin would like to get hold of the fellow who threw a whiskey flask through a large window pane in his office He was a mean man, as the bottle was empty.

Dr. Lane and family have returned after a couple of weeks' motor trip thro' Western Ontario. The Doctor reports the roads as fair, and none comparing with the strip from Tiverton to Port Elgin.

The tire found by Eddie Smith and returned to The Times was owned by Mr. V. Domm, of Ayton. The lost advertise was read by Mr. Damm, and the lost goods indentified by him. The finder received a reward of $2.

The officers of the Red Cross wish it known that the Red Cross tea rooms will be given to any of the surrounding organizations one Saturday in each month. Arrangements for the day may be made with the president, Mrs. F. R. Barber.

Mr. G. M. Scott skipped a rink of Port Elgin bowlers to victory in the Hanover tournament last week. The rink composed Messrs. Curtis, McPherson, Roy, Scott. They were runners up in the trophy and captured second prize, four fine jardiniere stands.

Residents of the cottages along the lake report that young lads are molesting their residences when they happen to leave them for a day or two. It would be well for the boys to accept this as a warning, as the cottagers do not propose to tolerate trespassing.

The services in the Methodist church on Sunday were especially bright and interesting. Dr. Scanlan paid particular attention to the fact that this was the anniversary of the third year of the war, urging all Canadians to do their utmost toward re-inforcing and helping the boys at the front The singing was of a patriotic nature.

Mrs. D. McTavish, who has just finished her 48th pair of socks for the soldier boys, for the last four of the pair has been putting her address in the toe of the socks. Last week she received the following note from a soldier in France: "Dear Madam—I am the receiver and am wearing a pair of socks in which you put your address. Believe me, they are the best I have worn for a long time, and I wish you good luck. From your unknown friend. Pte Joe Johannsen."

UPRIGHT PIANO FOR SALE

Near Port Elgin. Will make price at a reduction and terms to suit. Address

LOUIS BLOCH,
22-tfc Owen Sound, Ont.

ITCHING BURNING PIMPLES ON BABY

Head and Face Covered. Came Off In Scales. Would Cry Most All Night. Cuticura Healed.

"When my baby was two weeks old her head and face became covered with little water pimples. They later broke and dried, and came off in scales. They itched and burned terribly and she could not sleep but would cry most all night. She was so cross and fretful I could not leave her to do my work.

"Then I got Cuticura Soap and Ointment. In three weeks there was not a trace of the trouble left. She was healed." (Signed) Mrs. Alex. Foster, R. R. 2, Proton Sta., Ont., June 9, 1916.

Prevent further trouble by using Cuticura Soap for the toilet.

For Free Sample Each by Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A." Sold everywhere.

FORGER BIGAMIST.

Bad Man Draws Four-Year Term at Owen Sound.

Owen Sound, Aug. 1.—Four years on each of four charges of forgery was the sentence given William John Leseur, alias John Dalton, alias John Langton, alias John Bailey, by Police Magistrate Creasor this morning, while he was also sent up for trial on the charge of bigamy. Leseur, who has a criminal record, was born near Peterboro, and as John Dalton served a sentence in Kingston Penitentiary. On his release he married at the rectory of the Church of the Sacred Heart at Peterboro in May, 1914. In 1915 he and his wife came to Sullivan Township, and he was employed as farm help under the name of John Langton, and his wife was housekeeper for a farmer named Telford. The second day after his engagement he disappeared, taking with him one of his employer's horses. He was traced, and on his arrest was being taken to Walkerton for trial when he crawled through the lavatory window and jumped while the train was going at a high speed. He was again apprehended, and on his arrest was sent to the Ontario Reformatory for a year. He escaped when he had served ten months, and was lost sight of until eight weeks ago, when he came to Owen Sound and secured employment in a local factory. He was around town for some few weeks, making himself quite popular. He finally eloped with a young woman belonging to a reputable family. They went through the form of marriage at Meaford, and had reached London on an attempt to go over the border into the United States. His arrest followed the receipt of a letter from the young woman to her relative here. In the meantime it was found that he had passed cheques on four local firms on which he had forged signatures, and charges were laid in each case as well as for jumping his board bill. It was then that the police began looking up his career during a remand for sentence on the forgery charges, to which he pleaded guilty. The evidence, consisting of a copy of the original marriage register at Peterboro, was secured, and Leseur faces the other charges in a higher court. To-day's sentence runs concurrently.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

EVILS OF ADENOIDS.

These Growths Are a Real Menace to the Health of a Child.

Not every child that is backward at school, that breathes through his mouth, has dull eyes, a short upper lip, prominent upper teeth or has a drawn, tired expression about the face has adenoids, says health bulletin. But this condition should lead a parent to suspect adenoid growth, and it should not be dismissed till a thorough examination has proved that such is not the case.

Adenoids are a small, soft, reddish growth which comes in the back part of throat where the nose and throat join. A child who has adenoids breathes with his mouth open, has frequent colds and may have earache often or become deaf. It is not infrequent that adenoids dull the expression of the eye, destroy the resonance of the voice and distort a blank, idiotic stare. They hinder mental development. For that reason "repeaters" at school are frequently said to be afflicted with adenoids.

The best time to remove adenoids is when they are first recognizable to a physician. If they remain longer they do harm. They cause a child to have "colds" often and make him more susceptible to diptheria, scarlet fever, measles and whooping cough. Furthermore, if he gets any of these diseases they are likely to be severe with him and leave him even worse afflicted.

Cold, fresh air breathed through the nose is needed to prevent adenoid growth. It is needed also to prevent adenoids returning after an operation. Fresh air taken in through the nose prevents as well as cures adenoids.

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

SPECIALISTS

Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin, Kidney, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases.

Call or send history for free advice. Medicine furnished in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Consultation Free

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

25 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

Please Mention This Paper.

Odd and Interesting Facts.

A gold coin loses 5 per cent. of its value during sixteen years of constant use.

In spite of the length of the giraffe's neck there are only seven joints in it.

A new plane is provided with a shield for the hand to prevent it being bruised.

A sparrow for a short distance can spurt by wing up to eighty miles an hour.

The Thames carries to the sea an average of 1,865,903 cubic feet of sediment a year.

The Greek railroad system has been finally linked up to that of the rest of Europe.

Forty-one women out of every hundred marry between the ages of twenty and twenty-five.

The manufacture of artificial pearls at Barcelona, Spain, has developed into a great industry.

An inclosed car that is heated by electricity is used as an ambulance in a large Wyoming coal mine.

From mines in Japan and South Manchuria the Japanese are mining 20,000,000 tons of coal annually.

In character, in manners, in style, in all things, true supreme excellence is simplicity.

The comparative mortality of different occupations shows that clergy and farm laborers have the lowest death rate.

Some estimates place the quantity of timber that will be required by the countries not at war at 50,000,000 cubic feet.

The Spanish government has reserved for two years the right of exploitation of potash deposits that have been discovered in two provinces.

For the first time in the history of the Hong-Kong rice trade, a shipment of polished rice has been made to the United States.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Death of a Pearl.

Pearls are almost the only precious gems which are subject to decay, and this happens very rarely. When disease attacks a pearl it turns color and after a time crumbles away. The most valuable pearl ever known is supposed to have become diseased. It belonged to a Russian millionaire who kept it carefully locked in a casket and refused to show it even to his most intimate friends. One day some jewel experts prevailed upon him to let them see the precious gem. When he opened the casket he was dismayed to find the pearl had been attacked by disease and was already changing color. Soon afterward a heap of white powder was all that was left of the jewel.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—Last winter I received great benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of La Grippe, and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of inflammation. Yours,

W. A. HUTCHINSON.

MEDALS AND RIBBONS.

Some of the Decorations Worn by Returned Men.

By the medal ribbons they wear one may know what campaigns our soldiers and sailors have seen, and what special distinctions they have won. Such medal ribbons are always worn on the left breast. Any ribbons worn on the right are representative of medals awarded outside the army or navy, and are usually those given with life-saving awards.

The medal ribbon of the Victoria Cross has first place of all decorations on the tunic of a soldier or the jacket of a sailor. The army V. C. winner is entitled to wear the rich dark red ribbon, the sailor a blue ribbon.

Other medal ribbons worn by soldiers akin in color to that of the V. C. are those that go with the Order of the Bath, the French Legion of Honor, the Long Service or Good Conduct medals. Each of the above-named ribbons is a plain red or crimson.

The blue riband of the naval V. C. might easily be mistaken for the ribbon of the Khedive's Bronze Star, the Meritorious Service, or the Royal Humane Society medal for saving life. All are plain blue, of slightly different shades.

Other medal ribbons sometimes seen in Canada are those worn by the winner of the D.S.O. (red centre, blue edge), the D.S.O. Cross (blue, white, blue), or the Distinguished Service medal (two white stripes on blue).

The Military Cross is easily known by the white edge and purple centre of the ribbon. The D.C.M. ribbon is red on each edge and blue in the centre, and the Military Medal owner wears a blue, white, red ribbon.

Some members of the C. E. F. wear the medal ribbons that go with the special medals awarded for bravery in the field, but no authorized medal ribbon has been issued for this war. The "Allied" ribbon worn by some men is not an official award, and may be worn by anyone without challenge.

What marks the warrior who has been wounded is a strip of gold braid sewn on the tunic sleeve for each time wounded, or a strip of silver braid if sickness caused him to be invalided home.

Original members of the First Canadian Division may be recognized by the color of their shoulder straps, blue for the infantry, red for the artillery, A.S.C., A.M.C., and yellow for the cavalry.

Members of the C.E.F. who have been at the front are given a button centred with a shield bearing the Union Jack, and inscribed, "For Service at the Front."

Men invalided home from England get a button with the Union Jack square in the centre, and the lettering, "For Service Overseas."

The various colored and shaped patches worn on the sleeve by returned soldiers were first issued to the Canadian troops at the Somme, to enable the officers and men of various divisions, brigades, and battalions to be recognized readily.

The First Division men wear one large red patch on the upper part of the arm, and the Second Division a blue patch. The brigades and battalions are also indicated by smaller colored patches below the large ones, green being the mark of the First Brigade, red for the Second, and blue for the Third, and the shape of the patch indicates the battalions bearing them, circular for the First, half circle for the Second, triangular for the Third, and a small square for the Fourth.

DON'T you realize how important it is that you use only a hygienic cleanser—particularly for your cooking utensils? Old Dutch is hygienic—pure and safe.

Gen. Maude's Despatch

Lieut.-General Sir Stanley Maude's despatch dealing with the operations carried out against Kut and Bagdad by the Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force has just been issued.

It deals with the work done between Aug. 25th, 1916, and March 31st, 1917; a period of seven months, of which the first three and a half were devoted to preparation.

Upon assuming Command, General Maude, continued the work of re-organization begun by his predecessor, Lieut.-General Sir Percy Lake. The health and training of the troops, who had suffered severely from the intense summer heat, was improved. Means of communication by rail, road and river over a country difficult at any time, and made difficult by both floods and droughts, were perfected; and the lines of communications themselves secured against attack. Reinforcements were accumulated, resources were developed, and reserves of supplies, ammunition and stores were amassed.

By the beginning of December, 1916, movement was begun against the enemy about Kut. The Turk still occupied the same positions on the Tigris front which he had occupied during the summer. On the left bank they held the hitherto unconquerable Sannaiyat position, which they had strengthened and elaborated. Kut was protected on the right bank by a system of trenches running from a point on the river 2 miles to the northwest and circling beneath it across the Khadairi Bend, until cut by the River Hai, two miles below the exit from the Tigris. This system was continued to the northwest. The position gave the attack a good chance of success, and it was decided to secure possession of the Hai, clear all the enemy trenches on the right of the Tigris, while at the same time so sapping his strength by constant battle at Sannaiyat that he must either give up that position or so weaken his line that a crossing of the Tigris might be easily accomplished further west.

The first movement was successfully accomplished on December 13th. Lieutenant-General Cobbe distracted the attention of the enemy by a bombardment of the Sannaiyat lines, while during the night of the 13th, 14th the cavalry and Lieutenant-General Marshall's force struck westward to the Hai, surprised the enemy, and cleared both banks of the river up to the Hai bridge-head, which was strongly held. By the 18th, Lieutenant-General Marshall had fought his way forward until we had won command of the river upstream of the Khadairi Bend. The operation gave us direct control of the Hai, and enabled us to threaten the enemy's communications west of Shumran, while it safeguarded our own communications and opened out prosperous districts for our own supply.

The enemy still clung to his positions on the right of the Tigris in the Khadairi Bend. Here he menaced our communications on the Hai, and he also had it in his power to inundate portions of our line. The enemy held a strong line in flat, bare country, difficult for attack. Lieutenant-General Cobbe was given the time between January 5th and 19th clearing the Bend. The preliminary stage involved digging some 5,000 yards of trench under trying conditions—constant rain and exposed to enemy fire, but it was duly carried out, and on the 9th the Yorkshires and Mahrattas had fought their way to the river bank on the left after severe hand-to-hand fighting. On the right our troops made steady progress, and a heavy counter-attack, got forward under cover of a mist, was broken by the resolute resistance of the Manchester, a frontier Rifle Regiment, and a detachment of Sikh pioneers. Lieutenant-General Marshall's cavalry west of the Hai carried out successful diversions, and, though they were hampered by the mist, they forced their way into Hai town, and occupied it for several days. By the 17th our troops were pressing the enemy hard, and by the 19th his position had become so difficult that he voluntarily retired across the Tigris. During these operations the fighting had been severe, mainly hand to hand, but the enemy, in spite of his tenacity, has more than met his match in the dash and resolution of our troops.

While this fighting was in progress Lieutenant-General Marshall began his preparations for the reduction of the Hai salient, and the extensive trench system which the Turks held astride the Hai River, near its junction with the Tigris. On the 25th the enemy's front line on a frontage of about 1,000 yards was captured. There was heavy bombing fighting, and the Turks made good use of skilfully concealed guns and machine guns. In a series of counter-attacks the enemy was able to recapture his line, but a gallant charge across the open by the Royal Warwicks restored the situation. On the 28th the assault of two Punjabi battalions was a complete success, and in stubborn fighting our hold on both banks of the river was increased. Our cavalry attempted to strike against the enemy's rear via Bedrah and Serann, but the waterlogged ground held them up. On February 1st the Cheshires led an attack which gave us further ground, and on the 3rd, the Devons and a Gurkha Battalion carried two lines of works, and held them in spite of counter attack and artillery fire. That evening the enemy began to retire, and by the morning of the 5th had fallen back to the liquorice factory, and a line East and West across the Dahra Bend.

The liquorice factory was dealt with by howitzer fire, and on the 9th the King's Own effected a valuable lodgment in the centre of the enemy's line, which enabled us to extend rapidly on both flanks. By the night of the 10th, 11th it became known that the enemy had given up his forward positions, and had retired to an inner line across the Dahra Bend. On the 15th the final battle for the position was opened by the Loyal North Lancashires, and after some dashing fighting by the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, the South Wales Borderers, the Buffs and the Dogras, the enemy was pushed bodily to the Tigris, and by night only held about a mile of works. Two companies of a Gurkha battalion, acting on their own initiative, took these trenches, and on the 16th the Dahra Bend was clear of the enemy.

The final action for the capture of Kut now came. Lieutenant-General Cobbe, who had kept the enemy constantly on the alert at Sannaiyat, began a threatening attack on the 22nd. He captured some of the works before him, and was at once subjected to heavy counter-attacks, which the Seaforths brilliantly repulsed. On the night of the 22nd, 23rd feints were being made against the river, opposite Kut, and opposite the liquor factory, and the Turks were misled into thinking bridging operations were to take place at this point. The point chosen was actually at the South end of the Shumran Bend, West of Kut. The Norfolks effected a surprise lodgment with the first trip, but the other ferries carrying Gurkhas were met with a staggering fire, and only with difficulty effected a landing. The Norfolks and Gurkhas held on tenaciously and pushed up stream as bridging operations were commenced. By nightfall, as a result of the day's operations, our troops had, by their unconquerable valour and determination, forced a passage across a river in flood, 340 yards wide, in face of strong opposition, and had secured a position 2,000 yards in depth, covering the bridge head. While this crossing was proceeding Lieutenant-General Cobbe had secured the third and fourth lines of Sannaiyat, and was working his way with bombs deep into the maze of trenches. On the 24th the fight was resumed, the enemy fighting tenaciously, but the end was certain. General Cobbe carried the Sannaiyat position, and the enemy was now in complete retirement.

Lieutenant-General Marshall took up the pursuit of the enemy with dash, broke the enemy 3 miles from Shumran, and followed vigorously. On the 26th the retreat was rapid, with the cavalry and infantry following on either bank and the river craft of the Royal Navy pushing up stream in hot pursuit. Much booty and many enemy vessels, including those captured from us, fell into our hands. [illegible] The pursuit was stopped at Aziziyeh, 50 miles from Kut, and halfway to Bagdad, and a pause for reorganization was made, while Lieutenant-General Cobbe's force closed to this point. On the 5th movement began again [illegible] the Turkish rear-guard was found well entrenched [illegible] and retired during the night. On the 7th we were in touch with the enemy's line on the Dialah, a river joining the Tigris, 8 miles below Bagdad. On the 8th a crossing was attempted in the face of a withering fire, and as this manoeuvre was felt to be impracticable, a force under Lieutenant-General Marshall was ferried across the Tigris to enfilade the enemy position with guns from the right bank of the river. During the night of the 8th, 9th further attempts were made to ferry the river. Only one succeeded, and landed a party of 70 of the Loyal North Lancashires on the farther bank. For the next 22 hours, until the passage of the river was completely forced, the detachment held on gallantly in its isolated position, under constant close fire from the surrounding buildings, trenches and gardens. On the 9th the cavalry and a portion of General Cobbe's force crossed the Tigris, worked up to Shawa Khan, and, well served by aeroplane scouts, pushed on towards Bagdad. On the morning of the 10th our cavalry fought the way to a point 2 miles west of Bagdad railway station and, in a blinding dust storm, followed the Decauville railway up to the station, on the left bank of the Tigris. General Marshall had forced the Dialah at two points early on the 10th, had linked up with the devoted Loyal North Lancashires, and had advanced against the strong position of Tel Muhammed, which covered Bagdad. During the night the Turks retired, and General Marshall entered Bagdad amid manifestations of satisfaction on the part of the inhabitants. The gunboat flotilla, proceeding up stream in line ahead formation, anchored off the British Residency, and the two forces under Lieutenant-Generals Marshall and Cobbe provided for the security of the approaches to the city. An immense booty which the enemy had been unable to destroy was taken, including all the guns, (rendered useless by General Townshend) taken by the enemy at Kut.

After the fall of Bagdad precautions were made to secure the safety of the British army. A brilliant operation carried our force upward on the railway line to the Mushardie Station, which the Black Watch and the Gurkhas rushed on the night of March 14. The enemy's flight was so rapid that touch was not obtained again. By the 18th our front was extended north-east by the capture of Baqubah, on the Dialah, and the line thus moved out towards the Russians approaching from Persia. To the west the front was also consolidated by the occupation of Feluja, on the Euphrates, on March 19th. Co-operating with the movement of the Russians from Khanikin, our forces moved up the Dialah to hold the retreating Turks, and Shahraban was occupied on March 23rd. The enemy endeavored to bar our progress, but during the night of 24, 25th and the day following we forced our way up over the hills of the Jebel Hamrin range and beat him, though we were forced to withdraw because of the difficulties of the country. On the 28th the enemy began a converging movement down the Dialah from Deli Abbas, and along the left bank of the Tigris from Shatt el Adhaim, apparently to assist the withdrawal of the Turkish forces before the Russians. Both these columns were brilliantly beaten back.

The report is brought to a close by the statement that the total number of prisoners taken in the period under review was 7,921. General Maude praises the conduct of the officers and men who worked so well under such difficult and arduous conditions. "British and Indian troops, working side by side, have vied with each other in their efforts to close with the enemy, and all ranks have been imbued throughout with that offensive spirit which is the soldier's finest jewel."

for Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes

Looks Better Lasts Longer Easy to use Best for Shoes

White Cake 10c. White Liquid 10c.

2 IN 1 WHITE SHOE DRESSING

F. F. DALLEY CO. OF CANADA LTD. HAMILTON, CAN.

FIGHTING FOR HAPPINESS

When we get into a frame of mind that makes life seem one tiresome duty after another, with no pleasure in it; when ill-health seems to take all the joy out of life and you worry over things that are really not worth worrying about, then your nervous system is becoming exhausted, and you are on the way to a general breakdown in health. In this condition your health and happiness is worth fighting for, and good, rich, red blood is what your system needs. It is a hopeless task to try to restore your health while your blood is deficient either in quantity or quality. And remember that no medicine can be of of any use to you that does not build up your weak, watery blood.

To build up the blood and strengthen the nerves there is one remedy that has been a household word for more than a generation—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. It is the actual mission of these pills to make new, rich, red blood, which strengthens the nerves and tones the entire system. They give you a new appetite, make sleep refreshing, put color in the lips and cheeks, and drive away that unnatural, tired feeling that oppresses so many people. If you want to experience new health and happiness give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial.

You can get these pills through any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THEFT UNHEARD OF.

In South American Territory Just Explored.

The explorers sent by the University of Pennsylvania, Curator William Curtis Farabee and Dr. Franklin H. Church, went up the Amazon in June, 1913, to study the tribes in the region of Northern Brazil and the Guiana colonies. Their story is now being told by Dr. Farabee in the university's Museum Journal. They crossed Lake Amucu at the headwaters of the Rio Branco, and visited the ElDorado of the Spaniards and Raleigh. Alas! for romance; the curator says that the city whose houses were reputed to be shingled with gold plates was probably then, as now, mud walled and unimportant. The Macusi Indians, who live thereabout, practice the curious custom of the couvade. When a child is born the father goes to bed for a month and eats only the most delicate food. They believe that otherwise the child would be injured. A man must marry a woman of another village and live in that village; descent, therefore, is in the female line. Among their neighbors the Wapisianas, a man must marry his cousin of another village and take her to live in his own village. These Indians usually have two wives. They will not eat anything shot with a gun or an arrow. They recognize a Creator, but do not petition Him because they say He knows what they need.

In the untravelled forests of Brazilian Guiana the explorers found that the native guides feared the stingray and the electric eel far more than the alligator and the constrictor. In the villages of the Tarumas, on the Essiquibo, the natives announce a death by hanging a bunch of leaves on a tree as we hang crape on a door. They believe that the world began with two brothers. The younger went fishing and caught a woman. She was the mother of the race. Also, she was the daughter of a great snake, neither boa nor yet an anaconda.

In trading the natives are simple and honest, but it is hard to get two things for one. You might get a live monkey for a ten-cent knife, but you could not get ten, or even two, for a dollar knife. A man will paddle for eight days for one knife as uncomplainingly as he would paddle for five days. Time means little to the natives.

Every one is polite; the children respect their parents; the parents respect their chief. "These people have no punishments for crime because no one ever does wrong. Theft has never been heard of.

The explorers believe that in the Mapidians, who live up the Bonawau River, they found the last tribe of the Atarois. The Mapidians had never seen a white man, but they were not nervous.

ISSUE NO. 33, 1917

HELP WANTED.

WANTED — PROBATIONERS TO train for nurses. Apply, Welland Hospital, St. Catharines, Ont.

LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN light sewing at home; whole or spare time; good pay; work sent any distance; charges prepaid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Co., Montreal, Que.

WANTED—LOOM FIXER ON CROMPTON and Knowles' Looms. Good opportunity to right man. Apply, stating age and experience, to the Slingsby Mfg. Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ont.

MONEY ORDERS.

SEND A DOMINION EXPRESS Money Order. They are payable everywhere.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

Animals Carry Disease Germs.

Epidemics of diphtheria, which arise without apparent cause, have been traced to animals, and generally to birds, and especially to domestic fowls. The diphtheria bacillus can be found in the throat mucus of many domestic animals, as well as in the cloacal mucus of birds or fowls, according to Dr. Gourrin, to the salivary secretion of domestic fowls we must add those of animals, such as rabbits, dogs, horses, cattle and other domestic animals. While these germs are not virulent in the animals, they quickly become so when they enter the human system, and the fact that healthy animals can possess such germs will amply suffice to explain the mysterious appearance of certain human epidemics.

The remedy is not far to seek, and this is to prevent children from having undue contact with domestic animals, such as kissing them or having contact with the animal's tongue, such as licking or by feeding out of the hand. While this may be a privation, due attention must be paid to the importance of the question.

Also avoid the dissemination of manure in which fowls peck or dogs and cats may rummage, and keep manure of all kinds coming from domestic animals well out of the way in separate places so that the animals cannot seek their food in it.

These precautions are to be especially observed during periods of epidemics, but hold good, of course, at all times. When epidemics prevail among fowls, the healthy ones should be separated at once, and the other incinerated if in limited number, or at least treated with the proper serum.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Strength of the Condor.

The enormous strength of the condor is equaled by his voracity and boldness. This immense bird often pounces upon small animals, but from the shape and bluntness of his claws it is unable to carry anything very heavy, so he contents himself with fixing it against the ground with one of his claws, while with the other and his powerful beak he rends it to pieces. Gorged with food, the bird then becomes incapable of flight and may be apprehended, but any attempt at capture is furiously resisted. An American traveler in the Andes encountered a large condor just after it had finished a hearty banquet on a young sheep and foolishly attempted to seize the bird, with the result that he received a gash from its claw. Then he called up his two guides, and the three men manoeuvred to take the bird alive. But every attempt was frustrated, and in the end one of the men killed it by a blow with a hatchet.

The smell of cooking may be removed by taking a basin of boiling water and pouring into it about five drops of oil of lavender. In a few minutes all smell of cooking will have disappeared.

Why Wait for War to learn real food values? It is what you digest, not what you eat, that furnishes strength for the day's work. Many foods tax the digestive powers to the utmost without supplying much real nutriment. **Shredded Wheat Biscuit** is all food and in a form that is easily digested. It is 100 per cent. whole wheat. For breakfast, dinner or supper it takes the place of meat, eggs and potatoes. You don't know how easily you can do without meat or potatoes until you try it. Delicious with sliced bananas, berries, or other fruits, and milk.

Made in Canada.

TEUTONS TRY TO CUT OFF RUSS FORCES

Plan to Seize Those Remaining in Roumania and Carpathians.

FOUGHT WITH ROCKS

When Russ Ammunition Was Gone—Story of the Ending of a Panic.

Headquarters Seventh Russian Army Cable—The immediate objective of the enemy would seem to be a bold attempt to cut off the troops remaining in the Carpathians and Roumania. For this purpose a blow is being directed between Kamienets-Podolsk and Czernowitz. At this crucial point we are unfortunately unable to contain the Austro-German tide.

On July 27 we still held the line, Koltmeza-Leszczyski. Four days later we were 15 to 20 miles back of the line Kutyania-Tyamitsinico. The last-named place is southwest of Kamienets, near the confluence of the Zbrucz and Dniester. Moreover, it is an unstable line. The situation suggests that it would have been well had Korniloff's insistence on the abandonment of all offensive movements or an immediate regrouping of all armies been promptly heeded.

The boldness of the enemy's movement was based on the assumption of our inability to deliver a counter-blow from the Carpathians against their right flank. On the other hand, thanks to the passing of the initiative into their hands, the enemy were able at one blow to imperil our left and secure themselves from interference from the Carpathian and Roumanian fronts in carrying out their plans for the conquest of Southern Russia.

FOUGHT WITH ROCKS.

Petrograd Cable — Russian troops are on the offensive in the Cholin region, near the southeastern frontier of Galicia and northeast of Czernowitz. Yesterday they drove the Austro-German forces from two villages, captured a height and took more than 300 prisoners and four machine guns, the War Office announced to-day. Certain regiments fought with bayonets and stones between the Kimpolung road and Mount Lamuntelu, when they ran short of ammunition. These regiments exhausted their cartridges, the statement said, but fought down the mountain sides with such weapons as they could get hold of.

A Teutonic attack in the region of Brody, where the Russians are still on Galician soil, was only temporarily successful. A counter-attack restored the Russian positions that had been penetrated.

The text of the Russian communication follows:

"In the direction of Vladimir Volynski, after artillery activity and mine throwing, the enemy attacked our positions in the region of the village of Semerinki and penetrated part of our trenches. He was driven out, however, by newly arrived reserves and the situation was restored.

"In the direction of Brody, in the region of Baldury, an enemy scouting party showered hand grenades upon the trenches of our barrier guards and occupied them, but a counter-attack restored the situation.

"To the west of the city of Zbaraj, in the region of the village of Ivacinw the enemy pressed back our advance post a trifle. In the region of the confluence of the River Zbrucz our troops, developing an energetic offensive, drove out the enemy after severe fighting from the villages of Baryshkovcy and Wygoda and from the heights to the west of the last named village. We took prisoner seven officers and 300 of the rank and file, and also captured four machine guns.

"North-west of the town of Sereth (Bukowina), on the front of the villages of Vaskovez and Gorichent our troops repulsed several persistent enemy attacks. To the southwest of the town of Sereth the enemy succeeded in penetrating our trenches, but the situation was restored through our counter-attacks. There have been fusillades and scouting operations on the rest of the front.

FOUGHT WITH ROCKS.

"Roumanian front: Between the Kimpolung road and Mount Lamuntelu the enemy made a number of attacks, most of which were repulsed. Certain of our gallant regiments, having used up all their cartridges, fought at the point of the bayonet and with stones, which they threw down the mountainside. The enemy succeeded in taking only two of the heights to the west of Dezemkni and to the southwest of Sotchi. On Tuesday night our troops, occupying both sides of the Kimpolung road, retired somewhat to the east.

"During the course of Tuesday the enemy continued his persistent attacks between the Fokshani-Marasechti railroad and the River Sereth (Moldavia) and pressed back our troops to the north of Bialgeschi. There have been fusillades on the remainder of the front.

"Caucasus front: In the region of Iloshaha, forty versts southeast of Van, our troops scattered a band of Kurds. In the region of Dizy, eighty versts to the west of Urui, our detachments of volunteers put to flight bands of Kurds, killing sixty-four of them and taking ten men prisoner.

"There have been fusillades on the rest of the front."

VITAL FORCE IN RETREAT.

Petrograd Cable — The vital force of the Russian army, even in full retreat, is shown by an eye-witness of the Galician debacle, an officer of an allied country. His judgment is that there still is hope of further activities by the army.

"I went to the front line," he said, "which was assigned to the Seventh army, accompanying a Russian captain who had been sent to investigate the report that the trenches had been deserted while a soldier council debated whether the order called for enough men to fill them. I learned that Austrians had come into the trenches searching for the Russians which shows the state of disorganization there was before the panic among the soldiers.

"Suddenly we heard rumors that German cavalry had broken through and was surrounding us. Immediately a panic began in the soldiers' council. It was impossible to prevent a rush to the rear. The men, knowing that the death penalty had been abolished, had no fear of punishment for desertion. Almost before we realized it, the Russian captain and I were left entirely alone in the trenches. Seeking our automobile we found that the tavarish had seized it and gone."

The allied officer repeatedly referred to the soldiers as tavarish, which is Russian for comrade, which the soldier Socialists use in addressing one another.

"We ran for the main road, where we could see that a full retreat was on. The tavarish, leaving their materials and supplies, were crowding into the motor trucks and heading to the rear. The Russian captain with me, who was one of the bravest men I ever met, seized an automobile and raced ahead to cut off the masses mad with fear. It was awful to see an army throwing away its arms, coats and boots.

"The roads were jammed, so we circled the plains and got ahead of the rush. We jumped in front of the first motor truck, which was loaded with fully a hundred tavarish. The captain commanded them to halt, and when the tavarish tried to make the driver continue, despite the order, the captain leaped into the motor, jerked the driver from his seat and flung him into a ditch.

"Immediately the tavarish tumbled off in bunches. Others arriving were forced to descend, and with ringing orders the captain formed them into lines at the point of his revolver. Now the masses rushing forward on foot were halted by the newly reforming army, the tavarish yielding to the superior will of the captain, and they began entrenching on both sides of the road. Enemy aeroplanes were flying low overhead.

DEATH'S HEADS HALT DESERTERS.

"Leaving the captain in command there I continued with a detachment of the Death's Head Battalions, which had been sent with machine guns in motor trucks to help check the panic. These were all brave, devoted men and they inspired new hope. We turned toward Tarnpol, where the panic was the worst, and soon encountered thousands of tavarish trucks going to the rear.

"The lieutenant commanding the handful of Death's Heads ordered the soldiers to halt and descend. Then he formed them into lines and said he would shoot each fifteenth man until they told who was the agitator that started the retreat. Before he had counted ten the fifteenth man called out the agitator's name.

"The lieutenant, insisting upon receiving general confirmation, to his act from the men themselves, ordered the agitator taken to the cross road nearby and commanded the firing squad to shoot. He laid the body beside the road with a paper pinned on the breast, reading: 'Shot as a traitor to Russia!' Then the lieutenant ordered the tavarish to turn back toward the battle front and they obeyed.

"There were similar scenes everywhere, the Death's Heads with Cossacks forming a thin, determined line behind the panicky tavarish.

"The Austro-German advance in Galicia was one of the easiest ever made, the distance between the retreating Russians and the advancing Teutons often being only five to ten miles. The retreat taught the futility of letting the soldiers have councils to discuss orders of their officers, but with all its disgraceful scenes, the retreat was needed to prove the absurdity of these councils.

"Under the power of the Death's Heads and the Cossacks such meetings are now forbidden, these [illegible] men controlling the masses of the army who do not know why they ran."

IRISH CONVENTION.

Procedure to Sift Governing Schemes Decided On.

London Cable — The official report of yesterday's meeting of the Irish convention says:

"Sir Horace Plunkett, the chairman addressed the gathering on the task before it, and on various schemes for governing Ireland already in existence. He then suggested the procedure by which these might be thoroughly sifted and subsequently brought before the convention for discussion.

"This suggestion was considered at some length, and finally it was proposed by the chairman and seconded by the Bishop of Raphoe, and unanimously resolved that a standing committee, not exceeding twenty persons, five to form a quorum, be appointed to consult with the chairman on general procedure and the exercise of other powers delegated by the convention.

"It was further resolved to reappoint the committee which had to do with the selecting of the chairman to advise the chairman on the composition of the standing committee. The convention then adjourned until to-morrow."

Miss Gotrox—Nearly all my admirers think I should be able to get tips from you on the market. Gotrox—Encourage them in the idea, my dear. It won't be long before I'll be ready to unload the stock I'm carrying.—Boston Transcript.

NO CHANCE, SAYS KORNILOFF, OF RUSSIANS SURRENDERING

Supreme Commander Declares Such Would Make Russia a Hun Colony Forever.

Calls for Ally Officers to Train Country's Ten Million Fighting Men.

London Cable.—The correspondent of the 'Times' at the headquarters of the seventh Russian army talked with General Korniloff on the eve of his departure to take supreme command. General Korniloff said.

"The first stage of the war is over. The second phase begins to-day".

The correspondent says the Russian commander repudiates the possibility of the Russians surrendering. He holds that if Russia concludes a dishonorable peace to which traitors have been driving her she will become a German colony forever. The Germans would seize her foodstuffs, enroll her men, and treat her as a conquered country. There could be no choice between the evil of war and the evil of surrender.

The new Government must realize the necessity of inviting the Allies to help in reorganizing the railway service for warfare. If Germany decided, as all signs indicate, to transfer the main pressure to the Russian front, it would be hopeless to rely on methods that availed against the inferior Austrian troops.

Russia is full of splendid fighting men. Ten millions have already been enrolled, but they are scarcely trained. They are too busy attending meetings, instead of drill. These millions must be helped by British and French officers, as Serbians, Roumanians, Greeks and Americans have been.

NEW CABINET MEETS.

Petrograd Cable.—The first meeting of the new Government was held to-day. Premier Kerensky presided, and said the Cabinet must concentrate all its attention on national defence and organization of the country, principally in connection with financial and economic affairs.

He appealed to the members of the Cabinet to redouble their efforts toward organizing and consolidating the Government. Foreign Minister Terestchenko, who left after for general headquarters, accompanied by M. Diamandi, the Roumanian Minister, explained the object of his journey. He said the Government had decided to abolish the post of Procurator-General of the Holy Synod, and create a Ministry of Public Worship.

HEROIC BURGOMASTER MAX IS HONORED BY BRUSSELS LAWY

Man Whose Daring Won Prison in Germany is Elected Their President.

Havre Cable. Lawyers of Brussels have unanimously elected Adolphe Max, the heroic Burgomaster of Brussels, imprisoned by Germans, as President of the Bar Association, according to news received here. The announcement of the election was received with rousing cheers, regardless of the fact that German sentries were posted at the Palace of Justice, where the election took place.

Burgomaster Max was arrested at Brussels Sept. 28, 1914, for his "irreconcilable attitude," according to an announcement of the German military governor. After being imprisoned at various places in Germany he was finally interned at Glatz.

IS SERIOUSLY ILL.

London Cable. The Central News Agency quotes the newspaper Belgisch Dagblad to the effect that Burgomaster Max, of Brussels is seriously ill in prison at Celle, a Prussian town [illegible] of Hanover. King Alfonso of Spain is said to have interceded fruitlessly in behalf of the imprisoned burgomaster.

UNITED STATES CORN CROP HUGE

Forecast is for Greatest Ever Harvested.

Record Crops in Other Foodstuffs Also

Washington Report—A corn crop surpassing any ever grown before, a reduction in wheat prospects, due to damage to the spring wheat crop, and record crops of barley, rye, white and sweet potatoes, tobacco and hay were forecasted to-day in the August 1 crop report of the Department of Agriculture.

Corn production was placed at 3,191,000,000 bushels, an increase of 67,000,000 bushels over the July forecast, and 65,000,000 bushels over the record crop of 1912. The showing is due to vast improvement in the growing corn in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and Missouri. Spring wheat production forecast in July at 270,000,000 bushels, shows the results of adverse weather conditions. The prospects are put at 236,649,000 bushels from the July 1 report. Winter wheat, however, is turning out better than previously forecasted, with a forecast total of 417,000,000 bushels, or 15,000,000 bushels more than indicated from July conditions.

The combined yield of winter and spring wheat forecast from August 1st conditions will be 653,000,000 bushels or 13,000,000 bushels more than harvested last year.

White potatoes are expected to yield 467,000,000 bushels, 47,000,000 bushels more than the record crop of 1912. Sweet potatoes also will be a record, with 86,400,000 bushels.

There will be an enormous crop of tobacco, almost 120,000,000 pounds larger than the record production of last year. The buckwheat crop will be the largest in many years, and oats will come close to equaling the record made in 1915.

Never use a dustcloth on gilt frames. Use a clean paint brush kept for the purpose.

FREE SERBIA FROM HUNS

Lloyd George Voices Entente Debt to Small Ally

Whose Troops Are Still Guarding the Gate.

London Cable— —At a luncheon given to-day, in the Savoy Hotel, in honor of the Premier of Serbia, M. Pasitch, Mr. Lloyd George said that we owe more to M. Pasitch and Premier Venizelos of Greece than he could possibly reveal at present. Serbia, he said, which had been trampled by the dirt of the Turkish barbarism, was about to be cleansed and would yet appear fresh and wonderful. The first condition of peace was complete restoration without reservation. However long the war may last, added Mr. Lloyd George, British honor was involved in seeing Serbia freed. Serbia and Belgium are the guardians of the gates, and bravely have they defended them. The Serbian troops although overwhelmed were never disheartened and are still guarding the gate. We extend again the hand of friendship to Serbia. We will go through the war together to the end."

In the course of his speech Lord Robert Cecil declared that he was convinced there was no inconsistency between the aims of Italy and those of Serbia.

Premier Pasitch, whom Lord Cecil described as the Grand Old Man of Serbia, after expressing his deepest thanks for what Britain has done for the small nations, said that Germany now spoke of an honorable peace. Such a peace could only be secured if the peoples under Austro-German rule were set free.

"If," he said, "France gets back Alsace-Lorraine; if the Balkans accomplish unity with their still unredeemed brethren; if the unity of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes is achieved; if the Czechs and Slovaks are united and independent, and if the Polish and Ruthenian questions are solved, then only will an honorable peace be secured."

U. S. NAVY PLANS HUGE AERO PLANT

Factory Will Be Building Planes in Three Months.

Army Wants 25,000 Machines First Year.

Washington Report—In line with the War Department's plan of concentrating work on a large aeroplane building programme Secretary Daniels announced to-day that the navy would begin immediate construction of an aircraft factory at the Philadelphia Navy Yard on League Island.

The factory will begin operations within 100 days, and will have a capacity of 1,000 planes a year. It will cost $1,000,000. The army programme contemplates 25,000 aeroplanes the first year.

In taking this step to equip the navy with aircraft Secretary Daniels has guarded against interfering with the army's plans. He points out that the establishment of the factory at League Island will leave industrial facilities throughout the country free to develop approved types to their maximum capacity. The navy's work will be centralized in this Government plant, where experimental hydro-aeroplanes, as well as the most approved types, will be constructed.

Although comparatively little had been said about the navy's aeroplane plans, it is known that many of the craft turned out by the navy may be used in European waters in conjunction with British and French sea planes.

The projected attacks on German sea bases imply the use of seaplanes, and there is reason to believe the United States will have a fair proportion of these craft in operation by next year.

HAVE NEWLINE ON LENS FRONT

Canadians Within a Few Yards of Enemy Line.

Foe Regains One of Craters Lately Taken.

(By Stewart Lyon, Corespondent With the Canadian Forces).

Canadian Army Headquarters—The Canadian outposts around Lens have established a new line in a group of houses which is within a few yards of the enemy's front line at that point.

The Lens-Bethune road is now safely within our lines almost up to the city of Lens.

The enemy does not intend to submit to the loss of Lens a little bit at a time, as in the recent advances, without making a fight for it. While our outposts were establishing their new posts this morning, the Germans turned loose a heavy artillery and machine-gun barrage upon the crater recently captured, and buildings nearby. Sheltered by this barrage, his infantry advanced upon the crater, which was only lightly held as an outpost. Our men in the crater withdrew without suffering any casualties and the Germans reoccupied it.

Destructive artillery shooting was continued yesterday by our artillery at an accelerated rate because of the better light, but dull weather has again come and the gunners are disconsolate.

IN U. S. UNIFORM.

American Red Cross Gets Recognition.

Washington Report—Officials of Red Cross serving with the American army in Europe will wear the American uniform. William H. Taft, chairman of the Central Committee, and Henry P. Davison, chairman of the Red Cross War Council, will be recognized as major-generals, should they cross the Atlantic. Lesser rank will be conferred upon lesser official.

Operations of the Red Cross are being hampered because its officials in Europe do not receive the recognition accorded to wearers of uniforms. Their commissions will be signed by the Secretary of War, but will confer no military authority, obligations or rights.

FEARS FOR LIFE OF KERENSKY

Russ Patriot Shows Signs of a Collapse.

Strain Too Great for Semi-Invalid.

London Cable — The health of Alexander F. Kerensky, Russia's man of the hour, is a matter of grave concern to his friends and associates, according to members of an English delegation which has just returned from Petrograd. Premier Kerensky's health was none too good when he took office and the strain since has been not only constant, but probably heavier than any other statesman in the world today.

Illustrative of his weakness, it is stated that even during the first week of the revolution every public speech he made was followed by a period of faintness. His friends say that only his tremendous will power and nerve energy have kept him going so long.

Those who have seen the brilliant Russian leader in the past few weeks describe his face as being haggard and drawn, his figure emaciated, his voice still strong and vibrant, but his speech marred by frequent coughing and his eyes brilliant, but not with the brilliance of ruddy health. The Premier's whole appearance unmistakably shows the effect of the enormous work required of him every 24 hours and the heavy responsibility and constant drain on his slender physical resources.

"If Kerensky can only hold out," is the phrase more and more frequently heard among his friends and admirers, indicating their dread of his physical collapse and what that would mean to the destinies of free Russia.

Hubbubs—It is possible to cut some people by ignoring them completely. Subbubs—I wish I could cut my lawn that way.

DEMOCRACY IN GERMANY NOW SLIPPING BACK

So the Papers Interpret the Appointments in the Government.

A NEW BISMARCK

Dr. Michaelis Looked On as a Strong Man for the Empire.

Copenhagen Cable — The democratic movement in Germany which reformers were sure was getting such a splendid start in the recent Reichstage crisis seems now to be slipping backwards down grade. The Liberal and Radical newspapers in Germany generally interpret the selection by Dr. Michaelis, the Chancellor, of his colleagues as a distinct rejection of the principle of parliamentarism, or parliamentary influence upon administration.

The Socialist organ Vorwaerts announces that the Cabinet members Spahn, Krause and Mueller enter the Government as individuals, not as party representatives. Therefore the party assumes no responsibility, but retains completely a free hand toward the Government. Herr Mueller particularly has long had no active connection with the Socialist party, and has a purely administrative non-political post.

The Vorwaerts declares that the present Government must be the last of its kind, and must be supplanted by a Government of the people. Dr. Michaelis is also getting further away from the Reichstag peace resolution, even as he interprets it, as the days pass. The phrase in his speech Saturday on the necessity of "a powerful peace" was printed in black type.

Reports to the Associated Press from Germany say that Dr. Michaelis now has been hailed by the advocates of greater Germany as a new Bismarck, and an enthusiastic orator of a delegation from an independent committee for German peace, which saw Dr. Michaelis off at the Dresden railway station, made a wildly-applauded speech, greeting him as a worthy successor of the old blood and iron Chancellor. Dr. Michaelis, according to the published reply to the speech, was modestly silent regarding it.

SOCIALISTS OPPOSED.

Copenhagen Cable — German Socialists will oppose the new Government on the principle of Catholic Germania, according to the Socialist organ Vorwaerts. "Persons so foolish as to expect a great change in the direction of parliamentary regime will be normally disappointed," says the newspaper, which believes that the presence of Catholic representatives is a great improvement in the system. It appears that Dr. Spahn, leader of the Catholic Centre party in the Reichstag, will be forced to retire from parliamentary life on account of his appointment as Prussian Minister of Justice. He must resign his seat owing to the constitutonal proviso upon accepting the portfolio, but it is asserted there is nothing to prevent his standing for election. He will accordingly do this, though he cannot become a member of the Bundesrat.

August Worms, leader of the Flemish movement in Belgium, said in an interview in the Berlin Tageblatt the aim of the movement was the re-establishing in Belgium as a dual monarchy of Flanders and Walloonia, under the personal union of King Albert. Herr Worms took Austria-Hungary as an example of the movement for free Flanders in free Belgium.

DR. MUELLER'S EXPERIENCES.

Berlin, via London Cable — Dr. August Mueller, social Democrat, of Hamburg, who has been appointed Under-Secretary of the War Food Bureau, had in the course of his early career as Socialist editor two entertaining encounters with the police. In [illegible] he was sentenced to four years' imprisonment for lese majeste and served two and a half months when he obtained a new hearing, after which he was acquitted.

Again in 1906 he became involved in the publication of a suppressed pamphlet, whose manuscript was found in his house. Mueller on that occasion escaped conviction, while his printer and distributor went to jail for six weeks. Mueller subsequently explained his escape on the ground that the state attorney had credited him with having served a jail sentence on a previous charge, of which he was finally acquitted. He is the first Social Democrat to hold an important Government post, and has specialized in organizing and conducting consumers' leagues.

Worth Remembering.

A little ammonia in hard water makes a satisfactory and healthy bath.

For an ingrowing toenail cut a V in the centre of the nail, slip a little absorbent cotton or lint in hot mutton tallow and place it under the nail at the sides of the toe. The most frequent cause of chilblains is warming numb feet at a fire or even a register. Rub the chilblains once or twice a day with soap liniment.

A solution of [illegible], one-half ounce to the ounce of water, will clean the hair of dandruff and prevent it falling out.

Honey with a little borax added is good for [illegible] cankered throat.

The Nipa Tree.

The palm-like nipa tree of tropical Asia has a sap exceedingly rich in sugar, but so salty that its utilization has not been found profitable.

Like cures like, but bad habits won't cure bad luck.

"Dead men tell no tales," quoted the Wise Guy. "Except those who have written their own obituaries," retorted the Simple Mug.

THAT

Holiday Trip !

Hot Weather is here, and with it comes the thought of a holiday trip, and with the holiday trip comes the thought of a suitable

Suit Case or Club Bag

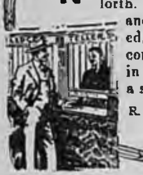
We are ready to supply you. A splendid variety here. Just what you want at the price you wish to pay.

Call and see our stock. You will find it easy choosing from our large assortment.

Eggs 38 cts doz. Butter 36 cts lb. Either cash or trade.

N. McGillivray

North End Store



BANK OF HAMILTON

Established 1872

Capital Authorized, $5,000,000
Capital Paid-up, - $3,000,000
Surplus, - - - - - $3,500,000

Uncertainly

NO one knows what the future may bring forth. Now while your health is good and your earning capacity unimpaired, is the time to accumulate a competence. One dollar deposited in the bank of Hamilton will start a savings account.

R. J. RANNEY, MANAGER
PORT ELGIN BRANCH

41-C

Can you afford to be without The Times?

Clearing Lines At Cost

The following lines of Seasonable goods will be sold at or less than cost price. . . . .

All canvas shoes, leatner or rubber soled many lines in practically all sizes, men's ladies' and children's.

Your chance to Save Money

Ladies' and Misses' colored parasols below cost price.

Straw hats for every day or better wear clearing below cost.

Let us supply your wants.

Produce Wanted—Highest Price paid.

South End Store

N. McGillivray & Co.

The Port Elgin Times

MEMBER OF THE CANADIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION (INC.)

E. Roy Sayles, Editor and Proprietor

ADVERTISING RATES

Farms or Real Estate for Sale 50c each insertion; Miscellaneous articles, To Rent, Wanted, Lost, Found, etc., each insertion 25c. Local Readers, Notices, etc., 10c per line per insertion, 5c each subsequent insertion. Cards of thanks 50c. Legal advertising 10 and 5c a line. Black-faced type, count 2 lines for 1. Display rates, yearly contracts, 12c per inch, 6 mos. 15c per inch. In memoriam poetry 5c per line. Professional cards $6 per year in advance.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

The editor of the Midland Free Press criticized the lady teachers of that town, and they called upon him in a body and gave him a tongue thrashing. Praise be to him who starts something.

* * *

An assistant fuel controller is appointed by the Dominion government at a salary of $25,000 per year. If the assistant manager gets that much, how much will the manager get?

* * *

Making shells at $8 per day and talking patriotism about it must sound rather hollow to the lads who take $1.10 per day and risk their lives in the trenches. Making shells as a business proposition is all right, but comparing that to enlisting is rather far-fetched.

* * *

The day has passed, it seems to us, when however much we may long and pray for peace we can do anything else than stand loyally and avowedly with our country in the gigantic struggle upon which it has entered. It can now only be peace after conflict.

* * *

Mr. Hanna, the food controller, is asking a pledge from each housewife to do her best to prevent food waste, and to practice economy and thrift in the home. He says he will give a card to put in the window of each one who pledges to "save food for the Canadian soldiers and her allies." Couldn't the food controller issue a medal for men to wear if they will cut out certain wastes they are addicted to?

* * *

An exchange says they are fiddling away with food restrictions in Great Britain, but they are not cutting down in the brewing of beer. In fact, instead of cutting down on this it is reported the brewing has increased a third. Canada's food controller is losing sleep about saving bread and meat, but still allows the booze to be manufatored. If foodstuffs necessary for life are actually in danger how silly it is for Canada to allow manufacturing of beer and whiskey.

* * *

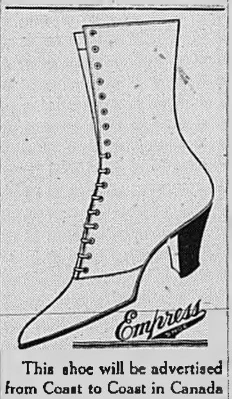
At the council meeting the other night the reeve reported that the coal for the pumping station was costing twice as much, and that the worst of all it was difficult to get. The pumping of water has become a rather expensive job with coal, and it will be good business for the council to consider the operating of the pump by electric power. Chesley, on account of the high price of coal, installed an electric pump, with the result that the water has been supplied to the town at a cost of $1 per day for the pumping. Of course Chesley has Hydro power. But even with the Saugeen Electric power we believe a more profitable arrangement could be made than the present method with coal

* * *

The Good Roads System

Bruce county roads are no longer under the old system of statute labor. They now belong to the county system, and the county council is responsible for the upkeep. For this reason a superintendent is necessary, and Mr. William Hunter of Kincardine, is the man to whom all requests should be addressed, if repairs and such like are needed.

The title to the roads in a county road system passes to the county, and the responsibility for their condition both before and after construction therefore rests with the county council and the superintendent. In order to encourage the counties in maintaining those roads, the maintenance grant of 20 per cent, covers such work as grading, dragging with the log drag, the cleaning of ditches and culverts, repairs to bridges and all work necessary to keep the roads in a passable condition. After construction all roads require attention. Neglect causes the expense of construction to be a loss instead of a valuable investment—an investment paying dividends in the form of increased land values, ease of communication with accompanying reduction of haulage costs, and greater facilities for marketing and shipping farm produce. The Government, therefore, shares the expense for maintaining the county roads by granting the subsidy of 20 per cent of the cost of such maintenance work.



This shoe will be advertised from Coast to Coast in Canada as "Empress" Shoes have been for years, and each season adds newer lines and greater beauty to this well-known shoe for women. Always above the others. We are agents.

James George & Son

The Toronto Globe remarks that "the word conscription has been kept out of convention resolutions, but it cannot be be kept out of the election. It will resound from thousands of platforms and the candidate who declines to pronounce it will be challenged whenever he speaks on the war.

Bruce Presbytery

A special meeting of Bruce Presbytery convened in the Presbyterian church, Port Elgin August 7th, to deal with the call from Burgoyne and Dunblane to Rev. C. C. Strachan. The action of the interim moderator, Mr. Mann in moderating in the call was sustained and the call received as a regular gospel call, and forwarded.

Provisional arrangements were made for induction on Sept. 4th, in the evening, moderator of Presbytery to preside. Rev. Mr. Soules to preach, Rev. Mr. Robinson to address the pastor and Mr. Mann to counsel the congregation

Mrs. Roscoe Temple, Greenock, has been visiting her sister at Pickering for a couple of weeks.

Rev. Malcolm A. Campbell, D D, of First Presbyterian Church, Montreal, visited his mother, Mrs. A. Campbell, 2nd Saugeen.

Thousands of Men Required

Thousands of men are required to help in the great work of harvesting the western crop. Arrangements for transporting to the West this great army of workers have been completed by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Excursions from points in Ontario to Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta will be run, and special trains operated, making the trip in about thirty-six hours, without change or transfer.

Going trip West, $12.00 to Winnipeg.

Returning trip East, $18.00 from Winnipeg.

Consult C. P. R. Agents regarding transportation west of Winnipeg and the going dates

ALLENFORD

Miss Clara McRae spent the week end at her home before going to Holland Centre to accept a position.

Mr. and Mrs. Blair, of Toronto, are visiting with Mr. and Mrs. McLeod.

Misses Maggie and Eva Strang returned on Saturday from Wiarton where they have been visiting relatives.

Mr. J. A. E. Mallitt, of Toronto, spent the week-end with his father, Mr. P. C. Mallitt.

R. P. Haskett and family returned last week from London.

Miss M. E. Atcheson spent a few days with Mr. and Mrs. E. W. McNiven in Wiarton

Mr. B. McGrath and family, of Owen Sound, are spending a few days with Mr. M. Crawford.

Rev. T. B. Edmonds returned Wednesday from Grimsby Beach where he has spent a month's vacation.

Mrs Adam Aiken returned Saturday after spending a week at points south.

Rev. T. W. Campbell leaves Tuesday morning for his home in Richmond Hill N. Y.

Several of the village "strongbacks" have been trying their hands at making hay. Farm help is scarce and the farmers are grateful for the timely help.

Miss Sarah Draper was home from Owen Sound for a short vacation.

MARRIED

Glidden-Brown

A quiet wedding took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Brown, at Meaford, Ontario on Thursday, July. 26th, 1917, when their only daughter, Nellie Laidlaw, was married to Mr. Earl K. Glidden of Vermillion, Alta. The wedding March was played by, Miss Mary Cooper. The Rev. R. Barbour conducted the marriage ceremony in the presence of a few relatives and intimate friends. During the signing of the register, Miss Retta Ferguson sang "One Happy Day."

The wedding supper was served on the beautiful lawn, under overlapping trees. The tables were noticeable with antique china and pieces of silver the latter being used in the home of the bride's relatives in 1788. The bride's cake was served on a rare china plate which has been a relic in the family for many years.

The happy couple left for their home in Vermillion, via Owen Sound, taking the great lakes trip on the steamer Manitoba to Fort William, the bride having been a teacher in Isabella public school, they were tendered a very hearty reception upon their arrival in that city; afterwards continuing their journey to Vermillion, where they will be at home after Aug. 1st.

Enjoyable Musicale

On Friday evening about two hundred people gathered at the home of Mr. J. H. Webster, River Road, where an enjoyable musicale was presented by the pupils of Mrs. Donald Lamont, A. L. C. M.

The program was carried out according to a printed card, and each number was thoroughly enjoyed. The pupils of Mrs Lamont showed splendid talent, and reflected credit not only on their teacher, but also on themselves.

After the program ice cream and cake were served, and an enjoyable half hour spent in a social way. A silver collection for Dunblane Red Cross brought in over $30.

Following was the program and those taking part:

1. O Canada...
2. La Chasse Aux Gazelles, Op. 11...... (Cabul
   Anna Bell and Ruby McIvor
3. La Fontaine, Op. 221.........C. Bohm
   Helen Hamilton
4. Traumeri and Romanze, Op. 15 No. 7 (R. Schumann
   Marjorie Clazie
5. Song—"Then You'll Remember Me"
   James Scott
6. Danse Gracieuse Op. 16 No. 2......C. (Dennee
   Anna Bell
7. Impromptu Op. 142, No. 2...Schubert
   Mary McKechnie
8. Song—"My Laddie"...........Thayer
   Elizabeth Lamont
9. Les Mystles.................Paul Wachs
   Mary McKechnie and Helen Hamilton
10. Valse Arabesque, Op. 62......T. Lach
    Coral McIvor
11. Song—"A Dream" .... Bartlett
    Daisy McIntosh
12. "Flower Song".........Gustave Lange
    Reta Stanton
13. (a) Morceau Characteristique Op. 32
    (b) Il Trovatore...............................
    Pearl Begg
14. Song—"Heroes and Gentlemen"....
    W. A. Miller
15. Allegratto .... Haydn
    Margaret Lamont
16. Southern Melody......Helen Howard
    Olive Kerr
17. Songs (a) At Dawning.......................
    (b) The Spring Has Come......
    Hazel Webb
18. Pride of the Ball ....Brainard
    Pearl Begg and Marjorie Clazie
19. "The Maple Leaf Forever"...........

While building a driving shed Adam McCartney, an Elderslie township farmer, was fatally injured by a timber crushing his stomach.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Katz and Mr. and Mrs. Rosenberg, of Toronto, are guests of Mr. and Mrs B. Zeisind.

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA · ESTABLISHED 1832

A Good Ally

The man who saves nothing remains stationary, or goes behind. The man who saves progresses. Money makes money. Money out at interest works for a man and helps him along the road to success. It is his best ally next to his ability and integrity. 47

Open a savings account with

The Bank of NovaScotia

PAID-UP CAPITAL - $ 6,500,000
RESERVE FUND - - 12,000,000
TOTAL RESOURCES over 110,000,000

PORT ELGIN BRANCH.
A. L. Wyant, Manager

BLACKSMITHING

N. KIDT, Blacksmithing, horse-shoeing
general repairs. Tire-setting a special

Just the Thing for Summer Wear

Boy's khaki bloomers, in good quality denim two special lines at 90 cents and $1.25

Boy's wash suits, in tan or blue linen and striped percale, in sizes 2 to 8 years, reg. up $1.50 to clear at 98 cents.

To save those good leather boots, buy a pair of harvest shoes. We have them in all sizes.

Youth's at $1.35 per pair

Boy's at $1 [illegible]

Men's at $2 65

Highest price for produce

Store closes every Tuesday at 12 o'clock noon.

Roppel Bros.

Rural phone, Underwood

Advertise it in The Times.

SPECIAL

We have a few of Dr. Pierce's Family Medical Advisors, Good cloth binding which we offer at

50 cents each

while they last.

R. C. Crawford

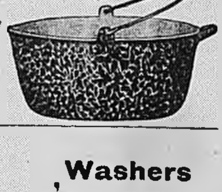
Drugs and Kodaks
C. P. R. ticket agent

PRESERVING KETTLES

Old English granitware at reduced prices. Extra large size

75 cents

Don't miss this snap.



Washers

Why not try a

Cyclone Washer

and make wash day a gladder day.

Sold on approval

McLAREN'S HARDWARE

Five Large Phonographs
Given as First District
Prizes in

Bread-Making Contests

At Rural School Fairs in Ontario

More than $2,000 worth of prizes for bread making will be offered at the Rural School Fairs this fall. Among the prizes are five large cabinet phonographs, fifteen Canuck bread mixers, and many attractive books. These splendid prizes will make the contest the most stirring ever held at rural school fairs. Every girl between the ages of 12 and 18 should read all about this fine opportunity, and should begin now to prepare for it. The prizes, under the conditions explained below, will be awarded for the best loaves baked with

Cream of the West Flour

the hard wheat flour that is guaranteed for bread

—the flour that you will want to use always, once you have given it a good trial. We want you to know for yourself that it makes splendid big loaves of the lightest, most wholesome bread that good flour can bake. That is why we make it well worth your while to try it, by offering these attractive and costly prizes.

For this contest we have divided the Province into five districts, each with several counties. In each district we will give a large cabinet phonograph, a set of Dickens' Works and three bread mixers. These are called the District prizes and they are to be given in addition to the prizes offered at the local rural school fairs. (See list of districts below.) Be sure to compete at your local rural school fair. If you win first prize there, you will then automatically become a competitor for the phonograph and other district prizes.

The Prizes, remember, are offered for the best loaf of bread baked with Cream of the West Flour. No other flour will do. For local prizes we offer a number of valuable books. By local prizes we mean those given at the fair.

1st Local Prize.—"Girl's Own Annual," a great big beautifully bound, illustrated book with 800 pages of stories and articles about people, art, animals, gardens, sewing, crocheting—everything that particularly interests young girls, older girls and their mothers. This is a wonderful prize that you can treasure for years.

2nd Local Prize.—"Stories of Famous Men and Women," heavily cloth bound with gold titles, many beautiful pictures in colors, entrancing life stories of Florence Nightingale, Grace Darling, Flora MacDonald, Jenny Lind, the late Queen Victoria and others.

3rd Local Prize.—"Britain Overseas," a big handsomely bound book with many colored pictures, interesting stories and descriptions of the countries and the peoples of Britain's world-wide Empire.

4th Local Prize.—"The Queen's Gift Book," a book of stories, pictures and special articles by Britain's best writers; the proceeds from the sale of this book are for the benefit of disabled soldiers in England.

Note.—Unless the entries number six or more only first and second prizes will be awarded. Unless the entries number ten or more no fourth prize will be awarded.

The District Prizes.—The winner of the first prize at each local fair automatically becomes a competitor for the following District prizes. One-half of the first prize loaf will be sent to the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, to compete in the District Contests. (See conditions below.)

1st District Prize.—The "Pathephone" is the name given to the fine big mahogany phonograph we offer as first prize. It will give you endless pleasure and entertainment for a lifetime. It has special reproducer attachments and needles, enabling you to play all kinds of flat disc records of no matter what make. The Pathephone reproduces band music, orchestra music, songs and funny pieces perfectly; with it goes a dozen of the famous Pathe records. Total value, $150.00.

2nd District Prize.—Set of Dickens' Works, 18 splendidly bound volumes with many illustrations. Among the books in the set are "Oliver Twist" and "Old Curiosity Shop." These are two of the most entrancing stories ever written.

3rd, 4th and 5th Prizes.—"Canuck" Bread mixers. This simple, yet well-made, machine takes the hard work out of bread making. Instead of laborious kneading of the old method, you just put in the ingredients, turn the handle and the dough is thoroughly and more evenly mixed.

FIRST PRIZE AT LOCAL RURAL SCHOOL FAIRS

CONDITIONS OF THE CONTEST

Every girl may compete at the rural school fair in her district, whether or not she attends school, providing that her 12th birthday occurs before November 1st, 1917, or her 19th birthday does not occur before Nov. 1, 1917. One loaf of bread must be submitted baked in pan about 7 x 5 inches and 3 inches deep, and divided into twin loaves so that they may be separated at the fair. *The loaf must be baked with Cream of the West Flour.* One-half will be judged at the fair. The other half of the prize loaf will be sent to Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, to compete in the District Contests. The judging will be done by Miss M. A. Purdy, of the Department of Breadmaking and Flour Testing. The local contest at the fair will be conducted under the same rules as all the other regular contests at your fairs.

The Standard by which bread will be judged will be as follows:

1. Appearance of Loaf........15 marks
   - (a) Color........5 marks
   - (b) Texture of crust........5 marks
   - (c) Shape of loaf........5 marks
2. Texture of Crumb........40 marks
   - (a) Evenness........15 marks
   - (b) Silkiness........20 marks
   - (c) Color........5 marks
3. Flavor of Bread........45 marks
   - (a) Taste........25 marks
   - (b) Odor........20 marks

Important.—Each loaf must be accompanied by the part of the flour bag containing the face of the Old Miller, and an entry form must be signed by the girl and parents or guardian stating date of birth, P.O. address, and giving name of dealer from whom Cream of the West Flour was purchased. The form will state that the girl actually baked the loaf entered in the competition. The forms will be provided at the time of the fair. The decision of the judges is final. Not more than one entry may be made by each girl and not more than one local prize will be awarded to the same family.

Which District is yours? This list shows you which counties you compete against if you become a competitor for the District prizes:

District No. 1.—Counties of Glengarry, Stormont, Dundas, Grenville, Leeds, Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, Carleton, Lanark, Renfrew.

District No. 2.—Counties of Hastings, Prince Edward, Peterboro, Northumberland, Victoria, Durham.

District No. 3.—Counties of York, Ontario, Peel, Halton, Wentworth, Oxford, Brant, Waterloo.

District No. 4.—Counties of Welland, Haldimand, Norfolk, Elgin, Kent, Essex, Lambton, Middlesex.

District No. 5.—Counties of Bruce, Grey, Dufferin, Simcoe, Districts of Muskoka, Parry Sound, Timiskaming, Algoma, Sudbury, Manitoulin.

THE RESULTS of the contests at the fair will be made known in the usual way as in the case of all the other regular contests. The District results will be announced as soon as possible after the conclusion of the Rural School Fairs in the Province.

DO NOT MISS THIS GREAT OPPORTUNITY: Every girl between 12 and 18 years should compete. What a splendid way to stir up increased interest in breadmaking! Get a supply of Cream of the West Flour at your dealers and practise using it as often as possible to increase the chances of winning. If your dealer cannot sell it to you, write to the Campbell Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Toronto, and we will promptly tell you the nearest place to get it.

NO COMPETITIONS IN COUNTIES NAMED BELOW: The competition is open to all parts of the Province where Rural School Fairs are held, except the Districts of Rainy River, Kenora and Thunder Bay. These districts are the only parts of the Province where school fairs are held by the Department of Agriculture in which this competition will not be a feature. There are no district representatives of the Department of Agriculture in the Counties of Huron, Perth, Wellington, Haliburton, Prescott, Russell or Lincoln, and no rural school fairs are held in those Counties by the Department of Agriculture. There are, however, a few local school fairs held in these seven counties, and we are opening the competition to these fairs. We will announce later the districts in which each of these Counties will be included.

The Campbell Flour Mills Co., Limited
(West) Toronto, Ontario

(Keep this announcement for reference)

128

☞—**Cream of the West is sold by N. McGillivray, Port Elgin; E. Witter & Co., Mildmay; Geo. Lambert, Mildmay; Mrs. J. A. Wells, Southampton; A. Fisher & Son, Paisley; Wm. Irwin, Wiarton; D. Mallough, Lucknow.**

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Many Thousand
Farm Laborers Wanted
for Harvesting in Western Canada

"Going Trip West"—$12.00 to WINNIPEG "Return Trip East"—$18.00 from WINNIPEG

GOING DATES

August 21st and August 30th — All stations in Ontario West of Smith's Falls up to and including Toronto on Lake Ontario Shore Line and Havelock-Peterboro' Line; also from stations between Kingston and Renfrew Junction, inclusive, and from stations on Toronto-Sudbury direct line. From stations on Sault Ste. Marie branch. From stations on Main Line, Beaucage to Franz, inclusive. From stations Bethany Junction to Port McNicoll and Burketon-Bobcaygeon.

August 23rd and August 30th — From stations West and South of Toronto up to and including Hamilton and Windsor, Ont., on Owen Sound, Walkerton, Teeswater, Wingham, Elora, Listowel, Goderich, St. Mary's, Port Burwell and St. Thomas branches, and stations Toronto and North to Bolton, inclusive.

SPECIAL THROUGH TRAINS

Further particulars from Canadian Pacific Ticket Agents, W. B. Howard, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mr. Freeland, of Palmerston, visited friends here last week.

Messrs. Hand of Toronto are visiting at Mrs. Hodge's, North Bruce.

BORN—July 29th to Mr and Mrs. Bert Nuttal, 10th of Bruce, twin girls (since dead).

Mrs. Doran and Miss Doran, of Seaforth, are guests of Mrs. Shannon at the Creamery.

A Dunblane farmer phones us that the letter "B" is very plain on the oat leaves this year.

Among those who spent a day at the beach were: Miss Dierlamm, of Ayton; Mr. Milton Dierlamm, of Ripley; Mr Domm and daughter Olivia; and Mr. and Mrs. Haufer and family.

The following have purchased property along the Ross Grove front for summer cottage sites: Mr. G. Krug, of Chesley; Mr. F. Lippert, of Walkerton; Mr. Durst, of Chesley; and some five or six more lots have been taken by local parties.

The following with their families spent the weekend with Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lustig at their cottage at Ross' Grove: Mr. and Mrs. Stockfish, Mr. and Mrs. Durst, Mr. and Mrs. Heiseman, Mr. and Mrs. G. Krug, Mr. and Mrs. Krueger, Mr. and Mrs. Gillies, Dr. and Mrs. Foster, of Chesley; Mr. and Mrs. Shoenhals, of Hanover; and Mrs. H. Lustig, sen., and daughter Laura of Toronto.

Hanover Red Cross Lady Sells Goods Here

Last week a woman claiming to be from Hanover and a member of Red Cross of that town, and also claiming to be the Regent of the Hanover branch of Daughters of the Empire, called on Port Elgin homes selling face lotions, hair beautifiers, etc, in aid of Hanover Red Cross.

Of course the mention of Red Cross had the effect of urging the women to buy, and a lot of the goods were sold.

She was asked by one lady if she had credentials to show that she was representing the Red Cross.

The agent replied that she was surprised that she should be doubted. She knew that the "big guns" were making rake-offs, but, of course none of the ordinary folk, like herself were making anything out of the Red Cross."

The lady did good business here, so we are told, and no doubt, the Hanover Red Cross will have a neat sum coming to them.

OBITUARY

The late John Young, whose death was reported in last issue, was born in Perth, and was the fifth son of a large family, who moved to Kinloss township in the early fifties. As a young man he went into mercantile life with his brother Wm near Kincardine. At one time few men were better known in that district than Young Bros., grain and pork buyers in Kincardine. In the early fifties they purchased lot 14, con. 9, Bruce, where William still lives.

In 1884 the deceased was married to Tessie McLean, and they began married life on lot 21, con. 8, Bruce, which they still own. Seven years ago they purchased the Lawton farm, where they were living when Mr. McLean was suddenly stricken with heart failure on the evening of August 7, 1917.

The late Mr. Young was a member of the Presbyterian church, and in politics he was a Conservative. He was much esteemed in this section, and greatly liked for his good nature and friendliness.

Besides a sorrowing wife, who will have the deep sympathy of all, there are left to mourn the loss of a loving father, seven children: John H. Young, B. A., of Hafford, Sask; L. McLean and Hugh at home; Isabel and Lettie, public school teachers at Port Arthur; Bessie, nurse at Chicago, and Tessie at home. Also two brothers and one sister.

The funeral services at the house and grave were largely attended.

Interment was at Willow Creek cemetery. In the absence of Rev. Macnab, Rev. Little officiated. The two daughters were delayed at Guelph, thereby missing their father's funeral.

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION
Aug. 25 - TORONTO - Sept. 10
On a More Than Ordinarily Progressive Scale

MOBILIZATION OF NATIONAL RESOURCES
Constructive and Destructive Needs for War

CONFEDERATION SPECTACLE
1200—PERFORMERS—1200
Canada's Story from Birth to Nationhood Dramatically Told
The very Apex of Spectacular Achievement

GIANT LIVE-STOCK AND AGRICULTURAL DISPLAY
Judging Competitions for Young Farmers - - New Farm Crop Competitions - - Extended Classifications and Innovations in All Departments

IMMENSE EXHIBITS OF TRACTORS AND FARM LABOR SAVING DEVICES

ART—Italian, French, Persian, American and Canadian Masterpieces.

MUSIC—Innes' Famous Soloists and a score of other leading organizations.

ENTIRE NEW MIDWAY
NATIONAL MOTOR SHOW
FIRST SHOWING OF 1918 MODELS

Greatly enlarged Government and other Exhibits - - - War in all its phases - - Model Camp - - Artillery Drive - - Aeroplane Flights - - Scores of surprises in store for old friends and a thousand thrills for new ones.

REDUCED FARES ON ALL LINES OF TRAVEL

This Up-to-Date Range

has a ventilated oven with walls of nickelled steel that roasts and bakes to a turn. The glass door enables you to watch the baking and the thermometer shows exact temperature. Our free booklet describes many other special features. Write for it.

McClary's
PANDORA RANGE
LONDON TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
ST. JOHN, N.B. HAMILTON CALGARY
SASKATOON EDMONTON
8

Sold by J. H. Kennedy, Port Elgin

It Cleans and Safeguards

Lifebuoy Soap is always on guard against dirt and disease. In the home, at your work, for hands and face, for shampoo and bath it will be found always on the watch against germ and microbe. Withal, the rich, creamy Lifebuoy lather makes it a real pleasure to use this "super soap."

LIFEBUOY
HEALTH SOAP

The old proverb "prevention is better than cure" is another way of saying use Lifebuoy Soap. Start using it to-day and see that the children use it.

The mild antiseptic odor vanishes quickly after use.

At All Grocers—

Lever Brothers
Limited
Toronto

174

Plucky Rescue

Jack Anderson, a lad about 12 years of age, is a real hero. At Inverhuron the other day, Miss Daniels, a trained nurse from Durham, who was in bathing got into a deep hole, and was drowning. Young Anderson without hesitation went to her aid, and caught her by the hair and swam with her toward the dock.

Miss Lillie Drummond tried to assist the lad, but got into the hole. Her sister, Jennie, went to her assistance and in a few moments three girls, unable to swim, were struggling in water 30 ft. deep. Jack Anderson succeeded in getting Miss Daniels safely to the dock, and Delbert Splan plunged in and saved the Drummond sisters. It was a narrow call for all three. The affair occurred at a private picnic party.

Confederation Year fireworks at the Canadian National Exhibition will be on an unusually magnificent scale, in keeping with the elaborate nature of the remainder of the programme. Included in the brilliant display will be a representation of the great flares which are such a menace to the boys "Over There" on their night forays, war bombs, star shells and many other spectacular methods of lighting the battlefield, giving one a vivid idea of what night is along the war torn front in Europe.

GIRLS NEEDED IN OFFICES

Voluntary enlistment has taken thousands of men from office work. Conscription will take more. Office help is scarce now, will be scarcer very soon. Young women must fill the vacant places, and they need training.

NORTHERN Business College
Owen Sound, Ontario

remains open all summer to help meet the demand for trained office help. Enter any time. No increase in fees. Circulars free on application.

C. A. Fleming, F. C. A., Principal
Dept. [illegible], Owen Sound, [illegible]

Western Fair
London, Canada
Sept. 7th to Sept. 15th, 1917

1867-"A half Century of Success"-1917

The Great Agricultural Exhibition of Western Ontario

$32,000.00 in Prizes and Attractions

A very interesting programme, including Military and other features.
TWICE DAILY

FIREWORKS EACH NIGHT
TWO SPEED EVENTS DAILY

REDUCED RAILWAY RATES

Prize Lists, Entry Forms and all information from the Secretary.

Lieut.-Col. W. M. Gartshore, President
A. M. Hunt, Secretary

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson VIII., August 19, 1917.

Finding the Book of the Law.—2 Chron. 34. 14-33.

Commentary.—I. God's word found (vs. 14-17). 14. Brought out the money—The directions of Josiah with respect to repairing the house of the Lord were being carefully obeyed. The money contributed had been stored in some room in the temple and was brought out to be used in prosecuting the work. Found the book of the law (R.V.)—This must have been the temple copy, which should have been deposited by the ark of the covenant (Deut. 31. 26). It is difficult to account for the loss of the book of the law. It is conjectured that during the time when Ahaz was profaning the temple some faithful priest hid the sacred roll lest it should be destroyed by the impious king. Even if it had remained in the ark of the covenant, where it properly belonged, it is by no means improbable that the ark itself may have been hidden away among rubbish in one of the chambers of the temple during the long years of the nation's neglect of the worship of Jehovah. Given by Moses—"By the hand of Moses," — R. V., margin. There is a difference of opinion as to how much was contained in the roll. It is thought that it was Deut. 5-26, 28, since those chapters evidently contain the passages read to the king. Others believe that the main part of the Pentateuch was included. It seems reasonable to conclude that the five books of Moses constituted the book of the law that was found. 15. Hilkiah—The high priest. Shaphan the scribe—The officer next to the king. 16. Carried the book to the king—Shaphan, bearing the book with him, comes and gives a calm account of the business on which he had been sent at first, namely, the inquiry and arrangement about the money which had been gathered. When that part of the business is despatched he tells the king concerning the book that has been discovered.—Cam. Bib. 17. Gathered together the money—"Emptied out the money."—R. V. The money had been collected, and carefully guarded until it was needed. Overseers...workmen— Those to whom had been committed the work of repairing the temple. There was manifested a true interest in the work of the Lord, and the efforts of his people were abundantly rewarded.

II. Effect on the King (vs. 18-21). 18. book, or portions of it (2Kings 22: book, or portions of it (2 Kings 22. 8), and understood its character, but he did not tell the king that it was the book of the law; he spoke of it as a book and allowed the king to form his own opinion as to its importance. Read it before the king — King Josiah gave Shaphan directions to read it to him, for he was eager to know the contents of the book. The scarcity of books gave great value to those that existed. The only way of producing copies was by the slow process of copying by hand. 19. He rent his clothes—The rending of his clothing was an Oriental expression of grief. Josiah rent his clothes because the grief over the sins of the nation and because of the calamities which the words read declared should follow such sins. There must have been copies of the book of the law in existence but the king had never before heard these momentous words. The king was honest and fully in earnest to serve the Lord personally and to bring his people to obey and worship him. When the law was read to him, new light came, and he accepted it as from the Lord. He did not shrink from any responsibility that it would bring upon him. 20, 21. A delegation of men of standing and authority was at once commissioned to learn more definitely the import of the words read from the book of the law. They understood that they were to seek from a prophet of the Lord an interpretation of these words. Josiah appears to have extended his interest in God's people, not to Judah only, but to all that remained of the twelve tribes of Israel. He realized that the condition of Judah and Israel was unfavorable and even distressing because of the past sins of the nations. In his words, "our fathers," he probably refers to Manasseh and Amon. In the light of the book of the law he believed that greater calamities were just ahead. It was important that the full facts should be known that steps might be undertaken to turn aside the calamities that were all but ready to fall upon Judah.

III. Huldah's prophecy (vs. 22-28.) The king's messengers went at once to the prophetess Huldah. We know nothing of her aside from what is recorded here and in the account given in 2 Kings 22: 14-20. It is clear that she was a true prophet of the Lord. "This short narrative has immortalized her name. Probably the two prophets, Jeremiah and Zephaniah, were absent from the city. But God is not straightened in his instruments. He can use a woman to speak for him as well as a man, a humble person as well as an exalted one. Huldah had the full prophetic gift, and spoke as boldly, confidently and promptly as would Isaiah or Jeremiah."—Whedon. The word given to the king by Huldah was not reassuring for the nation. Calamity was not far away, yet Josiah, because of his having fully turned to the Lord, would not see the desolation of the nation, but would die in peace.

IV. The word publicly read (vs. 29-33). 29. Gathered ...... all the elders—Josiah's work of personally serving the Lord, of removing idolatry and of repairing the temple prepared the way for finding the book of the law, but he could not stop there. He must publish to the nation the great truths which he had heard. 30. Went up into the house of the Lord—Thus honoring the long neglected temple. All the people—The words of the law were read to a great assembly of the Israelitish people. None were excluded because they were poor or lowly or rich or great. The princes, the priests and the prophets were there. The word which Josiah read to them was like a new revelation from God. Its discovery was most opportune, and, we may say, providential. It made a profound impression upon the people, as it had upon the king, who was devotedly and zealously working for a full reformation of the nation. 31. The king...... made a covenant— The integrity and devotion of Josiah are seen in his readiness to make a "covenant before the Lord" to obey his word "with all his heart." This act was in perfect harmony with his previous record. As he had seen the path of duty he had courageously and energetically followed it. 32. Caused all ......to stand to it—In II. Kings 23: 3 the words are, "And all the people stood to the covenant." The people of the assembly were moved by the words of the king. They could not fail to be impressed with his sincerity and earnestness, and as they saw him deeply moved by the words of the law and determined to observe them, they were ready to pledge obedience and devotion to God. 33. Took away all the abominations—He completed the work of purging the land of idolatry, begun six years previously.

Questions.—Who was king of Judah at this time? What was found while the temple was being repaired? Who was Shaphan? What did he do with the book? What effect did the reading of the book have upon the king? Why did he rend his clothes? Who composed the delegations that the king appointed? What did he command them to do? Who was Huldah? What did she say would come upon Jerusalem? What message did she send the king? What assembly did the king call and for what purpose? Into what covenant did Josiah and the people enter? What great work did the king complete?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—The law of God.

I. The measure of man's conduct.

II. The guide to righteousness.

I. The measure of man's conduct. In the lesson before us we have a striking instance of the preservation of God's word. His providence is seen in the care he exercised over it. At the most favorable juncture for the execution of his purpose it was found and recognized. Having ascertained the contents of the book for himself, Shaphan lost no time in bringing it under the notice of the king. He used care in doing so, not knowing how the king would receive the ancient message, which contained strong denunciations and terrible threatenings. The effect produced was profound. Josiah's honest efforts toward reformation were rewarded by a clearer knowledge of God's will. The book of the law was found just in time to give a new impetus to the reform movement. The young king was quick to see its importance. It enlarged his conception of duty. It revealed the intensity of the nation's sins. Josiah learned for the first time what direful woes were predicted on those who should commit such sins. He saw the enormity of the nation's evil as he had never before realized it. He included himself in the general condemnation. He sought to know what means should be adopted to remove the curse which the sins of generations had brought upon the nation. He recognized the necessity as well as the propriety of consulting God through his appointed means of communication. Though the temple and the land had been purged, Josiah was uncertain whether the curse pronounced against idolatry might not still overtake them. He did not dispute the justice of God's threatenings, but acknowledged that he was righteous and the people wicked. Huldah, the prophetess, had little to give in the way of comfort, but rather confirmed the threatenings. The book contained instructions and admonitions which, if duly heeded, would assure abiding peace and honor to the inhabitants of Judah. Concerning the city and temple there was a sentence of doom, concerning the king a message of peace.

II. The guide to righteousness. Josiah felt that a great act of national repentance and national profession of faith was called for. The assembling at the house of God and the solemn reading of God's word made a deep impression upon the people. The king, the court, the elders, the rulers and the people felt its power. The utmost possible honor was shown to it by having it read by the king to the people. That solemn assembly of all the people in the Lord's house was a national movement. They were entering upon their final covenant. Public life was affected. The power of God was felt. Men put away their idols and came back to the faith of their fathers. The ultimate standard of duty for king and people was to be the words of the book. They were publicly recited, proclaimed and declared to be the basis of the national life, the law of the community. The obedience required by Josiah and promised by the people was earnest and sincere. The king was the federal head of the nation and in pledging himself to keep the covenant he performed a representative act. He pledged the nation as a whole to the acceptance and performance of the covenant. He pledged the representatives of the nation to continue in the service of Jehovah. He took away the standing temptation from the path of the people. While making obedience easier, the sense of obligation was stronger. With the reappearance of the book of the law the religious spirit of the nation recovered itself. The people pledged themselves with a sincerity that was for the time unfeigned, thus renewing their relation with God and again becoming His people. Josiah undertook his work with new inspiration, for he felt the Lord was with him. He was supernaturally strengthened in his great task of reformation. The men who went to the temple treasury returned with greater treasure than gold. If Hilkiah had not been setting things right, he would not have found the book in its dark hiding-place. That law formed the basis of all true reforms. It led to repentance and reformation. The history of that age illustrates the difference between having God's word and living without it.—T. R. A.

Old Bread Like New.

Don't throw it away.

Stale bread may be revived.

Simply dip the loaf in cold water.

Then put it in the oven till it is crisp.

Many like it very much better than fresh bread.

Besides, stale bread is much more economical than fresh.

Four loaves of stale bread are equivalent in nutrition to five of new bread.

WHEY A DAIRY BY-PRODUCT RICH IN SUGAR AND MINERAL MATTER

Dairy By-Products as Feed for Live Stock—The Second of Three Articles—By H. H. Dean

The by-product in the manufacture of cheese is called whey. It contains some of all the constituents of whole milk and differs chiefly from the other two dairy by-products, skim-milk and buttermilk, in that it contains only a small proportion of protein or nitrogenous material and that chiefly in the form of albumen. The other protein compound of milk, casein, is largely removed by the action of rennet or pepsin, but the albumen is not acted upon by the coagulating agent in cheese manufacture, hence remains nearly altogether in the liquid residue, commonly known as whey.

In addition to the albumen, whey contains most of the milk sugar found in new milk, either in the form of sugar, or as lactic acid; most of the ash material or mineral matter, some milk fat and some casein. The largest constituent of whey, of course, is water, but it is probable that the water of milk and whey has a higher feeding value than has the water taken from wells, or other sources of supply. The chemist is inclined to say milk-water consists simply of H. O., but this is probably a case where in nature eludes the chemist, because we know that the addition of ordinary water to milk-solids fails to give that flavor and other desirable characteristics found in milk as it comes from the cow.

RETURNING MILK IN WHEY CARS

Formerly whey was whey and nothing more, but now we have several classes or kinds of whey—ordinary, pasteurized, separated, casein whey, etc. .. word on each of these.

Ordinary whey is the by-product commonly found at cheese factories throughout Canada. At a certain stage of the process of cheese manufacture known in the cheesemakers' language as "dipping," the solids of milk are separated from the liquid part, the former being retained for making the cheese, and the latter run into what is called a "whey tank" there to be fed to hogs at the factory, or to be returned to farmers who have supplied the milk for cheese manufacture, on the basis of about ninety pounds of whey for each one-hundred pounds of milk furnished.

This distribution of the whey is seldom satisfactorily accomplished, except where a whey-weighing machine is installed. The common plan is to allow each patron to fill his can or cans after delivering the milk to the factory, in which case those who come last are short in supply and the cheesemaker helps out by running floor-washings, etc., into the whey tank. In case the drivers return the whey to patrons on the return trip, they are not so apt to be over-generous with the supply of whey, as it means considerable extra labor in pumping, except where the tank is elevated, which allows the cans to be filled by gravity.

The practice of returning whey in the cans which are used for milk delivery, is not one to be recommended, yet it is about the only feasible plan yet evolved. The late Thos. Ballantyne used to say that he would close his factories rather than allow whey to be returned in patrons' milk cans. Yet, if he were alive to-day, he would probably modify his views on that point, as very few cheeseries can hold their patronage unless they allow the whey to be returned to the farms. In seasons of low prices for cheese, farmers claim that the only profit in the business of supplying milk to cheese factories comes from the feeding of whey to hogs.

PIGS DO WELL ON WHEY.

If the whey tank be kept clean by daily or weekly scrubbing, and where the whey is properly pasteurized at the factory, there is not the same objection as formerly to the return of whey in milk cans. In the old-fashioned, underground-whey tank that was practically impossible to clean, the germs held undisputed possession and the smell of it was an offence to the whole neighborhood, as well as a menace to the cheese industry of the locality. An elevated tank for whey is best, as it may be more easily cleaned and kept clean.

The best material out of which to make a whey tank is steel or iron, made on the plan of the shell for a steam boiler. Such a tank has been in use at the Dairy Department, O. A. C. for more than ten years, with very satisfactory results. Formerly wooden tanks were used, which are difficult to keep in repair; they are likewise short-lived and unsanitary, unless carefully looked after. Cement has been recommended for whey tanks, but the acid of the whey is likely to corrode a cement tank, making it difficult to keep clean. With a suitable whey tank properly located, and well looked after, there is no reason why whey may not be returned to dairy farms in good condition for feeding live stock.

However, this means, in addition, pasteurization of the whey. By pasteurization is meant the heating of whey to a temperature of between 145 and 160 degrees F. for a sufficient length of time (one to two hours) to destroy most of the bacterial life present, more especially the disease germs and those organisms which may cause bad flavors in milk, curd or cheese, or produce a gaseous condition or off-flavor in curd or cheese. Some districts are especially troubled with bacteria of this nature and the remedy is to pasteurize the whey before returning it to the farm, where conditions are not often favorable for proper cleansing of the milk-can after the whey has been emptied. When the new milk is poured into this improperly-washed can, the conditions are very favorable for the growth of low forms of life which give endless trouble to the cheesemaker. Also there is danger of spreading disease from one farm to another through the whey if it is not properly pasteurized so as to kill the germs which cause tuberculosis, anthrax and other contagious diseases among live stock.

The cost of heating whey at a cheese factory is estimated at fifty cents to one dollar per ton of cheese which is a comparatively small sum for insurance against the spread of contagion, and bad-flavored cheese. The feeding value of the whey is not injured, but rather improved, by pasteurization.

At a number of cheese factories in Canada and the United States it is becoming a common practice to run the whey through an ordinary or special whey cream separator, soon after the curds are dipped, then churn the cream so obtained, making what is known as whey butter. The revenue from this butter is often considerable, and helps to reduce the cost of manufacturing cheese. On the average, about three pounds of butter may be made from 1,000 pounds whey. A factory having an average of 10,000 lbs whey daily for a season of eight months could make between three and a half and four tons of whey butter, which means a revenue of between $2,000 and $3,000 from this product.

SHOULD BE PASTEURIZED.

It has been claimed that the separated whey is just as good for feeding pigs as is the ordinary whey, or the whey with the fat retained. Experiments at the O. A. C. indicate that "skimmed-whey" had about twenty-five per cent. less feeding value for hogs than has similar whey from which the fat was not removed for butermaking. One year, the relative values were 100 for separated and 125 for ordinary whey; the next year the relative values were 100 and 133 respectively.

At one time there were quite a number of plants in Canada manufacturing casein, but latterly these have been considerably reduced, as it was found to be not a profitable business at the price formerly paid for raw casein. We had no casein refining factories in Canada, and most of the profits of the business apparently went to American refiners.

Usually skim milk is used for casein making, and the whey by-product has feeding value, if it be not injured by chemicals. In one process, the casein is precipitated by means of sulphuric or hydrochloric acid, and it is claimed by some farmers that where this method is followed, the whey will kill pigs. It is difficult to believe that there would be sufficient of the acid in the dilute whey to cause injury to animals consuming it, though it is possible such might occur through carelessness.

Where rennet is used to precipitate the casein, there would be no danger of injurious effects on the animals to which the whey may be fed. Such whey would have nearly the same feeding value as ordinary factory whey, except there is less fat in the skim milk-casein-whey.

Some farmers claim to be able to rear good calves on pasteurized whey together with supplements. This may be true with thrifty calves after they get a good start on milk, but we should much prefer skim milk for calves and young pigs.

After pigs get a start and weigh from 50 pounds up, they do exceedingly well on whey, middlings, barley and corn meal, feeding flour, etc. The best results at the O. A. C. were got by using from two to two and a half pounds of whey for each pound of meal feed. It was found that 1000 pounds of whey were equal to from six to as much as fifteen pounds of meal. The average of five experiments with hogs, gave a feeding value of nearly twelve pounds of meal for one hundred pounds of sour whey. These tests indicate a feeding value of fifteen to twenty-five cents per 100 pounds of whey, at the present price of meal of all kinds. This, however, is doubtless much too high, though it is undoubtedly cheap food for hogs at five to ten cents per 100 pounds, under present conditions.

The practical hog feeder will utilize all the whey possible. There should be no waste of whey at cheese factories during 1917. Let it all be turned into pork, thus adding to the human food supply of the world and incidentally to the revenues of our dairy farms.

—The Canadian Countryman.

SUNDAY AT HOME

OUT THERE.

Somewhere, Out There, he is just a boy, that's all—
(Laughter sparkled in his eyes — he was always singing!)
Just a boy who answered when he heard his country call:
(Somewhere Out There he is—how my thoughts go winging!)
Ready to do or dare,
(Like sunlight was his hair!)
Just a boy, a smiling boy,
Somewhere, Out There.

Idle my wheel to-day, hushed is my spinning—
(Ah, but his eyes were blue—blue as the sea!)
Somewhere Out There he is—losing or winning?
(Boy with the carefree heart, come back to me!)
Blood red the cannons flare,
(God, can you hear my prayer?)
Keep him, my boy, from harm—
Somewhere, Out There.

—Margaret E. Sangster, Jun., in the Christian Herald.

BE OF GOOD COURAGE.

Be strong, and of good courage, fear not, nor be afraid of them; for the Lord thy God, he it is that doth go with thee; he will not fail thee, nor forsake thee. The Lord, he it is that doth go before thee; he will be with thee, he will not fail thee, neither forsake thee; fear not, neither be dismayed.—Have not I commanded thee? Be strong and of a good courage; be not afraid, neither be thou dismayed; for the Lord thy God is with thee whithersoever thou goest.—In all thy ways acknowledge him and he shall direct thy paths.

He hath said, I will never leave thee, nor forsake thee. So that we may boldly say, the Lord is my helper, and I will not fear what man shall do unto me.—Our sufficiency is of God.

Lead us not into temptation.—O Lord, I know the way of man is not in himself; it is not in man that walketh to direct his steps.

My times are in thy hand.

THE COFFIN.

(By the late H. T. Miller.)

The word coffin occurs only once in the Bible. The idea of rest; coldness, darkedness and fixedness, cluster round the coffin. It is carried into the house, then out, then lowered into the grave. Rest for the weary. But here is a coffin that does not rest: it travels; travels far; travels long; it travels for years in the wilderness. Joseph gave commandment concerning his bones. Egypt was only a lodging place, a place of discipline, of preparation, of departure. The march of the Israelites was a grand funeral procession. The body that rode in the second chariot of Egypt, was now carried by devout hands through all the journeys. They were charged to take it to the Land of Promise.

Men are fond of building monuments; men must needs perpetuate their name. The pyramids were built for this purpose; statues, tablets, in the church buildings or out, illustrated the value and care of bones. The boy cuts his initials on the rail of the bridge, or bark of a tree. This gives satisfaction to he undying thirst of the human soul.

Oh: this care of the bones, "no man ever hated his own flesh"; he feeds, guards, adorns and protects from the weather, this wonderful body, and yet a pin prick can send it away; it is a vapor, a breath, a dream. Nay! it is more. It a temple for worship; it is an observatory for outlook; it is an organ of observation; with some it is a sty of uncleanness.

This coffin is associated with promise. Egypt was for life, but not forever. Trials, tortures, tears, all said; the promise waits, but it is coming, and it came to the very day!

This coffin speaks of relation. The body is related to the earth the spirit is related to God. The law was most dear to the Jew; it was a mark of separation, selection, distinction.

This coffin gives a definition of time. What is time? It is space to repent, to get ready, to cast off the works of darkness and put on the armour of light.

This coffin is associated with patience. "Four hundred years was a long pull. The Moor was eight hundred years in Spain; the Turk has said his prayers in St. Sophia for 450 years; it is an old Christian Church, but the plaster will be scraped off and the old Christian motto will blaze out again. "His name shall endure forever. His name shall continue as long as the sun, and men shall be blessed in Him. He must reign till all enemies are put under His feet."

This coffin is related to the Crown, the crown of the King and the crown of the saint. To each one belongs two bodies. "There is a natural body there is a spiritual body. "We could not be found unclothed, but clothed upon. When we have done our work in this natural body, a spiritual body awaits us at the gate as we go into the city, when the air will be deafening with the acclaim. There will be a jubilee of perpetual hallelujahs, but no egotism, as they cast their crowns before Him, lost in wonder, love and praise. As the lily and rose spring out of the dark, damp, earth so we shall rise from darkness to sunrise, a sunrise that knows no setting.

"Oh, if my mortal feet
Have almost gained the brink,
If it be I am nearer home
Even to-day than I think;
Father, perfecting trust
Let my spirit feel in death.
That her feet are firmly set
On the rock of a living faith."

H. T. MILLER.

NOTE THE SEVERE LINES, BUT IT'S SMART.

Severely plain in its effect is a tailored suit of peacock-blue duvetyn banded with skunk. Tailleurs built on the general lines of this model will be exceedingly smart for winter.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dairy Produce—		
Butter, choice dairy	$0 31	$0 4[illegible]
Eggs, new-laid, doz.	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
Cheese, lb.	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
Do., fancy, lb.	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
Dressed Poultry—		
Turkeys, lb.	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
Fowl, lb.	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
Spring chickens	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
Ducks, Spring, lb.	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
Fruits—		
Blueberries, 11-qt. bkt.	0 [illegible]	1 50
Currants, red, 11-qt. bkt.	0 [illegible]	1 [illegible]
Do., black, 11-qt. bkt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rhubarb, 3 bunches	0 00	0 [illegible]
Gooseberries, bkt.	1 00	1 [illegible]
Gooseberries, 2 boxes	0 00	0 [illegible]
Cherries, bkt., 6 qts.	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
Do., 11-qt. bkt.	1 00	1 [illegible]
Raspberries, box	0 15	0 [illegible]
Vegetables—		
Beans, small measure	0 00	0 [illegible]
Beets, doz. bch.	0 00	0 [illegible]
Cucumbers, each	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
Cauliflower, each	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
Carrots, doz. bchs.	0 00	0 [illegible]
Celery, per head	0 00	0 [illegible]
Cabbages, each	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
Lettuce, doz. bchs.	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
Do., head, doz.	0 00	0 [illegible]
Onions, bundle	0 00	0 10
Do., small bkt.	0 00	0 [illegible]
Do., Bermuda, box	0 00	1 [illegible]
Peas, Can., 6-qt. bkt.	0 00	0 [illegible]
Do., 11-qt. bkt.	0 00	0 [illegible]
Potatoes, bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., peck	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
Do., small measure	0 00	0 [illegible]
Radishes, 3 bunches	0 00	0 [illegible]
Sage, bunch	0 [illegible]	0 10
Savory, bunch	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
Turnips, bunch	0 00	0 [illegible]
Tomatoes, 2 lbs.	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
Do., 11-qt. bkt.	0 [illegible]	1 [illegible]

MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Beef, forequarters, cwt.	$12 00	$14 00
Do., hindquarters	18 00	20 00
Carcases, choice	15 50	16 50
Do., common	12 00	13 50
Veal, common, cwt.	9 50	11 50
Do., medium	12 50	14 50
Do., prime	19 00	21 00
Heavy hogs	18 50	19 50
Shop hogs	21 00	[illegible]
Mutton, [illegible]	10 00	12 00
Do., light	17 00	19 00
Abattoir hogs	21 50	[illegible]
Lambs, lb.	0 21	0 [illegible]
Do., Spring, lb.	0 25	0 30

SUGAR PRICES—WHOLESALE.

Local wholesale quotations on Canadian refined sugar, Toronto delivery, in effect August 7:—

Lantic granulated	100 lbs.	$9.04
Royal Acadia granulated	100 lbs.	[illegible]
Redpath granulated	100 lbs.	8.79
Dominion crystal	100 lbs.	8.34
No. 1 yellow, all refiners	100 lbs.	7.94
No. 2 yellow	100 lbs.	7.91
No. 3 yellow	100 lbs.	7.74

TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS.

Trade in cattle was slow, good calves and lambs were in demand; hogs were steady.

Cattle choice	11 00	12 00
Butcher cattle, choice	11 00	11 75
Butcher cattle, medium	9 75	10 25
Butcher cattle, common	8 00	8 50
Butcher cows, choice	8 25	8 75
Butcher cows, medium	7 25	7 75
Butcher bulls	6 50	9 25
Feeding steers	7 00	9 [illegible]
Stockers, choice	7 00	8 25
Stockers, light	6 00	6 50
Milkers, choice	65 00	120 00
Springers, choice	40 00	120 00
Sheep, ewes	6 00	10 00
Bucks and culls	5 00	7 50
Lambs	16 00	
Hogs, fed and watered	17 00	
Calves	8 00	14 75

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE

Fluctuations yesterday on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange were as follows:

	Open	High.	Low.	Close
Wheat—				
Oct.	2 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	2 [illegible]
Oats—				
Oct.	a0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
Dec.	b0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
Flax—				
Oct.	3 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	3 [illegible]
Dec.	3 31			

a—To 65 1-8c sold. b—To 61 1-4c sold.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKETS.

Minneapolis.—Wheat—September, $2.25; cash—No. 1 Northern, $2.90 to $3. Corn—No. 3 white, 63 to 70c. Flour—Unchanged. Bran—$35.50 to $38.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKETS.

Duluth.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, $2.90, nominal; No. 2 do., $2.85, nominal; no futures. Linseed—$3.35; September, October and November, $3.35.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts 10,000.

Market firm.

Beeves	7 60	14 15
Western	[illegible]	11 [illegible]
Stockers and feeders	5 90	9 [illegible]
Cows and heifers	4 80	11 50
Calves	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs, receipts 25,000.		
Market steady.		
Light	14 90	16 65
Mixed	15 05	16 40
Heavy	14 90	16 65
Rough	14 90	15 10
Pigs	11 25	14 25
Bulk of sales	15 60	16 25
Sheep, receipts 9,000.		
Market steady.		
Wethers	7 50	10 65
Lambs, native	[illegible]	[illegible]

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, Report.—Cattle, receipts 250; slow.

Veals, receipts 50; firm; $5 to $15.50.

Hogs, receipts 300; active and strong. Heavy and mixed $17 to $17.15; yorkers $16.25 to $17; light yorkers $15.25 to $15.50; pigs $15 to $15.25; roughs $14.75 to $15; stags $12.50 to $13.50.

Sheep and lambs, receipts light; steady and unchanged.

MONTREAL MARKETS

Montreal, Report.—The offerings at the Canadian Pacific stock yards this morning were 900 cattle, 300 sheep and lambs 400 hogs and 300 calves. Prices were very firmly maintained, in some instances higher figures prevailing than on Monday. There was an increased demand for sheep and lambs. The demand for calves, which had fallen off somewhat, was also improved. The market for hogs was strong.

Quotations: Choice steers $9.50; good steers $[illegible] to $9; choice butcher cows $[illegible] to $8; good cows $6.50 to $7; butcher bulls $6 to $7; cutter cattle $6 to $6.50. Canners cattle $5 to $5.50.

Sheep $8.00 to $9.00; lambs, spring, $14 to $14.50.

Milk fed calves $10 to $11; grass fed calves $5 to $[illegible].

Choice select hogs, off cars $17; heavy weights $[illegible] sows $14 to $15.

A Bird Joker.

A most surprising Australian bird is the kookooburra or laughing jackass. All at once in the quiet bush come loud peals of uproarious, mocking laughter. One is not inclined to join in the merriment—it all seems as foolish and weird as if an idiot boy were disturbing a congregation in church. When the source of the laughter is located it turns out to be a silly looking bird, with clumsy, square body and open mouth, sitting unconcernedly on a stump.—National Geographic Magazine.

A royal Halotgas. Emperor Hsun Tung—What time is it Nicholas, Constantine, Manuel, Abdul Hamid, the ex-khedive, the ex-shah, et al. Time to abdicate. Kaisers Wilhelm and Carl—Oh! What a line!—Milwaukee Journal.

Through Many Trials

"For I know, dear Dick," the letter reads, "that to you rank and title are mere tiresome appendages, when one desires, like you, above all things, liberty. Neither have you, like me, a supreme reason to desire them that you may lay them down along with yourself in humble devotion at the shrine of a goddess. This will, of course, seem ridiculous in your eyes, but it will not fail to touch your heart, which has always been kind to me—so kind that I trespass on it more freely than I would do on any other human creature's kindness—when I tell you, on my honor, I have placed all on this last throw of the dice. I am half mad with love and misery together. The loveliest girl in England and fortune and happiness might be mine in a brief month or two if I could get rid of my creditors—they are ravening wolves by this time, Dick—conciliate my stern relative for ever and ever; he could not resist my queen any more than I have done. In a word, it is life or death with me, Dick, and I am in a desperate strait; and if you and I together can achieve this last feat—if I could represent myself as the sole heir—you and I sharing alike, of course, the half of the kingdom by and by to reward you for surrendering what I know you do not prize—if—if all this could be done! Oh, Dick, help me, though you are neither maddened with debts nor tortured by an almost hopeless love.

"Ever the same to you as you are to me; friends till death,

"R. H. D."

"He wants me to efface myself—to change my name—to disappear as one dead and forgotten," Dumaresq says, slowly. "I see that. I did not think it of you, Richard, lad. Well, never mind—'Mad with love and misery!' Poor lad! poor lad! He cannot think of me. Perhaps, in a like case, if such could ever be mine, I might act as he is acting. He wants me to leave England—to disappear so utterly that the old man, my uncle, and every one may believe me dead. 'Mad with love and misery!'—well, Richard, lad, that is not so incomprehensible to me as the rest of your letter. Maybe I can comprehend what it means even better than you. It may be that I shall grant your request, and steep myself head and shoulders in a last piece of stupidity which will banish me from the sight of every living soul who knows me or cares for me, or—for whom I care. Yes, it may be that I will agree to your wishes and lend myself to the achievement of your ends, and, again, it may not be."

His dreary soliloquy ceases as he lifts his eyes and sees, at the further end of the broad sanded walk that runs by the wall and the close-clipped privet hedge, a tall, slender young figure in a soft gray gown.

She has come from behind an old-fashioned strip of shrubbery—lavender bushes, lilacs and laburnums, which screen the approach to the yard door—the gardener's entrance, and she has her garden hat on, and her little garden basket is hanging on her arm, but she walks on without gathering a flower, without raising her eyes, or noticing, by a smile, the frolics of her gray kitten, who has come out for an airing on his own account, and is dancing sidewise along the path before his mistress. She walks on until she is within a few yards' distance of the hawthorne knoll, which rises on a steep little bank above the path, and at whose further side, completely screened from her sight by the gnarled trunk of the old rose hawthorn trees, Dumaresq is lying watching her, unwilling to stay, and yet unwilling to betray his presence by rising or speaking. She seats herself on the pathside of the knoll, however, and remains there so long and so silently that Dumaresq at last feels constrained to creep up to the top of the bank and look over, and, seeing Imogene sitting there still, the absurdity of the situation almost makes him laugh aloud, and so incautiously, as he tries to rise and walk away unseen, he strikes one of the thickly blossomed boughs, and the "rosy snow" falls in showers on Imogene's hat and dress, and she starts up and sees Dumaresq coming round the further side of the knoll with the air of a man who had just been doing a long walk.

"What a lovely afternoon, Miss Trefusis," he begins, with conventional enthusiasm, "and the flowers are really—really—they—what is the matter?" he asks, hurriedly, in quick, low tones. "At least—I mean—I beg your pardon—I should say—I hope that nothing serious is the matter?"

For the fair, glad young face is clouded with trouble, and the sunny eyes are dimmed with the tears that have wetted their long, dark lashes.

"Nothing serious, I might say, nothing at all, with truth," Imogene replied, rather confusedly, and it goes to his heart like a knife to see again the sudden effort at proud composure, the slight, haughty flush and averted eyes as she meets his anxious gaze.

The anxious gaze changes instantly to one proud and composed as her own, and with a slight smile, raising his hat apologetically, Dumaresq is passing on, when Imogene speaks, with a swift, sweet smile of friendliness that makes him ashamed of his sensitiveness.

"Only what I ought to be glad of, I suppose," she says, with the tremulous smile that is akin to tears. "papa has had a letter from Aunt Althea, you know, and—Evelyn—my sister—is going to be married!"

"My prophetic soul!" mutters Dumaresq. Aloud, he says: "That is usually considered the best of good news, Miss Trefusis, is it not?"

"Yes," she says, wistfully, "and I suppose I ought to be pleased. Evelyn has been immensely admired, Aunt Althea says. Evelyn is very beautiful, Mr. Dumaresq, don't you think so? and she has had already 'more than one offer of marriage,'" Imogene says, stammering a little with shyness and girlish dignity commingled, "and so Aunt Althea says she has accepted one of her lovers, and will be married about the end of the season."

"Who is the gentleman?" Dumaresq asks, carelessly, with a feeling of scornful amusement at the correctness of his diagnosis of the beauty's character.

"A man of very good family, heir to a title and a large fortune, Aunt Althea says," Imogene answers, earnestly and simply, "but his name is to be a secret until he comes down in person to propose for Evelyn to papa. You know, Evelyn wishes to keep her engagement quite a secret, Aunt Althea says."

"It occurs to me," Dumaresq says, mentally, "that Aunt Althea has had more to say in the matter than anybody else. I wonder what is the true reason for keeping her engagement quite a secret? I wish your sister every happiness, Miss Trefusis," he says, gravely, "and I trust her future will be as bright as she can desire it to be. But this marriage will bring changes."

"Yes," Imogene says, slowly, and looks down, and he sees the color mounting up into her pale cheek, and sees again the dark pure eyes are full of tears. "Yes, it will bring changes, and I can't tell you how I dread them, and how miserable the thought of them makes me!"

"Makes you miserable? How?" he asks, and involuntarily he draws nearer; involuntarily there comes a ring of passion in his low, intense tones, a gleam of passion in his eyes.

"Because Aunt Althea says——" falters Imogene, and she had to wipe away the tears lest they fall.

"I should like to be a tyrannical king, and condemn 'Aunt Althea' to have a small piece cut off the end of her tongue!" thinks Dumaresq, savagely.

"Aunt Althea says," repeats Imogene, looking up more confidently and speaking more freely in relief at having found a listener to her tale of girlish woes, "that as soon as Evelyn is married and established, I shall have to go up to London to stay with Aunt Althea and with Evelyn——"

"Until you are married and established!" Dumaresq interrupts, and the accent of passion in his tones, the light and fire in his eyes, is not so well concealed now, but that she vaguely perceives it.

"No, no, not that!" she says confusedly, unable almost to think, in the tumult of feeling that oppresses her, as it did the memorable day when Dumaresq had saved her life—a mingling of pain and pleasure, shame and bewilderment, that is half terror, half delight. "Not that; but I do not care, do not like to have to go away from home for a long time and leave Lionel, and have to go into society; for, of course, Aunt Althea would make me do everything which Evelyn has done," Imogene says, in hopeless parenthesis, "and shut me up in London all the summer time, and make me be presented, and—and I dread and detest," the girl says, wildly, "being given over to Aunt Althea to make a fashionable woman of me. And now that Evelyn will be a great lady and a leader of society she will agree with Aunt Althea in everything, and she will be quite altered, and will not be like my sister any more. I shall dread Evelyn almost as much as Aunt Althea," Imogene says, shivering with excitement, "and when I told papa that I should not care to leave home, that I was far happier here than I could be anywhere, he was quite displeased, and said Aunt Althea had my interest at heart and was my best friend, and I must do as she wished. I wish Lionel was of age," Imogene says, fairly bursting into childish tears, "for then he would take me away, and we should go and live in some little house together. Papa would never insist on giving me up, I know."

"But, surely," Dumaresq says, quietly, and his face is white to the lips with the effort he is making to keep himself well in hand, to keep the curb steadily on the wild spirit that is striving for mastery within him, "surely, Miss Trefusis, if your future be as

ROYAL
YEAST
MAKES PERFECT BREAD

bright as your sister's, and there is no reason why it should not be, with a titled, wealthy lover and husband in the perspective—what more can the heart of woman desire?"

"I don't want a titled, wealthy husband," Imogene says, crimsoning. "I should hate him."

"It is an odd coincidence, Miss Trefusis," he says, changing the subject, not because there is danger in it, but from a wish to reciprocate confidence, it may be, "that my letter contained, not exactly matrimonial news, but what some foolish people think is a necessary precursor of matrimony, news of falling in love. My letter from my cousin tells me he has fallen in love, unhappily for him, I should say, as the lady is as ambitious as she is high-bred and beautiful, and naturally desires golden temptations before she commits the folly of falling in love. Women are far more sensible than men in this way."

"Ambitious and high-bred?" repeats Imogene, looking at him with wide-open eyes of amazement. "Who is she, then?"

And Dumaresq with a mingled thrill of recklessness and dismay, perceiving how he has committed himself, answers briefly and confusedly:

"She is, by what he says, I can judge, above him in position."

"Above him in position," echoes Imogene, with a faint little smile of good-natured humor and skepticism. "What is your cousin's position, then, may I ask?"

Faint and slight as the smile is, with the brightest glimmer of scorn in her face for what she supposes is the absurd ambition of some honest tradesman's or some poor professional man's daughter looking down contemptuously on a worthy man's humble standing, it stings Dumaresq into an expression of the recklessness and defiance that abides with him.

"He is a soldier, as I was; a gentleman, as I was once," he says, in a low, harsh voice.

"Indeed!" Imogene says, but though her face flushes and her eyes brighten as she looks away from him into the depths of the hawthorn branches, with their flakes of rosy blossom, her tone is very cold and skeptical yet. "Do you mean," she persists, and the cold tones, with their added touch of scorn, tremble oddly, as she speaks "that your cousin is a gentleman in conduct and character, or that he is a man of position and education, and of good family?"

"I mean that he is heir to a good name and a good fortune," Dumaresq retorts, rashly and quickly, and then, with this unconscious repetition of Imogene's words, a sort of electric flash of intelligence seems to reveal to him Evelyn Trefusis' unknown wooer, his cousin Richard's unknown inamorata.

But as his eyes nervously seek Imogene's face, the gladness and brightness, the sweet flush of sympathy which greets him there, makes him forget all else.

"I am so glad," she says, hurriedly, and in low, unsteady tones, as if her breath fails her. "But—but you ought to have told us. We knew from the first—Lionel and I—that you were much above the position you came to fill—that you were a gentleman, and as well-bred as any of our friends. We said so Lionel and I."

One moment his temptation assails him terribly, with wild, merciless urging.

"Tell her the truth!—break your mad, boyish oath. Tell her the blood in your veins is good enough to mingle with hers. Tell her the name you can give her is as high as her own; tell her you are no unmeet wooer for even her fair hand! Fling every other consideration aside—thrust all the world aside for the heaven of her sweet eyes and her lips of love!"

One moment he stands dizzily looking at her, forgetting that she can read his passion even in her swift, timid glances.

One license he does take, half unconsciously, as the spirit within him struggles madly for liberty.

He lays his hand on her arm, and the touch of the strong, shapely hand seems to burn into her soft, cool arm like fire.

"Does it matter to you what or who I am?" he asks in hoarse, suppressed tones.

He might have besought her there and then for a reply—he might have wooed her in spite of the half terrified emotion that makes her shrink from him, and the burning blushes and frowns of maidenly shyness and displeasure that change the pale, lily-like beauty of her delicate, spiritual face into sudden womanliness, full of glow and spirit of pride; he might have wooed her, rough soldier as he is—gentle, high-bred child as she is—wooed her successfully, won her with all her heart's first passionate, girlish love, ay, in a few words more, in another close handclasp or one touch of his lips. He knows it and feels it in spite of those haughty frowns and burning blushes. But in that one moment, while his fingers' magnetic pressure is thrilling through her veins, and her sweet face droops, and her eyes droop under the influence of his passionful gaze—in that moment there comes the slight crunch of a footstep on the gravel, the noiseless glimmer of a fawn-colored cashmere gown, and at their side, just beneath the boughs of the hawthorn, appears the tall, angular figure—the pale, grave face, with its bands of gray hair and close net cap—of Miriam Lilly!

CHAPTER IX.

"Thou must know, dear child, the great difference there is between his station in life and thine—as the world looks on such matters. So it is no real kindness to Richard Dumaresq that thou shouldst be so friendly with him as to make him forget it; and I am sure thy father would be displeased if he knew."

This is all that Miriam Lilly says in the way of reproof to Imogene concerning the scene under the boughs of the hawthorn upon which she had intruded. Perhaps because she knows Imogene so well, and knows that behind the sweet humility and patience there is a reserve of haughtiest pride and self-esteem against any trespass upon that delicate, sensitive womanly pride.

Even in that moment of embarrassment and agitation her patrician nature asserted itself; and it was with a composed face, from which the warm flushes had fled, that she haughtily asked Mrs. Lilly how it was she came there.

"I neither saw you nor heard you," Imogene says, sternly confronting her: "You have almost startled me."

Dumaresq's hand has instantly dropped from her arm, and, manlike, he cannot control or compose himself as she has done, but has fallen back a pace, drawing his breath hard, and his rapid series of fervent aspirations concerning Miriam Lilly (the very mildest of which would whirl her into space, or transmit her to the furthest coast of Kamscatka) exceedingly visible on his countenance, until Imogene, with almost her usual bright smile, says, quietly:

"To change the subject from what we were speaking of just now—about papa's letter, Mr. Dumaresq — come up on the terrace as we go in and I will show you the carnations I propagated myself. Old Mrs. Caerlyon gave the two cuttings. No, no, not this one"—touching the great, fragrant crimson one at her throat, and drawing it out from among the laces, she hands it to him carelessly, but a beautiful pale rose variety with some specks of crimson. I am very proud of my success in rearing them; Mrs. Caerlyon did not think I could. Have you seen them, Mrs. Lilly?"

And so she brings them to the flower border, and shows them her carnations; and after they talk about floriculture—all more or less vaguely, it is true—and walk toward the house, she parts from them sedately, and goes into the drawing-room to practice on the piano-forte, leaving Dumaresq with the carnation in his hand, and Miriam Lilly, her stern face deeply lined and flushed with troubled color, gazing anxiously at him.

"What dost thou mean by this, Richard?" she asks, almost entreatingly, though she strives to say it coldly and menacingly.

"Mean by what?" he asks, defiantly smiling.

"By that!" Miriam Lilly says, sharply, in her agitation, pointing indignantly at the spray of carnation.

"By this," he laughs, softly, and looking straight into her stern, displeased face, he raises the flower to his lips and kisses it passionately over and over again. "Nothing but what you saw yourself, that it was given to me by her own hands, and so—is as precious as my heart's best blood!"

(To Be Continued).

What Makes Business Success.

"There is always a premium in business on the man who does his work painstakingly," says J. O. Armour in the 'American Magazine, "with completeness and finality. He is the man who will be trusted with more and more responsibility, up to the limit of his capacity. The man who informs himself adequately about his firm, its methods, policies and its products, who does his work so well that no one needs follow him up to match the ragged edges, is on the safest, surest and shortest road to achievement."

Modiste Wisdom.

The heavier the fabric the plainer the garment's cut.

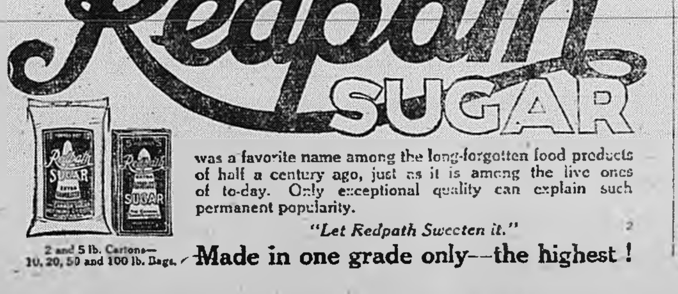
Tucks and Georgette just naturally go together.

Silks and pleats agree beautifully.

Filmy materials like to be draped.

Organdy runs to gathers

"That girl is certainly pretty," said Wigwag. "Yes, her lips are like cherries garnishing the cocktails of her kisses," rhapsodized Guzzler.



Redpath
SUGAR
was a favorite name among the long-forgotten food products of half a century ago, just as it is among the live ones of to-day. Only exceptional quality can explain such permanent popularity.
"Let Redpath Sweeten it."
2 and 5 lb. Cartons—
10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Bags.
Made in one grade only—the highest !

"SALADA"
Tea is Delicious and Pure
Sealed Packets Only - Never in Bulk
E218
BLACK, MIXED or NATURAL GREEN

IN AN ANDEAN CAPITAL.

They Have Queer Ideas About Bathing Places in Colombia.

Ibague, capital of the Columbian province of Tolima, claims 2,300 souls, but the count takes much for granted. It is a square cornered town of almost wholly thatched one storey buildings, its wide streets atrociously cobbled and its few sidewalks worn perilously slippery and barely wide enough for two feet at once.

A stream of crystal clear water gurgling down every street through cobbled gutters, lulling the travel weary to sleep and furnishing a convenient means of washing photographic films. We drank less often, however, after we had strolled up to the end of the mountain and found three none too handsome ladies bathing in the reservoir.

It is a peaceful, roomy place where every one has unlimited space on the grassy, gentle slope to put up his little chalky, straw roofed cottage, yet all toe the street line as if fearful of missing anything that might unexpectedly pass. Foreigners seem to be a great novelty, and I could find no satisfactory reason why so many Ibaguenos were blind unless they had overindulged themselves in the national game of staring.—Harry A. Franck in Century Magazine.

Sick Room Decalogue.

1. Thou shalt not be noisy.
2. Thou shalt not remain long enough to tire the sick one.
3. Thou shalt not talk of the sickness or death of others.
4. Thou shalt not wear a long face, but smile.
6. Thou shalt not act in a quick, nervous manner.
7. Thou shalt not permit the patient to talk too much.
8. Thou shalt come and go quietly.
9. Thou shalt occasionally bring some little token of the outer world, if it be but a single flower, to cheer the hours when there are no visitors.
10. Thou shalt make thy visit so pleasant that the patient will want thee again.

SUMMER COMPLAINTS
KILL LITTLE ONES
At the first sign of illness during the hot weather give the little one Baby's Own Tablets, or in a few hours he may be beyond cure. These Tablets will prevent summer complaints if given occasionally to the well child and will promptly cure these troubles if they come on suddenly. Baby's Own Tablets should always be kept in every home where there are young children. There is no other medicine as good and the mother has the guarantee of a government analyst that they are absolutely safe. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Chats With the Doctor

(By A PHYSICIAN)

ALBINISM.

Albinos are persons born with a partial or total absence of pigment in the skin, hair, and eyes. The condition is sometimes hereditary, but more commonly the albino is born of normal healthy parents. Of the cause little or nothing is known.

The skin of a complete albino is white, slightly pinkish, where the veins show through it. The hair is softer and silkier than is normal, and is either quite white or slightly tinged with yellow. The pupils of the eyes are red and the iris pink, and as the absence of pigment leaves the retina unprotected there is usually "photophobia" or unusual sensitiveness to light. The eyesight altogether is weak and abnormal.

SLEEP.

To get the full benefit from sleep three things are necessary. First, the amount of sleep should be sufficient; second, it should be undisturbed, and third, the conditions should be as perfect as possible. It is often difficult or impossible to have all these at once, but in such a case the mind and body will not be refreshed to the full.

The amount of sleep required varies with the age and with the individual habit. As a rough rule, the amount necessary diminishes as age increases, a baby requiring nearly its full twenty four hours, while the elderly sleep only a few short snatches in the day and night. The very old revert to the conditions of childhood, and dose away most of their time. Only personal experience can teach the exact amount of sleep required for each individual.

The conditions under which the hours of sleep are passed deserve a good deal of care and attention. They include such things as the amount and kind of food eaten, at the [illegible] meal and its time; the amount and kind of exercise taken; the room, bed and bedding, and perhaps [illegible] the ventilation of the bedroom. The windows of a bedroom should never be shut, night or day, [illegible]

The bed itself should not be too soft, but elastic enough for comfort and adequately to support the body while the muscles are inert. The bedclothes should be light but warm, a down quilt of some kind being the ideal top-covering, from its combination of these qualities. Linen sheets, though cool and luxurious in summer, are not really quite so healthy as those of cotton, and they easily become clammy.

The bed should not be placed so that the light from the window shines into the sleeper's eyes. Such a position can almost always be avoided. It should be out of the direct draught, but should have air passing freely round and over it.

METATARSALGIA.

War conditions and the various increased physical and mental strains incidental to them have brought into prominence several rare deformities and diseases hitherto largely confined to text-books. Amongst these is the abnormality of the foot which produces the painful symptom of metatarsalgia.

The deformity concerned is, as the name suggest, an improper placing of the metatarsal bones of the foot, the latter being in consequence flattened across the tread instead of being slightly arched from side to side. It must not be confused with ordinary "flat-foot," in which the arch affected is that from front to heel—the "instep." The flattening of the arch results in unnatural pressure being placed on the heads of the metatarsal bones. These, with the nerves which pass between them, become inflamed and intensely painful, so that wearing any kind of boot or shoe, or walking on the affected part becomes impossible. The pain is intense and burning, most like an acute toothache, and is first felt in the toe joint (usually that of third toe) thence spreading to the whole foot and up the leg. Usually the removal of the boot or shoe and rest to the foot will give immediate relief for the time, but a return is at once experienced when the boot is put on again.

Metatarsalgia is difficult to treat, and various appliances are still being tried for its relief. In some cases operation and the removal of part of the head of the metatarsal bone affected has been found successful, but this is the case only where the single toe is clearly affected. A simple remedy and one which often gives satisfactory results, is a rubber pad fixed in the inside of the boot sole, just behind the point where the metatarsal bones come into contact with the sole. This removes some of the pressure, and is often effectual. An arched support is also made, much like that worn for ordinary flat-foot, but running across the foot. This also suits some cases.

The condition itself was comparatively little known until long route-marches and days spent on foot brought out every weak place in the feet of the unaccustomed soldier. Thus its treatment is still rather in the experimental stage. Boots seem to aggravate the condition by pressure in the instep, forcing the heads of the affected bones even more firmly downwards.

THROWING BOOMERANG.

Easy to Learn and is More Knack Than Science.

The boomerang is thrown overhand. Grasping the small end in his right hand, the man moves his hand backward as far as he can over the shoulder; then he brings it forward with all the force possible, letting the boomerang slip from his grasp when his hand is well forward [illegible]

Throwing the boomerang is more of a knack than a science. It may be learned by any American or European who gives the time and patience for practice. However, only native Australians acquire marked ability in making the boomerang turn exactly where they wish. The natives are not averse to using the boomerang as an American policeman uses his night stick. The native has the advantage over the "cop." He can deal an effective blow without being near the victim.

[illegible] implements used by the native Australians [illegible] weapons [illegible] spear throwers. The spear thrower resembles a [illegible] with its sides turned up [illegible]. At the [illegible] there is a [illegible] against which the [illegible] of the butt of his spear. In this way he can get considerable additional [illegible] for throwing the spear because of the increased purchase.

"I amassed by industry the fortune which you squander in idleness," said the reproachful father. "Well," replied the gilded youth, "that's the rule. 'Business before pleasure.'"—Washington Star.

Fruit Wanted !

Bring us now any quantity of

Cherries
Black Currants
Gooseberries
and Raspberries

Please note that we will receive fruit

Every day after 5 o'clock

At our BRICK WAREHOUSE

North of the Library. Don't bring it to the store as the service is arranged for, as above.

NO BLIGHTED FRUIT WANTED THERE IS A HEAVY PENALTY FOR HANDLING SAME

Falconer Bros.

THE HOME OF GOOD GROCERIES

What About Your Shoe Requirements ?

We know that leather and cloth of all kinds are soaring, and are likely to go a great deal higher, but we are selling the best stock of boots and shoes that has been in this town for years at very reasonable prices.

Ladies! you don't have to pay $7 and $15 for a pair of boots, unless you go in for Criminal Extravagance. We are showing excellent values, 8 and 9 inch tops, in kid, patent, gun metal at from **$4.50 to $5.** Lower tops from **$2.50 to $3.50** good enough for any lady to go anywhere.

Then we have the kind that our men and boys are wearing in the harvest fields and the trenches from **$2.50 to $5.00**

This is not a slaughter sale, but our prices are lower than so called sale prices. The discerning public is picking up those bargains every day. We invite you to share in these snaps.

Bring your butter and eggs
And get the great big prices

D. GEDDES & CO.

Sunlight Soap

There is pleasure at every stage in the use of Sunlight. In the washing—for the work is greatly lightened. In the ironing—for the clothes have such a fresh, sweet air of newness. In the wearing—for the clothes have inherited the exquisite purity of Sunlight itself — and are clean indeed.

A $5,000 guarantee attests the purity of Sunlight Soap. All grocers sell it.

SLASHING PRICES

The hot weather responsible for this big cut in prices. We offer our big stock of

MIDDIES

Ladies' Misses', Children's also Children's Dresses to go at

20 per cent. Off

These goods are the best money can buy, and our offer is a big bargain.

36c for eggs
36c for butter

B. HILKER

LIFT YOUR CORNS OFF WITH FINGERS

Tells how to loosen a tender corn or callus so it lifts out without pain.

You reckless men and women who are pestered with corns and who have at least once a week invited an awful death from lockjaw or blood poison are now told by a Cincinnati authority to use a drug called freezone, which the moment a few drops are applied to any corn or callus the soreness is relieved and soon the entire corn or callus, root and all, lifts off with the fingers.

Freezone dries the moment it is applied, and simply shrivels the corn or callus without inflaming or even irritating the surrounding tissue or skin. A small bottle of freezone will cost very little at any of the drug stores, but will positively rid one's feet of every hard or soft corn or hardened callus. If your druggist hasn't any freezone he can get it at any wholesale drug house for you.

UNDERWOOD NEWS

Get your gasoline at The Hardware.

Save wood and coal, use an oil stove: We have some coal oil stoves which will save the women work, and save money too. Thede & Brill.

Miss Mary Drummond is holidaying in Toronto.

Mr. Bert Russell is spending a week in Hamilton.

Rev. C. McLean, wife and family are on a visit to his mother, Mrs. C. McLean 10th con.

Miss Christina Wittig and Miss Sadie MacKay, are spending holidays at Inverhuron the guests of Mrs. Oliver.

Mr. Geo. W. Roppel, had the misfortune to be badly kicked in the face by a horse last Thursday, but at latest reports is slowly recovering.

Mr. and Mrs Geo McIntyre Toronto, and Mr. Jno. L. McIntyre Guelph, are visiting their brothers on the 4th.

Mrs. P. A. MacKay, spent the past week with her sister in Port Elgin.

Mr. Hugh D. McLean had his hand crushed in the sling ropes last week which lays him off work for a while. His neighbours came and helped him last week at the haying.

Rev. H. Roppell is to conduct the service in the Methodist church next sabbath.

Miss M. Drummond and Miss Lois Blakely, went to Toronto Tuesday.

Mr. Will Drummond, of Toronto who spent a week or so with friends here, re- to that city Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs Alex McDougall of Hamilton are holidaying with friends in this locality.

Miss McKay, of Orono, is visiting at her home here.

Mr. Albert Coleman motored up from Clifford on Saturday to spend the week end at his home here.

Rev. Dr. Martin of Knox Church, Stratford, conducted service in the Presbyterian church here on Sunday morning week in the absence of Rev McNab, who will be away during August on his holidays. Rev. Mr. Paddon Milverton, occupied the pulpit last Sunday morning, and Rev. Mr. Linton, Pace, will preach the two following Sundays. The evening service has been discontinued for August.

Mrs. Lyman Keake arrived home last week after a motor trip to Springfield, London, Toronto and Hamilton.

BURGOYNE AND DISTRICT

There was a very large turn out at the church Sunday morning Rev. Mr. Strachan, the minister selected, conducted the services. His induction is to take place on the evening of September 4th.

Next Sunday is anniversary and rarer day Rev. Mr. Hilts, of Chesley will conduct the meeting and lecture on Monday evening following.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm Gowanlock from Bethune are visiting the Gowanlock families here.

The C. E. had an enjoyable picnic at Lake Huron Saturday afternoon.

Mr F. West, from Toronto, is visiting his sister Irene at Mr. Robert Esplen's.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Craig, of Paisley are visiting relatives in this district.

Interesting Demonstration

Ladies of the town and country to the number of fifty or sixty were at the library on Saturday afternoon to hear a practical demonstrator on canning and preserving

Miss Pritchard of Owen Sound proved a very capable and clever lecturer and demonstrator. With an oil stove and cooking utensils she gave one of the best demonstrations ever seen here. She canned beans, beets, tomatoes, raspberries and cherries in a most scientific manner, and what is best she made every women present take notes, and ask questions.

Altogether much good information was given out, and the government is making no mistake in Miss Pritchard.

There would have been more of the country ladies present, had the time not been so busy on the farms.

NORTH BRUCE

Hay was a fine crop and has been housed in good shape. Most of the fall wheat is in the stook.

The Ladies' Aid meeting was held at Mrs. Geo. Hawk's last Wednesday.

Misses Dora and Lulu Robinson of Hamilton, are holidaying with friends here.

Mrs. Robinson, Sr., has been in poor health the past week. Mrs. Chiley is staying with her.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Howe, spent Sunday with friends here.

Mrs. Willie Howe, has been on the sick list, but is recovering.

TURNER'S

Another year of the great world war gone, another year of yarning by our politicians, another year for politicians and the city man to tell the farmer how to raise twice the crop with half the help, and yet we go on hardly realizing the war is on, but for the boys who have left our homes. Harvesting would be a hard job indeed, but for the girls and women, who have heroically taken the places of the boys at war. We think the farms have produced well this year. Of course it is to the farmers' benefit as well as to the Empire's. It is quite common to see the women operating the binders and the mowers. They do it, though, because they believe it their duty, and not because it is a fad.

J. S. Schrank has purchased a Ford

The wheat is in the stook, and it is good.

Mrs. W. Cairns is visiting in Teeswater.

Mrs. R. Valear, Toronto, is visiting Mrs. Christie.

Mrs. John Gray of Sask., visited her uncle, A. Cairns.

$16 for hogs here on the 7th.

A. Dier has put in the Bell phone.

Dr. MacGillivray and family of Guelph, visited Alex Bell's.

Mr. Roppel, Elmira, and O. Schrank, Port Elgin, visited J. S. Schrank.

Many berry pickers have visited the patches. The crop was large.

Mr. and Mrs. McFarland and family motored from Toronto and visited Mr. and Mrs. Peter McKinnon.

Mrs. Anderson and little son, of Swift Current, Sask., are guests of Mrs. A. Rowand, Dunblane. Mrs. Anderson, who was formerly Miss Henderson, at one time taught the Dunblane school.

WILLOW CREEK

Last week three auto loads Y. P. A. members visited Chesley to be with ten other Alliances. A fine afternoon was spent. One of the features was a tug of war, in which the Bruce boys won. The champions were Milton Dahmer, W. Gottschalk, E. Kopas, F. Schnittker.

Haying is through, and it was a good crop Wheat is good, also oats and barley.

F. Schnittker reports potato stocks four feet two inches high.

Assignee's Notice to Creditors

In the matter of Albert Roy Knowles an insolvent; Notice is hereby given that Albert Roy Knowles of the Town of Southampton, in the County of Bruce, and Province of Ontario, Grocery man, has under R. S. O. Cap 134, made an assignment of all his estate, credits, and effects, to J. A. Chapman of Port Elgin, in the County of Bruce, Financial agent, for the general benefit of his creditors. A meeting of the creditors will be held at the Queen's Hotel in the village of Port Elgin, aforesaid, on Friday the 31st of August, 1917, at 3.30, P. M. to receive a statement of affairs, appoint inspectors and generally order the estate. Creditors are requested to file their claims with particulars and proofs as required by said act on or before the day of such meeting and notice is further given that after the 31st day of August, A. D. 1917, the assignee will proceed to distribute the estate among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he then shall have notice and that he will not be liable for the estate to any person, of whose claim he shall not then have had notice.

J. A. Chapman, Assignee.

Port Elgin, August 11th 1917.

Paris Green ! Bug Death !

Look after those potatoes right away .

Hay Forks
Binder Twine
Screen doors & Windows
All sizes

Thomson's Hardware Store

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

HARVEST HELP EXCURSIONS

$12.00 to Winnipeg

August 21st and 30th. From stations Lyn, Ont. and west to Toronto inclusive.

August 24rd and 30th from stations Toronto and west in Ontario

For particulars as to tickets west of Winnipeg etc. apply to any Grand Trunk Ticket office.

J. S. Cameron, Agent, Port Elgin, Both telephones.

ANNUAL SUMMER SALE

Begins Saturday, August 18th, 1917
And Continues 'til Sat. Sept. 1st, 1917

A Great Two Weeks' Sale of Specials

THERE'S thousands of dollars worth of Up-to-date merchandise here that must be cleared out. A larger stock than ordinary, and in making prices for this Mighty Clearance Sale, we have not been afraid to cut all the profit *off* and then some more in many cases.

Young Men's Suit

Made of good wool tweed, medium and dark greys and browns. Sizes 33, 34 and 35.

Reg $13 lines, Sale price ...$9.75

Reg $15 lines, Sale price...$11.50

A few $19 and $20 suits, Sale price ...$15.50

Men's Tweed and Worsted Suits

Made of Foreign and domestic woollens in all the newest designs and patterns.

Reg $15 suits, sale price...$11.50

Reg $18 suits, sale price...$14.50

Reg $20 suits, sale price...$15.50

Special Savings on Boys' Suits

Liberal disco unt on all lines of boys' tweed and worsted suits. The boys will soon need new school suits, and it will pay you to buy them now

Men's Raincoats

Wool Paramatta coats good the year round. Splendid $14 value sale price...$10.00

Silk Ties

About 200 of this season's newest Half Dollar Ties, sale price 35c each, or 3 for $1.

Men's Trousers

At big reductions 50 pair. men's tweed pants at...$1.69

Men's Work Shirts

10 dozen men's blue chambray shirts, good $1.00 value, sale price ... 75 cents

Men's 75c shirts for ......55 cents

The Biggest Shoe Sale of the Season

Mens and Boys Fine and Work Shoes. It will pay you to Stock up now

Youth's solid leather shoe, sizes 11 to 13, splendid $2.25 values, sale price ...$1.65

Youth's gun metal calf, sizes 11 to 13, regular $3. sale price...$2.25

Boys' shoes, sizes 1 to 5,

Boys' box kip shoes, reg. $3.25, sale price ...$2.50

Boys' gun metal calf shoes, a splendid $4 line, sale price.. $3.35

These prices are less than manufacturer's present prices

Men's Work Shoes

Men's solid leather wax-split, worth now $4.25, special price...$3

Men's solid leather oiled, grain-tanned Ames-Holden's & Cotes make, worth now $5, sale price $4

Sterling Bros. Black Elk work shoes. This line is worth to-day $5.50 to $6. Sale price, ...$4.50.

Men's Fine Shoes

We have still some lines of Astoria shoes on hand which we are selling at $5 and $6 a pair. These shoes are worth to-day $8.50 and $9 a pair.

Other lines of men's fine shoes specially priced at big reductions, $2.50 up.

Men's Socks

At big savings

Men's cotton socks, sale price 10c a pair

Men's cotton and wool socks, sale price, 18c a pair

Men's fine black cotton socks. 15c a pair.

Men's black cashmere socks 25c a pair.

Men's light grey natural wool and worsted socks, 35c a pair.

Men's heavy gray wool socks, 25c a pair. Also 35c a pair

BUY YOUR WINTER SUPPLY OF HEAVY SOCKS NOW. IT WILL PAY YOU.

Dress Shirts for Men

94 cents for men's shirts of $1.25 value. These shirts are mostly light grounds with neat stripes of black, mauve or blue. Have attached stiff cuffs and neck band sizes 14 to 17.

Fleet Foot Canvass Outing Shoes At Cost

All $2 lines, sale price $1.50

$1.75 lines, sale price...$1.25

$1.25 lines, sale price...$1.00

$1.00 lines, Sale price......75c

Sale will end Saturday night, Sept. 1st

It matters not where you live, or what the weather conditions may be, it will pay you to be on hand in order to secure your full share of the goods.

Every purchase made during this sale is guaranteed as represented, or money cheerfully refunded.

F. R. BARBER

MEN'S AND BOYS' COMPLETE OUTFITTERS

A Dollar Will Buy More Than a 100 Cents' Worth at Pattison's

We have a large stock of furniture. A good deal of it was bought before the advance in prices, so NOW is your time to buy if you want to be a partaker in these extraordinary values.

Don't forget we are exclusive agents in this vicin- for the famous Singer Sewing machine also White and Raymond models for which we carry repairs oil and needles.

Call in and inspect our stock and be convinced that you get better values in furniture a Pattison's than any where else you can buy.

: : J. W. Pattison : :

Furniture Dealer and Undertaker

Why He Threw at Saul

Andrew Carnegie tells of an old Scotch lady who had no great liking for modern church music.

One day she was expressing her dislike of the singing of an anthem in her own church, when a friend said:

"Why, that anthem is an ancient one. David sang it to Saul."

"Weel, weel " said the old woman. "I now for the first time understan' why Saul threw his javelin at David when the lad sang for him."

CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE

Stratford, Ontario

Ontario's Best Business College
FALL TERM FROM SEPT. 4TH

Commercial, Shorthand and Telegraphy departments.

We have thorough courses, experienced instructors, and we place graduates in positions. The Demand upon us for trained help is many times the number graduating. Get our free catalog.

D. A. McLACHLAN, PRINCIPAL

Subscribe for The Times and get all the local news.

The Port Elgin Times.

47th YEAR—NO. 35 PORT ELGIN, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 29, 1917 $1.50 PER YEAR $2.00 PER YEAR TO UNITED STATES

Gunner Angus McIntosh Killed in Action

Word was received last week that Gunner Angus McIntosh, well known here, had been killed in France.

He enlisted in the artillery at Kingston and had been in France over a year.

He was 23 years of age and was studying for the ministry at the time of enlistment having attended High School at Port Elgin as a young lad.

He is survived by two sisters Mrs. Geo. Black and Mrs. Doll, also four brothers, Andrew and William in Amabel township; John in Saugeen and Thomas in Arran.

Corporal Percy Nelson Seriously Wounded

Word has been received by Mr. H. Nelson, that his son, who is corporal in a western regiment in France, has been seriously wounded.

No further word has been received as yet, as to the nature of the wounds.

Miss Keillor, of Toronto, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. D. J. McLeod.

Miss Della Campion, of Owen Sound, visited Mrs. Charles Johnson this week.

Mr. Wm Lamont left Tuesday for a trip to Chinook Alberta.

Samples of Marquis Spring Wheat, grown by Mr. Tucker, Lake Range, show exceptionally well filled heads.

Many friends will be pleased to learn that Mr. James Keillor is making good progress toward recovery after his very serious illness.

Services in the Presbyterian church were cancelled on Sunday, Rev. Mr. Mann was on holiday, and the members also took a holiday.

Rev. H. B. Christie preached an eloquent sermon in the Methodist church on Sunday morning to a large gathering. The evening service was cancelled.

Mr. James Keillor, B.A., of Toronto, leaves this week for his home, after watching at the bedside of his uncle the past few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. John Tait, of Galt, and Mrs. John H. Stewart of Galt, were guests at Mr. George Jamieson's last week.

Mr. B. Jackson, of Toronto, motored up on Saturday, Master Rupert and Mrs. Jackson returning with him on Monday after spending a few weeks with Mrs. J. A. Chapman, who accompanied them to attend the Exhibition.

CONDENSED ADVERTISING

FARM FOR SALE—Adjoining the village of Port Elgin, contains 194 acres, Good orchard and buildings, 19 acres of fall wheat in. If not sold will be to rent for a term of years. Apply to Mrs. John Forrester, Port Elgin, or Mr. Wm. Burgess, Solicitor. 35-t.f.

FOR SALE—The Andrew Sutherland property at the South End. Fine brick house, 7 rooms and shed. Good basement, also stable. Possession given immediately. Apply to Geo. S. Webb and James McEwing, executors. 26-tf.

WANTED—We are paying the highest prices for beefring hides. B. Zelkind, Port Elgin.

PHONOGRAPHS!

How nice it is to have music in your home. If you would like one just drop me a line. Very easy terms, from $21.00 up.

Louis Bloch's Music Store Owen Sound

DENTAL

W. F. POWER, D. D. S., Dentist, office over South End Store. Hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

MEDICAL

DR. F. H. WELLS, Office and residence on Green street, one door west of Bank of Hamilton.

W. J. CHAMBERS, M. D., L. R. C. P., L. M., Edinburgh. Office and residence "Lakeview Hall" opposite South End park Port Elgin.

DR. W. S. LAIRD, Oculist, Specialty in Nose and Throat diseases. Guaranteed all his fitting of glasses. Office hours Wednesday afternoons. Next to Metropolitan Bank

LEGAL

W. BURGESS, LL.B., Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public &c. &c. Office, Hutton's Block. Private and other funds to loan.

SOCIETIES

PORT ELGIN LODGE No. 429 G.R.C., A.F. & A.M. Regular communications in the Masonic Hall, Thursday on or before full moon, at 8 p. m. Visiting brethern cordially welcomed. George Chapman, W. M.; Jas. Smith, Sec'y.

DENOVO LODGE, No. 170, I.O.O.F., of Ontario, meets at 8 o'clock, p.m., every Monday in their hall in the Commercial Block. Art Harrison, N. G. T. Rankin, Rec.-Sec.; D. Geddes, Perm. Sec.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

J. A. CHAPMAN, Official Issuer of marriage licenses, Port Elgin, Ont. Office Muir Block.

R. C. CRAWFORD, Official Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Office at Drug Store, Port Elgin

UNDERTAKING

W. PATTISON, Funeral director and embalmer. Residence on premises. Rural Phone No. 23.

Gunner McMurray Well and Happy in the Fight

In a letter to his father here, Gunner Cecil McMurray says he is enjoying good health and that the mail comes to him in bunches sometimes, but always glad to get letters from home-folks. "The boxes are getting to me regularly, and I enjoy the contents very much. Do not worry if my letters are irregular, as we have lots of work to do here, and sometimes letter-writing is left off. "Well you see what I think of conscription, From my experience, in the army at the front (and it is not to much) I would never have it to say that I helped to force a man to take on the obligations a soldier's life presents, and it is my opinion that if the soldiers are given a vote Canada will not have conscription. Remember me to all the people at home.

160th in Quarantine

Reports are to hand from the boys of the 160th that many of the battalion are in quarantine again on account of an outbreak of diphtheria in the camp.

The epidemic is not serious, but the precautions of the army provide for strict quarantine in order that it may not spread

Pte. Stanley Harmon Wounded to Return Home

Mrs. Harmon has received word that her son Stanley, is coming home, and that his wounds are of such a nature that he will not be able to continue the fight.

Over a thousand soldiers arrived at Halifax Saturday, and Stanley is among them. He will be home very shortly, and word is expected daily. It is to be hoped that an organized effort will be made to fittingly honor the returned hero.

WILLIAM HUNTER
Appointed Good Roads superintendent for Bruce County.

Mr. Sutherland, of Sarnia, was visiting his parents here over the week end.

Mrs. Webb, of Greenock, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Albert Osborne.

Mrs. Chapman and son Jack, of London, are guests of Mrs. J. J. George.

D. C. Cavin, reports the following property changes this week. Mr. Lyman Kaake has sold his farm on the 8th to Mr. George Hood, the latter exchanging his property in Underwood for the farm. Mr. Kaake will move to Underwood, while Mr. Hood, who is teaching school at Welland at present, may take over the farm in the not distant future. Also Mr. John Falconer has sold his house on Goderich street to Mr. John B. McArthur. The latter will move here in December.

Exchange Sale Saturday Afternoon

D. C. Cavin will resume his monthly sales on Saturday Sept. 1st. Following are the articles to be offered: 2 year-old-heifer, 9 ewes and lambs, bedroom suite, single bed, spring and mattress, rockers, tables, sealers, churn, pictures, wash bench, bedsteads, hanging lamp, hall rack, coal heater, household furniture.

Fall term at the Northern Business College, Owen Sound, opens Sept. 3rd. Circulars free. C. A. Fleming, F.C.A., principal.

Be Particular

The particular housewife wants only the best in meats during the very hot weather, and that's the reason Eaton's butcher shop serves so many patrons with dainties in cold meats, lamb, beef, pork etc., We have also package soups, vegetables, etc. Phone your order to the Shop of Quality, A. E. Eaton, Prop

LADIES DEPARTMENT

See the splendid display in the Ladies' department in the following lines.

Ladies Underwear
Fine Hosiery
Corsets
Handkerchiefs

Falconer Bros.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Monday is labor day and a holiday.

Ridgetown's tax rate is 40 4-10 mills this year.

Mr. Rowlands visited friends in Walkerton last week.

Miss Reba Veitch has been spending a holiday here.

Miss Mina Park has been spending a holiday in Paisley.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs Scanlan, are holidaying in Muskoka.

Mr. E. Vaupel is visiting his sons in the west.

Misses Mary and Clara Everitt have been visiting at Glamis.

Mr. H. Crowe was in Toronto on business last week.

Judge Klein spent the week-end with his brother here.

Misses Essie and Violet Themer of Kitchener, are holidaying with Mrs. Hallman.

Miss Galbraith and Mr. E. C. Goth, of Detroit, have been spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Sayles.

Margaret Schwartz and Helen Dennis spent the week-end at Mr. Wismer's cottage.

Miss Flora McQuarrie, and little niece of Toronto are holidaying with Mrs. James McQuarrie.

At the present rate the cost of the war to every man, woman and child in Canada is $485 for the year.

Bailiff Briggs was in Southampton last Tuesday to sell the automobile at the Knechtel Bros. factory. A few bids were made on it but it was not sold.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kelp motored here from Port Elgin Sunday and spent the day at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Huck.—Walkerton Telescope

Mr. Gordon Salter of Windsor, who has been visiting his sister, Mrs. L. Anderson is spending a few days with friends in Port Elgin—Walkerton Herald

The Brantford branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund has decided to enter action against all subscribers who though notified that they had not paid their subscription, have not yet done so.

Mrs. A. Lymburner, Owen Sound, and Mrs. McBride, Port Elgin, paid a visit to Caps. John and Mrs. McPherson last week.—Kincardine Reporter

Mr. and Mrs J. Hauser, Miss L. Dierlamm, Mr. M Dierlamm, spent Sunday last with Mr. and Mrs. D. Chappel, from Chesley.

Mr. J. S. Gordon, assistant general manager of the Bank of Hamilton, made a business call at the local branch here last week. He was formerly a manager of Port Elgin branch.

According to the Kincardine Reporter the letter "B" which appears on some oat leaves and to which reference was made in the Times last week, comes from an old Indian legend the Reporter says it was prevalent in the west during the Riel rebellion.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Mary E. Lyness formerly of Port Elgin, Ont. to Mr. Malcom McKinnon, of Moose Jaw, Sask. The marriage to take place quietly, early in September, in Central Methodist Church, Regina, Sask.

Mr. Atkinson, of Bruce Tp. while driving his car near Herman Schwass' on Sunday afternoon, had an upset, the car over turning. No one was seriously hurt, and with assistance the car was righted and the party proceeded. Some damage was done to the top.

When someone stops advertising someone stops buying. When someone stops buying, someone stops selling. When someone stops selling, someone stops making. When someone stops making someone stops earning. When everyone stops earning everybody stops buying. Keep going.

Myrtle Irene the three year old daughter of Hugh Graham, a well known Derby farmer residing near the village of Kilsythe, had one leg cut completely off below the knee and the main bone of the other cut through, when caught by the binder her father was operating in a wheat field. Mr. Graham had just made one round of the field and did not know that the child was in the grain, as it is taller than she, and he did not know of her presence until she screamed, when she received the injury.

Mr. Norman Robertson, County Treasure, received news of the fate of his son Capt. Eric Robertson, Royal Flying Corps, who is reported missing. A brief note from a fellow member of same air squadron says in part: "On the evening of July 12th; about 6.30 we left for the lines. About an hour later, when over the lines, an anti-air-craft gun struck your son's machine who was leading the formation. The machine was so damaged it went down out of control, falling over thirty thousand feet.

The Government traction engine is being introduced in Bruce County four of the machines having already arrived in different parts District Agricultural Representative N. C. McKay is giving demonstrations of their work in connection with ploughing. Coal oil is being used as fuel, but the engines of the type in use here are so constructed that gasoline can be used. At present prices the coal oil is the more economical. The department charges $4.80 per day which includes the engineer. On an average it will cost 75 to 90 cents per acre. The advantage to the farmer is not so much the price, which is a conservative one, but it saves help and the land can be ploughed in so much shorter time. Under present conditions time means money.

The schools open on Tuesday, September 4th,

Mr. J. J. George was in Toronto Saturday.

Miss Irma Stephenson leaves this week for Regina.

Eric McGillivray is on a trip to Vancouver.

Miss Margaret Lamont is visiting in Brucefield.

Mr. O. E. Klein and family have returned to Walkerton.

Mr. Frank Kidner, of The Hamilton Spectator, is a guest of Mr. D. Geddes.

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Schoistker, Bruce Tp., on August 24th, a son.

Mrs. McNeill, of Paisley, visited Mrs. John Coulter last week.

Mr. Robert Ranney of Milverton, is visiting his son, here.

Miss Patricia Tuckett has been spending a holiday with Miss L. Northgrave.

Dr. Ferguson of Toronto, spent the week-end at R. D. Northgrave's.

Mrs. Jos. Spallon, of Cleveland, Ohio, is the guest of her father, H. Bolender.

Mrs. Wells of Cargill, spent a few days with Mrs. James Wells.

Mr. R. J. Ranney motored to Milverton last week.

Miss M. Swartz, and Miss E. Stackley, of Kitchener, were guests of Mrs. M. D. Hallman.

The Times will publish next week a letter from Ralph Geddes which will be of much interest to our subscribers.

Miss Edna Gordon, Toronto, who was the guest of Mrs. J. A. Chapman, returned home on Saturday,

Mr. and Mrs. D. Chappel attended the funeral of her father at Ayton on Wednesday.

Rev. Sawers, of Watford, Miss Jessie Cameron of Toronto, were visitors at Robt. Chalmers' last week.

If a fellow is on the job all the time he's more likely to get caught at it by the boss some day.

Miss McKinnon, of Tiverton, has returned home after spending a few days with Miss Sadie Martin.

Miss Violet Bean, of Listowel, is spending a few weeks with her grand parents, Mr. and Mrs. Berndt.

Pte. Harold Geddes, of Toronto, spent the week-end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Geddes.

Rev. Dr. McGillivray and family have returned to their home in Guelph after a vacation here.

Mrs Kennedy, of Edmonton, is spending a couple of months holiday with her mother, Mrs. Minto.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Eby and son Clifton, of Red Deer, Alta., are visiting his parents Mr. and Mrs. Gideon Eby.

Mr. and Mrs. George Black and Miss Rose McIntosh motored to Toronto Saturday.

Mrs. Robertson has returned to Vancouver, after a visit with her mother, Mrs. Archie McDonald.

Let The Times handle your subscription to other papers. We give prompt attention, and avoid mistakes.

Latest reports from Roy Thomson are that he is recovering slowly from his wounds, but is still unable to resume his work in the trenches.

Services will be held in the Anglican Church on next Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Rev. Rural Dean Spence of Chatham will be the preacher.

Mrs. Folsom, Detroit, Mrs. Lockie of Kincardine, Miss Verna and Master Irwin Johnson, of Toronto, have been guests of Mrs. J. W. Pattison.

Publishers of a Montreal paper were unable to obtain newsprint to continue publication although they offered spot cash for it.

The Kincardine Fire Department are putting on a Demonstration on Labor Day, Sept. 3rd for the benefit of the Red Cross.

Miss Petty who, for the past few months has been the guest of Mrs. Ewald at the Huronic, Paradise Grove, returned home Saturday.

The membership contest between the President and Vice-president of the Fair board should begin in real earnest, Every citizen both town and country should be a member.

Hon. Duncan Marshall and wife were guests of Reeve and Mrs. Christie last week. While in this section the Minister purchased five young Shorthorns from Mr. Christie, and one from Gowanlock Bros.

A Red Cross tea is to be given Thursday afternoon August 30th at the summer home of Mrs. Hancock, Gobles Grove, All invited. Transportation is by auto, and all those going should be at the Red Cross tea rooms at 2.30 p. m. A charge of 25c will be made, which includes lunch and transportation. The ladies are requested to bring their knitting, or work of any kind for the soldiers.

Mr. Abraham, who is fieldman for the Indian department, was taken on his tour of his inspection of the Saugeen reserve by Supt. Stout last week. He expressed himself as greatly pleased with the fields of the Indian farmers, and was particularly delighted with the school gardens. Especial mention was made by Mr. Abraham of the splendid garden at French Bay school, as being one of the best he had ever seen. Great credit for this attaches to the teacher Mr. Wallace, and his pupils.

Tax Rate To Be 35 Mills

At a special meeting of the reeve and council last week Port Elgin's tax rate was raised from 32 to 35 mills. The increase is caused by additional demands for war tax, Red Cross, and the schools.

The three extra mills will get about $1000, and it can be readily seen that with the extra mills it will not provide the council with sufficient to meet all demands.

The public school requires $600 more this year, while the high school asks for $250 more. Added to this is the amount given to the British Red Cross, $1055. Fifteen mills of the rate go to paying off debenture debt. There is one less debenture this year of about $560. The council have on hand enough coal to last till March and this is provided for. The liabilities are a culvert or two which must be looked after at once, as well as some street repairing.

BUYERS' GUIDE

RATES—Contracts for 52 lines or over in a year 5c a line; regular weekly users of liners, 8c per line casual users of liners, 10c per line Black type, count two lines for one.

Cash for eggs. North End Store.

Barber's sale ends Saturday night September 1st.

Wanted—choice Dairy butter in "lb. prints" 40c cash. McMurray.

The South End is showing a big range of crepe, silk and voile blouses.

Try Koebke for your next grocery or fruit order

Bargains on men's and boys' fine and coarse shoes that make it very profitable for you to buy now. F. R. Barber.

We have added two new lines of Colleen corsets, prices are lower than regular lines. South End store.

Peach season is here. If you want fancy ones, leave your order at McMurray's grocery.

Get our prices on suit cases and club bags before buying. F. R. Barber.

Cheap shoes, Misses, Ladies' and Men's, not up to date in style, from 35c up. South End Store.

Bull Dog overalls and smocks, for good wear. North End Store.

In teas we are giving absolutely the best value in town. South End store.

We supply our grocery customers with choicest Dairy butter. McMurray.

Fleet foot running shoes, all sizes, white, tan, navy. North End store.

If we could make you fully realize what a saving it means to you to buy a suit now, you would come here right away to day. F. R. Barber

Neilson's chocolates—once used always used—you get them at Koebke's

Sugars are advancing in price. Get your supply from the South End.

Don't delay. Come at once—to day—and learn what you can save by buying your clothes, shoes, and furnishings at this sale. F. R. Barber.

Koebke sells Neilson's soldier chocolate Send a bar to your soldier boy at the front

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Livingstone and Hilker Livingstone of Hamilton; Mrs. Norswick, Mrs. Alfred Watson and Miss Virginia Watson, Guelph; Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Bunning, Miss Edith Bunning, Listowel, are guests at The Arlington hotel.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

Pursuant to Statute, all Creditors and others having claims against the estate of Andrew Sutherland, late of the Village of Port Elgin in the County of Bruce, Gentleman, deceased, who died on or about the sixteenth day of March A. D. 1917, are hereby notified to send by post, prepaid and registered, or to deliver, a duly verified statement of their claims to W. Burgess, Port Elgin, Solicitor for James McEwing and George S. Webb, Executors of the last Will and Testament of the said late Andrew Sutherland, on or before the 15th day of September 1917. After the said date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said late deceased having regard only to claims of which they shall then have received notice.

Dated at Port Elgin this 25th day of August A. D. 1917.

W. Burgess
Solicitor for the Executors.
35-3tc

Assignee's Notice to Creditors

In the matter of Albert Roy Knowles an insolvent: Notice is hereby given that Albert Roy Knowles of the Town of Southampton, in the County of Bruce, and Province of Ontario, Grocery man, has under R. S. O. Cap 134, made an assignment of all his estate, credits, and effects, to J. A. Chapman of Port Elgin, in the County of Bruce, Financial agent, for the general benefit of his creditors. A meeting of the creditors will be held at the Queen's Hotel in the village of Port Elgin, aforesaid, on Friday the 31st of August, 1917, at 3.30 P. M. to receive a statement of affairs, appoint inspectors and generally order the estate. Creditors are requested to file their claims with particulars, and proofs as required by said act on or before the day of such meeting and notice is further given that after the 31st day of August, A. D. 1917, the assignee will proceed to distribute the estate among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he then shall have notice and that he will not be liable for the estate to any person, of whose claim he shall not then have had notice.

J. A. Chapman, Assignee.

Port Elgin, August 18th, 1917.

Miss Melinda Ewald Passes Away in Buffalo

A great many friends were deeply moved on learning of the rather sudden death in Buffalo, of Miss Melinda Ewald, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Ewald, on Sunday August 26th.

About two weeks ago her family here received word that she was not very well, but that she was recovering from pleurisy at the General hospital in Buffalo, Later, physicians operated for an abscess on the lungs, and in a few days death ensued. The remains were accompanied home by her sister Emily, who was with deceased for a few days before her death.

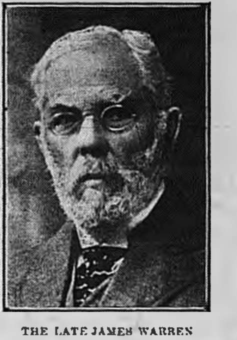
Melinda Ewald was born July 25th, 1877, on the 8th concession of Bruce later removing to Saugeen, where she spent her girlhood days and was educated in the schools here.

As a young woman she went to Buffalo and took up nursing, graduating from the German Deaconess hospital about 12 years ago, and had followed her profession up to the time of her illness. Deceased was an active member of the Evangelical church, and it was her delight to serve her Master in many ways. She made many friends through her cheerfulness and devotion to her chosen profession, and mankind generally is poorer to-day in the loss of one who lived not for herself but for others.

She was the eldest of six daughters who survive, as well as three brothers, one fighting in the trenches in France, all of whom will have the sympathy of many friends.

The funeral takes place this afternoon at 2.30 to Port Elgin cemetery, after which Rev. Glechler will conduct service in the church.

The Red Cross sent to Toronto last week, 12 quilts, 84 pairs sox, 42 pyjama suits, 9 hospital shirts, 2 flannel shirts, valued at $216.



THE LATE JAMES WARREN
In whose death Bruce County suffers a distinct loss.

OBITUARY

Death released a patient sufferer, on Monday, August 20th, when Mrs. George Gray passed away, after two years patient suffering from cancer. Deceased was born near Salisbury Plains, England, and came to this country with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Dymer, 41 years ago. A year after arriving in this country she was united in marriage to George Gray who now survives, and who will have the sympathy of all. The late Mrs. Dymer was a member of the Methodist church, and was a woman greatly respected by all, being a kindly neighbour, and one who was willing to help those in need. She is mourned as well by two sons and three daughters, Albert and William J. and Mrs. A. Wipp, Mrs. John Longe and Lillian. Two sisters in England, and one brother, Harry Dymer, of Port Elgin, also survive. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Christie on Wednesday, August 22nd.

Golden Wedding

A quiet but happy event took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. Crowe's on Wednesday August 15th, 1917, the occasion being the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding. Congratulations and gifts were received during the day by the happy couple, including checks from Mr. A. M. Ledingham and Mr H. H. Crowe of the West, who were unable to be present. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. McNeil and son of Southampton, Mr. and Mrs. Strachan and family of Glencoe, Mr. and Mrs. Husson, Mr and Mrs. Dorland and daughter of Guelph.

Matron Wanted

—To take full charge of C. A. Shelter at Walkerton. A Christian lady of some experience with children, willing to devote herself to their moral and spiritual welfare as well as their physical, keeping strict record of all business transactions claiming her attention. Apply to Rev D. McLennan Box 31 Walkerton, on or before the first of September stating salary expected.

UPRIGHT PIANO FOR SALE

Near Port Elgin. Will make price at a reduction and terms to suit. Address

LOUIS BLOCH,
22-4tc **Owen Sound, Ont.**

EVERY WIFE OR MOTHER

Having a husband or son at the front will want to send him a pair of

RUBBERIZED STOCKINGS

the most wanted foot wearing article for wet weather. ABSOLUTELY WATERPROOF and has same neat appearance as cashmere.

Now offered for sale to the public for the first time. Order today from your local dry goods merchant or direct from the manufacturers. Circular and price list on application to

The Britannia Securities Corporation, Ltd.
(SPECIALTY MANUFACTURERS.)
3 SUN LIFE BUILDING. HAMILTON, ONT.

HIGH EXPLOSIVES.

Dangers of Poisoning to Which Workers Are Exposed.

The making of modern munitions of war has brought into prominence several types of industrial diseases hitherto almost unknown.

One of the most troublesome of these is that commonly known as "T. N. T. poisoning," due to exposure to the fumes of tri-nitro-toluol or to the inhalation of dust generated in moving certain high explosives of which it forms a constituent.

Unusual drowsiness, frontal headache and eczema are the first symptoms of T. N. T. poisoning, and workers so affected are promptly given some other occupation, when the symptoms quickly disappear.

Less dangerous, but very troublesome, is tetryl poisoning. Manipulation of this explosive produces a light dust, which gets into the mouth, nose and eyes and sets up a painful soreness, accompanied by headache, nausea and almost an intolerable itching.

Curiously enough, individuals vary very considerably in their susceptibility to tetryl poisoning. Some workers are not at all affected by it, or only in a very slight degree, while others can hardly enter a room in which it is being handled without suffering se-

Luckily tetryl poisoning does not enverely.

danger life, nor are the symptoms in any case so severe as those due to T. N. T. poisoning. Tetryl possesses the annoying property, however, of staining the skin and hair yellow, but means have been found of largely counteracting this if the workers care to avail themselves of them.

Other industrial diseases of a similar nature more or less prevalent in munition works are due to handling fulminate of mercury, to exposure to the fumes of a substance known as tetra-chlorethane, to inhalation of various other noxious fumes and dust generated in the workshops by the different processes carried on there and also from lead poisoning.

Yet another danger the munition worker is exposed to is acute poisoning due to the accidental escape of nitrous fumes into the work places. Many of these cases are apt to terminate fatally, for the gas is extremely deadly.—Pearson's Weekly.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

HEALING OF WOUNDS.

Wound Cavity Must Be Free From Microbes.

In a recent issue of La Nature, Dr. A. C. Guillaume gives a description of average wounds occurring in battle and how they heal. It is known by all surgeons that when the flesh and bone of a man is injured the injury must be put in a condition of cleanliness, so that it can heal itself. The extent of the injury determines the time needed for the repair work to be done.

There are three types of bullet wounds: 'Those caused by bullets flying straight and at high speed; those caused by low-speed bullets, such as shrapnel, and those caused by fragments of shells or bullets that have richochetted or broken.

The first are clean and generally unaffected; they heal quickly, "by first intention," if no deep-seated bone or organ has been hit. The second may behave like them or like the third class, according to their gravity. The third class is the commonest and most important.'

Such a wound has a small, ragged entrance through the skin, the cellular tissue underlying it and the envelope of the muscles, all of which are elastic and may close immediately behind the ball. When this strikes the muscles it tears them and forms a cavity. Reaching the bone, the ball smashes it and stops.

The cellular tissue is infiltrated with blood and debris of garments and dirt. The cavity in the muscles is filled with a mixture of smashed muscular tissue, clots, serum, shreds of fibrous tissue, such foreign substance as may have been driven in by the ball and splinters of bone. The muscular walls of the cavity also are infiltrated with blood.

Up to about five hours after it has been received nothing happens within the wound; that is, nothing which even the microscope can reveal. But the microbes which have entered with the foreign substance are getting ready for an attack in a medium which is ideal for their operations. The cells of the body are also preparing their resistance.

About the eighth hour the microbes sally forth, and the great white corpuscles muster to receive the charge. By the fifteenth hour the microbes have spread throughout the contents of the wound cavity, and the muscle cells are rapidly degenerating. But the white corpuscles are now devouring the microbes, after which they, too, degenerate. This breaking down of the pus, which is now oozing from the wound.

All now depends on the virulence of the microbes and one the resistance of the army of white corpuscles is able to put up. There are many different kinds of microbes, some far more dangerous than others. The most dreaded of all is that to which Drs. Weinberg and Seguin have given the name of bacillus histolyticus, for it is ultra-poisonous and is the cause of gas gangrene and blood poisoning that spreads rapidly through the body. Always there those pus producers, the streptococci and the staphylococci, and generally pneumococci, colon bacilli and diplococci as well. These are all microscopic plants, which spread with the rapidity of yeast in warm dough until they are devoured by the white corpuscles.

The first steps taken by surgeons is to try to wash out all the foreign matter as early as possible, so as to make the wound cavity entirely free from microbes. If they can do this and keep it clean, the tissues proceed to repair the damage. The object of all antiseptics is to kill and wash away the microbes without injuring the body cells.

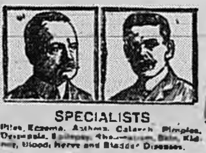
In healing the injured cells die and are cut off from the living cells by a barrier of white corpuscles and cast out from the wound. The white corpuscles act as an advance guard to prevent the entrance of more microbes; they also secrete ferments which dissolve the poisonous proteins which are the product of the disintegration of the tissues.

Behind this barrier a second layer of cells forms. These are sent by the surrounding tissues and their business is to repair the damage and gradually fill up the hole. They bud and divide like any other protoplasmic cells, commencing in the depths and gradually reaching the surface.

A wound is kept open in order that the skin may not heal over until the disintegrated cells have been cast out. For the same reason surgeons put drains into deep wounds.

The most effective treatment of wounds so far found is the continuous irrigation with normal salt solution and without any antiseptics as devised by the great English surgeon, Colonel Sir Almoth Wright. For slight wounds iodine has proven the most effective thing yet discovered. This kills the microbes or prevents their entrance into an injury and allows healing to take place from within and below.

DRS. SOPER & WHITE



SPECIALISTS

Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin, Kidney, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases.

Call or send history for free advice. Medicine furnished in tablet form. [illegible]

Consultation Free

DRS. SOPER & WHITE
25 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

Please Mention This Paper.

BABY'S GREAT DANGER DURING HOT WEATHER

More little ones die during the summer than at any other time of the year. Diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera infantum and stomach disorders come without warning and when a medicine is not at hand to give promptly the short delay too frequently means that the child has passed beyond aid. Baby's Own Tablets should always be kept in the home where there are young children. An occasional dose of the Tablets will prevent stomach and bowel troubles, or if the trouble comes suddenly the prompt use of the Tablets will cure the baby. Mrs. Chas. Anderson, Minda Alta., says: "Baby's Own Tablets are the best medicine for little ones who are suffering from a weak stomach. They cured my baby when suffering from stomach complaint and have made her a fine healthy child." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

MOST COMPLEX ART.

In the Key of "C" Alone There Are 382 Distinct Scales.

With 382 separate and distinct scales in the key of C alone, it is no more than natural that the realm of harmony should be considered as infinite. Yet few laymen are familiar with this, according to Carl W. Grimm, of Cincinnati, speaking on "The Realm of Scales." Mr. Grimm lamented the ignorance of the millions who persist in the contention that music is no longer susceptible of a single original note—that in a short time no new tunes will appear because every possible variation will have been made use of.

"No great composer"—Mr. Grimm paused a moment and then repeated by way of emphasis—"no really great composer, I say, has yet complained that the resources of music have been exhausted. The present day composer fails to realize that any scale may be turned into a monstrosity through improper treatment, which explains the great majority of our popular music. Scales are not the product of imaginative inspiration; each must be considered as a scientific achievement, and its pitch should be carefully and exactly determined through the application of certain fixed laws which form the backbone of all true music."

Mr. Grimm made it clear that music instead of being the most primitive has evolved into the most complex art known to twentieth century civilization.—New York Post.

MOVIE STREET CROWDS.

Strategy Used to Keep People From Spoiling the Effect.

Street crowds are notoriously difficult to handle for the movies. They will never do what you want, and even when you are sneaking them there is always some smart Aleck in the foreground who insists upon looking into the camera and cracking his foolish face.

On one occasion Donlon wished to get a close up picture of a crowd looking skyward. It was to be used as a cut-in for an aeroplane story. To hire a lot of extras would have cost a couple of thousand dollars, so he took a chance of getting what he wanted without paying for it. Knowing the psychology of crowds, Donlon took three cameras downtown, where he set one on the sidewalk for the purpose of taking a close-up profile of the crowd he was to assemble, one in a second storey window, shooting straight into the people's faces, and one on top of the building. The crowd assembled immediately and, seeing the camera, began, as usual, to rubber right into them. Then Donlon called out:

"Is Ben ready to jump?"

"And Ben called back: "Just a minute, Ed. I'm a bit nervous. Wait till that yellow car gets by. I think I'll try for the top of that big Pasadena car. It's wider."

Back and forth they called excited warnings and directions, and the crowd was right on tiptoes. They didn't know what was going to happen, but it promised excitement. All this time the camera men clicked that fool crowd into celluloid immortality.—Rob Wagner in Saturday Evening Post.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT on my vessel and in my family for years, and for the every day ills and accidents of life I consider it has no equal.

I would not start on a voyage without it if it cost a dollar a bottle.

CAPT. F. R. DESJARDIN.
Schr. "Storke," St. Andre, Kamouraska.

OLD PLYMOUTH.

Neutral Ships Barred from Harbor Used by Old Freebooters.

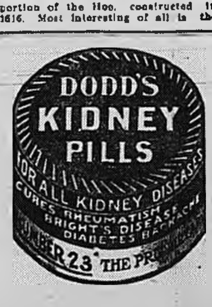
The recent notice served on the American consul general in London that for the remainder of the war only British and Entente allied ships will be permitted to enter the port of Plymouth, calls attention to one of the most historic towns of England, second to none in the influence which it has exerted on the history of our own country. The town is located near the southwest corner of England, at the mouth of the River Ply. The site is on a series of natural terraces sloping south to the sea, and forming part of the foothills of Dartmoor. The harbor, one of the finest and largest in the kingdom, opens to the south. Some interesting bits of Plymouth's history are given in the following bulletin just prepared by the U. S. National Geographical Society and issued from its headquarters in Washington:

"'Tis a notable old town,' said Longfellow, and every patriotic American who has visited there has trod lightly and with reverence. Out of the harbor of Plymouth sailed Sir John Hawkins and Sir Francis Drake to meet and conquer the Spanish Armada, a feat which wrote 'finish' to the sea-power of Spain. Had Philip succeeded in his design to crush the British lion in 1588 the history of this republic would have borne little of the English impress. Sir Humphrey Gilbert sailed from here to take possession of Newfoundland; Sir Walter Raleigh to colonize Virginia; and in 1620 the Mayflower spread its sails at the barbican of Plymouth on its daring expedition to the new country.

"To Plymouth men was given the first charter for trading with America and to Plymouth men, also King James gave a charter whereby the region which has been called 'the North Parts of Virginia' was to be the domain of the council established at Plymouth in the County of Devon, for the planting, ruling, ordering and governing of New England in America.' The first colonists of Australia (not the Botany Bay convicts) took ship at this port for their home beyond the seas. Here also embarked the brave troops which fell in the Crimean war, and a year or so later the troops sent out to quell the Indian mutiny.

"The principal sights of interest in Plymouth are St. Andrews church, in the center of the town, built in the thirteenth century and restored by Sir Gilbert Scott in 1875; the old Guildhall, now a public library; the old town hall, now a museum of old books, drawings, paintings and portraits, among which is to be found Earl of Edgecumbe, built in the reign of Henry VIII; the Eddystone lighthouse; and the Citadel, on the eastern portion of the Hoe, constructed in 1616. Most interesting of all is the Hoe, a hill 110 feet above the sea, the top of which is laid out to parks and gardens, and the most wonderful promenade in the kingdom. It was on this hill that the fabled wrestling matches between the Trojan Corinaeus and the Giant Goemagot (Gogmagog) took place. To Corinaeus, who held 'it a diversion to encounter giants' was reserved the privilege of wrestling with th's being 'twelve cubits high,' after the Trojans had killed all his tribesmen. The Trojan apparently took little interest in the encounter until the giant had broken three of his ribs, which so provoked Corinaeus that, taking the giant on his shoulders he ran with him to the shore, and 'getting upon the top of a high rock, hurled down the savage monster into the sea, where falling on the sides of a cragged rocks he was torn to pieces, and colored the waves red with his blood.'

"To the world of arms, art, and song Plymouth has made large contributions. Three Royal Academicians and one president of the Royal Academy were born there. Among the painters, are Sir Charles Eastlake, Samuel Prout, James Northcote, Benjamin Robert Haydon, Solomon Hart and many others, while Sir Joshua Reynolds was born four miles away in the little town of Plympton."



Child Irritable From Itching Rash On Face Healed By Cuticura

"The trouble began with a small rash on my little boy's face and itched a great deal. It was inflamed and red and he was very irritable. The breaking out disfigured his face for the time being. He scratched the sore eruptions until they would bleed, especially at night. I used ——, but it did not heal him. I sent for a sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and then bought more, and the trouble disappeared." (Signed) Mrs. I. S. Bell, Hope River, P. E. I., Feb. 18, 1916.

Cheap soaps, harsh soaps, coarse, strongly medicated soaps are responsible for half the skin troubles in the world. They make little irritations into great ones. Stop the use of all doubtful soaps. Use Cuticura for all toilet purposes. Help it with touches of Ointment applied to any redness, roughness, pimples or dandruff.

For Free Sample Each by Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A." Sold everywhere.

Brave Enough, Anyhow.

"Raisuli, who is giving the allies trouble," said a globe trotter, "is a brave man, anyhow. In Tangier I once saw Raisuli, fat and magnificent in silks and jewels, enter a shooting gallery where a Tunisian was practicing.

"The Tunisian was an excellent shot. He broke glass balls, rang bells, splintered pipe stems and penetrated bull's eyes without number. At each shot a polite murmur of applause arose. The man was puffed up with triumph.

"Raisuli exclaimed in a loud voice: 'In a duel this gentleman wouldn't shoot so well.'

"'We'll see about that,' growled the Tunisian, and he challenged Raisuli. Ten minutes later they were on the field.

"They were to fight at 12 paces, each to fire one shot. Lots were drawn as to who should shoot first, and Raisuli lost. He took his stand before the Tunisian calmly, and the latter lifted his weapon, took careful aim and — missed.

"Raisuli smiled. 'What did I tell you?' he said.

"And he thrust his pistol in his belt and strode away humming a song."—Washington Star.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

Words Which Have Strayed.

Hardly any words in the English language have strayed farther from their original meaning than the terms of forestry. Thus a forest was originally a great tract of country, which might include woods, cultivated lands, pastures and even towns and villages, all the hunting rights over which were reserved to the monarch. A chase differed from a forest mainly in the fact that the hunting rights were vested in a subject instead of a king. A park was a fenced preserve, either in or out of a forest, while a warren was a piece of waste ground over which the right to hunt the hare, the rabbit and the fox, the pheasant, the partridge and the woodcock had been granted by the King.

In the same way the term afforestation had nothing to do with the planting of trees. It meant the subjection of any tract of country to the forest laws—in other words, it was the setting aside of this tract as a forest. A forest might and commonly did include vast estates of landowners and large towns whose rights remained untouched except as to game.—London Mail.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Fashion Features.

One of the handsomest spring wraps is of jersey cloth, with the loveliest silk lining, and hand embroidery done in two shades to harmonize with the coat.

* * *

For spring gowns there are very pleasing silk and wool fabrics in plain colors—poplin, grosgrain, crepes and failles.

* * *

New sports blouses of ....handkerchief linen are usually in white with colored collar, cuffs and bandings. Rose, blue, green and gold are the best liked colors.

* * *

Kolinsky and Georgette crepe and ermine and moire are two of the combinations used for summer furs—and you've no idea, till you see them, how fascinating they are!

* * *

New dress trimmings from Paris are of braids—intricate and remarkable combinations of silk braids in different widths and colors to form designs that are charming. Buy them by the yard, or singly—and use them for girdles, pockets, bags and no end of other trims [illegible]

"What will happen if America doesn't feed the world?" demanded the serious man. "Oh, let the world chew the rag," replied the flippant one.

THE CHEMIN DES DAMES

(New York Tribune.)

It would be a profound error to minimize or misunderstand the battle which is now being waged along the Chemin des Dames between the French and German troops. Those military writers who have already likened it to Verdun seem to have correctly diagnosed one of the most considerable military operations of the year. The world was very slow in waking up to the real meaning of Verdun, and it was still slower in understanding how nearly the Germans succeeded at Verdun. Of the present conflict one may say: That it has opened with no such success as marked the first furious onrush of the German troops in February, 1916. In some places the Germans advanced rods; in some places they have been held squarely. Nor have they taken many prisoners or guns, while at Verdun they advanced more than four miles, taking 40,000 prisoners and more than 100 guns in three days.

Yet, the things the Germans are undertaking must be understood fully. The French offensive on the same ground, was a failure in the larger sense because it resulted merely in the gain of a little ground incommensurate with the sacrifice of French life by which it had been purchased. Nor were 30,000 German prisoners and more than 100 guns counterweights to this French loss.

The defeat of the French offensive, the change in the high command, the reorganization of the general staff—these things brought depression to France. They brought depression to the French army and they added one more strain to that almost intolerable burden borne by Frenchmen now for three years. The hope for victory in '14, '15 and '16 had gone glimmering. The hope of victory in '17 was shattered by the failure to reach Laon and disengage Rheims, together with the collapse of Russia and the halt in the British advance.

To-day the German general staff is spending men and blood without hesitation and without regard, not because the positions it is attacking are of any great value, nor because a successful retaking of Craonne would materially change the military and strategic situation, but because they are seeking, as they sought at Verdun, to crush the spirit of France.

Let us look the whole war situation in the face as it is. Russia is, temporarily at least, eliminated, and probably stands in the presence of a great collapse. The United States is still unable to send troops in any number to the front and cannot send sufficient numbers this year. English man power is declining. For another eight months the battle on the western front must be fought on the allied side by the French and by the British. If either weakens the whole battle is lost.

And so the Germans, just as they did at Verdun and for exactly the same reason, are using up the best of their reserves in a desperate and terrific effort to batter in the heart of France. It is the supreme test of energy and endurance which is now going on along the Chemin des Dames. It is one of the crucial tests in all human and military history. This should not be mistaken because the gains are insignificant. The changes in the battle front can hardly be shown on any map, however large the scale.

The Germans are now seeking for a decision over French quite as Napoleon in the closing hours of Waterloo endeavored to have a decision as to the British when he put the Old Guard in. If the Germans can beat France to her knees they will have won the war. If they have correctly gauged the spirit of France and believe France is now at the point of collapse, their military case is logical and will be as successful as it is daring.

More than a year and a half ago tactics now employed on the Chemin des Dames failed on the hills of the Meuse, though the Germans had the advantage of defects in French military organization and the further benefit of a great surprise. They have neither now. The entire question must rest with the moral strength of the two forces now facing each other. If France, after all her sacrifices and sufferings, after the Marne and Verdun, can stand a third trial, the consequence to the Germans will be very grave, because they are spending reserves they cannot spare, if the war is to go for another year.

The struggle on the Chemin des Dames is beginning rather than ending. It is likely to continue for a long period. It is likely to be marked with even more terrific fighting and greater sacrifices than we have yet seen. It is the real Hindenburg offensive, about which so much was written in the early spring. It is the effort for which the Germans have been gathering their strength and holding their reserves for a very long time. If it fails they will have to propose peace. If it succeeds they will be able to dictate peace.

Meantime, all France and all the world will look inquiringly toward the British front. We know that when Verdun was attacked Sir Douglas Haig, whose army was still untrained, offered to attack to ease the strain, and General Joffre declined the offer. Sir Douglas Haig now has a veteran army, trained and ready. It is not too much to conjecture that the British attack will not be delayed beyond the point where the strain upon the French becomes excessive. On the other hand, it will have far greater chances in proportion as it waits the exhaustion of German reserves.

At the moment the attention of the world is naturally fixed upon Russia, where great, disappointing and perhaps disastrous events are taking place. But for the moment the real danger point is in France. Once more in this terrible war the post of honor and the post of danger has come to the French. The battle of Chemin des Dames is taking on an importance comparable only with the Marne and with Verdun. We are seeing what must inevitably be the final German bid for a decision in the west, and we shall probably have to wait many days before the issue is decided, although up to the present moment the French have far surpassed their Verdun performance, while the German performance so far has been incomparably beneath that of February, 1916.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED — PROBATIONERS TO train for nurses. Apply, Welland Hospital, St. Catharines, Ont.

LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN and light sewing at home; whole or spare time; good pay; work sent any distance, charges prepaid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Co., Montreal, Que.

WANTED—LOOM FIXER ON CROM- ton and Knowles' Looms. Good opportunity to right man. Apply, stating age and experience, to the Slingsby Mfg. Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ont.

MONEY ORDERS.

DOMINION EXPRESS MONEY Orders are on sale in five thousand offices throughout Canada.

FOR SALE

A CHOICE DAIRY FARM IN THE County of Brant. Buildings No. 1, with plenty of water. Full particulars. Apply to F. Barber, Kelvin, Ont.

TRADE BRIEFS.

The decrease in Holland's output of dairy products is due to difficulty experienced in getting proper fodder. Eighty-five per cent. of the butter produced is being reserved by the Government for domestic consumption.

Bounties will be paid to growers of hemp and sisal in Costa Rica. The Government will also aid planters who wish to establish fibre factories.

Experiments are to be made in Bolivia to determine the value of agave as a source of fibre.

French officials are studying conditions at Brest with a view to making that port a large transatlantic terminal. It is probable that the ports of Calais, St. Nazaire and Cette will also be improved.

Tests made of the clay deposits in the vicinity of Moncton, N. B., show that the shale is suitable for many kinds of clay products. Natural gas, which is found in that district, would be available for clay burning purposes.

A company has been formed to mine the salt recently discovered at Anse La Gas and oil found in proportion adjacent to the salt deposits will meet the requirements of fuel needed for the new enterprise.

A firm in Petrograd, Russia, has announced its intention of importing automobile goods, including automobiles and accessories, electrical appliances, wood and iron working machinery, railway supplies. Catalogues are requested.

Prizes have been offered to farmers in several sections of Italy to encourage the cultivation of cereals on lands which have not been tilled on a long period. Farmers who manure such lands will also be reimbursed for one fifth of the cost of chemical manures used.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

The Outdoor Woman.

When that husky brute, man, goes into the big woods for the good time of the year no longer does he leave a bundle of frills and laces at home or the shore, with nothing to assuage her grief at parting with her lord but a stack of the latest fiction, a fond kiss and, perhaps, a hypocritical "Wish you could go with me." No, indeed! Now she goes with him, and he is finding out that he is very glad she does.

Whether either he or she is glad, however, depends, in a measure—in fact, rather largely—upon her clothing. She must be warm in cold weather, not too warm in hot weather, not be bedraggled to helplessness when it rains, nor snagged every few minutes in rough going by stepping on her skirt or getting caught on a stub. If she is to be a real companion to a man she must not hold him back by adding to her natural handicap, lack of strength, the unnecessary and exasperating unsuitable costume.—Outing.

Inertia of Bodies.

Lay a visiting card on the tip of the left forefinger, and on it place a penny. A quick flick of the card with the right second finger will remove the card without disturbing the coin. Another trick which illustrates the inertia of bodies is to knock away the bottom of a pile of checkers without upsetting the pile. This is effected quite easily with the help of a flat ruler. The remaining checkers are removed successively by a number of smart blows.

A more spectacular and apparently risky trick consists of drawing a newspaper away from under a glass filled with water. Provided, however, that the table is smooth and the paper be pulled away smartly and horizontally there is no danger of the water being spilled.

The fellow who didn't enlist because he had a cold is now wondering if he will be able to keep out of a draft.

Lighten the Day's Work by eating food that does not use up all the vital powers in an effort to digest it. Every particle of **Shredded Wheat Biscuit** is digested and converted into healthy tissue and caloric energy. In the present food crisis every housekeeper and mother should demand bread that is 100 per cent. whole wheat. Shredded Wheat Biscuit is made of the whole wheat grain prepared in a digestible form. Better than meat, or eggs, or potatoes, and costs much less. For breakfast or any meal with sliced bananas, berries or other fruit.

Made in Canada.

THE BATTLE IN NO MAN'S LAND

When Canadians Met Germans With the Bayonet.

Foe Fought "Like Rats in a Trap."

London Cable.——Describing the encounter of the Canadians with Germans in the open, Beach Thomas, of The Daily Mail, wires that the infantry on both sides scrambled over their parapets out of the redoubts close on the heels of their barrage. An autumn mist clung to the bluish twilight as this charge was made. It was a great morning for a surprise attack. The first clear object the Canadians saw was not a parapet or fort, but through blue mist the figures of advancing German soldiers. Probably for the first time during this war real attacks were delivered simultaneously by the two storming parties met in No Man's Land, perhaps rather nearer the German than our own lines. They met and clashed in the open but between two walls of shells that made live barriers to No Man's Land, cutting off the rival champions, but for the moment harming neither, except when one of the shells with more sensitive fuses sent home singing fragments on a longer journey than usual.

Bayonets met in these strange lists; neither side gave an inch of ground. The noise of the shells drowned the fierce shouting, but our men had the greater impetus, or skill, or power, at heart. They forced the Germans back and back or else forced themselves forward, for there was no retreating. "The Germans," a soldier said, 'fought like rats in a trap. Men died at the point they had reached or crossed over dead bodies."

The first shock was not the worst. As our troops, in uneven formation, reached the parapet of the German trench system fresh enemies came up, and the second encounter was more desperate than the first.

Most of the work on the side of the Canadians was bayonet work, punctuated by revolver shots of officers. The Germans used rather more bombs, but had difficulty distinguishing friends from foes.

It is reckoned that the fight in No Man's Land and on the battlements of the German trenches lasted a long quarter of an hour. Almost all the Germans were killed. The remnant of Canadians was still large enough and strong enough to occupy the trench and consolidate it.

This force, which had met the Germans in the midfield shock, had advanced southeast upon the outer town of Lens, in which the main road from Arras joins the hub of roads. It was only half the attack, but the drama drives it into prominence. Its men won immortal fame.

"Another attack moving in a northeasterly direction went more normally, though fighting was bitter there, too. The Germans fought to the death, but they had not come into the open, and lost their trenches without the savage thrill of body fighting in the open ground. Some prisoners captured during the advance were wholly on the north side of the Bouchez River.

"Although Canadians are in part of Lens, this does not mean that Lens is ours. The Germans are fighting with desperation now. They have lost Hill 70, perhaps not wholly on strategic grounds, but because they do not care to face the political reputation of losing a place that was important first defence.

We have seldom, if ever, in recent fighting found enemy trenches manned with such a weight of troops and concentration of guns. The German losses are immense, and the Canadians have not spared themselves. They have out-topped even the fame won at Vimy.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

Official Report of the Great New Drive.

Rome Cable.——The text of the Italian statement follows:

"Along the whole front the battle is raging without let up. North of Gorizia the operations are proceeding regularly and we are overcoming the resistance of the enemy and the difficulty of the ground.

"To the south the struggle yesterday became localized, especially on the Carso.

"Along the whole line of battle our troops have gained new successes and are overcoming the difficulties which give to every yard of ground won and held the importance of a conquered fortress.

"Masters of the air over the battlefield our aeroplanes bombarded the troops and hutments in the Chiapovano Valley and along the eastern slopes of the Hermada, making the enemy suffer losses and causing conflagrations in his communication lines. The number of able-bodied prisoners captured is 311 officers and more than 13,000 men. Thirty guns, nearly all of medium calibre, have been taken. The other booty is large and is increasing in quantity.

"On the Trentino and Carnia fronts the enemy yesterday again attempted small attacks which everywhere were repulsed. In the Ledro Valley a bitter attack resulted, after a lively struggle, in failure for the enemy, who was put to flight. He left prisoners and material in our hands."

FRENCH MINISTERS SEE DRIVE.

Paris Cable.—Minister of War Painleve and Albert Thomas, Minister of Munitions, were witnesses to the new battle of Verdun. They observed the struggle from both sides of the Meuse, watched the operation of the artillery, visited first line hospitals and expressed themselves as highly satisfied with the methods employed.

BRITISH RAILWAY STRIKE OFF, FOR THE PRESENT, AT LEAST

Understanding Reached Between Government and the Threatening Union.

London Cable—An understanding has been reached between the Government and the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, who have been threatening a general strike of railwaymen. The society had demanded the adoption of an eight-hour day, but a delegation which visited Sir Albert Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, was informed on Sunday that the Government would discuss the question of an eight-hour day only when the war was ended. Later, however, the two sides entered into further negotiations, and it was believed yesterday that a way would be found to reach an agreement.

It is officially announced that the negotiations continued at the Board of Trade offices between Sir Albert Stanley and the executive of the Associated Society until very late Tuesday night, when the understanding was arrived at. This understanding, it is added, is embodied in a letter to Sir Albert, written by the executive secretary of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, Mr. Bromley. The text of this letter, issued by Sir Albert, recalls a series of statements Sir Albert had previously made, including the following: That the Government was pledged to return the control of the railways some time after the war, when there would be an opportunity within one month to bring forward the request for a shorter working day on the railways; that any reasonable request for them would have immediate sympathetic consideration by the Government; that adequate machinery existed for dealing with the questions of excessive hours and insufficient pay arising from war conditions; that everything possible would be done by the railway committee to reduce long hours to the smallest possible minimum consistent with the demands upon the railways; and that hitherto all demands for increased pay arising from war conditions had been amicably adjusted, and that he (Sir Albert) had no reason to doubt that any future demands would be met in the same spirit.

The letter concludes with an assurance that Sir Albert will use his good offices to arrange for a discussion of outstanding matters between the representatives of the men and the railway committee at the earliest possible moment.

It may be inferred from the official statement that the executive of the Associated Society has accepted the Board of Trade's viewpoint, instead of pressing a strike, but up to the present time the Associated Society has made no announcement.

Interviewed early this morning with reference to the Board of Trade announcement, Mr. Bromley said:

"We have come to an arrangement on the eight-hour question with which we are satisfied for the time being, and we will not strike this week, as we would have done but for the arrangement. We shall immediately continue negotiations on the question of wages. The strike would have occurred Wednesday, but we telegraphed the delegates to stop it."

HONEY CROP IS NEAR AVERAGE

Ontario Beekeepers' Report Committee Meets.

Slight Price Advance is Recommended.

The Crop Report Committee of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association met on Wednesday, Aug. 14th. Five hundred beekeepers from all parts of the province reported a naverage of 51.6 pounds per colony which is about the average reported from year to year. While most of the south western counties had short crops, the eastern counties have done better than usual. The market has been bare of honey for several months, however; all the necessaries of life have advanced, and beekeepers expect some increase in price, although the advance over late winter prices recommended is slight.

The committee recommends the following prices:

Best quality light extracted, wholesale, 14c to 16c per lb.

Best quality light extracted, retail, 17 1-2 to 20c per lb.

Best quality comb, wholesale, $2 to $3.25 per dozen.

No. 2 comb, wholesale, $2 to $2.50 per dozen.

These prices are being paid at the present time in Ontario, and United States' prices have advanced in even greater proportion. Surplus honey from Western States is going direct to Europe for use by the armies of the Allies, leaving a greater shortage of honey on the American Continent than ever before.

Beekeepers are cautioned not to sell second grade honey for table use, but to sell it to biscuit manufacturers. The prices recommended are f.o.b. in 60 lb., 10 lb. and 5 lb. tins, the former being net weight, the latter being gross weight. The lower prices should be quoted to wholesale and commission men and the higher wholesale price to retailers. The size of the order and style of package should be taken into account in determining the retail price. Signed by the committee; Wm. Couse, F. G. Sibbald, W. J. Craig; F. W. Krouse, President; Morley Pettit, Sec.-Treas.

Guelph, Ont., Aug. 17, 1917.

Mr. Wigwag—I met your friend Mrs. Talkalot, to-day. Mrs. Wigwag—What did she have to say? Mr. Wigwag—Oh, nothing. She was so busy talking she didn't have time to say anything.

REICHSTAG TO HAVE SOME SAY

In the Foreign Policy of the German Empire.

Chancellor's Statement is Taken as Pledge.

Berlin cable, via London cable—The Liberal press points out as a significant feature of Tuesday's session of the main committee of the Reichstag Chancellor Michaelis' statement that the Government would not take final action on the Papal peace note without consulting and advising with the committee. This is being received as a pledge that the Government henceforth intends to collaborate with the Reichstag factions in dealing with the chief problems of the nation's foreign policy, and that it would continue to work in harmony with the committee in the direction of achieving peace of reconciliation and mutual understanding.

The suggestion that a smaller sub-committee of the main committee be organized for the purpose of acting as confidential agent between the Government and Parliament is meeting with approval. It also is said to have the sanction of the Chancellor. The smaller unit would enter into intimately confidential relations with the Government for the purpose of suggestion and paving the way to general deliberations in the main committee executive session.

Active champions of parliamentary reforms are inclined to look on the progress thus far recorded as giving promise of still greater headway in the desired direction, while the Conservative advocates of democratized relations between the Government and the Reichstag cite the modest advance as proof of their assertion that Parliamentary reorganization must be reached by easy stages, and that the new plant must be given opportunity to familiarize itself with German political soil before it can take firm root.

While the Chancellor's informal statements and specific reference to the Papal peace note are in keeping with expectations, it is not unlikely that the Vatican's message will prove the basis of an extended debate on war aims, during the committee's present sitting, at which the issues of parliamentary reforms are equally certain to be discussed.

The Ultra-Conservative and pan-German press warn against offering the Reichstag coalition parties an opportunity to influence the Government's attitude. In this connection the Deutsche Zeitung says:

"We are permitted to hold the three great international powers, Rome, Social Democracy and Judaism, working in complete unison to bring to shame the German victory, for which hundreds of thousands have held, and died. The National Liberals are lending effective aid. It would seem that Chancellor Michaelis does not yet understand how to manage this Reichstag."

Vorwaerts, the Socialist organ, says:

"We do not yet know how the Government intends to answer the Pope's note, in all its details, but we do know that the response will be in accord with the wishes of the Austro-German Government, and the German Reichstag majority. Between these two factors, as far as discernible, there is complete unity, and with that harmony every German Government would have to reckon. If the majority remains intact the German answer to the Papal note will prove an effective support to the Pope's peace action, and as such will meet the wishes of the German people".

One of Tuesday's notable developments was the official announcement that the National Liberal party would join the coalition group in its deliberations, although reserving to itself the right to take an independent attitude on questions of the Government's foreign policy.

GRAND DUKES KICK.

Want a Share in the Russian Elections.

Petrograd Cable.—The military council of the Don Cossacks has announced its support of the constitutional democratic party and its desire to form a fusion with that party in the approaching elections. The Astrakhan Cossacks have withdrawn their representatives from the workmen's and soldiers' group, basing their action upon the status of the council as a self-constituted organization.

A letter of protest against the problem of the former Imperial family from participating in the coming elections has been advised by Grand Dukes Nicholas Michaelovitch and Paul Alexandrovitch to Vassili Maklakoff, who is charged with working out a plan for the constituent assembly. The letter bears also the signatures of virtually all the other Grand Dukes and Grand Duchesses and states that the former Emperor joins in the protest.

In another communication to Premier Kerensky, Grand Duke Paul Alexandrovitch asks permission to make his home in Sweden, alleging that he finds the cost of living in Russia burdensome.

Blobb—Closefist ought to make a good soldier. He says he has absolutely no fear of death. Slobb—That's only because he argues that the longer he lives the more it costs him.

THROUGH MANY TRIALS

"But what right hast thou, in thy position in her father's house, in thy station in life, to play the lover to Imogene Trefusis," Miriam Lilly asks more sternly and excitedly.

"I am not 'playing the lover,'" he says, tersely. "I love her with all my heart and strength, deeply desperately, determinedly, and as many more adjectives beginning with 'd' as you like?"

"I have spoken to thee, trusting to make an appeal to thy better nature," Miriam Lilly says, turning away in cold wrath. "I shall not speak again. I have warned thee once, I shall not warn thee twice. I shall not consider thee more than the veriest stranger, Richard Dumaresq, when I warn Sir Philip Trefusis against thee."

"Do you threaten, my good aunt?" he asks with a reckless smile that fairly arrest her step to know what it portends. "Then I threaten you, and I shall not warn you twice, my good aunt and I will not consider you more than the veriest stranger if you interfere between me and Imogene Trefusis again. I told you to trust to my honor and good faith, you have not done so therefore I am absolved from all trust so far as you are concerned. 'Warn Sir Philip against me,' as you say in your candid assurances you will do, and I shall consider you have absolved me from all trust and faith as far as he is concerned, and I tell you candidly the result will be that I will steal his daughter and have her and hold her for my own as fast as church and state can bind her to me within forty-eight hours!"

"Thee wouldst—wouldst lure the child away from her home and her father and sister?" Miriam fairly gasps.

"And her loving, noble-minded, unworldly aunt, Lady Althea de Burgh, why don't you add?" sneers Dumaresq, bitterly. "If ever revenge could have any motive in a scheme which concerned Imogene, I should like to revenge myself through Imogene on my Lady Althea. If ever her vile worldliness, and her avarice and her greed and lust for wealth and position induce her to lay snares for Imogene's angel footsteps, or induce her to plot the casing of her and selling her to the highest bidder—much as a little white dove would be caged and sold, and I know the ways of Lady Althea and of women like her—then my lady will have to sit down to play a game with me, and I lay my life on it, the result for her will be checkmate."

"But thou hast no position, no prospects, no fortune," argues Miriam Lilly. She is so frightened or bewildered, or charmed, it may be, by his bold speech, into arguing.

"I know thy birth, and thy father's house, godless though they were, were among the great ones of the earth. Thy poor mother often spoke in her letters with much silly pride of the great folks she had wedded among." she says nervously, and almost pleadingly, "but that does not make thee a fit husband for a daughter of Sir Philip Trefusis. And Richard, I tell thee plainly, thou art no fit husband for any innocent young maid, living happily and at peace under her father's roof; thou hast not even a home to offer her!"

"True," he says, sadly, slowly, with a sorrowful, lingering smile, glancing in the direction in which Imogene has gone. "You are quite right, Aunt Miriam, and I am quite wrong. I am no fit husband for Imogene; but, as for the rest, I think you forget, Mrs. Lilly, that Heneage Court is as good as Fortdreath, and Viscountess Dumaresq would surely rank as the social superior of a daughter of Sir Philip Trefusis."

"But thy uncle has made no division of his property to thee?" Miriam Lilly asks, eagerly.

"Not a penny of it," Dumaresq answers, shortly. "Richard inherits everything that my uncle could deprive me of. There isn't sixpence a year to support the title."

"I do not know why thy uncle has treated thee so," Miriam Lilly says, thoughtfully, "but it seems to be scarcely just, as there is the empty title and the dignity of the family name to be maintained; but he doubtless has strong reasons for acting as he did."

"He had," Dumaresq says, coolly; "I thwarted his tyrannical will and set his supreme authority at defiance. He was hard on Richard, poor lad, and merciless to his faults; he was a tyrant over us both; poor, foolish old man! I got on best, as I was fearless and as self-willed as he was, but Richard was dreadfully afraid of him from his childhood, and uncle seemed to hate him for it. He was very hard, very strict with the poor lad, and when at last it came to an open rupture I stood up for Richard, and refused point-blank to obey the old man's mandates concerning him.

"He gave Richard four-and-twenty hours either to acknowledge his fault and humbly beg his forgiveness, and submit to all sorts of penalties and humiliation for what was only a boyish folly, or to be turned out of doors.

"I stood up for Richard, of course. The old man's harshness had almost driven the poor boy to commit suicide; I found him going to hang himself——"

"Going to hang himself sooner than humbly ask pardon for a fault of which he was guilty?" interposes Miriam Lilly, in her cold, sardonic manner. "Fortunately it was only going to hang himself he was when thee found him."

"I tell you he was! Upstairs in his own room," Dumaresq says agitatedly, at the bare remembrance, with a fleeting recollection, nevertheless, of Mr. Alfred Mantalini's elaborate preparations for the committal of suicide occurring unpleasantly apropos. "And, of course, the more I defended Richard, and tried to argue the point with my uncle, the more incensed and tyrannical he became, and then at last he threatened me, and I defied him."

"Well, what did thee do then?" the Quakeress asks, with a cold smile.

"Richard and I left the Court together—the very same day—and went off on the continent together, meaning to try and get situations, either in Paris or some other large city. We had romantic schemes—or I had—of concealing our name and identity, and becoming half foreigners in the course of a few years, so that no one should know whatever became of us; but Richard fell ill at Abbeville, and there we had to stay until our money was all spent, and starvation stared us in the face, and he was dying, I feared, and so I wrote to Viscount Dumaresq, and told him the situation in which his sister's orphan son was, and acknowledging by fault in inducing Richard to set him at defiance; in fact, told him to blame what he pleased on me, but to forgive Richard, who was broken down by illness and suffering, so that it was not likely, for many a day, that he would have strength to oppose his uncle's authority; said everything, in fact, which could make him feel indulgent toward poor Richard, and feel inclined to lay the blame on my shoulders—they were broad enough to bear it—and my endeavor was quite successful. He came at once; Richard asked his forgiveness, and the old man took him back to Heneage Court the same day, and took him into his favor for life."

"And what did thee do then?" Miriam Lilly asks once more.

"What did I do? Anything—everything that a penniless outcast could do short of stealing!" Dumaresq laughs. "I had rather a rough time of it for a week or two, and then I took the queen's shilling, and did ten years' soldiering."

"And did thy cousin do nothing for thee all those years?" Miriam Lilly asks.

"What could he do?" Dumaresq says, warmly. "The poor fellow has never had a sovereign beyond a small allowance from his uncle—ridiculously small for the position he has to keep up, both in his regiment and in society—and considering he is heir to six thousand a year."

"What dost thou call a ridiculously small allowance?" Miriam Lilly asks.

"Five hundred a year," answers Dumaresq, indignantly. "How does Viscount Dumaresq expect his heir to live on five hundred dollars a year and his captain's pay?"

"Evidently he does," Miriam Lilly says dryly, "whether his heir does or not; but as he allows thee nothing a year, Richard, I do not see that thou shouldst pity thy cousin for having only five hundred. As thou despisest that sum of money so much, thou wouldst doubtless scorn it if Francis Dumaresq allowed thee five hundred a year."

Something in her tone, something in the oddity of the question, something in the way she says "Francis Dumaresq," even allowing for the peculiarity of Friends' phraseology, strikes with a sensation of puzzled curiosity and surprise on Dumaresq's thoughts; but the pale, grave face, and the stern eyes are waiting evidently for his reply.

"Scorn it! Certainly I should not!" he says, impatiently. "I do not want his money while he is at enmity with me; but if he made me an allowance, I should take it as a sign he was not altogether unfriendly to me, and I should accept it thankfully. But as he hasn't the slightest idea of doing such a thing, and I haven't the slightest idea of petitioning for an action of his favor," he adds, irritably, "I do not see why you should make such a suggestion."

"I simply asked thee if thee scornest five hundred a year as thy cousin does," Miriam Lilly says, briefly; and she turned away without a word more, and Dumaresq goes his way upstairs to his own and his cousin's rooms.

On his way he passes by the room which was Evelyn's dressing-room, where there is a little cottage piano for practice, and whither Imogene has come, preferring it to the drawing room.

She is singing to herself, warbling song after song, in her sweet, fresh young voice, and the door is ajar.

"Surely I may stand outside and listen, as the other servants might," he mutters to himself. "Only a few minutes. I have never heard her sing before."

And so he stands and listens and listens, though his face flushes and pales once or twice at his own imaginings, though his heart is beating fiercely, and the hot blood is running riot in his veins.

There is a pause as the singer turns over some pages of music; and in the pause Dumaresq ventures a step nearer and looks into the room.

CHAPTER X.

The crimson window blind is drawn down, and though the window is open, no sunshine enters the room but through the tempering medium which fills all the room with warm, ruddy light.

The chairs and couches are covered with a dark red, soft stuff, and the carpet is of dark crimson and purple hues; and amid the glow and flush of color—warm as the light of love—Imogene's delicate face and pale-robed slender figure gleams out statue-like, fair, and cold.

The fire of a sudden passion of daring, despairing resolve burns in Dumaresq's eyes as he watches her. The lover who dares not tell his love—who dares not venture in there into her presence, although the whole warmth and strength of his manhood had sprung up into a fierce and tender adoration of her—a hopeless, bitter delight in her—a reckless devotion to her, frail, white blossom of girlhood as she is, half child, half woman; and a mad longing seizes him to make or take the chance that is so opportune—the chance of standing by Imogene's side for a few brief minutes, of singing to her, perhaps, as he knows he can sing, and so — to banish forever the maddening, cruel unconsciousness of that "passionless, pale, cold face"—and make her know the power of the mighty power called love; make her know it, and be troubled by the knowledge.

But as he stands there, hesitating, half willing, half afraid, wholly longing, he is violently startled by one of Lionel's strident laughs, and suddenly perceives the boy's face alight with malicious fun, looking at him from over the high-cushioned scroll end of the couch, where, as it stands a little behind and beyond the piano, the young gentleman is lying stretched out at full length, unseen by Dumaresq.

"I've been watching you this ever so long," he says, chuckling. "Look, Imogene looks toward him with a 'Tom' all the time you've been singing."

"I have been doing nothing of the kind, sir," Dumaresq says, growing pale again with intense vexation. "I only stopped to listen to Miss Trefusis singing those two last ballads; I have never had the pleasure of hearing her before."

"Well, come in, can't you, and hear her now?" Lionel says, shortly.

But Dumaresq does not stir until Imogene looks toward him with a little smile, and then returns to her employment of searching busily for some song which is apparently undiscoverable; for she has been searching for it since the moment that Lionel's laughter startled her into perceiving Dumaresq's presence.

Her hands nervously flutter the pages over, her color is heightened, and between her delicate, dark, straight brows come lines of trouble and embarrassment.

"What on earth are you hunting for, Midge?" her brother demands, impatiently. "Sing us something, can't you? Sing 'Five o'Clock in the Morning' for Dumaresq. It's such a jolly song," he adds, patronizingly.

"I will, presently," Imogene says, quietly, though her nervous color has deepened and spread to her temples. "Perhaps Mr. Dumaresq can sing something."

"Yes, do!—there's a good fellow," urges Lionel.

"Please do!" Imogene says, graciously, handing him a volume of songs. "Perhaps there is something there you know."

"No, nothing," Dumaresq answers, with a glance through the page. "I don't know any 'drawing-room songs,' Miss Trefusis. I only know a few odd things at the most. If you will allow me to sit down at the piano for a few minutes I may remember something."

"Do you play, too, as well as sing?" inquires Lionel, with much frank admiration. "How jolly! I wish I could."

Imogene says nothing. She is standing beside the piano, her little white hand resting on the lid among the loose music; her dress touches him as he sits down in her place, and the scent of the carnation she gave him, which he has fastened in his coat affects them both with a consciousness of its presence and meaning.

To Imogene the subtle perfume bears a troubled sense of gladness and of wondering that disturbs her soul. To Richard Dumaresq it is an odor which intoxicates his senses with vague delight and reckless daring.

Then striking a few stray harmonious cords in various keys, he pauses, and after a brief prelude, with deep bass notes and a passionate tremolo he sings, in a soft, rich baritone and with deep expression and perfect accent, a French chansonette:

"L'amour fait [illegible] la vie;
N'oublie pas
Que j'ai trouvé l'amour ma mie
Dans tes deux yeux.

"Bien d'autres vont jurer peut-etre
J'aimer toujours.
C'est dans mon cœur que tu fais naitre
Un seul amour."

He raises his eyes to Imogene's face as he concludes.

"That is a beautiful little French song," she says; but her eyelids are drooping, and her sweet face is flushed and quivering.

Its passionless peace is broken up and gone, for the tender ardor of the love-song is thrilling her through.

"You understand it perfectly, of course?" he asks, in a quiet, suppressed tone; but he is looking into her eyes still.

"Oh, yes," she answers quietly, but she trembles visibly, and the long lashes droop until they touch her soft come, I believe, on my soul, if I were wicked enough to ask her, come to me as I stand, with bare hands that have not even the wherewithal to make a nest for her to lay her head in."

He finishes his letter soon after this and pauses to read it over, but is ashamed of having written effusively, keen a pleasure as it has given him to confess in words what has been burning in his heart, and so seals it up unread, stamps and addresses it all in a desperate hurry, haunted still by a sense of vexation or regret at having written at all, and goes down to the postoffice in the village to post it himself.

He cannot post a letter addressed to "Captain Dumaresq" into the post bag in the hall.

But, just as he reaches the postoffice, which is the village drapery, fancy goods and stationery emporium as well, at the very door, he comes face to face with Miriam Lilly.

"What an extraordinary thing," he says, confusedly, concealing the address of his letter, at the same instant perceiving that Miriam Lilly has been about to post a letter here, which she has instantly replaced in her handbag.

"What is extraordinary?" she inquires, coldly smiling.

"That we should both have come out here and both meet posting our letters," he retorts, with a meaning smile at her handbag as he puts his letter into the slit of the box.

(To be continued.)

Many a man isn't satisfied to [illegible] his own. He wants to hold [illegible]

Specials

Negligee shirts 50 cts each

Work shirts 75 cents each

Black overalls at $1.25 pair

Large work aprons, (ladies) 60 cents each

Be sure and secure one of the above specials.

We are paying 40 cts for eggs, and 38 cts for good fresh butter

N. McGillivray
North End Store

BANK OF HAMILTON
Established 1872.
Capital Authorized, $5,000,000
Capital Paid-up, - $3,000,000
Surplus, - - - - - - $3,500,000

Opportunity

Does not come to you every day. Neither can you count upon finding it when you want it. It is the part of wisdom to prepare for it and be ready to grasp it when it comes. Some capital will be required. Open a savings account in the Bank of Hamilton and begin to save now.

R. J. RANNEY, MANAGER
PORT ELGIN BRANCH
40-C

Can you afford to be without The Times ?

Clearing Lines At Cost

The following lines of Seasonable goods will be sold at or less than cost price. . . . .

All canvas shoes, leather or rubber soled many lines in practically all sizes, men's ladies' and children's.

Your chance to Save Money

Ladies' and Misses' colored parasols below cost price.

Straw hats for every day or better wear clearing below cost.

Let us supply your wants.

Produce Wanted—Highest Price paid.

South End Store
N. McGillivray & Co.

The Port Elgin Times
MEMBER OF THE CANADIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION (INC.)

E. Roy Sayles, Editor and Proprietor

ADVERTISING RATES

Farms or Real Estate for Sale 50c each insertion: Miscellaneous articles, To Rent, Wanted, Lost, Found, etc., each insertion 25c. Local Readers, Notices, etc., 10c per line per insertion, 5c each subsequent insertion. Cards of thanks 50c. Legal advertising 10 and 5c a line. Black-faced type, count 2 lines for 1. Display rates, yearly contracts, 12c per inch, 6 mos. 15c per inch. In memoriam poetry 5c per line. Professional cards $6 per year in advance.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Russian soldiers receive six cents a day It doesn't seem reasonable to expect to hire first class heroes for that.

* * *

Ex-Mayor Euler, of Kitchener was nominated as an anti-conscription candidate for the Commons in North Waterloo.

* * *

Judge Donnelly, of New York, rules that waiters who take tips are grafters. Here's a chance for The Globe to clean up the grafters in Toronto.

* * *

The largest potato crop in the country's history is in sight, says an exchange. This should be comforting news to the amateur who resigned his little two by four patch to the bugs weeks ago.

* * *

A judge has sentenced one reckless auto driver to jail for three years, thus helping to conserve the gasoline supply by that much anyhow.

* * *

Maryland cobwebs are reported to have spelled "War ends in September.' 'Lay this upon the shelf with the egg that had "w" on it for war, and the oats that have "B" on them for Berlin by Christmas.

* * *

The position of the Liberal press which ran amuck in their eulogies of the Conservative conscription measure, are now trying to avoid the kisses being thrown at them by the Conservative newspapers.

* * *

Butter at 45 cents per pound simply means that many a family will use bread without butter. In England and United States oleomargarine helps the situation mightily but in Canada people must go without, because of the opposition of the few,

* * *

The Globe reported 600 bowlers from all over the province meeting in Toronto last week, and further says; 'Let not the anxious conscriptionist grow uneasy. The war cause was not suffering for the moment by this carnival in the gentleman's game, for the bowlers are not of the first or second draft." Truth is Toronto papers are satisfied so long as the people assemble to spend time and money in their city.

* * *

By the wholesale abuse of Sir Wilfrid Laurier papers like the Toronto News are increasing the difficulty of forming a national government. Because conscription Liberals do not see eye to eye with their chief on the one question of conscription does not make the abuse of one of the greatest statesmen this country has ever known, any the less nauseating to them.

—Brantford Expositor

* * *

Kerensky, the great Russian leader said recently: "I have not long to live, Heredity and disease have numbered my days. I must hasten the work of liberating Russia and do the greatest good I can before I depart." Kerensky is dying. But before he dies he will erect a monument for himself that will defy time. In a world-storm in which the very foundations of civilization are rocking he is a captain unafraid. Will he save Russia and, by saving Russia, save democracy for the Russian millions? If death will but stay his hand a little while Kerensky will.

* * *

This year it is not a question of whether it is cheaper to can fruits and vegetables or to buy them in the winter already canned. The only question is whether we shall can, or do without next winter. It should be remembered by our people that most of the canned goods are likely to be bought up for the armies, so we shall need to provide for our needs.

* * *

H. F. Gadsby, the brilliant Ottawa political writer says that even the Chateau Laurier is on to Sir Joseph Flavelle. It used to be, says Gadsby, that when they saw Sir Joseph coming they struck up "He's the Lily of the Valley the Bright and morning Star," whereas now, Sir Joseph's appearance is the signal for the orchestra to start playing "Old Black Joe."

* * *

Ontario this year will have the biggest oat crop in the history of the province according to Dr. A. C. Creelman, Commissioner of Agriculture for the province. "We will have 125 million bushels as compared to the average crop of 100 millions."

Crops Good

The editor enjoyed a week's automobile trip during the holiday week, going as far as Detroit. Nearly 700 miles were made, going along Lake Huron to London, then to Windsor along the River road. The return was made along the Erie shore to St. Thomas and around through the towns of Brussels, Seaforth, through Formosa and home. Everywhere along the route the crops were good, and were being housed in good shape. Threshing is on the way, and is general in Middlesex, Kent and Essex. Considerable grain was standing in Huron and Bruce, but by this time is cut, and in a few days the thresher will be on his rounds in these counties, too.

Great quantities of beans, oats and corn were seen in Kent and Essex, and in the latter the tobacco crop was especially fine. Everywhere the harvest seemed abundant, and everywhere the demand was great for all that could be raised. Frequently women were seen working in the fields, and on one farm two women were operating the binder and stooking.

In Detroit the talk heard was mainly about the drafts. Many of the great auto plants are planning to make ammunition. Prices of foodstuffs are soaring, and the food and fuel controller is being criticized in the U. S. equally as much as in Canada. The price of soft coal has been fixed by the government.

Detroit is the autoists paradise. Thousands and thousands of machines are constantly on the go. Gas is 19 and 20 cents per gallon, while tires were displayed in some service windows ranging from $6.95 to $14.

Roads were good. In many sections miles of well built roads were encountered, in fact the only poor roads were spots in Kent and Essex.

PERSONAL MENTION

Miss Bessie Currie is holidaying in Peterboro.

Miss Veitch and Miss Bundy, of Toronto, are guests of Mrs. Shier.

Mr. and Mrs. Welsford, Toronto, are at the Queen's.

Mrs. Wm. Mitchell, and Laurier, of Toronto, are holidaying at the beach.

Mrs. E. Martin and Bernice are holidaying at Brockville.

Mrs. Harrett has returned from a visit to Toronto.

Mrs. J. S. Smith of Toronto, is visiting Mrs. Bottrill.

W. Goodall of Toronto, spent the week-end here.

Rev. Mr. Mann will occupy his pulpit Sunday Sept. 2nd.

Local hog buyers did not ship this week.

Henry Dent is visiting at Robert Pollock's Saugeen.

Mrs. J. C. Clark has returned to Coldwater, after a visit with Mrs. J. M. Kennedy.

Mr. Archie McIntyre had the index finger on his right hand badly cut while at work at the factory.

The Western Fair
Sept. 7th to 15th

The Management of the Western Fair of London, Ontario, are making every possible effort this year to eclipse all their previous Exhibitions good as they have been. They are giving special attention to the Live Stock and Agriculture departments. Two Thousand Dollars was added to the Prize List, (which was a liberal one before) making this year's list the best ever offered, and exceedingly liberal in all departments. It is expected that there will be a large entry in all the Live Stock Classes. Special classes in the Horse Department have been provided for farmers and their sons. Professional breeders and dealers have been barred from those classes and farmers will have an opportunity of exhibiting against farmers. There are also plenty of classes for the professionals with liberal prizes offered. Prize Lists, Entry forms and all information promptly given on application to the Secretary A. M. Hunt, London Ontario.

BORN

BRUNTON—In Arran, on Aug. 12th, to Mr. and Mrs. John Brunton, a son.

SCHWASS—At Burgoyne, to Mr. and Mrs. S. Schwass, a daughter.

DUDGEON—In Bruce Tp., on Aug. 9th, to Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Dudgeon, a daughter.

Re-Opening Services at The Baptist Church

On Sunday the Baptist church was re-opened after being closed for repairs and renovation for the past three weeks. The edifice now presents a very cheerful and pleasing appearance, having been newly painted and decorated, as well as some changes being made in the interior.

The services were of a special character, Rev. Mr. Mintz, B. A., of Rochester, who is in Southampton for the summer, was the preacher for the day, The congregations were large at both services, and the services were greatly enjoyed. The choir was assisted by Miss Ewald and Miss Ebert, and Messrs. Langford and Salter.

In the morning Mr. Mintz preached a splendid sermon on the "Kingdom of Heaven", and in the evening his subject was "Heaven, what kind of a place is it, and how to get there." The preacher based all his arguments on the Scriptures, and persuaded his hearers that heaven was a place set apart for the followers of Christ. There was no guesswork in this matter. The chief aim of every one should be to so follow the Lord that there would be no doubt in the mind of anyone as to the future abiding place, for it is a place not made with hands, and its foundations are of God."

Rev. Mr. Mintz is an eloquent speaker, and his discourse was followed closely.

CLIP THIS AND PIN ON WIFE'S DRESSER

Cincinnati man tells how to shrivel up corns or calluses so they lift off with fingers.

Ouch ! ! ! ! ! ! This kind of rough talk will be heard less here in town if people troubled with corns will follow the simple advice of this Cincinnati authority, who claims that a few drops of a drug called freezone when applied to a tender, aching corn or hardened callus stops soreness at once, and soon the corn or callus dries up and lifts right off without pain.

He says freezone dries immediately and never inflames or even irritates the surrounding skin. A small bottle of freezone will cost very little at any drug store, but will positively remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's feet. Millions of American women will welcome this announcement since the inauguration of the high heels. If your druggist doesn't have freezone tell him to order a small bottle for you.

An appeal to the eye of the woman who is looking for perfection in her footwear will be found in "Empress" Shoes for Women, and what means more to her, satisfaction and comfort. Needs no breaking in.

James George & Son

$10 Saved Every Month

for ten years will amount to $1,399.13 if deposited in this bank at 3% per annum interest compounded twice a year. Open a Savings Account with us and watch your money grow. 43

The Bank of
NovaScotia

PAID-UP CAPITAL - $ 6,500,000
RESERVE FUND - - 12,000,000
TOTAL RESOURCES over 110,000,000

PORT ELGIN BRANCH.
A. L. Wyant, Manager

BLACKSMITHING

N. EIDT, Blacksmithing, horse-shoeing and general repairs. Tire-setting a specialty

Just the Thing for Summer Wear

Boy's khaki bloomers, in good quality denim two special lines at 90 cents and $1.25

Boy's wash suits, in tan or blue linen and striped percale, in sizes 2 to 8 years, reg. up $1.50 to clear at 98 cents.

To save those good leather boots, buy a pair of harvest shoes. We have them in all sizes.

Youth's at $1.35 per pair
Boy's at $1.65
Men's at $2.65

Highest price for produce

Store closes every Tuesday at 12 o'clock noon.

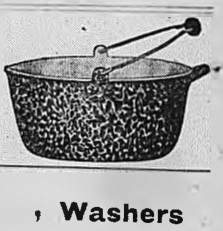
Roppel Bros.
Rural phone, Underwood

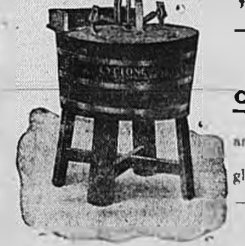
Advertise it in The Times.

SPECIAL

We have a few of Dr. Pierce's Family Medical Advisors. Good cloth binding which we offer at **50 cents each** while they last.

R. C. Crawford
Drugs and Kodaks
C. P. R. ticket agent





PRESERVING KETTLES

Old English granitware at reduced prices. Extra large size

75 cents

Don't miss this snap.

Washers

Why not try a **Cyclone Washer** and make wash day a glad day.

Sold on approval

McLAREN'S HARDWARE

Five Large Phonographs
Given as First District
Prizes in

Bread-Making Contests

At Rural School Fairs in Ontario

More than $2,000 worth of prizes for bread making will be offered at the Rural School Fairs this fall. Among the prizes are five large cabinet phonographs, fifteen Canuck bread mixers, and many attractive books. These splendid prizes will make the contest the most stirring ever held at rural school fairs. Every girl between the ages of 12 and 18 should read all about this fine opportunity, and should begin now to prepare for it. The prizes, under the conditions explained below, will be awarded for the best loaves baked with

Cream of the West Flour

the hard wheat flour that is guaranteed for bread

—the flour that you will want to use always, once you have given it a good trial. We want you to know for yourself that it makes splendid big loaves of the lightest, most wholesome bread that good flour can bake. That is why we make it well worth your while to try it, by offering these attractive and costly prizes.

For this contest we have divided the Province into five districts, each with several counties. In each district we will give a large cabinet phonograph, a set of Dickens' Works and three bread mixers. These are called the District prizes and they are to be given in addition to the prizes offered at the local rural school fairs. (See list of districts below.) Be sure to compete at your local rural school fair. If you win first prize there, you will then automatically become a competitor for the phonograph and other district prizes.

The Prizes, remember, are offered for the best loaf of bread baked with Cream of the West Flour. No other flour will do. For local prizes we offer a number of valuable books. By local prizes we mean those given at the fair.

1st Local Prize.—"Girl's Own Annual," a great big beautifully bound, illustrated book with 800 pages of stories and articles about people, art, animals, gardens, sewing, crocheting—everything that particularly interests young girls, older girls and their mothers. This is a wonderful prize that you can treasure for years.

2nd Local Prize.—"Stories of Famous Men and Women," heavily cloth bound with gold titles, many beautiful pictures in colors, entrancing life stories of Florence Nightingale, Grace Darling, Flora MacDonald, Jenny Lind, the late Queen Victoria and others.

3rd Local Prize.—"Britain Overseas," a big handsomely bound book with many colored pictures, interesting stories and descriptions of the countries and the peoples of Britain's world-wide Empire.

4th Local Prize.—"The Queen's Gift Book," a book of stories, pictures and special articles by Britain's best writers; the proceeds from the sale of this book are for the benefit of disabled soldiers in England.

Note.—Unless the entries number six or more only first and second prizes will be awarded. Unless the entries number ten or more no fourth prize will be awarded.

The District Prizes.—The winner of the first prize at each local fair automatically becomes a competitor for the following District prizes. One-half of the first prize loaf will be sent to the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, to compete in the District Contests. (See conditions below.)

1st District Prize.—The "Pathephone" is the name given to the fine big mahogany phonograph we offer as first prize. It will give you endless pleasure and entertainment for a lifetime. It has special reproducer attachments and needles, enabling you to play all kinds of flat disc records of no matter what make. The Pathephone reproduces band music, orchestra music, songs and funny pieces perfectly. With it goes a dozen of the famous Pathe records. Total value, $153.00.

2nd District Prize.—Set of Dickens' Works, 15 splendidly bound volumes with many illustrations. Among the books in the set are "Oliver Twist" and "Old Curiosity Shop." These are two of the most entrancing stories ever written.

3rd, 4th and 5th Prizes.—"Canuck" Bread mixers. This simple, yet well-made, machine takes the hard work out of bread making. Instead of laborious kneading of the old method, you just put in the ingredients, turn the handle and the dough is thoroughly and more evenly mixed.

FIRST PRIZE AT LOCAL RURAL SCHOOL FAIRS

CONDITIONS OF THE CONTEST

Every girl may compete at the rural school fair in her district, whether or not she attends school, providing that her 12th birthday occurs before November 1st, 1917, or her 18th birthday does not occur before Nov. 1, 1917. One loaf of bread must be submitted baked in pan about 7 x 5 inches and 3 inches deep, and divided into twin loaves so that they may be separated at the fair. *The loaf must be baked with Cream of the West Flour.* One-half will be judged at the fair. The other half of the prize loaf will be sent to Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, to compete in the District Contests. The judging will be done by Miss M. A. Purdy, of the Department of Breadmaking and Flour Testing. The local contest at the fair will be conducted under the same rules as all the other regular contests at your fair.

The Standard by which bread will be judged will be as follows:

1. Appearance of Loaf		15 marks
(a) Color	5 marks	
(b) Texture of crust	5 marks	
(c) Shape of loaf	5 marks	
2. Texture of Crumb		40 marks
(a) Evenness	15 marks	
(b) Fullness	20 marks	
(c) Color	5 marks	
3. Flavor of Bread		45 marks
(a) Taste	25 marks	
(b) Odor	20 marks	

Important.—Each loaf must be accompanied by the part of the flour bag containing the face of the Old Miller, and an entry form must be signed by the girl and parents or guardian stating date of birth, P.O. address, and giving name of dealer from whom Cream of the West Flour was purchased. The form will state that the girl actually baked the loaf entered in the competition. The forms will be provided at the time of the fair. The decision of the judges is final. Not more than one entry may be made by each girl and not more than one local prize will be awarded to the same family.

Which District is yours? This list shows you which counties you compete in should you become a competitor for the District prizes:

District No. 1.—Counties of Glengarry, Stormont, Dundas, Grenville, Leeds, Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, Carleton, Lanark, Renfrew.

District No. 2.—Counties of Hastings, Prince Edward, Peterboro, Northumberland, Victoria, Durham.

District No. 3.—Counties of York, Ontario, Peel, Halton, Wentworth, Oxford, Brant, Waterloo.

District No. 4.—Counties of Welland, Haldimand, Norfolk, Elgin, Kent, Essex, Lambton, Middlesex.

District No. 5.—Counties of Bruce, Grey, Dufferin, Simcoe, Districts of Muskoka, Parry Sound, Timiskaming, Algoma, Sudbury, Manitoulin.

THE RESULTS of the contests at the fair will be made known in the usual way as in the case of all the other regular contests. The District results will be announced as soon as possible after the conclusion of the Rural School Fairs in the Province.

DO NOT MISS THIS GREAT OPPORTUNITY: Every girl between 12 and 18 years should compete. What a splendid way to stir up increased interest in breadmaking! Get a supply of Cream of the West Flour at your dealers and practice using it as often as possible to increase the chances of winning. If your dealer cannot sell it to you, write to the Campbell Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Toronto, and we will promptly tell you the nearest place to get it.

NO COMPETITIONS IN COUNTIES NAMED BELOW; The competition is open to all parts of the Province where Rural School Fairs are held, except the Districts of Rainy River, Kenora and Thunder Bay. These districts are the only parts of the Province where rural fairs are held by the Department of Agriculture in which this competition will not be a feature. There are no district representatives of the Department of Agriculture in the Counties of Huron, Perth, Wellington, Haliburton, Prescott, Russell or Lincoln, and no rural school fairs are held in these Counties by the Department of Agriculture. There are, however, a few local school fairs held in these seven counties, and we are opening the competition to these fairs. We will announce later the districts in which each of these Counties will be included.

The Campbell Flour Mills Co., Limited
(West) Toronto, Ontario

(Keep this announcement for reference)

120

☞—Cream of the West is sold by N McGillivray, Port Elgin; E. Witter & Co., Mildmay; Geo. Lambert, Mildmay; Mrs. J. A. Wells, Southampton; A. Fisher & Son, Paisley; Wm. Irwin, Wiarton; D. Mallough, Lucknow.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Many Thousand Farm Laborers Wanted for Harvesting in Western Canada

"Going Trip West"—$12.00 to WINNIPEG "Return Trip East"—$18.00 from WINNIPEG

GOING DATES

August 21st and August 30th	All stations in Ontario West of Smith's Falls up to and including Toronto on Lake Ontario Shore Line and Havelock-Peterboro' Line; also from stations between Kingston and Renfrew Junction, inclusive, and from stations on Toronto-Sudbury direct line. From stations on Sault Ste. Marie branch. From stations on Main Line, Beaumaris to Franz, inclusive. From stations Bethany Junction to Port McNicoll and Burketon Bobcaygeon.
August 23rd and August 30th	From stations West and South of Toronto up to and including Hamilton and Windsor, Ont., on Owen Sound, Walkerton, Teeswater, Wingham, Elora, Listowel, Goderich, St. Mary's, Port Burwell and St. Thomas branches, and stations Toronto and North to Bolton, inclusive.

SPECIAL THROUGH TRAINS

Further particulars from Canadian Pacific Ticket Agents, or W. B. HOWARD, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

Mrs. Southcott Foretold War

Officials of the Johanna Southcott Society of Great Britain arrived in the U. S. last week to inaugurate a campaign to aid in forcing the 24 bishops of the Church of England who sit in the house of lords at Westminster to make public the contents of the sealed boxes of writings left in their custody by Johanna Southcott, the English prophetess more than 100 years ago.

The disciples of Mrs. Southcott assert that her prophecies embodied in the sixty volumes preserved in the British library and in the sealed writings never made public, will establish her as the peculiar prophetess of these troublesome times. They say that the prophetess was as divinely inspired as Deborah of old and Joan of Arc to lead the people of England and America back to the paths of peace and safety.

Following are some of the prophecies made by Mrs. Southcott, more than 100 years ago:

Our foes (the French) to become our friends.

The eagle is the foe we have to fear.

Two monarchs to plan a great war (one said to be Prussia).

Land will prove to be the best investment during the troublesome times. (clearly seen in good prices obtained for the products).

"Daily presents to England will flow." (Fulfilled in the relief ships).

England to possess Egypt.

Only one nation to be lost to Europe and that is Turkey, because of the power Satan has in the hearts of men there, though some will turn to God.

The earthquake at Messina.

"The Germans they are in your land."

"The Germans, they are suffering for England." (Clearly fulfilled in the recent anti-German riots. Foreigners will be reduced to great straits in England.)

Our ships foretold to founder.

The dangers to London would first be overhead.

Guns and soldiers firing with clouds of smoke in the air.

England promised to be delivered from the foreign enemy according to Johanna's prayer; but the awful sound of war would be heard in our land, and persons would be killed in their beds.

Scarcity of gold and scarcity of sugar foretold.

The Lord will end the war in Turkey.

Prophetic picture of the trench warfare at the western front. Probable duration of the war in that part indicated.

England to possess Jerusalem when she joins in war against the Turks.

The Jews to become a strong nation, but they must first with England join in the fight and in the faith. (The former they have done; nearly 400 have fallen.)

England will not come into her own strength until the Jews were warned. Special books and leaflets were sent out in thousands to the Jews all around the world during the three months preceding the "Big Push."

The smelling gases foretold; also flame projectiles of liquid fire.

It seems foretold that the Kaiser will perish on the water.

The rebellion in Ireland. "An awful week I'll bring to man, apparently if a week is not appointed by the bishop to examine the writings."

High rustling winds of unusual power and velocity. Some valuable glass in church windows have already been removed for safety.

The beginning of miracles will be at the opening of the box of sealed writings. Christ will be known in the breaking of the seals as He was in the breaking of the bread.

Voter's List 1917

MUNICIPALITY OF THE TOWNSHIP OF SAUGEEN

Notice is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to persons named in the Section 9 of the Ontario Voters List Act, the copies required by said Section to be so transmitted or delivered of the list made pursuant to said act of all persons appearing by the last revised Assessment roll of said municipality to be entitled to vote in the said municipality at elections for members of the Legislative Assembly and at Municipal Elections and said list was first posted up in my office in Port Elgin on the 16th day of August 1917, and remains there for inspection.

And I hereby call upon all voters to take immediate proceedings to have any errors or omissions corrected according to law.

Dated at my office Port Elgin this 16th day of August 1917.

F. W. Elliott,
Clerk of Saugeen Tp.

BRUCE TOWNSHIP COUNCIL

Bruce township council met in the Hall on Sat. August 18th pursuant to adjournment, members all present, minutes of previous meeting read, adopted and signed.

A number of communications were then read and disposed of.

A delegation from Tiverton womens Institute addressed council requesting a grant as the Institute has devoted their energies since the war started to Patriotic purposes.

Dobson-Baker—That this council give grant of $35.00 to the Women's Institute of Tiverton for Patriotic purposes—carried

McNeil-McKenzie—That the following rates be struck for 1917 viz—Provincial war tax 1.1 mills on $ General County rate and Municipal equivalent 3.7 on $ Township war rate for Red Cross 2 mills on $ General school rate 2.1 mills on $ General township rate 4 mills on $ and that a By-law be prepared levying above rates.

McKenzie-Baker—That a By-law be prepared for the purpose of levying the rates on the different school sections, as called for by the Trustees requisitions less the amount provided for by the general rate—carried.

Dobson-McKenzie—That a rate of $14 be levied on all Telephone subscribers and that a By-law be prepared levying same.

McNeil-Baker—That the Clerk be authorized to collect in 1917 taxes, from the parties in the award ditch con. 4, amount of cleaning ditch in 1915 and the cleaning of ditch this year be collected in 1918 taxes.

Baker-Dobson—That By-laws 214, 215 and 216 for levying rates as now read be passed—carried.

Dobson-McNeil—That this council empower the different committees to have all bridges let built as soon as possible.

A number of accounts were then passed and council adjourned to meet Sept. 22nd 1917.

J. G. MacKay—Clerk

Never Disappoints You

You'll never be disappointed or have to worry about your cooking or baking if you use a "Pandora." In this range nothing has been omitted that could make it more efficient, economical or durable. Write for free booklet.

McClary's
PANDORA RANGE

LONDON TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
ST. JOHN, N.B. HAMILTON CALGARY
SASKATOON EDMONTON

10

Sold by J. H. Kennedy, Port Elgin

RHEUMATISM ARRESTED

Many people suffer the tortures of lame muscles and stiffened joints because of impurities in the blood, and each succeeding attack seems more acute until rheumatism has invaded the whole system.

To arrest rheumatism it is quite as important to improve your general health as to purify your blood, and the cod liver oil in Scott's Emulsion is nature's great blood-maker, while its medicinal nourishment strengthens the organs to expel the impurities and upbuild your strength.

Scott's Emulsion is helping thousands every day who could not find other relief. Refuse the alcoholic substitutes.

Advertise it in The Times

GIRLS NEEDED IN OFFICES

Voluntary enlistment has taken thousands of men from office work. Conscription will take more. Office help is scarce now, will be scarcer very soon. Young women must fill the vacant places, and they need training.

NORTHERN Business College
Owen Sound, Ontario

is the very best place to get a practical training and prepare to help to meet the demand for trained office help. Students may enter any time. No increase in fees. Circular free on application.

C. A. Fleming, F. C. A., Principal
Dept. A., Owen Sound, Ont.

Port Elgin Fair

PLAN TO ATTEND IT

Wednesday & Thursday, Sept. 19, 20

This year the directors and officers present largely increased money prizes, and a list covering every department of farm and home.

Canadian Bankers' Association

In this competition, the Canadian Bankers' Association, acting in co-operation with the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Live Stock Branch, offers cash prizes to boys and girls who exhibit calves or pigs at their local fair, who comply with all the rules governing the competition.

Attractions

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS—The Attraction Committee promise a special feature for the afternoon, and every farmer should plan to spend Thursday at the fair.

Watch This Space for Specials

Many special prizes are being arranged for, and will be printed in this space. Watch for them.

Grand Concert at Night

The Celebrated fun-maker Jimmie Fax has been engaged. Better get a seat early.

Secure prize list and information from

John Henderson, President
F. W. Elliott, Sec.-treas.

A Handy Thing

The handiest thing in the world is a wrist watch, and especially so in the summer weather. You'll be interested in looking at them.

Let us show you one of our fine line of clocks

Rowlands
The Jeweller

Alarm Clocks

Why do most people go to Busby's for alarm clocks? Because we have the best stock, also when repairs are necessary you know our reputation.

We have in stock

Big Ben	Vigilant
Cyclone	Turnout
Vantite	Icalle
Giant Spasmodic	
Suminous Sunrise	

J. J. BUSBY,
The Quick Repair House

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson x. September 2, 1917.

The Shepherd of Captive Israel.—Ezekiel 34: 1-31.

Commentary.—I. Evil shepherds of Israel (vs. 1-10.) Ezekiel speaks of God's people under the figure of a flock, and sharply reproves the rulers, or shepherds. A woe is pronounced upon them because they have fed themselves on the flock, instead of feeding the sheep and caring for them. They were both positively injurious to the flock under their care and were neglectful of it. Verse 4 names five particulars in which they had failed of doing their duty. They had not strengthened the diseased nor healed the sick nor bound up the bruised nor brought back that" which had been driven away. The rulers had oppressed the people, had failed to protect them and they had been scattered, and there was no one to search them out and gather them again. "The allegory is simple enough. Owing to the evil and selfish government of the rulers the people became the prey of all the nations round about them. The figure of the flock indicates, however, the affection of Jehovah for his people and his compassion over their sufferings.—Davidson.

II. The true Shepherd (vs. 11-16.) 11. The Lord God—Jehovah himself speaks and declares himself to be the Shepherd of Israel. Will both search my sheep, and seek them out—He promises to make a thorough and successful search for his sheep. Although the people of Judah had been scattered, some being in captivity, others in their own land, the Lord would find them and gather them under his care. 12. Scattered—The figure is of a flock of sheep that has been broken up by some attack or sudden fear, and the shepherd comes to the sheep, giving confidence and gathering them together. In the cloudy and dark day—It was a dark day for the nation when, through the wickedness of the rulers, enemies were providentially permitted to attack and overcome it and take the people into captivity. 13. I will bring them out from the people—The Lord gives a definite promise of deliverance from captivity. Will bring them to their own land—Although a heathen nation then had possession of the land of Judah, it was the heritage of God's people, and they would yet occupy it. They would be at home on its mountains and by its rivers, for which they were longing in their captivity. 14 A good picture—The language here is strikingly like that of Psa. 23. "A good pasture" signifies plenty. High mountains of Israel—To Jewish exiles in Babylon these words of the prophet were like sweetest music. They were words of home. Their fold—The sheepfold is a place of security and rest. 15. Cause them to lie down—Sheep lie down when they have, for the time being, satisfied their hunger and when they feel secure. 16. I will seek that which was lost—Compare this verse with v. 4. The true Shepherd's treatment of his flock is the reverse of that given by the evil shepherds. Will destroy the fat and the strong—Those of Israel who would become rich and powerful through oppressing others of their people would be destroyed. Jehovah would carefully safeguard the rights of all his people. I will feed them with judgment—The true Shepherd would act constantly in accordance with equity and justice in contrast to the course pursued by the unfaithful shepherds.

III. Oppressors rebuked (vs. 17-22). Not only shall the cruel shepherds be removed and the flock delivered out of their hands and fed by God himself, but the injuries inflicted by members of the flock on one another shall no more prevail. The strong shall no more push the weak or drive them from the good pasture.—Davidson. The Lord would judge between the weak and the strong. Pursuing the figure of the flock, the prophet charges the strong with selfishness and cruelty. They have fed in good pastures and trodden down what they could not eat and left it for the weak. They have drunk what they wished from the waters and have stirred up the mud in it with their feet, and left it for the weak ones to drink. This is indeed a striking picture of greediness.

IV. Messiah's reign (vs. 23-31). 23. One shepherd over them—instead of being a succession of rulers, there shall be one Shepherd whose leadership shall be forever. The prophet breaks away from the thought of the return to Judah of the captives in Babylon, and declares the glories of Messiah's sway over the world. Shall feed them—The important task of the shepherd is to see that his sheep are well supplied with food. My servant David—Messiah is frequently spoken of under this name. The king of greatest prominence in all the list of Israel's rulers was David, and his name is employed to designate the eternal King. Shall be their shepherd—David was a shepherd in early life and cared for his father's sheep; later he was the shepherd of Israel and cared for his Father's flock, God's chosen people; and still later the Good Shepherd, here called David, would shepherd for his Father the sheep of his pasture. 24. I the Lord have spoken it—The word is fixed and true. 25. A covenant of peace—The blessings to be enjoyed under the reign of Christ are strikingly expressed in this verse. The covenant of peace would be a guaranty of protection from all evil. Jesus said to his followers that he would give to them his peace. To those who love God, all things work together for good. Dwell safely—While God protects us, nothing can do us harm. Wilderness—Uninhabited regions. Woods—Wilds. Evil beasts would be removed from the land and their former haunts would become safe places for sleeping. Under Christ's reign there would be safety, restfulness and plenty. 26. Them—God's people. Places round about my hill—God's people and Zion, God's hill, were to bring great blessings, not only to themselves, but also to all nations. There shall be showers of blessing—The people of Palestine appreciate a plentiful supply of water, since from April to October no rain falls there. No stronger figure could be used to express the blessedness of Christ's kingdom. 27. Earth shall yield her increase—This refers primarily to the condition of the Jews and their land when they should return from the Babylonish captivity, but spiritually to the condition of those who own Messiah's sway. There is still a glorious future for Palestine and the Jewish people. Those that served themselves of them—"Those that made bondmen of them."—R. V. 28-31. Jehovah would be their God and they would be his people.

Questions.—Who was Ezekiel? When was he taken to Babylon as a captive? Where did he live in Babylon? When did he write his prophecy? What is the style and character of his writings? Of what wrongs does he accuse the shepherds of Israel? Who did he say would be Israel's shepherd? How would his work differ from that of the other shepherds? What blessings would attend his coming and reign?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—A lost nation restored.

I. From its bitter oppressions.

II. By the Great Shepherd's power.

I. From its bitter oppressions. In this chapter the shepherds of Israel are called to account as having been accessory to the ruin of Israel by their neglect of duty. After the complete destruction of Jerusalem it was very seasonable to inquire as to the causes of it. The rulers of Israel lacked the qualifications of shepherds. They took no care for the warfare of those committed to their charge. Their self-indulgence had led them to neglect to feed the flock. They had taken the lives of their subjects in order to appropriate to themselves their possessions. It was characteristic of many of the kings of Israel and Judah, amid the increasing distress and misery of the people, to exact more and more upon themselves. No care was taken for the instruction of the ignorant, no warning for the unruly, no comfort for the feeble minded. The office of the shepherd was service and not lordship. Having denounced the wicked shepherds of Israel, the prophet was directed to intimate God's merciful intentions toward the scattered flock. Primarily, this referred to the restoration of the Jews from captivity, and their prosperous reestablishment in their own land. It was typical of the good Shepherd's tender care of the souls of his people and kindness to his church in every age to the end of the world. Those who directed public affairs as well as the people had their transgressions shown them. In a peculiar sense the Israelites were brethren, a people highly privileged, bound to the discharge of peculiar and very important duties. Notwithstanding all this, they had departed grievously from the Lord and brought great abominations. It had gone ill with the flock, Israel, when the shepherds scattered them by ruling them with force.

II. By the great Shepherd's power. The symbolisms of the Bible form one of its most interesting features. God calls his church his flock, a community which he has himself formed and over which he watches. He knows the inward nature of men as well as their outward conduct. The blessing which he gives includes protection from evil, enjoyment of good, peace and prosperity. His "showers of blessing" are commensurate with the existing need. He directed the phophet to speak tenderly to the flock, to assure them of mercy in store and to give them the promise of the Messiah. The gospel's glorious history of the restoration of the wanderers, was included in the prophet's message. The Lord engaged effectually to defend his flock in the days of the promised Messiah so that his sheep might dwell safely and rest comfortably, even in the most perilous places. When the Jewish nation was under the chastisement of famine or scarcity, such judgment turned to their reproach among the heathen because the fruitfulness of Canaan was widely kown. Prejudice, envy, malice, hate, unbelief, worldly authority and its allurements were brought forward to destroy the Messiah, whether he was on the sea, or on a mountain apart, whether at a marriage feast or a burial, whether surrounded by his beloved desciples only or by the inquisitive, eager multitude, whether at home with his parents or in the house of Martha and Mary or on the Mount of Olives or even when hanging as a Sacrifice upon the cross, Jesus surpassed all others in his wonderful saying and teachings. He will judge between the church of God and its enemies, the genuine professors of religion and its opposers. He will distinguish between the hypocrites and sincere believers. The Bible, which throws the clearest light on man's weakness and sin, exalts him above the rest of creation as capable by grace of hearing God's voice and of loving and serving him. Man never appears so great and noble as when seen in the light of eternal love. God's blessing and presence are granted when the hearts of men are sighing for him. He breaks the bands of their yoke and teaches them that he himself is Lord. Thus those on whom the blessing falls are made a means of blessing to others.—T. R. A.

SCIENTIFIC JOTTINGS.

Movie actors are said to do better work when stimulated by the sounds of music while they are playing.

Mountings upon which any buttons can be fastend to form hat pins or brooches have been patented in Great Britain.

A new portable electric drill has a pistol grip and is controlled by a pistol trigger.

Michigan stands firm among the States for the production of salt, ranks second for iron and third for copper.

Cattle may pass from one side of the track to the other without danger of encountering a train by means of large concrete sewer pipes and through the embankment.

The Master—You look worried. What's the matter? The Housekeeper—The nurse has just left and there is nobody to wash the baby. The Master—Have the chauffeur do it. There isn't as much mechanism about a baby as there is about a car, anyway.—Wit and Humor.

POINTERS ABOUT PLOWING---HOW AND WHEN TO DO IT

Some Principles of Soil Tillage---Types of Furrows---The Importance of Plowing

To those who have watched the trend of agricultural progress during the past few decades, many changes will have been noticed in the methods and ideas with regard to farm practices. The ever increasing scarcity of labor has resulted in the advent of much machinery which has decreased the amount of hand labor necessary on the farm, and it is now possible to perform many operations with the aid of horse power and machinery that were originally done by man power.

In no other phase of agricultural practice have there been greater changes than in the tillage of the soil. Apart from any newly acquired knowledge that has resulted in different methods being followed, many new implements have been devised that will accomplish the objects sought more efficiently and at a smaller cost than was originally possible; larger machines making use of a greater number of horses per man have been introduced, and in some cases whole operations are entirely omitted that were at one time considered necessary.

Similarly radical changes have taken place in the ideas and practices with regard to that all important tillage operation, "plowing." The narrow, highly turned, comby furrow of twenty-five years ago has given place to a broader, heavier, more squarely turned furrow. Gang plows have replaced single furrowed ones, and the old iron plow that put on a toppy finish with a high polish is rarely seen except at occasional plowing matches. In some cases it has been possible to dispense with plowing altogether, it being replaced with deep surface tillage with heavy cultivators and disc harrows. These changes have been necessary and desirable on account of the new conditions in which we find ourselves placed, but, in spite of this, plowing is still the basic operation of all cultivation. Thorough and deep surface tillage may occasionally replace plowing, but cannot displace it altogether, and makes it still more important that when done, plowing must be well done.

Plowing is slow and expensive, and this, together with the scarcity of labor, has brought about a far too prevalent idea that time spent on good plowing is not profitably employed. This has resulted in a great deal of land being merely surface scratched instead of properly plowed. Good plowing is as essential to-day as it every was. We may get along with fewer plowings on certain soils and under some conditions, perhaps yet to be found out. We may be able to accomplish it more quickly by turning a different type of furrow and by the use of greater power, and it may be that when we understand more fully the cultural requirements of different soils our ideas as to what constitutes good plowing may change further, but as long as the eradication of weeds and the economical preparation of a good seed bed are prime considerations, good plowing will hold first place in the operations of tillage.

The fundamental object of tillage is to furnish a suitable home for the seed to germinate, for the plant to grow and produce a crop. This object is accomplished by the plow through the pulverization of the soil, the killing of weeds, the aeration of the soil and by the improvement of its physical condition generally.

Three distinct types of furrow can be used on the farm to good advantage, depending on the objects sought and upon the conditions desired. These are: the flat furrow, lap furrow and the rolling furrow. Each is suited to a particular purpose.

In flat plowing the furrow slice is cut broad and comparatively shallow, and when turned, it lies practically inverted on the sole furrow of the preceding one. This results in an absence of open spaces below and between the furrows, and on that account this type of furrow is particularly adapted to the rapid decomposition of the sod. It is therefore employed when meadows are broken up immediately after haying, with a view to ridding the land of grass and weeds preparatory to seeding it to hoed crop the following year. When this style of furrow is used, the land requires to be firmed, either with a roller or soil packer. This ensures that the furrow slice is brought into still closer contact with the subsurface soil and makes conditions favorable for the rise of moisture, which, together with the heat, results in a rapidly decomposing sod. This rolling or packing also firms the soil so that there is less danger of the sod being torn up in the subsequent cultivation.

These cultivations should be light at first, followed by deeper ones and should be made lengthwise of the lands. Cross cultivation at this time may look to be effective, but it tears up the sod, thus preventing it from decomposing and furthermore makes the thorough eradication of grass and weeds a very difficult task and, therefore, an expensive one. Land handled in this manner should be plowed or ribbed up in the fall, especially if manure has been applied as when intended for roots. The primary object when this style of furrow is used, is to kill weeds, to decompose the sod, and to make conditions favorable for the retention of moisture.

Lap furrow plowing differs essentially from flat furrow plowing, in that the furrow slice is cut deep and comparatively narrow, and when turned, the furrow is set up on edge and overlaps the previous one. This is the commonest type of plowing on the farm and is necessary in the case of fall plowing where a single plowing is used. The object in this case is entirely different from where flat furrow plowing is practised, for while the latter is used with a view to decomposing the sod and of killing weeds by further cultivation, the former is intended to do as much of the preparation as possible with one operation. There is little greater pulverizing action in the process of plowing, but the furrow slice is left in such a position as to expose the greatest amount of surface and to be thus most readily acted upon by the frost. Frost is a most efficient pulverizer, and in this respect plays a very important part in preparing the seed bed. This is particularly true on heavy clay soils that are not properly drained. No implement or method of tillage will do as much to prepare such soils for receiving the seed as will their thorough exposure to frost. The heavier and more poorly drained a soil is, the greater need is there for the pulverizing action of the frost and, consequently, under these conditions the more extreme should the lap be.

The fact that the furrows are set up in this type of plowing makes it possible for large air spaces to occur below the furrow slice, which cause the land to warm up and dry out earlier in the spring without incurring the danger of the soil running, baking and cracking. This danger often results in serious injury to the physical condition of the soil, especially in heavy clay types, when they are not properly managed. On account of these comparatively large air-spaces underneath the furrow, considerable work is required in the spring to firm the soil and to provide suitable moisture connections with the subsoil as well as to prevent too free a circulation of air through the soil. Unless this is done the crop is apt to suffer later on in the season through lack of moisture. This is particularly true in a dry season, where a partial crop failure often results unless this factor has been given attention. With the more extreme types of lap furrow, even greater care must be taken that the soil is properly firmed.

The lap furrow is also used in the spring in case it has not been possible to do the plowing in the fall. Here again the aims sought are quite different from those of fall plowing. In this case an attempt should be made to do as much of the pulverizing as possible, instead of getting it up in such a way as to allow the frost to do that work. For this purpose a different type of plow is desirable. One that has bolder and more abrupt curves with more overhang to the mouldboard, will accomplish the work more efficiently than will one having long easy lines. This plowing should be broader and more shallow (consequently with less lap) than is the case with the fall plowing, as the subsurface soil is colder and wetter than is the top soil. Moreover, deep plowing in the fall allows of more moisture being held and absorbed than would be the case if shallow plowing were practised, a factor which does not apply in spring plowing.

Soil that is plowed in the spring requires that even more attention be given towards firming it than is the case with the fall plowing. On account of the type of furrow used, the top soil is apt to be loose and open, and moreover it has not had the same opportunity of settling as is the case when the work has been done in the fall. At least two rollings or an equivalent amount of packing, followed by other tillage operations to fine the surface soil, are as a rule necessary before the land is in proper condition for seeding.

When long stubble, weeds or a green manure crop is to be turned under, the rolling furrow will prove the most effective. In this style of plowing the furrow is turned over in such a way as to cover the material as near completely as possible. It is accomplished by holding the plow at an angle, setting it to cut rather deeply and by putting some pressure on the handles. Such plowing results in the soil being so completely pulverized that no crest is left on the furrow slice. This style should not be used in the fall except on light soils, for on heavy land the pulverized soil would run together and bake. Followed by the packer and harrows it results in the optimum conditions for the decomposition of the material turned under and makes the land fit for further treatment very efficiently and in the shortest time possible.

Three distinct types of plowing can thus be used to advantage, depending on the time the work is done and the objects sought. Each is suited to its particular purpose. Shallow flat plowing is best suited to being used where sod land is broken up in July and August in preparation for a hoed crop the following year. Deep lap furrow plowing is most useful in fall plowing, so that the furrow slice may be exposed to the frost, while a less extreme lap, put up by a plow with bolder curves is best suited to spring plowing, and thirdly, the rolling furrow is suited best to plowing under long stubble, weeds or green manures.

—The Canadian Countryman.

SUNDAY AT HOME

THE OLD STORY.

Bold, confident, impetuous for the fray,
Unward I pressed—Ambition led the way,
Pointing to Honors group'd and glist'ning bright,
Whose beckoning whispered—"Scale the height!"

That's over now! I'm traveling Life's decline;
I lean upon an arm—they're guests of mine—
Contentment one is called. I rather guess
You know her sister's name—'tis Happiness.

—Frank Warren Hackett in New York Sun.

SEEK YE THE WORD.

Ye shall lay up these my words in your heart and in your soul, and bind them for a sign upon your hand, that they may be as frontlets between your eyes. This book of the law shall not depart out of thy mouth; but thou shalt meditate therein day and night, that thou mayest observe to do according to all that is written therein; for then thou shalt make thy way prosperous, and then thou shalt have good success.

The law of his God is in his heart; none of his steps shall slide. By the word of thy lips I have kept me from the paths of the destroyer. Thy word have I hid in mine heart, that I might not sin against thee.

We have . . . a more sure word of prophecy; whereupon ye do well that ye take heed, as unto a light that shineth in a dark place, until the day dawn, and the day star arise in your hearts. That we through patience and comfort of the scriptures might have hope.

LAUGHTER.

(By the late Rev. M. T. Miller.)

When the child died there was laughter in heaven—laughter that the Adversary had lost a plaything and a possible victim. Oh, the laughter of heaven! How the waves rise, and roll and tumble; what convulsive catching of the breath and heaving of the sides; what mountains of mirth, and twinkling of the eyes, bubbles flowing from a fountain. Oh, the busy landing place, thousands upon thousands every month. Emigrants from earth—yes and migrants from God! Letters insufficiently addressed—returned to the dead letter office—and dumped on the shores of the blest, to be read by experts, translated, adorned, embossed, set in jewels in the panels of the palace. The admiration of angels, the recognition of the blemished maternal faculty. Mighty halo around the head of the Master!

Not the laughter of incredulity, of distrust, of doubt, like the beautiful Sarah, who laughed, and then denied it (womanlike). Not the laughter of the unclean, the emptiness on the face of folly, the crackling of the thorns under a pot. Not the smile, the grin, the titter of the uninstructed. But the solid face of the holy, reflecting the light of the Eternal, basking in the breath of the mountain side, where lessons of scorn and derision may be gathered concerning the base, the down-trodden, vassals of the God of this world, the Prince of the Power of the air, the Spirit that now works in the disobedient and unclean.

Laughter in Heaven because life's ultimate is reached. Oh, the requiem with shining tears. Oh, the heaving of the mother's breast heaving unto life!

"Let no tears to-day be shed;
Holy is this narrow bed.
Not salvation hardly won,
Not the meed of race well run,
But the pity of the Lord
Gives his child a full reward.
Christ, when this sad life is done,
Join us to this little one."

The prize without the conflict, the crown without the battle! Why not? It is His way! The chief end of man is to glorify God and enjoy Him forever. Half the human family die in childhood, perhaps more; Christ gets all these! Bought, paid for, claimed, bought back with a price!

Hear you the mighty chorus from infant voices? The chorus is of mightier volume than the sound of adult voices. Give me the pure timbrel of the child's holy mouth, and you can have the instruments of brass, and the blow of the organ.

Come along with your kodaks and take the tremor of these infant lips in the great Hallelujah.

SORROWFUL TREE.

In faroff Persia there grows a shrub which is called the sorrowful tree. Another name for this tree is the night jessamine or the sad tree. The reason why it is called the sad or sorrowful tree is because it blooms only at night.

When the first star appears in the sky the first bud opens on the wonderful tree. As the evening advances the buds open more rapidly until the tree is covered with a delicate bloom and it appears like one vast flower. The bloom is quite fragrant and the odor is like the perfume of the evening primrose. As the stars begin to grow dim and the dawn approaches the flowers begin to fade, and by the time the sun has risen not a flower can be found on the tree.

During the hours of daylight the tree appears to be withering as if it had been injured in some manner, but in reality it is simply regaining strength in order to put new blossoms on the following night.

This tree is held in high esteem by the natives of the country where it grows and is looked upon as a curiosity by florists throughout the world. When cut down these trees send up sprouts from the roots that will mature into a flowering tree in a very short time.—Apples of Gold.

Jewels On an Idol.

The jewels of an Indian idol must be worth stealing if many of those remarkably hideous images possesses such valuable head ornaments as one made for the idol Parthasathy, in the Triplicane temple in Madras. The ornament is worth some 50,000 rupees and is made of sovereign gold studded with diamonds, emeralds and rubies, the largest emerald being valued at 1,000 rupees and the biggest ruby and diamond at 300 rupees apiece.

"On December 31 I will quit smoking forever." "Forever? What a life!" "I think so, too."—Boston Transcript.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

MEATS, WHOLESALE.

Beef, forequarters	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., hindquarters	18 00	20 00
Carcases, choice	15 00	[illegible]
Do., common	12 00	13 00
Veal, common	19 00	20 00
Do., medium	12 00	14 00
Heavy hogs	17 00	18 00
Shop hogs	22 50	24 00
Mutton, light	15 00	17 00
Do., heavy	12 00	16 00
Lambs, yearlings	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spring lambs	[illegible]	[illegible]

TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS.

Cattle choice	10 75	[illegible]
Butcher, cattle, choice	9 75	10 [illegible]
Butcher cattle, medium	8 25	9 [illegible]
Butcher cattle, common	7 00	[illegible]
Butcher cows, choice	8 00	[illegible]
Butcher cows, medium	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butcher, cattle, canners	5 60	[illegible]
Butcher bulls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feeding steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stockers, choice	7 00	[illegible]
Stockers, light	6 50	[illegible]
Milkers, choice	40 00	120 00
Springers, choice	40 00	120 00
Sheep, ewes	9 00	[illegible]
Bucks and culls	7 00	[illegible]
Lambs	14 00	15 00
Hogs fed and watered	18 00	
Calves	7 00	15 50

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Fluctuations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange yesterday were the following:

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Oct.	2 20	2 20	2 15	2 15
Oats—				
Oct.	[illegible]	0 62¾	0 61⅝	0 62¾
Dec.	0 59⅜	0 59⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flax—				
Oct.	3 33½	3 36¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis.—Wheat—September, $2.12; cash—No. 1 Northern, $2.40 to $2.45; No. 2 do., $2.35 to $2.40; No. 3, do., [illegible] to $2 [illegible] Corn—No. 3 yellow, $1.64 to $1.66. [illegible] No. 3 white, [illegible] Flour—[illegible] patents, $12.[illegible]; first clears, $10.[illegible] [illegible]—$32.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth.—Closing—Linseed—$3.4[illegible] [illegible]tember, October and November, $3.30 bid. No cash quotations on wheat.

CHEESE MARKET

St. Paschal, Que.—One hundred boxes of cheese sold to Alexander, Montreal, at 21 13-16c, and 60 boxes of butter sold to Turgeon, Levis, at [illegible]c.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dairy Produce, Retail—

Eggs, new, per doz.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bulk going at	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, farmers' dairy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spring chickens, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rooster, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boiling fowl, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live hens, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spring ducks, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts 13,000.

Market steady.

Beevers	7 50	[illegible]
Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stockers and feeders	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cows and heifers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calves	10 50	[illegible]
Hogs, receipts 14,000.		
Market slow.		
Light	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mixed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Heavy	17 50	[illegible]
Rough	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pigs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bulk of sales	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, receipts 12,000.		
Market strong.		
Wethers	7 75	11 00
Lambs, native	10 25	[illegible]

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, Despatch—Cattle receipts 200; slow.

Veals, receipts 150; $8 to $16.

Hogs, receipts 400; slow; heavy, mixed and yorkers $19.75 to $20; light yorkers $16.75 to $17.50; pigs $16 to $16.75; roughs $17.75 to $18.25; stags $14 to $15.50.

Sheep and lambs, receipts 200; slow and unchanged.

PUNCHINELLO.

A Memory of the Days When Harper's Weekly Was a Power.

In the days when Harper's Weekly was at the height of its popularity and influence it commanded the services of the foremost illustrators in America, including the cartoonists. Every once in awhile a group of these artists would become dissatisfied with the Harper parental control and would leave to establish an independent illustrated paper.

Having squandered their substance in riotous printing, these artists would come to themselves and return to the Harper home, where was bread enough and to spare. No fatted calf was killed on the return of such prodigals, but Henry Mills Alden, the veteran editor of Harper's Monthly Magazine, asserted that the house of Harper never held a grudge against any contributor, whether artist or writer who left to try other pastures. Such was the origin and such was the end of Punchinello, a comic cartoon weekly which first appeared in New York city on April 2, 1870.

In calling attention to the fact that the first number was dated the first day after All Fools' day, Punchinello remarked: "This is cheering, since thus it is manifest that Punchinello leaves all the fools and jesters behind and is therefore first in the race for the crown of comic laurel and the quiver of satiric shafts." During its short life—less than a year—it was entitled to that honor.—Cartoons Magazine.

A Quarter's Worth.

The kindly old squire was giving a little treat to the village school children. After tea he stepped onto the platform and announced with a beaming smile:

"Now I am going to perform certain actions, and you must guess what proverb they represent. The boy or girl who succeeds first will receive a quarter."

That did it. Instantly every eye was fixed on him.

First of all, the old gentleman lay down on the platform. Then one man came forward and tried in vain to lift him. Two others came to his aid, and between them they raised the squire, who was rather portly.

The actions were meant to represent the motto, "Union is strength." When they had finished the squire stepped forward and asked if any child had solved the puzzle.

At once a grubby hand shot up and an eager voice squeaked:

"Let sleeping dogs lie."—Pittsburgh Despatch.

Through Many Trials

"She answers "yes," and he enters hastily, looking around in some surprise, as he was almost certain he had heard voices.

"Are you all alone, Aunt Miriam?" he asks, quickly, and she answers, calmly and deliberately:

"Yes, quite alone; does thee want me?"

"Only to tell you—to show you—to tell you, I have had a message from my uncle," Dumaresq says, in a voice husky with excitement and emotion, holding out the yellow paper with shaking fingers; and Miriam Lilly reads it, taking it nearer to the light, and rereads, much as Dick Dumaresq had done, while her stern eyes glow, and her cold face softens and warms into almost beauty, so much surprise and pleasure, and a certain proud gratification is there in it, as she peruses the brief message.

From Francis Dumaresq,
Heneage Court,
Herefordshire.

To Richard Dumaresq,
Portdreath,
Cornwall.

I have heard some news concerning you which I should wish to know was truth. Will my age and infirmities plead for me, and induce you to lay all your feelings aside and come to me at once?

"Richard! I am very glad!" Miriam Lilly says, in earnest tones of womanly sympathy. "The Lord be praised! I am rejoiced that his heart is turned to thee again! It was always a true heart and kind heart, beneath its outward sternness," she adds, warmly. "This is written kindly, lovingly to thee, as thy own father might have written."

"It is, indeed," Dumaresq echoes, looking at the magical bit of paper with dim eyes of grateful happiness; strangely so for him. He always wrote so curtly and expressed himself without the least softness or affectionateness. And alluding to his age and infirmities, too! a thing he could never endure people to do! To wring cheeks, whose ivory pallor has been replaced by burning crimson.

And then Dumaresq forgets himself—time, place, all things on earth—before those soft, shy accents, that hot, glowing flush, and those drooping eyelids.

"You don't rebuke me!" he whispers; and as the poor child turns away with a swift, frightened glance at him, he stoops over the piano and the little white hand resting there, and kisses it, and goes out of the room.

He hears Lionel calling out after him in terms of angry astonishment and reproach, but he does not heed him or delay his footsteps, and goes upstairs to his own room like a man in very truth intoxicated—smiling, flushed, giddy with delight, and vague, passionate hopes, and sits down to write a letter—a letter in answer to the one he has but just received, and he writes it as in less excited moments he never would have written.

The great, selfish passion has possessed his soul, and taught him how to regard those who would rob it of its natural rights.

His letter to his cousin is cold, is rebuking in tone, and, above all, is emphatic.

"Exile in a foreign land may present to you an easy, solvent of the riddle that puzzles you," he writes, sarcastically, "and you will be surprised, I dare say, that I am not equally pleased with yourself at the sagacious plan that would doom me to be a dead man before I die. I did not think—I confess—that you, too, were willing to blot me out of sight and memory. One never knows you see, the exact place one holds in their friends' affections"—he gets angrier as he writes, more determined, with strengthening suspicion, clearer perception of the character of his cousin and adopted brother than he has ever had yet.

"I can make enormous allowances for the present state of your mind," he goes on writing, and, having reached the bottom of the fourth page of his letter without flinching, he, of course, begins to write [illegible] much. There are not many people to whom one ought to write a letter more than four pages in length.

"'Mad with love and misery,' you describe yourself as being, but you must recollect you are not the only one who may be 'mad with love and misery.' It is not a happy state to be in; perhaps I can comprehend it even better than you can, although even I cannot comprehend it in connection with the 'ambitious, high-bred beauty' who desires—paramount to you and love, and your heirship to a handsome fortune—the gilding of a title as a necessary qualification for the bestowal of her favor. No, on my honor, I cannot comprehend it, perhaps because I 'in this stormy gulf have found a pearl;' in this wilderness have found a little white dove whom I would give the world if it were mine, give it gladly to be able to take to my bosom for life to cherish and treasure neither ambitious nor beautiful—as most people consider beauty—but high bred, pure and fair, as the pearl or the spotless dove I have compared her to. Perhaps you can guess where I have found her, and why I sometimes scarcely know whether to bless or curse the hour that brought me to Portdreath. Do you remember the day I came, and you scoffed at me for my indifference on the score of the members of the family I was about to enter?

"I thought my lowly position would have saved me effectually from all such sweet madness. I was fool enough to think, because I was nearly thirty years of age, and her heart whole, that the time would never come when I would barter my best days of life for a kiss.

"I have no hopes, situated as I am now. I cannot, I dare not, for very shame's sake, assume the lover where I act the servant. You were right—very right when you warned me against placing myself in such a false position, and I was wrong, bitterly wrong, when I took so fatal a step.

"I regret it now so bitterly, so dreadfully, so desperately, that I mean to undo it if I spend my life for it—if it takes me so long that every hope shall have gone, but that I may one day take her hand in mine, and tell her, 'I loved you then as I love you now, but it was no more presumptuous or dishonorable then than it is now.'

"So you see, Richard—I hope you see—why I cling to the vain things you fancy I despise—cling to every shred or fragment of title, or dignity, or anything that could make me worthier of acceptance by my darling, the white dove, of a loving, loyal-hearted, gentle girl who would out pity and consideration for a gouty leg which would not be given to an aching heart,' he used to say."

"Thee sees how he is altered," Miriam Lilly says, smiling. "What is the good news he wants to have confirmed regarding thee, Richard?"

She asks the question very sedately and gravely, but there is the faintest glimmer of humor in her smile; and Dick takes heart of grace in his rapturous gladness and humiliation, and, throwing his big, muscular arms around the Quakeress' prim, solid, matronly figure, he kisses his astonished relative who, like Miss La Creevy, is secretly flattered and delighted at what she pretends to be regard as a great liberty.

"I hope I know—I think you do," he whispers. "Oh, Aunt Miriam, I am in a seventh heaven of delight! I can come back here again—not as I came this time—come back when I shall not be afraid to tell my love that I love her."

CHAPTER XL.

It is with a good deal of surprise, not unmixed with displeasure, that Sir Philip Trefusis receives the request—almost imperative in its urgency—which his son's tutor makes, to be allowed to absent himself for three or four days, to "visit a relative who is ill"—"an old man, his father's brother," Dumaresq says, and as he cannot refuse this plea with a good grace, Sir Philip consents ungraciously.

"As you have not held your situation quite six weeks yet, Mr. Dumaresq, it is very soon to ask for leave of absence," he says, stiffly; but as Dumaresq shows no signs of flinching, the baronet curtly bids him good-day, and turns away to his study.

"I will certainly return before the end of the week, Sir Philip," Dumaresq observes deprecatingly. "I would promise to return in two days, but the distance—down to Hereford—to—to where my uncle lives—quite down in one of the Midland counties is so far, and besides, I do not know that the old man is not dying."

"You have asked for four days, take four days, Mr. Dumaresq," Sir Philip interrupts coldly and haughtily.

The baronet belongs to a numerous class who cannot and will not believe in his servants and dependents having individual interests and rights utterly apart from employer or employment. So Dumaresq hurries upstairs to put a few articles into a handbag.

"For I don't suppose I shall be away more than three or four days unless," he thinks, with flushing face and glad eyes—"unless things are to be altered altogether; but otherwise, if I can but see the old man and say to him, 'Uncle, forgive me,' spend one day in going over the dear old place, and then bid him good-bye and come back with a light heart, knowing we are good friends, and that he will lend me a helping hand into some situation—something in a government office, or that—something with which I can maintain a position as a gentleman, and—and—make a home by and by—"

And here Dick Dumaresq resolutely checks himself, and locks up his Gladstone bag as sharply as if he locked away the tangle of golden-meshed, rainbow-hued threads of bright fancies which are commencing to weave themselves too rapidly and closely around his thoughts; and then he has to break the news of his sudden departure to Lionel, which Dumaresq is troubled to observe, seems to disturb and depress the poor lad very much.

He is in one of his gloomy, heavy moods to-day, almost incapable of being reasoned with; and his tutor's sudden leave-taking bewilders and irritates him.

After a quarter of an hour fruitlessly spent in trying to induce him to look at the matter with cheerfulness or indifference, Dumaresq has unwillingly to say good-bye, Lionel reiterating in a sullen, displeased way:

"You won't come back again for ever so long again, I know. I wish I had known when you were coming here that you were going off again in a few weeks. I don't like people coming to stay here with me, as I think for years, and then going away to see their uncles or their aunts, or their grandmothers, in a few weeks!"

And so angry does he make himself that he even refuses to shake hands or say good-bye; and Dumaresq, with rather a depressed, troubled feeling on his own part, has to take his leave, as the train by which he intends to travel passes through Portdreath station about twenty minutes later.

He has just five minutes to see Mrs. Lilly, and five minutes' space to say good-bye to Imogene Trefusis. She is about the house or the gardens, probably in the little rose-colored drawing-room practising—it is her hour for afternoon practice. He can say farewell to her there, if, indeed, there is any need for farewell when his absence will be short.

He is leaving Mrs. Lilly's room when he says, very carelessly:

"I must be off now; I have bid them good-by—at least, except Miss Trefusis. I dare say Lionel will tell her, but I should just like to say I am going. Where is she, Aunt Miriam?"

"Thou meanest Miss Imogene, I suppose, Richard," Mrs. Lilly says, formally. "I don't think thee can see her—I believe she has gone out for the afternoon. I know she was going."

"Oh, indeed," he says, very quietly; but Miriam Lilly looks sharply into his face.

"I will tell her thou hast gone. Will not that do as well as a leave-taking, under all circumstances?"

"Very good," he says, in a hard, dry voice, turning away suddenly. "Please say I was summoned in haste, and—make my respectful adieus to her."

But, after he leaves the room, Miriam Lilly crosses over to the window, from which she can watch him every foot of the way until he disappears within the entrance to the little station.

Then she draws a long breath as if of relief, and sits down quietly to her sewing. Nearly four hours later, and just as Mrs. Lilly is about to enjoy a very choice and carefully made cup of tea in her own room, Imogene returns.

"Shall I make a cup of tea for thee, dear?" she inquires, with the spoon poised over the dainty old inlaid wood caddy.

"No, thanks," Imogene laughs. "I wonder you have the conscience to ask me, knowing I have had tea at Porrantowers, which means that I have had a very large dinner and an enormous tea in one! I have had roast fowl, and tongue, and cherry tart, and saffron cake, and cream, and raspberry jam. Mr. Lilly would make me eat, so he has all those heterogeneous dainties to answer for in case my bosom's lord does not sit lightly on his throne!"

"There is a speech!" Mrs. Lilly says, dryly. "Thee need not have eaten a morsel if thee did not like, Imogene; but I am glad William took care to be hospitable to thee."

"He was exceedingly kind and nice," Imogene says, earnestly and reassuringly, for Miriam Lilly's elderly spouse is so eccentric at times in his behavior as to merit in some degree the reputation he has among the country folk of being "half cracked."

"So take your tea," Imogene continues, gayly, pulling off her straw hat and seating herself, "and I shall sit and look at you."

But at that moment there comes a noisy, impatient summons at the door, which is opened ceremoniously, and two big retrievers bound joyously into the room.

Miriam Lilly notes in an instant, with a pang of uneasiness, how sweetly and brightly a conscious and expectant looks flashes into Imogene's face, and how she darts an eager glance behind Lionel, who tramps in noisily and stands sullenly staring at her with angry eyes.

"Well, where have you been?" he demands, wrathfully. "Everybody gone! I haven't had a soul to speak to for hours! You sneaked off, and never said you were going, just as Dumaresq sneaked off, and never said he was going! And there is the governor gone out to dinner with old Colonel Gardiner, and I haven't had a soul to speak to the whole afternoon," he reiterates, passionately.

"I've been over to Porrantowers, Lion," Imogene says, lightly and pleasantly. "Mrs. Lilly wanted directions given to the servants, and to tell Mr. Lilly about the gooseberries for preserving, and the raspberries. I've brought a lovely little basket large with me—and, of course I didn't imagine Mr. Dumaresq was going out, dear, or I should not have gone," the little sister adds, lovingly. "Where has he gone?"

There is the least possible tremor of disappointment and anxiety in her tones, and her fingers nervously touch the flowers on her breast, and some of the rich, red petals flutter down.

"Where?" Lionel repeats, angrily, opening his eyes wide. "Is that all you know? Why, he's gone away!"

"Gone away! Where?" repeats Imogene, and the gladness and brightness are gone out of face and voice; there is almost the hardness and harshness of fear and dismay in her quivering tones.

"I don't know where, I am sure!" Lionel retorts, sourly, but well pleased to see that the news is distressing to his sister. "Gone off with himself to see some of his friends who were sick, so he said, an uncle or somebody! Said he got a telegram, and wouldn't stop a minute, but rushed off! We'll see no more of him, you may be sure!"

"See no more of him!" the girl retorts, slowly, as if stunned by this intelligence. "Why has he gone away?"

"Didn't I tell you, to see his grandmother, or his grandfather, or some one who is sick," Lionel retorts, captiously.

"My dear boy, thou art running on too fast," Miriam Lilly interposes; "Richard Dumaresq has but asked for a few days' absence, and has gone to see his uncle."

Imogene does not speak for a few moments, but when she does, the fresh young voice has grown hard and cold, the fair face very pale and proud.

"Ah, well!" she says, quietly. "Of course, any objections we might have had to Mr. Dumaresq leaving us must be overruled in a case of illness; but I hope he will return, Lionel, as you have got used to him, and he seemed to suit you."

"He was obliged to go at once or not at all, thee see, dear," Miriam Lilly says, later on, reverting to the subject, reluctantly.

"Of course—I *see*," Imogene says, calmly.

She has brought her lace pillow and bobbins into the housekeeper's parlor, and sits by the window in the sunset glow, deftly throwing the threads over the pins.

"He desired me to make his respectful adieux to thee," continues Mrs. Lilly, glancing from the white fingers gleaming busily over her work to the fair, grave face, which seems full of absorbing interest in the intricacies of her lace pattern.

"Did he? Very kind of him," she says, coldly and carelessly. "I shall be very sorry if he does not return. He was a very kind, gentlemanly man, and seemed to have such a good influence over poor Lionel."

"I am sure he will return, dear," Miriam Lilly says, in reply.

"Well, of course, you speak with authority, and probably know more of his affairs than we do," Imogene says, deliberately. "What do you think of that pattern, Mrs. Lilly?"

Nor does she ever again allude to Richard Dumaresq, though the days of his absence are prolonged beyond the permitted time, and the fifth day since he left Portdreath has come without bringing either a message of any kind from him to its inmates, and Sir Philip is in a state of haughtiest displeasure, Lionel sullenly resentful, restless, ill-tempered, and unhappy at his tutor's prolonged absence, and Miriam displeased and anxious beyond expression, though she never betrays it in word or look.

But on the afternoon of the fifth day there are three persons watching for the afternoon post with intense longing and eagerness, and none of the three will betray the fact, that they are so watching and waiting, even to each other.

Lionel has taken his dogs out on the lawn, and they are all lying in the shade of a clump of Portugal laurel, and the boy is watching the downhill road to the station with longing eyes.

(To be Continued.)

MAGIC BAKING POWDER
READ THE LABEL
NO ALUM

FIRST SALE OF POULTRY FOR BELGIUM

The Canadian Poultrymen's Belgian Relief Association are going to hold a Sale of Pure Bred Poultry at the Canada National Exhibition, Toronto, on Labor Day, September 3rd, 1917.

Any Ontario breeders who have not already donated still have time to help along this good work by sending their donations to Raymond E. Bruton, R. R. No. 2, Hamilton, Ont., who will forward shipping instructions and tags.

This work is authorized by the Allies Agricultural Relief Committee of which Dr. Robertson, of Ottawa, is Chairman and is backed by the Dominion and Allied Governments.

All proceeds will go for the relief of Wives and Families of Belgian Poultrymen in the devastated regions.

This will also be a chance for breeders to buy stock from some of the best flocks in Ontario and Quebec.

Rice.

We neglect it,
But let us think,
It may replace meat
The Japs do wonders on it.
And so do those of other nationalities.
However, we must have uncoated rice.
And we must have our rice perfectly cooked.
No angry mess is going to tempt us away from meat.
And that's not saving meat is had meat once or at most twice a day is enough, however

"SALADA"
Tea is an Every-day Luxury
STEADFASTLY REFUSE SUBSTITUTES
Black, Mixed or Natural Green. E205

CZECHO-SLOVAKS

Who They Are; Whence They Come.

1. Area and Population.—The Bohemian state would be composed of the lands of the crown of Saint Wenceslas, namely, Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, and to these would be added the Slovak districts of North Hungary. The frontiers of the three former would, in the main, follow the lines laid down by history and tradition, but the southern and eastern frontiers of Slovaks could not be fixed without opposition from the Magyars, in spite of their being mainly ethnographical, and including as little of the Magyar population as possible. The new state would thus have about 12,000,000 inhabitants, and would extend to about 50,000 English square miles (Belgium equals 11,373).

2. The Name.—The note to President Wilson proposes the liberation of "the Czechs and Slovaks" (des Tchèques et des Slovaques), whereas the English translation speaks of "Czecho-Slovaks." It is necessary to settle the question of terminology first. This is not a mere matter of philology; behind the name there lies a certain political and legal conception and an attempt at definitions. It is well known that this question of terminology caused great difficulties between Austria and Hungary at the time when the Dual system was established, and similar difficulties might arise in our case.

Bohemia, strictly speaking, designates Bohemia proper, the chief Bohemian country, exclusive of Moravia and Silesia, but the "Bohemian" crown designates all these countries as a constitutional unit. In that sense the name might designate the whole future state. Its origin appears to be Celtic; the Boii were a Celtic people who inhabited part of the land, and were succeeded by the German tribe of Marcomani, who, in their turn, were supplanted by the Slav Czechs. Czech is the Slav name for the Slav people and language in Bohemia and its provinces, the terms used to designate the whole country, the state, are "Bohemia" and "Bohemian." The Czechs themselves do not adopt this distinction, but use the word "Czech" in both senses. When writing German or Latin, however, they do use the words "Bohme," "Bohemus," but the French have adopted the Slav designation, and this is also used by the Germans.

The Slovaks extend from the southeast corner of Moravia far into Hungary. They are part of the Czech nation. Incorporated as early as the tenth century, and being thereby separated from the Czechs, they have formed a national unit against the Magyars. In the 18th century they adopted their own dialect as their literary language, but the language question does not play a prominent role, inasmuch as every Czech understands Slovak quite well, and vice versa.

There has always been a party among the Slovaks who, though adhering to their own dialect, are in favor of the union of these two branches of the same union. The word "Czecho-Slovak" or "Czechoslovak" (the latter form being intended to designate a closer union) is very widely used, although it is not accepted by the radical Slovaks, who claim an absolutely distinct nationality. The political relationship between Bohemia and Slovakia can be variously formulated in terms of the nomenclature. The same questions may arise as those which are discussed in fixing the relationship of Austria to Hungary. It will depend, for instance, how close the union is as to whether the name "Czechoslovak," "Czecho-Slovak," or "Czech and Slovak," will be decided upon. There is no doubt that the union of the two branches will grow. So far, the political spokesmen of the Czechs and Slovaks in the European and American colonies (in Bohemia and Slovakia the people cannot publicly express their opinion) have agreed to claim one common, united states, and it is taken as a matter of course by both parties that the Slovaks of Slovakia will freely use their language as they choose. There will, indeed, be no language question; the political interest of the problem is concerned only with the financial organization of Slovakia and her economic and educational development. And, in that respect, the interests of Slovakia are best served by the closest possible union, because the Magyars have purposely neglected her, and have tried as far as possible, to keep her, economically, at the old primitive stage of development.

It will therefore be generally agreed that the best designation for the state, which is to be composed of the Czechs and Slovaks, and of the non-Slav minorities, will be Bohemia. This will almost certainly be the name adopted for international use, for, in this case, terminology need take no account of internal qualifications, and will inevitably choose the simple term, especially as it happens to be the one by which the country is generally known.—Thomas K. Masaryk, in Bohemian Review.

Bradstreet's Trade Review

TORONTO—General confidence is felt in trade circles with regard to autumn and winter trade conditions. The usual midsummer lull is still being experienced in retail business, but orders for fall delivery, the last of which are now being received by wholesale houses come as a guarantee of the cheerful sentiment that is prevalent. The excellent crop outlook throughout the province is aiding as a assurance of healthy trade conditions in rural points. Drygoods wholesalers are relieving the last of the fall orders. Collections due August 4 were fairly well met, and the list of failures continues below last year. Hardware business is reported as very fair. Retailers are anticipating liberal spring requirements. Grocery trade is fair. The pack of small fruits will be materially smaller than last year on account of insufficient supplies and this promises to make for stiff prices.

MONTREAL—There has held up quite well, and crop reports are very favorable in the main. Only a small percentage of drygoods are still on the road for fall orders, but the volume of business that is being turned in, is measuring up unusually well. The grocery trade is fair. Country collections are fair to good, but city remittances are rather backward.

OTTAWA—Good crop prospects, and the realization of a very fair yield of hay has lent an improved tone to mercantile trade conditions. A healthy autumn retail trade is taken for granted. Collections are fair to good in this section of the province.

HAMILTON—Retailers are now passing through the quiet period of the summer, although the lull is not as pronounced as when the heat wave was at its height. Retailers are beginning to stock up liberally for their fall business. The drygoods travellers still taking orders for fall delivery are sending in a good volume of business. Groceries are little changed from last week. There is a good demand for sugar and prices firmed up 5c to $9.04 for granulated in bags, according to the revised price list of two refiners. The yield of small fruits was disappointing in the Niagara belt, and canners will pack only a fraction of their capacity. Plums, pears and peaches promise to yield better. In most localities near here, wheat harvesting has commenced and it promises to become fairly general during the next ten days.

AN AGE OF WEAK NERVES

"No heart for anything" is the cry of thousands of men and women who might be made well by the new, red blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make.

Misery day and night is the lot of hosts of men and women who are to-day the victims of weak nerves. Their pale, drawn faces and dejected attitude tell a sad tale, for nervous weakness means being tortured by fits of depression. These sufferers are painfully sensitive and easily agitated by some chance remark. Sleeplessness robs them of energy and strength; their eyes are sunken, their limbs tremble, appetite is poor and memory often fails. This nervous exhaustion is one of the most serious evils affecting men and women of to-day. The only way to bring back sound, vigorous health is to feed the starved nerves which are clamoring for new, rich, red blood. This new, good blood can be had through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which fact accounts for the thousands of cures of nervous diseases brought about by this powerful blood builder and nerve restorer. Through the fair use of this medicine thousands of despondent people have been made bright, active and strong.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all dealers in medicine, or may be had by mail at fifty cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Alike, Yet Very Different.

On Seventh avenue the other evening I saw a small red headed fool of a boy throwing [illegible]. "An excitement craving, empty headed kid," I said to myself, passing by. On the next block I saw a girl with her curls, dressed in tuts, rather dashing, who gave me a little provocative smile as I passed. Did I say to myself that she was an excitement craving, empty headed kid? She was, but I didn't. On the contrary, for the moment at least, I felt quite drawn toward her. Yet she and the boy might easily have been brother and sister and twin rowdies at heart. Why did one of the two attract me and the other repel?

The strange lure of sex. It was ready to blind me to the mental defects of that girl. It was ready to fix my thoughts on her cheeks or her hair if I'd sat with her. Now, isn't that odd? I should never have given a snap for her kid brother's hair or cheeks naturally. I'd have looked him well over and seen at a glance he hadn't much character and maybe less brains, but could I have seen what she lacked once I'd felt her attraction?—[illegible] in Metropolitan Magazine.

"Come, come," said the impatient conductor to the man who was searching his pockets, "you couldn't have lost your ticket, you know." "Couldn't eh?" said the passenger. "I lost a bass drum once."—Everybody's Magazine.

Redpath SUGAR

2 and 5 lb. Cartons—
10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Bags.

Redpath refining methods produce no second grade sugar. We make and sell one grade only—the highest—so that you will never get anything but the best under the name of Redpath.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it."

Canada Sugar Refining Co., Limited, Montreal.

What About your Vinegar For The Pickling Season?

You may need some very soon. We are ready to serve you—in our eminently satisfactory way, with White Wine and Cider Vinegar, the best in Canada.

Beautifully brilliant—High strength—Delightful flavor—No more spoiled pickles—or sore housekeepers—Use it and we will guarantee the best results.

Return the jars promptly to the deliveryman and assist a good thing in getting around.

Falconer Bros.

THE HOME OF GOOD GROCERIES

What About Your Shoe Requirements ?

We know that leather and cloth of all kinds are soaring, and are likely to go a great deal higher, but we are selling the best stock of boots and shoes that has been in this town for years at very reasonable prices.

Ladies! you don't have to pay $7 and $15 for a pair of boots, unless you go in for Criminal Extravagance. We are showing excellent values, 8 and 9 inch tops, in kid, patent, gun metal at from **$4.50 to $5.** Lower tops from **$2.50 to $3.50** good enough for any lady to go anywhere.

Then we have the kind that our men and boys are wearing in the harvest fields and the trenches from **$2.50 to $5.00**

This is not a slaughter sale, but our prices are lower than so called sale prices. The discerning public is picking up these bargains every day. We invite you to share in these snaps.

Bring your butter and eggs
And get the great big prices

D. GEDDES & CO.

Sunlight Soap

The inducements offered with common soaps cannot make up for the purity of Sunlight Soap. It costs US more to make pure soap. But it costs YOU less to use it, for Sunlight pays for itself in the clothes it saves. It does not wear and rub the fabrics as common soaps do.

all Grocers.

5

$5,000 guarantee of purity with every cake of Sunlight Soap

The first Provincial Exhibition was held in Toronto 51 years before Confederation. The Canadian National dates back to 1879.

An Arran Tp. farmer has been fined for allowing noxious weeds to grow on his farm.

On only one occasion was the Canadian National Exhibition opened by a woman, Lady Kirkpatrick performing that function in 1897.

J Miss McKinnon, Toronto, and Mrs. Tackaberry, and Mildred and Will of Lion's Head, and Misses Brownson of Listowel, are visitors at Wm. Martin's.

SLASHING PRICES

The hot weather responsible for this big cut in prices. We offer our big stock of

MIDDIES

Ladies' Misses', Children's also Children's Dresses to go at

20 per cent. Off

These goods are the best money can buy, and our offer is a big bargain.

36c for eggs
36c for butter

B. HILKER

Winners in the Home Garden Contest

Following are the names of the winners in the Home Garden Contest which was conducted in Saugeen, Bruce and Greenock Townships—

Harold Upshall
Marie Gowanlock
Elsie Mair
Harold Urquhart
Bruce McLean
Effie Beech
Rachel Cook,
Sadie Carleton
Mary Cassidy
Jennie Carr

UNDERWOOD NEWS

Mr. Arthur and Miss Lydia Abbs, and Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Bailey spent Sunday August 19th at Hanover, 34 miles was registered on one gallon of gasoline.

The Presbyterian congregation held a most successful garden party last Thursday evening at the town hall. Although clouds gathered and rain threatened the crowds gathered from the country and surrounding towns. The ladies surpassed all former efforts in serving up the supper for when one was served with fowl, jellies, salads, tomatoes, and an over abundance of pies and cakes, it looked more like a banquet than an ordinary garden party. Owing to the weather the supper was served on tables in the Workman hall and the programme carried on in the front hall. In the absence of the pastor, Rev. Robinson of Tiverton took charge of the programme, who, in his usual genial manner, kept the audience in good humor. The programme was opened by a selection from the choir then well rendered solos were given by Mrs. Hunter, Kincardine, and Miss Tena Cole, accompanied by Miss Strong, vocal teacher Toronto, Mrs. George and Wat. MacKay, also rendered solos. Mr. J. J. Hunter, Kincardine and Rev. Linton gave ten-minutes speeches. The male quartette and the orchestra also gave some selections. Proceeds were very gratifying to those who worked so hard to make the garden party a success and will be about $200

Miss Christine Wittig, is holidaying in Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Jno. B. Richardson, motored to Harriston on Sunday.

Miss Sadie MacKay, spent the weekend in Port Elgin.

Mrs H. Roppell, Detroit is visiting her sister Mrs. Geo. Roppel, in the village.

CHIPPEWA HILL

(Intended for Last Week)

Miss Janet Wells, of Fort William spent a few days with her aunt Mrs. T. A. Stout.

Miss C. J. Lyon, of Toronto, is spending her holidays at Mr D. Kennedy's.

Miss Lyla Kennedy visited friends in Drayton.

Miss Alma Wallace has returned after two weeks holiday.

The Reserve is quite deserted these days, the flax men having gone to work in the flax fields.

Mr. and Mrs. O. McKeen of Springvale, spent Sunday at Rev. D. Sharpe's.

NORTH BRUCE

Mr. Wm. Airth has purchased a Ford

Rev. O. Hawke is having holidays. Mr. E. Holtzman will supply for him at Wesley next Sunday.

Miss Pearl Jones is holidaying at her home on 10th Bruce.

Miss Lucy McCulloch's girl friends suprised her at her home on Tuesday evening of last week with a kitchen shower.

Mrs. (Rev.) Hallman gave a wiener roast at their cottage at the lake on Monday evening, in honor of her friends from Kitchener. The two organized classes of the U. B. S. School were invited and report a good time.

Mr. C. Hale, of Toronto, spent a few days at Mr. W. Jones'.

Pte. R. O. Scanlan, son of Dr. Scanlan is among the list of wounded yesterday.

Miss Mullen, of Chicago, is holidaying with Miss Kate Brigden.

Mrs. Hopp, of Niagara Falls, and Mrs. Downey 4th of Bruce, were visitors at John Richardson's.

BURGOYNE AND DISTRICT

Another bargain sale is on at Mr. E. Ferguson's store. It being necessary to have business matters relating to the firm wound up Mr. Ferguson is disposing of much of his stock as speedily as possible.

An honor roll has been hung in the Pres church here containing 14 names of those who had enlisted for military service over seas. Although not all are Burgoyne boys by birth, and enlisting from various localities, they had all been residents in this vicinity at some time. The names on the list are—W. M. Reany, James Robertson, W. G. Lyness, Robert Gowanlock, John R. Geddes, Alex E. Stewart, Colin McArthur, Alex. Plaunt, Chas Donaldson, W. J. McVerty, John Wood, R. Roy Reany, John McLachlan, Pearcy Knibb. The roll is handsomely framed and the names thereon are beautifully hand written being the work of Mr. W. J. Reany.

A large number of visitors were present at the anniversary services in the Presbyterian church on Sunday. Every seat was occupied at the morning service. Floral decorations brightened the pulpit and choir platform. A large choir practiced for the occasion, were out in force. Rev. Mr. Hilts, of Chesley occupied the pulpit. After a few pleasant words of greeting and hearty good wishes for the future prosperity of the congregation, he preached a powerful and uplifting sermon showing the true object and spiritual nature of the church and the wonderful Divine light and power, beyond conception that overlaps every other, giving light to the mind and strength to the heart of every true individual member. The evening audience was mostly young people and his address was a master piece, full of counsel and instructive teaching to the boys, more especially between the years of 13 and 19 was the most dangerous time in any ones life, habits were formed then good or ill, that would grow into life and as the boy was, the man will be. Good collections were given at both services.

No. 2 beef ring had another meatless" week. There being no 10 cent fish provided for country places by the Controller, it was either go fishing or want. By the way, it was rumoured at the country store that another twenty thousand ($10 .01 a day) recruits have been selected to assist the Food Controller, to measure the capacity, of the citizen's stomach and to provide individual control girths, the girth is so arranged that when, mush potatoes, fish, cabbage and other coarse foods are consumed it relaxes indefinitely, but when flour, bread, beef, bacon, etc. is consumed, the compression is so great that one is obliged to desist at once. The contrivance is manipulated by the will power of the food controller and only the regulation girt may be used.

The lecture by Rev. Hilts on Monday evening brought out a fair audience. The views were exceptionally good, and the information given out about Florence Nightingale and the Red Cross was most interesting. The proceedings were cut short on account of a defective lantern, but despite this incident all were well pleased with the lecture.

Mr. Whorral of St. Catharines, sang very acceptable solos in the church Sunday.

Robert Pierson and family of St. Catharines, are holidaying at the Pierson home.

The ladies are busy papering the manse, for the new occupants, to come soon

Rev. Strachan occupied the pulpit Sunday. Ordination services are on September 4th.

Rev Campbell, of the Dominion Alliance, takes the services next Sunday.

Mrs. Madill, and children, of Toronto, are visitors at J. Carter's.

Miss Euphemia Stafford, Toronto, is holidaying at T. Swalwell's.

Miss Wells is visiting her brother, Dr. F. H. Wells.

Miss Elsie McIntosh, Toronto, is a visitor at Gus. Smith's.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Brothers, of Hamilton, are at Verne McLean's.

Death of Lester Dick

Lester Dick, son of Henry Dick of Arran Tp. died suddenly on Wednesday, August 22nd. True, he has been ailing for the past two years, and scarcely able to be around, yet his death was entirely unlooked for, and his sudden taking off is the cause of great grief to his family and the neighborhood in general.

Deceased was in his 38th year. He was one of Burgoyne's most esteemed young men, quietly disposed and always cheerful. Occasionally he had felt quite well, and his friends were hoping for his complete recovery.

The funeral took place on Friday to Port Elgin cemetery, Rev. Mr. Soules, of Southampton Presbyterian church officiating.

Deep sympathy is extended to the bereaved ones in their sad hour.

GLAMMIS

Dan N. McLean has returned to Pincher Creek Alberta

Mrs (Rev.) Beith and Miss Louise are visiting in Toronto,

Miss Emma Kirkton nurse in-training in Toledo, Ohio, is home on a short vacation.

Mrs. Kitchen has purchased Mrs. Jackson's house in the east end and moved in last week.

Mrs Hogarth (nee Miss Bertha Pattison) has been home on a short visit.

Joseph G. Purdy returned from Sarnia, where he attended conference

Nurse Wolniski has returned to Fergus.

Miss Flossie McLennan arrived home from Rocanville, Sask, last week.

Mr. McCauley spent the past week with his parents in Tara.

Mr. and Mrs Will Greer returned to Toronto on Friday.

Miss Mary A. McKinnon, spent a week in London,

Misses Beere, and Borne, of Hamilton were guests at J. Cunningham's for a week.

Mrs. Russell of Georgetown, is visiting at the home of her sister's Misses Howson.

Miss Susie McLennan, of Hancock, Mich, is visiting relatives here.

SALE ENDS SATURDAY NIGHT SEPTEMBER 1ST

Here is your chance to cut down the cost of living. This sale offers decided reductions on Men's and Boys' clothing, furnishings and shoes

You can save many dollars by buying now. It's your own fault if you miss this chance. This the last week of the sale so don't wait, come soon. Just a few of the many bargains.

Men's $15 suits for $11.50
Men's $18 suits for $14 50
Men's $20 suits for $15.50

Men's odd pants for $1.69

Solid leather work shoes, reg 4.25 for $3 00

Fine dress shirts, reg 1.25 lines all clean stock and best of patterns in shirts for 84 cts.

Men's fine shoes $3, $4, $5

Men's raincoats, $14 value paramatta coats for $10

Silk ties, reg. 50 cents this season's newest neckwear, sale price 35 cts.

Men's socks a few pairs left at 10c pr. Cotton and wool socks at 13c pr. Grey natural wool socks, at 35c pr. Grey wool socks at 25c pr.

Boys' suits—it will pay you to look over these boy's suits.

Sale Ends Saturday Night Sept. 1st.

F. R. BARBER

MEN'S AND BOYS' COMPLETE OUTFITTERS

Are You Contemplating Re-decorating Some Rooms This Fall?

We have a nice assortment of wall papers to choose from which, we still sell at old price notwithstanding the great advance in paper.

Next Spring's goods are on the way. Call and inspect our stock, and get our prices before purchasing elsewhere.

No trouble to show goods

: : J. W. Pattison : :

Furniture Dealer and Undertaker

Bruce 'phone 22

Married in the West

Mr. John McIvor gave his Reston friends a surprise last week when it was announced that he had taken unto himself a helpmate in the person of Miss Annie McLennan of Pipestone Man. On July 25 at the Presbyterian Manse, Rev. A. M. Ross pronounced the words which made them man and wife, in the presence of a number of intimate friends. After the ceremony they all motored to the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Angus McKenzie where a sumptuous wedding dinner was served. Mr. and Mrs. McIvor left for a motor trip to North Dakota to visit relatives and have now settled in their residence on Railway Ave.—(Reston Recorder).

The bride is well known in Bruce, and is a sister of Mr. Thomas McLennan of Con. 10

Mrs. Ada Bowerbank and children, of Thorold, Miss Keeling of Cargill, are visitors at J. J. Busby's.

The Presbyterian Missionary society have sent out last week to Grand Prairie hospital in Peace River the following: Barrel of fruit valued at $31.40; box hospital supplies $37.18; cash for freight $12; also sent to the Woman's Missionary society $56.30 or a total all told of $137.20.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

Round trip tickets to certain points in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta via North Bay, Cochrane and Transcontinental route, or via Chicago and St. Paul on sale each Tuesday until October 30th, inclusive at low rates.

Through Tourist Sleeping Cars to Winnipeg on above dates, leaving Toronto 11.45 p. m. no change of cars via Transcontinental route.

Return limit two months, exclusive of date of sale. Berth reservations and full particulars from

J. S.Cameron, Agent, Port Elgin. Both telephones.

CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE

Stratford, Ontario

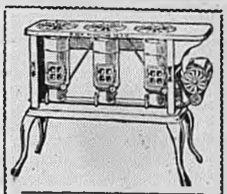
Ontario's Best Business College

FALL TERM FROM SEPT. 4TH

Commercial, Shorthand and Telegraphy departments.

We have thorough courses, experienced instructors, and we place graduates in positions. The Demand upon us for trained help is many times the number graduating. Get our free catalog.

D. A. McLACHLAN, PRINCIPAL



Use an oil stove and save fuel and buy a New Perfection from

Thomson's Hardware Store

Subscribe for The Times and get all the local news.

The Port Elgin Times.

47th YEAR—NO. 36 PORT ELGIN, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 5, 1917 $1.50 PER YEAR $2.00 PER YEAR TO UNITED STATES

Pte. Cunningham Killed in Action

Pte Ernest Cunningham of Glamis, who enlisted with a western regiment, was killed in action last week.

He was a son of Jos. Cunningham.

MARRIED

"Happy Valley Farm" the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. D. McCulloch of North Bruce, was the scene of an interesting wedding on Wednesday August 29th when their daughter Lucy was married to Mr. David MacDonald of Allenford. About forty immediate friends and relatives witnessed the ceremony which was performed at 11 a. m. by the bride's brother Rev. H. D. McCulloch of Applo, assisted by Rev. J. L. McCulloch, the bride's cousin, and her pastor Rev. Dr. McDougall of Queen Hill. Miss Mary McCulloch was bridesmaid, Dr. Sutherland assisted the groom. Mrs. (Rev.) H. D. McCulloch played the wedding music and also sang "A Perfect Day" following the ceremony. After a bountiful dinner Mr. and Mrs. MacDonald took train at Port Elgin for Toronto, Niagara and Applo. They will live near Allenford and the very best wishes of all go with them to their new home while hearty congratulations are extended to the groom on winning a bride so deservedly popular.

DIED

MATHESON—At Southampton on Friday August 31st, 1917 Mrs. Murdock Matheson, in her 59th year.

CARD OF THANKS

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Ewald and family desire through The Times to thank many friends for kindness and sympathy in their recent bereavement.

COMING EVENTS

10c. per line
No notice less than 25c

RED CROSS—Regular monthly meeting at Library at 7.30 p. m. Wednesday.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY Meeting—Of the Women's Institute on Thursday September 6th, at 3 o'clock at the home of Mrs. (Captain) McPherson, Market street. All cordially invited.

CONDENSED ADVERTISING

FOR SALE—Jewel heater also quantity of household furniture. Call at Miss F. Eby, Mill street.

FARM FOR SALE—Adjoining the village of Port Elgin, contains 194 acres, Good orchard and buildings, 12 acres of fall wheat in. If not sold will be to rent for a term of years. Apply to Mrs. John Forrester, Port Elgin, or Mr. Wm. Burgess, Solicitor. 35-t.f.

FOR SALE—The Andrew Sutherland property at the South End. Fine brick house, 7 rooms and shed. Good basement, also stable. Possession given immediately. Apply to Geo. S. Webb and James McEwing, executors. 34-tf.

WANTED—We are paying the highest prices for beefring hides. B. Zolkind, Port Elgin.

PHONOGRAPHS!

How nice it is to have music in your home. If you would like one just drop me a line. Very easy terms, from $21.00 up.

Louis Bloch's Music Store
Owen Sound

DENTAL

W. P. POWER, D. D. S., Dentist, office over South End Store. Hours 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

MEDICAL

DR. F. H. WELLS, Office and residence on Green street, one door west of Bank of Hamilton.

W. J. CHAMBERS, M. D., L. R. C. P., L. M., Edinburgh. Office and residence "Lakeview Hall" opposite South End park Port Elgin.

DR. W. S. LAIRD, Oculist. Specialty in Nose and Throat diseases. Guarantees all his fitting of glasses. Office hours Wednesday afternoons. Next to Metropolitan Bank

LEGAL

W. BURGESS, LL.B., Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, &c., &c. Office, Hutton's Block. Private and other funds to loan.

SOCIETIES

PORT ELGIN LODGE No. 429, G.R.C., A.F. & A.M. Regular communications in the Masonic Hall, Thursday on or before full moon, at 8 p. m. Visiting brethren cordially welcomed. George Chapman, W. M.; Gus. Smith, Sec'y.

RENOVO LODGE, No. 170, I.O.O.F., of Ontario, meets at 8 o'clock, p.m., every Monday in their hall in the Commercial Block. Art Harrison, N.G.; T. Rankin, Rec.-Sec.; D. Geddes, Perm Sec.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

J. A. CHAPMAN, Official Issuer of marriage licenses, Port Elgin, Ont. Office Muir Block.

R. C. CRAWFORD, Official Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Office at Drug Store, Port Elgin

UNDERTAKING

J. W. PATTISON, Funeral director and embalmer. Residence on premises. Rural phone No. 22.

Col. Sutherland Again Assumes Command

A short time ago Col. Sutherland left the 160th battalion and went to France. Word received by The Times Tuesday intimates that the Colonel has been summoned from France and has again assumed command.

This may mean that the Bruce battalion is now near the time of its departure for the front.

Making Hay is Where Daughters Shine

How some of the fair daughters of our township families helped in the harvest. Elizabeth Lamont and Janet Wells working in the hay field at Mr. Alex Lamont's farm. One of the ways in which help was obtained to make up for the boys at the front.

Mr. And. Willoughby leaves this week for a holiday in Detroit.

The lecture by Rural Dean Spence of Chatham, in town hall last night was not well attended. The views were all good, and the lecture was very instructive and interesting. The affair was in aid of the Red Cross.

TURNER'S

Mr. and Mrs. Herb Pollock and family are at Toronto.

Mr. David Forrester of Paisley, was a visitor here on Monday.

Misses Della and Mary Lamont of Port Elgin, were holidaying with Mrs. Wm. Thede.

Mr. Geo. Atkinson and sisters of Arran Lake, were visiting at Wm. Atkinson's.

Miss Helen Christie spent a week with her sister, Mrs. J. J. Hill, of Proton.

Mrs. Ripley, of Cleveland, and Mrs J. Thede, and family of Detroit, visited at Wm. Karcher's on Monday week.

Miss Annie E. Cairns visited with friends at Southampton and Paisley.

Mr. Yellowlees, of Toronto, took the services in St. Andrew's church on Sabbath last in behalf of the Dominion Alliance and a generous amount was received in behalf of the cause.

May Their Tribe Increase

We are in receipt of the following letter: "Please find enclosed a cheque for $15 which I think will clear me to the end of the year. I have taken The Colonist for over forty years and consider it one of the best papers in Canada and the best in the province." The letter recalls an incident that happened some time ago. Mr. James Watts, then one of the proprietors of Sentinel, of Woodstock, N. B., had a caller one day, who asked: "How much do I owe you?" Mr. Watts asked his name and the caller replied that the amount might not be charged to him, and explained that twenty-five years ago he had gone West, leaving instructions that the paper should be sent to his father, who had been receiving it. Mr. Watts looked up the name and said the amount due was $37.50. The caller proceeded to place $75 upon the table saying: "I'll pay what's due and to avoid mistakes I'll pay another twenty-five years in advance." We fancy this must be a unique experience in newspaperdom.

—Victoria Colonist.

Be Particular

The particular housewife wants only the best in meats during the very hot weather, and that's the reason Eaton's butcher shop serves so many patrons with dainties in cold meats, lamb, beef, pork etc., We have also package soups, vegetables, etc. Phone your order to the Shop of Quality. A. E. Eaton, Prop

LADIES DEPARTMENT

See the splendid display in the Ladies' department in the following lines.

Ladies Underwear
Fine Hosiery
Corsets
Handkerchiefs

Falconer Bros.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Walkerton's tax rate is 33 mills.

Mr. David Forrester, of Paisley, was a week-end visitor with his mother.

Auctioneer Cavin's monthly sale was well attended last Saturday.

Miss Bell Drummond, of Kincardine, has been visiting here.

Mrs. James Kepkey is visiting her daughter in Tiverton.

Mr. H. H. Stevens was on trip to Niagara last week.

Rev. Mr. Mann occupied his pulpit on Sunday.

Mr. Gus Smith was in Toronto last week.

Heavy rains have helped the root crops immensely.

Miss Nellie MacDuff and Miss May Jamieson are holidaying in Galt.

Carl Christian, Hugh McKenzie, Milton Kuhl and Walter Miller were attending Toronto fair.

Hard coal took a drop in price in Detroit last week from $9.30 per ton to $8.10.

Miss S. D. MacCallum has returned to Toronto, after a holiday at her home here.

The broom dept. of the Stevens-Hepner Co., was closed last week, on account of lack of broom corn.

Miss Kathleen McBride has returned home after spending a holiday in Owen Sound.

Misses Mary and Della Lamont returned home after a visit at Wm. Thede's.

Miss Emma Weishuhn has returned to Galt, after spending her holidays with here parents here.

Miss Millie Weishuhn has returned to Kitchener, after spending her holidays with here parents her.

Miss Edna Chappel, Saugeen, won the prize for selling the most tickets at a patriotic concert in Southampton recently.

Miss Jessie Watson returned to Toronto, after visiting her sister, Mrs. Wm. McCulloch, and attending the McCulloch—MacDonald wedding.

Miss Stewart of Burgoyne, went to Guelph last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Pell and daughter of Toronto are visiting Mr. and Mrs. S. Buschlen.

Mr. and Mrs. Leckie and daughter of Goderich, motored here last week and visited Mr. and Mrs. G. MacLaren.

Mrs. McKay and Miss McKay have returned from a visit to Mrs. J. J. MacKay in Wiarton.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Chapman of Harriston, are spending a few days with Mr. J. A. Chapman.

Mr. and Mrs. Halls and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Cameron, Mr. McManus, Mitchell; Mr. and Mrs. Leckie and son Goderich, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. D. McLaren over the week-end.

Mr. Wm. Bell went to Kincardine on Friday, where he underwent an operation for hernia at the hospital there. Latest reports are that he is making good progress toward recovery.

The auto from the Knechtel Bros., concern was sold last Tuesday for $930. A representative of the lumber company who took action to recover bought in the car at the sheriff's sale. The costs amounted to a considerable sum.—Beacon.

The name of Milton Brooks, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Brooks, of Waldville, Sask., appears in Friday's list of wounded. Pte. Brooks is a former Port Elgin young man, having lived here before going to the west.

The honey crop, this year according to local bee-keepers is very heavy and an extra fine crop. The price is a trifle higher, at 14 and 16 cents, but low when the prices of other foodstuffs, not half as nutritious as honey are considered.

The Kincardine Reporter says of its high school, over which Principal Nelson has charge: "Of 33 candidates for Lower School Certificates 23 were successful, of 40 for Normal Entrance 34 were successful, and of 8 for Faculty Entrance all were successful. We are justly proud of this excellent showing for our school."

Lieut. Wm Simpson of Winnipeg, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Simpson, was killed in action at Lens. He was 26 years of age, and a prominent young man in Winnipeg. He has four brothers in the army, and has many relatives in this community, being a grandson of Mrs. John McLean of Underwood, who in her 84th year has just returned from a visit to Red Deer and Winnipeg.

The Stevens-Hepner Co., in order to to create interest in the game of bowling have offered a trophy for competition within the county. The trophy is for single rink competition, under W. O. B. A. rules, 18 ends constituting a game. G. M. Scott is the secretary. The other trustees are: D. B. McAuley, Southampton; I. Shoemaker, Paisley. Port Elgin won from Cargill last week but lost to Ripley in the play thus far.

Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Doris and Arthur left Monday for their new home in Toronto. Mr. Gilbert has been in Toronto for some time, while Morris and Harry are with the 160th in England. Thus an estimable family severs its connection here, and much to the regret of many friends. On Friday Mrs. Gilbert was the recipient of cut glass and silver from the ladies of St. John's church, where she gave much assistance in church organizations.

School's in.

Mrs. Pattison was in Wiarton.

Dr. Power was in Toronto.

Herb Ranney was in Milverton.

Mrs. Eaton and George were in London

Miss Annie Campbell left for Calgary on Tuesday.

Miss Currie has been visiting in Peterboro.

Miss Sara Carr left Saturday to resume her school.

Mrs. Mahaffy, of Montreal, is visiting relatives here.

The staffs of the public and high schools were all on duty on Tuesday.

Misses Pearl and Martha Clarke left Saturday to take charge of their schools.

Mrs. H. D. McLaren is having a holiday in Goderich.

Mr. F. R. Barber was in Toronto this week.

Mrs. Grey Owens and children of New York, are visiting Miss Gray.

Mr. and Mrs. Detwiler of Grand Rapids, were visiting Mrs. Vaupel.

Mrs. J. H. Webster is in London on a holiday.

Mrs. Ryan and Miss Catherine Chambers, are here from Toronto.

Mrs. Lippert of Walkerton, spent the week-end here.

Dr. and Mrs. Campbell of Elmwood, were visiting at Wm. Geddes'.

Miss Annie McKenzie left for Chatham last week.

Dr. Upshall, of Peru, Indiana, spent a week with his brother here.

Reg. Mann spent the week end in Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. P. N. Robinson were in Toronto last week.

Miss Buschlen has returned from Toronto.

Miss McKellar leaves this week for an extended visit at Toronto.

Miss Gertie Dell spent the week-end in Paisley.

Mr. John McEwen, 2nd of Bruce visited at the Baptist parsonage last week.

Mrs. R. C. Crawford is holidaying in Hamilton.

Principal Nelson was a visitor in town last week.

Walkerton has doubled its gift, to the Bruce County hospital, making it $200.

Allenford "K" Club for Patriotic purposes, since Oct. 1916 has raised $325.00.

Durham's tax rate is 35 mills this year. In 1916 it was 37 mills.

Mrs. Wm. Gray and Miss Lillian Gray have returned from a holiday at Kincardine.

Miss May Fawkes, of California, is visiting her grandmother, Mrs. Abe Smith.

Eddie Smith had his left hand badly burned at the Stevens-Hepner Co. last week.

Mr. R. C. Crawford has recently been making improvements to his residence, putting in a bathroom,

Rev. A. H. MacGillivray and family, spent a week here before returning to their home in Hamilton.

The frame-work of a new warehouse for the Stevens-Hepner Co. was raised Saturday.

Angus Wilson is nursing a badly lacerated finger received while at work on Wednesday last.

Mrs. R. P. Sang of Edmonton, is visiting her aunt and uncle Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Eby.

Mr. and Mrs. Wyant leave this week on a two weeks' motor trip through Western Ontario.

Martin Hanson, a Greenock farmer, was committed for trial at Walkerton on a charge of having burned his wife's barn.

A report is to hand that 3000 women were let out of the munition plants at Toronto Saturday, on account of no work.

Mr. Allan Bell, who was so seriously injured in an auto accident here on July 1st is still confined to bed here, but is making satisfactory progress.

Mr. H. A. VanDusen Mrs. H. A. VanDusen, Mr. C. R. VanDusen, Mrs. C. R. VanDusen, and Miss Gray, of Tara, spent Labor Day in Port Elgin.

J. A. Chapman, real estate, reports transfers of property as follows: Miss F. Eby house to Arthur Harrison; M. Kennedy, house to Andrew Faust.

Mr. McCool, of Walkerton, public school inspector for West Bruce, occupied the pulpit in the Methodist church on Sunday, giving two splendid addresses.

Summer visitors have returned to their homes. Port Elgin was visited by a great many more people this year than for many years.

Mrs. Geo. Burnett and Mr. A. Bellby spent a few days at Port Elgin, returning to this district Tuesday to resume their visit with relatives.—Tiverton Watchman.

Miss MacFadyen, Spirella Corsetiere, is here. If you wish to consult her in the matter of a properly fitted corset she will be glad to advise and fit. Appointments for fittings may be made by post card or in person at Mrs. Young's.

Pte. Robert Gowanlock Killed in Action

The list of casualties show that Robert Gowanlock a Saugeen hero, was killed in action Saturday.

Pte. Gowanlock went from here two years ago. He was born in Saugeen, but spent several years of his life in Orillia. He was unmarried and about thirty years of age. He was a son of the late William Gowanlock.

KILLED IN ACTION

CAPT. ERIC ROBERTSON

A telegraph received by Mr. Norman Robertson on Monday stated that his son Capt. Eric Robertson, R. F. C. who has been missing since July 12th is officially reported killed in action. Eric's machine was hit by an anticraft gun as he led a formation of British planes and went down out of control from 13,000 feet.

Mrs. James Wells attended the Toronto exhibition this week.

Miss Myrtle McLaren has returned from Toronto.

BUYERS' GUIDE

RATES—Contracts for 52 lines or over in a year 5c a line; regular weekly users of liners, 5c per line casual users of liners, 10c per line Black type, count two lines for one.

Cash for eggs. North End Store.

Barber's sale ends Saturday night September 1st.

Wanted—choice Dairy butter in 1lb. prints' 40c cash. McMurray.

The South End is showing a big range of crepe, silk and voile blouses.

Try Koebke for your next grocery or fruit order

Bargains on men's and boys' fine and coarse shoes that make it very profitable for you to buy now. F. R. Barber.

We have added two new lines of Collene corsets, prices are lower than regular lines. South End store.

Peach season is here. If you want fancy ones, leave your order at McMurray's grocery.

Get our prices on suit cases and club bags before buying. F. R. Barber.

Cheap shoes, Misses, Ladies' and Men's, not up to date in style, from 35c up. South End Store.

Bull Dog overalls and smocks, for good wear. North End Store.

In teas we are giving absolutely the best value in town. South End store.

We supply our grocery customers with choicest Dairy butter. McMurray.

Fleet foot running shoes, all sizes, white, tan, navy. North End store.

If we could make you fully realize what a saving it means to you to buy a suit now, you would come here right away to day. F. R. Barber

Neilson's chocolates—once used always used—you get them at Koebke's

Sugars are advancing in price. Get your supply from the South End.

Don't delay. Come at once—to day—and learn what you can save by buying your clothes, shoes, and furnishings at this sale. F. R. Barber.

Koebke sells Neilson's soldier chocolate Send a bar to your soldier boy at the front

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

Pursuant to Statute, all Creditors and others having claims against the estate of Andrew Sutherland, late of the Village of Port Elgin in the County of Bruce, Gentleman, deceased, who died on or about the sixteenth day of March A. D. 1917, are hereby notified to send by post, prepaid and registered, or to deliver, a duly verified statement of their claims to W. Burgess, Port Elgin, Solicitor for James McEwing and George S. Webb, Executors of the last Will and Testament of the said late Andrew Sutherland, on or before the 15th day of September 1917. After the said date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said late deceased having regard only to claims of which they shall then have received notice.

Dated at Port Elgin this 25th day of August A. D. 1917.

W. Burgess
Solicitor for the Executors.
35 3tc

280 Bowlers at Walkerton Tournament

Walkerton had a fine one-day bowling tournament on Labor Day, and one of most enjoyable events for men of the year.

Port Elgin sent three rinks as follows;
No. 1—Messrs J. M. Roy, C. McPherson, G. M. Scott, C. Curtis.
No. 2—Dr Lane, R. J. Ranney, D. C. Cavin, B. Hilker.
No. 3—N. Eidt, E. R. Sayles, S. S. Cameron, R. C. Crawford.

Visiting Peter McArthur

An auto load of Thamesvillites went to Glencoe for a day last week. As the load contained an ardent admirer of the farmyard philosopher, Peter MacArthur, a pilgrimage was made to the Ekfrid homestead. They found it alright, and and probably not knowing what a rigid disciple of Thoreau, John Burroughs, and other apostles of the simple life, Peter is, they were naturally a bit disappointed at not finding a a pocket edition of government house. They did not see Peter that was disappointing; neither did they see "the old red cow," which was probably more disappointing; and when "Shep" the faithful watchdog did not bay deepmouthed welcome it is reported that one young lady declared that the glamour had departed and sat down and wept. But after some more hunting they found the sugar bush and also some of the pigs that the literary-farmer is saving for the Glencoe fair, so with a long look at these evidences of serious agricultural purpose they left the sage to his meditations and proceeded back to Glencoe with a healthy Ekfrid appetite for dinner.

Miss Izzard, is visiting in Elora.

Mrs. Thornburn and daughters were in Paisley over the holiday.

Saugeen council meets on Saturday Sept. 8th at 6 p. m.

Misses Munro and Shier have returned to Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Coulter are at the exhibition.

Lieut. Ewart Munro is now in France.

Bert Cottrill has taken a position in Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, of Listowel, were visiting at Mr. Angus Wilson's.

Messrs J. H. Wismer, J. D. McIntosh and L. M. Sees, took auto parties to Toronto on Saturday.

Mrs. P. M. Robinson of St. Jacobs who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. W. Z. Schierholtz, and other friends in town returned to her home.

The Colonel

(Written by Lieut. Les. Young)

A man that can fight, a fighter who's fought,
A man to whom danger to self counts for nought,
A man all the way with a conduct sheet clean,
A man: Colonel Sutherland, that's who I mean.
As a man and a soldier our Colonel beloved
And admired by those among whom he has moved;
Admired, beloved, yet regarded with awe
A man and a soldier, sans blemish or flaw
A man and a soldier, man stamped on his face;
As a soldier, his record decades won't efface;
Insignificant, lowly and humble I do feel,
When I look on his manhood, his grey eyes of steel.
To day Canada's proud of the sons that she bore,
Proud as she is of her heroes of yore,
Proud of the man who will stick with the game,
Proud of the soldier upholding her fame.
In but six of his days, God created all earth,
Saved himself but the seventh to rest from His work,
And while resting from care on the seventh he planned
The man of the stamp of the Sutherland clan:
He moulded and made them and placed them on earth,
And the best of them all leads the SEVENTY FIRST.

Auction Sale

Of about fifty head of cattle, mostly two-year-old, extra choice lot. Also a few colts. Lot 5, con. 4, Arran Tp., on ***September 13th.,*** at 1.30 p. m. Terms cash or notes bearing bank interest.

A. Gammie Proprietor, R. C. Pearce Auctioneer. 36 2tc

Special Envelopes for Soldiers

The Times has printed for use of those corresponding with soldiers in England or at the front addressed envelopes making it very easy to send letters. These sell at 10 cents a parcel. Get a package and insure your letters reaching the boys.

UPRIGHT PIANO FOR SALE

Near Port Elgin. Will make price at a reduction and terms to suit. Address

LOUIS BLOCH,
22-4tc **Owen Sound, Ont.**

Cuticura Better Than Beauty Doctors

For cleansing, purifying and beautifying the complexion, hands and hair, Cuticura Soap is supreme, especially when assisted by touches of Cuticura Ointment to soothe and heal the first signs of skin troubles. For free sample address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. N, Boston, U. S. A." Sold by dealers throughout the world.

BRITON AND TURK.

A Surprise, a Fair Fight and the Way the Battle Ended.

There is a story of Gallipoli that deals with a fight in the open and exhibits the "unspeakable" Turk as a fair and worthy enemy. This is the story:

A young English officer, doing observation work alone, was suddenly confronted by a Turkish officer, similarly engaged. The Turk was as surprised as the Briton, but came forward revolver in hand. The Englishman had no revolver. He stood his ground, his hands in the large pockets of his tunic.

Seeing that his adversary was unarmed, the Turk, much to the surprise of the Briton, threw down his gun and put up his fists in approved prize ring style. The Englishman put himself on guard, and the next moment the Turk flung himself upon him, and the pair began to fight desperately.

The men were about the same age, the same weight and had equal knowledge of the art of boxing. They fought without stopping for about ten minutes. By that time each was fairly exhausted, and they paused for a brief rest, only to continue their little private accounting when they had found their breath. Round after round the fight went on, while out in the Gulf of Saros the ships fired automatically, and back of each of them the field artillery thundered. Neither seemed to be able to get any decisive advantage over the other, and at last Turk and Englishman rolled over on the ground and laughed and laughed. Just then the Englishman's hand touched something. It was the Turk's pistol. He picked it up and handed it to his enemy. The two young men shook hands, and each returned to his own lines.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

TO LIVE IS TO BE WET.

Where There is No Water There Can Be No Life as We Know It.

All life is lived in water. Where no water is no life can be. The necessary machinery may have been already made, as in a completely dried seed, but that seed cannot actually live until water reaches it again. To live is to be wet, or, in the phrase of a French student, "Life is an aquatic phenomenon."

When the supply of water is withheld from living things they may survive, but their life is slowed down, as it were. In the completely dried seed life is arrested altogether, yet the creature is not dead. The French call that a case of vie suspendue, or, in our language, suspended animation. After astonishingly long periods such seeds will germinate if they are watered.

The astronomer tells us that one planet is only one of many belonging to innumerable suns, and he wonders whether this little "lukewarm bullet" of ours, as Robert Louis Stevenson called it, is really unique in bearing a burden of life. There is one path that leads to the answer of his query. If he finds no evidence of water on other worlds he cannot expect to find life there.—Dr. C. W. Saleeby, in Youths Companion.

The V Neck.

Squares may come.
And squares may go.
Likewise heart shapes.
Also the other innovations.
The odd round roll among them.
But the V-shape goes on forever.

It is comfortable, effective and easily adjusted.

So be happy, fair ones, when you, comfortably necked, see poor Mr. Man in his choker of board-like pliability.

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

SPECIALISTS

Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin, Kidney, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases.

Call or send history for free advice. Medicine furnished in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Consultation Free

DRS. SOPER & WHITE
25 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

Please Mention This Paper.

Worth Knowing.

Whites of eggs should be cold if you want to beat them very stiff.

It improves prunes to add a little cider to the water in which they are cooked.

Steel knives can be very well cleaned by a paste made of emery powder and oil.

Always use cotton instead of silk when mending gloves. The cotton will not pull the kid.

Muslins must be ironed wet. If allowed to get dry, they will have a rough appearance.

Lettuce and green peas cooked together make a dainty spring dish. Few people know that lettuce is as good when cooked as spinach. Boiled with young peas and flavor is delicious, also it is very wholesome.

Fruit jars can be easily opened if you will take hold of the top with a piece of sandpaper.

One of the reasons why spinach is such a valuable food is that it is such an excellent butter carrier. City dwellers need more fats than most of them get, and butter is almost the best fat in the world. Oil is better, but it is too expensive for every one to use.

If you wish to make starch and let it get cold before starching the clothes, try this plan: After starch is made and while still hot, sprinkle cold water all over the top, as though you were sprinkling clothes. You will find no scum on top and can use every speck of it.

EVERY WOMAN'S RIGHT

To every woman belongs the right to enjoy a healthy, active, happy life, yet nine out of every ten suffer years of agony, usually from some form of bloodlessness. That is why one sees on every side pale thin cheeks, dull eyes and drooping figures—sure signs of headaches, weak backs, aching limbs and uncertain health. All weak, suffering women should win the right to be well by refreshing their weary bodies with the new, rich red blood that promptly transforms them into healthy, attractive women. This new, rich, red blood is supplied in abundance by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which reaches every organ and every nerve in the body.

Through the use of these pills thousands of women have found a prompt cure when suffering from anaemia, indigestion, heart palpitation, rheumatism, general weakness and those ailments from which women alone suffer. There is no part of this broad Dominion in which you will not find some former sufferer who has regained health and strength through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and this is the reason why these pills have become a favorite household remedy for more than a generation. If you are ailing and will give the pills a fair trial you will find renewed health and happiness in their use.

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through any medicine dealer, or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Average Age at Death by Occupations.

The following table of the average ages at death according to occupations is the result of investigations made by Dr. Louis I. Dublin, statistician of the Metropolitan Life, into the mortality experience of the industrial branch of that company:

Occupations.	Average age at death.
Bookkeepers and office assistants	36.5
Enginemen and trainmen (railway)	37.4
Plumbers, gasfitters and steamfitters	39.8
Compositors and printers	40.2
Teamsters, drivers and chauffeurs	42.2
Saloonkeepers and bartenders	42.6
Machinists	43.9
Longshoremen and stevedores	47.0
Textile mill workers	47.6
Iron moulders	48.0
Painters, paperhangers and varnishers	48.6
Cigarmakers and tobacco workers	49.5
Bakers	50.6
Railway track and yard workers	50.7
Coal miners	51.3
Laborers	52.8
Masons and bricklayers	55.0
Blacksmiths	55.4
Farmers and farm laborers	58.5
All occupations	47.9

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

Worth Remembering.

To remove fruit stains from the most delicate colors, as readily as from white, wet the stain with camphor before putting in the wash.

To make new boots polish, rub them over with half a lemon and let them dry.

A baby's bottle should never be washed in soapy water. The moment it is empty wash it in cold water and then fill with a weak solution of borax, till needed again.

After your blankets have been washed and dried, beat them with a carpet beater. This makes the wool light and soft.

A chocolate stain can be removed nicely by soaking in kerosene and washing in cold water.

Wrinkles may be removed from clothing by hanging garments in the bathroom and turning on the hot water till room is full of steam. This will always remove wrinkles from crepe.

To remove paint from a dress take a camel hair brush, dip the point of it in turpentine and just dampen the stained parts. Let the garment dry, and then rub briskly, when the paint will fall off in a dust. If it does not all come off repeat the operation.

From the Heart Out.

If I were Prince of Shoel
And Shoel's prince were I,
I'd summon on the Final Morn
The man who made the auto horn
That chauffeurs warn me by.

And when my imps arraigned him
I'd frown on him, and say:
"Go get a horn, all tuned and greased,
And scare this guy to death at least
A dozen times a day!"

"THAT'S THE POLISH"

2 in 1

SHOE POLISHES

10¢ -BLACK-WHITE-TAN- 10¢

F. F. Dalley Co. of Canada, Ltd.
Hamilton, Can.

RAILWAY POLICY IS CRITICISED

Acquisition of Canadian Northern Imposes Burden of Unknown Magnitude.

The following criticism of the policy of the Government in respect of the Canadian Northern Railway is made:

The Government bill to authorize the purchase by it of the capital stock of the Canadian Northern Railway is half way through the House of Commons and will shortly be in the Senate. If it becomes law, it will impose on Canada, at a time when the country is under an unprecedented strain, a burden of unknown magnitude. One certainly greater than any ever before imposed upon this country, with the exception of the war debt.

The purchase of a definite piece of railway property is one thing. The buying of stock in a company with unascertained assets and unknown liabilities is another. Once the Government becomes the principal owner of the common stock, it must provide out of loans or taxes for all debts of the railway due or to become due and for all future losses in operating. The estimates of expenditure still necessary to be made run into enormous figures. No one knows what the real extent of its obligations are. The railway has bonds outstanding and debts unpaid; so have its subsidiaries. There are guarantees given by it to other companies, unpaid balances on contracts and upon accounts, but to what extent is unknown. What its assets are is equally unknown. It operates and is interested in railway companies, land companies, telegraph companies, tunnel companies, lumber companies, and hotel companies, but no one knows how far it owns them, what their assets or liabilities are, nor to what extent the railway company is responsible for their liabilities.

No other railway company nor any other group of business men would consider such an acquisition except after elaborate examination and reports from accountants and appraisers on the assets and liabilities, and then only subject to a solvent guarantee that all supposed assets would be delivered and that no undisclosed debts or obligations would appear. To find out these things, where such examination and guarantee cannot be had, the usual course in the United States has been to place the road in the hands of a receiver, whose staff can ascertain them and place them before those interested an accurate and clear statement. Systems quite as large, notably the Union Pacific, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and the Rock Island, have in the United States been through this process and have emerged from it with capital written down to correspond to the actual values, in a solvent condition and able to perform their duties as public servants.

The only examination so far had into the affairs of the Canadian Northern has resulted, in the opinion of two out of three railway experts that the stock proposed to be purchased was worth nothing. This means that whatever its nominal value may be, the unsecured debts are more than enough to prevent its being sold to any reasonably prudent purchaser. In view of the fact that no money was paid to the company for the stock and that the company has never been able to earn anything upon it, there was and is no reason to expect any other result from examination.

No agreement or obligation to purchase is produced. In fact, nothing has transpired except verbally and then between members of the Government not named and persons whose names are not disclosed. In fact, what is to be paid, who is to get paid for it, what the cost and the attendant obligations are, no one knows. The smallest transaction in common life could not be concluded in such a way, and any attempts to do it by trustees responsible to a court would unquestionably be a breach of trust, and this is the largest and most onerous undertaking ever contemplated by any Canadian Government, and the most risky. It is safe to say that no road capitalized above its earning power can ever be a useful public servant, nor can any road bought by a Government for more than its worth ever be anything but a continuous drain on the tax payer.

The Canadian Northern Railway was built as a private speculation. Its bonds were sold to financiers at a discount. No money was received into its treasury for its stock. Nothing has been made public which would justify the taking of other citizens of this country for the purpose of giving fictitious value to these bonds and stocks. The interest and other charges on Canada due to the war increase every day and even now are so great that it is difficult to say from what source they can be paid without an economic strain never hitherto undergone and a cutting down of expenses not yet even begun.

The credit of the country abroad is less than it has ever been. The last loan of $100,000,000 at 6 per cent. for two years netted only $96,111,111. In other words, the country is borrowing money at a charge of more than 8 per cent. per annum. Note—According to the Monetary Times of August 17th, Sir Thomas White stated the net proceeds to be $96,250,000, not $96,111,111, and that the commissions and charges were 1¾ per cent. He was speaking of a two-year 5 per cent. loan. The cost would be 8 per cent. if the 1¾ per cent. comes out of the $96,250,000, but not otherwise. Its future credit may depend entirely on the belief of foreign bankers that good money will not be sent after bad, and that speculative enterprises will be allowed to find the financial level called for by their intrinsic merits.

The undersigned, all of whom as investors, have a stake in the prosperity of this country desire to call the attention of their fellow-countrymen to the grave risk they all are running of having their own earnings diverted for the purpose of securing profits to bondholders and stockholders of a concern, the equity in whose enterprise has been declared by the only people at all in a position to form an opinion to be of no value. It is also urged that the strongest possible protests be made before it is too late to all senators and members of Parliament.

Montreal, August 20, 1917.

F. W. Molson, James Law, H. R. Drummond, Geo. E. Drummond, Armand Chaput, Fred Prudhomme, Zeph. Hebert, A. J. Brown, C. S. Garland, H. A. Ekers, Chas. Chaput, A. Guy Ross, Joseph Ainey, C. Meredith, C. S. Campbell, W. R. Miller, George Caverhill, Wm. McMaster, H. W. Blackwell, Andrew J. Dawes, Robert Hampson, George R. Hooper, George W. Sadler, W. W. Hutchison, Wm. C. Finley, F. H. Wilson, G. F. Benson, A. Craddock Simpson, James Morgan.

The Gazette, Montreal, of August 23rd, comments on the above as follows:

THE RAILWAY POLICY.

We print in another column a protest against the purchase of the Canadian Northern Railway signed by many of the leading capitalists of Montreal, and this protest is not lightly to be disregarded. The point at issue is this, is the country to take over a burden that other shoulders should bear? Will the ownership of the Canadian Northern impose upon the people a financial obligation avoidable without danger to national interests? If the Government was divorced from the enterprise, the answer is easy. Like any other business undertaking the property should stew in its own juice, and undergo the course of liquidation through receivership, emerging therefrom in stronger condition in respect of liabilities both of current and of capital account. That appears to be the view of the financiers whose statement we print, and there is force in the view.

The Canadian Northern must be carried on as an operating road. It serves a great territory and a large community of people whose welfare is dependent upon the operation of this railway, but having exhausted its financial resources the alternative of Government ownership by acquisition of the common stock, or through the medium of a receivership is the only one presented.

To Government ownership we are opposed. A reorganization of the capital liabilities through the medium of receivership is the other recourse. The liability of Canada in either event remains, the Government and the provinces having guaranteed the great sum of $211,00,000 of bonds of the company. It is, however, necessary to learn the extent of the liability taken over by Canada in the bill now before Parliament. What assets are acquired? What obligations incurred? If there be a margin on the debit side of the account, if Canada is assuming a debt over and above existing guarantees, the public may not unreasonably ask why. The railway is a fine property with excellent prospects, but after all is said, it is a business venture which should be allowed to face the consequences of all business ventures. One thing is certain: the country should not be saddled with any avoidable liability. The debt created by the war is already large, and constantly increasing. New sources of taxation have to be tapped. The outlook is by no means bright in respect to the Dominion finances and before the additional obligation of taking over the Canadian Northern Railway is incurred, it is necessary at the least that we should know precisely what is being purchased in the way of asset, and what is being incurred in the way of liability.

PEACHES

THE most valuable of all fruits for preserving. Home preserved peaches give at small cost, autumn's most luscious fruit for our winter enjoyment.

Lantic Sugar

"Pure and Uncolored"

is best for peaches and all other preserving. The clear sparkling syrup develops all the exquisite flavor of the fruit. Pure cane, "FINE" granulation. Experienced housekeepers order it by name all through the preserving season.

2 and 5-lb. cartons; 10, 20 and 100-lb. sacks.

PRESERVING LABELS FREE—Send us a red ball trade-mark cut from a bag or carton and we will send you a book of 54 ready gummed printed labels.

ADDRESS

Atlantic Sugar Refineries, Limited
Power Building, Montreal

140

HELP WANTED.

WANTED — PROBATIONERS TO train for nurses. Apply, Welland Hospital, St. Catharines, Ont.

LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN and light sewing at home, whole or spare time; good pay; work sent any distance, charges prepaid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Co., Montreal, Que.

WANTED—LOOM FIXER ON CROMPton and Knowles' Looms. Good opportunity to right man. Apply, stating age and experience, to the Slingsby Mfg. Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ont.

MONEY ORDERS.

IT IS ALWAYS SAFE TO SEND A Dominion Express Money Order. Five dollars costs three cents.

FOR SALE

A CHOICE DAIRY FARM IN THE County of Brant. Buildings No. 1, with plenty of water. Full particulars. Apply to F. Harler, Kelvin, Ont.

A druggist can obtain an imitation of MINARD'S LINIMENT from a Toronto house at a very low price, and have it labeled his own product.

This greasy imitation is the poorest one we have yet seen of the many that every Tom, Dick and Harry has tried to introduce.

Ask for MINARD'S and you will get it.

Joy of Pockets.

The pocket has to be lacked before it is properly appreciated, the London Chronicle says. This writer had taken his pockets as a matter of course until one evening he attended a fancy dress ball in costume, which, he discovered when too late to remedy the defect, was absolutely pocketless. The question at once arose what to do with pocket handkerchief, money, cloakroom ticket, and so on. The handkerchief, of course, went up his sleeve, but it took some minutes to devise receptacles for coins and other necessaries in the lining of the cap, the heels of the shoes and the cuff of the coat. All night long, however, he felt lost through having no place to thrust his hands into. Since then he finds himself frequently putting his hands into his pockets to experience the sheer joy of knowing that they are there.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

PLAN GREAT STRIKE

U. S. Metal Workers May Back Shipyards Men.

New York, Aug. 20.—Labor leaders in charge of the strike in shipyards of the New York district to-day asserted that 250,000 metal workers in various parts of the country would be asked to declare a sympathetic strike unless a settlement is reached to-day. A meeting of labor leaders, to be held in Tammany Hall to-morrow, is expected to take formal action seeking to extend the strike, it was said.

According to those in charge of the strike, the plans include taking out men all the way from Seattle, Wash., to the Delaware River. The meeting to-morrow will be attended by officials of the international unions involved, Machinists, blacksmiths, boilermakers and patternmakers.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

"I understand you have bought a set of Shakespeare's works." "Yes," replied Mr. Dubwaite, loftily. "A complete set." "And a glossary, too, I presume?" "Oh, yes, yes in fact, everything Shakespeare wrote."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Don't Eat Less—But Eat Better. There is no need of anyone going hungry. Canadians should eat foods that supply the greatest amount of nutriment at the lowest cost. The whole wheat grain is the most perfect food given to man. **Shredded Wheat Biscuit** is the whole wheat grain prepared in a digestible form. Every particle of the whole wheat berry is used—nothing wasted, nothing thrown away. Two or three of these biscuits with milk, sliced peaches or other fruits make a nourishing, satisfying meal at a cost of only a few cents.

Made in Canada.

COLLAPSE OF THE GERMANS THIS WINTER

Allies Certain That the Enemy Cannot Endure Much Longer.

THEIR PLANS FAILED

News That Slipped by Censors, Showed Desperate Situation.

London Cable —— England and France believe Germany will be unable to endure another Winter of war. The allies are magnificently equipped for Winter operations, and do not intend to allow the Germans any respite, but to make the Winter's hardships doubly severe for them by continuing the present campaign.

The desperate state that Germany has reached, not only in regard to continuing the war, but also the reconstruction of her commerce and industries after the war, was unwittingly exposed recently through the unintentional laxity of the censors. Anxious to prevent revelations of the political situation which junkerdom and the military party were unwilling that the world should know, the censors tried to placate the radicals by letting other comments reach print which are vastly more important to the outside world than the details of German political bickerings.

SITUATION REVEALED.

The situation revealed is briefly this:

When the Reichstag on July 19 adopted the resolution declaring for peace without indemnities and without annexation it spoke with the voice of the great majority of the nation crying for peace, suffering bitterly and dreading another Winter of war with all its horrors, cold, hunger and nakedness. It spoke also for the army, which is desperately tired of fighting and is constantly losing battles because of the belief of the soldiers that the enemy now, by means of superior machinery, is slaughtering Germans with comparative safety. The army is becoming dangerously infected with the feeling that it no longer has a fair chance because the fight has become one of German blood and muscle, against the allies steel and iron.

Chancellor Michaelis knew that the Reichstag represented both the people and the army and he felt compelled to accept the principle of the peace resolution, but when the jingoes learned what he had done they became violently angry and the Chancellor was told that he must recant because peace without annexations or indemnities spelled ruin for Germany.

It was pointed out that Germany had spent half of her national wealth in the war and had lost all claim to the good will of mankind and with it the markets of the world. Germany could not rehabilitate herself without huge indemnities; and supplies of manufactured materials were exhausted; there was neither money nor credit nor goods to exchange for new supplies

HER PLAN OF FINANCE.

The country's fiscal system was based, when the Empire plunged into hostilities, on the plan to finance the war through loans and at the end of a short, sharp struggle, to exact immense indemnities or territories sufficient to pay the loans. This explains why Germany has paid practically all of her war costs up to this time from the proceeds of loans. It was expected that the war would last only a few months; then, following a complete victory, the indemnities would flow in and more than discharge the loans while the colonies and trade of her crushed enemies would be seized and Germany would be enriched.

No other plan of finance was deemed necessary; none was provided. Consequently, when this failed and the six months lengthened into more than three years with costs far exceeding the highest figure that any one had ever imagined, Germany was unable to readjust her system

Every day makes the situation more desperate and impresses more deeply upon the ruling hierarchy the absolute necessity of forcing a victory, no matter at what cost of human life, in order to exact the indemnities that might make economic rehabilitation possible.

Realizing fully this situation, the rulers of Germany compelled Chancellor Michaelis to repudiate his acceptance of the Reichstag resolution. His action promptly caused such an explosion of popular wrath from the peace-hungry people that the Chancellor had to hedge and promise that he would accept the Reichstag platform. Now, neither side is sure of his real intentions. Probably he himself is equally uncertain and is drifting, awaiting events, which daily are [illegible] more and more against [illegible].

WOULD PREFER PEACE.

It is believed that Dr. Michaelis is a sane economist, and personally would prefer peace soon so as to prevent a national collapse and utter stagnation after the war, but the military class, with the desperation of a gambler who is losing steadily, is doubling the stakes with every throw, hoping finally to break even.

The German jingoes are on the edge of a precipice: they do not dare to accept peace without heavy indemnities from the Allies, they are unable to win victory which would insure the kind of peace they desire. A characteristic statement of this desperate situation appears in the Tageszeitung, an intense jingo paper, which denounces the Reichstag resolution, and says:

"Such a peace would spell ruin for Germany. Before the war, German wealth was between eighty and a hundred billion dollars Nearly half of this has actually been spent in the war. Without indemnities there is no hope of carrying on. In the first decade after the war Germany would have to bear extra taxation of $1,000,000,000, compared with $325,000,000 before the war. How can a country in such a state of ruin as she will find herself in view of the enormously higher costs of living, shoulder such a burden when even half of it would require the most supreme effort?

ANSWER TO SOCIALISTS.

"Have the Socialists who prate of peace at the meetings considered how the country is going to care for its sick and wounded, and pick up the threads of its export and import trades unless it seized the opportunity of peace and imposes indemnities sufficient to meet Germany's liabilities and to purchase from other nations the raw materials necessary to restore her manufactures and rebuild trade connections? Germany is not blind enough to accept fine phrases and a peace of good will instead of the material compensation that she must have."

Such a bald confession of a national breakdown would have been forbidden even a few weeks ago; now its publication is permitted only because it is necessary to frighten the people into supporting the military autocracy, the gamblers, while they continue to double their stakes in frenzied efforts to establish a position where they can demand the indemnities which, it is universally admitted, are necessary to avert national ruin.

MONSTER WEAPON DOOMS TRIESTE

Huge Italian Gun On Gigantic Pontoon.

Its Secrets Are Still Closely Kept.

Washington, D.C.—A new Italian instrument of war has produced a sensation in the naval world, according to information in the possession of experts here.

The new device, employed for the first time in the Italian offensive against Austria, has not been definitely described. No description of it is now available, only its results being revealed. The instrument is said, however, to be a combination consisting of an enormous float, carrying the heaviest guns in existence, and employing a new type of shell.

An official despatch from Rome containing the fullest account that has reached America of the use of the new instrument states that it is being employed in the Gulf of Trieste, dropping shells into the city and sweeping Hermada, the principal fort barring the way of the Italians to Trieste.

"The bombardment of the Austrian positions," this cablegram says, "was accompanied in the Gulf of Trieste by two English monitors and three great Italian monitors, which shelled and struck the most vital parts of the Austrian defences with guns of such large calibre and long range as the Austrians never before experienced. The Italian navy has surpassed in calibre and range every previous record by mounting on special floats, whose construction and detail are a profound secret artillery of a power exceeding any armament on any American dreadnought

"The Italian navy has devised and inaugurated a new system of naval warfare . . . (Deleted.) This element of surprise was a part of the new enterprise in the Gulf of Trieste. While the artillery fire was in progress over the Carso and Italian and English monitors, escorted by torpedo boats, motor boats, submarines, and airplanes, proceeded to the Gulf of Trieste, crossing mine fields, and at 3 p.m. the English monitors opened fire against the Hermada's slopes on the side opposite the Italian front where the Austrian reserves and artillery had been concentrated.

"The Italian 305s were making hundreds of craters upon the sides and upon the high plateaus of the Hermada, while the Italian monitors maintained a still more terrific fire against the Austrian military buildings and depots in the city of Trieste. A large number of Italian airplanes were constantly in the air over the naval forces expecting Austrian aerial craft to come out to drop bombs upon the ships, but the Austrian fliers did not venture forth.

"The Austrian coastal batteries opened fire, but the English monitors were not hit, they refraining to answer the coastal batteries bombardment, but directing all their fire against the Hermada, stopping only when the Italian infantry launched their attack against the Hermada.

"At night the English monitors returned without having been damaged. The Italian monitors also stopped firing at night. During the bombardment smoke was observed near Pola, it being learned that it issued from the Austrian battleships, which had steam up, but they did not dare risk coming out.

"The Austrian command, discovering that the top of the Hermada was being dominated by the Italian artillery, due to the intervention of the new Italian monitors, ordered the Austrian aviators to destroy the Italian monitors during the night, but their efforts failed."

Mrs. Briggs brought home a new girl from the intelligence office and instructed her in her duties. "And do you have to be called in the morning?" she asked. "I don't has to be, mum," replied the new girl, hopefully, "unless you just happens to need me."—Yonkers Statesman.

NO PEACE WITH THE ENEMY WHILE THE KAISER RULES

U. S. President Answers the Peace Proposals of the Pope.

Basis For Security Lacking While Word-Breakers In Power.

Washington Report.——There appears to be no doubt that the United States was selected to make answer before the world in advance of all others. Whether the Entente nations will send extensive replies is not known here. It is regarded as probable that they will in large measure adopt the President's reasoning for their own and send notes of endorsement.

The feature of the reply that is certain to fix public attention is the cold determination not even to permit the subject of peace negotiations to be broached so long as the evil and dominating forces of autocracy and militarism control the central powers. It is not even necessary to read between the lines of the President's response to see clearly apparent the inflexible purpose.

London Cable. —— Distinguished Wilson, has rejected the Pope's peace proposals.

In a note despatched last night, and made public here to-night, the President says that, while every heart not blinded and hardened by the terrible war, must be touched by the moving appeal of his Holiness, it would be folly to take the path of peace if it does not in fact lead to the goal he proposes.

To deal with such a power as the present rulers of Germany upon Pope Benedict's plan, declared the President, would involve a recuperation of the strength and renewal of the world domination of that power now balked, but not defeated, after sweeping a continent with the blood of innocent women and children and the helpless poor, as well as of soldiers.

Permanent peace must be based upon the faith of all the peoples and upon justice and fairness and the common rights of mankind, he adds, and "we cannot take the word of the present rulers of Germany as a guarantee of anything that is to endure, unless explicitly supported by such conclusive evidence of the will and purpose of the German people themselves as the other peoples of the world would be justified in accepting."

TEXT OF THE NOTE.

"August 27, 1917.

"To His Holiness Benedictus XV., Pope.

"In acknowledgment of the communication of your Holiness to the belligerent peoples, dated Aug. 1, 1917, the President of the United States requests me to transmit the following reply:

"Every heart that has not been blinded and hardened by the terrible war must be touched by this moving appeal of his Holiness the Pope, must feel the dignity and force of the humane and generous motives which prompted it, and must fervently wish that we might take the path of peace he so persuasively points out. But it would be folly to take it if it does not in fact lead to the goal he proposes. Our response must be based upon the stern facts and upon nothing else. It is not a mere cessation of arms he desires, it is a stable and enduring peace. This agony must not be gone through with again, and it must be a matter of very sober judgment what will ensure us against it.

"His Holiness, in substance, proposes that we return to the status quo ante-bellum, and that then there be a general condonation, disarmament and a concert of nations, based upon an acceptance of the principle of arbitration; that by a similar concert freedom of the seas be established; and that the territorial claims of France and Italy, the perplexing problems of the Balkan States, and the restitution of Poland be left to such conciliatory adjustments as may be possible in a new temper of such a peace, due regard being paid to the aspirations of the peoples whose political fortunes and affiliations will be involved.

BASIS IS LACKING.

"It is manifest that no part of this programme can be successfully carried out unless the restitution of the status quo ante-bellum furnishes a firm and satisfactory basis for it. The object of this war is to deliver the free peoples of the world from the menace and the actual power of a vast military establishment, controlled by an irresponsible Government which having secretly planned to dominate the world, proceeded to carry the plan out without regard either to the sacred obligations of treaty or the long-established practices and long-cherished principles of international action and honor, which chose its own time for the war; delivered its blow fiercely and suddenly; stopped at no barrier either of law or mercy; swept a whole continent within the tide of blood—not the blood of soldiers only, but the blood of innocent women and children also and of the helpless poor; and now stands balked, but not defeated, the enemy of four-fifths of the world. This power is not the German people. It is the ruthless master of the German people. It is no business of ours how that great people came under its control or submitted with temporary zest to the domination of its purposes; but it is our business to see to it that the history of the rest of the world is no longer left to its handling.

MEANS RECUPERATION OF STRENGTH.

"To deal with such a power by way of peace upon the plan proposed by His Holiness the Pope, would, so far as we can see, involve a recuperation of its strength and a renewal of its policy; would make it necessary to create a permanent hostile combination of nations against the German people, who are its instruments; and would result in abandoning the new-born Russia to the intrigue, the manifold subtle interference, and the certain counter-revolution which would be attempted by all the malign influences to which the German Government has of late accustomed the world. Can peace be based upon a restitution of its power or upon any word of honor it could pledge in a treaty of settlement and accomodation?

"Responsible statesmen must now everywhere see, if they never saw before, that no peace can rest securely upon political or economic restrictions meant to benefit some nations and cripple or embarrass others, upon vindictive action of any sort, or any kind of revenge or deliberate injury. The American people have suffered intolerable wrongs at the hands of the Imperial German Government, but they desire no reprisal upon the German people, who have themselves suffered all things in this war, which they did not choose. They believe that peace should rest upon the rights of peoples; not the rights of governments—the rights of peoples great or small, weak or powerful — their equal right to freedom and security and self government and to a participation upon fair terms in the economic opportunities of the world—the German people of course included, if they will accept equality and not seek domination

REAL TEST OF PEACE PLAN.

"The test, therefore, of every plan of peace is this: Is it based upon the faith of all the peoples involved or merely upon the word of an ambitious and intriguing government; on the one hand, and a group of free peoples on the other? This is a test which goes to the root of the matter; and it is the test which must be applied

"The purposes of the United States in this war are known to the whole world—to every people to whom the truth has been permitted to come. They do not need to be stated again. We seek no material advantage of any kind. We believe that the intolerable wrongs done in this war by the furious and brutal power of the Imperial German Government ought to be repaired, but not at the expense of the sovereignty of any people—rather a vindication of the sovereignty, both of those that are weak and those that are strong. Punitive damages, the dismemberment of empires, the establishment of selfish and exclusive economic leagues, we deem inexpedient and in the end worse than futile, no proper basis for a peace of any kind, least of all for an enduring peace. That must be based upon justice and fairness and the common rights of mankind.

CANNOT TAKE KAISER'S WORD.

"We cannot take the word of the present rulers of Germany as a guarantee of anything that is to endure unless explicitly supported by such conclusive evidence of the will and purpose of the German people themselves, as the other peoples of the world would be justified in accepting — without such guarantees, treaties or settlements, agreements for disarmaments, covenants to set up arbitration in the place of force, territorial adjustments, reconstitutions of small nations, if made with the German Government, no man, no nation could depend on. We must await some new evidence fo the purposes of the great peoples of the Central Powers. God grant it may be given soon, and in a way to restore the confidence of all peoples everywhere in the faith of nations and the possibility of a covenanted peace.

"ROBERT LANSING,

"Secretary of State, for the United States."

RUSS NOW HOLD STRONGER LINES

And Are Standing Firm On the Riga Front.

Are Holding Back Huns On All Fronts.

Washington Report —— Renewed confidence in the ultimate ability of the democratic elements in Russia to triumph against all "enemies within and without" was expressed by President Wilson to-day in a cablegram to the National Council Assembly of Russia, which met at Moscow to-day. President Wilson also sent assurances to the Assembly members that they could count on every moral and material aid which the United States is capable of extending

Simultaneously with the despatch of President Wilson's message, news of an encouraging character was received by the Russian Embassy regarding the situation on the Riga front. According to the Embassy's advices, the Germans have not only not captured Riga, but are having a difficult time assaulting the new and stronger Russian lines, which are being strongly defended with machine guns by the Russians. The official advices to the Embassy stated that the Russian troops retired a few miles on the Russian front on August 22, after the Germans began intensive military activities in that area. The Russians, it was explained, evacuated certain marshy positions toward the sea, and occupied stronger positions in the direction of Lakes Babit and Schlok. The Germans tried to wrest these stronger points of vantage from the Russians, but failed, and were everywhere repulsed by machine-gun fire along the Riga front.

In the Lake Babit region the Germans maintained for four hours a sustained attack, assaulting in mass formation, but despite the impetuosity of their charges they were hurled back by the Russian troops. The new positions taken up by the Russians are those which they occupied before they began their offensive on this front in 1916. The message said that the Russians had retired to a line that is better to defend, and that they have neither been routed nor disorganized by the German advance toward Riga. According to the message, the German attack on Riga was only a feint for the purpose of obtaining advantage for German operations on the Roumanian and Galician fronts, and this theory was borne out by the fact that the German naval forces did not actually co-operate with the Germans in their attack on Riga.

Stubborn Russian resistance on all fronts has halted completely the advance of the Austro-Germans on the Riga, Galician and Russian [illegible].

HEROES WIN D. C. M.

Deeds of Brave Canadians Are Rewarded.

Washington Report.—— President Conduct Medals have been awarded as follows: Sergt. L. T. Beer, Engineers, for extinguishing a large blazing ammunition dump amidst continuous explosions; 472165 H. Cairns, for recovering two guns and holding on although wounded he refused to retire until ammunition was expended; Sergt. I. Greaves, for leading a bombing attack and capturing two guns and wiping out crews although wounded he refused to retire; Corp. H. Hooten, Engineers, for mining seven days prior to an attack; Sapper C. Clowden, for maintaining a shaft head a whole week prior to our attack, thus assuring the mines being in readiness for firing at the moment required; Corp. D. McEachern, Engineers, for dragging a wounded non-com. caught in barrage over a hundred yards to safety and investigating dugouts amidst gas fumes and shell fire; Sergt. E. Steele, Engineers, for opening a mine shaft where five men were buried and rescuing them under heavy bombardment.

8,840 IN HOSPITAL.

Wounded Soldiers Being Treated in Canada.

Ottawa Report —— Of the boys whom Canada has sent to the front 8,840 are now enrolled in the Canadian military hospitals for treatment and re-education, according to the last report of the Military Hospitals Commission, dated August 15th. Of these 7,016 are in convalescent homes, and 1,115 are tuberculosis cases in the sanatoria provided by the Military Hospitals Commission for their treatment. The remaining 679 are chiefly in general hospitals. The increase in the total population of the various hospitals over last week was only 29.

The latest return from the director of medical services in London indicates that on August 10th the Canadian soldiers being cared for in the hospitals and sanatoria in the United Kingdom were 17,312.

PAPEN SPYING IN ARGENTINE.

Buenos Ayres, Report.——Some of the newspapers insist that Capt. Franz von Papen, former German military attache at Washington, is directing the work of German spies here. Persons whose veracity is not doubted, say the newspapers, report having seen von Papen many times accompanying German propagandists, and have so reported to the British Consul.

SUICIDE'S BODY RECOVERED.

Niagara Falls, Ont., Report—The body of John C. Callahan, a Buffalo barrister, who jumped into Niagara River and went over the Falls on Wednesday, was recovered last night near the Maid of the Mist landing, and was identified to-day by his widow, who took the body home to Buffalo. She said he had been suffering from neuritis, and left home saying he was going to see a doctor.

The V Neck.

Squares may come
And squares may go
Likewise heart shapes
Also the other innovations.
The odd round roll among them.
But the V-shape goes on forever.
It is comfortable, effective and easily adjusted.
So be happy, fair ones, when you, comfortably necked, see poor Mr. Man in his choker of board-like pliability.

The man who has a serious aim in life doesn't restrict himself to shooting off his mouth.

On the road to Success the secret of getting there is to keep out of the ruts.

A woman's face may be her fortune, but it isn't every woman who has the cheek to say it.

NEW BRITISH ATTACK NEAR LANGEMARCK

First Reports Indicated Satisfactory Progress Being Made.

CROWN PRINCE FAILS

Many Counter - Attacks About Verdun Beaten by French.

London Cable.—The official report from British headquarters in France to-night reads:

"A heavy rain has fallen throughout the day. This afternoon our troops attacked the enemy's positions east and southeast of Langemarck. First reports indicate that we made satisfactory progress.

"The enemy attempted a raid on one of our posts north of Lens this morning, but was driven off with loss.

"Bombing raids and observation work for the artillery were carried out vigorously yesterday by our aeroplanes. The enemy's batteries, telephone and infantry were effectively engaged with machine gun fire. During the fine intervals the enemy's aircraft were active and aggressive. In the air fighting four German aeroplanes were brought down; three others were driven down out of control. Two of our machines are missing."

CROWN PRINCE FAILS.

London Cable.—— The Germans made numerous counter-attacks against the French line in the region of Verdun, and not only have the forces of Gen. Petain maintained their gains in their entirety, but have taken more than 1,100 additional prisoners. Likewise on the Aisne front the German Crown Prince is keeping up his offensive against the French, but here also the attempts met with complete failure.

Gen. Berthaut, commenting on the French victory at Verdun, notes that all the ground which cost the Germans last year 500,000 to 600,00 men, has been rewon, except at one point on the right bank of the Meuse, near Beaumont village, where a tiny salient about a kilometre in depth still exists.

"Our latest advance brought us into our old positions," he says, "but the Forges rivulet, being dominated north by the heights, provides only a transient front. If we push ahead it will be in view of operations on a bigger scale, of which I am afraid of indicating the objectives, particularly as they are very clear to anyone who will study the map."

"The War Office communication issued Monday night says:

"The artillery fighting has been rather violent on the left bank of the Meuse, especially in the region of the north of Hill 344. The enemy made no attempt against our new positions during the day.

"In Lorraine in the direction of Seicheprey and in Alsace at Hartmann's Weilerkop we have repulsed ten surprise attacks and have made a number of prisoners."

OVERCAME MACHINE-GUN NESTS.

In a despatch from Grand Headquarters of the French army, referring to Sunday's fighting, the Associated Press correspondent says:

"The gallantry of the French troops before Verdun carried them forward again to-day when they attacked between Mormont Farm and La Chaume Wood and advanced another thousand yards, capturing nearly a thousand prisoners. The territory to the south of Beaumont Heights and Woods almost to the village of Beaumont fell into their hands, despite the most severe German counter-attacks, which came under a vigorous fire from the French artillery. The first attack in the centre was checked for a time, but the resistance of numerous nests of machine guns was overcome by the wonderful dash of the French troops, who would not be denied. The German artillery, which seems to be weakening, has bombarded heavily of late before retiring under pressure, but the firing has been wild, and little harm has been done."

PETAIN IS CONFIDENT

"Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig telegraphed Gen. Petain commander-in-chief of the French armies, as follows, on the 22nd inst.:

"'All ranks of the British armies in France join me in hearty congratulations to you and your gallant armies on the splendid results gained at Verdun yesterday. The enemy will not be able to endure many more such blows.'

"Gen. Petain replied as follows. 'Hearty thanks for the kind congratulations of the gallant British troops, who have so brilliantly distinguished themselves again during the last few days in Flanders and at Lens. It will touch the hearts of the soldiers of Verdun, who are united to their allies by a common determination to win and a common assurance of success.'"

S. AUSTRALIAN COALITION.

(Reuter Despatch.

Adelaide, Australia, Cable.—A coalition Government has been formed in South Australia. The Liberal party is represented in the new Ministry by Hon. A. H. Peake, Premier; Sir R. Butler and Hon. J. G. Rice; the Nationalists by Hon. A. W. Styles, former Chief Secretary; Hon. R. P. Blundell, former Minister of Marine, and Mr. Jacobson. The portfolios of the new Ministers have not yet been allotted.

"Is she reliable?" "Absolutely. You can always depend upon her being just about 20 minutes late."—Life.

Specials

Negligee shirts 50 cts each

Work shirts 75 cents each

Black overalls at $1.25 pair

Large work aprons, (ladies) 60 cents each

Be sure and secure one of the above specials.

We are paying 40 cts for eggs, and 38 cts for good fresh butter

N. McGillivray
North End Store

BANK OF HAMILTON

Established 1872.
Capital Authorized, $5,000,000
Capital Paid-up, - $3,000,000
Surplus, - - - - - $3,500,000

The Farmer's Convenience

The Bank of Hamilton is always ready and glad to help the farmer regarding his cattle business. Sale drafts or deposits. Consultation invited.

R. J. RANNEY, MANAGER
PORT ELGIN BRANCH
40-C

Can you afford to be without The Times?

Clearing Lines At Cost

The following lines of Seasonable goods will be sold at or less than cost price. . . . .

All canvas shoes, leather or rubber soled many lines in practically all sizes, men's ladies' and children's.

Your chance to Save Money

Ladies' and Misses' colored parasols below cost price.

Straw hats for every day or better wear clearing below cost.

Let us supply your wants.

Produce Wanted—Highest Price paid.

South End Store
N. McGillivray & Co.

The Port Elgin Times
MEMBER OF THE CANADIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION (INC.)

E. Roy Sayles, Editor and Proprietor

ADVERTISING RATES

Farms or Real Estate for Sale 50c each insertion: Miscellaneous articles, To Rent, Wanted, Lost, Found, etc., each insertion 25c. Local Readers, Notices, etc., 10c per line per insertion, 5c each subsequent insertion. Cards of thanks 50c. Legal advertising 10 and 5c a line. Black-faced type, count 2 lines for 1. Display rates, yearly contracts, 12c per inch, 6 mos. 15c per inch. In memoriam poetry 5c per line. Professional cards $6 per year in advance.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Chicago packers announce that they will butcher no more ewe lambs. It's the male that pays the price in war times.

* * *

Well, going without beef and bacon on Fridays will not trouble some people, who have made this fast a life-long habit.

* * *

Germany's destruction and theft of property in Belgium are now placed at $3,000,000,000. German efficiency has been most efficient in little Belgium.

* * *

The wise men who thought they knew how to settle the war have given way for the young men who are going overseas to help settle it.

* * *

Hydro by-laws were voted on in three municipalities last week. In three places there were polled 717 votes for and only 10 against. The people are thoroughly awakened to the need of supporting their own proposition.

* * *

The price of bread is to be lowered in the United States, as a result of the fixing of the price of wheat at $2.20 for 1917 crop. The commission have evidence that the price of bread can be fixed at five cents for a 14 ounce loaf. There is need of prohibition of a lot of fancy loaves and pastry in Canada. The fol-de-rols in all lines are expensive.

* * *

Premier Hearst has returned from a three weeks' trip through the west, and declares that the people there favor compulsion. He also reports that anti-conscription candidates would be swamped under in an election. On the other hand reports from Western men give it as a fact that Laurier candidates would be returned. But prophecies on elections are not safe grounds upon which to risk much of one's goods.

* * *

A writer in the West points out that there is abounding prosperity in that part of Canada. In Saskatchewan alone in this year over 15,000 new automobiles have been purchased, the total in use in the province being 80,000 or over one car to every 25 persons. People in Bruce county will hear with pleasure of this prosperity which exists in all parts of the west. Of course, it cannot always be taken to mean that because a man has bought a car that he is much better off. It sometimes means that he has taken the money which was producing interest and put it into an automobile, creating expense.

* * *

Mr. F. B. Carvell made public in the House on *Friday* that 176 officers on the staff in military district no. 6, which includes New Brunswick, cost the country $400,000 yearly. Added to this the allowances which the wives of these officers receive, the yearly expense is $600,000. This is a very serious matter, especially as it was stated of these men that very few ever get overseas, and this is the kind of reckless extravagance which the military system is responsible for. Canadians generally are loth to question the sincerity of men who don the King's uniform, but when such statements as these are made public the people have a right to a thorough investigation and a prompt remedying of any such squandering of public funds.

* * *

A "Citizen" writing to The Walkerton Telescope complains that the condition of the cemetery set aside for the burial of the poor from the house of refuge, is most forsaken and ill-kept. The letter states it is wild with weeds and not even levelled, and that rubbish is littered about. The writer also says that the last unfortunate to be buried there had not even the attendance of a clergyman and that the body was put into the grave by the hired man. If these conditions are true the people of this county should see that the reeves of the county council are asked to enquire into this matter. The poor we have always with us, and those who are unfortunate enough to spend their last days in our house of refuge should be accorded a proper burial. The county as a whole should be glad to provide charity of the nature of a refuge for its old and feeble, who have none of this world's goods, and while some may desire to sit in judgment on the lives of those who have not been so fortunate as they, it is well to remember that, "six feet of earth makes us all of one size."

* * *

The fact that of the many casualties few are fatal is due to the splendid artillery, and the carefulness with which attacks are planned. The allies are now organized and apparently have the war well in hand. The Kaiser's armies may hold out for some time, but only at fearful losses.

* * *

Food Controller Hanna advocates the operation of cold storage plants as public utilities. Why wait?

* * *

President Wilson has rejected the Pope's peace proposals. The United States took a long time in deciding to go into the fight, but being into it they are going all the way, and going strong.

* * *

Under the county good roads system each municipal council is to appoint a commissioner to superintend all work done in each municipality. and the councils should appoint capable men, who know something of road making

* * *

Vacant lot, back yard and school gardens have produced $350,000,000 worth of vegetables this summer in the United States. In Canada, by the same proportion, the increased production of vegetables in cities and towns amount to about $28,000,000.

* * *

Drying fruit and vegetables is an old art that is being revived this year. The housewife can use this method without trouble and with the simplest facilities As a few vegetables may be put aside to dry any time.

* * *

The Conscription bill has become law. No true citizen, now that it is the law of the land, will try to evade its operation. Assistance should be given by all classes, and as the drafts are called, we can show the true spirit of Britishers by answering promptly.

* * *

The harvest is a heavy one. While the laborers have been few, it is to the credit of the men and women in this district that they have by extra work, succeeded in putting away splendid crops. In this heavy task they have enriched, not only themselves, but the Empire The storing away of good crops will help to defeat the enemy.

* * *

North Bruce has two win-the-war candidates in the field. John McAulay, the Liberal, and Hugh Clark, M. P., the Conservative, have both declared for conscription. The anti-conscription voters of the riding will not be able to cast a vote according to their convictions They have no choice no matter which candidate they vote for.—Kincardine Reporter

* * *

The United States authorities have troubles with drafts. Canadians naturally believe that the system works out easily and well. But in the large cities hundreds endeavor to evade the draft registration and it is necessary to have quite a force of officials to hunt up the delinquents. Many excuses are given against being drafted. But on the whole the U. S is getting its army together quickly.

Little Help for the People

Canada's $25,000 a year assistant manager to the fuel controller has little to offer of real assistance to the people in obtaining coal for the coming winter.

Last week he issued a circular calling upon the people to help themselves by practicing economy in fuel. He suggests that the use of coal be left off until the last moment, and that other substitutes be used.

This is fine advice, but rather childish People are not wasting much of the stuff they are paying eight to ten dollars a ton for. However, if that's the best the high-salaried official can do, our people should co-operate as much as possible and endeavor to save as much as they can of coal.

The fuel controller might have gone further and suggested that families double up for the winter, or that the smaller families board.

Canadians have been told repeatedly by the authorities that the coal problem was one of transportation only, and that there is lots of coal. Then why does the fuel controller not control, and force the situation with the railways? Canadians expect something from a $25,000 a year employee.

Slump in Munition Orders

Orders for munitions from the Imperial Government are not coming to Canada, the British workmen being able to turn out all the army will require.

This creates a rather awkward situation here. There are 200,000 people employed in making shells in Canada. Some of the large firms have been laying off men lately, and as a result some two or three thousand are already idle

The situation will likely become worse These men earned large pay and if say, one-half of the orders for shells were to cease coming to Canada it would throw out of work 100,000 persons earning perhaps three million dollars a week. Most of this large amount was spent by these men as they received it. It will mean spending will slacken and create considerable stress all around.

Of course, there is bound to come a time when munition making must cease, but Canadians had hardly planned for that contingency so soon. There will be considerable difficulty in placing these men. Recruiting will be helped while other industries working short-handed, may absorb some of them.

This condition of placing men will be very serious after the war is over, and one of the things which should interest Canadian authorities a little more than it has, is proper organization for looking after the soldiers when the war is over.

Some Fine Schools

Autoing through Orford township several beautiful school grounds may be seen. One especially fine lay out is that of S. S. No. 2. The building was erected in 1880, but with its pretty surroundings it looked to be quite a new place The windows contained well-arranged flower boxes, there were neat cement walks, and fences and the lawn and the flower beds were a delight to the eye. Through Kent county several fine buildings were noticed, also in Elgin. But especially was it true that nearly all these schools had beautiful grounds, and best of all they were not allowed to grow to to weeds during school holidays. They were still cared for.

Surely the boys and girls who pass through these schools will have a desire for the beautiful in nature and will thus be better men and women.

What is more impressive than neat and well kept buildings and grounds in country and small-town schools?

Card of Thanks

The boys of S. S. No. 4, 5, and 6, Saugeen, in the 160th Battalion, desire to thank the Red Cross ladies of S. S. No. 6, for boxes received.

Miss Bundy has returned to Toronto after a visit with Miss Shier.

The Proof of Power

The man who is worthy of being a leader of men will never complain of the stupidity of his helpers, or the ingratitude of mankind, nor of the inappreciation of the public.

These things are a part of the great game of life, and to meet them and not go down before them in discouragement and defeat is the final proof of power.

The Farmer

with a balance in the Bank is in an easy position. He is prepared for any emergency and is able to take advantage of any opportunities offering. He can make his purchases at the most favorable terms. His seed, implements and other requirements all cost less if paid for in cash.

Open an account in our savings department and make a start towards independence.

The Bank of Nova Scotia

PAID-UP CAPITAL - $ 6,500,000
RESERVE FUND - - 12,000,000
TOTAL RESOURCES over 110,000,000

PORT ELGIN BRANCH.
A. L. Wyant, Manager

BLACKSMITHING

N. ELLIOT, Blacksmithing, horse-shoeing and general repairs. Tire-setting a specialty

Summer Goods Must Go

We need room for fall goods and so for the next two weeks all summer goods to go at

SLASHED PRICES

COST NO OBJECT

Fall Goods arriving daily.
Fall underwear,
Sweaters,
Sweater coats,
Gloves,
Hosiery,
Children's school shoes.

Be early as stock is limited.

Highest price for produce

Store closes every Tuesday at 12 o'clock noon.

Roppel Bros.
Rural phone, Underwood

Advertise it in The Times.

Camera Pictures

New facilities have been installed in our photography department, and we can now do developing and printing in 48 hours. Bring us your film.

R. C. Crawford
Drugs and Kodaks
C. P. R. ticket agent

Cow . . . Owners . .

Expect more from a

De Laval Separator

More cream
Longer wear
Better service
Better values

And they get it.

McLAREN'S HARDWARE

BIG SACRIFICE SALE

THIS will be the last week of the wonderful low prices at the Burgoyne store, which has been going on for the past two weeks. This is the opportune time to fit your children out for school, also to fit yourself out for the long cold winter, which is not far off, at wonderfully reduced prices. Don't stand back and regret after. Merchandise will be 20 to 30 p.c. higher after this week. A word to the wise is sufficient. Don't forget the place. BURGOYNE STORE. Monday night winds up this big sale

ERASTUS FERGUSON, Prop.

BURGOYNE, Ontario

NOT ENOUGH CHILDREN

ever receive the proper balance of food to sufficiently nourish both body and brain during the growing period when nature's demands are greater than in mature life. This is shown in so many pale faces, lean bodies, frequent colds, and lack of ambition.

For all such children we say with unmistakable earnestness: They need Scott's Emulsion, and need it now. It possesses in concentrated form the very food elements to enrich their blood. It changes weakness to strength; it makes them sturdy and strong and active.

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont.

A Handy Thing

The handiest thing in the world is a wrist watch, and especially so in the summer weather. You'll be interested in looking at them.

Let us show you one or our fine line of clocks

Rowlands

The Jeweller

Afternoon Tea for Red Cross Friends

Many ladies were present at the "afternoon tea" at the beautiful summer home of Mrs. Hancock at Gobles Grove, on Thursday.

Mrs. Hancock very kindly offered to give the tea for Red Cross purposes. The afternoon was most enjoyable, and the Red Cross funds are richer by $29. A number of auto owners transported the ladies to the Grove and back while the ladies spent the couple of hours in a social way knitting or sewing the while.

Mrs. Barber and Mrs. Pattison had the arrangements for the dining room, and the affair was voted a great success by the ladies, who returned their thanks for the enjoyable hospitality of the hostess, Mrs. Hancock.

COMING EVENTS

THE REGULAR MEETING—Of the W. C. T. U. will be held on Tuesday afternoon September 11th., at the home of Mrs. Ed. Eidt.

Voter's List 1917

MUNICIPALITY OF THE TOWNSHIP OF SAUGEEN

Notice is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to persons named in the Section 9 of the Ontario Voters List Act, the copies required by said Section to be so transmitted or delivered of the list made pursuant to said act of all persons appearing by the last revised Assessment roll of said municipality to be entitled to vote in the said municipality at elections for members of the Legislative Assembly and at Municipal Elections and said list was first posted up in my office in Port Elgin on the 16th day of August 1917, and remains here for inspection.

And I hereby call upon all voters to take immediate proceedings to have any errors or omissions corrected according to law.

Dated at my office Port Elgin this 16th day of August 1917.

F. W. Elliott,
Clerk of Saugeen Tp.

R. F. C. Men Bet War Ends This September

France, July 11th.

"We are at present out for a rest and therefore bombproof. It would be much more pleasant if we were having it farther back of the line and near some big town as that would be a more complete change of environment for all of us. As it is I have only been any distance from camp once last Sunday, and as all the large towns are out of our area we have to get passes from Corps. H. Q to go beyond it, and that is a great nuisance.

To go anywhere we simply go out on to a traffic road and wait for a lorry. Sometimes we have to wait a long time and sometimes no time at all, but it is either that or walk for the poor subaltern. Sunday we were lucky and got a R. F. C car that was almost an automobile and we passed everything on the road.

I have got a few souvenirs which I am sending home; no helmets or things like that, just a couple of books which I found open in a dug out, as if Fritz had left them that way, and some other things. These were all got down in the cellar of a brewery to which an entrance led down from a gun pit concreted. There would easily be room for two battalions in this cellar and it was fairly bomb proof as there was a double roof over it. Fritz had made himself fairly comfortable as there were beds and tables and stoves and clocks and other things lying about all over it. But it was easily seen he had cleaned most of his stuff out when he decided to evacuate it. Our heavy shells had broken through in a few places and it is to be hoped got some of those sleeping beneath. He is a thorough animal, our Fritz, for he has tunnels running out from this cellar in several directions to gun pits quite a distance away. We are pretty thorough, too, for our shells had blown his tunnels in in so many places that they were useless.

One place I noticed in the tunnel had a half moon of corrugated iron and about a foot and a half of concrete on top of that, and about six feet of earth on top of that. That sort of thing and dug outs is what we are fighting against. So it is not to be wondered at if the progress is slow. However I can assure you that the Hun is by no means enjoying this year of war, though it must have been pretty "cushy" earlier in the war compared to our open trenches year in and year out. Our system entails greater hardships on the men possibly, but it also increases their fighting spirit, for they are always eager to leave the ills they have and fly to others they know not of.

We know from our own experience that after spending four or five days in Fritz's dug outs that he has so kindly vacated for our use we are never keen to get out under a shell fire that if we were in open trenches we would think little of.

What must be the German soldier's sentiment after practically living in them all the time, for they are made of no sterner stuff than we are! In fact the Official Intelligence reports say, that prisoners state that the best German troops whose morale is otherwise good admit their inferiority to the Canadian troops opposed to them.

Did I tell you before that an intercepted German wireless after the last operations stated "that they yield ground to specially picked and trained assaulting troops." Our boys, who have had no special rest or training since Christmas time, can say how much they have had. We consider it quite the nicest compliment that could have been paid to our brigade.

The R. F. C. men in this neighborhood are betting even money that the war will end this September. I am sure I don't know how they can be so certain as it looks pretty doubtful to me and to everyone else in the line. Perhaps secrets of which we know nothing. So much seems to depend on the Russian offensive which waxes and wanes from day to day that I do not see how any one on the western front can prophesy the end of the war. You see I have come back to the war in spite of myself, so will stop now.

Ralph Geddes

WONDERFUL STUFF! LIFT OUT YOUR CORNS

Apply a few drops then lift corns or calluses off with fingers—no pain.

No humbug! Any corn, whether hard, soft or between the toes, will loosen right up and lift out, without a particle of pain or soreness.

This drug is called freezone and is a compound of ether discovered by a Cincinnati man.

Ask at any drug store for a small bottle of freezone, which will cost but a trifle, but is sufficient to rid one's feet of every corn or callus.

Put a few drops directly upon any tender, aching corn or callus. Instantly the soreness disappears and shortly the corn or callus will loosen and can be lifted off with the fingers.

This drug freezone doesn't eat out the corns or calluses but shrivels them without even irritating the surrounding skin.

Just think! No pain at all; no soreness or smarting when applying it or afterwards. If your druggist don't have freezone have him order it for you.

Advertise it in The Times.

August is usually a month when cash receipts are very light in newspaper offices and expenses are about as usual. Publishers are doing favors all year round for their clients so it should be easy for them to do a favor in return. If you owe the editor a dollar or more call and pay him and notice the broad smile of joy and hearty "Thank you, very much" he will give you. It matters not how small the debt—square it and you will add just that much more to the editor's happiness. Try it and see.

Dates Of Fall Fairs

Following are the dates of a number of Fall Fairs as given by the Agricultural Societies Branch of the Department of Agriculture:

Port Elgin	Sept. 19—20
Kincardine	Sept. 20—21
Tiverton	Oct 2
Paisley	Sept. 25—26
Tara	Oct. 2—3
Chesley	Sept. 18—19

Port Elgin Fair

PLAN TO ATTEND IT

Wednesday & Thursday, Sept. 19, 20

This year the directors and officers present largely increased money prizes, and a list covering every department of farm and home.

Canadian Bankers' Association

In this competition, the Canadian Bankers' Association, acting in co operation with the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Live Stock Branch, offers cash prizes to boys and girls who exhibit calves or pigs at their local fair, who comply with all the rules governing the competition.

Attractions

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS—The Attraction Committee promise a special feature for the afternoon, and every farmer should plan to spend Thursday at the fair.

Watch This Space for Specials

Many special prizes are being arranged for, and will be printed in this space. Watch for them.

Grand Concert at Night

The Celebrated fun-maker Jimmie Fax has been engaged. Better get a seat early.

Secure prize list and information from

John Henderson, President
F. W. Elliott Sec.-treas.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Additional Excursions FOR HARVESTERS

TO WESTERN CANADA, VIA.

CANADIAN PACIFIC, SEPTEMBER 10TH AND 12TH.

From all stations in Ontario, Ottawa, Smith Falls, and West.

GOING TRIP WEST
$12.00
TO WINNIPEG

RETURN TRIP EAST
$18.00
FROM WINNIPEG

Further particulars from Canadian Pacific Ticket Agents.

W. B. HOWARD, District Pass. Agent Toronto.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson XI. Sept. 9, 1917.

The Benefits of Total Abstinence—Temperance Lesson.—Daniel 1: 1-21.

Commentary.—I. Hebrew captives under training (vs. 1-7). It is definitely stated that it was in the third year of the reign of Jehoiakim, king of Judah, that Nebuchadnezzar besieged Jerusalem and captured it, and carried away many vessels from the temple to his own land and put them to the treasure house of his god. In this first captivity of the nation, which marks the beginning of the seventy years of Jewish captivity, many persons of noble families were taken. Among them were the Hebrew youths, Daniel, Hananiah, Mishael and Azariah. According to Oriental custom some of the captives were to be selected and trained for important service in the land of their captivity, and this selection was to be made on the basis of beauty and intelligence. Those chosen must give promise of ability to learn the Chaldean language. The king's plan was for the chosen youths to be kept under training for three years, being fed with food from his own table and being supplied with the same kind of wine which he himself drank, and then brought before him at the end of that time for his inspection. The four youths just mentioned, then probably from twelve to sixteen years of age, were chosen for this training. For their Jewish names other names were substituted according to the oriental custom. The Jewish names of these youths had some reference to God, and their new names had reference to heathen gods.

II. The Hebrews' purpose (v. 8-13). 8. Daniel—It has been believed by some that Daniel was a relative of King Zedekiah, but the evidence is not positive. It is certain that he belonged to a noble family in Judah. He was in Babylon during the entire period of the seventy-years' captivity and lived some time after that. He died at the age of eighty-five years or more. Purposed in his heart—Literally, "Laid it on his heart." Underneath his purpose was a strong desire to keep a clear conscience in spite of the heathen surroundings. Would not defile himself with ...... the king's meat, nor ......wine—Daniel had been instructed in the law of God. The law of Moses forbade the eating of certain kinds of animals, and prescribed the manner of killing the animals which were to be eaten. The children of Israel were not to eat the blood. It was customary for heathen people to offer their food and drink to their idols by pouring out portions on the ground. They would not observe Jewish methods in slaughtering their animals, and the Hebrew youths would be conscious or ignorantly violating the principles that had been established in them by their early training. In order to escape the possibility of such violations, they resolved to eat the kinds of food that would involve no sacrifice of principle. "The king's dainties" would not furnish them better nourishment than their chosen food, and they might be injurious to them; and as for the wine, they would abstain from it utterly, for their principles would not admit of their using it. The prince of the eunuchs—Ashpenaz (v. 3). Servants of this kind were employed in many Oriental courts and sometimes became very influential with the monarchs whom they served. 9. Into favor and tender love—The revised version, "To find kindness and compassion," is more exact. Ashpenaz became favorable to Daniel as soon as the latter made the request mentioned in the preceding verse. Besides this, the Lord was directing the course of Daniel and was moving upon the heart of the prince of the eunuchs to the end that the future prophet might have a standing at the court of Babylon. 10. I fear my lord the king—Ashpenaz had received his orders, and it would endanger his life to disobey them. Oriental monarchs were despots, had the power of life and death, and did not hesitate to exercise that power (Dan. 2: 5, 12) at the slightest provocation. This servant was responsible to the king for the physical condition and intellectual advancement of the Jewish youths. Worse liking—"Worse looking."—R. V. In worse condition.

11. Melzar—"The steward."—R. V. Melzar is not a proper name, but this term denotes the rank of the official who had the particular oversight of Daniel and his companions. 12. prove thy servants—Daniel and his companions had confidence in the course they desired to take. They believed that if they honored God in keeping his law he would bless them and give them prosperity. ten days—Farrar calls this "a sort of mystic Persian week." It was long enough to give an idea as to the effects of the diet. pulse—The word means leguminous food, such as beans and peas, but is used here in a wider sense to include vegetable foods in general. water to drink—The wisdom, as well as the piety, of the Hebrew young men was shown in their purpose to abstain [illegible] strong drink. [illegible] alcoholic beverages help the worker. It does [illegible] rather [illegible] it. It does not increase physical endurance, but diminishes it; it does not add to the [illegible] the individual [illegible] but reduces it. [illegible] the point which God has [illegible] 13. let our countenances be looked upon — The countenance is an excellent index of the mental and physical condition. Temperance always stands the test.

III. The Hebrews' success (vs. 14-21). 14. he consented "He hearkened."—R. V. The Hebrews were firm in their purpose, but they were courteous in the request which they made. The steward may have been the more ready to grant it since the test was for only ten days; and if the Hebrew youths did not thrive during that time there remained nearly three years of training, during which any [illegible] disadvantage could be overcome. 15. It appeared fairer, and they were fatter in flesh (R. V.)—It is an evident fact that those who gave themselves over to the pleasures of the flesh bear the signs of dissipation upon their countenances. The Hebrew youths were obeying their consciences and had a firm trust in God, therefore they throve upon the healthful diet which they chose. 16. Melzar took away the portion of their meat.—"The steward took away their dainties."—R. V. The ten-days' test had been so satisfactory that the steward considered it safe to continue to give the Jewish youths the kind of food and drink which they desired. 17. God gave them knowledge, etc.—The record plainly declares that God was the source of their advancement. It was he that prospered them in their course of abstinence. 18. end of the days—At the end of three years (v. 5). brought them in—Not only Daniel, Hananiah, Mishael and Azariah, but all the youths mentioned in verses 3 and 4. 19. the king communed with them—Nebuchadnezzar talked with the young men with a view to ascertaining the progress they had made during their positions in which he desired their service. He found the four total abstainers superior to the others at every point. before the king—As his personal attendants. 20. ten times better—The term "ten times better" means greatly superior.

Questions.—Who was Daniel and how came he to be in Babylon? Who were his three companions? What request did Daniel make and for what reason? In what respect was this a wise request? What was the result of the ten-days' test? How long was the course of training given to the young men? What was the object of the training? What was the result of the course which the youths took?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Freedom in captivity.

I. Gained by loyalty to God.

II. Won by temperate living.

I. Gained by loyalty to God. The first chapter of Daniel is introductory to the whole book, giving an account of the selection and education of Daniel and his three companions by direction of the King of Babylon. Daniel was a young man of intense religious convictions, a true patriot, possessed of a powerful mind, upon whom numerous and weighty influences were brought to bear. Nebuchadnezzar, proud conqueror of the nations, purposed to turn the superiority of the four young Hebrews to account in his own kingdom. He proceeded to subject them to the habits and discipline which should naturalize them to his own country. As he had poured the treasure taken from the temple of the God of Israel into the temple of his heathen god, so he hoped to adapt the human treasure he had conquered to the purpose of his religion and its institutions. Daniel and his friends were wholly at the mercy of the king and his servants. Only one possessing more than ordinary strength of character could have withstood the tendency of such an education and continued at that heathen court, Jewish in thought, sympathy and religion. It was the design of Nebuchadnezzar to make Daniel and his friends subverters of Israel's national faith. With the resolution of deep conviction, coupled with his integrity, Daniel took his duty and did it. He stood practically alone in his conclusion that to partake of heathen food was a dishonor to God. Though a youth in a pagan court, he was not overborne by its evil influences. He gave himself to a certain definite purpose which he deliberately formed. From the beginning of his career Daniel was a true witness for the truth. The favor of God was more to him than life. Perhaps the low state of religion in his own land had served to increase in him the sense of responsibility for an absolutely true course in the matter which confronted him in the heathen court. In refusing the king's meat, Daniel proclaimed himself the follower of another religion, obedient to another God. His conduct was an indirect avowal of his Hebrew faith. He resolved at all hazards to be true to it. God vindicated his cause. Among all the Old Testament saints Daniel towers high as one of the superb specimens of manhood. His record is without parallel.

II. Won by temperate living. King Nebuchadnezzar was a tyrant and a despot, accustomed to having his own way, and his slightest order obeyed as law. The prince of the eunuchs, though high in favor and authority, knew what it was to tremble before the wrath of his monarch. He expressed a just estimate of it when he answered Daniel. It was not a trifling matter for the four young Hebrews to free themselves from the order of a jealous king whose slaves they were, since by such a course they endangered their lives. Daniel's courage was victorious. His heart was fixed. His personal resolution became the resolution of his companions. From his example they gained the firmness of his companionship. At the outset they took their stand on the side of right to resist the appearance of evil, however plausible. God was preparing them to do service for His church when it was in danger of being trampled under foot in the highway of the nations. The four Hebrews modeled their conduct so that their public profession and public acts should help in the hearts of their humble fellow men in captivity a spirit of patriotism and of reverence. They stood aloof from anything which was in opposition to God's law. They scrupulously maintained the moral and religious principles which had been implanted in their minds in their earlier education. Their consistent, godly, upright lives proved in heathendom the great benefit of temperance and true respect for the worship of God. Their tact and skill were commendable and necessary. "God's added blessing insured success.

Autumn Symptoms.

Narrower skirts.

Fitted and darted bodices.

Sober, dignified, simple lines generally.

Continuance of the straight-lined silhouettes.

Many a man thinks he has the best of friends because he doesn't know any better.

A man never speaks of himself without loss.—Montaigne.

SHEEP PARASITES AND HOW TO CONTROL THEM

Nodular Disease and Lung Worms Cause Death

There is another parasite causing serious disorders in sheep in many places. This is a roundworm known as Strongylus contortus, and in some instances creates sad havoc in the animal it attacks. It appears to prefer the fourth stomach of the animal, as its habitat rather than any other part of the economy. The disorder produced by this worm is familiarly known in the more southern latitudes of this country, as Lombrix, a somewhat ambiguous term inasmuch as it is a Spanish word, meaning a worm. The parasite produces characteristic symptoms, which can be recognized with more or less certainty by those who are familiar with the disorder, although it is perhaps unfortunate that they closely resemble the symptoms produced by other worms in the intestines, and, indeed, are often accompanied by other worms, so that it becomes a matter of some difficulty for the veterinarian to decide which of the two is producing the greater disturbance.

CONTRACTED BY EATING THE EGGS!

The sheep which is affected with them will be seen to hang behind the rest of the flock and have a marked expression of general languor. The head will hang and ears will droop; there will also be an expression of general debility. The bowels will frequently be costive, but in many instances this gives way to diarrhoea; the appetite of the animal will be capricious. In some instances I have noticed extreme prostration, even to the extent that the animal lay upon its side, little more than a lifeless mass.

If there is a special desire to diagnose the disease with more certainty, a careful examination of the faecal discharges from the animal, by the aid of an ordinary magnifying glass will sometimes reveal the presence of the worm. Should it not be found and the animal eventually die from an unknown complaint, a post mortem should be held and attention directed to the fourth stomach, where, if these worms are the cause, they will be found in vast numbers—their movements can be readily detected, as they wiggle about in the organ, appearing to some extent as if attached to the mucous membrane of it. Those that I have observed, present a somewhat chocolate hue and look like so many brown hairs about, say, an inch and a half long. They vary considerably, however, as far as their length is concerned.

It is believed that sheep contract this disorder by consuming the eggs, which fall to the ground along with the worms which infected other sheep and that when these eggs arrive at the fourth stomach of the sheep, finding a suitable habitat, they develop there.

I have found the spirits of turpentine and milk more effectual with this disease than any other agent which I have used. Add one part of spirits of turpentine to 16 parts of milk. The dose is from two to four ounces for each animal, according to the age of the patient, repeated in two days if necessary, and again in two days after that. The disease may be prevented to a large extent by requiring sheep to eat out of mangers and drink from troughs which have not been contaminated by affected sheep. The medicine should be administered in the same manner as was described in the last disease (see Countryman, page 924, issue of July 21st).

APPLY REMEDIES IN EARLY STAGE.

On several occasions I have been consulted concerning an outbreak of disease in sheep, the owners stating that the animals seemed to sicken and die without any apparent cause. I have, in some instances investigated these outbreaks and have found the walls of the bowels from beginning to end, affected with a peculiar beaded appearance, which was most striking. I have noticed that by drawing the small bowel through the fingers a sensation would be produced upon them which would remind one of a string of beads where the beads were a few inches apart. In other instances the nodule will assume considerable dimensions, being as large as a bean. When cut into, the nodules will be noticed to contain a green, cheesy-like substance, which has reminded me in some instances of the meat of the green pea. This disease may invade the economy of an animal to a considerable extent without apparently doing much harm. But when the bowels are as badly affected as I have seen them it is pretty evident to me that they were the cause of the sickness and death of the animal.

It is quite unfortunate that we cannot diagnose this disease with anything like certainty during the life of the animal. Having found it in some dead creatures our suspicions might be aroused, knowing that the whole flock had been treated about alike as far as external surroundings were concerned, so the exposure would be practically the same in all individuals. The worm causing this disorder may be found in the nodule by means of an ordinary, low-power magnifying glass.

This disease has not been investigated from a curative standpoint sufficiently to enable the writer to speak with anything like encouragement so far as individual medicines are concerned in overcoming it, although experience with like disorders suggests that treatment may profitably be applied, once we discover a specific for these organisms. The remedy should, no doubt, be used in the early stage of the disorder before it has time to weaken the constitution of the animal to such an extent that it might be doubtful if it would regain its original tone, even supposing the parasite was destroyed. It is probable, however, that some of the remedies used for intestinal parasites will answer very well for this if given in time.

As the disease is believed to be disseminated or spread from animal to animal by eggs dropping to the ground from affected sheep and taken from the pastures or drinking water by healthy animals, the cutting off of this means of circulation is a certain way of preventing this disorder, and sheep which are known to be healthy should be kept on new pastures by themselves and required to drink from troughs which have not been contaminated by diseased animals. If the sheep are fed from troughs instead of the ground, the chance of dissemination of the complaint are reduced to a minimum.

COUGH VIOLENTLY, SKIN WHITE.

In one or two instances my attention has been called to flocks of sheep which exhibited certain peculiar symptoms, to wit: The animals would possibly be lying quietly on the ground without suffering any unusual inconvenience, but if required to rise somewhat suddenly a paroxysm of coughing would be brought on and the creature would, in some cases, suffer great inconvenience thereby, even to the extent that it would be threatened with suffocation. The animals would be debilitated more or less according to the severity of the attack. Young worms are usually found in young animals, and the disease is sometimes called verminous bronchitis, it being dependent upon worms in the bronchial tubes which irritate these tubes under certain conditions, to an extent that the cough previously alluded to, will be brought on. Not only this, but the animals are often poorly nourished, and may have a copious nasal discharge, in which fragments of the worms can occasionally be discovered. The wool is easily pulled off, exhibiting a white, bloodless skin underneath, which peculiar appearance has given rise to the name "paper skin disease." The parasite which causes this disorder is technically called the strongylus filaria.

Of all the remedies which have been used by the writer, preference is given to turpentine. It is known to those who study the actions of drugs that turpentine is eliminated from the system to some extent by the lungs. During its passage through these organs it has a very baneful effect upon the lower forms of animal life which may invade them, and no doubt causes their destruction. The medicine may be administered in the same doses and in the same manner as recommended in the foregoing for worms. I have on some occasions resorted to the fumigation of the bronchial tubes with fumes of sulphur, and while, if judiciously applied, it will have a good effect, care must be taken that this line of treatment is not overdone, as by so doing more harm than good is likely to result.

Another worm which invades the lungs of sheep is strongylus ovispulmonalis. It seems to invade the lung substance itself and gives rise to a disease which, to a casual observer, resembles tuberculosis very much indeed, there being nodules of variable size on the surface of the lung, which in some instances contain pus. The nodules resemble very much the miliary appearance of tuberculosis. These two lung diseases often accompany one another and are overcome by the same kind of treatment, but it must be admitted that prevention is better than cure, and if the locality is free from the disorder the greatest care should be taken to keep the disease out, which can only be done by placing certain restrictions in the shape of quarantine upon new importations. Strange sheep, if permitted in the locality, should be kept by themselves for a month or two, and if found affected with any disease of the verminous or worm-like nature, the pasture upon which they have run during the quarantine season should not be used for healthy sheep for a season or so.

SUNDAY AT HOME

THE REFUGE.

My faith grew weak in sorrow's night,
So long delayed the morning light!
The bitterness, the mystery
Of pain and loss that came to me,
Against my soul hard onslaught made,
I trembled—I was sore afraid.

And then I saw a sweet, strange thing
That filled my soul with wondering;
The clouds hung black, the lightning flashed
In deadly fire, the thunder crashed—
And through it all a little child
Lay in its mother's arms and smiled!

Ah, sweet for me the lesson learned,
To God's strong refuge then I turned,
Securely held from life's alarms
Locked in my Father's arms,
And in that sure abiding place
I smiled into His loving face.

Faith Wells.

LET YOUR SPEECH BE ALWAYS WITH GRACE.

A word fitly spoken, is like apples of gold in pictures of silver. As an earring of gold, and an ornament of fine gold, so is a wise reprover upon an obedient ear.—Let no corrupt communication proceed out of your mouth, but that which is good to the use of edifying, that it may minister grace unto the hearers.—A good man out of the good treasure of the heart bringeth forth good things: and an evil man out of the evil treasure bringeth forth evil things. By thy words thou shalt be justified. The tongue of the wise is health.

They that feared the Lord spake often one to another: and the Lord hearkened, and heard it, and a book of remembrance was written before him for them that feared the Lord, and that thought upon his name.

If thou take forth the precious from the vile, thou shalt be as my mouth.—Therefore, as ye abound in every thing, in faith, and utterance, and knowledge, and in all diligence, see that ye abound in this grace also.

SPIRITS.

(By the late Rev. H. T. Miller.)

What is a spirit? It is a flake from the eternal snows, a particle of foam from the eternal seas, an intuitive monition from the eternal mind. It is more! We come nearer, we are of God. Our bodies are from our mother, our spirits are from God; our bodies began to be, we are not sure that our spirits ever had a beginning. Our spirits are the essence of our personality. We are in the body, but we are not of it, by an easy process we can go on an excursion, and leave the body behind. We do this in sleep, when the ship has no helmsman; we do this when, in the full use of our powers we go into a region that is sexless, fleshless, timeless. We stand in the definition of the Master, "They are as the angels of God." This is easy, but it is amazing. Here is the simple life, the pure life, the Christ life. We can live it here, because spirits ever live in the present tense. Our spirits are perfect, whole (holy) not in part, but whole, because they are from God. It is only when we enter the region of the flesh, that we find darkness, sin, confusion, separation, which is only another name for hell. A spirit needs no food or clothing, does not go on journeys, is independent of time. Mountains and oceans are nothing: it never tires, never sleeps, never wears out; it never grows. What do you mean by growth? A town grows, trees, birds, bodies grow, but they reach the limit, and then begin to die, but the spirit never dies; there is no sunrise, no sunset to the spirits that are of God. The law of growth is on earth, not in heaven. "They neither marry nor are given in marriage," there is no increase; there is no decrease. If there is a past to the spirit of man, there is no future, but one eternal now, because we are of God. If the spirit grew it might go from normal to abnormal, then to dimensions which men might call monstrous.

They dwell in spaces where there is no night,
Where shadows come not, but the shade of light.
Their goods are carried free on ambient air.
Their vital breath is one unceasing prayer.

Their robes are woven in the loom of dew.
Their girdles dyed in shades of purest blue,
Their shoes are dainty, fleeting as the wind.
They move in regions of eternal mind.

They serve, they wait; they gather in the store,
The mighty harvests from the fields of yore.
They listen to His voice of human sound,
And thrilling notes for ever more abound.

H. T. Millie.

Can a man prune his family tree by cutting off the undesirable branches in his still?

GIRDLES AND BELTS

For mere accessories, belts and girdles are certainly receiving an amazing amount of attention just at the present time. Fashion is as it were, making up for past neglect, and she certainly is doing it royally.

Never were belts and girdles more gay, so unique, so altogether important. But a word to the well-dressed—they're not to be worn on frocks or coats that already have a sufficient amount of ornament. That's one of the mistakes that some women have been making lately. The new belts and girdles are for the frock or suit that isn't already gaily embroidered or trimmed with bright material or has too many broken lines. Just because the new belts and girdles are so striking they must be worn only with costumes that are more or less plain, even severe.

The new belt must not be drawn tight. It is merely meant to define the waistline in some of the loose-lined garments. To draw it tight would be to spoil dress and coat lines.

Beaded girdles are meeting with much success. They come in many widths and in variegated colors. The beads used are of the small size used in handbag making. A few odd girdles are composed of bright leathers or suede combined with large Japanese or Venetian beads. Metal girdles are also approved and many of the latter show fascinating Egyptian designs. Prices range from low to high, but usually from $1.50 to $6, $10 and a few at higher prices. One lovely girdle shows Egyptian motifs in the form of medallions having upon them Sphinx cameo heads upon a heavy chain of antique metal, a large pendant at the front giving a decidedly Oriental air to the pretty thing.

A cincture "throw" girdle is composed of bright large wooden beads, strung in single file, and ending with a silk tassel at each end. Another is a double chain of mottled green and blue metal with green gold filagree ornaments. Mock jewels appear in a Persian design. Jet cincture throw girdles are smart, Chinese girdles are in evidence, and there are some lovely enameled metals. All girdles and belts are comparatively narrow.

In its cheeses, now pratically unobtainable, Switzerland has a first-class asset for bargaining.—Springfield Republican.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dairy Produce—		
Butter, choice dairy	$0 40	$0 42
Eggs, new-laid, doz.	0 45	[illegible]
Cheese, lb.	0 00	[illegible]
Do., fancy, lb.	0 00	[illegible]
Dressed Poultry—		
Turkeys, lb.	0 28	[illegible]
Fowl, lb.	0 25	[illegible]
Spring chickens	0 2[illegible]	[illegible]
Ducks, Spring, lb.	0 00	[illegible]
Fruits—		
Blueberries, 11-qt. bkt.	1 50	[illegible]
Currants, black, 11-qt bkt.	2 00	[illegible]
Rhubarb, doz.	0 00	[illegible]
Peaches, Can., 6-qt. bkt.	0 50	[illegible]
Raspberries, box	0 18	[illegible]
Plums, bkt.	0 00	[illegible]
Cherries, bkt, 6-qts.	0 50	[illegible]
Do., 11-qt. bkt.	1 00	[illegible]
Vegetables		
Beans, small measure	0 00	0 10
Beets, doz., bchs.	0 25	[illegible]
Cucumbers, doz.	0 00	[illegible]
Cauliflower, each	0 10	[illegible]
Corn, doz.	0 00	[illegible]
Carrots, doz. bunch	0 00	[illegible]
Celery, per head	0 00	[illegible]
Cabbages, each	0 05	0 10
Lettuce, doz. bchs.	0 20	[illegible]
Do., head, doz.	0 00	[illegible]
Vegetable marrow, each	0 05	0 10
Onions, bundle	0 00	0 10
Do., small, bkt.	0 00	[illegible]
Do., Bermuda, box	0 00	[illegible]
Potatoes, bag	2 00	[illegible]
Do., peck	0 00	[illegible]
Do., small measure	0 00	[illegible]
Radishes, 2 bunches	0 00	[illegible]
Sage, bunch	0 05	[illegible]
Squash, each	0 10	[illegible]
Savory, bunch	0 05	[illegible]
Turnips, peck	0 00	[illegible]
Tomatoes, 11-qt. bkt.	0 40	[illegible]

MEATS, WHOLESALE.

Beef, forequarters	$11 00	$12 00
Do., hindquarters	15 00	[illegible]
Carcases, choice	15 00	18 00
Do., common	12 00	13 00
Veal, choice	18 00	21 00
Do., medium	12 00	14 00
Heavy hogs	17 00	18 00
Shop hogs	21 00	22 00
Mutton, light	16 00	17 00
Do., heavy	12 00	[illegible]
Lambs, yearling	20	[illegible]
Spring lambs	22	25

TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS.

Cattle were steady; calves strong; sheep and lambs higher and hogs advanced 25 cents.

Cattle, choice	11 50	[illegible]
Butcher cattle, medium	9 50	[illegible]
Butcher cattle, common	7 50	8 50
Butcher cows, choice	8 00	[illegible]
Butcher, cows, medium	7 00	7 50
Butcher, cattle canners	5 25	6 00
Butcher bulls	8 00	[illegible]
Feeding steers	7 75	[illegible]
Stockers, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stockers light	6 50	7 00
Milkers, choice	60 00	125 00
Springers, choice	60 00	[illegible]
Sheep, ewes	7 50	11 00
Bucks and culls	7 00	[illegible]
Lambs	14 00	15 50
Hogs fed and watered	17 25	
Calves	7 00	15 50

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Fluctuations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange yesterday were the following:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
Oct.	2 19	2 19	2 18	2 18
Oats—				
Oct.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	0 62½	0 62	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flax—				
Oct.	3 55	3 55	3 41	3 44
Nov.	3 46	3 46	3 32	3 32
Dec.	3 36	3 36	3 25	3 25

xTo 62 1-2c sold.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis.—Wheat—September, $2.17; cash, No. 1 Northern, $2.25 to $2.30; No. 2 Northern, $2.20 to $2.25; No. 3 Northern, $2.15 to $2.20. Corn—No. 3 yellow, $1.85 to $1.90. Oats No. 3 white, 52¾ to 53¾c. Flour unchanged. Bran, $27.50 to $28.00.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth.—Linseed, $3.65; September, $3.65 asked; October, $3.56 asked; November $3.51; December, $3.50. No closing cash wheat prices to-day.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts 22,500.

Market steady.

Beeves	8 20	[illegible]
Western	7 00	[illegible]
Western	7 40	[illegible]
Stockers and feeders	6 00	[illegible]
Cows and heifers	4 65	13 15
Calves	12 00	[illegible]
Hogs, receipts 5,000.		
Market strong.		
Light	16 90	[illegible]
Mixed	16 15	[illegible]
Heavy	16 15	[illegible]
Rough	16 15	[illegible]
Pigs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bulk of sales	16 65	[illegible]
Sheep, receipts 12,000.		
Market steady.		
Wethers	7 90	11 25
Lambs, native	[illegible]	[illegible]

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, Despatch—Cattle receipts [illegible]; slow.

Veals, receipts 50, steady; $7 to $16.

Hogs, receipts 500; strong; heavy and mixed $14.80 to $18.50; yorkers $18 to $18.25; light yorkers $16.50 to $17; pigs $16.25 to $16.75; roughs $16.50 to $16.75; stags $13 to $14.50

Sheep and lambs, receipts 400; steady and unchanged.

WITH ELECTRICITY.

Extreme Caution Should be Used in Handling All Fixtures.

"Electricians think nothing of touching with their fingers a 110 volt or 220 volt A. C. or D. C. switch to ascertain whether it is alive or not," says the Electrical Experimenter. "On the other hand it is claimed in a number of authentic cases on record that 110 volts, such as is used for ordinary lighting circuits, has sufficed to produce fatal results to a human being. Therefore it behooves everyone to take the utmost care in handling electrical apparatus of any nature, no matter whether it is a small toaster or an innocent looking electric light switch of the push button variety.

"A good point to keep in mind would be to exercise extreme caution in manipulating all lamp sockets or switches directly before or directly after a severe storm, which may have blown down high voltage wires so as to cause them to drop across low tension wires supplying house circuits.

"Those having electric lights in their homes should always exercise the greatest care in manipulating any of the devices connected to such service. In the bathroom especially they should never touch the socket or wall switch while standing in the bathtub or with wet feet on a floor where there is any water, as these accidents happen at the most unexpected moment. They are practically immune from danger if they would just take the trouble to see that they always stand on a dry floor."

Physician—You will have to change your occupation. You must get out in the open air more. By the way, what is your business? Patient—I'm an aviator.—Puck.

Through Many Trials

It is in the first week of July, and it is an oppressively hot, still afternoon; there is not a breath of air anywhere; not even the least freshness the occasional breeze from the bright, still surface of the ocean, which looks hot and glittering as molten lead; and Miriam Lilly, finding it unendurable to remain indoors, has taken her knitting and gone out on the lawn to sit in the shade of the Portugal laurels and keep Lionel company—and watch and wait for the postman also.

And—away from them all—unseen by any one—unknown to any one—Imogene is standing by the staircase window, where Dumaresq first saw her, watching and waiting as well as the rest.

It is nearly four o'clock when they see the postman toiling up the hill, coming direct to Portdreath.

CHAPTER XII.

She leans over the balustrade as the servant comes through the hall with the letters on the well-worn old salver, cleaned to glittering perfection, though the silver is thin as a knife; and the fair young face is white as marble, and her eyes dark and distended with anxiety, so that when she asks the footman if there are any letters for her, the man—Borlase, her father's confidential servant and Imogene's secret antipathy—thinks he may venture on a little sympathetic familiarity.

"No, 'm, not one for you," he says, with a smirk of regret. "Only two for Sir Philip—the London postmark, Miss Imogene"—in a cautiously lowered tone, as if to satisfy some pressing inquisitiveness on the part of his young mistress, who is thus fairly entrapped into scanning the writing on the envelopes for a moment or two before she recollects herself.

And in that moment Borlase presumes still more.

"Might I make bold to inquire, ma'am, if Mr. Lionel's tutor is coming back again?" he asks, with exaggerated deferential interest. "They were saying in the kitchen that he was gone for good," he adds, with a furtive gleam in his crafty, small eyes; "but I hope that isn't true. He was such a nice person—quite the gentleman, wasn't he, ma'am?"

"I don't know, indeed, if Mr. Dumaresq will return—I have heard nothing to the contrary from papa," Imogene returns; and not even Sir Philip himself could assume more chilling reserve, or rebuking haughtiness of tone and demeanor, than Sir Philip's gentle, young daughter.

She turns away, swiftly but statelily, and goes up to the wide, old staircase window once more, and stands there again, though there is nothing now to wait for, with both her hands tight pressed to her bosom, and her sweet eyes—misty with a vague, sickening pain—gaze out blandly over the wide, lone, silvery sea.

"It can't be that I care," she whispers, with white, quivering lips. "I fancied he did, and was unhappy, and I pitied him, and—and liked him; although, of course, though he was a gentleman, he never could hope to come nearer to me."

All the pride of the proud Trefusis blood flashes up in her at the thought: all the vain, empty pride of birth in which she has been nurtured, strives for a moment successfully with her true womanly nature; only for a few moments though.

The poor child recollects him as he has been an epoch of brightness, and pleasure, and happy friendship since he entered her life in her dull, old ancestral home; well-informed, well-bred, courteous, and gallant; with honest, innate courtesy; boyishly gay, and full of strong, manly feeling at the same time; handsome, young and brave; recollects the look, passionate, bold and yet full of reverence which she has seen more than once in his bright, dauntless eyes when bent on her; recollects the hour when he lifted her in his strong, tender arms from a horrible death; recollects the hour when he sung to her, for the first and last time, the ardent words of the French song, in his soft, rich baritone voice, and when he dared to tell her, she had not rebuked him—dared to kiss her hand. The touch of his lips seems to burn there still, and as she stands there gazing out at the shimmering brightness of the sea, and the hot July sunshine glaring bright and dry on the road, down hill to the station in the valley—the road by which he went away—the road by which he will never, it may be, return again—it all grows indistinct and blotted out in a rain of tears. Silent, bitter tears, falling on her clasped hands, bitter, despairing tears, wrung from the aching, desolate pain which is quivering through her heart.

"If—if I had not been Imogene Trefusis," she whispers, for the pride of race, in which she had been submerged from her cradle, is difficult to rise above—"if I had not been Imogene Trefusis, he—he might have loved me, and stayed with us forever, and I should have been so happy! so happy!"

"It will be so lonely!" whispers the poor child, striving to cheat her heart out of its dawning womanly belief in its own feeling—"so lonely!"

The aching pain grows keener, the burning, bitter regret and longing more intolerable as the handsome face, the gallant form, rise up before her, and then fade away for aye! Had she not been Imogene Trefusis he might have loved her—vague and wild as are her innocent imaginations of what such love would be—he would have loved her, and never have left her, and life would have been so sweet and glad a thing in the sunshine of his presence, in the shelter of his strong protection, had she not been Imogene Trefusis! But now he has gone away—gone back to the busy world of life and men, and they will see his face no more!

And just then there comes a sudden clamor and outcry from Lionel's dogs on the lawn, and the sound of rapid hoofs and carriage wheels crashing over the gravelled drive; and as Imogene, with her heart leaping up in wild throbs of hope and fear, leans out in the eagerness of her impatience and looks down, she sees Richard Dumaresq entering in at the hall door.

Richard Dumaresq surely, his height, his figure, and the carriage of his head and shoulders, and yet in some way altered and different from what she had known him.

Elegantly and fashionably attired, with a certain dandyism in his air, and self-assertiveness in his step, which is new to her; and a sickening sense of uncertainty and disappointment begins to torture her.

And all the time the dogs are barking loudly, and angrily as at the advent of a strange visitor, who has incurred canine suspicion or dislike, and Imogene can bear it no longer and descends into the hall.

"Who was that who came in just now?" she asks of Borlase, who is standing midway in the hall, staring out through the open door at the waiting vehicle, which is a smart dogcart, with a smart groom in livery standing to the head of the handsome bay mare in the shafts.

"Came just now, ma'am," he repeats, staring about him still with the air of a man who is half dazed with astonishment. "Why, ma'am, it's a most strange thing, Miss Trefusis"—with his unpleasant, confidential tone, and the furtive leer in his meaning eyes—"but if you had seen him you would have declared it was Mr. Lionel's tutor come back again. There! The most striking likeness I ever saw."

"But I have asked you who is the gentleman?" Imogene interrupts, and she has an inward struggle to speak quietly, and not angrily and sternly.

"That is the most strange thing of all, ma'am," Borlase replies, with a small, mysterious cough, and the furtive gleam of his eyes; "it might be a coincidence, of course; it's not for me to say."

"Did he send in no card?" interrupts Imogene, quickly and sternly.

"Oh, yes'm! he gave his card and requested to see Sir Philip," Borlase answers, demurely, and then waits as a cat waits for a mouse.

"I have asked you the name of this gentleman, papa's visitor, twice already, Borlase!" Imogene says, with flashing eyes.

"Beg pardon, ma'am," the man says smoothly, but watching her closely, "the name on the gentleman's card was 'Captain Richard Dumaresq, —th Hussars.'"

There was a slight spasmodic drawing together of her delicate, even brows, but no other sign betrays agitation at his news. She pauses a moment to steady her voice, and then says, quietly:

"A relative of Mr. Dumaresq, I dare say," and passes on through the hall door toward the housekeeper's parlor at the further end.

Mrs. Lilly is not there; the quiet little shadowy parlor is tenantless, and for the moment Imogene is deeply thankful that it is so. For a few minutes she cannot endure that human eyes should rest on her, panting with excitement, sick with the nervousness of mingled hopes and fears, oppressed and trembling beneath the shadow of a dread.

She sits down in a little, old-fashioned rush chair, by the window, and tries not to think, tries not to hear, though the study window is open, and she can plainly discern the tones of her father's voice, though not a word is distinguishable.

Once she ventures into the hall again, near the study door, and she hears those tones in unmistakable anger, and she shrinks back cold and faint, in the summer warmth.

Then she begins to wonder, feverishly, where Miriam Lilly can be, to wonder how long the visitor will remain, to wonder with an ominous sinking at the heart what she will hear.

The minutes slip by into a quarter of an hour, and at last Imogene can bear it no longer.

"Is that gentleman with papa yet, Borlase?" she asks of that astute personage, who has found absorbing employment for the time in adjusting the cords of a window blind near the study door.

"Yes'm; he is with Sir Philip yet," Borlase says, throwing a certain significance into his tones which no one could fail to perceive, and no one could reasonably complain of. "The dogcart and groom have been waiting here three-quarters of an hour for him, ma'am."

And Imogene goes back again to the housekeeper's room, looking and longing now in the agony of nervous suspense that holds her in thrall, body and mind, for the support and comfort of Miriam Lilly's grave, calm presence.

But it so happens, strangely enough, that Miriam Lilly knows nothing whatever of the stranger's arrival, having left her seat on the lawn as soon as the post had come in, bringing no letter to her or to anyone from the absent Dumaresq, and is at the present time absorbed in inspecting the cucumber and melon frames in the gardens—as the frames in question, having been filled and planted after her own directions early in the spring, she's interested in the results in no common degree.

Another quarter of an hour passes away, and then Imogene, with every nerve at a tension and her sense of hearing strained to painfulness, gladly hears the study door open and close, and an echo of footsteps across the worn white and black marble of the entrance hall, and plainly hears the crash of hoofs and wheels as the dogcart drives rapidly away.

Minutes pass on again into another quarter of an hour. Imogene hears Miriam Lilly's clear, incisive tones speaking somewhere in the yards or outoffices—she is equal to two stewards, three gardeners and half-a-dozen yard helpers in her own proper person and in the same moment. While Imogene waits her appearance, she hears the study door open again and her father's voice giving an order to Borlase. She fancies she hears her own name, and the fancy is transformed to fact the next instant.

"If you please, Miss Imogene, Sir Philip wants you in the study," Sir Philip's confidential servant says, his smug, falsely bland face appearing at the door of the room, where his young mistress is crouching in the chair by the window.

And the nervous, despondent attitude does not escape him any more than the uncontrollable flush and start of excitement at the summons.

He marches before and opens the study door for her with punctilious deference, bows her in with the formality of a court chamberlain, shuts the door and—listens.

"I wonder what's hup?" he mutters, with a cynical grin; "something about that feller who I never liked, with his proud look and his grand-gentleman hairs, as if he was more than a hupper servant, after all! Ah, he was a deep customer, an' I never thought nothin' else."

Mr. Borlase's Cornish phraseology comes uppermost at times, when he does not carefully repress it.

Sir Philip is seated at the other side of the table, and, as his young daughter enters the room, he raises his head, and Imogene sees his cold, hard, aristocratic face, in which narrowness of opinion and pride of race are written now, in addition, frigid, displeasure, contemptuous haughtiness and resolution, and she has a prevision, clear almost as words can give her, of what she is going to hear.

"Imogene, how old are you?" he demands.

The innocent, girlish face pales to her lips, with the rapid beating of her heart, at the subtleness and strangeness of the question, and still more at the look in her father's eyes, which she knows well betokens intense anger.

"Seventeen in August, papa," she answers.

"Then you are woman enough to understand what I am going to say to you, and child enough to make me intensely displeased at being obliged to discuss such matters with you," is his retort, harshly spoken, in tones that tremble with suppressed indignation that his state of feeling must be inadequately described.

"Without any preamble in the matter," he continues, "I wish to ask you a few questions. I trust they will be as distasteful to you to hear as they are to me to speak, and I trust likewise"—there is a little gleam of paternal feeling to soften the icy pride and anger of his face and voice—"I trust my daughter to speak the truth to me as a gentlewoman!"

"Yes, papa," Imogene answers, with head erect and steadfast eyes confronting him. Sir Philip's stern rule, which subdues, cannot crush a spirit brighter and braver than his own ever was, even in his brightest, bravest days.

"Well, then, please to tell me candidly"—Sir Philip coughs and falters a little at what he is about to utter to that pure, listening face—"candidly and frankly, Imogene, if—if—that person who was employed here as Lionel's tutor—Dumaresq—Richard Dumaresq, as he called himself—if he ever presumed on his position in any way with you? I am sure, quite sure," Sir Philip says, sternly and decisively, clearing his throat, "that you, as my daughter, never gave him the least occasion to so presume; but—but—I could 'ave wished your aunt Althea were here to speak to you of this, and not me," Sir Philip says, nervously and irritably. "To me it is simply incomprehensible, outrageous, audacious beyond belief, that the man can have forgotten his position without some misleading!"

His cold blue eyes flash fiercely on his daughter's dark, sweet eyes, which are full of eager light, and on the lily-like face which has blushed like the heart of a rose.

In the excitement of shy glad amazement she forgets everything else.

"Oh, papa! Then he came back here to-day?" she exclaims. "He has just been here with you, has he not?"

"Who has?" Sir Philip shouts, hoarsely. "What do you mean, girl? That impostor—that scoundrel—who came into my house with a false name and with a false character! How dare you speak of him—of it—as if—you—Imogene! One word, and that without prevarication," Sir Philip says, meaningly. "Have you—child as you are—have you dared to forget your birth and position and encouraged that man, your brother's tutor and attendant, to—to speak of love or courtship to you?"

"No, papa," she answers, and the tender blush has faded into deathly pallor. "Mr. Dumaresq never spoke of such matters to me."

His child's dignity, even in her maidenly shame and trouble, is a rebuke to the proud old baronet's fierceness.

"Then did he ever," he persists, in a feebler tone of anger, "give you reason to think he was in love with you?"

"Before I answer that question, papa," Imogene says, firmly, although her lips are quivering painfully, and across the whiteness of her cheeks has flitted a faint flush—"I must tell you that Mr. Dumaresq is neither an impostor nor a scoundrel, but a man well-born and well-bred as any of our friends—a gentleman in word and deed!"

"Permit me to judge, madam," Sir Philip says, breathless in wrath, "on such matters as the birth and breeding of the gentlemen whom I permit my daughters to regard as friends or lovers.

"Out of your own lips I condemn you then," he continues, holding up one thin white hand, shaking with excitement. "I know the man to be not well-born, not well-bred—an impostor who trades upon a name and a high relationship to which he has no right; and it is the act of a scoundrel to betray the trust reposed in him by his employer, and to dare to employ his leisure time in his master's service in endeavoring to win the affections of his master's sister—a girl of your age, and I perceive plainly, with your tacit consent at the least. A scoundrel and a villain of the deepest dye! He knew well he dare not face exposure," continues Sir Philip, violently, for his agitation will not suffer even the aristocratic representation of a display of strong feeling, "so he invented the story of a telegram, or invented a telegram, I know not which, from a dying uncle, who only existed in his imagination, as an excuse to get far away before an exposé came!"

"Who has told you all this, papa?" Imogene asked, suddenly.

"I fail to see by what right you ask for my sources of information," Sir Philip says, freezingly.

(To Be Continued).

ROYAL YEAST CAKES

The best yeast in the world. Makes perfect bread.

MADE IN CANADA

E.W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.
WINNIPEG MONTREAL

A MESSAGE TO WOMEN!!

IF YOU are a woman ease your suffering. I want you to write, and let me tell you of my simple method of home treatment, send you ten days' free trial, postpaid, and put you in touch with women in Canada who will gladly tell what my method has done for them.

If you are troubled with weak, tired feelings, headache, backache, bearing down sensations, bladder weakness, constipation, catarrhal conditions, pain in the sides, regularly or irregularly, bloating, sense of falling or misplacement of internal organs, nervousness, desire to cry, palpitation, hot flashes, dark rings under the eyes, or a loss of interest in life, write to me to-day. Address: Mrs. M. Summers, Box [illegible], Windsor, Ont.

Redpath SUGAR

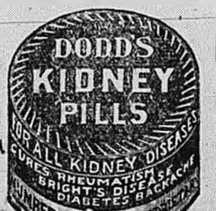
From "Ye Olde Sugar Loafe" of grandmother's day, to the sparkling "Extra Granulated" in your own cut-glass bowl, Redpath Sugar has appeared three times daily, for over half a century, on thousands of Canadian tables.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it."

2 and 5 lb. Cartons—
10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Bags.

Made in one grade only the highest!

7



That's it! Clean and—
—Free from Dust

"SALADA"

Sealed Packets Only • Never in Bulk

Black—Mixed—Natural Green E212

FARM AND GARDEN

UTILIZING HEN HOUSE LITTER.

The value of poultry manure as a fertilizer depends largely on the food fed to the stock producing it, and also upon the method employed in saving the dung. Under ordinary conditions, where the birds are well fed, hen manure possesses a greater value as a fertilizer than ordinary barn manure. In tests made by one of the leading U. S. experiment stations, it was estimated that with a large, well-fed flock the amount of night droppings produced per hen per year amounted to about 30 pounds, which contains approximately about .8 of a pound of nitrogen, .5 of a pound of phosphoric acid, .25 of a pound of potash and having a valuation based on the value of commercial fertilizers of about 14 cents. As a considerable part of the manure consists of decomposed nitrogenous matter, it is necessary that some good absorbent be used for preserving the dung for use as a fertilizer. As it is ordinarily stored by simply scraping the droppings which are voided during the day when the fowls are not at roost, which amount probably exceeds that of the night droppings.

For ordinary purposes of preservation land plaster or pulverized gypsum should be freely sprinkled over the droppings and thoroughly mixed with them before they are stored in barrels. If land plaster is not available, good loam or dry muck will answer admirably. Sandy soil has very little value as a preservative of poultry manure.

The droppings should be stored in a cold, dry place until they are needed. To avoid loss it is advisable to clean off the droppings boards once a day, as such practice is also much better for the fowls; it is also a wiser course because when large accumulations of droppings are allowed to remain on the roosts the escaping ammonia is a source of discomfort and injury to the fowls, as well as a loss in the fertilizer value of the dung.

Nearly all authorities agree that hen manure is of much more value as a plant food than ordinary farm manures, and this is due to the fact that its nitrogen is in a much more available form. When used in the garden it should be applied in small quantities as compared with other manures.

KAINIT AND SAWDUST.

Besides land plaster or loam, a mixture of kainit and sawdust in the proportion of about 15 pounds sawdust, 51 pounds kainit to 30 pounds of hen manure, it is claimed will keep the dung in excellent condition, so that it can be readily broken up for use as fertilizer. Hen manure which has been stored with the simple addition of land plaster or loam should be mixed with wood ashes before being used as a land dressing. Some experienced gardeners recommend that for every bushel of a mixture of hen manure and loam, equal parts, one bushel of wood ashes be added. This mixture is moistened a little occasionally and turned over frequently to fine it before using. It is claimed that this makes a powerful forcing manure which should be used sparingly in drills.

The Main Experiment Station recommends the following as a well balanced fertilizer: Thirty pounds hen manure, 10 pounds sawdust, 16 pounds acid phosphate, 8 pounds kainit.

It states that this used at the rate of two tons per acre would furnish about 30 pounds nitrogen, 85 pounds phosphoric acid and 80 pounds potash.

AS GOOD AS GUANO.

Poultry manure is equal as a fertilizer to the best article of Peruvian Guano, and, if properly cured under cover, is worth as much as Pacific guano, which before the war sold at $50 per ton. Professor Norton says that 300 pounds of well-kept hen manure are equal in value to 11 (or 12 two-horse) loads of stable manure. Science in farming says 100 pounds of fresh hen manure contains 22.6 pounds of nitrogen, 20.8 pounds phosphoric acid and 17 pounds of potash.

Poultry manures is the richest of farm manures, but, like all others, it is in part to the fact that the urinary secretion is variable in composition. It is rich in all the fertilizing elements, but especially so in nitrogen, which is the cretions are semi-solid, and voided with solid excrements.

Poultry manure ferments easily, and is quick acting. It loses nitrogen and ammonia very easily if not properly cared for. It should be kept dry, and, if possible, also mixed with some absorbent and preservative. Acid phosphate, phosphate rock, plaster and dry earth are good materials for this purpose. Hardwood ashes (excepting as stated above), ordinary slaked lime and such alkaline materials, should be avoided, as they will liberate the ammonia, and cause it to be lost.

A hen will produce thirty to forty pounds of manure in a year, and a turkey from forty to sixty pounds.

The weekly droppings of a flock of, say, 25 hens, when scraped from the roosting platforms should be mixed with about eight pounds of kainit, or acid phosphate and a half peck of sawdust. If one desires a balanced fertilizer for form and other hoed crops, a mixture of equal parts of kainit and acid phosphates could be used. Good dry meadow muck or peat would be equally as good as sawdust, if not better, to use as an absorbent.

NOTES.

To prevent loss of plant food by fermentation and leaching in barnyards and stables, manure should be spread on the corn ground during the late winter and early spring months. Greater returns are obtained from manure spread evenly over a larger area than from the same amount scattered heavily over a smaller tract. As an average of seventeen years' test at

THE SECRET OF SILK.

Story of the English Worker Who Stole It From Leghorn.

The development of the silk manufature in England began some time in the seventeenth century, but was greatly extended through the enterprise of John Lombe, of Derby, who in 1715 went to Leghorn, Italy, to learn the secret of the Leghorn silk manufactures, a most difficult and dangerous adventure.

Visitors were allowed to pass through the factories and see the machines in motion, but could learn nothing of their construction and operation. Finally, through the good offices of a priest to whom he appealed to find him a situation, Lombe secured employment as a workman, slept in the mill, worked at a spinning machine by day and by night made measurements and plans. He worked at the mill until an English ship was sent on purpose to take him away.

He had scarcely sailed from Leghorn when an armed brig was sent after him, and he barely escaped safely to England. It is said that he died at the age of twenty-nine, poisoned by the emissaries of his Leghorn employers, but the silk manufacture was securely established, became a great industry in England and has since been established all over the world.—National Magazine.

SAVE THE CHILDREN

Mothers who keep a box of Baby's Own Tablets in the house may feel that the lives of their little ones are reasonably safe during the hot weather. Stomach troubles, cholera infantum and diarrhoea carry off thousands of little ones every summer, in most cases because the mother does not have a safe medicine at hand to give promptly. Baby's Own Tablets cure these troubles, or if given occasionally to the well child, will prevent their coming on. The Tablets are guaranteed by a government analyst to be absolutely harmless even to the newborn babe. They are especially good in summer because they regulate the bowels and keep the stomach sweet and pure. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Making Sure.

The Irish sergeant had a squad of recruits on the rifle range.

He tried them on the 500-yard range, but none of them could hit the target. Then he tried them on the 300-yard, the 200-yard and the 100-yard ranges in turn, but with no better success. When they had all missed on the shortest range he looked around in despair. Then he straightened up.

"Squad, attention!" he commanded. "Fix bayonets! Charge!"—Everybody's Magazine.

Slipper Day in Holland.

There is a curious festival known as slipper day celebrated in Holland. Slipper day in the Netherlands is the one day in the year in which the Dutchwoman claims superiority over her husband. On that day she rules him to her heart's content, and he generally obeys good humoredly enough—that is, unless she is one of those ladies not unknown in Holland or in any other country who desire to keep a rule over their husbands [illegible] throughout the year.

NOT WHAT SHE MEANT.

(Judge.)

Author's friend—Does your husband use a pseudonym in his writing?

Author's wife—He used to, but [illegible] perfectly horrid, so I have [illegible] use it myself.

Perhaps it isn't so bad to waste time if you really know it belongs to you.

Cuts Down Fuel Bills

The "Pandora" requires less fuel than other ranges because the McClary Flue System directs the heat Twice Around the oven and stops the usual wastage. Send for illustrated descriptive booklet. We mail it free.

McClary's

PANDORA RANGE

LONDON TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
ST. JOHN, N.B. HAMILTON CALGARY 11
SASKATOON EDMONTON

Sold by J. H. Kennedy, Port Elgin

What About your Vinegar For The Pickling Season?

You may need some very soon. We are ready to serve you—in our eminently satisfactory way, with White Wine and Cider Vinegar, the best in Canada.

Beautifully brilliant—High strength—Delightful flavor—No more spoiled pickles—or sore housekeepers—Use it and we will guarantee the best results.

Return the jars promptly to the deliveryman and assist a good thing in getting around.

Falconer Bros.

THE HOME OF GOOD GROCERIES

What About Your Shoe Requirements ?

We know that leather and cloth of all kinds are soaring, and are likely to go a great deal higher, but we are selling the best stock of boots and shoes that has been in this town for years at very reasonable prices.

Ladies! you don't have to pay $7 and $13 for a pair of boots, unless you go in for Criminal Extravagance. We are showing excellent values, 8 and 9 inch tops, in kid, patent, gun metal at from **$4.50 to $5.** Lower tops from **$2.50 to $3.50** good enough for any lady to go anywhere.

Then we have the kind that our men and boys are wearing in the harvest fields and the trenches from **$2.50 to $5.00**

This is not a slaughter sale, but our prices are lower than so called sale prices. The discerning public is picking up these bargains every day. We invite you to share in these snaps.

Bring your butter and eggs
And get the great big prices

D. GEDDES & CO.

Printing at Reasonable Prices

The Times has unexcelled equipment for producing fine printed matter of all kinds. Business Stationery and Office Forms, Advertising Booklets, Circulars, bills tickets, envelopes, etc. Prices are always reasonable.

GIRLS NEEDED IN OFFICES

Voluntary enlistment has taken thousands of men from office work. Conscription will take more. Office help is scarce now, will be scarcer very soon. Young women must fill the vacant places, and they need training.

NORTHERN Business College

Owen Sound, Ontario

is the very best place to get a practical training and prepare to help to meet the demand for trained office help. Students may enter any time. No increase in fees. Circular free on application.

C. A. FLEMING. F. C. A., Principal
Dept. A., Owen Sound, Ont.

Uncle Abner

Miss Pansy Tibbitts says she has had nine offers of marriage, but is waitin' until she finds a feller that her mother thinks is good enough for her.

There is only one class of people that gossip as much as the wimmen and they are the men.

I never yet see a foreign nobleman who didn't look the part.

A model husband is a feller who kin make his wife believe his excuses.

Deacon Stebbs has got a mewl which is the stubbornest critter in our township. When the deacon wants the mewl to stop he hollers "Giddap," and when he wants the mewl to start he hollers "whoa!" so the mewl does just what the deacon wants him to do without knowin' it. The deacon uses the same system on his wife.

What has become of the old fashioned business man who used to discount all his bills.

The Barrie Gazette, an old established weekly paper, has ceased publication.

UNDERWOOD NEWS

Mrs. Madill and children, Toronto, returned to their home last week after a pleasant visit with Mr. and Mrs. John Bently.

Pte. Pritchard, Toronto, spent the holiday at Mr. W. F. Summers'.

Miss Florence McLean is holidaying in Port Elgin.

Miss Jean Drummond, Kincardine, who has been visiting here, has returned home.

Rev. and Mrs. McNabb, and family have returned from their month's holiday spent in Toronto.

A representative of the Temperance Alliance occupied the pulpit of the Methodist church on Sunday.

Mrs. S. Roppel spent the week-end with her brother at Stratford.

Mr. Geo Roppel and sons, F. Thede, H. Brill, and Arch. MacKay spent Labor Day, fishing at Chesley Lake.

Mr. Bert Russel left for Winnipeg on Thursday.

BORN—On Sunday August 19th to Mr. and Mrs. James Holms, 4th of Bruce, a son.

B. Knapp, and W. Shipper left for the west.

Many people were pleased to welcome Mrs. McLean back to Underwood after visiting in the West for some time.

ARRAN COUNCIL

Members all present. Clerk absent owing to illness. A. G. Esplen acted as Clerk. Minutes read and adopted.

Councillor George was appointed to have bridge on 4 S R, Con 6, repaired. Robt. Henderson asked to have ditching on 20 S R. No action. Councillor Scarrow was appointed to examine and see what is needed and report to Reeve. Communications from Capt. Danard to the young men who enlisted from Arran $5 each. Laid over. Clerk to write Capt. Danard. Council thought it should be made a County affair. Council then took up the estimates of 1917. There will be large increase in Tp. rates. Last year the Tp levy was slightly less than $4000, this year it is $15,687. Council had to borrow money from the new year. The chief items are as follows:—borrowed, $4000; Kennedy's bridge, $5500; Red Cross, $1000 and $2500 to finish 1917 and $1500 to have on hand for 1918, printing, stationery, salaries, miscellaneous and H. O. H. Dr is also in this sum, and it will require 11 mills in the $ to meet the levy. Last year the rate was 2 and five tenths, but should have been much higher. By-Law No 11 fixing rates was then finally passed, sealed and signed. Moved by C. A. Thomas sec by Fred. J. Scarrow—that this Council now assembled do extend our sincere sympathy to our highly esteemed friend and Clerk H. T. Potts in his severe illness and hope for his recovery. Orders to the amount of $15 were passed. Council then adjourned until Sept. 17th next.

For Washing Oddities

Silks, chiffons, kid boots, feathers, lamp shades, pet birds and animals, paintings, piano keys, fine woollens, or anything dainty or unusual, use

LUX

Won't harm anything that pure water may touch.

At all grocers. British made

Lever Brothers Limited, Toronto 40

An appeal to the eye of the woman who is looking for perfection in her footwear will be found in "Empress" Shoes for Women, ann what means more to her, satisfaction and comfort.

Needs no breaking in.

James George & Son

BURGOYNE AND DISTRICT

Miss Elsie Cunningham spent the week end at her home here.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Reech of North Bruce, visited friends here on Sunday last.

Mrs. (Pte.) George Dymer and children of Kincardine, visited at S. F. Smith's last week.

Misses Nellie and Grace Bailey were visiting at their home here.

Word came to hand that Mrs. David Esplen Sr., who has been living with members of her family in the west, died in Banff, last week. The remains are to be brought home and the funeral will take place Thursday at 2.30 p.m. from her son William's residence, to Burgoyne cemetery. Deceased had met with an accident recently and never fully recovered.

Mr. John Lamont, formerly of the B line, Arran, is visiting old friends here. Although bordering on the four score years he is still hale and hearty.

Weather permitting harvest will be well in this week. From general remarks the spring crops will beat the record of many years and threshers will have their hands full till winter. This part of the country is also full of potatoes and greens. There will be no $5 bags of tubers this year, evidently.

Mr. St. Clair, representing the Dominion Alliance took the morning service in the church here Sunday. Evening service was cancelled.

GLAMMIS

Mrs. Ed. Wood and Miss Margaret have returned to their home in Superior.

Miss Bertha Moulton of Port Elgin was a caller in the burg on Saturday.

Mrs. Winnie McLennan is home from Detroit.

John Gunn is visiting at Thessalon.

Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Peacock and family of Meaford are visiting here.

Mr. Thos Montgomery and children of Markdale are visitors at "Spence Lawn".

Miss Evelyn Rowan of Toronto is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Jas. McLennan.

Mrs. Walkingshaw, (nee Pearl Rowan) and nieces, Misses Evelyn, and Audrey Rowan of Toronto, are visiting here.

Misses Jennie McKeeman and Phyllis Moffat spent two weeks in London.

Mr. Chas McKinnon has returned from an extended visit to Cape Breton and Western Provinces.

Miss Bessie Nesbitt is ill with Typhoid Fever.

Mrs. Astell (nee Miss Sarah Clark) of Prince Albert, Sask. is renewing old acquaintances here.

Rev. Walter Daniels, of Toronto, occupied the pulpit in the Baptist Church on Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. James McLennan, who have retired from farm life, having sold the farm to their son Robert, are moving into the village this week into the house which was purchased from Wm. McKenzie. We welcome them here.

Mr. Groves has been on the sick list and unable to go on his mail route. Hope to see him on the job soon.

Wm. McKenzie has purchased a Ford.

A quiet wedding took place at the manse here on Saturday when Mrs. J. M. Draper, of Stratford, was united in marriage to Mr. Murray of that city. Rev

Miss May Ferris, and niece have been visiting in Hopeville.

Miss Anna McKenzie, of Kincardine, returned home on Sunday.

Death of Mrs. Thomas Dent

At the ripe old age of [illegible] years 4 mos. Mrs. Thos. Dent, of 8th Bruce, passed away on Wednesday night of last week. Five years ago the deceased was stricken with paralysis, and death was due to the trouble. The maiden name of the deceased was Elizabeth Wilson, and she was born in Yorkshire, England. She came to Canada with her husband in 1853. They first settled at Blenheim, but three years later came to the 8th Bruce where they lived the remainder of their days. Mr. Dent died a few years ago. Of their family there are three living Anne on the homestead, Mrs. Jos. Wrigtson, Sr. and Mrs. F. Wrightson. Mrs. Dent took an unusual interest in political and national affairs for a woman. She was just four years younger than the late Queen Victoria. In her childhood Mrs. Dent sometimes stayed with friends who occupied a position on the estate of the Duke of Kent, and so it came about that the subject of the sketch at times played with the little princess who afterwards became the Queen of the realm. Because of this early acquaintance with the sovereign family Mrs. Dent became well acquainted with history and royalty doings. She also saw some lively political times in England, and was also well versed in the events of the period. In many of our political campaigns here, notably in that of 1878, Mrs. Dent was better able to discuss such questions as the National Policy than many of the men voters, and she would have been proud indeed to have the privilege only now extended to the women to exercise the franchise. The deceased was spoken of by those among whom she lived so long as a very kindly person and a good neighbour. The funeral was held on Friday, interment being made in the U. B. cemetery, 4th con. and the services were conducted by the pastor of that church.—Advocate.

A Pound of Honey

When you eat a spoonful of honey you have very little idea as to the amount of work and travel necessary to produce it. To make a pound of clover honey, bees must take the nectar from sixty-two thousand clover blossoms; and to do this requires two million seven hundred and fifty thousand visits to the blossoms by the bees.

In other words, in order to collect enough nectar to make one pound of honey, a bee must go from hive to flower and back again two million seven hundred and fifty thousand times. Then, when you think how far these bees sometimes fly in search of these clover fields, one or two miles distant from the hive, you will begin to get a small idea of the number of miles one of the industrious little creatures must travel in order that you may have a pound of honey.—Presbyterian

Alarm Clocks

Why do most people go to Busby's for alarm clocks? Because we have the best stock, also when repairs are necessary you know our reputation.

We have in stock.

Big Ben	**Vigilant**
Cyclone	**Turnout**
Vantite	**Icallu**
Giant Spasmodic	
Suminous Sunrise	

J. J. BUSBY,
The Quick Repair House

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

HARVEST HELP EXCURSION

September 11th

From all stations in Ontario and Quebec

$12.00 to Winnipeg

Plus half cent per mile beyond

Return rate half cent per mile to Winnipeg plus $18.00.

Full particulars and tickets from any Grand Trunk Ticket Agent or C. E. Horning, District Passenger, Union Station, Toronto, Ont.

J. S. Cameron, Agent, Port Elgin, Both telephones.

School Time Means More Clothes For Your Boy

And we've gathered together a lot of new suits that for style, quality and price will out-class any stock you'll see elsewhere

We have made the values big this season . . . .

And you will be delighted when you see what excellent suits you can get at values that are going to attract a lot of new customers to our Boys' Department.

Bring the Boy here

And let us fit him out with a new suit, a pair of shoes, a cap, or anything a boy wears. We are making a special effort on boys' wear this season and it's to your advantage to investigate

The exceptional qualities of our Boys' clothes and shoes.

The Boy's Store — **F. R. BARBER,** Men's and Boy's Head-to-Foot Outfitter — The Boys' Store

Are You Contemplating Re-decorating Some Rooms This Fall?

We have a nice assortment of wall papers to choose from which, we still sell at old price notwithstanding the great advance in paper.

Next Spring's goods are on the way. Call and inspect our stock, and get our prices before purchasing elsewhere.

No trouble to show goods

: : J. W. Pattison : :

Furniture Dealer and Undertaker

Bruce 'phone 22

CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE

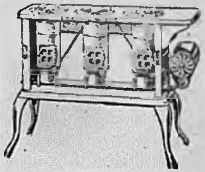
Stratford, Ontario

Ontario's Best Business College
FALL TERM FROM SEPT. 4TH

Commercial, Shorthand and Telegraphy departments.

We have thorough courses, experienced instructors, and we place graduates in positions. The Demand upon us for trained help is many times the number graduating. Get our free catalog.

D. A. McLACHLAN, PRINCIPAL



Use an oil stove and save fuel and buy a New Perfection from

Thomson's
Hardware Store

The Times "as good as a letter from home"

The Port Elgin Times.

47th YEAR—NO. 37 PORT ELGIN, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 12, 1917 $1.50 PER YEAR $2.00 PER YEAR TO UNITED STATES

Port Elgin to Have Exemption Board

The Department of Justice has completed the work of locating the exemption tribunals under the Military Service Act.

The boards in this part of Ontario will be located in the following :

Bruce North—Port Elgin, Kincardine, Wiarton, Lionshead

Bruce South—Walkerton, Paisley, Chesley, Lucknow.

Grey—Markdale, Dundalk, Thornbury, Feversham, Owen Sound, Meaford, Lindenwood, Heathcote, Durham, Desboro, Hanover, Ayton

Huron—Wingham, Brussels, Gorrie, Seaforth, Exeter, Goderich, Clinton, Dungannon.

COMING EVENTS

10c. per line
No notice less than 25c

SPECIAL MEETING—Of the Red Cross to-night, at 7.30 to arrange for serving lunch on Fair day, all ladies requested to attend.

THE RED CROSS—Will serve lunch on Thursday, September 20th, Fair day, at the tea room and park, Members and friends from town and country are asked to kindly send in baking, cream, etc.

GRAND CONCERT—Fair night Thursday September 20, town hall. Hear the famous Jimmie Fax. Reserved seats 35c. Better get in early as the hall will be packed.

Pte. Jim Hepburn, Paisley, a former Port Elgin boy, is wounded.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. McTavish, of Calgary, are visiting old friends on Con. 6 Bruce. Mrs. McTavish is the only daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cooper who left Bruce about 25 years ago with a family of seven sons and one daughter. They settled near Calgary and all have prospered.

The demonstration of what a Ford car can do in helping the farmer, put on by Fraser & Scarrow at the farm of Wm. Karcher, on Tuesday was well attended, and the demonstration was a success, showing the car converted into a plowing machine in twenty minutes.

CONDENSED ADVERTISING

LOST—On Goderich street a $5 bill. Will finder please leave at Times office.

HOUSE TO RENT—Till spring. Furnished or unfurnished. Apply Mrs. F. McPherson.

FARM FOR SALE—Adjoining the village of Port Elgin, contains 104 acres, Good orchard and buildings, 12 acres of fall wheat in. If not sold will be to rent for a term of years. Apply to Mrs. John Forrester, Port Elgin, or Mr. Wm. Burgess, Solicitor. 35-t.f.

FOR SALE—The Andrew Sutherland property at the South End. Fine brick house, 7 rooms and shed. Good basement, also stable. Possession given immediately. Apply to Geo. S. Webb and James McEwing, executors. 24-tf.

WANTED—We are paying the highest prices for beefring hides. H. Zelkind, Port Elgin.

PHONOGRAPHS!

How nice it is to have music in your home. If you would like one just drop me a line. Very easy terms, from $21.00 up.

Louis Bloch's Music Store
Owen Sound

DENTAL

W. P. POWER, D. D. S., Dentist, office over South End Store. Hours 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

MEDICAL

DR. F. H. WELLS, Office and residence on Green street, one door west of Bank of Hamilton.

W. J. CHAMBERS, M. D., L. R. C. P., L. M., Edinburgh. Office and residence "Lakeview Hall" opposite South End park Port Elgin.

DR. W. S. LAIRD, Dentist, Specialty in Nose and Throat diseases. Guarantees all his fitting of glasses. Office hours Wednesday afternoons. Next to Metropolitan Bank

LEGAL

W. BURGESS, LL.B., Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, &c., &c. Office, Hutton's Block. Private and other funds to loan.

SOCIETIES

PORT ELGIN LODGE No. 429, G.R.C., A.F. & A.M. Regular communications in the Masonic Hall, Thursday on or before full moon, at 8 p. m. Visiting brethren cordially welcomed. George Chapman, W. M., Geo. [illegible], Sec'y.

DENOVO LODGE, No. 159, I.O.O.F., of Ontario, meets at 8 o'clock, p.m., every Monday in their hall in the Commercial Block. Art Harrison, N.G.; T. Rankin, Rec.-Sec.; D. Geddes, Perm. Sec.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

J. A. CHAPMAN, Official Issuer of marriage licenses, Port Elgin, Ont. Office Muir Block.

R. C. CRAWFORD, Official Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Office at Drug Store, Port Elgin

UNDERTAKING

J. W. PATTISON, Funeral director and embalmer. Residence on premises. Rural phone No. 22.

West Bruce Pupils Win for Fourth Time

West Bruce Inspectorate pupils are winners. For the fourth consecutive time a pupil from Inspector Reid's district has won the coveted Halliday medal for the highest marks in Entrance exams in Bruce County.

Louise Garbutt, a Lucknow pupil, obtained the highest marks this year in West Bruce, 822, while Rose Moss secured a total of 803 in East Bruce.

In order to win the medal these papers must be re-read by an independent examiner. Inspector Burgess did the work, and declared that in the re-reading Miss Garbutt's total was 821, and Miss Moss' 803, thus giving to the West Bruce pupil the medal by a large margin.

BURGOYNE AND DISTRICT

Rev. C. C. Strachan and family moved up from Toronto, Monday of last week and are now in possession of the manse. It need scarcely be said they are made heartily welcome by the people in this community.

At the induction of Rev. C. C. Strachan Tuesday evening there was a well filled church, from both congregations. Several ministers and elders from the meeting of Presbytery in Paisley drove to Burgoyne in the evening and after a light supper in the church the meeting was called to order by Rev. Mr. Gale, moderator of the Presbytery. The induction ceremony was very simple. The usual questions were put to the called minister and answered by yes or no. Rev. Mr. Boulos who had been appointed to preach, delivered a lengthy sermon of 65 minutes. After the sermon Rev. Mr. Robertson whose part was to address the minister arose and asked the people to stand and sing "Blest be the tie that binds." His address was good and his praises of the new pastor, who was an intimate friend of his, were unbounded. To address the people was the part assigned to Rev. Mr. Mann. He having been moderator of the sessions here during the part of the vacancy, gave a short speech of how the call had been brought about and made unanimous. Sufficient to say, the addresses were all good and helpful, and that a happy evening was spent. After the introducing of the new Pastor and shaking of hands, a lunch was served and the meeting broke up at a late hour.

The remains of the late Mr. McFee, of Southampton, were interred in Burgoyne cemetery Saturday afternoon.

Miss Currie is visiting her cousin, Mrs. W. J. Pierson,

The funeral of the late Mrs. David Esplen took place Thursday, and was attended by a large number of relatives and former acquaintances. Rev. Mr. Strachan conducted the services. Deceased was another of our estimable women, who served faithfully in the front in pioneer days.

Miss MacDonald, of Durham, is assisting Miss Robertson this season.

Mr. D. McArthur is having a fine verandah put on his residence.

Mr. D. Hilker is in London on business.

Mr. William George and Myrle are visiting London fair.

Mr. George Simpson, of Toronto, was in town last week.

Lieut. Northgrave is in Toronto, having to return to military hospital for further treatment of his wounds.

Mr. Alwin, of the Bank of Hamilton head office staff, called on a number of his old friends Monday.

Mr. R. C. Crawford has purchased the store on Goderich street owned by W. S. Johnston of Toronto.

The Western Fair at London is in full swing this week, and several people from here are attending.

Miss Robertson has been attending the millinery displays at Toronto and London.

Mrs. (Capt.) McPherson leaves soon to spend the winter in Newcastle, New Hampshire.

Millinery Openings

Ladies are cordially invited to our millinery parlor on Thursday morning, Friday and Saturday Sept. 13 14, 15, at which time we will be prepared to exhibit pattern hats and novelties showing the latest styles of the season.

Miss A. Robertson

The Finest Beef You Ever Ate

We happened to know that Mr. Walter Gowanlock, Sr. had a beautiful pair of fat heifers. He breeds that fine, smooth Polled Angus kind. We secured the pair, and we can assure our patrons that nothing finer has ever been in our store. We are on the lookout for the finest for our customers, and we have some of the choicest cuts to offer. More than that, we are selling at a low price. Phone or call Eaton, the Butcher.

LADIES DEPARTMENT

See the splendid display in the Ladies' department in the following lines.

Ladies Underwear
Fine Hosiery
Corsets
Handkerchiefs

Falconer Bros.

Pte. Frank Geddes Describes the Capture of Vimy Ridge

In a most vivid description of the big attack and capture of Vimy Ridge, Pte. Frank Geddes writes to his mother here. As he was among the first battalions "over" the letter will be most interesting to Times Readers :

France, May 10, 1917

Dear Mother :

Am I not right in thinking this is your birthday and how better can I celebrate it, in a captured German dugout, than by writing to you!

First you mention the devastation shown by a card I sent. That is only a pin prick to what we see out here. I am glad to say that owing to our efforts the tower on the silken card is now out of range of his guns, let us hope forever. I have noticed the French peasants starting to come back to their ruined homes all old men, and women, or very young children, for the most part. The most pathetic sight in the world to see them ploughing a patch of ground with our artillery or transports occupying their front yard or back garden.

Yes, Mother, I see beautiful sunsets, some of the most wonderful I have ever seen. As I write, I am thinking of one night I watched it set behind "our" ridge. Such a blaze, on the crest—below, the white chalk, marked by paths among the scarred and shattered trees—bushes. I couldn't help thinking that it was setting back there, on two years of British inferiority in guns, lack of shells, and all that, and that in the opposite direction, was dawning for us a new day, where everything is in our favor.

Oh, it would do your heart good to hear John Bull when he "strafes." You've heard a machine gun. Well, the morning we went over, there were several scores of these engines behind us, besides the ones we took over. They opened on a set minute, breaking the silence with a noise like a dozen combined boiler factories. And then—oh, its indescribable—the noise of innumerable field guns and heavies everything from whizz bang to 18 inch. (Now I've started, I may as well give you an idea of a modern battle.)

Before dawn we went up and took our positions in the shelter of the mine craters I have often mentioned. Crouched in shell holes, to be out of the way of any of our shells dropping short (this is unavoidable) we waited the opening of barrage, sometime about dawn. The infantry were a few yards in front of us, and as I described before, everything opens at once. To be blunt—it isn't hell let loose as it is often called—it's dozens of them. Behind, the sky is a sheet of flame, ahead—view is blocked pretty well by the craters—and it's just as well it is. The shells shriek overhead, the machine gun bullets (our own) swish after them. Away above, the planes do the observing You know then you haven't long to wait. In a minutes the infantry gets the word—we are to follow them in several minutes. As they scramble up and over the edge, we stand up and give them a cheer, more to be doing something than anything else. I remember an infantry officer signalling on the crest of a crater for his men to follow—as two ran past him a German "crump" landed beneath them—taking away their footing, and they went head over heels through space into the crater. I don't imagine they were killed, but that made me mad. So at the same minute we got the "up and over" and were away—past the pipers playing "Blue Bonnets over the Border" up to the crest and then down the slope to the German side. But in that fraction of a second as I was on the very top of things, I got an impression I will never forget. In the half light of dawn it was the wildest thing I ever saw or ever expect to see. Below—the infantry, in waves, struggling over the shell craters, behind—our barrage which formed a perfect curtain of fire—light and heavy, shrapnel and high explosive. Over and behind—yes and among them, other shells bursting, but not ours, Luckily these latter were few in comparison. Ahead of them, rockets of all colors—German signals of smoke—cordite smoke, whose acrid fumes are "the smell of battle" and which, by the way, you cough up for twenty-four hours after.

All this in a second, and then you are down the slope—all fear vanished—your one aim to be up with the [illegible]—to be there when the goal is scored. You're not exactly nervous—but strung up to a high pitch. You grab barbed wire without feeling the cut—laugh at nothing—and above all, you want a cigarette. Machine gun bullets "Zip zip" past, shrapnel "pings" right overhead, but I just had the feeling that Fritz had absolutely nothing that could touch me—that day at least.

I remember one incident—a group of us were getting our wind in the shelter of a shell hole (we carried 500 rounds of ammunition in belts) One chap lit a match—lit a chum's cigarette—then his own. I clenched my fists while I waited to see what he would do. I have always laughed at and dared that superstition of three lights being bad luck, time and again, but I didn't want to take that light then. He evidently felt the same, for he blew it out and with a nervous laugh, handed me the box, saying, "That's the first time in my life I've done that," I said it was my first, too, so he said "Well, let's hope not making three, will be good luck"—and so it proved in all three cases, I think, I just relate that as an example of the tension on one's nerves.

[A popular superstition among the soldiers is that one match lighting three cigarets is bad luck.—Editor]

But we finally reached our objective, and had nothing to do but hold it against counter attacks, which is much the worst part of the affair, as the reaction on the nerves has set in, and unless his aeroplanes are kept back, you are in for a continual shower of shells. But relief comes at last, and your part of that particular "push" is done, and there's nothing to worry about except occasional shells and the next push. Not until after, does one realize he has taken part in the largest affair Canadians have ever been in (by numbers as well as results) and one of the best planned and best executed strokes of the war.

Advertise it in The Times.

Miss Robertson's Millinery parlors will be the place where many ladies will gather on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week.

Pte. Cairns and Pte. Whitham, of Kincardine, were killed in action.

Miss Bell and her friend, Mrs. Fuller, have returned to Detroit after a visit with Mrs. George S. Bell.

PORT ELGIN FALL FAIR

Wednesday & Thursday, Sept. 19, 20

Races! Races! Races!

Races will constitute a big program on Thursday afternoon Come early to view the stock and exhibits, and be ready for the races. Some fast horses will be here. Big purses.

Get interested in Special Prizes. Read the following list:

By John McVittie, Southampton, best two loaves of bread made from Rainbow flour, 100 pounds Rainbow Flour.

By James George & Son, best two loaves of bread, made from Royal Household flour, 25 lbs of Royal Household flour.

By James George and Son, for best 12 buns made from Royal Household Flour, 25 lbs of Royal Household flour.

By the Bank of Hamilton staff, for best two pumpkin pies, 1st $1.50, 2nd. $1, 3rd, 50c.

By F. R. Barber, best fifteen lbs butter $10.

By H. L. Mulveney, best 10 lbs butter, $5.

By R. C. Crawford and J. W. Pattison, best five lbs butter, 1st $3.50, 2nd $2.50.

By The Port Elgin Times, $2.50, for best 5 lbs. butter.

By Falconer Bros. for best pair of soldier's homemade socks $1.00.

By G. McLaren, $2 and $1 for best collection of field roots consisting of three each of two varieties of turnips and three mangels.

By Port Elgin Times $1 to the pupil of any Public School making best pen and ink imitation of the heading on The Times the words "The Port Elgin Times".

The above articles to become the property of the donor of the prizes.

By Robert Stephenson, for best groomed team, neckyoke, valued at $1.50.

By Port Elgin Times, $1 to the school having the best display of products from its school garden.

By President Henderson, for best five varieties of home made baking, $5. Baking to be sold, and proceeds to go to Red Cross.

Grand Concert at Night—The Celebrated fun-maker Jimmie Fax has been engaged. Better get a seat early.

Secure prize list and information from

JOHN HENDERSON, President
F. W. ELLIOTT, Sec.-treas.

The Winners in the Field Crop Competition

Secretary Elliott received on Saturday the award from the government in connection with the field crop competition. The contest was in oats, and the winners are :

1—William Atkinson	$20.00
2—Alex Geddes	15.00
3—James Scott	12.00
4—Alex. Lamont	10.00
5—George Jamieson	8.00
6—W. H. McClinton	6.00
7—John Witting	4.00

BUYERS' GUIDE

RATES—Contracts for 500 lines or over in a year 5c a line; regular weekly users of liners, 5c per line casual users of liners, 10c per line Black type, count two lines for one.

Cash for eggs. North End Store.

If you want to invest your money on good security at 6½ per. cent interest see D. C. Cavin

The South End is showing a big range of crepe, silk and voile blouses.

Try Koebke for your next grocery or fruit order

Bargains on men's and boys' fine and coarse shoes that make it very profitable for you to buy now. F. R. Barber.

We have added two new lines of Colleen corsets, prices are lower than regular lines. South End store.

Overseas boxes, both large and small, for sale at McMurray's.

Peach season is here. If you want fancy ones, leave your order at McMurray's grocery.

Get our prices on suit cases and club bags before buying. F. R. Barber.

Cheap shoes. Misses, Ladies' and Men's, not up to date in style, from 35c up. South End Store.

Bull Dog overalls and smocks, for good wear. North End Store.

In teas we are giving absoltuely the best value in town. South End store.

We supply our grocery customers with choicest Dairy butter. McMurray.

Fleet foot running shoes, all sizes, white, tan, navy. North End store.

If we could make you fully realize what a saving it means to you to buy a suit now, you would come here right away to day. F. R. Barber

Neilson's chocolates—once used always used—you get them at Koebke's

Sugars are advancing in price. Get your supply from the South End.

Koebke sells Neilson's soldier chocolate Send a bar to your soldier boy at the front

Paisley Fair, Sept. 25 and 26

Largest Prize List in the County, also most commodious buildings and grounds. Many specials, including $30 by Bankers' Association to boys and girls who exhibit calves or pigs. Public school competition in club swinging, physical drill and patriotic singing. Hanover band—the best musical organization in this part of Ontario—engaged for Sept. 26th. Grand concert at night—Howard Russel, Harry Bennett and Mrs. Coutts-Bain, vocalists. Write or phone W. R. Barnett, Sec'y, for a Prize List.

Contracts to Let

A committee of Saugeen Council will meet at McArthur's Sideroad on Friday Sept. 14th at 2 o'clock, and at McEwing's Sideroad on same day at 4 o'clock to let gravel contracts.

A committee will meet at McRae's Sideroad on Saturday Sept. 15th at 2 o'clock to let gravel contract. Also on Tuesday Sept. 18th at 10 o'clock at Jno. Pierson's and at 2 o'clock same day at Gowanlock's School to let gravel and other contracts.

A committee will meet at Lake Shore road Con. 2 on Monday Sept. 17th at 2 o'clock to let contract of repairing road.

Mrs Thomas Cairns Passes Away

In the death of Mrs Thomas Cairns on Monday night the remaining member of the family of the late Thomas Cairns is taken. In three years' time the father, the daughter, and now the mother, have passed to their reward. Mrs. Cairns had attained a ripe old age, being in her 85th year. For the past few months she has been ailing, and gradually weakening until she slept peacefully into eternal rest.

She was a good woman, and one in whom all trusted, and whose memory will be revered by many friends as a patient, trustful, Christian woman. Mrs Cairns was born in Kintyre, Argyleshire, Scotland, her maiden name being Catharine Wallace. She came with her family to King township, where she was married to the late Thomas Cairns. She has been a resident here for over forty years, and was very well-known and highly-respected by all. She was a member of the Presbyterian church, and was active in all its undertakings in her stronger days. The funeral takes place at 3 p. m. to Port Elgin cemetery.

Mr. Chas. E. Moore, of Chicago, who has a commission in the United States Reserve Corps, made a hurried call on his aunt, Mrs. Morton, a few days ago, prior to leaving for instruction in this branch of Army service.

Tara Suffers Disastrous Fire

Tara, Wed. Sept 12, 6 a.m—Fire started in the pool room at 4 a. m. and before being noticed it and Scarrow's store were in flames, Mr. Scarrow and his family only escaping in their night clothes.

From the pool room it burned everything to the blacksmith shop, then across the street flaming several stores which were, however, saved.

All the plate glass in the store windows not burned were cracked and great damage was done generally to the side of the street not burned.

Division Court

Judge Greig held division court here on Thursday. There was a very small docket, the chief case being that of Blundell vs. Robertson.

Plaintiff Blundell sued for damages for Mr. Robertson's cattle destroying his garden. Plaintiff himself and several witnesses testified that the cattle had destroyed 400 hills of corn, some beets and beans, and that while they were being taken to pound, defendant offered to pay damages. The plaintiff, however, asked $35, which was more than Mr. Robertson thought fair, and hence the suit.

The defence showed that Constable Fisher and R. D. Northgrave were asked to value the damage the next morning, and they offered $3, as the corn crop was practically a failure.

Judge Greig concurred in the finding of the valuators, and Mr. Blundell was given $3 damages, but had to pay all the costs.

Otto Klein appeared for Mr. Robertson, while the plaintiff conducted his own case.

Ruth Philps is improving from a severely sprained arm.

Council Meeting

The regular meeting of the council was held Friday night. There were present Reeve Izzard and Councillors McCallum and Eidt.

The business of the session was light. Consideration of the streets was given. Some culverts, one on Market street at the Grand Trunk end, and one on Market street joining Goderich. Also culverts were considered on Goderich street south.

The price of lots sold to C. A. Philps in 1917 was fixed at $30.

The account of A. J. Vandrick against the town for sidewalk on Catherine street for $13.82 was passed. In future no claims of this kind will be paid unless work is authorized by council.

The reeve and treasurer were empowered to borrow from the bank on note to meet current expenditures.

The following accounts were ordered paid:

The Times, $39.75; George Gray, 3.70; Walter Brown, 18.00; Electric Light, 53.75; George Fisher, 70.00; Smith Bros. 3.00; N. B. Snyder, 3.60; T. Harmon 7.50; R. Wipp, $9.00; W. J. McCullough, 33.00; W. McDuff, 12.00; G. T. R. 283.25; Mouler & Co. 8.83; Lake Erie Coal Co. 137.82. Total $669.20.

Sold Fine Farm

Mr. Colin Campbell has sold his fine farm to his brothers George and Archie, who will take possession this fall. It is understood the price was $6000.

Mr and Mrs. Campbell will move to Port Elgin for awhile before taking up farming again.

Kincardine Fall Fair

Don't miss the best fair of the year Friday, September 21st. Among the special attractions this year will be a Free-for-all and a 2.40 race, with a good entry list. In front of the grand stand a programme of Scotch dancing and bagpipe playing will be presented. This will consist of twelve events. A baby show open to babies two years and under is another feature. The special prize for this is $10.00 being donated by Principal Nelson and Mr. Ed. Blaker. The pipe band will be in attendance. Remember the date Friday, September 21st.

DON'T MISS IT

It will pay you to attend the Owen Sound Fair, Sept. 11 to 13 this year, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. In addition to the large exhibits in every department, the Speeding Events and Starret's one ring Circus will provide a lot of entertainment. Special Ford car parade and prizes given on Thursday afternoon.

Remember the dates and come at least one day.

IF YOU WANT

If You want a good grass farm, or a hundred acre well tilled farm, or 200 acres, or 50 acres, or a good house in town. Apply to

D. C. Cavin,
Real Estate, [illegible], Port Elgin

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson XII. Sept. 16, 1917.

The Fiery Furnace. Daniel 3: 1-30.

Commentary.—I. A call to image worship disregarded (vs. 1-12). It is probable that the time of Nebuchadnezzar's erection of the great image here mentioned was upon his return from the conquest of western Asia and Egypt, and his purpose was to celebrate his great victories. It is likely that the king thought that a public act of this kind would unify the various peoples of his world-empire, since all would do reverence to the same god. The image erected was ninety feet high and nine feet in width, but this may be supposed to include a pedestal from thirty to forty feet in height. The Colossus of Rhodes was fifteen feet higher than this image, and the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor is three hundred and six feet high, including the pedestal. Nebuchadnezzar's image was in all probability a representation of the chief god of Babylon, Bel Merodach, but it may have been an image of the king himself. The image was of gold, that is, covered with gold, for it is scarcely to be supposed that it was of solid gold, since it has been estimated that an image of that size would contain two billion dollars' worth of the precious metal. Some have fixed the site of the image at a point six or seven miles below Babylon, where there is a solid structure, which may have been the pedestal of the image. Strict orders were sent to all the officers of the kingdom to be present at the dedication of the image, and all the people, of whatever language, were commanded to fall down to worship it. If any failed to comply, they were to be burned alive.

II. A noble answer (vs. 13-18). 13-15. The king became violently enraged at the three Hebrews, entirely overlooking their excellence and their great service to the nation; but the hasty temper of the Oriental is proverbial, and we must let this stand as an explanation of his senseless anger. These Hebrews were three of the four who had received special training for the king's service, and who had refrained from defiling themselves with the king's meat and wine (Dan. 1: 8). The absence of Daniel from this narrative is variously explained. He may have been on government business in some remote part of the kingdom. Perhaps he was in such a high position that he was not included in the king's decree. It may be that although he was present and failed to bow the knee, no one reported him, his three companions being the chief objects of the people's envy. The three were brought before the king and questioned by him. He thought it incredible that any one should refuse to obey his edict, and he offered them another opportunity. If, however, they should fail then to fall down before the image, they would be cast into a burning fiery furnace. 16. Shadrach, Meshach and Abed-nego—For the significance of these names and the Hebrew names these youths bore, see notes on verses 1-7 of the preceding lesson. They knew the import of the royal decree, and were not surprised at the threat made by the king. They had already weighed the consequences of a refusal and were prepared to accept them. We are not careful—"We have no need."—R. V. There was no anxiety on their part in this matter; in fact, their conduct had already indicated the course they would pursue. 17. If it be so, our God . . . . is able to deliver us—The Hebrews were certain that, if the king's threat was carried out and they were cast into the burning fiery furnace, God was able to deliver them even from that. They were assured that the king would have no power over them as against Jehovah's power. They were perfectly secure in God's hands. 18. But if not—Even if God should not see fit to deliver them.

III. A Miraculous Deliverance (vs. 19-30). 19. Form of his visage was changed—The expression upon his countenance indicated fierce anger. One seven times more—"Seven times more."—R. V. The command implied that the furnace should be made as hot as possible. The order showed that the king was "full of fury." There was plenty of fuel at hand, as wood and pitch, to carry out the order. It is not known what was the form of the furnace used on this occasion. In the catacombs at Rome there are pictures which represent the three Hebrews in a furnace with the whole top open and with doors in the sides below. The flames are leaping above the top of the furnace around the Hebrews. Another suggestion is that the furnace was a pit with an opening at the top and one at the side, something like a smelting furnace. 20. Mighty men—Either men possessed of high rank or men possessed of great strength. 21. Bound—The Hebrews were bound with fetters, presumably of metal, to insure against their escape. Coats—hosen—"Coats" are the long undergarment; "hosen" is the cape that was thrown over the head and shoulders for protection from the sun.—Tristram. 22. Slew those men—The fact that the King's officers suffered death from the intense heat outside the furnace is a proof of the miraculous nature of the preservation of the Hebrews within the furnace. 23. Fell down bound—They were cast in through the opening at the top, and, being bound, were unable at first to walk. 24. The king was astonied—"Astonied" is the old form of the word "astonished." He evidently was sitting where he could view the proceedings and was alarmed at the sight of the three men unbound and walking in the furnace, and a fourth person with them. 25. Like the Son of God—"Like a son of the gods."—R. V. Nebuchadnezzar knew that no ordinary person could survive such a heat. He supposed the fourth form must be that of some deity. He knew nothing of Christ, so he surely could not have intended to say it was he. 26. Came . . . and said—The king's fury had given place to astonishment, and astonishment was giving place to admiring interest. Servants of the most high God—An acknowledgment of the power of the true God. 27. The fire had no power—Even the light, inflammable clothing which they wore was not singed, nor their hair, and there was no smell of fire. 28-30. Nebuchadnezzar was so profoundly impressed with this occurrence that he at once expressed his admiration for the youths who had the courage to stand against his decree, and go into the fiery furnace trusting in the Lord for deliverance.

QUESTIONS.—What decree did Nebuchadnezzar make? Describe the image which he set up. What was the penalty for not bowing down to the image? Who refused to worship the image? What efforts did the king make in their behalf? What command did the king give regarding their punishment? Describe the scene that the king beheld after the young men were placed in the furnace. How did the king feel toward the Hebrews after they came out of the fire? What new decree did he make?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic—Heroic piety.

I. Regarded as rebellion.

II. Triumphed over idolatry.

III. Exalted the name of God.

I. Regarded as rebellion. The lesson affords a vivid illustration of despotic power in contrast to an exhibition of true principle as the foundation of a religious life, a contrast between spiritual and human greatness. It presents the lamentable spectacle of rulers of a great nation bending before tyranny, doing homage to a creation of man. Nebuchadnezzar had been so elated by Daniel's interpretation of his dream, showing that he was the greatest of the rulers of his time, as to convert the very emblem of warning into an emblem of daring and blasphemous impiety. He regarded his success as wholly due to his idol god. His purpose was to force all who were under his government to celebrate his universal sovereignty by paying homage to the idol he erected. It was a political expedient to strengthen and consolidate his government by promoting uniformity of religion among his subjects. As long as the various nations retained a diversity of opinion, they could not be thoroughly amalgamated into one empire. Nebuchadnezzar made himself supreme dictator in matters of religion in his whole realm. God's people had been completely subjugated by the mighty autocrat of Babylon. The king was compelled to acknowledge the power and influence of three decided and holy men of that nation, a small supply to appear for the Lord God of Israel in opposition to the idolatry of the king and the court of Babylon. He was obliged either to recognize their right to religious liberty or he must suppress them. To do the former would be to undo all that was involved in the great celebration. To enforce his decree might result in increased power. In his haughtiness and bigotry Nebuchadnezzar added rudeness and insolence to idolatry and impiously challenged the might of the God of Israel while he regarded the conduct of his faithful servants as rebellion.

II. Triumphed over idolatry. It was brought to trial whether any would dare to refuse to be idolators in conformity to the whole great assemblage. These young Hebrews were called to combat the power of darkness and to vindicate the insulted majesty of Jehovah. They fulfilled the special duties as Jews and did what God had designed the Jewish people as his witnesses to do. Against royalty, public opinion and in the face of death they acted according to their conscience and refused to bow down in idolatrous worship. Their first consideration was not their earthly prospects but their personal responsibility to God. They had to oppose the will of a powerful benefactor. They had to incur the odium of an excited public. They had to forfeit the honor and emoluments of office. They had to face death in one of the most terrible forms. This they did in calm assurance, strong faith and with inflexible determination.

III. Exalted the name of God. Solely on account of their adherence to the divine cause were the three Hebrews cast into the burning fiery furnace. Firm and decided for Jehovah, they approached the eventful hour. Their example was a sermon on heroic piety and invincible fortitude. They conducted themselves with discretion, composure and presence of mind, with confidence, with steadfastness and with uprightness. They did not covet martyrdom or persecution. They gave no willing offence. The king was first to perceive that his fury and the doom he had decreed were frustrated. The three Hebrews were seen to walk unharmed in the flames, accompanied by the presence of One who seemed to have them under his protection. Nothing was consumed but their bonds, which stigmatized them as criminals. They honored God before the world and he especially honored them. Their deliverance produced a deep public impression. The impious ambition of the monarch was checked. The faith of the weak and wavering was confirmed. The welfare of the captive Jews was effectually promoted. The deliverance of those faithful servants of the Most High bore testimony to their integrity and secured their promotion in the kingdom. T. R. A.

ATTRACTIVE EXHIBIT OF GRAIN AND ROOT CROPS

The Making of an Attractive Exhibit Lies Chiefly in the Hands of Those Who Prepare It.

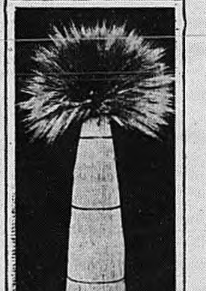
BY W. J. SQUIRREL.

The display of agricultural products at exhibitions held throughout Canada has long been part of the propaganda work in agricultural education. The value of any agricultural exhibit depends almost entirely on the preparation of the material and the exhibiting of this in such a manner that it be attractive to the eye and its educational features readily available without too much study by the public.

Undoubtedly the preparing of material is by far the larger part of the work in connection with exhibits. It should not be forgotten either that with every agricultural exhibit, a certain amount of material is required for decorative purposes. This material does not, as a rule, fit into the general scheme of education. However, the material used for decoration requires the same care in preparation as does the material which would more properly be called educational material.

MAKING A SIX-INCH SHEAF.

Grains exhibited in the sheaf are always attractive and very often make up the chief class of agricultural material shown. It is very important that all material of this class be thoroughly dried before using. Wheat, oats and barley to be exhibited in the sheaf should be cut between the period when they commence to turn yellow and the time when they would be ripe. If cut at this stage, the grain possesses a greater elasticity of straw than when cut at any earlier or later period. After cutting it should be bleached in the sun for a period of from ten to fourteen days. Exposure of these grains in the straw in a cold frame is a method often employed. With the large amount of straw and moisture present in grain crops this year, fourteen days would not be any too long for the bleaching period. At the end of this bleaching period stripping off the outer straw and exhibiting only the bright inner straw will add much to the appearance of the sheaves. This may be accomplished by ringing round straws at the joints or nodes with a jack knife, when the outer sheath is easily removed.



What could be more pleasing than this head of O.A.C. No. 21 Barley. Note how carefully it has been prepared.

The size of sheaf will, of course, depend much on the size of the exhibit. A thousand heads of wheat, barley or oats in the straw make a sheaf of about six inches in diameter at the smallest part, and nearly one foot in diameter at the butt. The most imposing and important part of the sheaf is, of course, the head. Many exhibitors make the mistake of cutting each of the straws the same length, and the head consequently square across the top. This is not only unsightly, but often results in many of the heads breaking over when tied. The accompanying photos show sheaves with heads properly shaped. It will be noted that the longest straw is that in the centre, the outside of the sheaf gradually sloping away from the centre.

TYING IS IMPORTANT.

When preparing especially large sheaves it is often a good plan to make it of a number of smaller ones. This may be done by shaping the head of the sheaf as in the former case, using small sheaves in the operation as individual straws. The sheaf is then finished off by ringing around the outside two or three layers of individual straws and heads, giving the whole the appearance of a solid sheaf. The above method is especially suitable when the grain is over-ripe and the straw brittle.

The tying of the sheaf is by no means the least important part of its preparation. The average length of sheaf will require to be tied in at least three places, and barley will generally keep its shape better if tied in four places. The first tie should be about four inches below the heads, the second about the centre of the sheaf, and the third about six inches from the butt.

The appearance of many sheaves is spoiled by tying them with a band, ordinary string or twine. Red or blue ribbon about one-half inch wide for tying material makes a nice contrast to the golden yellow of the straw, and will add much to the appearance of the sheaf.

Cutting the butt of squarely at the bottom produces a nice trim sheaf. This may be accomplished by laying the sheaf, after being properly tied, on a broad board or table and removing the ends with a large pair of scissors. The butts of large sheaves will need to be cut off in sections; in such cases the operator starts at the top of the sheaf.

Only straight straw should be used for this work. It should be of good average length and the heads should be of good size and filled with plump grain. In all cases sheaves should be representative of the variety in the class exhibited.

The well prepared sheaves should be safely packed for despatch to place of exhibition. Careless packing of sheaves will result in a ragged sheaf exhibit. The man who is a regular exhibitor of sheaves at exhibitions usually has boxes built to house this material. These special boxes require less packing material and there is less room for the sheaves to shake about when in transit. Excelsior or old newspapers, pieces of burlap, etc., all make suitable material.

While the display of sheaves at our exhibitions is each year becoming more important, it cannot yet be said that these occupy as great a space as the shelled grain. Many a ready good shelled grain exhibit is spoiled because it lacks the one great essential—uniformity—not only of amount shown, receptacles in which exhibited, but uniformity of product as well. Grain for exhibition purposes should be well ripened, as it is only when grain is thoroughly ripened that it takes on its best color and has the best general appearance. Besides possessing these two characteristics, shelled grain should be true to variety and free from weed seeds of all kinds, as well as other grains, dirt or chaff, etc.

It is possible to get these conditions in shelled grain if the best section of the field (which of course must be thoroughly clean) after being well ripened, is threshed separately, thoroughly fanned with a good fanning mill, and then possibly further improved by means of hand sieves. It is not uncommon to-day to see, shown at some of our best exhibitions, considerable quantities of hand-picked seed.

It should not be forgotten that the best shelled grain, straw and grain in the head are most likely to be found in those fields which have been seeded a little less per acre than the average. Care should also be taken to avoid selecting those portions of the field which are at all injured by rust or smut. These fungus diseases will not only spoil the appearance of the shelled grain, the straw and the heads, but are a possible source of injury to other exhibits.

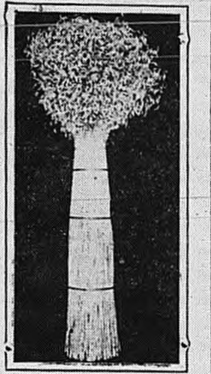
SECURING ROOTS FOR EXHIBITION.

At the period of the year when some exhibitions are held, it is difficult to get swede and fall turnips far enough advanced for display purposes. The exhibitor has, therefore, to depend largely for his root material on the mangel, sugar beet and carrot crops. Mangels in themselves make a nice root exhibit, as it is possible in this class of roots to get four distinct shapes, long, intermediate, tankard and globe. Besides this difference of shape, two different colors, red and yellow, are common in different mangel varieties. Some kinds of mangels have the natural characteristics of prongy roots and especially is this true of the long red type. In selecting this type, therefore, care should be taken to eliminate, as far as possible, this objectionable feature. The same fault is also found in sugar mangels, although to a lesser extent.

There is a tendency to-day at most exhibitions to sacrifice something in size for the sake of better quality in the roots. This last condition, too, has resulted in a root of a more uniform shape being shown. There seems to be no good reason to support the position of the man who in the past exhibited extremely large roots, as this is not the root which produces the most per acre, nor is it the root which possesses the best quality.

Roots for show should be sound, free from disease, of good size for the variety, true to shape and color of the variety or class which they represent, and, as far as possible, should be smooth in outline. They should be of good quality, indicated by firmness—not hollow or spongy. The appearance of any class of root will be improved by trimming off the prongy or small rootlets at the tip, and by removing the tops as close as possible to the root. In mangels and sugar beets it is best to twist off the tops to prevent bleeding. In turnips the tops may be removed with a knife which causes no injury to the roots.

It requires less care to pack roots for shipment than grains. They should however, be packed in such a manner that they will not be broken or the skin removed by rubbing against one another.



Such a head of Oats as shown here is always attractive. The variety is O. A. C. No. 72.

DON'T TIE GRASSES TOO TIGHT.

As has been intimated in the first part of this article, the blending and contrasting of colors is necessary if the exhibit is to be attractive. The use of fodder plants, especially of grasses and clovers, will provide this color material better perhaps than any other class of crops. Grasses should be cut just after coming into full head, and clovers at a little later period. They should then be thoroughly dried, but not bleached in the sun like grain in the straw. A very satisfactory way to do this is to bring the fodder material in as soon as cut and spread it out thinly on the barn floor, or in some covered building, sheltered from the sun and rain, but where there is a good air draught.

This class of material gives better satisfaction if tied in smaller bundles than grain sheaves. Owing to the larger amount of moisture which is present in the grass or clover bundles, even when thoroughly dried, they require to be more loosely tied than grains. If too tightly tied the heads will break down. The shaping up of heads and packing is much the same for grasses as for grains. Clovers require extreme care in packing, because of the ease with which the leaves drop off. In order that the educational features of the exhibit should be as prominent as possible, all fodder material used should be correctly labelled. As some of the grasses and clovers are known by more than one common name, the scientific name is usually mentioned as well.

—The Canadian Countryman.

The Original Macaroni.

Macaroni, which is now being strongly recommended as a cheap and sustaining food, is not at all what its name implies, for maccheroni, as Italians spell it, means a mixture, and at first was one, the ingredients being butter, cheese and flour. But to-day macaroni is the name for the familiar tubes which are compounded of hard Italian wheat and water alone. It was therefore from the original meaning of the word that macaroni poetry, in which Latin is blended with a vernacular, derived its name.—London Chronicle.

◆◆◆

SUNDAY AT HOME

A GUIDING STAR.

Confess the error of your way
And bury the dead past.
Uplift your thoughts to higher plane
And stick until the last.

Don't think of what you might have
been,
But be just what you are;
Let honesty of purpose be
Your future guiding star.
Sing Sing No. 66158, in "The Star of Hope."

BEHOLD HOW HE LOVED.

He died for all—Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends.

He liveth to make intercession for them—I go to prepare a place for you. I will come again, and receive you unto myself; that where I am, there ye may be also.—Father, I will that they also, whom thou hast given me, be with me where I am.—Having loved his own which were in the world, he loved them unto the end.

We love him, because he first loved us.—The love of Christ constraineth us; because we thus judge, that if one died for all, then were all dead, and that he died for all, that they which live should not henceforth live unto themselves, but unto him which died for them, and rose again.

If ye keep my commandments, ye shall abide in my love; even as I have kept my Father's commandments, and abide in his love.

ONE.

A congregation of one is my supreme, absorbing and satisfying study. He who did not refuse the presence of one, Nichodemus by night, the woman of Samaria by day, the thief on the cross, and Mary at the tomb, doth not refuse one, nay, brings the most delightful moments of my life, as He helps me to minister to one.

By Him I discern, with Him I suffer concern, by sanction of His presence I minister; by an educated abnegation I make no request, and thereby I am open to receive, and do actually receive, the most surprising and joyful indications of His most gracious helpfulness. Is this a spiritual partnership? Him first, and most, and best; Him near, and dear, and intertwined; fibre folded in fibre, that the dissecting knife cannot cut without destroying both.

Where are the words to help me here? I need the alphabet of the stars, and then have only words! Who can draw a diagram of the doings of Christ in you, or give a programme of the glory that is to follow?

A congregation of one. Have we ever any more than one? Is not all ministry the contact of personality on personality? It must be so. This is the way God works with man. The highest type of grace in the human heart emphasizes an immediate awareness of God, in direct and intimate consciousness of the Divine Presence. Its religion is its most acute and living stage. There have been in all ages, religious geniuses who have been made aware of a realm of reality on a higher level than that which is revealed by the senses.

A congregation of one. This is the way man works on man; some are moved by fear, some by hope, some by beauty, some are overshadowed by dreams, by storms, by unspeakable visitations of God.

If ten men are converted in one church by one man, at one time, it is not one act of the Holy Ghost lumping the ten together, but ten distinct, sovereign, peculiar acts of revelation. Where art thou, what thinkest thou, who art thou? The majestic stillness of the Divine Presence is not enough; God is an activity, moves, breaks, mends, builds: all this is personal work on persons, secret, sacred, solemnly alone. "Hast thou faith? Have it to thyself before God."

"Rest, which the weary know;
Shade, mid the noontide glow;
Peace, when deep griefs o'erflow;
We know no dawn but Thine;
Send forth Thy beams divine
On our dark souls to shine,
And make us blest."
—H. T. Miller.

◆◆◆

The sneak thief doesn't necessarily carry a corkscrew when he is looking for an opening.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

Fruit—			
Apples, basket	0 40	to	0 60
Blueberries, 11-qt. bkt.	1 50		1 75
Currants, black, 11-qt. bkt.	1 75		2 15
Cantaloupes, Canadian			1 50
Peaches, Can., 6-qt. bkt	0 30		0 60
Do., 11-qt. bkt.	0 50		[illegible]
Pears, Can., 11-qt. bkt.	0 50		[illegible]
Do., Bartlett, bkt.			0 75
Plums, Can., 6-qt. flat	0 35		[illegible]
Do., 11-qt. bkt.	0 30		1 00
Thimbleberries, box	0 15		0 16
Vegetables—			
Beets, Can., 11-qt. bkt.	0 25		[illegible]
Cucumbers, outside grown 11-qt. bkt.	0 17½		0 22
Do., hothouse	0 40		0 50
Beans, wax, 11-qt. bkt.	0 30		[illegible]
Cabbage, Can., crate	1 00		[illegible]
Carrots, bkt.	0 25		[illegible]
Cauliflower, case			[illegible]
Corn, green, doz.	0 15		[illegible]
Do., homegrown, case	1 50		1 75
Egg Plants, bkt.			0 65
Gherkins, 11-qt. bkt.	0 60		1 00
Do., 6-qt. bkt.			0 40
Mushrooms, Can. lb.	0 75		
Onions, bag			[illegible]
Do., Can. dried 11-qt. bkt	0 50		0 60
Do., green, doz. bchs.	0 15		0 20
Do., Spanish, case			[illegible]
Parsley 11-qt. bkt.	0 40		0 50
Peppers, Can., 11-qt.	0 35		[illegible]
Do., red, 6-qt.			[illegible]
Do., 11-qt.	1 00		1 25
Potatoes, 11-qt. bkt.	0 30		[illegible]
Tomatoes, Can., 11-qt. bkt.	0 20		[illegible]
Do., big			[illegible]
Vegetable Marrow, 11-qt. bkt.	0 25		0 30

MEAT—WHOLESALE.

To the trade wholesalers are making the following quotations:—

Beef, forequarters, cwt.	$12 00	to	$14 00
Do., hindquarters	18 00		20 00
Carcases, choice	15 50		16 50
Do., common	12 00		12 50
Veal, common, cwt.	9 50		11 50
Do., medium	12 50		14 50
Do., prime	19 00		21 00
Heavy hogs	19 00		20 00
Shop hogs	20 00		[illegible]
Abattoir hogs	24 00		25 00
Mutton, heavy	10 00		12 00
Do., [illegible]	17 00		18 00
Lambs, Spring, lb.	0 25		0 27

SUGAR MARKET.

Local wholesale quotations on Canadian refined sugar, Toronto delivery, in effect August 29:

Lantic granulated	$9.29
Royal Acadia granulated	9.39
Redpath granulated	9.14
St. Lawrence granulated	9.14
No. 1 yellow, Atlantic and Acadia	8.29
No. 2 yellow	8.59
No. 3 yellow	8.79

TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS.

Ex. Cattle ch.	$10 50	$12 50
Butcher's Cattle, ch.	10 00	10 00
Butcher's Cattle, med.	8 50	9 50
Butcher's Cattle, com.	7 50	[illegible]
Butcher's cows, ch.	8 25	8 50
Butcher's cows, med.	7 25	7 75
Butcher's cows, Can.	5 25	6 00
Butcher's bulls	5 00	8 75
Feed'g. steers	8 00	9 25
St'kers, ch.	7 25	[illegible]
St'kers, light	7 00	7 25
Milkers, ch.	60 00	120 00
Sheep, ewes	10 00	11 00
Bucks, culls	7 00	8 50
Lambs	14 50	15 50
Hogs, F. & W.	19 25	
Calves	8 00	16 00

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Fluctuations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange yesterday were the following:

Oats—	Open	High	Low	Close
Oct.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flax—				
Oct.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis.—Wheat, not quoted. Corn, No. 3 yellow, [illegible] to [illegible]; Oats, No. 3 white, [illegible] to [illegible]. Flax, [illegible] to [illegible]. Flour, unchanged. Bran, [illegible] to [illegible].

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth—Linseed, September, [illegible]; October, [illegible]; November, [illegible]; December [illegible].

CHEESE MARKETS.

Utica, N.Y.—On the Little Falls Dairy Board of Trade to-day 1,500 boxes of cheese, all kinds, sold at 23c.

St. Pascal, Que.—[illegible] cheese sold to Alexander at 22c. Fifty-three boxes butter sold to Edmond Cote at [illegible].

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts 21,000.
Market weak.

Beeves	7 50	11 65
Western Steers	6 50	13 25
Stockers-Feeders	5 90	9 00
Cows-Heifers	4 65	12 85
Calves	11 75	15 50

Hogs, receipts 14,000.
Market weak.

Light	16 50	18 25
Mixed	16 60	18 40
Heavy	16 50	18 40
Rough	16 50	16 80
Pigs	11 50	16 10
Bulk of Sales	17 15	18 25

Sheep, receipts 22,000.
Market weak.

Wethers	7 85	11 20
Lambs, native	11 25	17 10

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, Despatch—Cattle receipts 150; steady.

Veals, receipts 50; steady, $7 to $16.25.

Hogs, receipts 800; steady and active; heavy $18.90 to $19; mixed $19 to $19.10; yorkers $18.75 to $19; light yorkers $17.50 to $18; pigs, $17.50 to $17.75, stags $14 to $15.50.

Sheep and lambs, receipts 200; strong. Lambs $10 to $16.65; others unchanged.

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

"No separate peace—we have sworn mutual fidelity and our word is sacred."—Iberia, Barcelona.

◆◆◆

"You have some powder on your coat lapel." "Well, what about it." "Nothing. Only you shouldn't bend over so far when tieing youre white shoes."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Through Many Trials

"Because I believe Mr. Dumaresq has been foully slandered!" she answers, with flashing eyes. "We ought to know something of his character, papa—Lionel and I. He saved me from a dreadful death—he nursed Lionel through illness, day and night, as tenderly and carefully as if he had been his own brother or son! We have never known him guilty of an ungenerous or ungentlemanly word or deed while he has been with us," Imogene cries, her eyes glittering, her breast heaving, her beautiful color ebbing and flowing beneath the transparent skin; "but we have known him to be brave and kind, and generous and honest! He has never wronged you, papa," the girl says, passionately; "he has rendered you great service. Why have you been so ready to receive a stranger's testimony against him?"

"I have received no stranger's testimony," Sir Philip answers, sternly bending his gray brows on her, "but the warning I received which, after hearing your vehement and unladylike defense of 'Mr. Dumaresq,' I confess was surely needed—was given me by a person who knows Richard Dumaresq—'Dick Dumaresq,' they call him—from his boyhood; a gentleman whose name, unfortunately for himself, I should think, is the same as this man's, who is a sort of relative of the Dumaresq family; and, moreover, the gentleman who called on me today—Captain Richard Dumaresq, Lord Heneage's nephew and heir—came hither for a very different reason than to bear testimony against this person, who is unhappily connected with the family, as I said before. It was with the utmost reluctance Captain Dumaresq confessed the truth to me—impelled to do so, I am ashamed to say, on your account."

"On my account?" Imogene interrupts, breathlessly.

"Yes, on your account, I am deeply ashamed to say!" Sir Philip repeats, with trembling accents. "Mr. Dumaresq has been boasting about his love affair with my daughter."

"Father! It is a lie!" Imogene exclaims, fearlessly and passionately, "and if Captain Dumaresq told you so, he is a liar, and Richard Dumaresq has more reason to be ashamed of his relationship with him than he has with Richard Dumaresq. He is a liar and a slanderer, if he were the nephew and heir of Lord Heneage twice over!"

"Have a care of your language, young lady!" Sir Philip exclaims, incensed beyond measure. "You require to be kept under stricter supervision than you have been, and you shall be. I shall speak to your Aunt Althea at once on the subject. For the rest, please to learn that the gentleman to whom you are applying abusive epithets is the suitor I have accepted for Evelyn, and he will be your sister's husband very shortly."

CHAPTER XIII.

On the day on which Richard Dumaresq leaves Portdreath, he travels on through the evening and the night into the morning of the next day, and knows no fatigue, any more than he does fear and uncertainty in his bright anticipations. He is filled with hope and gladness when the dawn of the golden summer morn comes, when his journey's end is nigh, and he can see from the train gliding into the station far off the yellow shafts of sunlight gleaming over the clumps of gray, old chimneys above the dark masses of woodland that lie around his boyhood's home—the home of his forefathers before him.

Soon he has left the dust and noise and weariness of the railroad all behind him, and with buoyant step is marching up the village street to the village inn, whose doors are only just opened, and whose rooms are only just being swept by an untidy, sleepy-looking maid-servant. He has to wait some time for even the use of a room and such simple accommodations as he requires.

It used not to be so in the old days; no cheerier, brighter, easier service was anywhere to be found than at the Heneage Arms. The inn has changed hands, and no familiar face meets his eye, nor no welcoming word falls on his ear. He is glad of being unrecognized, and yet it depresses him with the first chill shadow of misgiving that has fallen on his spirit since he left Portdreath.

He is glad to escape from the strangeness of the familiar place, as well as from its discomforts, and feeling morally and physically better for a good wash in plenty of cold water, a clean shave, fresh linen and a cup of strong tea, he walks away through the sunlit village street, dappled with the cool shadow of the occasional sycamore trees, and beside the little cottage gardens, the humble flowers in the little borders, all fragrant and glistening with dew; walks on with his firm, swinging, military tread, which brings many a woman's face to the cottage doors to look after him, that and the likeness they begin suddenly to perceive.

And then presently he is entering in at the lodge gates, with their granite pillars and carved crests inclasped with waving ivy.

He pushed open the side entrance gate and passes in mechanically, and it has swung to behind him, and he is striding on into the deep, moist shade of the grand old elm trees which arch across the carriage drive for half its length, before the lodge-keeper can rush out and halloa angrily after the intruder.

And, mechanically almost, but with a joyous gesture of assurance, Dumaresq waves his hand back, and goes on, leaving the man staring dazedly after him.

"Blessed if it ain't the captain," the lodge-keeper tells his wife, "come back from Lunnon at this hour o' the day, and walking, too!"

A slight thrill passes through him at the lodge-keeper's interference, telling him plainly enough he is but a stranger and an alien here now, but the journey is nearly over, the goal is nearly reached; there is no sure reason for despondency now. He can see gleams of the gray masonry of the old court through the holes in the trees; by and by the road runs through open glades and by mossy lawns, exquisitely kept "in living green," mown and rolled to velvety perfection, with clumps of stately evergreens, or silvery-waving pampas grass here and there; and all around the grand, dark old woods closing in the sheltered, sunny paradise of close-mown lands and blossoming flowers and shining leaves, odorous of dewy perfumes, full of the melody of the song of birds; and, amid it all, while tears of deep emotion fill his eyes, and his heart is throbbing with pain and pleasure at old, fair sights, old memories bitter-sweet revived, one thought is making music in his soul, one hope makes the fair gardens around him a veritable Eden.

"My white lily would bloom in happiness in a home like this!" he mutters low to himself, smiling and sighing while he looks around. "Oh, my fair, pale darling! Sunny, sweet, old Heneage Court is a fitter place for you than cold, dreary, old Portdreath!"

And then for a few minutes he gives his fancy reins, to think of Imogene Tretusis as the fair young chatelaine of Heneage Court. Fair, innocent, young and happy—her bright presence is all those silent gardens and lonely woodlands need. She would bring a blessing with her—honor and blessing on the house and name of Heneage—sweet maiden—sweeter wife. Imogene—his wife, fair, young mother of angel children, who should call him father!

His heart aches with rapture at the thought. Imogene, his wife—Heneage Court his home. Earth could hold for him no greater or dearer bliss! How mad and wild, and wicked he had been to nearly forfeit it all! How good and kind, was the old man, who, after years of alienation, was the first to seek reconciliation.

And as he thinks thus his foot is on the doorstone and he is knocking for admittance at the door of Heneage Court.

"I will be very humble, very patient with the old man, let him say what he will to me. I deserve he should blame me and feel wronged and offended with me," Dick Dumaresq thinks, with yearning contrition in his heart as ever the prodigal felt; and then the door is opened, and a strange face meets him, and strange voices of haughty servants coldly inquire what he pleases to want.

A flitting pang of disappointment touches him for an instant. They have not been informed of the expected arrival—not the least preparation has evidently been made for the visit he has been requested to make.

But he thrusts every minor care aside before the great blessed reality of his uncle's forgiveness—his uncle's kindly feeling revived in some degree for him, for whom it had been the proud affection of a stern but loving father, which gave him a happy childhood and a favored boyhood, here in the dear old ancestral home.

He looks at the strange footmen, with their gravely supercilious faces, with a smile of good-humored impatience.

"Mr. Richard Dumaresq," he says, briefly; "the viscount expects me. Show me to him at once!"

"His lordship is at breakfast, sir," the footman says, glancing at his fellow footman with appealing indecision, "but, of course, if his lordship expects you—"

"I have said so," Dumaresq interrupts, with a flash of his eyes like the glitter of a swordblade, and the footman precedes him in silence, and passes before the door of a small, choicely-furnished room, entirely paneled in oak.

There is a fire in the room, as there used to be twenty-three years ago, and at the table, with the self-same breakfast cup of exquisite pale-pink porcelain, a Du Barri chocolate-cup, worth its weight in gold twice over, Francis Dumaresq, Viscount Heneage, is seated in the same place, in the same attitude that he has accustomed himself to for more than thirty years.

Only he himself is changed—woefully changed—with the hand of time laid so visibly on the thin, contracted figure, the white head, the deeply lined face. He starts violently as the footman announces "Mr. Richard Dumaresq," lowers the Times, which he has been perusing, and gazes, with unbelief and amazement at first blotting out every other expression on his face.

The footman—feeling less sure than ever of the correctness of the admission of the strange visitor, since he has seen that look of blank astonishment on his master's face — hastily quits the room, and scarcely has he done so when the astonished expression on Viscount Heneage's stern, wrinkled face changes to fiery pride and wrath.

"How—how dare you," he exclaims, rising to his feet, while his worn features quiver with agitation—"how dare you force yourself into my presence?"

"Force myself into your presence, uncle!" Dumaresq exclaims, and his words are almost a cry of pain—"when you wrote to me yourself—telegraphed to me yourself to come to you, and I have traveled since yesterday afternoon without stopping an hour! Uncle, here is the telegram; pray read it—pray, do sir!" he entreats, as the old man haughtily pushes the paper away—"or I will read it to you."

With shaking hands and shaking voice, and eyes that are dim with agitation Dumaresq reads the telegram aloud, every word, and looks up pale and breathless with imploring inquiry into the old man's face.

But the paper drops from his hand and rustles to the floor as he reads the sole result of his appeal in his uncle's countenance.

It is dark with suppressed feeling; it is fierce with unseemly rage, and rigid with bitter scorn.

"The next time you attempt a piece of imposition, sir," he says, in tones of bitter sarcasm and contempt, "let it be at least more cleverly carried out, and not so audaciously transparent!"

"Sir, I declare to you—I swear to you on my faith, on my honor," gasps Dumaresq, the cold sweat starting on his brow, "that I know nothing of this message from you to me than what I have told you. The message came to me, as I said—"

"The message—the message, sir!" interrupts the viscount, his worn face reddening, his eyes and teeth gleaming with rage. "The message from me to you, whining about my illness and advancing years—requesting your forgiveness, in a word! Your message, sir, is an impudent forgery, which no one who knows me personally would believe you would have the hardihood to dare to foist on me as an expression of my wishes—an impudent forgery which deserves condign punishment!"

CHAPTER XIV.

With the old viscount's wrathful words ringing in his ears, Dick Dumaresq stands rigid, silent, blankly staring at the telegram with a stunned, bewildered feeling for several moments.

Truth to tell, his terrible disappointment has come upon him so suddenly, so unexpectedly, as to almost overwhelm him.

"I—didn't think it was a forgery!" he says at last, involuntarily, and the words burst spasmodically from his dry lips with an accent of despair, and he lifts his eyes once with a passionate glance of entreaty to his uncle's face.

But the proud old man has steeled himself against, the mute supplication of a look or a tone; although those tremulous, dismayed accents in the once-beloved voice, the pleading look—just like the pleading looks of his boyish days, when he used to try what no one else on earth ever tried with the stern, tyrannical man—coaxing and entreaty—has touched Viscount Dumaresq to the core of his heart.

Though he longs with fierce pain and longing to have good reason to forgive the truant, to bid him stay beside him for evermore, and keep the light of his goodly presence his bright, handsome face, and kind, winning smile to make sunshine in the gloom of his lonely home. For he never asks, or, indeed, wishes his younger nephew to remain at Heneage Court an hour longer than suits that gentleman's inclinations; and, as Captain Richard Dumaresq abhors Heneage Court in the sole society of his uncle, it very seldom suits his inclinations, and the old man's life is utterly solitary, save for the occasional presence of a guest or his nephew's flying visits.

All his years of loneliness, all his stern affection for his elder favorite nephew, all his pride in him, for his personal beauty, his brightness, cleverness, his sunny temper and winning ways, which the boy had repaid with base ingratitude—or so he deems it—arouses the chilled emotions of his breast to fury.

It will take more than the mute pleading of a glance or a tone to win the least forgiveness from him. Nothing short of the deepest humility, the sincerest contrition, and earnest and direct prayers to him for forgiveness will avail, and those he knows, or he should know, from his past knowledge of his elder nephew's nature, he will never receive! not that the boy was ever stubborn or obstinate; except where violence or injustice aroused his strong will and proud spirit.

The viscount makes no reply to his nephew's ejaculations, but remains standing erect, repellent, stately, his lean white hand clinched on the back of his chair.

"I thought," Dick falters, trembling with agitation as he strives to attain masonry over himself, and successfully struggles with the bitter pain of each dying hope—"I thought—I was sure—you wanted to see me; I thought it was a message of good wishes to me, in—in the prospect of——"

But here the words stop in his throat. What are his prospects. What are his hopes now?

The telegram is a lie, a cruel jest, or a bold forgery, therefore all the bright hopes are but a mirage, and the way before him is but a desert, still lonelier, barer, drearier, for that sweet brief illusion.

Still no word, no glance, no gesture of the lined, pale, haughty face, or the thin, upright form, and Dick swallows that something down, that something in his throat which is suffocating him, and resolutely conquers himself.

"I thought—I assure you sir," he says, very quietly, "that the message was from you, and so I lost no time in obeying the summons. I came up from Portdreath, in Cornwall, since 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon; but, as a cruel jest, or as a crueler injury, I must go back again without delay."

Still no word, or glance, or gesture; the silent, stately, spare figure might be a statue of haughtiness personified.

And yet one earnest look at the thin, silvery locks, the hollow temples, the sunken, pallid face, the rounded shoulders, and the weak, emaciated limbs, telling of old age and bodily decrepitude in language too loud for the proud tongue to silence, softens all anger, pride, or self-will out of Dick Dumaresq's heart, as utterly as the sun melts ice.

"Uncle," he says, gently, almost tenderly, "will you shake hands once before I go? I will never trouble you with my unwelcome presence again. Only, I should so like to hear you say: 'Good-by, Dick,' and shake hands once more!"

But the humble mood of the younger man affords too great a temptation to the elder one as an opportunity of avenging his long-cherished wrongs to his pride and affection for him to be able to let it pass.

"You forget, sir—we are strangers—or equivalent to such," he says, with a slight sneering smile, and in icy accents: "I do not presume to address strangers familiarly, whatever you may choose to do"

"I suppose that means," Dick says, sadly, but quite calmly now, "all hope is quite dead and done with?" A slight spasm of surprise at his own folly in having ever hoped alone stirs in his breast. "I suppose that means that I have forfeited the right to call you 'uncle'?"

"Your supposition dates ten years back, as you know quite well!" the viscount retorts, his cold tones shaking with passion for the moment, though he preserves unaltered his unbending attitude and his icy demeanor, with the cold smile that is half a sneer on his thin, closed lips.

"Nevertheless," Dick replies, calmly, and meeting his glance steadfastly, "you are always 'uncle' in my thought. Farewell, sir, and Heaven bless you! We shall never meet again, and—I only wanted a kind word and a touch of your hand."

(To Be Continued).

RICE RECIPES.

To Use the Grain in Place of Potatoes.

Eight ways to cook rice, so that its use as a substitute for potatoes may not grow tiresome, were described by Miss Anna C. Johnson, dietitian at the Chicago municipal tuberculosis sanitorium. Miss Johnson's rice dishes were approved by Health Commissioner Robertson.

Boiled rice—One cup rice, two quarts boiling water, one tablespoon salt. Add rice slowly to boiling salted water; boil for thirty minutes; drain and let stand for few minutes.

Rice with cheese—Steam one cup rice with salt; cover bottom of buttered dish with rice add butter, sprinkle with grated cheese and cayenne until rice and one-fourth pound cheese is used; add milk and water and cover with cracker crumbs; bake until cheese melts.

Rice a la Creole—One cup rice; two and one-half cups seasoned brown stock; two tablespoons butter and pimentos. Melt butter; add boiled rice, stirring until rice is brown; add hot stock and cook in double boiler until rice is soft; turn on serving dish, garnish with pimento and cover with Creole sauce.

Rice with tomatoes—Cook cup rice in two tablespoons butter until until brown; add cup and half boiling water; steam until water is absorbed; add two and one-half cups hot stewed tomatoes; cook until rice is soft and seasoned.

Rice a la Ritson—Finely chop two slices of bacon; add firmly chopped cabbage; cover and cook slowly for thirty minutes; add one-fourth cup boiled rice; chopped parsley; salt and pepper. Moisten with one-half cup stock and cook fifteen minutes.

Rice croquettes—One-half cup rice; one teaspoon salt; one-half cup boiling water; yolks two eggs; one cup scalded milk; one tablespoon butter. Steam until it has absorbed water; add milk, stir; cover and steam until rice is soft; remove from fire; add egg yolks and butter; cool, roll balls in crumbs, and fry.

Rice timbales—Pack hot boiled rice in buttered tin molds; let stand in hot water ten minutes.

Casserole of rice and veal—Line greased mold with steamed rice; fill centre with two cups cold, finely chopped cooked veal; add salt, pepper, celery salt, and onion juice; add one-fourth cup cracker crumbs, one egg slightly beaten; moisten with hot water; cover meat with rice; cover rice with buttered paper and steam forty-five minutes.

KEEP CHILDREN WELL DURING HOT WEATHER

Every mother knows how fatal the hot summer months are to small children. Cholera, infantum, diarrhoea, dysentry and stomach troubles are rife at this time and often a precious little life is lost after only a few hours illness. The mother who keeps Baby's Own Tablets in the house feels safe. The occasional use of the Tablets prevents stomach and bowel troubles, or if trouble comes suddenly—as it generally does—the Tablets will bring the baby safely through. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

WHAT ECHOES ARE.

Created When Waves of Sound Are Thrown Back to Source.

An echo is caused when the waves of air which are created when you shout are thrown back again. They may be stopped by something they encounter, and are turned back without changing their shape. Any kind of a sound wave will make an echo in this way.

You see, you can give no sound of any kind without sound waves. You could not make a sound if there was no air. Now, when you shout, you start a series of sound waves that go out from you in every direction and they spread away from you in circles. These circles, says "The Book of Wonders," are just like the ripples sent out along the surface by the pebble you drop in the water.

You can prove this by having one, two, three, or more of your friends stand around you in a large circle. Place as far away from you as your shout can be heard. When you shout each of your friends will hear you at the precise same moment, provided they are stationed at equal distances from you. Let each of them raise his hand at the very moment he hears you. The hands will go up together.

Sometimes these sound waves as they go away from you strike objects that turn the waves back broken until they reach you. The waves will bounce back just like a rubber ball from a wall which it has been thrown against. This is the echo.

No doubt you have sometimes noticed when you shout that you hear a distant echo. Then, at other times, standing in the same place, you cannot hear any echo, although you shout in the same way. This is explained by the fact that at times conditions of the air are such that no echo is produced.

The possibilities of an echo have to be taken into account by the architects and builders of all public buildings, such as theatres, halls and churches, where persons are to speak and must be heard by others. Unless they are very careful, the walls and ceilings may be arranged so that when anyone sings or speaks in the room there is such an echo that it interferes with the music or speaking. It sometimes happens also that through some peculiarity in which the walls and ceilings of a building are constructed there will be certain places in the room where an echo can be heard, even a whisper which cannot be heard in other parts of the room at all. This is called a whispering gallery. Loud talking would of course produce the same effect. A whispering gallery is a gallery with an echo which can be heard from certain positions. There are a number of famous whispering galleries. In the room beneath the great dome of the capitol at Washington there is an almost perfect whispering gallery. There are quite a number of points at which you can stand and hear whispers across the room a distance of more than 100 feet. These whispering galleries come accidentally of course. It would be difficult to construct a building in such a way as to produce a whispering gallery.—Exchange.

Eggs in the Diet

(Experimental Farm Note.)

From a bulletin published by the State Agricultural College, New Jersey, U. S. A., entitled "Milk and Eggs," we extract the following information re the value of eggs in the diet.

Composition of the hen's egg compared with moderately lean beef:

	Hen's egg. Per Cent.	Lean beef. Per Cent.
Water	73.7	[illegible]
Fat	10.5	8.5
Protein	14.8	20.0
Mineral matter	1.0	1.0

The protein in the egg is nearly pure albumen. The yolk of an egg is of greater nutritive value than the white. It is rich in the following mineral salts. Calcium, iron potassium and phosphorus, and contains them in such a form that they are readily absorbed and utilized by the body. The white of an egg is rich in sulphur.

Value as Food—By comparing the composition of the egg with that of lean meat, it will be noticed that eggs make a good substitute for meat. Nine average-sized eggs weigh one pound and contain about the same amount of nourishment as one pound of beef. As eggs contain no starch or sugar, they should be served with such foods as rice, bread, fruit, potatoes and other vegetables or made into desserts, with sugar, tapioca and similar materials.

Digestibility of Eggs—Raw eggs are very easily digested. The digestibility of cooked eggs depends upon the manner in which they are cooked. They should be cooked at low temperature. Egg albumen begins to coagulate at 130 degrees F., becomes jelly-like at 160 degrees F., and, when heated to the boiling point, 212 degrees F., becomes a tough, leathery mass and very indigestible.

A Thirty-three Year Job.

The founder of "synthetic philosophy," so called as being an attempt at fusing all the sciences into [illegible] was Herbert Spencer. It was [illegible] when he was about forty, that Spencer projected his scheme of philosophy, based on the principle of evolution [illegible] its relation to the mind. [illegible] twenty years, but [illegible] years at work on it and [illegible] greatly exceeded the original [illegible]. To the accomplishment of this self-imposed and gigantic task he devoted all of his time, strength and mental powers steadfastly, [illegible] and thirty. [illegible] he lived to pass his [illegible].—Chicago Journal.

An Object Lesson.

In the drawing-room a mixed company was discussing the always interesting topic of the difference between the masculine and feminine attitude toward life.

"You know," the unfledged sub[illegible] remarked, "it all comes down to this. [illegible] woman, even advanced woman, are vain."

"[illegible]" agreed the sweet young thing, "[illegible] you'll always find that beauty and—Oh, by the way, you won't mind my mentioning it, but the best looking man in the room has got his tie over his collar and up on his neck."

And the hand of every man in the room went [illegible].—Pittsburg Chronicle.

Debt is the prolific mother of folly and crime.—Beaconsfield.

After a man has spent ten years in a boarding house he comes to the conclusion that the good things of life are made up largely of necks and drumsticks.

Topping off the Fall Fashions

Your headwear for this fall and winter offers wide latitude for distinctive dressiness.

Soft felt hats have a decided call over the stiff derbies, though in very fashionable quarters and chiefly among middle-aged men, D'Orsay's and Homburg stiff shapes will be worn.

In the soft felt hats there are shown many new effects in mixtures and solid colors with a slight preference for the rough finished felts over the smooth.

Browns, greens and grays are the principal colors shown. The most popular models in these hats have moderately wide brims, 2 5-8 to 2 3-4 inches, or thereabouts, and medium height, slightly tapering crowns, creased Alpine fashion. The general appearance of these hats will not be so flat set as those models which prevailed last fall; their brims having somewhat more roll to the sides. These hats will come in rough finish, smooth finish, silk finish, cloth finish, scratch finish and pile finish in proportions of 5 3-4 by 2 2-8 and 2 1-2, and 5 1-2 by 2 5-8 and 2 3-4. Puggaree bands will continue their popularity this fall that they so strongly manifested the past summer. Welt edges are slightly more fashionable than the ribbon binding.

Velours, while being scarce and consequently high priced, are going to be extremely popular among the men who seek the exclusive.

Trooper styles through the military influence of the times will be quite freely worn.

Many novelty trimming effects will be shown on these, including taffeta and satin sash bands.

Caps for motorists, horsemen and golfers will have a fair reach in the peak, full crown, with plenty of room for the pull down in back. The standard derby will be largely along conventional lines of previous seasons. A marked style is of the shape of the London bowler which shows a 5 3-4 inch crown with a rather flat top, a marked roll to the brim on the sides, and a 2 3-4 inch reach fore and aft. The best colors in derbies for the season are black, dark brown and pearl grey.

In silk beaver hats for dress wear the shape is practically the same as last season. It has a very slight bell to the crown with a decided curl to the brim on the side and a good reach to this part of the hat fore and aft. This has a 2 1-2 or 3-inch cloth band.

PILES

Zam-Buk ends the pain, and stops bleeding. Try it!
All dealers, 50c. box.

Zam-Buk

MADE IN CANADA

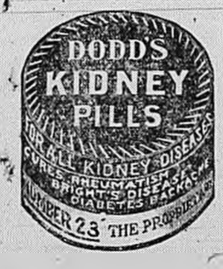
GILLETT'S LYE

E.W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED TORONTO ONT.

Used for making hard and soft soap, for softening water, for cleaning, disinfecting and for over 500 other purposes.

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

E.W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED



DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

CURES ALL KIDNEY DISEASES RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE DIABETES BACKACHE

NUMBER 23 THE PROPRIETOR

Specials

Negligee shirts 50 cts each

Work shirts 75 cents each

Black overalls at $1.25 pair

Large work aprons, (ladies) 60 cents each

Be sure and secure one of the above specials.

N. McGillivray
North End Store

BANK OF HAMILTON
Established 1872

Capital Authorized, $5,000,000
Capital Paid-up, - $3,000,000
Surplus, - - - - $3,500,000

Success

SUCCESS is seldom attained without at least some capital. The thrifty man who saves regularly is the one who reaches the goal of his ambition. Start a savings account to-day at the Bank of Hamilton.

R. J. RANNEY, MANAGER
PORT ELGIN BRANCH

41-C

Can you afford to be without The Times?

Clearing Lines At Cost

The following lines of Seasonable goods will be sold at or less than cost price. . . . .

All canvas shoes, leatner or rubber soled many lines in practically all sizes, men's ladies' and children's.

Your chance to Save Money

Ladies' and Misses' colored parasols below cost price.

Straw hats for every day or better wear clearing below cost.

Let us supply your wants.

Produce Wanted—Highest Price paid.

South End Store
N. McGillivray & Co.

The Port Elgin Times
MEMBER OF THE CANADIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION (INC.)

E. Roy Sayles, Editor and Proprietor

ADVERTISING RATES

Farms or Real Estate for Sale 50c each insertion; Miscellaneous articles, To Rent, Wanted, Lost, Found, etc., each insertion 25c. Local Readers, Notices, etc., 10c per line. Cards of thanks 50c. Legal advertising 10 and 7c a line. Black-faced type, count 2 lines for 1. Display rates, yearly contracts, 12c per inch, 6 mos. 15c per inch. In memoriam poetry 5c per line. Professional cards $6 per year in advance.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

The Toronto Fair was quite the attraction for Ontario people, despite the war and the admonition not to do unnecessary spending.

• • •

Saugeen Council held its session Saturday night. The councillors are all owners of big farms, and used all the daylight hours for farm work, doing the business of the township in the evening.

• • •

It cost $3 500 for a commission to make it clear that Hon. Robert Rogers was not guilty of what Justice Galt had found him guilty.. Politicians are really the most expensive item Canada has on her hands at the present time.

• • •

Goderich Signal:—You don't see the Toronto papers, Tory or Grit, protesting against the use of the "gag" at Ottawa to put onto millionaires. The people of Ontario should realize that the Toronto papers are boosting Toronto, and the rest of the country may go hang.

• • •

"So distressfully ill fed are the common people of Austria that the children do not attend school, being too hungry to learn." A moment's thought concerning the above few lines will depict a condition most pitiful.

• • •

A Liberal member of the House asks the government to place potatoes on the tariff free list, claiming, there will be unmarketable quantities of potatoes in Canada this fall. Wheat and wheat products are now on the free list. Perhaps before the war has ended we shall have Reciprocity in all farm products.

• • •

Premier Borden promises that the first men to be drafted under the Military Service Act will be in khaki by Nov. 27. Having in view the fact that the Military Service Act has been talked of since May, the authorities will have to move rapidly to accomplish the task. The casualties among Canadians grow apace, and men are needed to fill the gaps.

• • •

A Toronto paper which does much preaching about democracy, reported that the Duke of Devonshire actually stopped a cow being led out of the Judging ring at Toronto fair, and looked her over. Dear, oh dear, it must be awful to be a Duke and have one's acts reported on every move made. We know a whole lot of dukes and duchesses in our townships who count it just an ordinary chore to look over cows twice a day.

• • •

The taking of the Russian port of Riga by the Germans had the affect of making many of our people feel rather gloomy. But there is no occasion for any doubt as to the final outcome. The taking of the port and the further hardships which will be inflicted on the Russian people by their conquerors will serve, in the end, to bring the Russian army to a realization that if Russia is to retain its name as a nation it must defend itself vigorously against the common enemy of the world.

• • •

Information from the government authorities make it clear that all men who are making themselves useful in agriculture will be exempted from compulsory service. This bit of information will be welcomed by young men who are actually engaged in farming, but it may also be taken advantage of by young men who don't want to fight, and will seek the farm at once. However, the exemption boards of the districts ought to be able to make it pretty uncomfortable for that sort of fellow.

• • •

Out near Neodesha, Kan., Mrs. Dora Long has a crop of 7000 bushels of June wheat worth $17,000. She was not expecting so large a yield, because the season had been backward at the start, and her problem is now one of storage. For the present, in addition to her barns, she is using her bedrooms, as well as other apartments of her home, as wheat bins. This, however, will amount only to a temporary inconvenience. A woman with $17,000 worth of June wheat on hand can afford to put up for awhile at the county seat hotel.

• • •

The past week or two have been very busy ones on the farms. The crops are extremely heavy, and much threshing has had to be done in order to provide room for the later crops. Added to this is the endeavor to do plowing for the next year's harvest. Truly the farmers, their wives and families have laid their strength willingly to the task of the past year, and the Empire has been assisted greatly through their efforts. A tractor or two has been working in some sections of Bruce, and if the Agricultural Representative could send one this way it would help mightily in the heavy work of plowing, and make sure of increased sowing for next year.

• • •

A Lincolnshire farmer was fined $27,500 for selling potatoes above the fixed price. The government fixed the price at $45 a ton, but Thompson sold a thousand tons of potatoes at $75 a ton, or $20 above the rate and clearing $20,000 more than he was entitled to. The fine looks heavy and is heavy, but does not look so badly when figured out. The extra $20,000, also an additional $7,500 will go to the public treasury. The food controller in England has made the road hard and dreary for those who violate his rules.

• • •

These are strenuous days for the newspapers. In the larger cities amalgamations help out those who find it difficult to meet the tremendous raises in the price of newsprint, while some smaller towns having two papers find a solution in doubling up, too. In the country places several of the weeklies have had to close shop. The latest amalgamation is that of the Vancouver News Advertiser, which has been taken over by the Sun, thus leaving but one morning paper in the terminal city.

• • •

The Hon. Arthur Meighen, in introducing the new Franchise act, remarked that he regretted that an election was necessary. This is quite a legitimate regret. Any man having a good paying "sit" like the Hon. Arthur might honestly regret having to seek re-election. Still it's always well for the people that the politicians have no life lease of their jobs.

The New Franchise Act

The new Franchise act introduced in the House by Secretary of State Meighen has created much discussion throughout Canada. The principle is laid down in the act that all those who are doing war time work shall vote. At least the attempt has been made to do so. Just how far this has been accomplished remains to be seen.

The chief point on which people are generally disposed to argue is that of women voters. According to the act the wives, mothers, daughters and sisters of soldiers will vote, while thousands of women who have proven themselves most active workers and cheerful givers for Red Cross and patriotic funds, who may not have husbands, sons or brothers at the front are disfranchised. Taking Port Elgin as a fair sample of the average town in Canada, one has only to think for a moment to understand just how the vote is added to many families by two or three ballots, while to many families who are not represented at the front for very legitimate reasons the vote is not given. There is little objection to giving votes to the soldiers' family, but just why thousands of very responsible women are deprived of the vote, it would be interesting to know.

Summer Goods Must Go

We need room for fall goods and so for the next two weeks all summer goods to go at

SLASHED PRICES
COST NO OBJECT

Fall Goods arriving daily.
Fall underwear,
Sweaters,
Sweater coats,
Gloves,
Hosiery,
Children's school shoes.

Be early as stock is limited.

Highest price for produce

Store closes every Tuesday at 12 o'clock noon.

Roppel Bros.
Rural phone, Underwood

Pandora Conveniences

The "Pandora" Range has triple grate bars that turn easily because each bar is shaken separately. The firebox is made smooth to prevent clogging of ashes and the ash-pan is large enough to hold more than one day's ashes. Write for booklet.

McClary's
PANDORA RANGE

LONDON TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
ST. JOHN, N.B. HAMILTON CALGARY 12
SASKATOON EDMONTON

Sold by J. H. Kennedy, Port Elgin

The Children's Soap—Lifebuoy

Little hands, little faces, little togs all need Lifebuoy Soap, every day and often, if you mean to keep them free from dirt and infection. Little cuts and scratches—street dust—the free and artless contact with others, all have the danger element removed if you use

LIFEBUOY HEALTH SOAP

Its abundant, creamy lather gives the greatest possible cleansing power. Cannot hurt the tenderest skin. Use it in the bath, in the home, and remember that "all's well" with those who use Lifebuoy.

The mild antiseptic odor vanishes quickly after use.

At All Grocers—
LEVER BROTHERS
LIMITED
TORONTO

175

Warden Izzard has been engaged in erecting a house on Gustavus street. The dwelling will be for renting purposes.

None of the creditors of A. H. Knowles attended the meeting called for Port Elgin on August 31st, and the assignee, J. A. Chapman, will wind up the estate in accordance with the law and is offering the stock for sale by tender.

Every resident of the town and also every farmer and his family should not forget that the fall fair deserves attention. Your co-operation is needed, and most of all, make it a point to see and be seen at the annual exhibition next Thursday.

Mr. James Christie and Miss Ethel Christie were in Walkerton over Sunday.

Cow . . . Owners . .

Expect more from a
De Laval Separator

More cream
Longer wear
Better service
Better values

And they get it.

McLAREN'S HARDWARE

Save and Serve

Serve your country by helping in the accumulation of savings; remember that thrifty individuals make a prosperous nation. Also the larger the people's savings, the more able will the country be to bear the burdens of the war.

The readjustment period after the war will be a trying time for those without money. Be prepared for this by opening a savings account in the Bank of Nova Scotia and depositing regularly from your income. 51

The Bank of Nova Scotia

PAID-UP CAPITAL - $ 6,500,000
RESERVE FUND - - 12,000,000
TOTAL RESOURCES over 110,000,000

PORT ELGIN BRANCH.
A. L. Wyant, Manager

For That . . . Presentation

FREQUENTLY it is our duty and pleasure to give presents, and just as frequently it is difficult for us to decide what to give

WE CAN HELP

You out in that part of the deal. Just come to our store. We have a great assortment of useful and beautiful present in gold and silver, cut glass, etc.

Rowlands

The Jeweller

SCHOOL'S IN

YOU mothers want your boy's and girls to have good health, then see that their feet are well shod with good substantial leather boots. We have a large range of school shoes

Come to our store and see the values we offer.

JAMES GEORGE AND SON.
Port Elgin

On Time !

Being on time is a great assset to business men, farmers, or any who serve others in any capacity, to be on time one needs

A GOOD WATCH

And we have just that kind. We are experts in the repairing of watches.

Try our watch service department

J. J. BUSBY,
The Quick Repair House

Presentation to Rev. Mr. Roppel

About sixty persons of the Evangelical Assn. gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Roppel to spend a social evening and to honor their son before he resumed his studies at College.

Rev. Mr. Gishler was made chairman, and a short program was carried out consisting of addresses and songs. Afterwards Mr. Roppel was invited to stand while Mr. Milton Dammer read an address and Mr. Fred Schnitzker presented on behalf of the gathering, a beautiful set of books to Mr. Roppel.

Rev. Mr. Roppel has been in the past years a most ardent worker in all departments of church and Sunday school, and the affair was a slight token of appreciation. The address set forth the esteem in which both Mr. Roppel and his wife are held, pointing out the opportunity for service which the Christian ministry afforded. The Sunday school and Y. P. A. had received much benefit from their efforts in the past, and it was the hope of all the people that great blessing would attend the labors of Mr. and Mrs. Roppel. The address was signed by Messrs Schnitzker and Dammer.

Accident Proves Fatal

A couple of weeks ago, Mr. Alex Alexander, of Annan, while visiting his neice, Mrs James Reech, at North Bruce, met with a serious accident, which has proved fatal. Mr. Alexander, who is 85 years of age, was at the barn, when a heavy wind took a large door off its hinges, the door falling on Mr. Alexander. His collar bone was broken, and he was otherwise injured. Assistance was given at once, and medical aid summoned. For several days hopes were high that he would recover, but his advanced age was against him, and he passed away on Tuesday last.

Deceased was born in Keeblshire, Scotland, in 1832. He came to this country, settling in Sydenham township, in Grey county in 1855. He was a kindly man and loved by all. A faithful Christian, and an active member of the Presbyterian church. He is survived by two sons, William of Woodford, and James of Annan, also two daughters, Mrs Henry Kaleigh and Miss Margaret of Annan. Interment was made at Annan.

Enjoys Letters from Soldiers

Mrs R. M. Paterson, writing from Loseland, Sask., says:

"Find enclosed one dollar and fifty cents for The Times. I enjoy the old home paper, and read with very much interest the letters from the boys who are serving at the front. They are among the most interesting letters that I have read in any of our papers.

"The crop in this district, is much better than at one time expected. The farmers are busy cutting, the sample is good, with an average of about 20 bushels to the acre."

NORTH BRUCE

Mrs. (Dr.) Airth, Leslie and Elsie, of Chatsworth, attended the McDonald—McCulloch wedding.

Mr. A. Nicholson, Mrs. Glover, Mr. and Mrs. Mason and daughter motored up from Hamilton last week and visited with friends here.

Rev. W. D. McIntosh has so far recovered from the accident five weeks ago as to be able to get around with the aid of crutches.

Among those attending the Toronto exhibition were, Mr. Nuttal and Miss Sadie, Messrs Dan McCarrol and Roy Hodge.

Red Cross Report From Aug 1st to Sept. 5th

Tea Room:

Aug. 4th. the young ladies of town	$15.63
Aug. 11 Ladies' Aid of Methodist church	35.50
Aug. 18 Ladies of Red Cross	9.37
Aug. 25 Ladies Aid St. John church	18.04
Sept. 1 Ladies of W. C. T. U.	12.00
Silver collection taken at Lecture Sunday Sept. 2nd	7.44
Received from waste paper	20.00
Donations:	
Mite Boxes June and July	$ 2.45
Mrs. A. Murcar	1.00
Mr. H. McLaren Sr.	10.00
Tea given by Mrs. Hancock at Grove	23.00
Mrs. H. H. Stevens	1 pair socks
Total	$160.33

Sarah D. Kennedy Treasurer

Port Elgin Fair, September 19 and 20.

Some Frost In The West

Mr. William Brown, of Bruce Tp. has returned from a month's vacation in Saskatchewan. He reports the crop as splendid, but that there was a severe frost on September 4th. Although it had very little effect on the wheat, it will be hard on the later oats and potatoes.

Mr. Brown helped to harvest crops in three provinces this year.

Mr. Brown has given up active farming and he and Mrs. Brown are moving to town this week, where they will live retired.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

HARVEST HELP EXCURSION
September 11th

From all stations in Ontario and Quebec

$12.00 to Winnipeg
Plus half cent per mile beyond

Return rate half cent per mile to Winnipeg plus $18.00.

Full particulars and tickets from any Grand Trunk Ticket Agent or C. E. Horning, District Passenger, Union Station, Toronto, Ont.

J. S. Cameron, Agent, Port Elgin, Both telephones.

CLIP THIS AND PIN ON WIFE'S DRESSER

Cincinnati man tells how to shrivel up corns or calluses so they lift off with fingers.

Ouch ! ! ! ! ! ! This kind of rough talk will be heard less here in town if people troubled with corns will follow the simple advice of this Cincinnati authority, who claims that a few drops of a drug called freezone when applied to a tender, aching corn or hardened callus stops soreness at once, and soon the corn or callus dries up and lifts right off without pain.

He says freezone dries immediately and never inflames or even irritates the surrounding skin. A small bottle of freezone will cost very little at any drug store, but will positively remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's feet. Millions of American women will welcome this announcement since the inauguration of the high heels. If your druggist doesn't have freezone tell him to order a small bottle for you.

SOUTHAMPTON

On Thursday evening the members of the Baptist church had a social evening to recognize the splendid work of their pastor for the summer months, Rev. Mr. Mintz. Remarkable work has been done by this young man, in that the membership of the church has been increased by 35 members in three months.

There was a program of speech and song, after which refreshments were served and a social hour enjoyed. Those taking part were Miss Vida Knechtel, Malcolm McNeill, Emma Knechtel, Wm. Manley, Mrs. Winter, O. DeLong, Annie Schuler, Mrs. S. Knechtel, Mrs. DeLong, Mrs. Short. All the departments of the church work were represented, testifying to the great work of the pastor.

At the conclusion Rev. Mr. Mintz was presented by the new converts, 35 in number, with a handsome pair of military brushes, encased in leather, while the church presented him with a purse of gold. Mr. Mintz made a feeling reply.

On Sunday Mr. Mintz preached his farewell, the church being packed with friends eager to hear him. He leaves for Rochester to pursue his studies.

GRESHAM

Miss Gertie Ross, of Vinmount visited here.

Miss Maggie Mills is visiting her home on the tenth.

Mr. and Mrs. William Rose took in the Toronto exhibition.

Miss Hanna, of Guelph, has been engaged to teach in No. 9 school.

Mr. David McKinnon is having an artesian well drilled on his farm.

We are pleased to report Mrs. Westman improving nicely after a stroke of paralysis.

L. Mewhinney spent the week end on the 20th of Greenock.

James McKinnon is at present working at the power house in Southampton.

Joe Shipley went west last week.

Thomas Curry spent the week end visiting on the town line.

Prize Winners of Field Crops

The winners in the Field crop competition on the Saugeen Indian Reserve are:—

1st—H. Abraham, $15.00
2nd—Ben Jackson, $10.00
3rd—And. Ritchie, $5.00
4th—S. Mandowoob, $4.00
5th—Jas. Ritchie, $3.00

There were fourteen contestants, and five prizes were awarded. Along with the money prizes handsome ribbon badges were awarded.

In addition to these prizes a silver shield will be awarded to the first prize winner, who will retain it for the year, and it becomes the property of anyone winning it three times.

THE FAIR

The extremely busy summer has made it harder for the Fair Board to work up interest in its annual exhibition, which is to be held here Wednesday and Thursday of next week.

The harvest has been heavy, and it has been all that most of the farmers could do to keep up with their work.

This week however, has seen a big amount of work done, and while it keeps most people hustling, the show is the talk now, and a good crowd will be in attendance. The program promises an afternoon worth while, and the people in the district will be disposed to take a day off and attend the fair. It's our fair. Let's all go.

Camera Pictures

New facilities have been installed in our photography department, and we can now do developing and printing in 48 hours. Bring us your film.

R. C. Crawford
Drugs and Kodaks
C. P. R. ticket agent

Five Large Phonographs Given as First District Prizes in

Bread-Making Contests

At Rural School Fairs in Ontario

More than $2,000 worth of prizes for bread making will be offered at the Rural School Fairs this fall. Among the prizes are five large cabinet phonographs, fifteen Canuck bread mixers, and many attractive books. These splendid prizes will make the contest the most stirring ever held at rural school fairs. Every girl between the ages of 12 and 18 should read all about this fine opportunity, and should begin now to prepare for it. The prizes, under the conditions explained below, will be awarded for the best loaves baked with

Cream of the West Flour
the hard wheat flour that is guaranteed for bread

—the flour that you will want to use always, once you have given it a good trial. We want you to know for yourself that it makes splendid big loaves of the lightest, most wholesome bread that good flour can bake. That is why we make it well worth your while to try it, by offering these attractive and costly prizes.

For this contest we have divided the Province into five districts, each with several counties. In each district we will give a large cabinet phonograph, a set of Dickens' Works and three bread mixers. These are called the District prizes and they are to be given in addition to the prizes offered at the local rural school fairs. (See list of districts below.) Be sure to compete at your local rural school fair. If you win first prize there, you will then automatically become a competitor for the phonograph and other district prizes.

The Prizes, remember, are offered *for* the best loaf of bread baked with Cream of the West Flour. No other flour will do. For local prizes we offer a number of valuable books. By local prizes we mean those given at the fair.

1st Local Prize.—"Girl's Own Annual," a great big beautifully bound, illustrated book with 800 pages of stories and articles about [illegible] fashions, sewing, crocheting—everything that particularly interests young girls, [illegible] This is a wonderful prize that you can treasure for years.

2nd Local Prize.—"Stories of Famous Men and Women," heavily cloth bound with gold titles, many beautiful pictures in colors, entrancing life stories of Florence Nightingale, Grace Darling, Flora MacDonald, Jenny Lind, the late Queen Victoria and others.

3rd Local Prize.—"Britain Overseas," a big handsomely bound book with many colored pictures, interesting stories and descriptions of the countries and the peoples of Britain's world-wide Empire.

4th Local Prize.—"The Queen's Gift Book," a book of stories, pictures and special articles by Britain's best writers; the proceeds from the sale of this book are for the benefit of disabled soldiers in England.

Note.—Unless the entries number six or more only first and second prizes will be awarded. Unless the entries number ten or more no fourth prize will be awarded.

The District Prizes.—The winner of the first prize at each local fair automatically becomes a competitor for the following District prizes. One-half of the first prize loaf will be sent to the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, to compete in the District Contests. (See conditions below.)

1st District Prize.—The "Pathephone" is the name given to the fine big mahogany phonograph awarded as first prize. It will give you endless pleasure and entertainment for a lifetime. It has special reproducer attachments and needles, enabling you to play all kinds of flat disc records of no matter what make. The Pathephone reproduces band music, orchestra music, vocal and funny pieces perfectly; with it goes a dozen of the famous Pathe records. Total value, $150.00.

2nd District Prize.—Set of Dickens' Works, 15 splendidly bound volumes with many illustrations. Among the books in the set are "Oliver Twist" and "Old Curiosity Shop." These are two of the most entrancing stories ever written.

3rd, 4th and 5th Prizes.—"Canuck" Bread mixers. This simple, yet well-made, machine takes the hard work out of bread making. Instead of laborious kneading of the old method, you put in the ingredients, turn the handle and the dough is thoroughly and more evenly mixed.

FIRST PRIZE AT LOCAL RURAL SCHOOL FAIRS

CONDITIONS OF THE CONTEST

Every girl may compete at the rural school fair in her district, whether or not she attends school, providing that her 12th birthday occurs before November 1st, 1917, or her 19th birthday does not occur before Nov. 1, 1917. One loaf of bread must be submitted baked in pan about 7 x 4 inches and 3 inches deep, and divided into two halves so that they may be separated at the fair. *The loaf must be baked with Cream of the West Flour.* One-half will be judged at the fair. The other half of the prize loaf will be sent to Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, to compete in the District Contests. The judging will be done by Miss M. A. Purdy, of the Department of Breadmaking and Flour Testing. The bread contest at the fair will be conducted under the same rules as all the other regular contests at your fairs.

The Standard by which bread will be judged will be as follows:

1. Appearance of Loaf		15 marks
(a) Color	5 marks	
(b) Texture of crust	5 marks	
(c) Shape of loaf	5 marks	
2. Texture of Crumb		40 marks
(a) Evenness	15 marks	
(b) Silkiness	20 marks	
(c) Color	5 marks	
3. Flavor of Bread		45 marks
(a) Taste	25 marks	
(b) Odor	20 marks	

Important.—Each loaf must be accompanied by the part of the flour bag containing the face of the Old Miller, and an entry form must be signed by the girl and parent or guardian stating date of birth, P.O. address, and giving name of dealer from whom Cream of the West Flour was purchased. The form will state that the girl actually baked the loaf entered in the competition. The forms will be provided at the time of the fair. The decision of the judges is final. Not more than one entry may be made by each girl and not more than one local prize will be awarded to the same family.

Which District is yours? This list shows you which counties you compete in until you become a competitor for the District prizes:

District No. 1.—Counties of Glengarry, Stormont, Dundas, Grenville, Leeds, Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, Carleton, Lanark, Renfrew.

District No. 2.—Counties of Hastings, Prince Edward, Peterboro, Northumberland, Victoria, Durham.

District No. 3.—Counties of York, Ontario, Peel, Halton, Wentworth, Oxford, Brant, Waterloo.

District No. 4.—Counties of Welland, Haldimand, Norfolk, Elgin, Kent, Essex, Lambton, Middlesex.

District No. 5.—Counties of Bruce, Grey, Dufferin, Simcoe, Districts of Muskoka, Parry Sound, Timiskaming, Algoma, Sudbury, Manitoulin.

THE RESULTS of the contests at the fair will be made known in the usual way as in the case of all the other regular contests. The District results will be announced as soon as possible after the conclusion of the Rural School Fairs in the Province.

DO NOT MISS THIS GREAT OPPORTUNITY: Every girl between 12 and 18 years should compete. What a splendid way to stir up the local interest in breadmaking! Get a supply of Cream of the West Flour at your dealer's and practise using it as often as possible to increase the chances of winning. If your dealer cannot sell it to you, write to the Campbell Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Toronto, and we will promptly tell you the nearest place to get it.

NO COMPETITIONS IN COUNTIES NAMED BELOW: The competition is open to all parts of the Province where Rural School Fairs are held, except the Districts of Rainy River, Kenora and Thunder Bay. These districts are the only parts of the Province where school fairs are held by the Department of Agriculture in which this competition will not be a feature. There are no district representatives of the Department of Agriculture in the Counties of Huron, Perth, Wellington, Haliburton, Prescott, Russell or Lincoln, and no rural school fairs are held in these Counties by the Department of Agriculture. There are, however, a few local school fairs held in these seven counties, and we are opening the competition to these fairs. We will announce later the districts in which each of these Counties will be included.

The Campbell Flour Mills Co., Limited
(West) Toronto, Ontario

(Keep this announcement for reference) 121

ELSINORE

Allenford ball players met Port Elgin team in a return game at the Elsinore garden party. A good game of ball rewarded the large crowds present from Port Elgin, Southampton, Tara, Allenford, Park Head, and Chesley. In several of the innings no runs were made at all. The final score stood 8—3 in favor of Allenford.

Wm. McDonald M. P. P. of Chesley, delivered a most interesting address at the Methodist church grounds in the evening.

Others taking part in the program were Miss Maggie Strang, Mrs. Moffat Aiken, Harry Broadfoot, and the Allenford Male Quartette consisting of Messrs O. Baker, E. Brent, M. Aiken, and George Crawford.

UPRIGHT PIANO FOR SALE

Near Port Elgin. Will make price at a reduction and terms to suit. Address

LOUIS BLOCH,
22-4tc Owen Sound, Ont.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

Pursuant to Statute, all Creditors and others having claims against the estate of Andrew Sutherland, late of the Village of Port Elgin in the County of Bruce, Gentleman, deceased, who died on or about the sixteenth day of March A. D. 1917, are hereby notified to send by post, prepaid and registered, or to deliver, a duly verified statement of their claims to W. Burgess, Port Elgin, Solicitor for James McLeod and George S. Webb, Executors of the last Will and Testament of the said late Andrew Sutherland, on or before the 15th day of September 1917. After the said date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said late deceased having regard only to claims of which they shall then have received notice.

Dated at Port Elgin this 25th day of August A. D. 1917.

W. Burgess
Solicitor for the Executors.
35-36c

At the Owen Sound market last week, new potatoes sold at $1.50 per bag.

Pte. Reuben Willman, Paisley, was killed in action, also Pte. Pace wounded.

The Arlington Hotel, at Wiarton, has changed proprietors. Mr. Harry Stuttard succeeds Mr. George [illegible], who has run it for the past fourteen years.

Whiskey-making was stopped in the United States on Saturday at 11 p. m. [illegible] wine and beer may be sold in those states which are still wet.

BLACKSMITHING

N. [illegible]

WHY YOU ARE NERVOUS

The nervous system is the alarm system of the human body.

In perfect health we hardly realize that we have a network of nerves, but when health is ebbing, when strength is declining, the same nervous system gives the alarm in headaches, tiredness, dreamful sleep, irritability and unless corrected, leads straight to a breakdown.

To correct nervousness, Scott's Emulsion is exactly what you should take; its rich nutriment goes into the blood and rich blood feeds the tiny nerve cells while the whole system responds to its refreshing tonic force. Free from harmful drugs.

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont.

CUTICURA HEALS. ITCHY PIMPLES

On Face. Badly Disfigured. Used 2 Boxes Ointment and 3 Cakes Soap.

"I had a bad itchy lot of pimples on my face which made it badly disfigured. They were inflamed and came to a head, and I could tear my skin as soon as a little heat came near them. I could hardly sleep.

"When I saw Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertised I sent for a free sample which did so much good that I bought more, and I used two boxes of Cuticura Ointment and three cakes of Cuticura Soap when I was healed." (Signed) Miss Bertha Nilsson, Stockholm, Sask.

If you have a good complexion keep it so by using Cuticura Soap daily and Cuticura Ointment occasionally.

For Free Sample Each by Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A." Sold everywhere.

A COLONY OF BEES.

Its Members, Their Product and the Heat of a Sting.

A colony of bees in summer consists of from 50,000 to 100,000 individuals. Each colony contains a queen, several hundred drones and the balance workers. The latter are neuter or undeveloped females, and they do all the work of the hive, gather their food from the flowers, which consists of honey and pollen. They also gather propolis, a resinous substance used to stop cracks and holes in the hive.

It is not generally known that honey is not thick and syrupy when first gathered. It is called nectar by beekeepers and looks like water. When first gathered it can be shaken from the combs easily.

Sometimes it is necessary to shake bees from a brood comb, and the bees as they fall are so deluged by the watery nectar that they look like the proverbial "drowned rats." This, however, does no harm, as they at once proceeded to clean each other, and when bees clean up they do a good job. I have put out a dish from the table that was daubed with honey, and in a very short time it was as clean as though washed.

Many persons are very much afraid of the business end of the bee, and those who are not used to bee sting poison suffer pain when stung. The sensation of a bee sting can be compared to the prick of a needle point in the flesh, and then try to imagine that while just under the skin the needle is heated white hot and held there for about five minutes. Beekeepers will agree that this statement is not overdrawn. Beekeepers working about the hives every day are seldom stung, as they know the habits of the bees and avoid their prods. In time one becomes more or less immune to the poison.—George Shiber in New York Sun.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

THE DRUG MENACE.

Society Facing an Exceedingly Dangerous Human Element.

In rigorous effort to suppress the illegal sale and use of habit forming drugs the New York police are now arresting annually about 900 persons and securing 700 convictions. Of those fully 75 per cent. have had previous police records, which include every crime in the statutes. This is an official statement, one of sinister portent. It means that law abiding society is facing a human element new and exceedingly dangerous—so grave, in fact, that one of the most important duties of the police lies in stamping out this traffic.

The danger is by no means confined to large cities like New York; it is probably growing in towns and villages all over the country. Police investigations have revealed an appalling increase of drug addicts. More than one-half of those confined in the city prison, the Tombs, were victims. Men and women following virtually every business, trade and profession were included. Even school children became addicted to the habit of using these drugs.

It is with full knowledge of such occurrences that the police are doing everything possible to stop illegal traffic in drugs. Criminals of this class present a problem even more difficult than the old time bank robber and general crook. The police may arrest 1,000 offenders annually, but the problem will not be solved until boys and girls are taught the terrible results which follow upon the use of habit forming drugs. It is at this point that teachers of physiology and personal hygiene must lend powerful co-operation.—Century Magazine.

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

SPECIALISTS

Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin, Kidney, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases.

Call or send history for free advice. Medicine furnished in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Consultation Free

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

25 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

Please Mention This Paper.

Peggy.

My Peggy is a young thing,
Just entered in her teens,
Fair as the day, and sweet as May,
Fair as the day, and always gay;
My Peggy is a young thing,
And I'm not very auld,
Yet well I like to meet her at
The wauking of the fauld.

My Peggy speaks sae sweetly,
Whene'er we meet alane,
I wish nae mair to lay my care,
I wish nae mair of a' that's rare;
My Peggy speaks sae sweetly,
To a' the lave I'm cauld,
But she gars a' my spirits glow
At wauking of the fauld.

My Peggy smiles sae kindly
Whene'er I whisper love
That I look down on a' the town,
That I look down upon a crown;
My Peggy smiles sae kindly
It makes me blyth and bauld,
And naething gives me sic delight,
As wauking of the fauld.

My Peggy sings sae saftly
When on my pipe I play,
By a' the rest it is confest,
By a' the rest, that she sings best;
My Peggy sings sae saftly,
And in her sangs are tauld
With innocence the wale of sense,
At wauking of the fauld.

Allan Ramsay.

FREQUENT HEADACHES

People with thin blood are much more subject to headaches than full-blooded persons, and the form of anaemia that afflicts growing girls is almost always accompanied by headaches, together with disturbances of the digestive organs.

Whenever you have constant or recurring headaches and pallor of the face, they show that the blood is thin and your efforts should be directed toward building up your blood. A fair treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will do this effectively, and the rich, red blood made by these pills will remove the headache.

More disturbances to the health are caused by their blood than most people have any idea of. When your blood is impoverished, the nerves suffer from lack of nourishment and you may be troubled with insomnia, neuritis, neuralgia or sciatica. Muscles subject to strain are under-nourished and you may have muscular rheumatism or lumbago. If your blood is thin and you begin to show symptoms of any of these disorders, try building up the blood with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and as the blood is restored to its normal condition every symptom of the trouble will disappear. There are more people who owe their present state of good health to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills than to any other medicine, and most of them do not hesitate to say so.

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through any dealer in medicine or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Science Jottings.

It has been discovered that wood can be preserved from destructive worms by injecting pure turpentine into it by means of a syringe or other instrument.

The illumination of the Statue of Liberty in the New York harbor is accomplished by the use of 250 lamps, each of 250 watts capacity.

Within the twelve months ended March 31 the British and Foreign Bible Society distributed 11,000,000 Bibles and tracts printed in 487 different languages.

An electric lamp on the phonograph helps the orator to guide the needle to its proper place on the record.

The average passenger train earns about $1.40 per mile. The cars and locomotives weigh about 550 tons.

The resources of the State of Arkansas are being boosted by means of an exhibition train, accompanied by 127 residents of the State.

A large insurance company claims that out of 100 average healthy men of 25 at 65: Fifty-four will be dependent upon relatives, friends or charity; 36 will be dead; five will still be earning their daily bread; four will be wealthy and one will be rich.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

All Pure Tea Free from Dust

Sealed Packets Only Never Sold in Bulk

"SALADA"

Black—Mixed—Natural Green.

E213

FLAGS OF IRELAND.

Prior to 1798 National Color Was Blue.

The universal belief concerning the flag of Ireland is that it has always been "the harp without the crown" imposed on a field of green, and that green has from time immemorial been Erin's color.

I venture to say that ninety out of every hundred persons will assert, in answer to a query, that the harp on a green background has constituted Ireland's national design these many centuries, this belief obtaining generally among the Irish themselves.

In opposition to this belief it will appear strange when the asseveration is made that Ireland's national color until something more than a century ago was blue.

It may, indeed, produce a bit of a shock to many who have been wedded to the notion that "the Emerald Isle," "the shamrock so green," "our green isle beyond the sea" and other similar expressions were indissolubly and forever connected with the country's national colors.

But, as a matter of fact, the green flag made its appearance in 1798, the year of the uprising, so that as flags go it is comparatively new. Green, you know, is a blend of the orange and the blue, and it is asserted that green was adopted in 1798 by the United Irishmen to typify the union of north and south, orange being the color affected in the northern part of Ireland and blue in the southern provinces.

In point of antiquity the real Irish flag is the "spear and serpent," which appears in the arms of the O'Sullivans. It is said to commemorate the incident of Gaodhal Glas, the ancestor of Milesius, who, tradition says, was cured of a snake bite by the rod of Moses.

Next to that comes the flag of Fionn MacCumhaill's militia, the golden sunset on a blue ground, and the weight of opinion among all Irish students of research seems to favor this as the true national flag. Indeed, blue was always Ireland's national color until 1798.

Quite a number of other flags have figured in Irish history, and each of them has its line of enthusiastic supporters. Not the least popular among these is the flag exhibiting three golden crowns imposed on a blue ground, which figures at the present day in the arms of the Province of Munster.

This flag was accepted after the Norman invasion in the year 1170 as the ensign of Ireland, the three crowns representing the kingdoms of Desmond, Ormond and Thomond. It was retained until 1647, when Henry VIII. abolished it and substituted the harp.

Coming down to more recent times, it is found that the Parliament of Ireland, of which Henry Grattan was the head, did not recognize green, although it did accept the harp. That parliament's flag was a golden harp on a blue ground.

At the time of the Union with England in 1801 a new flag was evolved apparently for the express purpose of incorporating it with what is now known as the union jack, but it does not seem to have caught the popular fancy any more than the act of union.

This was the red saltire on a white ground, which was christened St Patrick's cross. Apparently it was taken from the arms of Trinity College at Dublin though how Dublin came by it is a mystery.

The tricolor of green, white and orange—"The orange and green, with the stripe of peace between"—is the recognized flag of the Irish Nationalists, whose aim is complete independence.—James T. Doyle, in Baltimore American.

LATEST PLANES ARE MARVELOUS

Can Do With Ease What Was Impossible.

Powerful Motor, Small Wings, the Secret.

The race for improvements in fighting planes between the allies and the central powers has been nip and tuck all the way, writes Will Irwin in the Saturday Evening Post. Late in 1915 the Germans sprang the first well recognized type of what the British call a scout machine. It was the famous Fokker, an exact copy of the French Morane—a return to the monoplane principle, which had been abandoned early in the war. Being able to fire through a propeller, it had supremacy until the French perfected a similar device.

The French then answered with a biplane of greater speed and greater practical agility. That killed the monoplane idea—at least for the time being. The latest machines are all of the biplane type. The new models have come out so fast that a layman has difficulty in keeping up with them.

Even the fastest, most agile machines of a year ago will be out of date this summer. In July, 1916, in the Verdun sector, I watched a squadron of scout machines manoeuvering. They handled themselves like a flock of swallows. Yesterday, at an aviation base near the front, I watched two aviators, but lately sent up from school, go through their morning practice. Travelling across the sky at an incredible speed, they seemed to turn in their own length; they rolled over on their axis as a swimmer rolls over in the water; they flipped their noses downward and dived; they brought themselves to level with a sharp twist.

Compared with these swallow machines I watched last year they seemed like humming birds. For the constructors, in planning this new type of machine, made an accidental discovery; an airplane is a motor on wings. Increase the spread of its wings in proportion to the power of its motor, and, while you add to its stability at a low pace and to its lifting power, you take away from its speed. The art of constructing a fast machine consists largely in giving it the smallest practical wing spread. It is the motor kicking with unheard of power against the air, not the wings gliding along the air, which makes it fly.

And this kind of machine, meeting with but little obstruction from its own wings, turned out to have a marvelous agility, a miraculous power of assuming unusual positions and getting itself out of them. Looping the loop, that maneuver over which the pioneer airmen debated for so long a time they dared make the attempt, is possible in one of the big wide-spreading observation machines. It must be done with skill and caution, however, else the aviator may wrench off a wing; further, it must be done slowly. That is about the easiest thing to do with a scout machine of the new fast type; its flip is like the jump of a trout at a fly. You can fly it for several seconds upside down; and you can make it roll over and over, like a dog.

A Painter's Retort.

Shortly after Franz Lenbach had painted the portrait of Emperor William I. a privy councilor called on him to express the Emperor's satisfaction. There was only one criticism to make—would the professor be so kind as to paint more distinctly the buttons on the uniform, which were only indicated vaguely? Lenbach looked at him a moment over his glasses and said, "Look here, Mr. Councilor, I paint heads, not buttons (Ich mal' nur koepfe, aber keine knoepfe!) Tell his majesty that!" The Emperor when this answer was brought to him laughed heartily.

Monsieur:

For 15 days in the month of January I was suffering with pain of rheumatism in the foot. I tried all kinds of remedies, but nothing did me any good. One person told me about MINARD'S LINIMENT, as soon as I tried it the Saturday night, the next morning I was feeling very good; I tell you this remedy is very good; I could give you a good certificate any time that you would like to have one. If any time I come to hear about any person sick of rheumatism, I could tell them about this remedy.

Yours truly,
ERNEST LEVEILLE,
236 Rue Ontario East, Montreal.
Feb. 14, 1908.

IN THE TRENCHES.

Names wi' the air o' the mountain and glen in them,
Names wi' the sound o' the pibroch's Amen in them,
Names wi' the ding o' the dour kilted men in them,
Oh, but they're beautiful, Shiela, my own.

Names wi' the smell o' the haggies and peat in them,
Names wi' the flavor of whiskey sae sweet in them,
Names wi' some clods o' Ben Lamond's broad feet in them,
Famous for fetchin' the hale warld o'er.

Names wi' the thochts o' the Bible and Burns in them,
Names wi' the hearts o' the heather that yearns in them,
Names wi' the kilts that fricht babe-killing Huns in them,
Oh, but they're beautiful, Shiela, my own.

Names wi' the memories o' Wallace and Bruce in them,
Names wi' the bond o' John Knox's auld hoose in them,
Names wi' the skirl o' the bag-pipes let loose in them,
Whaur can ye beat them the hale warld o'er.
MacDonald, MacDougal, MacNab and McLean,
MacPherson, MacTavish, MacKinnon, MacLean,
MacCulloch, MacCrimmon, MacLeod and MacLise,
MacGregor or, MacKenzie, MacDuff and MacKay,
Hamilton, Chalmers, Scott, Laing and Dunbar,
Graham, Gordon and Watson frae dark Lochnagar,
Ross, Reid and Dalrymple, Craig, Angus and Burns,
Munro and MacFarlane (that's Irish by turns),
Campbell and Stewart, Dunlop and MacNeil,
With the Cameron men frae the land o' Lochiel.

—Anon.

Of course, unhappiness is the cause of divorce, and much of the unhappiness is due to the circumstance that the wife has nothing to do at home in the daytime and the husband has entirely too much to do downtown at night.—Houston Post.

Do all your preserving with

Lantic Sugar

"Pure and Uncolored"

Pure cane. "FINE" granulation. High sweetening power.

10, 20 and 100-lb. sacks
2 and 5-lb. cartons

Order by name in original packages

FREE. This book of printed and gummed labels for fruit jars, if you will cut a red ball trade-mark from a Lantic bag or carton and send it to

Atlantic Sugar Refineries Limited
Power Building
MONTREAL

141

SOME EGG LORE.

How to Test, How to Beat, How to Boil.

Are the eggs for which you pay 40 cents better than those which cost 30? Test them to see.

Much handling makes eggs shiny.

Those direct from the farm are dull.

If an egg is stale some of the water of its composition has evaporated through the porous shell, air has entered, and the egg is light.

To test, put in a deep pan of water.

First—If bad it will float.

Second—If stale it will be light enough to slant away from the bottom of the pan or stand on end.

Third—If fresh its weight causes it to sink.

This test will make you wish eggs could always be bought by the pound, as in some places, instead of by the dozen.

Because the eggshell is porous and readily absorbs impurities from a dirty shell or the air eggs should always be washed before being put away.

Second test. Hold egg before a candle or gas jet behind which is a dark background.

Around the yolk of an egg is a thin tissue, which holds the yolk together. When decomposition occurs the yolk together. When decomposition occurs the yolk breaks this membrane and becomes mixed with the white. By holding the egg before a strong light the yolk can easily be seen as a large dark spot.

If bad, the yolk has broken its membrane and this dark spot cannot be noticed.

There is also a tissue around the white of an egg which, in beating the whites stiff, must be broken into infinitesimal pieces before the egg will become light and fluffy.

A few grains of salt dropped into the white before beating will at each turn of the beater help to cut this membrane.

The whites then "beat up" much sooner than if the salt had not been added.

Table for cooking eggs without keeping time or temperature:

One egg, one-half pint of boiling water. Two or three eggs, a pint of boiling water. Three to five eggs, one and one-half pints of boiling water. Five to eight eggs, a quart.

Put the eggs into the water while it is boiling and immediately set the dish away from the fire. Fifteen or twenty minutes will be required to cook the eggs. After that time the water will have reached 140 degrees and will do no more cooking, but will keep the eggs warm a long time.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

CONTINENT OF MARVELS.

Some of South America's "Greatest in the World."

Bring on the superlatives! We write of South America, the continent where are the world's greatest mountain ranges, densest forests and largest rivers.

Just for instance, the Amazon river system has over 50,000 miles of navigable waterway, enough to tie two loops around our planet. It can be navigated for 2,300 miles by ocean steamers, a greater distance than from New York to Panama.

The Rio de la Plata is 120 miles wide at its mouth.

And notwithstanding all Colonel Roosevelt's discoveries South America still has the largest unexplored area of any continent.

Almost everybody knows that Brazil is larger than Europe or the continental United States, but the size of the "little" republics is not so well known. Texas could be lost twice in "little" Venezuela and still leave room for Kentucky and Tennessee.

Peru could comfortably swallow California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada, Arizona, Utah and Idaho.

And it is over 2,600 miles from one end of Chile to the other—almost as far as from New York to Glasgow!

Gold is found in every state of South America, and from Potosi alone the famous "peak of silver" in Bolivia, more than $2,000,000,000 in silver has been mined in the last three centuries.—World Outlook.

RELIEF AT LAST

I want to help you if you are suffering from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding Piles. I can tell you how, in your own home and without anyone's assistance, you can apply the best of all treatments.

PILES TREATED AT HOME

I promise to send you a FREE trial of the new absorption treatment, and references from your own locality if you will but write and ask. I assure you of immediate relief. Send no money, but tell others of this offer. Address

MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box 8,
Windsor, Ont.

Ironing Kills the Germs.

One need not worry about receiving infection in clothes sent to a laundry even though they be washed with those of other families in which there may be infectious diseases. Such, in substance, is a report just issued by the United States public health service after an investigation by M. C. Schroeder and S. G. Southerland of the New York department of health. For whatever disease germs are not killed in the washing will be killed in the ironing. In fact, the ironing kills more germs than the washing.

There is, however, danger in having clothes washed by a laundress at her own home, for, "owing to the close quarters in which the laundresses live, there is possibility of reinfection of the clean linen if communicable diseases are present among the members of the laundress family."

"Undertakers."

In England in 1614 undertakers were men of influence who undertook for a consideration to get such persons returned to Parliament as would prove submissive to the royal will of King James I. The three chief undertakers of 1614 were Lords Bacon, Somerset and Neville. Then there were undertakers in Ireland in 1608. They were English and Scotch colonists sent to North Ireland and were each allotted 2,000 acres of land. They were men of capital and undertook to pay a mark a year for every six acres and to admit no recusant for tenants; hence the name as applied to them. But neither the histories nor the dictionaries give any reason for calling the men who bury our dead undertakers.

ISSUE NO. 37, 1917

HELP WANTED.

WANTED — PROBATIONERS TO train for nurses. Apply, Wellandra Hospital, St. Catharines, Ont.

LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN, light sewing at home; whole or spare time; good pay; work sent any distance, charges prepaid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Co., Montreal, Que.

MONEY ORDERS.

SEND A DOMINION EXPRESS Money Order. Five dollars costs three cents.

FOR SALE

A CHOICE DAIRY FARM IN THE County of Brant. Buildings No. 1 with plenty of water. Full particulars. Apply to F. Dailey, Kelvin, Ont.

THE STATELY ELK.

It is the Most Beautiful of Our Remaining Wild Animals.

Now that the buffalo survives only in a few preserves the elk is the most interesting as it is the most beautiful of our remaining wild animals. In this day of Americanism it would be a fine thing if this typical American animal should come to be known by his Indian name of wapiti. The wapiti is the largest of the red deer family and closely resembles his smaller brother, the European stag. The wapiti is not properly an elk, as the European elk is more closely allied to the American moose.

The wapiti is now numerous only in the states of Wyoming, Idaho and Montana, though nearly 4,000 head are thought to remain in Colorado, and considerable numbers are scattered through western Canada. The Campfire Club of America and other organizations and individuals are working for its preservation. The favorite home of the elk is the Yellowstone National park, where he has no rifle to fear and where cougars, coyotes and timber wolves are kept under control. In the park and its vicinity are probably 50,000 head, distributed in two main herds.

During the summer months the elk live high up in the mountains, generally at an elevation of 8,000 to 11,000 feet. The grassy plateaus offer an ideal summer range. Even on the wooded sides of the highest ravines there are parklike glades where the elk late in the afternoons come out to feed. It is difficult to imagine a more beautiful sight than is then afforded by these stately and graceful animals. Although their number in the park may sometimes reach as high as 60,000 head, it is rare for visitors to see a single specimen. Visitors are taken in stages around a regular route arranged for viewing the natural phenomena of that great outdoor museum.

The elk dislike to be pursued by tourists with cameras and keep away from the stage routes. If visitors would leave the highways of the park and seek out its byways, either on foot or by pack and saddle trips, they would have a marvelous opportunity to study the greatest exhibit which survives of our mountain wild life—not only the elk, but mountain sheep, deer, beaver and many other animals.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

Odds and Ends.

Certain German naval authorities are experimenting with electrical machinery for gathering peat.

Berean College students, numbering 1,400, are being sufficiently fed at a cost of 17 cents per day, and those at Carlisle School at a slightly lower cost.

Pittsburg's pay-roll amounts to about $1,000,000 per day.

The manufacturing capital of the Southern States is nearly 60 per cent. of that of the entire country in 1899.

The world's consumption of cotton last year amounted to 24,500,000 bales at 500 pounds to the bale.

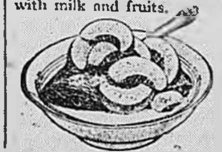
It has been computed that 25,000 vehicles pass Forty-second street and Fifth avenue, New York, each day.

According to data compiled from various sources by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, the number of strikes and lockouts during the year of 1916 was 3,223, as compared with 1,229 in 1915.

Apart from thousands of lives destroyed by fire, the United States sustains an annual loss from this cause of at least $300,000,000; a per capita loss nearly ten times as great as that found in the leading countries of Europe.

"Charley, dear," said young Mrs. Torkins, "I want you to promise that if you decide to enlist you will tell me all about it without delay." "What for?" "I want to speak to the general, so that he won't let you forget your overshoes and eat things that disagree with you. You know, Charley, you are so careless!"—Washington Star.

Don't Waste, Don't Starve—there is plenty of food for all if you will only do 'your bit in preventing waste. Demand the whole wheat grain in breakfast foods and bread. **Shredded Wheat Biscuit** is 100 per cent. whole wheat—nothing wasted, every particle utilized. It contains more real nutriment than meat, and costs much less. For any meal with milk and fruits.



Made in Canada.

WESTERLY RUSS FORCES ARE HOLDING

Keeping in Touch With Riga Coast—Others Retreat Rapidly.

GERMAN LANDING

Said to Be Object of Bombardment of the Coast.

Petrograd Cable — The military organ of the Riga front is of the opinion that the Germans were able to cross the Dvina because they knew absolutely the positions of all the Russian battery emplacements, and thus were able to silence the guns.

Military circles say that it is impossible to foresee what line the retiring Russians will eventually take up; that everything depends upon arresting the panic in the rear of the army, where there is great disorder.

"At present time," says the paper, "the braver units alone are retaining the shock of the German attacks. The bombardment of the coast south of Pernau may be regarded as preparation for a German landing, with the railway junctions connecting Reval, [illegible] and Pskoff as the objective."

The Russians already have fallen back more than thirty miles to the northeast, retreating behind the Livonian River Aa, past which the Germans are following them. The more westerly Russian forces, however, are still keeping in touch with the coast, in the evident effort not to lose this protection for their flank.

The supplementary communication issued from German general headquarters to-night, reads:

"The northern wing and centre of the 12th Russian army are rapidly retreating."

DID NOT LOSE A MAN.

The Berlin Tageblatt's correspondent on the Riga front, describing the passage of the Dvina River, says that this was accomplished without the loss of a man, thanks to the effect of the German artillery and mine-throwers. The Germans had assembled a greater number of mine-throwers than ever before and brought them into action after the regular artillery had bombarded the first and second lines for several hours.

The effect of the mass bombardment was literally overwhelming. Houses were reduced to fine dust and the demoralized Russian survivors fled. Bridges were thrown across the Dvina, at this point 400 yards wide, by which storming parties crossed and assaulted the first line heights. Other bridges, in the meantime, were being constructed, and the whole army was soon crossing while the regimental bands played.

The whole operation was carried out at such little cost that three divisions which were in the thick of the fighting had total casualties amounting to only 150 dead or wounded.

RUSSIAN REPORT.

Petrograd Cable — Wednesday's official statement says:

"Western front: In the direction of Riga, our troops, having crossed the Livonian River Aa, are continuing further retirement along the coast of the Gulf of Riga in a northeasterly direction. In the region of the Pskov road and the River Aa the enemy, continuing his offensive, reached the crossings of the River Aa near Abrant and below Hintzenberg, fifty versts (about 33 miles) from Riga. Our troops operating in an easterly direction from Riga retired under enemy pressure to Segewold, Lemburg and [illegible].

"The enemy ships which shelled the Gulf of Riga proved to be submarines.

"In the direction of Dvinsk there was lively artillery fighting. There were fusillades on the remainder of the front.

"Roumanian front: In the direction of Czernowitz in the region of Slobodzia, the enemy continues his attacks. Having occupied two fortified heights, he was driven out by our counter-attacks and the position restored. We took more than 200 prisoners.

"Caucasian front: The situation is unchanged."

PRUSSIAN GUARD HAS HAD ENOUGH

Struggle With Canadians Broke Their Nerves.

Loss After Blunders a Hard Blow.

(By Stewart Lyon, Canadian Press Correspondent with the Canadian Forces.)

Canadian Headquarters in France, Cable.—The famous Prussian Guard formations are war-weary and despondent over their experiences during the last three weeks on this part of the front. A prisoner of a regiment attached to the Fourth Guard division, which holds the enemy line in the vicinity of Hill 70, says that the losses in his regiment have been very great. By our attack on the morning of Saturday the Third Battalion was so badly cut up that the First Battalion had to be called on to take over part of the line. The officers of this battalion were not aware that our men held a certain trench well to the south of our front line. By their orders the Germans advanced up the trench until they came under the concentrated machine-gun fire of the Canadians holding the trench. In a few minutes half of the company were wiped out. In another part of the trench a similar experience befell another company.

These misfortunes cut the nerve of the enemy, and the circumstances of the attack Tuesday morning added to their demoralization. That attack was preceded by the projection of gas. Some drums of gas were thrown into the German trenches beyond the point to which it was intended that our men should penetrate. Dugouts are traps when gas is projected into the trenches as it seeks the lowest level available and settles there until gradually absorbed into the atmosphere. Forsaking their dugouts when the gas alarms began to ring, the enemy rushed up into the front-line trench and put on their gas masks. At that moment our barrage came down upon the trench, preparatory to an assault. The enemy lost many men by our artillery fire, and when our infantry came up it was but a half-hearted resistance that the shaken enemy offered.

No serious attempt has been made to recover the lost ground, which was almost the last position north of Lens from which the enemy could observe movement within our lines. There has been abnormal bombing activity by the enemy and shelling of the back area of high-velocity guns. The British aviators also have been extremely busy since the return of clear weather.

In one case a direct hit was made with a heavy bomb on an enemy aerodrome. The explosion violently bumped the attacking aeroplane, but it quickly righted and the aviator swung round and crossed the aerodrome at a height of 700 feet to observe the result of his lucky hit. Great clouds of black smoke were rolling up, and it was evident that a large part of the plant had been destroyed.

The use of machine-guns upon trains, lorry convoys and similar enemy targets during these forays is now so common that it is not thought worth while reporting such incidents.

STILL PREPARE FOR NEW DRIVE

British Fliers Far Behind German Lines.

Take Record Number of Photographs.

London Cable — That a new thrust by the British is immediately imminent on the German lines in Flanders is shown by to-night's report from headquarters, which reads:

"Our aeroplanes have continued their bombing operations actively day and night. Yesterday great activity in the air prevailed on both sides. Our artillery machines and balloons worked all day in co-operation with our artillery, despite vigorous attacks from hostile aeroplanes. A record number of aerial photographs were taken, many of them at great distances behind the line.

"Though the enemy's aeroplanes showed themselves disinclined to meet our fighting machines unless well to the east of the line, five hostile machines were brought down in combat and nine others were driven down out of control. Seven of our machines are missing.

"A strong party of the enemy endeavored to raid one of our posts east of Klein Zillebeke during the night, but was driven back by our fire with loss before reaching our position. Artillery activity continues on both sides of the Ypres battle front.

"Last night enemy aeroplanes again dropped bombs on different places behind our lines. A few casualties were caused in one of our hospital areas, and there was some damage to property in the civilian zone. There was no damage of military importance. One of the enemy's raiding machines was brought down by our fire and destroyed."

FRENCH REPORT.

Paris Cable — The official communication issued by the War Office Wednesday night reads:

"This morning, after a violent bombardment, the Germans delivered against the Californie Plateau two attacks, which were repulsed. One officer remained in our hands. There were spirited reciprocal artillery actions on both banks of the Meuse."

SWEDEN CHANGING.

Turning From Germany Toward the U. S.

Stockholm, Sept. [illegible] — Hjalmar Lundbohm has been appointed to undertake a special mission to the United States. The appointment is regarded as significant of a change in Sweden's commercial policy. Before the war Sweden's iron ore was to a considerable extent exported to the U. S. and Lundbohm's mission, it is understood, will undertake to reopen this traffic, which will cause a decrease in the quantity of iron ore sent to Germany. Not only the general situation, the result of the commercial policy of the Entente nations toward Sweden, causes her to seek relief, but Germany is no longer able to export sufficient coal for Sweden's demands, and forces Sweden to try to compensate her iron ore against American coal. This step, it is believed, will add to her independence of commercial relations with Germany.

BRANTFORD UNION LEADERS.

Brantford, Report.—The Trades and Labor Council here to-night elected these officers as follows: President, George [illegible]; Vice-President, Harry James; Recording Secretary, H. [illegible]; Financial Secretary, A. G. Brown; Corresponding Secretary, George Keen; Auditors and Trustees will be appointed at the next meeting. The Government will be petitioned to allow the Trades and Labor Council to nominate one man to each of the tribunals upon military service in Brant County.

GERMANY'S WAR PLANS SCORED

U. S. Bar Asso. Denounces Her Course.

Welcomes Country's Entry Into War.

Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Report.—The American Bar Association at its session to-day denounced the war methods of Germany as illegal.

The indictment of Germany, which was embodied in the formal report of the committee on international law, aroused no discussion except the suggestion, which was afterward adopted, that the document be sent to the committee on public information for such use as it may desire. The report denounced these acts of Germany:

Sinking merchant ships without summons, proclamation of a barred zone, conspiracies against the domestic peace and trade of the United States, murder of civilians, and assaults on women, wanton devastation of localities abandoned, looting of occupied regions, murder of Capt. Fryatt and threats to treat other mariners as franc tireurs, deportation of women and young girls, and sinking hospital ships and supply ships sailing under safe conducts from the German authorities.

"We welcome," said the report, "the entry of the United States into the war in conjunction with the Entente Allies for the purpose of checking such lawless excesses and overthrowing those forms of autocracy which menace the peace, security and civilization of the whole world."

The proposal to seek by Congressional action, or constitutional amendment, if necessary, a change in the date of the inauguration from March to January, was favored by some of the members on the ground that "other nations are developing very efficient administrations with terrible powers for destructive aggression and the present long period between the election and inauguration of a President exposes us to the gravest risks and may cause the loss of our separate existence as a nation."

The proposal was referred to a special committee for investigation.

WOMEN BLAMED.

At the Bottom of the Romanoff Plot.

Petrograd Cable — The aim of the conspiracy in connection with which Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch and others were arrested was the restoration of the autocracy. The chief conspirators were Mlle. Margaret Hitrovo, of Tobolsk, and Mme. Liubov Hitrovo, of Yelaburg, members of a well known bureaucratic family, both of whom were arrested.

In the home of Grand Duke Paul, when he was arrested, was found a mistress of the court, Mme. E. A. Narychaine, confidant of the former Dowager Empress Alexandra Feodorovna. Mme. Narychaine was not arrested, but an immediate domiciliary search of her home in Petrograd was made and her correspondence seized. According to the Birzheviya a number of officers have been arrested, and other grand dukes have been taken into custody. The State's attorney refuses to divulge their names. It is assumed that one of the Grand Dukes arrested was the candidate of the conspirators for the throne.

BIG GUNS BUSY FOR ITALIANS

Heavy Artillery Duels On Julian Front.

Germany Sending Men and Guns There.

Rome Cable.—The Italian official announcement reads:

"From Stelvio to Monte [illegible] there were the usual patrol actions.

"On the Julian front there was [illegible] activity by our airplanes.

"Last night, under favorable atmospheric conditions, thirty of our airplanes flew to Pola and [illegible] military works at this [illegible] port and the enemy fleet at anchor in the harbor and in the Fasana Canal. Nine tons of bombs were dropped on the targets, causing destruction and great conflagration. Our machines, although attacked by seaplanes and shelled by anti-aircraft batteries, returned safely to their bases.

"On Saturday night enemy aircraft made a [illegible] raid on [illegible] localities in the plain between the Lower Isonzo and the Tagliamento, causing casualties among the civil population and soldiers in barracks."

SKODAS FOR GERMANY.

Geneva Cable — A dispatch from Innsbruck says that after several urgent appeals Field Marshal von Hindenburg has consented to send ten divisions of Bavarian troops from the Russian to the Isonzo front to strengthen the Austrian defence. The Skoda factory, the dispatch adds, is working twenty-four hours a day to supply heavy artillery in order to protect Hermada Heights, the key to Trieste.

The Austrian appeal for aid from Germany is considered significant here, especially since President Wilson's reply to the Pope's peace note has been made public.

RAID UPON RAID UPON HUN BASES

British Naval Fliers Pound Foe in Belgium.

Many Tons of Bombs—Good Work Done.

London Cable.—Many tons of bombs have been dropped in further raids on German military establishments in Belgium, causing large fires. The Admiralty to-day gave out the following account of these operations:

"At midnight on the third instant a bombing raid was carried out by naval aircraft on the Bruges docks, the Varssenaere airdrome, and the Ghistelles airdrome. Many tons of bombs were dropped with good results."

"A second raid on the Bruges docks was made at noon on Sept. 4. Direct hits were observed on special targets. Many sheds along the quayside were hit, and large fires which were caused were still seen to be burning when the machines recrossed the line. All our machines returned from both raids.

"On Monday afternoon, the third instant, an enemy aircraft spotting machine was engaged by one of our fighter patrols and shot down, completely out of control. An enemy kite balloon also was attacked, and the observer was forced to jump out. Owing to the anti-aircraft fire, the fate of the kite balloon was not observed."

CANADIANS WIN NEARER TO LENS

Penetrate Foe Trenches of Front of 600 Yards.

Western Troops Engaged in the Attack.

(By Stewart Lyon, Canadian Press Correspondent with the Canadian Forces.)

Canadian Army Headquarters, cable — North of Lens a most successful minor operation was carried out early this morning which resulted in the penetration of the enemy's line and communication trenches on a front of about six hundred yards, and the establishing of a new outpost line well in advance of these formerly occupied and killing and wounding many of the enemy. A number of prisoners were taken belonging to the Second Guard Reserve Regiment. The result of the operation, which was carried out by men of Manitoba and Alberta Battalions, with the loss, is that in the region due north of Lens, our outpost line has been advanced some 250 yards nearer the city than before and is in a more favorable position for observation.

While this operation was in progress, another party of our men advanced eastward for a considerable distance along the enemy's communication trenches on the north of Lens.

Heavy shelling by our artillery in the Lens sector has forced the Germans to abandon their first line defences and use shell holes instead. Several large explosions occurred in Lens last night and this morning.

IN BRILLIANT MOONLIGHT.

London Cable.—Telegraphing to-day from the front, Reuter's correspondent at British Army Headquarters says:

"About midnight the Canadians once again bit in upon the outer shell of Lens. In the brilliant moonlight a raiding party went over from our front, opposite Cite Sainte Elizabeth. Whilst the enemy was busy dealing with this incursion another party moved out farther south and along a front of about 600 yards. They succeeded in establishing posts from about 250 yards forward of their front lines. A few prisoners of the 2nd Prussian Guards Reserve Regiment were brought back. The raiders found the Germans chiefly in shell holes, into which they had been driven by our artillery fire."

RUSS RETREAT FROM RIGA IS STILL GOING ON

Burning Villages Behind Them to Check the Advancing Foe.

PETROGRAD SAFE

Weather Protects Capital, but Reval May be Captured

London Cable.—From Riga to the east of Uxkull the Russians continue in full retreat before the Germans, those from the evacuated port and arsenal making their way north-eastward along the coast of the Gulf of Riga and those from Uxkull and vicinity endeavoring to reach the Riga-Pskoff-Petrograd railway line.

Behind them the Russians left Riga partly aflame as the result of the German shells hurled into the town before they departed, while the smouldering ruins of small villages mark the path over which the other contingents have passed, having been set on fire during the retreat.

Along the eastern coast of the Gulf of Riga for a distance of about 60 miles north of the evacuated town German warships are shelling various towns, possibly with the intention of covering a landing of troops, whose object would be to cut off the retreat of the Riga army, or turn its flank, thereby entirely clearing the gulf shore region and giving Prince Leopold of Bavaria a base, possibly at Pernau, whence to operate overland, in conjunction with the naval forces, toward Reval, Russia's principal port on the Gulf of Finland, in an endeavor to seal up the Russian fleet inside the gulf.

While the Germans were knocking at the gates of Riga from the west and south-west, hurling shells of all calibres and loosing gas waves against the town, loyal Russian troops held them back long enough to blow up the fortifications at the mouth of the Dvina and raze the bridges over the waterway to the south where the defection in the ranks of the Russians apparently was greatest, the Germans, according to the Berlin official communication, took some thousands of prisoners and also captured more than 150 guns and large quantities of war material.

BOMBARDMENT OF THE CITY.

Reuter's Petrograd correspondent says the German attack on Riga had been anticipated for a considerable time, and that the evacuation of the principal establishments already had been proceeded with and provision had been made to abandon the town owing to the slight resistance expected from the troops on the northern front, who, as elsewhere, were largely contaminated by the international and Maximalist propaganda. At the time of the German advance in 1915 virtually all the factories in Riga were removed to Central Russia.

The offensive began Sept. 1. The artillery preparations commenced at 5 o'clock in the morning with asphyxiating shells and gas waves. The bombardment lasted six hours, being particularly intense in the region of Kull. At 11 o'clock in the morning, under cover of his artillery fire, the enemy threw his first pontoons across the Dvina. Two of his bridges were destroyed by Russian batteries. At 1 o'clock the Germans had succeeded in gaining a footing on the right bank of the river.

Throughout the afternoon bitter struggles took place, the loyal element among the Russian troops constantly counter-attacking and advancing against the enemy, their flags unfurled and singing the "Marseillaise." During the night, however, the Germans, having received reinforcements, compelled the Russians to retire to the north of the line of Kull Oger.

Col. Shumsky, military critic of the Petrograd Bourse Gazette, who is on a visit to England, writing concerning the evacuation of Riga, says the German offensive there cannot be carried to a point at which it will seriously threaten Petrograd.

An offensive movement of over 400 versts, Col. Shumsky says, would require not less than two months, and in the next two or three weeks the rainy season and bad roads will render impossible any movement on Petrograd this year. The routes leading to the capital are protected not only by the line of the Dvina, but also by strong positions, formed by the lake system in the Pskoff region, which are well fortified. It is incredible that the Germans can overcome these obstacles before the rainy season, the writer adds, even if they do not meet with serious resistance from the Russians.

Col. Shumsky says there are not sufficient German forces on the eastern front for a great expedition of the kind required to reach Petrograd, and he scouts the idea of the Germans landing a big army for an attack.

"The aim of the German blow," Col. Shumsky concludes, "is Riga, and perhaps Reval, which is scarcely possible, but no farther."

RETREAT CONTINUES.

The Russian official statement of the retreat from Riga reads:

"In the direction of Riga on Monday our troops evacuated the town of Riga and blew up behind them the fortifications at the mouth of the Dvina and bridges across the Dvina. The retirement is being continued along the coast in a northeasterly direction. The villages of Kahll about 27 miles south of Pernau (which lies 100 miles north of Riga), Mainashin, Koshaul and Pidze on the Gulf of Riga coast are being shelled by enemy ships.

"In the direction of Uxkull on Monday the Germans continued to develop their success in a northerly direction. Towards evening the enemy dislodged our troops in the Great Jaegel region penetrating our positions on a front of thirteen versts (about nine miles), in the region of Valenrode and occupying it. Our troops are retiring northward. Following the enemy's penetration measures were taken for the readjustment of our front. In the region of Mitden, Rybnik and Kramzein our troops, failing to withstand the pressure of the enemy, are retiring in a northeasterly direction."

TRIPLE SHIP OUTPUT.

France Has Big Plans for Coming Year.

Paris Cable — France expects to be able to construct three times as many vessels for the merchant marine during 1918 as during normal times before the war, according to an official announcement made today.

"A minute survey of the situation has just been completed by Anatole de Monzie, Under-Secretary of Merchant Marine," says the announcement, "which he conducted for the purpose of establishing precisely what supplies of metal and materials are available, what quays, docks and slips can be counted on, and what labor is at hand. His investigations convince him that he can triple the peace-time tonnage, and he has completed a programme accordingly, a programme which allows for added dockbuilding also, so that the ultimate tonnage can be increased to an even greater extent than planned for 1918."

BRITISH SHIP LOSS HEAVIER

Twenty Of Over 1,600 Tons Sunk Last Week,

And Three of Tonnage Less Than That.

London Cable — British merchant ships sunk by mine or submarine in the past week numbered twenty of more than 1,600 tons and three under 1,600 tons, according to the official announcement to-night.

British merchant vessels sunk the previous week by mine or submarine numbered eighteen over 1,600 tons and five under 1,600 tons.

The weekly summary: Arrivals, 2,[illegible]; sailings, 2,433.

British merchant vessels over 1,600 tons sunk, including two previously, twenty; under 1,600 tons, including one previously, three.

Fishing vessels sunk, none.

British merchant vessels unsuccessfully attacked, including five previously, nine.

ABANDONED.

Socialist Conference in Switzerland Fails.

Stockholm Cable — The plans for the Socialist conference at Zimmerwald, Switzerland, to be held ten days after the Socialist conference here, has been abandoned, because of the great difficulties the delegates who came here met through trouble in obtaining passports.

Some representatives from Russia are here, and other foreigners, mostly Germans, are expected to arrive within the next few days, to settle definitely whether the conference will be held without complete representations or be abandoned. The attitude of the Socialists to demand of the Governments of the Allies that they grant passports to delegates has been totally dropped, and it is impossible to get leading Socialists to make a statement on the prospects of the conference. In well-informed circles, however, it is considered that the recent British labor conference at Blackpool smashed any hope to get the Stockholm conference together. Pieter J. Troelstra, the Dutch Socialist leader, said that the Russian delegation to Blackpool could be expected at Stockholm within a week, and that then there would be time to decide, what to do.

Stockholm, Sept. 6.—The conference of women of belligerent and neutral countries has been postponed until the internal Socialistic conference has been held.

HOLLAND'S FOOD.

Special Mission in U. S. to Make Terms.

Washington Report — The special mission from Holland to the United States arrived at an Atlantic port today.

The special Dutch Mission comes to the United States bringing information as to the food situation in Holland and statistics covering Dutch exports and imports of the last three years requested by the American Government in a recent note handed to Minister van Rappard.

Negotiations looking to the shipment of foodstuffs to Holland will be taken up by the mission where broken off a week ago, when the exports administrative board declined to permit the sailing of nearly 100 Dutch ships loaded with food and cattle feed.

The situation in Holland has presented one of the hardest problems that has faced the exports board in its attempt to put into effect a rationing system for the northern European neutrals. The Dutch buy most of their grain from other countries and export large quantities of dairy and meat products to Germany. The American Government desires to stop this food exportation to the enemy and at the same time does not want to go so far as to impose any actual hardship on Holland.

ARGENTINE STRIKE.

Men On Leading Lines All Threatening.

Buenos Aires, Report — Employees of the Pacific Railroad last night formulated demands upon the company, while workmen of the Central and Cordoba companies are awaiting a reply to their demands, and workers for the Great Western Railway have presented demands, threatening to strike immediately. Thousands of workmen are now out in the general railroad strike.

The strikers at the plant of the German Electric Company refused the company's offer, and the men remaining at work joined the strikers. Naval forces are guarding the naval stokers in the power house of the German Electric Company. Officials of the Santa Fe Railroad have asked the provincial government for troops to guard the right of way, workmen of the company having threatened to re-strike after the settlement last week, which ended an extensive destruction of property.

ALBERTA WHEAT MOSTLY CUT.

Regina, Sask., Report.—Eighty per cent. of the wheat in the province is cut, according to the weekly crop report of the Department of Agriculture. About 25 per cent of the oats and barley is also cut. On the whole, the weather has been favorable, and the threshing will be general by the end of the present week. Labor throughout the province is fairly adequate, with the assistance given by business men in different places.

What About your Vinegar For The Pickling Season?

You may need some very soon. We are ready to serve you—in our eminently satisfactory way, with White Wine and Cider Vinegar, the best in Canada.

Beautifully brilliant—High strength—Delightful flavor—No more spoiled pickles—or sore housekeepers—Use it and we will guarantee the best results.

Return the jars promptly to the deliveryman and assist a good thing in getting around.

Falconer Bros.

THE HOME OF GOOD GROCERIES

CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE

Stratford, Ontario

Ontario's Best Business College

FALL TERM FROM SEPT. 4TH

Commercial, Shorthand and Telegraphy departments.

We have thorough courses, experienced instructors, and we place graduates in positions. The Demand upon us for trained help is many times the number graduating. Get our free catalog.

D. A. McLACHLAN, PRINCIPAL

GIRLS NEEDED IN OFFICES

Voluntary enlistment has taken thousands of men from office work. Conscription will take more. Office help is scarce now, will be scarcer very soon. Young women must fill the vacant places, and they need training.

NORTHERN Business College

Owen Sound, Ontario

Is the very best place to get a practical training and prepare to help to meet the demand for trained office help. Students may enter any time. No increase n fees. Circular free on application.

C. A. FLEMING, F. C. A., Principal
Dept. A., Owen Sound, Ont.

What About Your Shoe Requirements ?

We know that leather and cloth of all kinds are soaring, and are likely to go a great deal higher, but we are selling the best stock of boots and shoes that has been in this town for years at very reasonable prices.

Ladies! you don't have to pay $7 and $13 for a pair of boots, unless you go in for Criminal Extravagance. We are showing excellent values, 8 and 9 inch tops, in kid, patent, gun metal at from $4.50 to $6. Lower tops from $2.50 to $3.60 good enough for any lady to go anywhere.

Then we have the kind that our men and boys are wearing in the harvest fields and the trenches from $2.50 to $5.00

This is not a slaughter sale, but our prices are lower than so called sale prices. The discerning public is picking up these bargains every day. We invite you to share in these snaps.

**Bring your butter and eggs
And get the great big prices**

D. GEDDES & CO.

Are You Contemplating Re-decorating Some Rooms This Fall?

WE have a nice assortment of wall papers to choose from which, we still sell at old price notwithstanding the great advance in paper.

Next Spring's goods are on the way. Call and inspect our stock, and get our prices before purchasing elsewhere.

No trouble to show goods

: : J. W. Pattison : :

Furniture Dealer and Undertaker

Bruce 'phone 22

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Next week—Wednesday and Thursday—Port Elgin Fair.

Mrs. James McIntee, of Fort William is visiting here.

Mrs. Finch, of King Tp. is visiting here.

Mr. W. G. Dobson, of Toronto, was visiting his parents in Bruce over the week-end.

Mrs. S. H. Stewart, of Detroit, was the guest of her sister, Miss Kate McGillivray.

Gib. McLaren is in Buffalo and Detroit the past few days in an endeavor to get more coal moving this way.

Mrs. (Dr.) Hewitt has returned to New York after a month's vacation here with Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Kennedy.

Mr. R. D. McRae is at present on his holidays and is being relieved by L. W. Clark from head office.

Miss Verna Miller, of the Bruce Telephone central, has been having a holiday in Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Hermiston, Miss Hermiston, and Miss Moore spent a few days at the Arlington.

Miss Mary Baker has been attending the millinery openings in Toronto the past week.

Mr. John Henderson brought in a carload of stockers for feeding this winter. The cattle were bought on the Toronto market.

Mr. John Nuttall brought in a carload of thirty head of stocker cattle from Toronto last week. These he will feed on his farm.

A Southampton boy, Eddie Fischer, who enlisted at Toronto, has been awarded the Military Medal for distinguished conduct on the battlefield.

Mr. and Mrs. Allan Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Swalwell, of Kincardine township, spent Sunday at Tom. Swalwell's.

The West Bruce Teachers' association meets in Paisley on October 11 and 12. Mrs. Mayberry, of Stratford Normal, will give addresses.

Cameron and Kenneth MacGillivray left last week for their home in Hamilton after spending the summer with their grandmother here.

Fred Elliott, the secretary of the fall fair, will be at Falconer's store to receive entries on the afternoon of Tuesday, Sept. 18.

The committee appointed to obtain specials for the fair, Messrs. Elliott, Saug and Campbell, were in town Saturday and secured a fine lot of special prizes. Read them.

The Women's Institute had a nice meeting at the home of Mrs. (Capt.) McPherson on Thursday afternoon. A short program was enjoyed and tea was served by the hostess.

Mr. J. J. Elliott, of Guelph, captured all championships for female Shorthorns at Toronto. Mr. Elliott is well-known among our local breeders of good Shorthorns, and he officiated as judge at Port Elgin fair a few years ago.

Mrs. McQuarrie has received word of the death of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. A P. McQuarrie, at the Victoria hospital, Montreal. Deceased was in her 26th year, and cancer was the cause of death. Interment was at Erin.

Mr. Irving McVittie returned from the Guelph hospital last Friday. He has had a pretty hard time of it, and will remain in town for a couple of weeks in order to have his injured foot attended to.—Beacon

James Hendry, of Glamis, was buried last week at Purdy's cemetery. He was a prominent man, and well-known throughout the county. He was, in the early days, a commercial traveller in 1879 he bought a farm at Glammis, and lived there till his death. The surviving members of his family are three daughters, Miss Hendry, Weston; Mrs. W. J. McKeeman, Glammis; Mrs. J. T. Chittick, Stony Creek, and one son, William Hendry, Tiverton, Ont.

The Edmonton Journal has the following, which concerns Capt. Harold Moore, a son-in-law of Mr. J. A. Chapman J. P. "Capt. Harold Moore, who went overseas as quartermaster of the 151st., and was on the reportorial staff of The Journal before enlisting, has been promoted to the post of quarter master at headquarters of all the Canadian Forestry battalions now in France. Up to the time of this latest promotion, Capt. Moore was Q. M. for district No. 9 in France, which includes six Canadian battalions. In his new appointment he will be stationed with Brig General Lord Lovett's staff."

D. C. Cavin was in Toronto last week.

Monday, October 1, is to be Thanksgiving Day.

Meet me? Where? Port Elgin fair next Wednesday and Thursday.

Mrs. F. Roberts, of Toronto, is visiting Mrs. Ernest Roberts.

Jacob Ludwig and family, of Preston, spent last week at Aug. Koebke's.

Miss Kelso, of Bruce Tp. has been enjoying a visit with Mrs. Thornburn.

Mrs. James McQuarrie was in Toronto for a few days.

Mr. A. E. Brill, of Stratford, was here over the week-end.

Mrs. Eli Barnes, of the 12th of Bruce, visited Mrs. Chalmers last week.

BORN—On Friday Sept. 7th to Mr. and Mrs. W. Sparks, Port Elgin, a son.

Miss Annie Cairns, of Saugeen, was a visitor with Mrs. Chalmers over the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. John McCallum spent over Sunday with relatives in Derby township.

Saturday night was a very busy night with the merchants. The township people were here in large numbers.

Wheat is selling at $2 here, hogs at $16.75, butter, dairy 42c, creamery 48c, eggs 38 to 40c.

Mr. Kelly of Toronto, is relieving Mr. Wyant, the manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia here.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Johnston, and Mr. and Mrs. Fred. A. O. Johnston and daughter motored from Toronto Sunday and were guests at Mr. Jos. Thomson's.

Four rinks of Port Elgin bowlers Messrs Eaton, Sayles, McPherson, Scott, Robertson, Roy, Swalwell, C. Curtis, A. Curtis, Crawford, Cavin, Dr. Wells, Bell, Cameron, Ranney, Hilker were in Southampton Monday night.

A skunk got onto main street Sunday night and made several of the North end business places smell of something else than roses. After much pelting by several young lads the animal was finally disposed of via the shotgun route.

Ladies, you are specially requested to see the new millinery at Miss Robertson's Thursday morning, all-day Friday and Saturday.

UNDERWOOD NEWS

Miss Snyder, Waterloo, is visiting at Geo. W. Roppel's.

Rev. Hawke, is home from a month's holiday spent in London and Toronto, and occupied his own pulpit on Sunday.

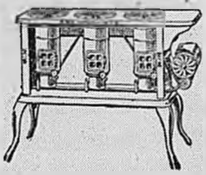
Miss E. Stanch, Port Elgin, is holidaying with Miss Florence McLean.

Councillor McKenzie, Henry Dent, and Louis Roppel spent last week at Toronto Fair.

Miss Marie Strong, vocal teacher, returned to her home in Toronto, after spending a pleasant visit with Mrs. W. G. Cole.

Pte. Pritchard, Toronto, spent the week-end at W. F. Summers'.

Mr. and Mrs. McTavish, Calgary, are renewing acquaintances in the village.



Use an oil stove and save fuel and buy a New Perfection from

Thomson's

Hardware Store

School Time Means More Clothes For Your Boy

And we've gathered together a lot of new suits that for style, quality and price will out-class any stock you'll see elsewhere

We have made the values big this season . . . .

And you will be delighted when you see what excellent suits you can get at values that are going to attract a lot of new customers to our Boys' Department.

Bring the Boy here

And let us fit him out with a new suit, a pair of shoes, a cap, or anything a boy wears. We are making a special effort on boys' wear this season and it's to your advantage to investigate

The exceptional qualities of our Boys' clothes and shoes,

The Boy's Store

F. R. BARBER,

Men's and Boy's Head-to-Foot Outfitter

The Boys' Store

"SIMPLY BEAUTIFUL"

One of the expressions heard from the ladies of our showing of beautiful waists. Never has there been shown in Port Elgin such an exquisite range of ladies' waists. Colors are Flesh, Pink, Cream, White, Gold, Yellow, Biscuit and Black.

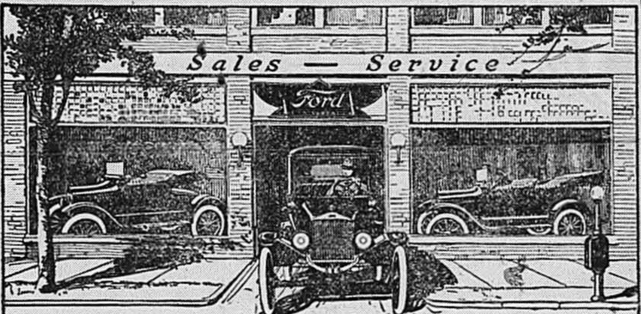
Prices range from $5.00 to $8.00

Ladies' Collars

Ladies' collars, in all shapes and fashionable materials.

Prices from 50c to $1.00

B. HILKER, General Merchant



Complete Service to Ford Owners Everywhere

COURTEOUS attention to your needs wherever you may travel is something you appreciate, and being a Ford owner you can get it. You are always "among friends".

There are more than 700 Ford Dealer Service Stations throughout Canada. These are always within easy reach of Ford owners—for gasoline, oil, tires, repairs, accessories, expert advice or motor adjustments.

The cost of Ford Service is as remarkably low as the cost of the car itself. Nineteen of the most called for parts cost only $5.40. Just compare this with the cost of spare parts for other cars and you will realize the advantage of owning a Ford.

Ford

THE UNIVERSAL CAR

Runabout - - $475
Touring - - $495
Coupelet - - $695
Sedan - - - $890

F. O. B. FORD, ONT.

W. P. POWER, Dealer, Port Elgin

The Times "as good as a letter from home"

The Port Elgin Times.

47th YEAR—NO. 38 PORT ELGIN, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 19, 1917 $1.50 PER YEAR $2.00 PER YEAR TO UNITED STATES

Judge Klein Makes His Appointments

Below is a list of the men appointed by Judge Klein to act upon the exemption boards.

There are to be two for each, but the committee at Ottawa makes the other appointment, and that announcement will not be made until Monday.

Walkerton—Frank Rennie, Farmer.
Tara—James A. McDonald, J. P.
Wiarton—J. J. Tyson, Mayor.
Lions Head—Roy Hacking, Physician.
Port Elgin—D. J. Izzard, Warden, County Bruce.
Kincardine—George D. Morrison, Postmaster.
Lucknow—Joseph E. Agnew, Village Clerk.
Paisley—Samuel Hallachay, J. P.

Prize Winners

The winners in the Potato Field crop competition are: John Baker, D. E. Campbell, W. Greathead, J. B. Muir, W. J. Peirson, S. Sparks, A. Upshall. These are the winners, but not placed.

Good Work

At the annual meeting of the West Arran Patriotic Society the same officers were re-appointed for the ensuing year. Of the $200 in the Treasury, it was decided to send $100 to the Y. M. C. A. fund for the Canadian soldiers at the front; $50 for yarn; and it was also decided to get more material for sewing.

This Society has raised over $1100 since its organization two years ago.

Remember Underwood Fall Fair Tuesday October 9th

One of the fairs you must not forget is Underwood on October 9th. There promises to be a good showing of live stock etc. A special prize is to be given for the best decorated auto. Grand concert at night, Joe Williams, comedian. Miss Munro, reader and singer, also Mrs. Templin, of Kincardine.

Prize For School Children at Fair

G. McLaren offers $5 for best crayon drawing of map of Europe. The map to become property of donor.

Messrs Armstrong of Detroit, and the Misses Forrester, Kincardine, were in town on Sunday en route for Owen Sound.

COMING EVENTS

10c. per line
No notice less than 25c

THE RED CROSS—Will serve lunch on Thursday, September 20th, Fair day, at the tea room and park. Members and friends from town and country are asked to kindly send in baking, cream, etc.

CONDENSED ADVERTISING

FOUND—Pair of eyeglasses. Apply Times office.

FRAME OF BARN FOR SALE—Two sills 12x12, 45 feet long, 2 plates 10x10, 45 feet long, 16 posts 10x10, 20 feet long, 16 beams, 10x10, 35 feet long. Apply to Wm. F. Knowles, Southampton.

FARM FOR SALE—Adjoining the village of Port Elgin, contains 194 acres. Good orchard and buildings, 12 acres of fall wheat in. If not sold will be to rent for a term of years. Apply to Mrs. John Forrester, Port Elgin, or Mr. Wm. Burgess, Solicitor. 35-t.f.

FOR SALE—The Andrew Sutherland property at the South End. Fine brick house, 7 rooms and shed. Good basement, also stable. Possession given immediately. Apply to Geo. S. Webb and James McEwing, executors. 28-tf.

WANTED—We are paying the highest prices for beefring hides. B. Zolkind, Port Elgin.

DENTAL

W. P. POWER, D. D. S., Dentist, office over South End Store. Hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

MEDICAL

DR. F. H. WELLS, Office and residence on Green street, one door west of Bank of Hamilton.

W. J. CHAMBERS, M. D., L. R. C. P., L. M., Edinburgh. Office and residence "Lakeview Hall" opposite South End park Port Elgin.

DR. W. S. LAIRD, Oculist, Specialty in Nose and Throat diseases. Guarantees all his fitting of glasses. Office hours Wednesday afternoons. Next to Metropolitan Bank

SOCIETIES

PORT ELGIN LODGE No. 429 G.R.C., A.F. & A.M. Regular communications in the Masonic Hall, Thursday on or before full moon, at 8 p. m. Visiting brethren cordially welcomed. George Chapman, W. M.; Geo. Smith, Sec'y.

DENOVO LODGE, No. 170, I.O.O.F., of Ontario, meets at 8 o'clock, p.m., every Monday in their hall in the Commercial Block. Art Harrison, N.G.; T. Rankin, Rec. Sec.; D. Geddes, Perm

MARRIAGE LICENSES

J. A. CHAPMAN, Official Issuer of Marriage licenses, Port Elgin, Ont. Office Muir Block.

R. C. CRAWFORD, Official Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Office at Drug Store, Port Elgin

BURGOYNE AND DISTRICT

Mr. Colin Campbell has sold his other farm of 50 acres to Mr. Geo. Esplen.

Miss M. Black and a number of friends visited here by motor the first of the week.

Mr. Earl and Miss Nora Cunningham are visiting their sister in Walkerton district.

Fat cattle and feeders are being bought up eagerly by cattle men and big prices are being paid. A bunch of a dozen fair cattle will easily bring a $1000.00 or more. Mr. Maurice Chappell is one of heaviest and best buyers around this district.

A large number of good young stock were sold at Mr. A. Gammie's sale last week and the prices received were enough to make a Scotchman smile. Mr. Gammie has gone north again after spending a short time at his home here.

Services next Sunday will take the form a memorial service for the late Robt Gowanlock who lost his life while fighting in France.

Mr. A. McCannel was in Toronto for a few days last week.

Mrs. W. J. Craig has returned to Toronto for further treatment.

NORTH BRUCE

Mrs. W. Howe, Jr., entertained the members of the Ladies' Aid on Wednesday afternoon of last week.

Mrs. Clare Smith and children of Toronto are visiting with friends here. Mrs. Smith is recuperating from a prolonged illness.

Mrs. Chas. Kelso is holidaying with her parents, Rev. and Mrs. Sawers, at Watford.

Mr. and Mrs. Airth, Mrs. C. Nicholson and Mr. Carr motored to Walkerton last week, while there they called at the House of Refuge to see their old neighbors Nicholas and Wm. Benson. They are looking well and keeping in touch with the outside world through the daily and weekly papers. Nicholas is 96 years of age to-day (Wednesday). The neatness and cleanliness of the house and grounds make a favorable impression on visitors.

Mr. Alex. Mitchell Port Elgin, visited the U. B. Sunday school on Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Thos. Smith is home from Galt.

Mrs. M. T. Burwash is visiting at J. B. Smith's.

Mr. and Mrs. Millar and Miss Mary Pattison from Wingham, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Leakey and Mrs. Halfpenny from Kincardine, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. MacKay and Master Geo. MacKay and Mrs. Jno. McAuley of Wiarton were visitors at J. Pattison's.

Miss Glenn of Glenn-Charles, Toronto, Canada's Hair Fashion Store, will be in Port Elgin Friday September 28th Queen's Hotel, with a full line of Ladies and Gentlemen's Hair Goods. If you are not satisfied with the appearance of your hair, consult Miss Glenn who is an authority on Hair Goods and individual Hair Styles. Free demonstration.

CARD OF THANKS

The relatives of the late Mrs. Thos. Cairns desire to extend their thanks for many kindnesses and sympathy.

Pte. W. Cairns, through The Times, thanks S. S. No. 5 for the splendid box sent to him.

EBENEZER

John Hanbidge preached here on Sunday week, the pastor being on holidays.

Mr and Mrs. Ernie Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Fleming, Mr. Eph Grant and Deight Potts were down to Toronto Fair.

Miss Stella Hanbridge and Miss Della McFadden, of Port Elgin, visited their friend, Miss Gertie McFadden, on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm Johnston and son, Mr and Mrs Geo. Fleming, of Owen Sound, visited at Mr. Sam Fleming's on Sunday.

AUCTION SALE

The Executors of the estate of the late Mary Cairns will offer for sale the following household effects at her late residence, Goderich street on Saturday **September 22**, at 2 o'clock p. m.

Following is a list of articles:—Bedroom suite, 5 bedsteads, Bed couch, hair cloth couch, 4 cane bottom chairs, centre tables, 7 rocking chairs, organ, carpets, a quantity of rag carpet, about 2 dozen kitchen chairs, a number of pictures, 3 small stands, coal parlor cook stove, kitchen cook stove, parlor heater, three drop leaf tables, two kitchen tables, sewing machine, glass cupboard, 8 doz. sealers, crocks, lamps, dishes, washing machine, tubs, buggy, grindstone, writing desk, chest of carpenter's tools, 2 ladders, good rubber tired buggy, and other articles too numerous to mention.

House and 3 lots with good stable will be offered.

TERMS—Cash, except property. Terms will be made known the day of the sale.

D. C. Cavin, Auctioneer

For Your Visitors on Fair Day

What about some extra choice meat for your visitors on fair day? You should be prepared to entertain some friends, and what is nicer than some choice meat. A roast of beef or pork, some veal cutlets or lamb chop. We have also cold meats and fowl. Order early from Eaton's butcher shop, the house of qua''

Gunner Angus McIntosh Who Gave His Life

A memorial service was held in the Elsinore Presbyterian church on Sunday afternoon, when the Rev. G. C. Campbell made special reference to the men who had laid down their lives for their country.

Gunner McIntosh, whose death was announced in The Times three weeks ago, was a member of the Elsinore church, and it was in this church of his early days where he gave himself to Christ, and where he had the desire to follow his Master in the gospel ministry.

Gunner McIntosh was just completing his course in theology when the call to serve his country came to him, and he enlisted in the artillery.

The church was packed with friends from all over the countryside, and the sermon was very impressive.

ARKWRIGHT

Miss Mary McDiarmid has returned from a visit to Toronto.

Miss Hazel Corbett left Saturday for Stratford, where she will attend Normal.

Miss Louise E. Hall of Meaford is visiting her sister, Mrs. Walter Barber.

Among those who attended Toronto Exhibition were, Miss A. T. Esplen, Miss Viola Tippin, Miss Vera Crawford, Miss Ala Lowes and Mr. George Tippin.

We are glad to see our pastor, Mr. Stapleton, back again after spending a couple of weeks with friends around Lion's Head.

Mr. Robert Winch, of Mount Hope, is wearing a broad smile these days. We must congratulate Mr. and Mrs. Winch, on their fine big baby boy. Born on September 15, 1917.

TURNER'S

Mr A. Munro has returned to the store, after a couple of month harvesting. He is having the store house renovated and a grain elevator installed, which will be run by a gasoline engine.

Duncan McRae spent a few days at London fair.

W. A. Mitchell, president of S. S. Asso. visited St. Andrew's Saugeen school on the 9th.

Misses E. Christie, Janet and Laura McKinnon are attending Port Elgin high school.

Mr. Russel Hopper, of Burgoyne is threshing with Wm. Atkinson.

Geo. Atkinson is in Toronto for a few days.

Mrs. H. Dier and Mrs. E. Gibbons spent a day at Park Head with Henry Dier.

Mrs. R. Hyde of Dundas spent a day at Archie Pollock's.

Mrs. Hall of Guelph, has been visiting with her brothers and sisters here.

Sergt. Beatty McIntosh, of the United States regular army is a visitor with Mr. William McIntosh. "Bate's" friends in Arran are real glad to see him. It is eleven years when as a young lad he left these parts. For the past five years he has been soldiering, having served in the Philippines, and also with General Pershing in Mexico. He is now training the new drafts at the camp at Gettysburg, Penn.

Kincardine Fall Fair

Don't miss the best fair of the year Friday, September 21st. Among the special attractions this year will be a Free-for-all and a 2.40 race, with a good entry list. In front of the grand stand a programme of Scotch dancing and bag-pipe playing will be presented. This will consist of twelve events. A baby show open to babies two years and under is another feature. The special prize for this is $10.00 being donated by Principal Nelson and Mr. Ed. Rinker. The pipe band will be in attendance. Remember the date Friday, September 21st.

Handkerchief . . . . . . Sale

Ladies! See the window full of New Handkerchiefs at Falconer Bros. when in town Fair Day.

Falconer Bros.

UNDERWOOD NEWS

If you are in need of a new stove this fall. Call and see Thede and Brill.

The following articles were shipped to Red Cross headquarters, Toronto by the Underwood Red Cross workers:—64 pairs of sox, 36 poplin shirts, 18 flannel shirts, 12 pyjama suits, 6 vermin suits. These were valued at $168. Donations—Mrs. Alex. MacKenzie $5. Amount obtained from the selling of tickets for 1 gallon of maple syrup given by Mr. and Mrs. John MacLennan of the 8th Bruce, $20.50. The annual meeting for election of officers is to be held on Friday the 21st. All the ladies are urged to be present.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Webb and family of Guelph, have returned home after a pleasant visit with her brother Mr. A. P. Mewhinney.

Mr. Reuben Wittig spent the past two weeks in Toronto.

Messrs. J. H. Strothers and Nilledge, J. B. Richardson and A. Bradley motored to London on Thursday, returning Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Roppel have returned to their home in Detroit.

Mr. C. Robinson, R. S. Robinson and wife, A. Abbs, and J. Inkster were in London at the fair last week.

Mr. J. Johnson and Chas. Drummond, spent the week end in Hamilton.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Mr. and Mrs. W. Hartley of Elsinore, visited friends here on Sunday.

Miss Celia Cassidy is home from Chicago for a holiday.

Mrs. G. M. Scott and family have been spending a vacation at Orangeville.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Atkinson visited in Wiarton last week.

Mr. Josh. Ball is in Owen Sound, undergoing treatment for his eyes.

Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Vanslyke made a motor trip to Guelph last week.

Mrs. Kuhl, George and Milton, were in Chesley over Sunday.

Mr. G. M. Scott was in Orangeville this week.

Miss MacKay, of Detroit, is visiting her mother here.

Mrs. Andrew Forrester, of Red Deer, is visiting her parents here.

Don't forget the famous Jim Fax will be the fun-maker at the fair concert tomorrow night.

Pte. Ralph Atkinson of the 160th. is on his way home, having been pronounced physically unfit.

Hogs were $17 this week, butter 38c to 40c, eggs 40c. Considerable wheat is coming to the storehouses here.

Mr. A. Detwiler, of Essex, and Mr. C. E. Detwiler of Hamilton, were in town over the week-end, visiting relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Campbell and daughters, of Hepworth, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Sayles.

Mrs. F. MacPherson, and her friend Mrs. Lynch, of Ottawa, have been the guests of Mrs. Reoch the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Bricker of Windsor, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. George McMurray.

A fine of $800 and costs was imposed under the Manitoba temperance act in Winnipeg Police Court.

Miss R. Carr has taken a position with Livingston & Scott Co. Toronto, Miss Carr will also take vocal training.

Give the family a rest and a change by bringing them to Port Elgin fair tomorrow.

John MacDougall is exhibiting at The Times office a stalk of corn which is 10 feet, 7 inches in height.

Mrs. Jos. Schrank visited Mrs. F. Weick and Miss Reiber, Mrs. Lustig in Chesley Sunday.

Mrs. George Atkinson has received word that Pte. Cairns of Kincardine, her nephew reported killed, is alive, but badly wounded in the leg.

Misses Stella Hanbidge, Elizabeth Lamont, May Jamieson and Nellie Avis went to Stratford Monday to attend Normal.

Patriotic money will be paid to families receiving support from the fund on Saturday at 2 p. m. sharp, at The Times office.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Zolkind went to Toronto Saturday to attend the celebration of the Jewish New Year. Mr. Zolkind made the trip in his new Ford.

Fire caused by a threshing engine burned the barn and the season's crop belonging to James Skinner, situate between Hepworth and Shallow Lake.

Mr. C. H. McLean and family are moving to Toronto this week. Mr. McLean has been in the big city for the past few months where he has a fine position. Many friends regret their removal from Port Elgin.

In the Keystone trophy bowling games Teeswater lost to Ripley, Walkerton and Wiarton defaulted, Cargill beat Ripley and took the trophy. Cargill has defended it against Chesley and Lion's Head has defaulted.

The bowling club are having a Scotch doubles tournament shortly. Local bowlers contributed toward the expense, anything made on the day will go to Red Cross.

The young people of the town held a dance on Friday night. The attendance was large, young people being present from Owen Sound, Southampton, Paisley Kincardine. Bart Raynor supplied the music. After expenses over $20 was cleared for Red Cross.

THE COAL SITUATION

Mr. G. McLaren spent last week in London and Buffalo in the hope of being able to secure coal for supplying his customers.

The Times, in conversation with Mr. McLaren, asked if coal was plentiful.

"No it is not," said he. "The daily papers, through their reports that there was plenty of coal, have created an entirely wrong impression."

"I spent nearly a week following up clues where coal could be purchased. The regular companies still promise, as they have for the past six months, that they will give us our orders, but the trouble is they are not doing it. That is why we went to those cities, and that is why we have purchased a quantity of dear coal from the broker.

"What do you mean by broker?"

"Well, it's this. Early in the season the orders for coal were 30 per cent greater than last year. The company we dealt with for nearly 40 years promised to give us our tonnage, but it has not been coming.

"In order to secure coal various companies sent buyers right to the mines, and as coal was mined by the trainload they bought it and paid for it before it was started away. As a result of this the mine owners have received more for their coal, and as they have been paid spot cash, they have desired to sell it that way. These men at the mines having purchased the coal have sold it through brokers, and they have received a recompense, too, thus again raising the price of coal if you want it right away and want it badly. The U. S. government ordered that the mine owner could not charge more than 75c extra at the mine, and the broker could only receive 30c. This raised coal at once $1.05 per ton higher than the regular line companies were selling for. But the thing is: You can buy the dear coal if you have the cash, while you must wait if you want the coal of the regular companies, which is coming over slowly."

"We therefore bought considerable of the dear coal and had to pay spot cash for it. We have bought this coal for safety. Our regular coal may come, but we are trying to solve this coal problem for our customers and believe it good business to put in some of the dearer coal.

The coal situation is serious, it will be worse as cold weather comes on, and people can make up their minds to that."

Sale-de-Dore

Mr. Lochie McDougall is having a fine new home built. It is full two storeys and attic, and will be built of fine red brick.

NOTICE

The mill will not grind until further notice.

John Weisbuhn

BUYERS' GUIDE

RATES—Contracts for 300 lines or over in a year 5c a line; regular weekly users of liners, 8c per line casual users of liners, 10c per line Black type, count two lines for one.

Cash for eggs. North End Store.

The South End is showing a big range of crepe, silk and voile blouses.

Men's work shoes, splendid stock, spring buying—N. End Store.

Try Koebke for your next grocery or fruit order

Bargains on men's and boys' fine and coarse shoes that make it very profitable for you to buy now. F. R. Barber.

We have added two new lines of Colleen corsets, prices are lower than regular lines. South End store.

A car of No. 1 sugar. Just stocked—Our price is the lowest—N. End Store.

Overseas boxes, both large and small, for sale at McMurray's.

Peach season is here. If you want fancy ones, leave your order at McMurray's grocery.

Get our prices on suit cases and club bags before buying. F. R. Barber.

Cheap shoes, Misses, Ladies' and Men's, not up to date in style, from 35c up. South End Store.

Bull Dog overalls and smocks, for good wear. North End Store.

In teas we are giving absolutely the best value in town. South End store.

We supply our grocery customers with choicest Dairy butter. McMurray.

If we could make you fully realize what a saving it means to you to buy a suit now, you would come here right away to day. F. R. Barber

Neilson's chocolates—once used always used—you get them at Koebke's

Sugars are advancing in price. Get your supply from the South End.

Koebke sells Neilson's soldier chocolate. Send a bar to your soldier boy at the front

Paisley Fair, Sept. 25 and 26

Largest Prize List in the County, also most commodious buildings and grounds. Many specials, including $30 by Bankers' Association to boys and girls who exhibit calves or pigs. Public school competition in club swinging, physical drill and patriotic singing. Hanover band—the best musical organization in this part of Ontario—engaged for Sept. 26th. Grand concert at night—Howard Russel, Harry Bennet and Mrs. Coutts-Bain, vocalists. Write or phone W. R. Barnett, Sec'y, for a Prize List.

Property Changes

Mr. J. A. Chapman has purchased the Begg property on Elgin street at the lake. It consists of a house, now occupied by Mr. Jack Chapman, and four lots. It is understood that Mr. Chapman will square up the lots and erect summer cottages, several inquiries having been made for this class of houses lately.

Mr. John Ross has sold to Mr. John Hepner a fine section of his Grove property. Mr. Hepner has purchased a piece 200x132 feet, situate on the south-east side of the Grove. The lot is an exceptionally fine one, and Mr. Hepner will erect a fine summer home.

Miss Jessie Ridout is home for a few days, before going to Faculty.

Buy your lunch from the Red Cross on Fair day.

TIVERTON

Miss Lela G. Nelson, Misses Conway, left for Stratford normal, Tuesday.

Miss Katie Patterson went to London normal Tuesday.

Evangelistic services are being held in the Presbyterian church for the next month. The services are nightly at 8 o'clock, except Sunday.

Messrs Kirkconnel and Wm. Begg have their threshing outfits going full blast.

The Times "as good as a letter from Home"

You've been thinking of subscribing for the old Home paper. Order it now.

Only 40c from Oct. to Dec. 31st 1917

Mrs. Nodwell and Florence have returned from a visit to Orangeville.

Mr. Thos. Steele dug 50 potatoes, big and little from one hill in his garden. This is surely a record.

Mrs. Jane Langford celebrated her 80th birthday on Tuesday. A party was held in her honor at Capt. Langford's, when a number of invited guests were present, including T. E. Langford M. A., of Simcoe, and Mrs. Brown, of Michigan.

Mr. Alex. Ross, of Calgary, was a visitor with his father in Bruce, and also at Mr. Dan Currie's in Saugeen, last week. Mr. Ross is in the Minister of Agriculture's department, and was in charge of the Alberta government's display at Toronto fair.

Bruce Tp. News

Mrs. C. R. Berndt and Miss Lovina of Port Elgin visited at Mr. Milton Dahmer's last week.

Mrs P McColl and Mrs. Thos. Brown attended the London Exhibition last week.

On Sunday, Sept. 2nd, McLean Bros. of Tiverton, received a message from their brother-in-law, Mr. Hector McCallum, Beaverdale, Sask., informing them of the death of his son, George, which sad event occurred at their home on Friday evening, Aug. 31st. George, who was 18 years of age, was the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Hector McCallum. He was born on the boundary one mile west of Tiverton, on the farm now occupied by Mr. Robert McIntosh. In the spring of 1917 the family moved to Beaverdale, Sask.

Tara Fire

The Tara Leader printed the following last week as a portion of its report of the big fire in that town:—

The fire bell rang for only a short time as the rope broke and it took considerable time to have it fixed

Where was our organized fire brigade. The Leader some time ago advocated the brigade having practises but of course the kindly advice went unheeded. Some fire brigade. Won't someone be so kind as to call the brigade out to-night for practise.

The chemical engine ran out of bicarbonate of soda and our local druggist was asked to supply some and in the excitement it is reported he supplied salts. The engine was given the salts instead of the soda and the spectators say that the engine worked immense after its cleaning out with the dose of salts.

The following is a list of the losses:—Morrow's building $1500, insurance $900; Morrow's stock $2000 insurance $900, stock mostly saved; Morton's barber shop, most of the contents saved; Jos. Scarrow, stock $6000, insurance $4000; Robt Henderson, store and house, occupied by Mr. Scarrow; Spears' building occupied as pool room by J. N. Monkman, no insurance; Walker's harness shop—building owned by G. G. Dalton, Toronto; F. J. Walker, stock $1200, insured for $700, stock partly saved; Frank King's livery stable $1500 insurance $900, Mr. King lost also in stock; damage to British Hotel $300; Walker and Merriam's hardware store, damage to $300; Merchant's Bank, plate glass windows broken; J. R. VanDusen—general store, plate glass windows broken; Tara Leader office and bookstore, windows broken; J. N. Monkman pool tables and cigars, etc; Orange Lodge, over Walker's harness rooms, furniture and equipment; F. T. Hill & Co., plate glass windows broken.

IF YOU WANT

IF You want a good grass farm, or a hundred acre well-tilled farm, or 200 acres, or 50 acres, of a good house in town. Apply to

D. C. Cavin,
Real Estate, Auctioneer, Port Elgin

MAGIC BAKING POWDER
CONTAINS NO ALUM.
The only well known medium priced baking powder made in Canada that does not contain alum and which has all its ingredients plainly stated on the label.
E.W.GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
WINNIPEG TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL

Life in the Gunroom

The one place in a warship where pleasure in life finds its most joyous expression is the bubbling, exuberant, devil-may-care gunroom.

Here live the sub-lieutenants, the midshipmen, the assistant paymasters (otherwise A.P.'s), and all the other junior and irrepressible officers. With such a tenantry one may easily guess that dull quietude never clouds the gunroom's day—and certainly not its nights.

For the most part those who have their habitat in it are mere boys in so far as years are concerned, though made capable by long training of taking on a man's job and doing it efficiently.

A midshipman in charge of a picket boat may be a model of smartness and restrained dignity. He will handle his little "command" with an air of more than greybeard confidence, rap out his orders in tones that have just the right amount of "bite" in them, and generally appear so staid and competent that one might think all the boyishness had been trained out of him, writes "Jackstaff" in The London Mail. But see that same midshipman a few hours later acting as a "dog of war" in the gunroom, and there will be nothing of the prematurely grown-up discernible about him.

Gunrooms themselves have changed with the ships. Instead of being dark, uncomfortable holes below the orlop deck, as in old times, they are now comfortable enough as a rule, though better in some vessels than in others. But gunroom law and gunroom ways have altered little.

The senior sub-lieutenant is ruler of the mess, and he wields a more autocratic power within his turbulent little domain than does any king, kaiser or sultan on earth. Being unquestionably the all-highest within his own particular sphere, whatever he says goes—and a bad time often happens to anyone who tries to stop it, for his subjects must yield him unquestioning obedience or suffer the consequences of their insubordination.

Like all absolute monarchs, the "senior sub" has myrmidons to enforce his will, the said myrmidons being a number of midshipmen who act as "dogs of war"—that is their time honored and official title. When the "senior sub" desires anyone removed from his presence he orders, "Dogs of war, out So-and-so," and the "dogs" gleefully obey his behest.

Promptly they fall upon "So-and-so"—an avalanche of lusty youth—and if he is as big as a church out he has to go, neck and crop, from the gunroom. Naturally this "outing" business does not go through without some commotion.

Whenever the marine sentry on the halfdeck outside hears the gun room furniture begin to fly around he knows that the "dogs of war" have been unloosed and that "dogs" and their quarry will soon come hurtling madly through the door. A man may be "outed" for breaking the rules, or just because the "senior sub" thinks he ought to be "outed." The "sub" has not to give any reasons for his decisions to anybody.

When after dinner the "sub" picks up a fork and strikes an overhead beam with it or sticks it into the table all the junior members of the gun-room must leave it helter-skelter. And they obey the signal in the quickest possible time, tumbling over each other in their eagerness to get out, for the last to leave will be grabbed by the "dogs of war," who in their own effective way teach him the desirability of being quicker in his movements next time. All this is the outcome of buoyant roystering animal spirit, which intends no harm and succeeds in accomplishing some good.

Every young officer has to "go through the hoop," and it does not hurt him, either. Rather is he all the better for the rough-and-ready disciplining he gets at the hands of his exuberant messmates of the gun room, who certainly possess this virtue, that they are no sycophants and will not tolerate any fellow "putting on side," whoever he may be. And there is no better way of teaching any person than by letting all the nonsense be knocked out of him by those of his own kind.

If a midshipman does anything for which the commander thinks he should be punished, the "bloke" does not treat the matter as seriously as he would if the offender were a senior. "All right," he says, "take Mr. Lanyard to the senior sub and tell him to give him half a dozen." And the senior sub sees that Mr. Lanyard gets "his dose" in full measure. A cane or a dirk scabbard—preferably the latter because it hurts most—is the gun room's favorite chastising weapon, and the "laying on" is done so lustily that, once experienced, it is never forgotten.

In favor of this custom it should be said that the offender gets what is due to him—and there is an end to the matter. The fault does not count against him permanently as it would if "logged." As to why he got "cobbed" it might be that Mr. Lanyard did not bring his boat alongside smartly enough or in some other way he showed slackness in carrying out his duties; nothing which deserved to be permanently recorded against him, but which for his own good and the good of the service could not be wholly ignored.

The navy, you see, does not allow its young officers to start the wrong way, and for putting them in the right way gunroom discipline is the most effective and convenient method.

Peaches
are the most valued treasure on the preserve shelf.
Lantic pure Cane Sugar, with its fine granulation, is best for all preserving.
10, 20 and 100-lb. sacks
2 and 5-lb. cartons
Send us Red Ball Trade-mark for free copies of our three new Cook Books.
Atlantic Sugar Refineries Limited
MONTREAL
139

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

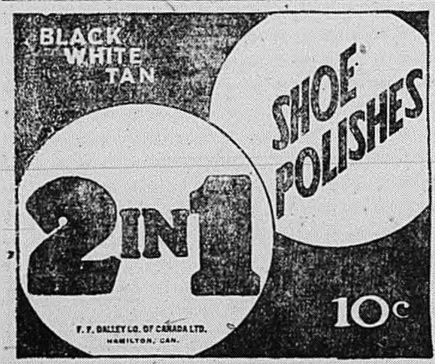
Just a Suggestion.

Before a man is hired to work at certain munitions plants he is required to give a complete account of himself and to answer a series of printed questions on a regular form.

The most important question of all appears at the head of each pedigree form. It is printed in bold faced type—it inquires, "Where shall we ship your remains?"

Many a prospective workman gets "cold feet" when this significant inquiry greets his eyes.—New York Sun.

Debt is the prolific mother of folly and crime.—Beaconsfield.



NO MAN'S LAND.

Out there is a place, where horrors grow apace,
And grim, game humor laughs at the stricken sky—
Whose only natural grace, is a dead man's ghastly face,
And shattered forms of heroes who laid them down to die.

Nameless land of shot, of reek and deathly rot,
Between two muddy ditches coming like a line,
To show each side in truth what it can do sans ruth,
Where no tears, but blood makes the earth so salt and brine.

Your sand or solid rock, the trend of many a shock,
Is stain'd red o'er and o'er in many a place;
For when a charge is made, and men are blade to blade,
And the hate-blood in their veins begins to race.

They struggle in your pits, shell-scarred from many fights,
And leave their sick'ning trail of red behind;
The changes, the retreats, as each faction fiercely meets,
They leave with you their toll of War's Eternal Grind.

All alone, with no-man's claim, not even in a name,
Yet, fought for as a precious, gloried prize;
"No-man's" suits you well, for what man would own a hell,
Where ghosts of armies dead shall ever whitely arise.

And, coldly pointing on, the dead, to the ghastly road ahead,
That shimmers in its ghastly, shining light,
"Everyman's" the name it bears, everyman its burdens share,
From "No-man's" and the centre of the fight.

—Serboucla.

Spanking Doesn't Cure!
Don't think children can be cured of bed-wetting by spanking them. The trouble is constitutional, the child cannot help it. I will send to any mother my successful home treatment, with full instructions. If your children trouble you in this way, send no money, but write me to-day. My treatment is highly recommended to adults troubled with urine difficulties by day or night. Address.
FREE
Mrs. M. Summers,
BOX 8 WINDSOR, Ontario.

Making a Garden.

Agriculture is nearly as old as man, and since it began it is probable that farmers have been studying out balanced rations for domestic animals, but even yet few housekeepers have any real scientific ideas on feeding the family. Your state agricultural college or the department of agriculture, Washington, can help you out in this, and you should take the matter into consideration in making your garden and see to it that your vegetables include the most nutritious and health-giving properties. Every farmer knows that when a horse works all day he should receive certain feed, and when he is idle—in rainy weather, for instance—he gets different rations. How about a man or a child? Do you know how to set your table to get the maximum results and keep perfect health? Do you serve the same food to the men working in the heat of the harvest field, to the boy going to school and to the babies? Your garden should contribute to the health and happiness of each.—Reclamation Record.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

Now She Hates Her.

Now she hates one of her oldest friends. Yesterday she was downtown with this friend, and just before noon she said to the other lady, "Well, I am going over here and catch my car." Then the other said to her: "Well, I am going home, too; I'll go over on Main and catch mine. I am awfully glad I ran across you, and I want you to come to see me real soon." Martha said she would, and the two parted. A few minutes later Martha went into a place to get a bite of something to eat, and what do you think? Yes, there she was eating lunch. "I didn't want her to ask me to go to lunch with her," Martha explained to us after she returned from town, "but I don't see why she wanted to slip away. I don't see why she wanted to pretend that she was going home. I am sure I am able to buy my own lunch, but I want her to return those patterns she borrowed, and I never expect to set foot in her house again."—Claude Callan in Fort Worth Star-Telegraph.

A Marvellous Medicine For Little Ones
Mrs. Delvina Pelletier, Ste. Perpetue, Que., writes: "I have much pleasure in stating that Baby's Own Tablets have been a marvellous medicine in the case of my baby. I have been using the Tablets for four years and don't think there is anything to equal them." In using the Tablets the mother has the guarantee of a Government analyst that they do not contain one particle of opiates or other harmful drugs—they cannot possibly do harm—they always do good. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Cleaning Shiny Serge.

If anybody could invent a process to remove the shine from a worn suit his or her fortune would be assured. The shine cannot be permanently removed from any material, but it can be so treated that it will keep its shiny face in the background for a little while. First of all brush the garment well. Then purchase a lump of ammonia from a drug store and dissolve it in one pint of boiling water. With an old stocking—this is better than any other cloth—dipped in ammonia solution rub the shiny part backward and forward. Wash off the ammonia with a brush and clean hot water. Hang the suit up to dry in the shade. When pressing the garment wet it with hot (not boiling water) instead of cold. Lay the cloth on the suit and press with a hot iron until dry. Then wet the cloth again and iron lightly, but not enough to dry the cloth. It is this latter treatment that gives the material the dull new finish to take the place of the old shine.

Every man should measure himself by his own standard.—Horace.

Your good looks may be your fortune. Who knows? Then why not keep your complexion fresh and clear, your hands soft and white, your hair rich and glossy. Cuticura will help you. Used every day for all toilet purposes, Cuticura Soap clears the pores of impurities, while little touches of Cuticura Ointment prevent little skin troubles becoming serious. Absolutely nothing better or purer.
Sample Each Free by Mail. Address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. N, Boston, U. S. A." Sold throughout the world.

Summer Over Oysters Ripe

Now comes the welcome oyster, after a short summer breathing spell, to relieve the variety of the fruits of the soil with the finest fruit of the sea.

The oyster men who have examined their beds say the oysters are in the pink of condition. They are so fine that there is talk of putting up the price lest the oysters blush when put on the table alongside of high-priced steaks and roasts. Carloads of the first September oysters will be eaten raw as soon as they are out of the shell. But there are hundreds of palatable ways of preparing them. Here follows some good recipes:

FRIED OYSTERS.

For frying, large oysters should be selected. Parboil them just enough to plump them, but not enough to curl the edges much. Drain carefully, and lay the oysters in the folds of a towel to absorb all moisture. Season each oyster with salt and white pepper, dip in fine breadcrumbs, then in egg beaten with one tablespoonful water, and again in crumbs, being careful to coat every portion of each oyster thoroughly. Fry in deep hot fat, and drain on unglazed paper.

OYSTER COCKTAIL.

For each cocktail into each glass put one and one-half tablespoonfuls tomato catsup, one teaspoonful Worcestershire sauce, one teaspoonful lemon juice, three drops of tobasco sauce, and five small oysters. Serve very cold. To serve them at their best, oyster cocktails must be prepared individually. Serve in glass sherbet cups if the cocktail glasses are not at hand.

OYSTER FRITTERS.

Drain and chop a pint of oysters. Mix with them the strained oyster liquid, adding enough water to make two scant cupfuls. Mix to a batter with two cupfuls of flour and a teaspoonful salt. When it is smooth, stir in a tablespoonful of olive oil and two eggs well beaten. Drop a spoonful into hot fat and fry a delicate brown. Drain a moment on unglazed paper and serve hot.

OYSTER PIE.

Drain the liquor form a quart of oysters; scald, strain and add two level tablespoonfuls butter, salt and pepper to taste, half a cupful rich milk and bread crumbs to make slightly thick. Boil a few minutes, then put in the oysters and cook until the edges begin to curl. Remove from the fire, and when slightly cool add the beaten yolks of three eggs. Line a buttered baking dish with rich paste, fill it with uncooked rice to support the top cover of paste. Put on the top paste and bake in a good oven until nicely browned. Then carefully lift off the top, remove the rice and fill with the oyster mixture. Put on the top, let get very hot in the oven and serve at once.

PHILADELPHIA BROILED OYSTERS.

Pick over and drain one pint of oysters, tip each in melted butter, then into fine cracker crumbs seasoned with salt and pepper. Butter an oyster broiler and lay the oysters in; broil until the juice flows, then serve on hot buttered toast. Pour a brown sauce over the oysters.

BROWN SAUCE.

Melt a rounding tablespoonful of butter, and when it begins to color stir in one rounding tablespoonful of flour and cook until frothy, then turn in one cup of oyster liquid and cook three or four minutes. Season with salt and pepper.

I was cured of Rheumatic Gout by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Halifax. ANDREW KING.
I was cured of Acute Bronchitis by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Lt.-col. C. CREWE READ.
Sussex.
I was cured of Acute Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Markham Ont. C. S. BILLING.
Lakefield, Que., Oct. [illegible] 1907.

HAVE YOU A BAD SORE?
If so, remember these facts—Zam-Buk is by far the most widely used balm in Canada! Why has it become so popular? Because it heals sores, cures skin diseases, and does what is claimed for it. Why not let it heal your sore?
Remember that Zam-Buk is altogether different to the ordinary ointments. Most of these consist of animal fats. Zam-Buk contains no trace of any animal fat, or any mineral matter. It is absolutely herbal.
Remember that Zam-Buk is at the same time healing, soothing, and antiseptic. Kills poison instantly, and all harmful germs. It is suitable alike for recent injuries and diseases, and for chronic sores, ulcers, etc. Test how different and superior Zam-Buk really is. All druggists and stores at 50c. box. Use also Zam-Buk Soap. Relieves sunburn and prevents freckles. Best for baby's bath. 25c. tablet.

Mother and Son.

She had presented white feathers to consumptive young men in civilian clothes; she had bothered wounded soldiers with her effervescent amiability; she had suspected every soldier's wife she met of secret drinking; she had pried into the private affairs of munition workers; and now she was busy teaching young mothers how to bring up their children.

One morning she saw a small boy standing at a street corner, looking very disconsolate and not very well nourished.

"Haven't you any home, little boy?"

"Yessum!"

"Father and mother?"

"'Course I have!"

"Do your parents look after you properly."

"Dad does."

"Well, look here, little man, you bring your mother along to the Central Hall to-morrow to hear my lecture on the upbringing of children, will you? By the way, what is your name?"

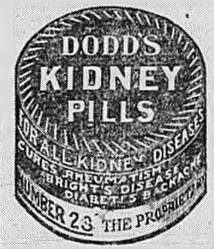
"Oh, stop talking nonsense, mother!" exclaimed the boy. "Surely you know your own child!"—Pittsburgh Chronicle.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

NETTING U-BOATS.

How the Work is Done by Britain's Trawlers.

A submarine net is made of wire rope, about as thick as a lead pencil, and the meshes are of great size—about 10 or 15 feet square. The net has floats on top that keep bobbing up and down like a float on a fish line and on the bottom are weights that keep the whole thing in a perpendicular position. The submarine cannot submerge to very great depths on account of the pressure—200 feet being about the limiting depth. It sails innocently along, therefore, until it pushes its nose into these meshes. The net now trails along on both sides of the submarine, its progress revealing the fact that something below is supplying the motive power. Perhaps the net suddenly stops; that means that the hidden submarine has stopped, its navigators having made the horrible discovery that they are trapped—or perhaps the net has become twisted in the propeller. Under these conditions the wise submarine rises to the surface. It surrenders, becomes the property of the enemy, and its crew are made prisoners. If it does not take such action, one of two things will happen. The enemy will wait upon the surface until the submersible comes up, or if it starts moving the enemy will follow until the inevitable uprising. But perhaps the surface commander gets impatient. In such a case he can let a bomb down in the water, which will explode when it touches the roof of the submarine. Of course, the submerged Germans know that this bomb is likely to drop at any minute; the "psychology" of such a situation tends to persuade the imprisoned crew to surrender.—World's Work.



MOUNTAIN CLIMBING.

Care Should Be Taken to Minimize the Danger of Accidents.

At least three-fourths of the accidents that occur in mountaineering are the results of foolhardiness.

More than half of the entire number of accidents happen to persons climbing without guides, some to climbers attempting a dangerous or impossible route with guides, and there are still other forms of folly. One may carelessly engage an incompetent guide or an overbold one, who will undertake an ascent under unfavorable conditions.

Eliminating these contingencies there remain certain risks which must be taken by every climber who ascends difficult mountains.

However fine the weather, there is the possibility that a sudden storm may render the descent perilous, though even then the chances are ten to one that a skillful climber with first-class guides will return in safety. Furthermore, on certain mountains there are places where a party is exposed to danger from avalanches or falling stones.

The risk may often be reduced to the minimum by waiting for the best of weather or by making a very early start.—All Outdoors.

ISSUE NO. 38, 1917

HELP WANTED.
WANTED — PROBATIONERS TO train for nurses. Apply, Wellandra Hospital, St. Catharines, Ont.
WANTED MEN FOR GENERAL MILL work; previous experience not essential. Good openings and advancement to steady men. For full particulars apply "Slingsby Mfg. Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ont."
MONEY ORDERS.
PAY YOUR OUT-OF-TOWN ACcounts by Dominion Express Money Orders. Five dollars costs three cents.
FOR SALE
A CHOICE DAIRY FARM IN THE County of Brant. Buildings No. 1, with plenty of water. Full particulars. Apply to F. Barber, Kelvin, Ont.
SALESMEN WANTED.
WANTED SPECIALTY SALESMAN in every city and town, to sell 6 fast selling, 25 cent to $3.00 articles; no competition in these articles. An attractive and big money maker for agents for whole or spare time. No selling experience necessary. Write to-day for full information. The Britannia Specialty Co., Box 162, Hamilton, Ont.

Trouble On the 'Phone.

A new use for the trouble department of a telephone office has been discovered. The family had not had their telephone very long, and every one took a deep and abiding interest in it. On the outside of the directory they had noted the words, "Trouble, call No. 4217."

It had been a hard morning, and everything had gone wrong. Finally the lady of the house, in desperation, turned to her trusty telephone and called 4217.

"This is the trouble department," answered the operator sweetly.

"Is this where you report your troubles?" asked the lady.

"Yes, ma'am."

"Well, I only wanted to report that our cat got drowned in the cistern this morning; the baby is cutting a new tooth; the cook left without warning; we are out of sugar and starch; the stovepipe fell down; the milkman left only a pint instead of a quart to-day; the bread won't raise; my oldest child is sickening with the measles; the plumbing in the cellar leaks; we have only enough coal to last through until to-morrow; the paint gave out when I got only half over the dining-room floor; the mainspring of the clock is broken; my three sisters-in-law are coming to visit to-morrow; the dustman has not called for two weeks; our dog has the mange; the looking-glass fell off the wall a little while ago and broke to pieces; and I think that my husband is taking considerable notice of a widow lady that lives next door. That's all to-day, but if anything happens later I'll call you up and tell you about it."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

SEW IN THE STREET.

Women Who Mend Clothes Right There While You Wait.

In many towns of China one may have his garments mended on the street and "while he waits." Native sewing women are to be seen on low stools, perhaps on the sidewalks, mending articles of masculine attire.

The accomplishments of these street seamstresses are somewhat limited, their efforts with the needle being for the most part confined to "running." Other branches of needlework are practically unknown to them. As a consequence, their efforts are better appreciated by native workmen than by foreign travelers.

They are never short of patrons among the former, for these are often natives of other districts and, having come to the city to engage in business, have no one to mend for them at home, they are glad to avail themselves of the services of the street needlewoman. For this class of customers the itinerant sewing woman answers every purpose.

Generally speaking, these women are wives of boatmen and laborers who live in the houseboats which line the creeks of many Chinese cities and towns, and their services are a great help toward the solution of the problem of maintenance in a crowded city or town.

The Clever Brahman.

Speaking of the great power the Brahmans in India possess in localizing thought, a prominent Brahman once said: "We would consider a game of chess as played in this country mere child's play. An ordinary Brahman chess player would carry on three or four games at a time without inconvenience. The usual game played by the Brahmans consists in checkmating with one pawn designated when the play begins. I have seen a man perform a long problem in multiplication and division, at the same time noting the various sounds and discussions going on about him in the room. I have seen a man compose a triple acrostic in Sanskrit in a given metre, at the same time having three well versed men trying to overthrow him in his arguments on religion."

DRS. SOPER & WHITE
SPECIALISTS
Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin, Kidney, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases.
Call or send history for free advice. Medicine furnished in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.
Consultation Free
DRS. SOPER & WHITE
25 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.
Please Mention This Paper.

GIVES LLOYD GEORGE CREDIT FOR BRITAIN'S BIG WAR WORK

Lord French Says He Did What Kitchener Said Would Take Eight Years.

New York Despatch—The Tribune this morning publishes the following dispatch from its correspondent in London, under yesterday's date:

"The text of Lord French's interview in the Paris Journal on the anniversary of the Battle of the Marne, in which he astonished Britain by praising Lloyd George as the man who accomplished in a few months what Lord French says Kitchener declared it would take eight years to do, was received here to-day. The frankness with which the former commander-in-chief discussed the mistakes of Great Britain in the early days of the war has produced a lively controversy."

The interview as received from Paris, reads:

We had only one idea—Joffre, myself and all our commanders — and that was to save Paris and avoid also any doubtful engagement which might have turned into irreparable failure. We passed then through days of uncertainty and grave anxiety. Nothing seemed natured. The manoeuvres on which we counted were going wrong. The positions we hoped to hold had to be abandoned. We wondered when we would be able to stop.

One day Joffre informed me he was going to cease the retreating movement and defend Paris on the line of the Marne. I spent the day personally reconnoitering the positions in the neighborhood of Lagny, Laforte and Sous-Jouarre.

On the following day, changing his opinion under the pressure of events, Joffre decided he should fall back still further down the line to the Seine, and there take the offensive. I agreed.

Then, about Sept. 3 and 4, came the extraordinary manoeuvre of von Kluck, who, instead of descending upon us directly, moved obliquely toward the southeast. He was actually engaged in this manoeuvre when he learned of the presence of the British army, which was still standing firm, and of the existence of the sixth French army, formed to protect the capital. He was then menaced on the flank, and even before the troops of General Maunoury crossed the Ourcq he had begun a precipitate retreat.

Von Kluck saved his army, but it was astonishing to me that he did not continue straightforward in an attempt to force a passage of the river. We were then able, by a converging movement, to contribute usefully to the success of the great battle, the full honor for which belongs to Joffre.

Asked to what he attributed the relative stagnation to which his army was reduced for long after the victory, Lord French replied:

"Regarding the operation I directed, it was attributable to an insufficiency of effectives and material. France expected from us at the most six divisions, which were to have helped her wait the moment when Russia was absolutely ready. We paid there the price for not having consented to conscription in peace times.

"Later, when the Germans were practically beaten, I was forced, for want of some divisions sent elsewhere, to relinquish the plan of advancing, as I had a right to hope, as far as Lille.

"Now, the men are there, and more material than I ever dreamt of having. During 1914 and 1915 I made continual representations to obtain guns and munitions without which it was impossible to gain victory. I remember in connection with this point that Kitchener, after having gone over with experts, my programme, which has since been realized, declared it would take eight years to manufacture what was asked for.

"Fortunately, we found Lloyd George, who has accomplished the work which will remain to his eternal honor.

"I have not the slightest doubt that we will emerge victorious from the conflict, and if we were threatened with the terrible catastrophe of a German victory, wouldn't it be better to die to the last man."

ON THE CREST OF MT. GABRIELE

Teutons Tried Furiously to Drive Italians Off.

Failed After Battling From Dawn to Noon.

Rome Cable—The Austrians yesterday made an extremely desperate effort to drive the Italians from the positions they occupy along the crest of Monte San Gabriele, northeast of Gorizia. The battle lasted from dawn until nearly noon, when the Austrians, defeated in the struggle, gave up the effort, the War Office announced to-day. The statement reads:

"The enemy yesterday made various attacks, which were at once repulsed, against our lines on the Bainsizza Plateau, afterwards carrying out his greatest efforts northeast of Gorizia.

"After having kept under the most violent fire for several hours, the positions occupied by us along the crest of Monte San Gabriele and on the western slopes of the mountain descending towards Belcano, he attacked them from the east and the south. The bitter struggle, which began at dawn, became more pronounced around the western edge of the tableland of St. Caterina. Finally, towards mid-day, the enemy, beaten and repulsed, gave up his fruitless attempts."

WINTER APPLES TO BE SCARCE

Ontario Yield Much Below the Average.

Roots Look Good—Fall Seeding Late.

Toronto Despatch—According to weekly reports submitted to the Ontario Department of Agriculture, weather conditions during the week have retarded the completion of grain harvesting; but, although oats are yet out in the shock, the fields generally have been pretty well cleaned up of all Spring grains.

Fall wheat seeding is later than usual owing to the delayed harvest, but next week promises to be very busy in this regard, and it is expected that a large acreage will ultimately be got in soon enough for a fair catch. More than usual of the new fall wheat this season is being sown on stubble land, as not so much sod as usual has been turned under owing to the late harvest.

Corn has made considerable growth of late, although not doing very well on heavy soils. The ensilage varieties are not cobbing so well as usual.

Recent rains are bringing potatoes along well, and they are much freer from disease than was expected.

Roots are growing vigorously, and large yields are confidently expected.

The second cutting of clover promises a good yield. A large return of seed is also expected from this crop.

Apples are scarce, and the situation is commanding much attention. In Prince Edward and Dundas Counties prices for all varieties of the Duchess type, No. 1's and 2's, f.o.b. nearest shipping point, are quoted at [illegible] a barrel, while No. 3's bring [illegible]. Winter apples will be very difficult to obtain.

Owing to the excellent pastures live-stock are in fine condition. Market prices are firm for all classes of animals, but there is comparatively little doing in the way of sales. The demand for poultry is increasing.

Pastures were never better for time of year, and the milk flow is relatively good. However, with the high price of grain, millfeeds, etc., dairymen are not satisfied with the prevailing price of cheese at the factories.

Fodder supplies will be fuller than usual, except in the case of corn.

Although some farmers are still asking for temporary assistance, and most of the urban help has gone home, the agricultural crisis in this province has been met and passed satisfactorily. However, threshing, plowing for and seeding Fall wheat, drain tiling, and taking up roots will keep the remaining days of the outdoor season very busy on most farms. Tractors and larger horse-teams are looked to as the chief agencies to help out in the big Fall plowing campaign now in progress.

R.N.A.S. FLIERS RAIDING AGAIN

More Big Bombing Assaults in Belgium,

London Cable—Further extensive bombing raids have been carried out by the British Naval Air Service on various objectives, chiefly in Belgium, in the course of which successful engagements were fought with hostile machines. The official announcement of these operations reads:

"In the last twenty-four hours many flight patrols have been carried out by the Naval Air Service. One of these patrols engaged two enemy spotting machines, one being shot down, and the machine crashing into the sea, and the other landing almost intact in our lines. The pilot and observer of the latter machine were made prisoners. Two other enemy machines were attacked and driven down during the sweep by our machines. In conjunction with a bombing raid nine enemy machines were encountered, five of which are believed to have been driven down out of control.

"Bombing raids were made last night on the St. Denis Westrem airdrome, the Gontrode airdrome, the Bruges docks, the Thourout railway junction, and on railway objectives near Ghent. Several tons of explosives were dropped.

"During yesterday forenoon a bombing raid was made on Sparapelhoek, the Thourout airdrome and the Engel ammunition dump. At Sparapelhoek bombs were observed to explode amongst the hangars, causing much smoke, and at Thourout a direct hit was observed on a hangar. At Engel ammunition dump a large fire was caused. The bombing formation was attacked by enemy machines and one of the latter was shot down smoking and out of control. Many tons of explosives were dropped.

"From all these operations all the machines and pilots returned safely."

COMPLETE TRIBUNALS SEPT. 25.

Ottawa, Report.—Members of the selective board for each province have been ordered to have the local tribunals to pass on those called under the Military Service Act completed by September 25th. On the day previous to this day the selective board will meet in the capital. Mr. Justice Duff has been appointed central appeal judge under the Military Service Act.

STEADY DETERIORATION OF GERMAN FORCES ADMITTED

Berlin Journalist Tells Shocking Story of Conditions Now

One-Armed Men and Men Over Age Called---Youth Against Kaiser.

Geneva Cable—A despatch from Innsbruck says that the Austrian Empress has written a long personal memorandum to the German Emperor dealing with the coming fourth winter of the campaign. The Empress exposes many facts which have been hidden so far by Vienna statesmen and diplomats, and the memorandum is reported to have been a striking document.

London Cable—The following article from the pen of a German journalist who recently left Germany was sent to the London Times for publication. The article was written in German and has been translated.

"It is clear to all who know the internal conditions of Germany that the fourth war winter will bring deterioration in the German military position. The first symptoms are even now to be discovered.

"Three causes lie at the root of this deterioration.

"First—There is the increasing deficiency of raw materials in the munitions industry, which, with sharper control of imports by neutral countries, will lead to a catastrophe in which the growing traffic crisis in Germany will play not an inconsiderable part.

"Secondly—There is the fiasco, becoming steadily more evident, of the submarine war, the results of which in the less favorable conditions of autumn and winter will largely decrease and convey the joyous hopes of the overthrow of England into melancholy resignation. For the domestic condition of Germany, however, nothing is more dangerous than military depression. It is well known that a sharp battle was fought between the Kaiser and Hindenburg in order to obtain retirement without fighting of the German troops to the Siegfried position.

"The third cause, the one which appears the most important, is the deterioration in the quality of the reserves. In spite of a large proportion of recoveries among the wounded, in spite of the fact that not long ago at Dusseldorf, one-armed men were called and in spite of the summoning of the trained Landsturm men of over 45, which has already taken place everywhere, in spite of the replacing of frontier guards by civilians, the military quality cannot be maintained up to standard, because the young classes embodied have brought into the army a political infection which it will not be able to withstand.

POLITICAL MURDER OF YOUTH.

"The way in which the police and military have endeavored to restrain the political development of the youth of the country, whose progress during the war has been intense, is interesting. In order to render the economic independence of the youthful political organizations impossible, in order to get reserves of money for war loans, compulsory saving, which really deprives the young of their means, was introduced. An order to suppress by equally summary methods the whole political development by compulsory military preparation of young people was demanded from Chauvinistic quarters, which had the zealous support of the Radical party. This was a well-considered plan for the political and intellectual murder of the entire youth of the country.

"The Clerical centre party, which saw the existence of its brilliant organizations for the young imperilled, opposed with extraordinary vehemence this political dragooning of the young. A Centre party deputy said that such a bill would provoke the very greatest unrest among the people. The Government then set aside the introduction of the bill and recourse was had to the time-approved means of German policy, force. By executive order individual general commands in Germany, which are subordinated to no law and against which no legal appeal is possible, ordered compulsory militarization of the young. They had, however, reckoned without their host.

"The boys themselves in a large measure opposed the carrying out of the order. Heavy penalties and imprisonment were inflicted, and finally 17-year-old lads who had just become liable to Landstrum duty were called to military service at once. The whole of public opinion, the judgment, indeed, of non-commissioned officers, is opposed to this shocking method, and they openly say they cannot begin to do anything with 'such children,' and it is a crime to place these youths, who are still without any idea what life really is, under drastic military law.

"The boys acted logically in the extremities to which they were reduced by the call to army service. They carried on a propaganda of open refusal to serve and desertion. The number of desertions increase rapidly, and many organizations are assisting and providing refuge for the deserters, who are being hunted down.

"The distrust of the army authorities for the young reserves is already boundless. The oldest are mixed with the youngest classes in garrisons. This is done for exclusively political reasons. The degree of fitness required has been reduced to the minimum, yet it has often happened that young reserves have to pass in their cloaks before the staff doctor at the medical examination, and the doctor, acting entirely on his own discretion, fixes the degree of fitness, while as a matter of fact nothing in the nature of a proper medical examination has been made. Such conditions obtain in a most incredible manner in the district command at Berlin, where most of the cases for decision do not depend on the doctor, but on the major with him.

FOUR WEEKS' TRAINING.

"The training period at the garrisons is reduced to a minimum in order to as quickly as possible withdraw the young reserves from politically infected soil at home to the country. In most cases the training time of the infantry is four weeks and the artillery at the utmost six weeks. Then these units are sent into the fighting region in order that they may be employed as occasion requires in endangered positions. Countless old soldiers who have taken part in the war repeatedly assert that the mental and physical condition of these youthful troops is indescribably deplorable and their employment not to be regarded as warfare, but murder.

"The majority of those who go over to the enemy are young soldiers, who even in the trenches and in spite of the iron glory beckoning them, have not forgotten the political servitude at home. They go over to the enemy, since in reality he is their ideal friend, for the political youth of Germany has learned to acclaim the ideal, which ever has been taboo in the Prussian Deutschland.

"Thus the militarist colossus in the Central States, whose whole existence is based on the continuance of its 'blood and iron' traditions, is confronted with the capitulation of the new generation of Germany. This new generation has nothing in common with war. It is certain with her surviving remnant of deluded veterans, Germany will never win the war."

WESTERN CROPS.

1917 Estimate of Free Press Expert.

Winnipeg Despatch—The Free Press estimate of the crop of 1917 is as follows: Wheat, 214,250,528 bushels; oats, 187,028,065; barley, 38,781,060; flax, 6,611,462 bushels.

This estimate is based on an inspection, embracing the three prairie provinces, made by the commercial editor, and the reports of over 200 local correspondents. The yield of wheat is placed at 15 bushels for Manitoba, 14 for Saskatchewan, and 25 for Alberta. Oats at 25, barley at 20, and flax at 9 for the three provinces.

The value of the crops is placed roughly at $355,000,000, as against $502,000,000 for the famous crop of 1915; $225,000,000 for the crop of 1913, the year prior to the war, and $126,000,000 for the crop of 1916.

The values are based on $1.55 for wheat; 60 cents for oats, $1 for barley, and $3 for flax. The Free Press feels that the wheat estimate is conservative, and will not be surprised if the final returns show a substantial increase. The reports of local correspondents indicate that threshing is very general all over the west, while in Manitoba it is about 40 per cent completed.

BIG SLUMP IN U-BOATS' TOLL

Only 12 Vessels Over 1,600 Tons and 6 Under.

Lightest Week Since Campaign Started.

London Cable—A very marked decrease in the destruction of British merchant vessels by mines or submarines is contained in the weekly Admiralty statement, issued this evening. Twelve vessels of more than 1,600 tons and six of less than 1,600 tons were sent to the bottom, as compared with twenty in the larger and three in the small category sunk the previous week.

To-night's statement shows that four fishing vessels also were lost.

The above Admiralty statement shows the smallest number of large British vessels sunk by mines or submarines since Germany last February began her intensified submarine campaign. The previous low record was for the week of March 11th, when thirteen vessels of over 1,600 tons were lost.

The summary—Arrivals, 2,741; sailings, 2,868. British merchant vessels sunk by mine or submarine of over 1,600 tons, including one previously, twelve; under 1,600 tons, including one previously, six.

British merchant vessels attacked unsuccessfully, including three previously, twelve.

British fishing vessels sunk, four.

Paris, Sept. 12.—The statement of the Ministry of Marine issued to-night shows that for the week ending September 9th one French vessel of more than 1,600 tons and five vessels under 1,600 tons were sunk by mines or submarines. Two fighting craft also were sent to the bottom.

Unsuccessful attacks were made by hostile craft on three vessels.

SAYS RUSSIA WILL COME BACK; MILITARY DICTATOR NEEDED

Country Tired of War, but Dead Against Any Separate Peace.

London Cable — Leslie Urquhart, one of the most prominent mining and oil engineers in Russia, who has just arrived in London, in an interview in the Daily Mail to-day says:

"I have faith in Russia. I have known the country more than twenty years, and she will pull through. Whether General Korniloff will prove the savior of society I cannot tell, but of this I am sure—a military dictatorship has got to come."

After paying a tribute to General Korniloff as "at least a man of action," Mr. Urquhart asserts there are immense risks and few compensating gains for the Germans in a further advance on Petrograd, even if the time of the year and the character of the country permitted.

Russia, he says, is tired of the war, just like all the other belligerent peoples, but it is not tired enough to make a separate peace. He added:

"I can say with absolute confidence that the whole Russian people would be dead against a separate peace and would make short work of any one who attempted to negotiate it."

Mr. Urquhart characterized Premier Kerensky as "an honest visionary." At the bottom he is a talker and nothing else. Premier Kerensky is afraid of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, which is a self-constituted organization of idealists, theorists, anarchists and syndicalists, with hardly any workingmen or soldiers among them. Some of them are known to be in German pay. Their ideas of discipline not only have ruined the army, but all Russian industrialism."

SWEDEN MUST EXPLAIN HER EVIL COURSE

Britain Demands Explanation of the Argentina Episode.

ANTI-HUN RIOTS

Buenos Aires Scene of Serious Rows, With Heavy Damage Done.

Buenos Aires Despatch—The downtown section of the city was the scene of the wildest disorders to-night in connection with great anti-German demonstrations, in which thousands of Argentina took part. Many of those in the riots carried firebrands, and as a result scores of buildings were set on fire. Several blocks of German business houses in Calle 25 de Mayo were destroyed.

Among the structures attacked were the German Club, one of the finest edifices in the city, and the building of a German daily, La Union. As fast as the fires in those buildings were extinguished, they were started again. Mounted patrols and the entire fire department kept rushing from one part of the city to another, in an attempt to quell the riots and put down the flames. In several instances police who were attempting to shoot at those wielding torches were set upon by the crowds and disarmed.

Extraordinary precautions have been taken by the authorities to protect Count Luxburg, the German Minister, when he arrives here to-morrow morning to receive his passports.

ARGENTINA MAY BREAK.

Buenos Aires Despatch—It was officially announced here to-day that if Germany failed to disapprove of Count von Luxburg's action Argentina would recall her Minister at Berlin. If the Berlin Government disapproved of his course the status quo would be maintained.

The decision to hand Count von Luxburg his passports was reached by President Irigoyen after a conference with the Foreign Secretary this morning, the President taking the step without consulting the Cabinet, which had been called to meet this evening and receive Ambassador Naon's despatches from Washington. The President maintained that the matter was grave enough and pressing enough to warrant his immediate decision without reference to the Cabinet.

It is believed to be unlikely that any action will be taken towards Sweden, yesterday's explanation by the Swedish Legation, made before a demand for it had been sent to the Legation, apparently satisfying the Government that Baron Lowen acted in good faith in forwarding the telegrams, the contents of which were unknown to him.

MUST EXPLAIN.

London Cable—The British Government is understood to have already taken steps to ask Sweden for an explanation of the extraordinary action in forwarding German cipher messages from Argentine. It is understood the British Minister at Stockholm has called at the Swedish Foreign Office and expressed the amazement of the British Government at the statements made public by Mr. Lansing in Washington, especially in view of the assurances given it previously by Sweden when the question of the transmission of German messages through America was under discussion in 1915. The British Minister also said his Government was surprised Sweden had not yet made any explanation through regular diplomatic channels of such an important matter. No reply to these representations has yet been received here. In this connection it may be stated the British Government is not likely to accept without challenge that portion of the Swedish communique of Tuesday in which it was held that an understanding between the two Governments in 1915 concerning German messages through North America had been reached. It is understood that when the Swedish Minister called at the British Foreign Office the conversation covered all the German messages, and that no doubt could have been left in his mind that the British Government objected.

The incident has revived memories of the mysterious trunk belonging to the Swedish Minister at Washington brought over by Count Bernstorff and detained here. Officials still decline to discuss how the incident ended, but it has been pointed out it has special interest now as showing the intimacy of relations between German and Swedish diplomatic officials at Washington. Little doubt is expressed here that Sweden will see the necessity of acknowledging the error of her ways, particularly in view of the effect the revelations are likely to have in strengthening the Swedish Liberal-Socialist parties in the elections. America, with her control of food supplies and shipping, has the whip-hand of all neutrals. It is impossible to believe the Swedish Ministry can refuse explanations and apologies in view of her economic position.

Prince Eitel Frederick has been made chief of Pomeranian artillery. Why should the dachshund be slighted.—Washington Star.

TEUTON DRIVE TO CHECK CADORNA

Heavy Concentration Northeast of Gorizia.

Hindenburg Orders to Hold at Any Cost.

Washington Despatch—Information reached the Italian Embassy to-day in messages from Rome that the Austrian Command on the Isonzo front is preparing a new offensive, and is indulging in a heavy concentration of Austrian forces northeast of Gorizia. According to the message, the Austrians have decided to make any sacrifice to wipe out the menace involved in the success of the occupation by the Italians of important Austrian positions.

While the despatch does not so assert, it is suspected here that the hand of von Hindenburg, who has never hesitated to sacrifice men for victories, is responsible for the Austrian concentration of forces.

"On the Carso front there is relative calm," said the message to the Embassy. "The Austrian counter-offensive has utterly failed, and the Italians are maintaining all their gains along the line Castagnavizza-Korite and Korite-Selo. On the Isonzo front the action is limited to violent artillery duels. There are signs that the enemy is preparing a new offensive in order to regain his lost positions. The present Italian line on this front presents such a serious menace to the Austrians that the Austrian Command is decided to make any sacrifices in order to recover what is known as the 'K' line. Northeast of Gorizia the battle is still raging furiously, the Austrians defending themselves with extreme violence.

"General Koevess, who has taken the place of General Boroevic, is directing the Austrian defence, with at least twenty-eight battalions at his disposal. This concentration of forces is simply amazing, considering the limited sector in which they are employed. Captured Austrian officers say that the Austrian command considers the conservation of the present line as essential to the salvation of the Austrian army operating in a southeasterly direction. According to the same officers some of the Austrian battalions have already been practically annihilated in their endeavor to stem the slow but sure Italian advance. They say also that these enormous losses have been due chiefly to the impossibility of getting food and ammunition during the battle on account of the Italian fire. That this has been the case is proved by the capture of half a battalion which surrendered in a state of complete exhaustion."

GUNNERS ARE BUSY

Rome Cable — There was little activity, aside from artillery engagements along the Austro-Italian front yesterday, to-day's War Office statement reports. Some infantry fighting occurred in the Trentino, in which the Italians held their own. The text of the statement reads:

"On the front as a whole the activity was confined mainly to artillery.

"West of Lake Garda, the enemy, after intense artillery preparation, attacked our advanced posts between the Concei Valley and Lake Ledro. He succeeded in gaining a foothold in one of them, but was at once driven out.

"At the mouth of the Timavo, storming parties, which, with the support of the infantry waves, moved against our position on the extreme right wing, were stopped and put to flight with severe losses by our efficacious barrage fire.

"In Albania yesterday our parties, supporting French troops in operations in the Devoli Valley, carried an enemy trench on the Miplosum, southeast of Berat, and captured prisoners."

$ 1271.65

This is the exact amount of

Suits & Overcoats

just stocked this week. The very newest in style and material.

We are making a specialty of Young Men's Nobby Suits, and Overcoats, and invite inspection and comparison.

Besides this splendid assortment we still have on hand some extra values in old stock at old prices.—Prices which cannot be duplicated to-day at any market.

Butter and Eggs
Taken the same as Cash

N. McGillivray
North End Store

BANK OF HAMILTON

Established 1872.
Capital Authorized, $5,000,000
Capital Paid-up, - $3,000,000
Surplus, - - - - - $3,500,000

THRIFT

TO learn a little and to spend a less little was the advice of Robert Louis Stevenson. Thrift is a virtue that is easily acquired and decidedly profitable. You will be astonished to find how quickly your savings will accumulate with the interest added.

One Dollars with start a savings account for you at the Bank of Bamilton.

R. J. RANNEY, MANAGER
PORT ELGIN BRANCH

40-C

Can you afford to be without The Times?

Clearing Lines At Cost

The following lines of Seasonable goods will be sold at or less than cost price. . . . .

All canvas shoes, leather or rubber soled many lines in practically all sizes, men's ladies' and children's.

Your chance to Save Money

Ladies' and Misses' colored parasols below cost price.

Straw hats for every day or better wear clearing below cost.

Let us supply your wants.

Produce Wanted—Highest Price paid.

South End Store
N. McGillivray & Co.

The Port Elgin Times

MEMBER OF THE CANADIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION (INC.)

E. Roy Sayles, Editor and Proprietor

ADVERTISING RATES

Farms or Real Estate for Sale 50c each insertion: Miscellaneous articles, To Rent, Wanted, Lost, Found, etc., each insertion 25c. Local Readers, Notices, etc., 10c per line. Cards of thanks 50c. Legal advertising 10 and 7c a line. Black-faced type, count 2 lines for 1. Display rates, yearly contracts, 12c per inch, 6 mos. 15c per inch. In memoriam poetry 5c per line. Professional cards $6 per year in advance.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

While the property owner and business man must meet this year a higher tax rate, the young man's poll tax remains the same, $1. Port Elgin council might fairly have asked for a little more from those who are legally entitled to pay poll tax. Town expenses come a little higher this year, and The Times believes they would have been quite willing to have paid their portion.

* * *

Dr. Neely a Saskatchewan Liberal, from the town of Humboldt, while attending a convention of Liberals in Kent county, created quite a sensation by declaring that Sir Clifford Sifton had been playing a double game on the conscription issue, having recently as June last approached him and asked him not to vote against Laurier in this matter. Sir Clifford, would appear, is like most politicians, and some others, all things to all men.

* * *

Well, well, well! The Duke of Devonshire and the Lieutenant Governor actually drank tea out of the stout cups, used by one of the tea-rooms for the "common herd," at the Toronto Fair, and The Globe puts a big heading on it so that people will grasp the awful horror of a real live Duke drinking out of a thick cup and eating bread and butter off a plate of the same stout build. Really, The Globe should be more careful and see that His Royal Highness is provided with gold cups and jewel-studded plates. He's so different from the rest of us, don'tcherknow.—Thamesville Herald.

* * *

This first year of partial prohibition in Ontario has proved a success. Officials of the license department report that there is much less liquor consumed in homes also. The example set of being sober by those who tippled over the bar has had a wholesome effect on the more refined drinker in his home. But another source of information that the "dry" year has proven a great benefit, is the fact that many store-keepers and merchants declare that their business has been good, and that there are fewer charged accounts, and much less bad debts. Added to this, is also the fact that the abstainers are better men than they were, and take more interest in there families, the education of their children, and the general welfare of the community. What great good could be accomplished if Canada went the whole way, and cut loose from whiskey altogether!

* * *

"My policy, as Fuel Controller," said Mr. Magrath to the Globe, "has been to interfere as little as possible with the business of the coal dealers, beyond encouraging them to in every possible way get in a sufficient quantity of coal to meet the needs of their localities." Hear, hear, and it costs the people of Canada $25,000 a year for this man's assistant alone. We have an idea that these thousands of dollars are spent more to give certain men positions, than to give the people service.

* * *

The United States has stopped the manufacture of whiskey, and nothing stronger than wine and beer is legal in that big country now. The Food Controller can consistently call upon the women of the United States to save wheat for the army by conserving the white bread, with a great deal more content than can the Food Controller of Canada, who persistently calls upon the people to save wheat, but still allows it to be used for the manufacture of whisky. When consistency is practiced by those who have charge of affairs in this particular crisis, their requests will have a great deal more weight with the people. Sincerity is the thing needed these days.

The Fair

To morrow Port Elgin annual fair takes place. It should be the concern of every citizen in the town, and the country also, to take the time necessary to attend in order that it might have the success it deserves.

It is true that the country fairs are not as attractive as the city ones, but if we are to keep our place in the minds and hearts of the boys and girls, and the young people generally, we should not hesitate to give all the assistance we can to make of our fair an event which will be looked forward to by both old and young.

On second thought, it takes so little of real effort to do this, too. The fall fair is the farmers' concern, it's the town man's concern, it's everybody's concern in this whole district. Try to spare to-morrow to help make the show a record one for attendance. The directors will then have a mandate to go on and increase the prize list and the attractions on a larger scale for next year.

It's our fair. Let's all go,

Publicity Needed

The Conscription law is now in full force and effect. Publication of a proclamation of the first draft will soon be given, and then all those aged 20 to 34 inclusive must respond. There is not very much time for argument now. The law is very strict in the matter. Extreme penalties are to be meted out to those failing to respond. Those young men actually tilling farms will likely be given exemption, but they must apply for that exemption, and give their grounds. No man should assume that he is exempt because he imagines he is operating, or interested in, what he believes to be, necessary business. The exemption boards are the places to demonstrate the justice of any occupation during war time. And further, the public should know every man who has been exempted, and the reason why.

Exemption boards should be instructed to give publicity to every one who gains exemption, through whatever means. Publicity of every working of the new law, through the district newspapers is what is required.

The Walkerton Telescope says it has ascertained that there are 60 naturalized Canadian citizens living in Bruce County who will be deprived of right to vote in the coming Dominion Elections by Sir Robert Borden's Wartime Election Act. These 60 names form the list of naturalized aliens who were born in enemy countries and were not naturalized before the year 1902. There are 36 other citizens whose application for citizenship have been filed at the County Court House since the beginning of the war. Then there are quite a number of Bruce residents who have not applied for citizenship papers owing to the Court's Order holding up the enfranchisement of aliens. It is probably a safe estimate that two hundred people in Bruce will be deprived of their votes.

Camera Pictures

New facilities have been installed in our photography department, and we can now do developing and printing in 48 hours. Bring us your film.

R. C. Crawford
Drugs and Kodaks
C. P. R. ticket agent

Summer Goods Must Go

We need room for fall goods and so for the next two weeks all summer goods to go at

SLASHED PRICES

COST NO OBJECT

Fall Goods arriving daily.
Fall underwear,
Sweaters,
Sweater coats,
Gloves,
Hosiery,
Children's school shoes.

Be early as stock is limited.

Highest price for produce

Store closes every Tuesday at 12 o'clock noon.

Roppel Bros.
Rural phone. Underwood

A Satisfactory Range

"Pandora" Ranges never disappoint the cook. Also they last longer, maintain a more even temperature, use less fuel and require less attention than any other range you can buy. Write for free illustrated booklet.

McClary's
PANDORA RANGE

LONDON TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
ST. JOHN, N.B. HAMILTON CALGARY
SASKATOON EDMONTON 7

Sold by J. H. Kennedy, Port Elgin

BLACKSMITHING

N. EDIT, Blacksmithing, horse-shoeing and general repairs. Tire-setting a specialty

OLDER BUT STRONGER

To be healthy at seventy, prepare at forty, is sound advice, because in the strength of middle life we too often forget that neglected colds, or careless treatment of slight aches and pains, simply undermine strength and bring chronic weakness for later years.

To be stronger when older, keep your blood pure and rich and active with the strength-building and blood-nourishing properties of Scott's Emulsion which is a food, a tonic and a medicine to keep your blood rich, alleviate rheumatism and avoid sickness. At any drug store.

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

HARVEST HELP EXCURSION
September 11th

From all stations in Ontario and Quebec

$12.00 to Winnipeg

Plus half cent per mile beyond

Return rate half cent per mile to Winnipeg plus $18.00.

Full particulars and tickets from any Grand Trunk Ticket Agent or C. E. Horning, District Passenger, Union Station, Toronto, Ont.

J. S. Cameron, Agent Port Elgin Both teleph[illegible]

Into the Dark Corners

Let the spirit of cleanliness—which means Sunlight Soap—penetrate everywhere with its magical powers for making everything clean and sweet. There is no cleanser so universally used—so well liked—so completely trusted as

Sunlight Soap

with its $5,000 guarantee of purity.

All grocers sell Sunlight Soap

Made by Lever Brothers, Limited, in Canada.

11

Cow . . . Owners . .

Expect more from a

De Laval Separator

More cream
Longer wear
Better service
Better values

And they get it.

McLAREN'S HARDWARE

85 Years

The fact that this bank has been in business for the long period of 85 years, and has grown until its Total Resources have passed the hundred million mark, is proof of careful, conservative, and yet progressive management on the part of directors and officials. Safe banking methods appeal both to the conservative business man and the savings bank depositor. 45

The Bank of
NovaScotia

PAID-UP CAPITAL - $ 6,500,000
RESERVE FUND - - 12,000,000
TOTAL RESOURCES over 110,000,000

PORT ELGIN BRANCH,
A. L. Wyant, Manager

For That . .
. Presentation

FREQUENTLY it is our duty and pleasure to give presents, and just as frequently it is difficult for us to decide what to give. .

WE CAN HELP

You out in that part of the deal. Just come to our store. We have a great assortment of useful and beautiful present in gold and silver, cut glass, etc.

Rowlands
The Jeweller

SCHOOL'S IN

YOU mothers want your boy's and girls to have good health, then see that their feet are well shod with good substantial leather boots. We have a large range of school shoes

Come to our store and see the values we offer.

JAMES GEORGE AND SON.
Port Elgin

On Time !

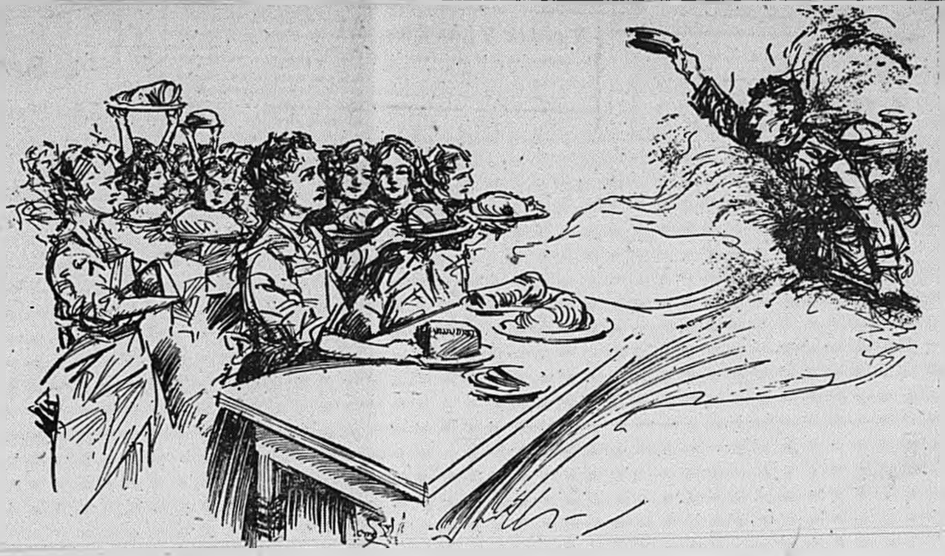
Being on time is a great assset to business men, farmers, or any who serve others in any capacity, to be on time one needs

A GOOD WATCH

And we have just that kind. We are experts in the repairing of watches.

Try our watch service department

J. J. BUSBY,
The Quick Repair House



Vision Your Sons, Mothers of Canada!

Vision them at early morning when through the rising mists, there bursts a hurricane of fire---

See your valiant boys---calm, grim, but cheerful, "stand-to-arms" until the Hun's "morning hate" dies away.

Picture them at breakfast, the meal that must bring them the bodily sustenance to carry them through the strain of another day.

Then think what might happen if, one morning, there was no breakfast ---no food, and word went down the lines that Canada had failed them.

Vision all these things, and then--- as Women of Canada---Mothers of Men---Answer this Call to Service.

Canada must send to Her Own, and to the Allies Fighting Forces, more wheat, more beef, more bacon, and more of such other foods as are non-perishable and easily exported.

Canada can do this without depriving her own population of a fair share of any of these foods if You Women will but help.

All we ask of you is, that instead of buying so much white flour (if you do your own baking) you vary your baking by using one-third oatmeal, corn, barley or rye flour. Or, if you buy your bread, that you order a certain proportion of brown bread each day.

Second, instead of using as much beef and bacon as formerly, you vary your family's diet, by substituting for beef and bacon such equally nutritious foods as fish, peas, lentils, potatoes, nuts, bananas, etc.

Third, and this is most important, ---positively prevent the waste of a single ounce of food in your household.

They Must Be Fed

Statistics show that, everyday, in Canada, sufficient food is thrown into garbage cans to feed the entire Canadian Overseas Army.

Travellers have often remarked that many a European family would live well upon the quantity and quality of food wasted in some Canadian homes.

Such waste is shameful at any time; but in these times it is criminal.

Our only hope is that with these truths before you, and in view of the vital issues at stake, we may count upon your earnest co-operation in stopping this appalling waste; and in substituting other foods for the wheat, beef and bacon that must be sent overseas.

Next week a Food Service Pledge and Window Card will be delivered to you. It is your Dedication to War Service. The Window Card is your Emblem of Honour.

Woman's Auxiliary, Organization of Resources Committee, in Co-operation with The Hon. W. J. Hanna, Food Controller.

Sign The Food Service Pledge

The gravel road from Chippewa Hill to Slabtown is being gravelled. A splendid job is being done. The gravel is put on about as even as it is possible for anyone to do it. John Cook has the contract for the east end and Schular and McLean the west end. The gravel appears to be rather of a light nature, but it may hold up if well packed.

WONDERFUL STUFF!
LIFT OUT YOUR CORNS

Apply a few drops then lift corns or calluses off with fingers—no pain.

No humbug! Any corn, whether hard, soft or between the toes, will loosen right up and lift out, without a particle of pain or soreness.

This drug is called freezone and is a compound of ether discovered by a Cincinnati man.

Ask at any drug store for a small bottle of freezone, which will cost but a trifle, but is sufficient to rid one's feet of every corn or callus.

Put a few drops directly upon any tender, aching corn or callus. Instantly the soreness disappears and shortly the corn or callus will loosen and can be lifted off with the fingers.

This drug freezone doesn't eat out the corns or calluses but shrivels them without even irritating the surrounding skin.

Just think! No pain at all; no soreness or smarting when applying it or afterwards. If your druggist don't have freezone have him order it for you.

OBITUARY

The late Mrs. David Esplen, whose death and burial were recorded in a previous issue, was 71 years of age. Her husband predeceased her seven years ago, and since that time she has resided with her daughter, Mrs. W. B. Nelson, who is now living in Calgary. It will be remembered that a note in The Times a couple of months ago, told how the aged lady while visiting at Banff had met with a very bad fall breaking her hip. She never recovered from the severe accident, and death resulted, after all that loving care of a kind and loving daughter and skilled physicians could do. The remains were accompanied here by her son-in-law, Mr. W. B. Nelson, and deceased lady was laid tenderly away in Burgoyne cemetery, where her husband and many of her old friends await the resurrection morn. Deceased is survived by her son William on the homestead at Burgoyne and four daughters, Mrs. R. Crawford, Arran Tp., Mrs Alex Dalgleish Calgary, Mrs. Albert McKee, Marquette, Mich, and Mrs. Wm. B Nelson of Calgary.

John McPhee, died at Southampton last week. He was [illegible] years of age, and suffered greatly from cancer the past two years. When quite young he came with his parents from Quebec, and settled first in Arran Tp., and later moved to Saugeen, and resided also for some years in Bruce Tp. He lived with his sister in Southampton for twenty years or more. Those surviving are Neil and Malcolm in Manitoulin, Andrew, Daniel and Bella in the West, and Janet in Southampton. Interment was made at Burgoyne cemetery. The pall bearers were old friends, Messrs. Malcolm McNeill, Neil McDonald, T. Baker, John McAulay, A. Boddy and W. Steinhoff.

John Blohm Loses his Vote

John Blohm, the moving picture magnate of Bruce County, who, it will be remembered by many in this district, operated a show in Port Elgin for some time, loses his vote, through the new Franchise act.

The Chesley Enterprise, in explaining John's predicament, says:

"One of our citizens, John Blohm, manager of the Bijou picture show, and proprietor of the store and restaurant next to it, was an angry man when he read in last Friday's papers that he had been disfranchised by the provisions of the Bill introduced into the House of Commons by which those of alien enemy origin who had become naturalized within 15 years are not to be given a vote at the next Dominion elections unless they are the grandfather or father of a soldier and John is too young to be either. He has been out from Germany 18 years and became naturalized 10 years ago. He took another look at his naturalization certificate with the nice red seal on it which had guaranteed him Canadian citizenship ten years ago and exclaimed "Why, this is only a scrap of paper now." He has been voting for the party for ten years that now takes away his vote. John considers this is legislation of the worst kind and says it is just like something the Kaiser would do, and Von Bethman-Hollweg who regarded a sacred treaty as a scrap of paper, but he didn't expect such a raw deal in a British country that guaranteed him the full rights of a citizen and then took them away from him. Of course this is only a war time measure, but John vows that when he does get a vote again, it will not be cast for the party that disfranchised him even for one election."

"SIMPLY BEAUTIFUL"

One of the expressions heard from the ladies of our showing of beautiful waists. Never has there been shown in Port Elgin such an exquisite range of ladies' waists. Colors are Flesh, Pink, Cream, White, Gold, Yellow, Brown and Black.

Prices range from $5.00 to $8.00

Ladies' Collars

Ladies' collars, in all shapes and fashionable materials.

Prices from 50c to $1.00

B. HILKER, General Merchant

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON XIII. Sept. 23, 1917.

Daniel in the Lions' Den—Daniel 6: 1-28.

COMMENTARY.—I. A cruel plot (vs. 1-9). To hold a high and honorable position is to be exposed to the shafts of envy and calumny. David found himself beset by those who would be glad to destroy him. The place of Darius in this history is not clearly understood, but it is supposed that he was a ruler under Cyrus. Daniel's ability and integrity won for him a position of trust and honor. He was made the chief of the three presidents who were in charge of the one hundred and twenty princes, or satraps, of as many provinces. Not only this, but the king had it in mind to place him over the entire realm, that he himself might be the further relieved of the duties of government. This preference shown to Daniel aroused the envy of the other officers of the king to such an extent that they determined to have him removed. They confessed his excellence in their inability to accuse him of remissness in his personal or official acts. It is very probable that he was valuable to the king because of his careful oversight of the royal revenues, thus preventing and other officers from enriching themselves at the king's expense. There was but one ground upon which they could bring an accusation against Daniel, and that was concerning his religion. This was complimentary to him.

II. Daniel cast to the lions (vs. 10-17). 10. Daniel knew that the writing was signed—He knew what the king's decree was and that according to the custom of the nation it could not be changed. He knew that death was the penalty for violating the decree. Windows—We must bear in mind that windows, such as we have, were then unknown. Those of that time were ply openings in the walls, either with permanent bars as a protection, or with lattice-work doors that could be opened or closed. Chamber—This was an apartment built upon the flat roof of the Oriental house, usually at one corner. Being thus elevated, there would be free circulation of air through the windows. Toward Jerusalem—Solomon in his prayer at the dedication of the temple had asked the Lord to hear the prayers of his people when in captivity or in strange lands, if they should pray with their faces towards Jerusalem. The Jew was accustomed to pray with his face toward the temple. Kneeled—An attitude indicating humility and earnestness. Three times a day—At nine, twelve and three o'clock.

The first and last were the hours of the daily sacrifices. Gave thanks—There were faith, courage and submission in Daniel's heart as a basis for thankfulness under such circumstances. As he did aforetime—He made no display of his piety. He did exactly as he had done constantly. To have ceased to pray or to have hidden himself in prayer would show disloyalty to God. 11. These men assembled—They flocked together tumultuously, as the word signifies. They knew Daniel's hours of prayer, and eagerly came together to discover him in the act forbidden by the king's decree. 12. Spake before the king—Daniel's enemies wished to secure the king's confirmation of the decree before they brought their charge against his highly respected officer. According to the law.... which altereth not—The theory was that the king could make no mistake, and hence his decrees could not consistently be changed. 13. Regardeth not thee....nor the decree—For thirty days, according to the decree, the king, who was looked upon as a god, was to be the only one of whom any petition should be made. Daniel in making "his petition three times a day" was disregarding both the king and his decree. He acknowledged a higher law than that of man. He served the true God, and hence to refrain from praying to Him, as the decree provided, would be to violate his conscience. 14. Sore displeased with himself—He discovered too late the trap that was set for him. He had foolishly allowed his vanity to assert itself in his consenting to be the only object of worship for a month. Set his heart on Daniel to deliver him—However much Darius may have desired to save Daniel from being thrown to the lions, he saw no way to do it without altering his decree. He might have asserted himself and set himself right when he saw the unwise and wicked step he had taken; or he might have adopted a plan similar to that formed by Ahasuerus under conditions somewhat like these (Esther 8. 11). 15. Know, O king—There was a strong determination that the king should not fail to carry out the edict. 16. The king commanded—A strong exhibition of the authority of a king and a god. While King Darius was being worshiped as a god he was at the mercy of conscienceless subjects, and compelled to do their bidding. Cast him into the den of lions—It is probable that the lions were kept for the purpose of executing criminals.

III. A great deliverance (vs. 18-28). 18. Fasting—Darius had no desire for food, for his grief was great. Musick—Under these conditions none of his customary pleasures appealed to him. He spent a sleepless night. 19. Went in haste—The king had some hope that his beloved Daniel was still alive. 20. With a lamentable voice—Darius showed his distress of mind in the tone of his voice. He hoped Daniel would hear him, but feared he would not. Servant of the living God—The heathen king recognized the God of Daniel. Is thy God...able—In v. 16 is the king's statement that Daniel's God would deliver him from the lions, but here he expresses a doubt as to the outcome. 21. O king, live for ever—The common salutation in addressing a king. Daniel might have spoken in reproof to the king, but did not. His sole thought was that God's glory had been set forth in his deliverance. 22. Sent His angel—Daniel had company in the den of lions. There was no music nor gladness in the palace, but celestial joy in the intercourse between Daniel and the angel in the den.—Taylor. 23. Exceeding glad—Because the purpose of the decree had been thwarted.

Questions.—What king followed Nebuchadnezzar in Babylon? Of what nation was Darius king? What office did Daniel hold? Who plotted against Daniel's life? What decree did they persuade the king to make? What was Daniel's custom as to prayer? Why did he pray with his windows open toward Jerusalem? What effect did Daniel's sentence and punishment have upon the king? What faith did the king have? Describe Daniel's deliverance. What new decree did the king make?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Daniel's loyalty to God.

I. An occasion for murderous envy.
II. A model for study and imitation.

I. An occasion for murderous envy. Darius found in Daniel the best and most competent man in Babylon to serve him as his prime minister. The favor shown to him, a foreigner and a Jew, soon excited an envious spirit among the other courtiers. The more convinced those men were of Daniel's unimpeachableness, the more desperate they became in their determination to destroy him. There was an underhanded, jealous and envious hostility that could not bear to see virtue rewarded. Daniel's conduct bore the scrutiny of his enemies. In his integrity, sincerity, simplicity and faith he shamed them all. They sought in vain for any fault in his character or administration. To get rid of him required skill. His enemies knew him well enough to be assured that on no consideration would he forsake or neglect his religion. They planned to frame a law that his conscience would not permit him to obey. They were convinced that Daniel so valued his prayers and devotions, that he would endure any loss or punishment rather than discontinue them, even for a time. They calculated on his obedience to God. They could make his frequent prayers to God a sure basis of calculation in forming their scheme for his overthrow. They entirely concealed from the king their designs against Daniel. They gave him no time to deliberate, no opportunity of consulting with Daniel. Theirs was a scheme of cold-blooded murder to destroy the greatest, best and purest man in the kingdom, to put out of the world the king's most faithful friend.

II. A model for study and imitation. Faithful as Daniel was to the king and attentive as he was to his interests, there was a point at which obedience stopped. He would not even seem to be obedient to a wicked law which robbed the God of heaven of the worship due to him. He acted the part of a loyal subject of the Most High. He set at naught the imperious mandate and punctually performed his accustomed devotions with fearlessness. He could risk the peril of the lion's den, but he could not forego conversing with God. That was the secret of his strength, his habit of daily earnest prayer. He furnishes an example of well-principled and well-regulated devotion. The wise and diplomatic statesman, the far-sighted Daniel calmly continued his religious habits precisely as "aforetime." There was no balancing of consequences, no thought of compromise. Daniel's deepest purpose was that of loyalty to God, expressed in separation from the corrupting influences of his position. His public life was upright and beautiful because his inner life was devout and prayerful. His princely spirit shone in his captivity. He was not hardened by his captivity nor exalted by his honor. From early youth, through manifold perils, Daniel had trusted in his God. His religion was a part of his life. The secret of his faithfulness was that piety through which his foes sought to assail and take his life. Daniel did not go out of his way to show his determination to honor his God before his King. He served his God without ostentation or concealment. While he did not omit anything from fear of danger, he added nothing by way of insult to his persecutors, nor defiance toward his sovereign. He honored God at a time when the world-power was denying and deriding him. A life of devotion was not to be abandoned by any proclamation from men. He appears from first to last to have kept innocent and to have done what was right before God. Piety wrought in Daniel an integrity of life and character on which the most envious tongues could lay no hold. He was a man of purpose, perception, prayer and power. He prayed with a sense of personal limitation, with a profound conviction of divine sufficiency. He never distrusted his Lord's purposes, plans or power. His thanksgivings were not interrupted by any of the calamities he met. Though he was persecuted for righteousness' sake, he was delivered from the hands of his persecutors and upheld in his tribulation. His deliverance was as complete and glorious as his obedience and faith. His integrity and uprightness gave him supremacy.

T. R. A.

When Airmen Fly High.

Aviators have a cold time of it when they mount high in the air. On the hottest day in summer a flying man may be in the arctic regions in ten minutes by mounting to a height of 10,000 feet, just as the climber may pass through all the zones of climate by climbing Kilimanjaro, that giant peak which rises above the snow line from the equator. He commences with the tropical jungle and ends amid eternal snow. The temperature is invariably low at 10,000 feet and over, whether at the tropics or the poles, and it is quite likely to be lowest at the equator. In fact, there is little variation of temperature in these upper reaches of the atmosphere. It is much the same in summer as winter, except for the difference which a high wind makes. Even in the depth of hot summer the airman will encounter 40 degrees of frost at 10,000 feet, and at twice that altitude 100 degrees of frost; the temperature of the south pole is usual enough.

Prehistoric Pauline—I heard your elopement was very formal. Antediluvian Annette—Oh, yes; quite so. He insisted on dragging me off by the hair, and I chewed off one of his ears. —Cartoons Magazine.

Gahey, D. C. M.

(*Patrick Macgill in Chicago Tribune*)

Somewhere in France

The Ole Sweats, they never die; they
only fade away,
And others are comin' to take their
place, but on the doin's they.
And drillin' they are from dawn to
dusk, at it from dusk to dawn,
But they'll need it, and more, to fill
the boots of blokes who now are
gone.
The Ole Sweats!
Devils for fun were the Ole
Sweats—
In love or a scrap, sure, they always
went nap,
And 'twas always "Thumbs up!" with
the Ole Sweats.
—From "Soldier Songs."

Gahey, D.C.M., was an Old Sweat, one of the worthy Contemptibles who saw war in the autumn of 1914. Gahey was a soldier by profession and instinct, a kindly hearted, loose limbed man, with shoulders broad as a door, ready to bear any burden, and less willing to the last pace of the most gruelling march. Gahey was an Irishman and a soldier second to none.

Once one of his mates was asked: "What kind of fellow is this Gahey?"

"Ole Gahey!" he replied. "He's one of the best pals a man could have. He could give you the very sugar from his tea!"

"What kind of fighter is he?" was the next question.

"Fighter! God, you should see him!" was the answer, and the man's tone and the expression on his face spoke volumes. Gahey was indeed a great fighter, a handy man with bayonet and bomb. No raid in which his battalion took part was perfect without him. To see him standing on the parapet of the enemy trench, his bayonet glinting as a falling star shell lit up the scene of conflict, and to hear his loud laugh and louder voice echoing through the night, were a tonic to his mates and a terror to his foes. His ringing tone as he shouted, "Clear thim out o' it, my buckos, clear thim out o' it!" before throwing a bomb into a dugout, was something to be remembered.

And little Charlie Sader (comedian on the London stage before he took up realistic work on the more serious stage where war's tragedy has a long season) remembered Gahey's words when giving a performance in a concert behind the lines. Charlie impersonated Gahey flinging a bomb on a German dugout and shouted out in a brogue that could be cut with a blunt bayonet: "Clear thim out o' it, my buckos; clear thim out o' it." All the audience yelled with delight, and the man who yelled loudest was Gahey, D.C.M.

One night, a week later, found Gahey again on a German parapet. When with his accustomed exhortation he had flung a bomb on the German dugout he turned around to his mates.

"Is Charlie Sader here?" he asked.

"I'm here, Gahey," came the answer.

"Well, I hope ye've made a note iv what I've said," Gahey remarked. "There's money in it after the war, and you and me'll go half and half in the profits."

The other day, near Lens, the Germans launched an attack against a trench in which Gahey's battalion was stationed. The Britishers went out to give battle in the open. Gahey had a hard fifteen minutes with his favorite weapon, the bayonet, and he gloried in the job. Suddenly he came to a dead stop, when a young German, a boy of 17 or 18, rushed at him and tried to run him through. Gahey waited until the steel almost touched his khaki, then he stepped quickly aside, reached out with a long arm, caught the German by the coat collar, and gave him a gentle slap over the hindermost parts, after the manner of an irate mother reprimanding her child.

"Away back with ye behind our lines, ye little vagabond," said Gahey. "Away back, and be made prisoner! Sendin' you out to fight! Your mother should have more sense. Now be a good little boy, and do as I tell ye. Go back and be made a prisoner!"

The boy did not understand Gahey's remarks, which was hardly to be wondered at, seeing that Gahey's mates were often at a loss to understand his brogue. But one thing the German did understand, and that was the strong grip of Gahey's hand on his collar. A man with a grip like that was not to be trifled with. The young fellow dropped his bayonet and put his hands over his head. He was taken prisoner.

Gahey carried a little black clay pipe, "the best he ever saw in Ireland or out of it," as he often said. When going out on his nightly prowls he left the pipe with a mate, telling him to treat it tenderly until he came back. He loved his pipe more than his life.

He is still alive, for, like the proverbial cat, he is in possession of nine lives. He fears nothing and nobody. Gahey, D. C. M., a hero of Mons, is a worldly soul.

FARM AND GARDEN

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS.

The horse at hard work needs to be well-fed. The animal husbandry man at the North Dakota Agricultural College says that good oats is the best grain, but that the ration can often be cheapened by replacing one-fourth to one-third of the oats with corn, barley or bran. A 1,400-pound horse will usually do well on 17 to 21 pounds of grain a day, and an equal amount of hay. As the horse is larger or smaller, feed more or less. Timothy hay is recognized as one of the best roughages for the work-horse, but a good quality of upland prairie hay, red top, clover or alfalfa, can be substituted. The Dakota man advises dividing the feeds as follows: Grain feed—Morning, 8 pounds; noon, 8 pounds; evening, 5 pounds. Hay—Morning, 5 pounds; noon, 5 pounds; evening, 11 pounds. On Sundays, or days when the horse is idle, cut down the feed one-fourth.

Alsike clover is the wet land hay and forage crop. It is richer in protein than red clover and can be seeded on wet, sour land, when red clover and alfalfa will not grow.

A man who has had much experience says it is a good plan to seed alsike clover with timothy, with orchard grass or with red top. When seeded alone the stems of the clover lie on the ground and make a mat that is difficult to cut. The grass serves to hold the clover up, and thus makes cutting easier. The mixture is also more readily cured.

A good mixture for hay is alsike clover, five pounds, and timothy, four pounds, per acre; or alsike clover, five pounds, and orchard grass ten pounds. Such mixtures will give most alsike clover with enough grass to hold it up. If more grass is wanted increase the seeding of grass.

Buckwheat is about the easiest crop to succeed with. One item in its favor is that it can be sown at almost any time during the growing season for a cover crop, and can be sown throughout a long season for the grain it produces. Fruit growers keep on hand a supply of seed buckwheat.

Orchards may be renewed by cultivation, but deep plowing in orchards is disastrous, owing to the disturbance of many fine feeding roots that may not be noticeable to the plowman. Then scrape the trees and spray them.

Sheep-keeping should be encouraged. No other animal can thrive on such short pasturage as the sheep. Sheep manure is the most valuable of all. On almost every farm there is a brushy field on which sheep could browse eight months of the year.

The presence of many weeds, especially sorrel and horsetail rush, indicates sourness. When the soil is made sweet with lime, weeds thriving in acid soil give much trouble.

Care should be taken to handle alfalfa hay so as not to lose leaves, as these contain considerably more than 50 per cent of the feeding value of the hay.

It is the quiet, satisfied hog that brings the most money to the owner.

Laxative feeds and exercise are the secrets of successful feeding. Should ensilage or roots be short, molasses make a very good supplement when fed at from two to four pounds per head per day.

Cut feed means less waste and greater palatability. Cut straw mixed with the ensilage, or hay that would otherwise be wasted, cut and mixed with the ensilage and roots, is a great saving to the feeder, yet a mixture is very acceptable to the stock.

Good rations for any class of live stock must be well balanced as to variety and palatability, succulence and nutrition. No two animals respond the same to any one food stuff; a study of the feeding of individuals is most essential and most remunerative.

In-foal mares should be exercised daily. Overfat, unexercised mares usually show 60 per cent. greater mortality and less ruggedness in their foals.

The heavy winter milker is usually the best and most persistent cow; give her an opportunity to make greatest profits.

Quality in dairy products is the secret of success of individuals or companies.

Why lose money in rearing three or four old steers when baby beeves and well-finished two-year-olds are commanding the top prices? Finish beef early and thoroughly.

SUNDAY AT HOME

LOST BELIEFS.

One after one they left us;
The sweet birds out of our breasts
Went flying away in the morning;
Will they come again to their nests?

Will they come again at nightfall
With God's breath in their song?
Noon is fierce with the heats of summer,
And summer days are long.

O, my life, with the upward liftings,
Thy downward striking roots,
Ripening out of the tender blossoms
But hard and bitter fruits!

In thy boughs there is no shelter
For the birds to seek again,
The desolate nest is broken
And torn with storms and rain!
—William Dean Howells.

CHRIST'S EXAMPLE.

Even the Son of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister.—Whosoever of you will be the chiefest, shall be servant of all.

Jesus of Nazareth . . . went about doing good.—Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfil the law of Christ.

The meekness and gentleness of Christ.—In lowliness of mind let each esteem other better than themselves.

Father, forgive them: for they know not what they do.—Be ye kind one to another, tender-hearted, forgiving one another even as God for Christ's sake hath forgiven you.

He that saith he abideth in him, ought himself also so to walk, even as he walked. Looking unto Jesus the author and finisher of our faith: who for the joy that was set before him endured the cross, despising the shame, and is set down at the right hand of the throne of God.

THE PRIVATEER.

The steps of my first pulpit rested on the keelson of a ship. She was called the Valiant, an old Dutch privateer, a splendid specimen of Maine architecture. She was purchased by a Bethel Committee and transformed into a place of worship. The cabin formed the vestry, and though there were steps to the pulpit you went down into the pulpit instead of up.

It is well for the world that we have done with privateering, and letters of marque will no more be issued. A privateer was an armed vessel, fitted out by private individuals, and carrying a commission from a belligerent Government to cruise against the commerce of its enemy in time of war. Many of our slave-traders were of this order, and the wooden walls of my old church first heard the groaning of the prisoners and the clanking of the slave chain, before they heard the songs of the Redeemer and the prayers of the saints. A change of Masters, truly. Did it ever occur to my readers that were are destined to serve? Whatever our rank, or station of wealth, we are here to serve. We are forbidden to be masters. "Be not many masters." One is your Master, even Christ. If you want to insult a Quaker, just say in your letter, Mr. Joseph Jones. Mister means master, and they do not recognize man as a master; that is why they do not uncover the head in the presence of others. My floating church first carried slaves to the West Indies; then she was transformed into a meeting place for God and the souls of men.

The way some men carry themselves, you would think that they carried letters of marque from a constituted authority, to swing around and look big and make reprisals, but when they are boarded by a superior authority, and an iron is put in the fire, and the broad arrow is branded in the main mast, you capitulate at discretion, you hand back your sword, and your ship is confiscated.

Do you see the point? Christ calls you His own, by conquest, by gift, by purchase, and you are really His by voluntary surrender and consecration. Men are held in possession by the God of this world, who issues letters of marque boldly enough, but when a stronger than the strong man comes in sight, then the old rebel flag is hauled down and the flag of loyalty and freedom is hoisted up. What kind of flag flies at your masthead?

IRISH SPANIARDS.

America Did Not Get All Emigrants of the Emerald Isle.

"You are, perhaps, too much inclined to think," said a Spaniard recently, "that America is the only foreign country where Irish emigrants land. But there is an Irish element in Spain, though less numerous, also important. It is probable that the special conditions of this old country, its Catholic faith, its monarchical spirit, and noble traditions, particularly attracted the more distinguished Irish families in search of a new home, while the middle and poorer classes preferred to sail to more democratic and English-speaking lands.

"This would explain why most of the Irish Spaniards belong to the army. The Spanish army lists abounds with names like O'Shea, O'Connor, MacKenna, O'Neil, earl of Tyrone, became a Spanish field marshal and in the Carlist wars won the title of Marquis del Norte. His son, though an officer in the Spanish infantry, was better known as a poet. Another poet of Irish descent died recently in Madrid, Fernandez Shaw. And the name of General O'Donnell is as famous in Spain as that of Wellington in England. General O'Donnell was in command of the Spanish troops which invaded Morocco in the last years of Queen Isabella's reign, and his triumphant march was only checked by the diplomatic opposition of England.

"Most of these Irish-Spaniards emigrated during the first half of the nineteenth century. They were quickly absorbed by Spain—a country which quickly stamps her character on newcomers—and hardly any of their present representatives speak English, or have any knowledge of England and Irish life. But they carry everywhere their family tales of a dark past and their names as witnesses of their family romance, and their influence is no doubt overwhelming on the general opinion which Spain, ignorant of the progress of later years, still entertains on the 'oppressed sister island.'

"Another important link between Ireland and Spain is the Irish seminary for Roman Catholic priests still existing in Salamanca. It creates a continuous channel of communication for the clergy of the two countries. It must be added that the very numerous wealthy families who wish to give their daughters an English education generally place them in English-speaking convents, either in Spain or in England. These convents are generally Irish."—Exchange.

Death of a Pearl.

Pearls are almost the only precious gems which are subject to decay, and this happens very rarely. When disease attacks a pearl it turns color and after a time crumbles away. The most valuable pearl ever known is supposed to have become diseased. It belonged to a Russian millionaire who kept it carefully locked in a casket and refused to show it even to his most intimate friends. One day some jewel experts prevailed upon him to let them see the precious gem. When he opened the casket he was dismayed to find the pearl had been attacked by disease and was already changing color. Soon afterward a heap of white powder was all that was left of the jewel.

"I couldn't attend your luncheon, dear, because it rained." "Why, it stopped raining an hour before the time." "Yes; but by that time I had made up my mind not to go."—Boston Transcript.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET

Dairy Produce, Retail—		
Eggs, new-laid, doz.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bulk going at	0 [illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, farmers' dairy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spring chickens, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boiling fowl, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live hens, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spring ducks, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
FRUITS, VEGETABLES—WHOLESALE		
Fruits—		
Can. cantaloupes, salmon flesh, 16 qts.	1 [illegible]	[illegible]
Do., 11 quarts	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., green flesh, 16 qts.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., 11-qts.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lawton berries	[illegible]	[illegible]
Plum box	[illegible]	[illegible]
Can. apples, 11-qts.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., Duchess, No. 2, bbl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., 11-qt. flats	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., 6-qt. flats	[illegible]	[illegible]
Can. pears (Bartletts) 11-qts.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blueberries, 11-qts.	1 [illegible]	[illegible]
Vegetables—		
Can. onions, 75 lbs.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tomatoes, 11-qts.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., 6-qts.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beans, 11-qts.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canadian potatoes, per bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cucumbers, home-grown 11-qt. bkt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Onions, pickling, 11-qt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Egg plants, each	[illegible]	[illegible]
Head lettuce, hamper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gherkins, 11 qts.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., 6 quarts	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green peppers, 11 qts.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Red peppers, 6-qts.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., 11-qts.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canadian carrots, bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., 11 quarts	[illegible]	[illegible]
Can. cabbage, dozen	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mushrooms, per lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green corn, dozen	[illegible]	[illegible]
Can. celery, dozen	[illegible]	[illegible]
MEATS—WHOLESALE.		
Beef, forequarters	$11 00	[illegible]
Do., hindquarters	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carcases, choice	15 00	16 00
Do., common	[illegible]	[illegible]
Veal, choice	19 00	[illegible]
Do., medium	[illegible]	[illegible]
Heavy hogs	[illegible]	18 00
Shop hogs	[illegible]	21 00
Mutton, light	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., heavy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lambs, yearling	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Local wholesale quotations on Canadian refined sugar, Toronto delivery, effective Sept. [illegible]—

Acadia granulated	100 lbs.	9 11
Redpath granulated	100 lbs.	[illegible]
St. Lawrence granulated	100 lbs.	[illegible]
No. 1 yellow	100 lbs.	[illegible]
No. 2 yellow	100 lbs.	[illegible]
No. 3 yellow	100 lbs.	[illegible]

Granulated in [illegible] bags, 15 cents over cwt. price; [illegible] bags, 20 cents over; [illegible] cartons, 25 cents over, and 2-lb. cartons, 30 cents over.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS

Receipts: [illegible] cattle, [illegible] calves, [illegible] hogs and [illegible] sheep.

Cattle, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butcher cattle, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butcher cattle, medium	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butcher cattle, common	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butcher cows, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butcher cows, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butcher cows, medium	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butcher cows, canners	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butcher bulls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feeding steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stockers, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stockers, light	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milkers, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springers, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, ewes	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bucks and culls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lambs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs, fed and watered	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calves	[illegible]	[illegible]

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, Report.—Cattle, receipts [illegible]; steady.

Veals, strong, receipts [illegible]; $7 to [illegible].

Hogs, receipts [illegible]; pigs slow, others strong; heavy and mixed [illegible] to [illegible]; yorkers [illegible] to [illegible]; light yorkers [illegible] to [illegible]; pigs [illegible] to [illegible]; roughs [illegible] to [illegible]; stags [illegible] to [illegible].

Sheep and lambs, receipts [illegible]; active. Lambs strong, $12 to [illegible]; others unchanged.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts [illegible].
Market strong.

Beeves	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stockers and feeders	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cows and heifers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calves	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs, receipts [illegible]. Market slow.		
Light	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mixed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Heavy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rough	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pigs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bulk of sales	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, receipts [illegible]. Market firm.		
Wethers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lambs, native	[illegible]	[illegible]

Our Humorists.

All we can say is that we hope any given humorist of ours will live out the greatest length of days and not stop joking before he dies. We need every moment of his threescore years and ten to keep us sane and kind, and we cannot be satisfied with a stinted measure of time for him. When he begins unsurpassably to delight the world our national pride as well as our human need is bound up in his continuance. Possibly we are going from bad to worse, as we have always been, but we think we have been kept from the worst by the humorist's smile, not by the satirist's frown. Other races, other lands abound in songs and sermons, but we have sent our laughter over the world to save it alive more than anything else could.—W. D. Howells in Harper's Magazine.

The Man Who Thinks.

A man with dirty face and blouse, shirt soaked with perspiration, stopped, laid down his dinner basket, rolled a broken knuckle out of the pathway between the tracks, [illegible] the ends of the ties, where no one could stumble over it, picked up his dinner basket, and plodded home.

More than fifty other employees had preceded this man, each one carefully picking his way around the obstruction.

I asked this man why he took the trouble to roll the knuckle out of the pathway. He seemed surprised at such a question and said, "Why, some of the boys might get a bad fall if that knuckle was there after dark." I said, "All the other men passed it by," and he replied: "Oh, they're all good boys. They'd done the same thing if they'd thought about it."

He said something, didn't he?

"If they'd thought about it." Ah, yes, "If they'd thought about it."—Erie Railroad Magazine.

Irregularities of Time.

It is perhaps as well that we do not take the sun as our guide in the matter of time, for really it has no idea of punctuality. Only on four days a year does it come up to time, arriving at the meridian exactly at 12, and it can be as much as eighteen minutes late. Before astronomers decided to take no notice of its little [illegible], it was necessary to watch the sun every day to regulate your clock. The consequence was that the public clocks were hopelessly at variance, and Delambre says he heard the public clock strike the same hour one after another for thirty minutes. That had at least one advantage—the unpunctual man could always keep his appointments by choosing his clock carefully.—London Chronicle.

"SALADA"

Every Leaf is of Virgin Quality

Sealed Packets Only. Never in Bulk.

Black, Mixed or Green. E217

Through Many Trials

"Quite so. I understand perfectly," the viscount says, deliberately, and smiling, though he is livid with suppressed wrath and excitement. "I can read between the lines of your petty ruse with perfect ease. 'Only' the 'kind word,' only the plausible 'pity' talk to melt the old man's heart—a few little artful phrases to remind him of the past—a few little meaningless promises for the future; one can promise anything to an old man nearly in his dotage. He will forget everything else in his pleasure at having to kill the fatted calf for the prodigal. It is even worth while to eat humble pie when one is sure of a speedy reward for so doing!"

It is not the elder man now, but the younger, who is haughtiness personified, or, to speak more correctly, who is the image of stern rebuke—of just indignation.

"Sir," he says, with a set, pale face and firm lips, and eyes that burn like fires in the shadow of his dark lashes, "you ought to forgive me everything I have ever done to offend you, in atonement for the wrong you have done me in that cruel speech."

He picks up his hat, bows silently, and quits the room instantly, with a long, swift, striding step—quits the house, and walks away down the darkly-shaded avenue, at the same steady, unfaltering gait.

The great gates of Heneage Court close behind him with a resounding clang, which seems to ring in his ears half-way down the village street—now radiant in the full sunshine of the summer morning! The great metal gates have shut behind him for evermore—living or dead, he will never pass through them again; never again will he enter the precincts of Heneage Court, never, although the place goes with the title which he will inherit by and by—the barren, empty title, with an income not sufficient to pay the wages of the servants of the household. He will not reach out his little finger to touch such a Dead Sea apple as that. Let his cousin have the place, as he has the name, the wealth, the prestige necessary to maintain all in equal order and according to their dues. Let the empty, useless title remain in abeyance until such time as death gives it legally into his cousin's hands—hands stretched out waiting for it. Dick cannot but remember—remembering that letter he had answered so lengthily and diffusively a few days ago; that letter which he regretted writing ere the ink was dry, which he regrets at this moment more bitterly than ever, and wishes it undone, unwritten, or blotted out forever.

Oh, those terrible letters we have all, at one time or the other, written, which we would give years of life to erase from existence and memory, if we only could! Those terrible letters, which remain legible and well preserved generations after the hand that wrote them had crumbled into dust!

Not that Dick Dumaresq is ashamed or afraid of what he has written, even if it were brought up in judgment against him on the morrow, only—it is so vain, so useless, so hopeless, now. It is the wildest, maddest dream of the impossible now; and worse fear, worse regret of all, is that it might—that foolish, glad, hopeful, half-mysterious letter—it might mean trouble, or embarrassment, or the compromising in some way of sweet Imogene's spotless name. Better he had cut off his right hand ere he wrote those words having reference to her. And yet, of what can he be afraid? That letter was written—those wild, fond, vain hopes were told to his cousin Richard—his adopted brother, the Fidus Achates of a lifetime. If he could not trust Richard—whom, then, could he trust? And, then, as this moment his burdened thoughts went to the mystery of the false telegraphic message, and the probabilities or possibilities attached to his discovery of the sender.

And the mystery mingles itself up in a feverish confusion with his recollection of that letter he had so unfortunately written to his cousin, until he had begun to wonder, dazedly, if the two events can have any connection, and, if so, where can the connection be, and, if so, who can have been the sender of that telegram.

And at this point of the distressing tangle of his thoughts, Dick absently notices some railway trucks standing close beside him, and arousing himself with an effort from his reverie, he sees that he has walked past the village inn, oblivious, and has walked beyond the village bounds half a mile or so, along the narrow road beside the line of railway. There is nothing for it now but to go back the whole way to the inn. Dick cannot afford to be oblivious of his new Gladstone hand-bag, as he was of the Heneage Arms, and, with a very ill grace, seeing that there is not much time to spare before the next train passes through, he walks back at the top of his speed—it is impossible for him to do anything calmly or leisurely this morning—as far as the station; but the fact of his being hot and breathless under the blazing sun, and the sight of a railway porter lounging luxuriously in the shade of some grapevines, makes Dick Dumaresq resolve to send the porter to the Heneage Arms in his stead.

But the lounging porter lounges off on his errand so deliberately, and the minutes of his absence grow so alarmingly prolonged, that Dick Dumaresq, in a very frenzy of nervous irritation and alarm, lest he may lose the next train, strides off after the missing bag and missing porter to boot.

He makes a reckless short cut across the kitchen garden of the Heneage Arms, and is making straight for the inn porch, when he notices simultaneously that the lazy porter, with the bag in his hand, is just issuing from the stableyard, and going toward the station at a gentle pace, and that a groom in the Heneage livery is just entering the house before him.

He avoids the path to the front door at once, but makes a detour, in spite of haste, and because of it, and the heat of the sultry July morning, together, to the side entrance to the little bar, where the host's pretty, slovenly daughter serves him with a glass of beer.

And while he is drinking it he hears the landlord and the Heneage Court groom in conversation.

"If you'd ha' come not five minnits ago," he says, regretfully—"not five minnits;" and the groom responding carelessly, in the intervals of drinking.

"Never mind—it don't matter, Mr. Burcher, in the least. I was to find him if I could—and—if I couldn't, it didn't matter a rap. Contrarywaye, I should say myself," he adds, with a short, meaning laugh, but adds no explanation of his enigmatical words; and Dick, having heard him go out, pays for his own beer and goes out also, trespassing on the kitchen garden ground in his haste to reach the lane leading to the station, and at the moment he leaps down the hedge into the lane, he nearly leaps on the groom, sauntering along in the shade, with his hat in his hand for coolness. Naturally startled and provoked at the contretemps, Dick turns sharply off, but not before he notices a startled look of recognition in the man's face—confusion and some alarm—which he tries to cover by a violent assumption of airy indifference, as he whistles and picks off some bells of fox-glove, walking on at an accelerated pace in an opposite direction.

And yet, at the moment Dick Dumaresq has the railway carriage door locked on him by the guard, and looks out for his last glimpse of the old home, he is positive that the groom in the Heneage livery is standing in the shadow of the clustering vines by the platform, watching his departure.

CHAPTER XV.

It is about the hottest hour of the hot, glaring afternoon when Dick Dumaresq reaches London, and wearied out with twenty-four hours of continuous travelling, he intends, as soon as he has had some slight refreshment of food, to lie down to sleep for a few hours and then go back to Cornwall by a late train, so that he may be able to reach Portdreath early on the following day.

And yet, in spite of the excessive fatigue of body and weariness of spirit—or perhaps because of it—a feverish restlessness possesses him respecting some doubts or imaginings which have crept into his mind; and so, as soon as he has eaten his dinner, or rather a few morsels of the same, he feels more inclined to go out and walk about the streets than to go to sleep.

A trifle—as we count things trifles—decides him. As he sits at the window of the hotel, a watering-cart passes along, leaving the whole of the narrow street cool and damp in its rear—a slight breeze even springs up from the current of cool air.

The perfume of the dusty mignonette in the window-boxes grows fresher, there is a faint, fragrant smell of the fruit wafted from the green grocer's at a distant corner.

"I think I shall go and buy myself a pottle of strawberries, and eat them; I feel as if I could not eat anything else," Dumaresq says, suddenly, taking his hat and sallying out forthwith to buy the strawberries.

But after buying a small basketful and eating them in the green grocer's shady, herb-scented emporium, he feels no inclination to return to the solitary gloom of his room at the hotel, and so walks on and on, through freshly-watered streets for ten minutes or so, getting deeper and deeper into the painful tangle of doubts and surmises which have tormented him all day, until at last he pauses suddenly, and utters his decision half aloud.

"By Jove! I will go and see Richard!" he says, and calls a hansom ere he can change his mind, and is soon being whirled away to the fashionable quarter, where his cousin's chambers are situated. He cannot tell, even to himself, why it is he wants so earnestly to meet Richard Heneage, as he is accustomed to call his cousin, or used to do so, in the days when they were social equals. But since that letter, he has had a feeling regarding Capt. Dumaresq which he refuses to admit within his own heart; but it lingers outside at every portal of his thoughts. Richard will surely be glad to see him, so much of the old companionship remains between those two who were sworn brothers once. He will not intrude on him if he has any of his fashionable friends present—they have the old code of signals arranged by himself. His card sent in, on which is written, in a peculiar and not easily-read hand, "R. Quesdarm," a transposition of his name, and the card returned, with an invitation from the servant that his master is engaged, means, "I cannot possibly see you; call again and fix your own time." He has one of the written cards in his hands as he ascends the steps.

"Captain Dumaresq is not at home, sir," the man announces, instantly, as he scrutinizes the card, and, as Dumaresq perceives, convinced himself concerning the name.

"Do you know my name?" he asks, and the servant hesitates as if uncertain what to answer.

"I can't say—I'm not sure, sir," he says, a little confusedly, "but my master is from home."

"When do you expect him?" Dumaresq persists; "I wish to see him particularly."

"I can't say at all, sir," the man answers, readily and suavely; "it might be in a day or two, it might be in a week. He is in Paris, sir."

"Indeed?" Dumaresq says, blankly—"in Paris! When did he go? I want to know particularly"—this, emphasized by half a crown slipped into the smooth, greedy fingers, which close over it; it disappears instantly—"as I had a letter from him a day or two since," Dumaresq adds, carelessly, rather wondering at the puzzled look which deepens on the man's face.

"He went the day before yesterday, sir," he says, demurely, "and I rather think he will not return this week, sir; your card will be given him with the others left him in his absence," he added, politely, and Dumaresq has nothing for it but to turn away and go back to the hotel.

He goes back, and from sheer despondency sits down in an easy-chair by the open window, revolving wearily in his thoughts whether he will decide to wait another day in town to see his cousin, or whether he will drive straight to the railway-station, and take the first train, express or parliamentary. It does not matter which, which goes to the southwest.

"I can sleep in the railway carriage. I shall be glad to be going south to Portdreath," he thinks, dreamily, with a mingled thrill of pleasure and sadness.

His hopes are all vanished like a breath of a summer morning mist; he could almost laugh in bitter contempt of his own fatuous fancies that could dream of reconcilement, forgiveness, and restoration to the old home of which stern Francis Dumaresq is master, his hopes—those blissful secret, unutterably sweet hopes—are all gone; even their remotest possibility has gone with them. But yet gray old Portdreath will open its doors to him for years to come, in return for humble and faithful services, and—he shall be beneath the same roof with Imogene Trefusis.

And, thinking of her with an aching heart, yearning and dreading to meet her again, Dumaresq falls asleep in the silence of the sultry evening in the quiet street, and for hours he sleeps the heavy sleep of exhaustion, until the troubled brain begins to stir in troubled, weary thoughts.

The daylight is fading, and the gas lamps are lighted in the streets, when Dumaresq suddenly awakes with a violent start, and struggles to his feet, gazing wildly about him, his heart beating like the blows of a sledge-hammer, his hair clinging to his forehead with the sweat of terror from a horrible dream.

And, as with dreams, which are surely portents, it is not so much the incidents as the sensation which is agonizing—the grief, alarm, regret, or fear, which pervades every fibre of the suffering spirit.

Dumaresq's dream has been of this order—a vague, disconnected, wearisome dream of hearing and knowing something which eludes all waking recollections—the hearing and the knowing of some bitter trouble—the feeling of burning wrath, of wild vengeance, in which some one is mixed up inextricably. Then fragmentary visions or glimpses, as it were, of Evelyn Trefusis—haughty, cold, beautiful, cruel Evelyn Trefusis—who has done something with Imogene; and one lurid, vivid memory of Imogene herself—fair, sad Imogene, with her loosened hair, and her white, young face piteously disfigured with childish grief or terror—rushing to him for protection; her little, cold hands are even striving to cling to his, which have no power to hold them fast; her eyes are wild with terror as she cries to him with a shrill cry of despair, as she cried the day he saved her from the dark, cold water:

"Save me—oh, save me!"

She is slipping down at his knees, for a horrible powerlessness prevents him from raising a finger to help her, and, as the pale young face is gradually upturned, he sees there is across it the hideous blur of a great bruise or brand, and, as she sinks lower and lower, he is conscious that she is prostrate on the ground, and her fair head lies in the dust at his feet.

"There is something wrong!" he pants, laboring under the terror and trouble of his evil dream. "Something is happened—something is going to happen to Imogene!"

But as Dumaresq gradually wakes, and his heart beats itself into quietness, one feeling, strong as an intuition, enters into his disturbed mind, and takes up there a firm abiding place.

That his cousin, Richard Heneage, is acting toward him with duplicity, that that selfish, excitedly written letter has sounded the keynote of some different theme in his present or future conduct, which he, Dick, must take cognizance of—must understand; and, if it be as he fears, that Richard's always latent selfishness is becoming now, in his manhood days, too strong for their boyish affection, well, they must shake hands and go different ways for evermore.

More than this—worse than this, he does not dimly suspect. Richard quite determined, he says, resolutely, wrong him, any more than he would wrong Richard, or—cut off his right hand.

"But I will see Richard before I leave London. I will see him; I am quite determined," he says, resolutely, and then, finding it impossible to stay in the house any longer, he goes out restlessly into the streets once more.

The theatres are open, and after he has aimlessly wandered about for half an hour, he enters one, and pays for a seat in the dress-circle; not without a dubious glance at his dress, for it is a fashionable theatre, with a fashionable audience—not overcrowded by any means, for it is a hot night in the last month of the season.

The drama is a deeply interesting one, and Dumaresq has forgotten everything else for the moment in the interest of the situation, when an electric shock seems to tingle through him at the sound of a few words spoken in the box adjoining his seat.

"The poor child is quite buried in Portdreath," a false, bland voice says, suavely. "I am determined she shall have next season in town."

There is some reply made in lower tones by some other occupant of the box, and Dumaresq almost persuades himself the name "Portdreath" is but a trick of his excited fancy, when after some interval of conversation, inaudible through the strains from the orchestra, a younger voice—a sweet, languid, trainante voice, says mockingly:

"Yes—quite so. I am afraid auntie will have the usual thanks which zealous reformers receive. And I know poor Imogene objects strongly to being reformed into a fashionable young lady. Liberty has great charms for her."

Then a male voice chimes in something in low, gallant tones about "fetters one yearns to wear," and there is a sarcastic soft laugh in the low, sweet laugh, and Dumaresq, pale and dizzy, leaning forward on the cushion of the front row; finds himself within a yard of the box wherein is seated Lady Althea de Burgh, handsome as usual, more elegant than usual, in black lace, red roses and diamonds; and she is in chaperonage to two young girls; one plain, dull, soulless, with heavy features and thick, white skin, who, even though splendidly dressed in two shades of heliotrope satin, is a perfect foil to the brilliant arch, piquant loveliness, the exquisite bloom and faultless contour of beautiful Evelyn Trefusis in a classic gown of ivory-white, with a gold zone and armlets, and her rich, dark hair rippling softly away from her temples, drooping on her forehead, and then waving away to the classic, knot behind; lovely and aluring as "a daughter of the gods," as in all truth she is.

(To Be Continued).

Point of the Cape of Good Hope.

Cape point, which terminates the mighty headland known as the Cape of Good Hope, consists of a towering promontory of sandstone, which rises from the sea to an altitude of 840 feet. At the base of this stands a big solitary column which is known as Vasco da Gama's pillar. The lighthouse which here illuminates the meeting place on the Atlantic and Indian Oceans is one of the most important and most useful of its kind. It is visible from a distance of thirty-six miles. The cliff scenery is wild and sublime, and rocks are magnificent, and the far-reaching sea, with the fierce surf beating on the iron-bound coast, is impressive. In the water directly beneath the cliff sharks are abundant.

THE BUSINESS WOMAN

To-day, more than ever before, is woman's opportunity. Many new occupations are now opened to her, which, before the war, she was deemed unfitted to fill. And truth to tell, she has risen to the opportunity, and now shares many business responsibilities in former times confined to men. But, as women are subject to more frequent fluctuations of health than men, many will be handicapped early, if they regard their health requirements too lightly.

The nervous strain, long hours and prolonged mental or physical fatigue thin the blood and weaken the nerves. Such conditions as women are now called upon to undergo can only be endured by a full-blooded constitution. This is as true for men as for women, only weaker women suffer soonest. The woman worker, in any line, requires her blood replenished frequently. She needs new, rich, blood to keep her health under the trying conditions of business life, and to fortify her system against the effects of overwork. This applies also to the woman in the home, who, perhaps, has more worries and anxieties than usual. So let all girls and women take heed and renew their blood promptly at the first approach of pallor, lack of appetite, headache, or backache. This can be best and most effectively accomplished by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills which make new, rich blood and thus help womankind so perfectly. No woman need fear failure of health if they take these pills occasionally to keep them well, or give them a fair trial if they find themselves run down.

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Nothing Better in Sight.

In an Irish court house an old man was called into the witness box, and being infirm and just a little near sighted, he went too far in more than one sense. Instead of going up the stairs that led to the box he mounted those that led to the bench. The judge, good humoredly, said:

"Is it a judge you want to be, my good man?"

"Ah, sure, yer honor," was the reply; "I'm an old man now, an' mebbe it's all I'm fit for."—London Globe.

Every man should measure himself by his own standard.—Horace.

IS NOW PRESIDENT OF GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM

PRESIDENT HOWARD G. KELLEY.

Mr. Howard G. Kelley, who has just been appointed President of the Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific Railways, joined the Grand Trunk Railway System ten years ago as Chief Engineer, after wide experience in the railway field. Since 1911 he has occupied the position of Vice President in charge of the operating, maintenance and construction departments of the System. The news of his appointment to the Presidency of the Grand Trunk has been received with satisfaction in the railway and general business world.

How Much Whole Wheat do you eat? You have never thought much about food. You have eaten what you liked regardless of food value—and you may continue to eat what you like but you are certain to like the foods that nourish and strengthen if they are prepared in an appetizing way. Thousands now eat **Shredded Wheat Biscuit** as a substitute for meat, eggs and potatoes and they have learned many palatable ways in which to serve it. It is 100 per cent. whole wheat. For any meal with milk or cream, sliced peaches or other fruits.

Made in Canada.

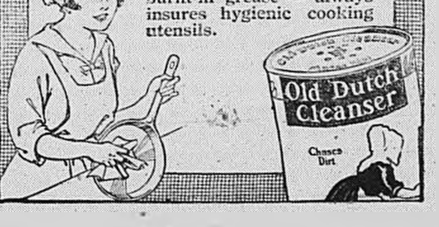
Redpath SUGAR

"Redpath" stands for sugar quality that is the result of modern equipment and methods, backed by 60 years experience and a determination to produce nothing unworthy of the name "REDPATH".

"Let Redpath Sweeten it." 8

2 and 5 lb. Cartons—
10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Bags.

Made in one grade only—the highest!



Good Cooks Must Have Good "Tools"

Clean, hygienic utensils mean better, tastier food.

OLD DUTCH quickly and thoroughly cuts burnt-in grease — always insures hygienic cooking utensils.

This Week at Falconer Brothers

Extra Values in Solid Leather Footwear

For Fair Days and the balance of the week : : : :

Every pair in the shop reduced from a higher price, this is a sale you cannot afford to miss. It comes right when you very likely require footwear, right and tight for the wet weather.

Come right along with your list and we will Save you Money.

We are open to buy choice plums, they must not be too ripe,—they are for shipment

Falconer Bros.

THE HOME OF GOOD GROCERIES

CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE

Stratford, Ontario

Ontario's Best Business College

FALL TERM FROM SEPT. 4TH

Commercial, Shorthand and Telegraphy departments.

We have thorough courses, experienced instructors, and we place graduates in positions. The Demand upon us for trained help is many times the number graduating. Get our free catalog.

D. A. McLACHLAN, PRINCIPAL

GIRLS NEEDED IN OFFICES

Voluntary enlistment has taken thousands of men from office work. Conscription will take more. Office help is scarce now, will be scarcer very soon. Young women must fill the vacant places, and they need training.

NORTHERN Business College

Owen Sound, Ontario

Is the very best place to get a practical training and prepare to help to meet the demand for trained office help. Students may enter any time. No increase n fees. Circular free on application.

C. A. FLEMING, F. C. A., Principal
Dept. A., Owen Sound, Ont.

What About Your Shoe Requirements ?

We know that leather and cloth of all kinds are soaring, and are likely to go a great deal higher, but we are selling the best stock of boots and shoes that has been in this town for years at very reasonable prices.

Ladies! you don't have to pay $7 and $15 for a pair of boots, unless you go in for Criminal Extravagance. We are showing excellent values, 8 and 9 inch tops, in kid, patent, gun metal at from **$4.50** to **$5**. Lower tops from **$2.50** to **$3.50** good enough for any lady to go anywhere.

Then we have the kind [illegible] our men and boys are wearing in the harvest fields and the trenches from **$2.50 to $6.00**

This is not a slaughter sale, but our prices are lower than so called sale prices. The discerning public is picking up those bargains every day. We invite you to share in these snaps.

**Bring your butter and eggs
And get the great big prices**

D. GEDDES & CO.

Go To Pattison's For Bargains In

WALLPAPER

We are going through our wall paper stock this week and find some lots suitable for small rooms clothes closets, etc., which we will sell at greatly reduced prices to clean up odd ends of stock.

How About Buying a Grafonola !

The long evenings are here and you could spend them pleasantly enjoying music on the grafonola a nice stock of which is always on hand.

Don't forget we are exclusive agents in this district for the famous Singer Sewing Machine also White and Raymond Models Machine oil, repairs etc., always in stock.

No trouble to show goods

: : J. W. Pattison : :
Furniture Dealer and Undertaker
Bruce 'phone 22

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Tara's tax rate is 28 mills.

To stop advertising is to be forgotten.

Thanksgiving Day is Monday, October 8 and not the 1st, as reported.

Mrs. Fidlar has been visiting Mrs. John Richardson.

Wheat price is fixed for No. 1 Manitoba hard at $2.21 at Fort William.

Quite a number of Port Elgin citizens took in the last day of Owen Sound fair.

The attendance promises to be large at the Port Elgin Fair. Will you be there?

Underwood Show Tuesday, October 9th.

Miss Pearl Wismer, of Toronto, is visiting the parental home.

To morrow's the day—fair day and great races on. You be there.

Ed. Bricker lost a valuable horse through indigestion last week.

The high school opened with a fine attendance. Principal Potter has over sixty pupils under his care.

The 1917 Sunday School convention for North Bruce will be held in the Methodist Church, Wiarton, on Oct. 4th.

Rev. J. W. Currie of Blenheim has received a call to the pastorate of Knox church Tara.

Mr. A. Reinhart, Goderich road, has had his house repaired and painted and it presents a fine appearance.

Miss Kate Campbell, Goderich road, north, is on a visit to her sisters, Mrs. Nicholls, and Mrs. Haight, in Galt.

Mr. J. J. George has purchased the vacant lot adjoining Capt. Langford's from R. C. Crawford.

Warden Izzard, has been notified by Judge Klein that he has been appointed on the exemption tribunal at Port Elgin.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Cameron, and daughter, of Toronto, visited Mr. and Mrs. John McCallum last week.

The Red Cross ladies had a well attended meeting on Wednesday night when they made arrangements to serve lunches on Fair day.

Kincardine fair takes place on Friday. Port Elgin clashed with Kincardine last year, and that is the reason for Port's fair being one day ahead this year.

Friday afternoon there was a good gathering of women interested in Red Cross, at the library for sewing and knitting.

The days advertised for Miss Robertson's millinery openings brought many ladies to town who were interested in the fine display of hats.

The biggest fish run in six years was reported from Port Stanley Monday, when 40 tons of fish were brought in by the score of tugs operating out of that port.

The races at Port Elgin fair are creating interest. We have the track and the equipment to make good races possible. To-morrow afternoon will see a big gathering of people.

Mrs. Gray Owen left for her home in New York, after a pleasant visit with Miss Gray and Miss Roy. During her stay several "afternoons" were given in her honor.

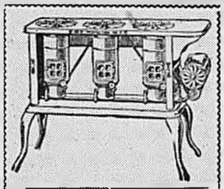
Since the north gravel road at Chippewa is being graded, will someone get interested in Denny's Hill. The hill is so bad it is dangerous. Farmers in the community are complaining bitterly over the neglect of that hill.

Miss Keillor, who is 88 years, has knitted during the past year twenty pairs of socks, which have been turned over to the Red Cross, as well as a number of pairs which went to her nephews at the front.

In the list of convictions reported by Thos Dixon, clerk of the peace for Bruce county, from June 12th to Sept. 12th, there were only two appearing from Port Elgin, one for poultry and one for assault.

Inspector White was in town last week in connection with some liquor cases. The inspector reported to The Times that there was too much booze being circulated here, and he had complaints of drunkenness on our streets. When he attempts to make enquiries, he says everybody closes up like a clam.

Mrs. W. H. Kennedy, who has been spending the past couple of months with her mother Mrs. Minto, leaves next week for her home in Edmonton. On Thursday she received word that her son was in the hospital at Wilkie, Sask., with a broken leg. He was on his farm near Hendall, Sask., when he fell from the wagon which he was driving. At present reports he is recovering nicely, although he will be confined for some time.



Use an oil stove and save fuel and buy a New Perfection from

Thomson's
Hardware Store

The U. B. congregation have had their church nicely painted.

John Thompson, of Paisley has been visiting with Mr. Ed. Bricker.

Mr. F. R. Barber was in London last week.

Mr. Wm. Martin has been visiting in Oshawa.

Albert Ewald, of Toronto, is visiting his mother here.

Pte. Ed. Muir of Paisley, was killed in action.

An election is announced by December 1st.

Members of the exemption boards are to get $5 per day for their services.

Mrs. Hugh McLaren has been visiting at Goderich, with Mrs. Leckie.

Mr. and Mrs. Mahaffy have returned to Montreal.

Lieut. Bert McPherson and Major Thos. McCaskey of Kincardine, were in the list of killed last week.

Mrs. Hop. Drummond and Miss Minnie Drummond, of Underwood, spent Friday with Mrs. D. Park.

Miss Florence Cunningham went on a motor trip to Paisley and Port Elgin last week.—Walkerton Telescope.

The merchants of Kincardine discontinued the Friday afternoon half-holiday with the beginning of September.

Miss Janette and Mabel Carr visited with friends in Walkerton Saturday last.

Mrs. Fisher, of Toronto, has been spending a pleasant holiday with Miss Hay at Gobie's. She returned home Thursday.

Coal is hard to get. Yes, and the dealers report that it is even harder to get help to shovel it from the cars when the coal comes.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Mahaffey, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. John Pattison and Miss Corrie, Port Elgin, spent the week end with Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Leakey.—Kincardine Reporter.

No Chinee, no washee. Charley Sing has quit for good, and will not be back to Port Elgin. Wee Lee, of Southampton laundry, is looking after the executing of what work was left in the shop before Sing vamoosed.

The White School Patriotic society had a very enjoyable afternoon tea at the home of Miss Cook, on Thursday when quite a number of people gathered to enjoy a cup of tea and delicious chicken sandwiches, and spend an hour in social intercourse. Home-made cooking was sold, and altogether a neat sum amounting to $20 was realized for patriotic purposes.

School Time Means More Clothes For Your Boy

And we've gathered together a lot of new suits that for style, quality and price will out-class any stock you'll see elsewhere

We have made the values big this season . . . .

And you will be delighted when you see what excellent suits you can get at values that are going to attract a lot of new customers to our Boys' Department.

Bring the Boy here

And let us fit him out with a new suit, a pair of shoes, a cap, or anything a boy wears. We are making a special effort on boys' wear this season and it's to your advantage to investigate

The exceptional qualities of our Boys' clothes and shoes.

The Boy's Store | **F. R. BARBER,** Men's and Boy's Head-to-Foot Outfitter | The Boys' Store

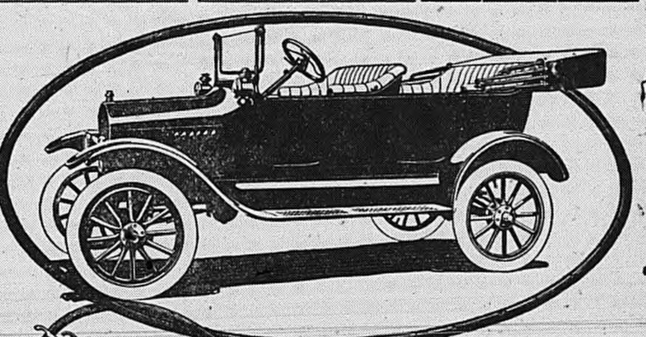
In a ripping war time speech at the patriotic social on Mr. Julius Holm's lawn in Brant on Friday last, John Rowland, Walkerton's warmweather orator, gave the bowlers a passing slam when he said that while he was pleased to say that there was a bunch of men in Walkerton that had gone out to help the farmers get in the grain, yet he was sorry also to say that there were between 250 and 260 able-bodied men rolling polished wooden balls up and down the green night and day in town that week, and to show what an enthusiastic bowler he was, the speaker said he was thinking how nice it would be if an aeroplane could have happened along and dropped a bomb that would have scattered them off to the harvest field.—Walkerton Herald.

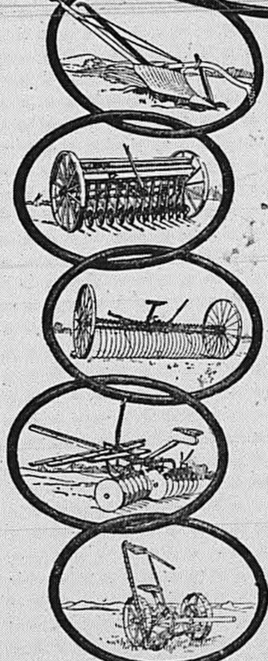
CHIPPEWA HILL

On Friday of last week Inspector McCool took the teachers on the Reserve up to Cape Croker to visit the Indian school there. A very enjoyable and profitable time was spent.

Miss Galbraith, Paisley, was a visitor at Mr. T. A. Stout's for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Smith, Burgoyne, were visitors at Mr. T. J. Wallace's on Sunday.





Necessary Farm Equipment

MORE and more the Ford car is looked upon by progressive farmers as necessary farm equipment, the same as the plow, the hay-rake, the drill, the mower, the harrow and other labor and time-saving machinery.

A farmer with a Ford car can dispense with one or two of his horses and make the trips to town, railway station, creamery, or to the neighbours in one-third the time. In fact there is no farm machine made that will save the busy farmer and his busy wife so much valuable time as a Ford. And it's so easy to take care of—far easier than a horse. No bed to make, or hay and oats to get, no harnessing and unharnessing, and no stables to clean. The Ford practically takes care of itself.

Ask any farmer who owns a Ford if he would ever again try to get along without it. His answer will hasten your decision to own one.

Ford

THE UNIVERSAL CAR

Touring - - $495 Coupelet - - $695
Runabout - - $475 Sedan - - - $890

F. O. B. FORD, ONT.

W. P. POWER, Dealer, Port Elgin

The Times "as good as a letter from home"

The Port Elgin Times.

47th YEAR—NO. 39 PORT ELGIN, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 26, 1917 $1.50 PER YEAR $2.00 PER YEAR TO UNITED STATES

West Arran

What lovely weather and every one enjoying it.

Pte. Beatty McIntosh who is home on leave has been visiting in Chesley.

Threshing is the order of the day.

Mr. A. Starnall and family motored to Elmwood on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Nickason spent Sunday in Chesley.

The barn and contents belonging to Mr. E. Starnall near Chesley, a former resident, were completely destroyed by fire last Thursday.

Friends from Galt, spent the week end at Mr. Ziegler's.

A number from this district took in the fair and concert last Thursday in Port Elgin.

Miss Wilson, who has been visiting relatives here has returned to Buffalo.

Messrs. Robertson, Hang and Chappel, delivered horses at Paisley on Tuesday last.

Miss Hazel Plant spent Sunday at home.

Mr. C. Faust has purchased a new McLaughlin car. Did you see the dust?

NORTH BRUCE

Pte. and Mrs. Ralph Grogan visited with Mr. Nuttall and other friends. Ralph is on leave, having been thrown from his horse, dislocating his shoulder.

Mrs. Geo. Ribey spent the week-end with her sister Mrs. Fallis at Harriston.

Mr. Airth and family spent Sunday with Mrs. (Dr.) Airth, Chatsworth.

Rev. and Mrs. W. D. McIntosh have returned to their home at Nairn.

The Methodist S. S. has Rally Day Sunday morning.

Miss Laura Agar is visiting in Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Holtz, Mr. and Mrs. George McIntee, Margaret and Ora, and Mr. Julius Koch, motored to Ayton and spent the week end there.

ARKWRIGHT

Mr. Andrew Lowes of Brock is visiting his brother, Mr. Jacob Lowes.

A large number from here attended Chesley Fair.

Miss Ola Lowes, Ruby Barber and Hattie Smart motored over to Desboro Fair.

Mrs. Spiers of Orillia is visiting her uncle Mr. J. Lowes.

Mr. and Mrs. Milton Wark were the guests of the former's sister, Mrs. James Fletcher, last week.

Mr. Joseph Byers, who has been in bed for a couple of weeks with rheumatism, is not improving very fast, we are sorry to say.

Willscroft

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Sparrow took in the fair at Port Elgin.

Mr. F. A. Glebe and family motored over from Hanover on Sunday and spent the day at E. H. McCartney's.

Mrs. Mitchell, of Galt, was visiting in this vicinity last week.

We are glad to note the progress made at S. S. No. 8 Elderslie, as it took second prize at the school fair and the pupils all seem to be well pleased with their new teacher, Miss Hanbidge, of Arran.

Mr. H. Armstrong and Mr. and Mrs. Daniels made a business trip to Walkerton on Monday.

Mr. Earl Rushton arrived home from Toronto last week, and reports a fine time.

Ebenezer anniversary services were held on Sunday with a good attendance.

COMING EVENTS

10c. per line
No notice less than 25c

PATRIOTIC SOCIAL—Under the auspices of Burgoyne Patriotic Society to be held at the home of Mrs. Margaret Stewart, near Burgoyne, on Thursday October 4th, at 7.30 p. m. Good program will be provided, and refreshments served. Admission 15 cents. All welcome. Come and help a good cause.

A runaway in which was little damage, occurred Thursday morning, when the team on the water wagon, made a break for liberty while the driver was off the wagon at the town hall. When the horses struck the crossing at Hilker's one horse fell, but the other continued to drag it to Gray's blacksmith shop. Fortunately the horse suffered little hurt, and the wagon was not damaged.

CONDENSED ADVERTISING

LOST—Cocoa mat, 9x12 inches, from auto. Finder please leave at Times office.

FOR SALE—Part lots 6, 7, 8, on concession 3 Saugeen, farm containing 123 acres, situated on Goderich road, 3½ miles south of Port Elgin, 5 rods from school, bank barn, two dwellings one frame one brick, also good orchards. Apply J. W. McKinney, Port Elgin.

WANTED—15 men for construction work, Saugeen Electric Light & Power Co., Dam at Southampton. Apply to Mr. J. A. McKinnon, at the dam.

WANTED—Organist for the Methodist church, previous experience on pipe organ not necessary. Duties to commence Oct. 5, salary $52 per year. Apply not later than Sept. 22 to J. J. Busby.

FOR SALE—Horses and cattle. Apply to James Holton 2nd, of Saugeen.

FRAME OF BARN FOR SALE—Two sills 12x12, 45 feet long, 2 plates 10x10, 45 feet long, 16 posts 10x10, 20 feet long, 10 beams, 10x10, 35 feet long. Apply to Wm. F. Knowles, Southampton.

FARM FOR SALE—Adjoining the village of Port Elgin, contains 123 acres. Good orchard and buildings, 12 acres of fall wheat in. If not sold will be to rent for a term of years. Apply to Mrs. John Forrester, Port Elgin, or Mr. Wm. Burgess, Solicitor. 35-t.f.

FOR SALE—The Andrew Sutherland property at the South End. Fine brick house, 7 rooms and shed. Good basement, also stable. Possession given immediately. Apply to Geo. S. Webb and James McEwing, executors. 28-tf.

WANTED—We are paying the highest prices for beefring hides. D. Zelkind, Port Elgin.

BURGOYNE AND DISTRICT

At the memorial service Sunday morning the church was filled, many flags and beautiful white floral arrangements decorated the arch, pulpit and surrounding platform. The address by Rev. C. C. Strachan touched on the cause of the war—autocratic rule, which means national slavery. The objects to be maintained by the defence, democratic rule, national and individual freedom. For this the two young men, Robert Gowanlock and Wilber Lynas had nobly given up their lives. Thousands of others were fighting and dying for the cause, our Dominion was full of suffering but out of it all would come a new Canada. The dross consumed by the present afflicting elements and enforced self sacrifice, men and women were rising to higher things than ever before. The address carried wonderful power and the attention of the hearers was held captive throughout.

Mr. W. McTaggart is renting his farm for grazing purposes and will have a sale of stock and implements shortly. He and his sister purpose going west for a few years.

PERSONAL

Mr. Henry Haug was in Toronto last week.

Lloyd Darling, of Toronto, is holidaying at home here.

Rev. I. Brubacher is attending Mennonite conference at Kitchener.

Miss Christena McGillivray, was visiting relatives in Paisley.

Mr. and Mrs. Wyant have returned from their vacation.

Lionel Christian, who is very sick with pneumonia, is improving a little.

Revs. Hallman and Brubacher motored to Kitchener last week.

Mrs. Wm. Lee Sr., Toronto, has been visiting Mrs. Hessenauer for the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. McDonald of Skipness visited with friends in Port Elgin, over the week end.

Mr. J. C. Baker, manager of the Booth Fisheries at Cincinnati, Ohio, has been transferred to the branch at St. Louis.

Mr. and Mrs. Irvine Borland and family, of Imlay City, Mich., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Walker.

Mrs. Geo. Burns and family of Brantford, have returned home after a three weeks visit with relatives here.

William Bell is home from Kincardine hospital, and is recovering after his operation.

Mrs. Archie MacKinnon and daughters of Kincardine, visited her brother, Mr. Neil MacDonald.

Misses Ella Tranter and Eva Cook visited with friends at Chesley for a few days during the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Halliford and bride of Toronto, who are on a motor tour, spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Roberts.

Mr. J. W. Shepperson, the general manager of the Ham & Nott Co., Brantford, and family, were guests of E. R. Sayles, over the week-end.

NOTICE

The mill will grind Friday and Saturday until further notice.

John Weishuhn.

Contract For Drawing Gravel

The undersigned will be at lot 20, con. 6, Bruce tp. on Saturday Sept. 29 at 3 o'clock p. m. to let a contract of drawing about 300 yards of gravel. James Johnson, Peter Dobson, committee.

Gravelling Contract

A committee of Saugeen council will be at Sparks on Monday October 1st at 2 p. m. to let contract for gravelling on Goderich road, and will be at Library, Port Elgin, at 7 p. m. to let contract South of Port Elgin.

NOTICE

Miss Ada A. Eby, A. T. C. M., teacher of Piano. Studio at Mrs. Sol. Schrank's, Saturday afternoon and evening.

Auction Sale of Cattle

Auctioneer Cavin will offer for sale at McLean's Hotel Underwood, Wednesday ***October 3rd.***, at 1 o'clock p. m., the following list :—Twenty good cows, twenty young cattle.

TERMS—12 month's credit given on approved joint notes bearing 6 per cent interest.

John Wilson, Proprietor
D. C. Cavin, Auctioneer

AUCTION SALE

D. C. Cavin received instructions from Colin Campbell, Lot C., con. 4, Arran Township, to sell by public auction on Friday, ***October 5th.***, at 1 o'clock the following list of registered horses and high grade Durham cattle, implements, etc:

HORSES—Registered mare 10 yrs. old No. (15086) supposed to be in foal, registered mare 4 yrs. old No. (27381) supposed to be in foal, registered filly 1 yr. old No. (37632), registered filly foal No. (39761), registered stallion one year No. (18518), agricultural colt 2 years.

CATTLE—Cow due October 15, cow due November 10, cow due March 4, cow due May 2nd., six steers 2 yrs. old, five heifers 2 years old, eight steers 1 year old, three heifers 1 year old, four spring calves.

PIGS—Sow due October 16th.

POULTRY—Hens and geese.

IMPLEMENTS—Massey-Harris binder, Brantford mower, hay loader, hay rake, 10 ft. seed drill, cultivator, disc harrow, iron harrows, two-furrow plough, single plough, fanning mill, set of plow harness, set single harness, chains, forks, shovels. Other numerous articles.

TERMS—12 months. credit on approved joint notes bearing 6, per cent interest.

Port Elgin Fair

Great weather brought out the best crowd Port Elgin fair has seen for some time. The entries were larger than usual, and the showing of cattle, sheep and horses the best in many years.

At noon it did not look much like a Fair day in town, but by 1.30 the crowd began to pour in. The automobile has changed the movement of crowds, and it only took an hour or so to bring a thousand or more people. The auto as quickly moves them away, too, and by 7 o'clock the streets were about the same as an ordinary day. But the autos bring the crowds, and the officers and directors are satisfied that the interest in the local fair has not fallen by any means, in fact it is growing. Secretary Elliott announces the largest membership the show has ever had, and along with the bumper receipts of the concert the financial end of the day is a big success.

The only departure from the regular agricultural show was a horse race put on by a local committee, but the fact that there were few horses to be got made the race feature rather uninteresting. After the first heat, there was little interest. There was lots of distance between each of the horses, in each of the heats, the ponies scoring Helen Bell 1st, Dora McKinley 2nd, and Eel Dillard 3rd. Of course the committee is not to blame. With Kincardine races a day after, horses racing here could hardly be expected to go 25 miles and race next day.

There were no other features except the interest in the judging of the live stock, and an inspection of the displays in the main building, all of which proved interesting.

The marked increase in the exhibit of cattle was most satisfactory, while in the horses, there was never a better showing in the carriage and road classes. Apparently the autos have not taken the place of the love for fancy drivers, and several auto owners showed nice ones. The carriage horses were especially fine. The heavy teams also attracted much attention from the spectators. Increased exhibits were noted in sheep, and also in poultry. The number of geese shown should make us sure of lots of good birds for Christmas.

In the hall the ladies excelled themselves this year. The fancy work was about double of that shown in previous years. There were a number of new exhibitors, and as a result a great display of newer designs in the nice things for the home.

Mrs Spence, who judged the ladies' department, declared that the handiwork was of a very high order, even the coarser work of knitting being done with extra neatness. Upstairs, and next to the fancy work, was a showing of mounted insects. Of course these were made by scholars, but there was a display made by Master Milton Miller that was really remarkable, and all who went the rounds were attracted by the numerous bugs and things he had gathered.

The fruit, of course, was a failure, and roots were a trifle off this year. Flowers, however made a great showing, and there were scores of beautiful bouquets.

Vegetables were good, and grain was fair. There was only one display for the school garden prize, and it was taken by Marie Gowanlock. She had carrots, lettuce, flowers, tomatoes, beets, corn, beans, parsnips, and they were all good, too.

It takes specially good prizes to make the people bring in the goods, and this was noted in butter. The showing of delicious butter was immense, and the judges had some time in deciding the the winners for the various specials offered.

Home-made baking was another department that was bigger than previous years. President Henderson's special for collection baking made the interest keen, but there was a good showing also for the general prizes, and for the prizes offered by the flour dealers.

One of the places where you met everybody at some time was the booth conducted by the Red Cross ladies. Here was sold good tea, coffee, sandwiches, and ice cream. The ladies also conducted the tea rooms up town. They were kept busy afternoon and evening, and they made a goodly sum.

In the hall Mr. Pattison had an exhibit of sewing machines and grafonolas, while on the grounds Dr. Power exhibited several new autos.

In the evening the town hall was packed to enjoy the concert put on by the fair board. President Henderson occupied the chair, and in a brief address thanked the gathering for their attendance, and for their co-operation in making the fair a success. Secretary Elliott also thanked those who assisted in the program, and was pleased with the way in which the people from town and country had helped.

Jim Fax, of Toronto, was the chief feature of the program. He gave funny amusing selections. His chief entertainment was his uniforms, and the particular feature of dress was the Scotch thistle. A goodly part of the program was given by local talent, which was equally entertaining, and was given by Mrs. D. Lamont, Miss Laura Ebert, Miss Martin, Miss MacDonald, Miss Hazel Webb, Mr. James Scott, Mr. R. E. O. Smith. The Burgoyne orchestra also contributed well rendered selections. Those in the orchestra were Mr. and Mrs. M. Black, Miss McIvor, Miss McAndrew, I. Grieve, G. Zeigler, Mrs. W. J. Pierson.

Every seat was reserved, and the hall was well planned and looked after by J. J. George and his young lady assistants, Misses, Wells, Eby, George and Cassidy, and Mr. H. Blindauer.

NOTES

It was the 61st annual exhibition, and Mrs. D. McTavish was at the first fair 60 years ago. It will be noted that Mrs. McTavish is among the chief winners in the domestic class, for knitting, etc., this year.

The grass cut and the track sprinkled would have pleased the spectators. Thanks for the suggestion. We won't forget that next year.

President Henderson

who headed the Fair Board this year, and who helped greatly in increasing the interest.

There were not many special prizes this year. A few specials by some of our prominent farmers concerning the farm would have been welcomed by the directors, and the public, too.

The loss of Port Elgin band is being felt. It did seem tame without a band on the grounds.

The fair would be a good place for merchants to make an exhibit of their wares. A chance to talk to a couple of thousand people is a real opportunity.

Many people missed the presence of Mr. John Howe. This is the first year he has missed in a long time. Illness prevented him from being in the horse ring.

THE SPECIALS

F. R. Barber special for 15 lbs butter, Mrs. Geo. Ribey, $10.

H. Mulveney, 10 lbs butter, Mrs. Alex Lamont, $6.

The Times, 5 lbs butter, Mrs. J. W. Anderson, $2.50.

Messrs. Crawford and Pattison 5 lbs. butter, Mrs. Geo. Ribey $3.50, Mrs. James Reech 2nd, $1.50.

McVittie's special for bread, Mrs. Alex Lamont, 100 lbs flour.

Jas. George & Son special for bread 23 lbs flour, Mrs. Upshall.

Jas. George & Son special for buns, Mrs. John Baker 25 lbs flour.

Bank of Hamilton, special for pumpkin pies, 1st Mrs. G. Falconer, 2nd, Miss Lillian Gray, 3rd, Mrs. Alex. Geddes.

President Henderson's baking special, $5, Mrs. Alex. Lamont.

Times' special, product from school garden Marie Gowanlock.

Times' special for sketch of Times heading, Harold Snyder.

G. McLaren special for roots, 1st Ed. Chappel, 2nd Telfer and Armstrong.

R. Stephenson's special for best groomed team, Wm. Gowanlock.

Bankers special, calf, John Scott, J. J. George. Pigs, Wm. Greathead.

A complete list of the prize winners will appear in the next issue.

Handkerchief . . . . . Sale

Ladies! See the window full of New Handkerchiefs at Falconer Bros. when in town School Fair Day.

Falconer Bros.

NOTICE

Leave your laundry at McMurray's Prompt attention and good work guaranteed.

R. D. Northgrave has sold lot 7 con. 10 Bruce Tp., 72 acres, to Jos. Lyness, for grazing purposes.

Mr. C. F. McPherson will shortly open up a grocery store in the McPherson block. The store at present is undergoing renovation.

Miss Glenn of Glenn Charles, Toronto, Canada's Hair Fashion Store, will be in Port Elgin Friday September 28th Queen's Hotel, with a full line of Ladies and Gentlemen's Hair Goods. If you are not satisfied with the appearance of your hair, consult Miss Glenn who is an authority on Hair Goods and individual Hair Styles. Free demonstration.

Remember Underwood Fall Fair Tuesday October 9th

One of the fairs you must not forget is Underwood on October 9th. There promises to be a good showing of live stock etc. A special prize is to be given for the best decorated auto. Grand concert at night, Joe Williams, comedian, Miss Munro, reader and singer, also Mrs. Templin, of Kincardine.

Lawrence McVittie Killed in Motor Accident

Last night at 11.30 Lawrence McVittie eldest son of Mr. John McVittie, Southampton, was instantly killed by the overturning of the car he was driving.

The accident happened exactly in front of Mr. John Henderson's residence on Goderich street, south, when Lorne with three friends, D. McHaney, W. Laughlin, and another lad whose name was not ascertained, were motoring south.

Just at this point, on turning out to pass a rig, the boys say the car swerved to one side and struck the telephone post, overturning the car. It swayed at first, and the boys stooped low, fearing a turnover, and apparently for this reason when the car did go over the others were not hurt.

Lawrence being the driver, received the injuries, and he was hit with such force that his skull was smashed in, and split clear through the bone running from the front to back on the right side.

Another car from Southampton, which was following at the time, stopped, and the unfortunate lad was conveyed to Dr Chambers, but there was no hope, death being instantaneous.

Coroner Chambers at once called the father at Southampton, and Undertaker Pattison was given charge of the remains, which were removed to Southampton to day.

Lawrence, was the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. John McVittie, all the family being very well known in this town, and in fact, throughout the district. He was a bright young fellow of about 17 years of age. He enlisted in the flying corps a few months ago, but he was pronounced too young. He was a clerk in the Bank of Hamilton.

To the parents and family the deepest sympathy is felt in the terrible grief, which has so suddenly overwhelmed them.

At the hour of going to press funeral arrangements had not been completed.

Pte. Harman Arrived in Canada

Pte. Stan. Harman arrived at Quebec yesterday.

BUYERS' GUIDE

Cash for eggs. North End Store.

B. Hilker for a nobby cap or hat.

Men's work shoes, splendid stock, spring buying—N. End Store.

Williams shoes for fall wear at South End.

B. Hilker for overalls, plain smocks and lined smocks.

Try Koebke for your next grocery or fruit order

Bargains on men's and boys' fine and coarse shoes that make it very profitable for you to buy now. F. R. Barber.

B. Hilker is selling his shoes at original price.

Peach season is here. If you want fancy ones, leave your order at McMurray's grocery.

A glance at Barber's advt. on page 8 will save you money.

A car of No. 1 sugar. Just stocked—Our price is the lowest—N. End Store.

Ladies corsets in following makes D & A, Ladiva, Goddess, Colleene and Canadian made Nemo at South End.

On the 28th and 29th Barber's store will be an interesting place for buyers of clothing.

Overseas boxes, both large and small, for sale at McMurray's.

Bull Dog overalls and smocks, for good wear. North End Store.

Red Rose package tea at 40c at South End.

Pork is very high in some places, but not at Eaton's shop. Try a roast of our special fed pork.

We supply our grocery customers with choicest Dairy butter. McMurray.

Fit the boys up now for fall and winter. A big chance is offered you by F. R. Barber on the 28th and 29th. Read the advt, page 8.

Neilson's chocolates—once used always used—you get them at Koebke's

Men's smocks lined and unlined, also overalls and cottonade pants at South End.

Bacon is dear, yes, but not so dear when you consider the splendid quality of our breakfast and tender bacons. Try some. Eaton, the butcher.

Koebke sells Neilson's soldier chocolate Send a bar to your soldier boy at the front

Men's, ladies' and children's sweater coats, pull overs and fine wool jerseys at South End Store.

Eaton's butcher shop is the house of quality. Nothing but the very best of meats go into our sausages, bolognas, jellied meats, etc. We have all varieties. Eaton, the butcher.

L. Hamilton, butcher, has bought of Mr. James Brunton a large bunch of cattle. These animals are of the highest quality, and the very best for beef. Mr. Brunton always has choice stuff. We also bought one from Mr. Jones for $122. Nothing too good for our customers. Place an order with us. Phone or call, and share in the good things at Hamilton's butcher shop. Our prices are always a little lower, you know.

UNDERWOOD NEWS

Mr. Geo. Potter and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Alex Bruce, motored to Wiarton on Thursday, and spent the remainder of the week, visiting there and at Lion's Head returning home on Monday.

Mr. Ed. Farrell and son and Mr. Robt. Struthers Jr., were in London last week.

Miss Tena MacKay and Miss Lizzie McDonald have taken positions in Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. MacKay Sundayed in Kincardine

Mr. and Mrs. D. Brown, and Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Schnittker were in Durham last week, while there Mr. Schnittker purchased some thoroughbred cattle.

Mrs. Scott, Detroit, who has spent the summer months here, with her mother, Mrs. Orford, returned to her home this week.

Miss Tena Wittig has returned home, after a pleasant visit with friends in Toronto and Buffalo.

Pte. Victor Kidd returned to Camp Borden on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Orford, of Tiverton, spent Sunday here.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Read and Mr. Alex Merchant and daughter of Egremont, and Rev. Lovegrove, of Holstein, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hampton.

If you are in need of a new stove this fall. Call and see Thede and Brill.

TIVERTON

The Tiverton Branch of the Red Cross Society gratefully acknowledge the following donations :—1 pair of pillows and 2 pairs of pillow cases from Mrs. James McKay; $1 from Miss Mary Clark; $25 from the Kincardine Tp Council. The ladies of the Society served lunch at the cottage of Mrs. (Capt.) K. McKenzie, at the Lake, on two occasions, from which the sum of $65 was realized.

Mrs. Eastwood Clayton, after a three months' visit at Hamilton and Montreal, returned to her home, 2nd. of Bruce, last Thursday very much improved in health.

On Friday afternoon the 14th inst., at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Slade Kincardine, Miss Florence McDonald, formerly of Tiverton, was united in marriage to Mr. W. Ross Cameron, of Toronto. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. O. Robinson, pastor of the Presbyterian church, Tiverton.

The young people of Tiverton and vicinity gave a shower to Miss Florence McDonald at the home of her brother, Mr. Wm. McDonald, on Wednesday the 12th inst.

CHIPPEWA HILL

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Stout, Chippewa Hill Sundayed at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Dave McIntosh, Tiverton.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Pte. Deakins of Wiarton, is wounded.

October 1st the rabbit season begins.

Saugeen Rural school fair takes place here on Friday afternoon.

Pte. D. J. Bain, Paisley, is reported wounded.

Mrs. Geo. S. Bell reports ripe strawberries in her garden.

J. W. Pattison has workmen engaged in putting a new ceiling in his furniture store.

Potatoes are dropping in price. They sold at $1.25 a bag on Owen Sound market last week.

W. Davey, hostler at the Queen's hotel, Tara, was fined $20 and costs for being drunk.

The market quotations this week are wheat, $2.10: oats, 55 to 60c: butter, 40c: eggs, 38c: hogs, $17.

BORN—On Sept. 11th at Vancouver, to Mr. and Mrs. "Tory" MacKenzie, (nee Frank Chapman) a son.

The Rural School Fair for Bruce Tp. is being held at S. S. No. 9 to-morrow (Thursday).

The Soldiers' Friend Club will conduct the "Tea Room" Saturday Sept. 29th.

On October 1st the Electric Light Co. adopts the meter system here. The service will on that date be a 24 hour one, the street lights having been placed on separate wires.

Extra advertising has crowded out some local news, which will appear next week. Our readers will be interested in the advt. on page 5, to provide food for our soldiers.

Property changes reported by D. C. Cavin are Neil Steadman's house to Mrs. Allan McKinnon for [illegible] Mr. Steadman will remove to his farm in Saugeen. Robt. Begg's property on Mill street, east, to John Guyer, for $700.

Mr. J. D. Edgar, field secretary for the Resources Committee, was in town Friday, and conferred with the president of the Women's Institute regarding the securing of signatures for the food pledges. It is understood the secretary of the local institute has the pledges, and it is likely a canvass will be made of the town and country to get signatures to assist in eliminating all waste in the kitchen.

You can't complain of high prices after you've seen the big bargains at Barber's store.

Mr. Davis, Mrs. Bolton and son motored from Kirkton to visit Mrs. Bolton's mother, Mrs. J. Johnston and sister, Mrs. Holloway, over the week end.

Rev. Dr. Scanlan has received word that his son Reginald, who was wounded at Lens, has been transferred from the base hospital in France to the hospital in England. The wound was a serious gunshot wound in the lower right abdomen, the missile going through and coming out at the back of the hip. He has been operated on for gas poisoning, is doing well and expects to come through without any permanent disability.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson XIV. September 30, 1917.

The Goodness and Severity of God—Review.—Daniel 9: 3-16.

Summary.—Lesson I. Topic: Preparation for service. Place: Jerusalem. Isaiah had a vision of God in the temple and was impressed with the divine glory and his own uncleanness. In answer to his despairing cry an angel touched his lips with a live coal from the altar and he was made clean.

II. Topic: An idolatrous career. Place: Jerusalem. Ahaz was the son of the pious Jotham, but he departed grievously from his father's example. He was one of the most idolatrous kings the nation of Judah ever had.

III. Topic: Reunion and worship. Place: Jerusalem. Hezekiah, the son of Ahaz, was an excellent ruler of Judah. He undertook extensive reforms, putting away idolatry, and undoing, as far as he could, the evil work of his father.

IV. Topic: A crisis in Judah. Place: Land of Judah. During the reign of Hezekiah over Judah, Sennacherib, king of Assyria, invaded his kingdom and threatened to capture Jerusalem. He spoke most blasphemously against Jehovah.

V. Topic: Spiritual transformation. Place: Jerusalem. During the dark periods of Judah's history the Lord still dealt mercifully with his people. He sent the prophet Isaiah to them with a message of salvation and comfort.

VI. Topic: Retrogression. Place: Jerusalem; Babylon. Manasseh was the son of the godly Hezekiah, but he did not follow the Lord as did his father. In the early part of his reign he went into idolatry and the Lord punished him by permitting him to be led to Babylon as a captive.

VII. Topic: Reformation in Judah. Places: Judah; parts of Israel. Josiah, the grandson of Manasseh, commenced to reign when he was eight years old. He earnestly sought the Lord and gave evidence of his sincerity in the removal of idolatry from his land.

VIII. Topic: The law of God. Place: Jerusalem. During the repairs of the temple which King Josiah instituted, the book of the law was found. When the king heard it read, he was deeply moved. He sent to Huldah, the prophetess, for a message from the Lord.

IX. Topic: Disciplinary judgment. Places: Jerusalem; Riblah; Babylon. The good reign of Josiah was followed by a succession of disastrous ones. While Jehoiakim was king, many noble persons of Jerusalem were taken captive by Nebuchadnezzar and carried to Babylon.

X. Topic: A lost nation restored. Place: Tel abib, in Babylonia. Ezekiel was carried from Jerusalem as a captive of Babylon in B. C. 597. He was a prophet of the captivity. He approved Israel's false shepherds and declared that God was the nation's true Shepherd, who faithfully cared for his flock.

XI. Topic: Freedom in captivity. Place: Babylon. Daniel, Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego were Jewish captives in Babylon who were chosen to be trained for royal service. They refused to eat food from the king's table and to drink wine. They prospered on the simple food which they asked might be given them.

XII. Topic: Heroic piety. Place: Dura near Babylon. King Nebuchadnezzar caused a great image to be set up in the plain of Dura, and required all his subjects to fall down and worship it at a given signal. Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego refused to worship.

XIII. Topic: Daniel's loyalty to God. Place: Babylon. Daniel's loyalty to God. Place: Babylon. Daniel had been highly honored in Babylon and incurred the envy and hatred of other officials. They laid a plot against him and tried to have him slain. The Lord preserved him.

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—A decadent nation.

I. Its weakness through idolatry.
II. Its warnings through prophecy.
III. Its piety through individuals.

I. Its weakness through idolatroy. A survey of the history of Judah, as it has been studied during the quarter, presents a most abject record of a people's sin. As God's chosen people to keep his worship sacred as a testimony to the world, they proved how deplorable a state they had reached by unfaithfulness to divine instruction. That sacred institution of the Passover, which marked the beginning of their history as a nation, had never been kept as a national celebration since the division of the twelve tribes. With every departure from their God-ordained forms of worship, some form of idolatry was set up until the land was never free from traces of idolatry. For a nation whose history had been so filled with the marvelous dealings of God in behalf of his people, their persistent bent toward idolatry was beyond excuse. That God was merciful and constant in His pleadings for their return to righteousness and that some spiritual life remained, were seen in the efforts of a few godly kings whose reigns were notable for their earnest zeal in the putting away of idol-worship and the reestablishment of divine worship and the regular service of the temple. That the reforms were in a great degree external, leaving the people unchanged at heart, was evident in their ready return to idolatry when there was a change of kings and the restraint was lifted. The mad desire to multiply idolatrous practises reached beyond all limitations so that Judah gathered from other nations every possible addition to idol-worship and heathen practises. The result was that the temple was neglected and desecrated and robbed. The law of the Lord was lost until its sacred contents were forgotten and its warnings and directions had no place in their lives. Captivity was the only chastisement that would effect any real repentance. God in mercy let that stroke fall upon them.

II. Its warnings through prophecy. In the midst of most deplorable conditions, God was revealed to the youthful Isaiah, whose whole life was changed into one long service as a prophet through whom God spoke messages of warning to the ever-declining nation. To Isaiah was given a vision of the days of the Messiah when the plan of redemption would be unfolded alike to all nations. The awful sins of the "shepherds of Israel" and the consequent judgments which followed were faithfully declared by the prophet Ezekiel. He also looked beyond Judah's restoration from captivity to the days of the Messiah and the final triumph of God's faithful people. To the most rebellious and idolatrous kings God sent warning before chastisement. The door of mercy was ever open to any who were quickened and repentent. The account of Manasseh's repentance and restoration proves that none need continue in sin though much time has been spent in wrong-doing and in causing others to do wrong.

III. Its piety through individuals. Not until the cup of Judah's iniquity was full did the Lord permit a heathen conqueror to invade the sacred city to destroy it. As though mercy struggled with justice to spare the last branch of Israel from captivity, there were three distinct efforts made before Nebuchadnezzar completed the destruction of Jerusalem and the deportation of the people into Babylon. The absolute humility came in the treatment of Zedekiah, the last of Judah's kings, who went childless and blind into captivity. That God will not leave himself without true witnesses in the earth is plain from the marvellous way in which his truth shone forth through the young men first selected by the Babylonian conqueror to serve his ends in a heathen court. The vitality of faith and obedience in Daniel and his companions proved sufficient throughout the seventy years of captivity to secure to the Jewish captives distinct recognition and favor, so that their hope was not cut off. The God of Israel was admitted to be supreme in his power to deliver his servants from the snares which their enemies set for their destruction. Four faithful souls were God's "remnant" through whom he kept the light of revelation burning while his chastening hand prepared his people for better days.

T. R. A.

SUNDAY AT HOME

LET THE OLD THINGS GO.

"Let the old things go,
Old thoughts, old pains old hates,
Old prejudice grim and blind—
Let us close the dead past's gates
On these; let us leave behind
The empty and outworn things.
Let us turn our eyes ahead
To the morrow and what it brings,
For what is dead is dead.
And yesterday is flown. Heigho!
Let the old things go."

HE CALLETH HIS OWN SHEEP.

The foundation of God standeth sure, having this seal, the Lord knoweth them that are his; and, let every one that nameth the name of Christ, depart from iniquity.—Many will say to me on that day, Lord, Lord, have we not prophesied in thy name? and in thy name have cast out devils? and in thy name done many wonderful works? And then will I profess unto them, I never knew you; depart from me, ye that work iniquity.—The Lord knoweth the way of the righteous; but the way of the ungodly shall perish.

Behold, I have graven thee upon the palms of my hands; thy walls are continually before me.—Set me as a seal upon thine heart, as a seal upon thine arm.—The Lord is good, a strong hold in the day of trouble; and he knoweth them that trust in him.

I go to prepare a place for you. And if I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again, and receive you unto myself; that where I am, there ye may be also.

THE ARMORY.

(By the late Rev. H. T. Miller.)

"Arm yourselves with the same mind." One of the most dignified utterances ever printed for man. The mind of Christ is the truest, all sufficient armory. Let us look away from the explosives and hundred-ton guns; let us look away from the sloth of these military stores; they rot, they rust; they brew microbes of ruin; what is so consuming, as an army in time of peace? Let it alone, it will fall by its own weight.

Look at the implements of war which are furnished by Christ; they are never obsolete, never superceded, never idle. Look into the mind of Christ, you will never be arrested as a spy. You are invited; the door is open. His mind is well regulated. Here is supreme dignity, the dignity of earthly leaders largely consists of gold lace, buttons and feathers in the mind of Christ there is calmness, strength, perspicacity.

In the mind of Christ there is sustained purpose. You learn this in the Bible, in the ocean. It is the burden of every prophet; the song of every Deborah. "His name shall endure forever." Oh, the never-dying courage, the close-fitting faithfulness! In the mind of Christ is vision. Every mountain peak is a Pisgah—all lands, all peoples, all climes, all plots, all times. "Why do the heathen rage and the people imagine a vain thing."

"Wide as the world is Thy command,
Vast as eternity Thy love."

In the mind of Christ there is no horizon, no vanishing point, no haze. Telegraphy without wires, telepathy without presence. The laws of the body govern not His range. Time, space, numbers, dimensions, are nothing to Him. He sweeps round the world. He goes through the universe, conquering and to conquer—for who hath resisted His will? Nay! we may compress still farther, and gather all under three little words: Poverty, Purity and Power, and our survey is complete. The greatest amazement of all is that we may have this mind. As He was, so are we or ought to be—and we are when we are in health. Mind is ever active, free, ever growing; never lasting, never resting; the mind knows no weariness; it is only the body. James Martineau argues that if Divine Providence ordained that we should remain on the earth for twenty centuries: at the end we would not complain that we needed a new soul! Are we not open to His inspection, subject to His control, all things serve His might, His smile is heaven; His frown is hell.

"Purer yet and purer,
I would be in mind,
Dearer yet and dearer
Every duty find.
Hoping still and trusting,
God without a fear;
Patiently believing,
He will make all clear.
Oft these earnest longings,
Swell within my breast;
Yet their inner meaning
Ne'er can be expressed."

U-shaped bristles used in new toothbrush, to prevent laceration of tender gums.—Popular Mechanics.

IF.

If none were sick and none were sad,
What service could we render?
I think if we were always glad
We scarcely could be tender.
Did our beloved never need
Our patient ministration,
Earth would grow cold, and miss, indeed,
Its sweetest consolation.
If sorrow never claimed our heart,
And every wish were granted,
Patience would die, and hope depart—
Life would be disenchanted.

THY WILL BE DONE.

Bless the Lord, ye his angels, that excel in strength, that do his commandments, hearkening unto the voice of his word. Bless ye the Lord, all ye his hosts; ye ministers of his that do his pleasure.

I came down from heaven, not to do mine own will, but the will of him that sent me.—I delight to do thy will, O my God; yea, thy law is within my heart.—O my Father, if this cup may not pass away from me, except I drink it, thy will be done.

Not every one that saith unto me, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of heaven; but he that doeth the will of my Father which is in heaven.—Not the hearers of the law are just before God, but the doers of the law shall be justified.—If ye know these things, happy are ye if ye do them.—To him that knoweth to do good, and doeth it not, to him it is sin.

Be not conformed to this world; but be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind.

THE MOVABLE SIDEWALK.

This wonderful novelty of locomotion, has become exhibited on several occasions, to the wonder of the beholder. It was seen that the usual plan was reversed. Instead of the man walking and the sidewalk remaining stationary—the man remained standing or sitting and the sidewalk moved. After all, as the poet says, there is nothing new under the sun—this plan of locomotion is as old as the days of Noah. For what is the law of Maine navigation? Is it not that the passenger sits in his chair and the ship moves on. This reversal of the plan of progress may strike the reader with all the force of novelty, let us be patient. Dear Samuel Rutherford, whose name is sweet today, says: "Forefancy the day of your death, and make all needful preparation for the end of the journey." This is in accordance with the old notion of life—a journey terminating in death. This is illustrated in the peerless beauty of the "Pilgrims Progress," and yet John Bunyan was ill equipped to be a teacher of Christian liberty. For long years he was bound in the chains of a legal bondage as his work in "Grace Abounding" fully proves, and the proof is this: You can find thousands of Christians to-day who are strangers to the Slough of Despond, Giants' Castle, The Iron Cage and Dismal Despair. Let us cease from man—even if it be the immortal John Bunyan.

The movable sidewalk is here to-day in full force. The Blessed Master stands in the gangway and says, "Come"! And when I come on board I am assured of a welcome, pardon, easy employment and an abundant entrance at the end of the voyage—what more can I have? I am safe, and happy and hopeful. Where the ship goes I go, and if infinite intelligence and power walk the Quarter Deck, am I not safe? The cry is never heard "all hands to the pumps!" There are no pumps! Wonder of wonders. I did not build the ship. I did not make the sails. I do not form the wind. I am not one of the crew. (Angels are there). The power of successful navigation is not mine. And yet if the ship arrives I arrive! A sublime conclusion to the argument. At the end of the voyage there is welcome, acclaim, victory, banners, floods of joy. Open the gates of the mighty port, and let the ship, commanded by Jesus Christ enter in, to the everlasting joy.

The movable sidewalk lands its passengers in safety and honor and not one is lost.

Russian Folk Songs.

Concerning the folk songs of Russia, Cesar Cui wrote in his "La Musique en Russie": "Russian folk songs are usually written within a very restricted compass and only rarely move beyond the interval of a fifth or a sixth. The older the song the narrower is the range of its compass. The theme always is short, sometimes extending no farther than two measures, but these two are repeated as often as the exigencies of the text demand. The folk songs are sung either by a single voice or by a chorus. In the latter case a single voice leads off with the subject and then the chorus takes it up."

APPLE RECIPES

There is such a variety of apples, and the fruit lends itself so easily to various methods of preservation that in some form or another it is an all-the-year table visitant. At this time, when bread and meat and vegetables and fruits have attained such high prices, it is well worth while to make the fullest use of the apple crop as a measure of precaution and saving. This page could easily be filled with recipes into which the apple enters as the chief constituent. A few are subjoined for early reference:

OPEN APPLE PUDDING.

Peel and slice two pounds of apples, and boil until a pulp; while still hot add to it three ounces of castor sugar, three ounces of butter, the juice of an orange and one lemon. When cold, stir in the yolks of four eggs, line a dish with short paste, fill with apple mixture and bake. Whisk the whites of the eggs until a stiff froth, add a tablespoonful of icing sugar, put pieces on top of the pudding, return to a hot oven for about ten minutes and serve either hot or cold.

YORKSHIRE APPLE PIE.

Line a Yorkshire pudding tin with a nice stiff paste, slice up some good cooking apples and cover it thickly, sprinkle in about one dozen cloves, a dust of powdered cinnamon, and the merest suggestion of chopped lemon peel. Sift a good layer of sugar on top, cover with pastry, mark with a knife into squares. Bake in a quick oven; when done, brush quickly with the white of an egg beaten to a froth, sprinkle with castor sugar, return to the oven for two or three minutes, turn out of the tin while hot, and serve hot or cold.

BAKED APPLE CHARLOTTE.

Peel and cut into slices two pounds of cooking apples, boil them to a pulp, with sugar to taste and a piece of lemon rind. Then line a cake tin with bread coated both sides with butter, making the bread overlap around the edge; fill the tin with the apple puree, and grate a little nutmeg over. Cut a piece of bread to the top of tin, and butter this also. Bake in a moderate oven until the bread is crisp, taking care not to burn the top. Turn out on a dish and serve hot.

APPLE SYLLABUB.

Pare some sharp apples, core and slice them into a stewpan, cook with a little water until they are froth; whisk them when cool with sufficient castor sugar to well sweeten them, and add a small teacupful of thick cream. Drop a spoonful of bright jelly at the bottom of some custard glasses, fill up with the apple froth and serve sweet biscuits with them.

APPLE TRIFLE.

Stew four or five apples to pulp, then rub through a sieve; sweeten to taste. Make a custard with two yolks and one white of egg, and two teacupfuls of milk. Heat the milk, pour it over the eggs; strain into a jug, set the jug in a pan of boiling water and stir with a wooden spoon until the custard thickens and coats the spoon. Pour into a bowl and flavor to taste. When cold pour over the apples and cover with whipped cream.

APPLE SNOW.

Take a dozen large apples, half a pound of castor sugar, a little of the thin rind of a lemon (grated), and six whites of eggs. Boil the apples till tender, then pass them through a sieve, and beat them well. When they are cold, add to them the sugar, etc., and the whites of the eggs whisked very stiffly; beat thoroughly together and serve with cream or custard.

APPLE AND SAGO PUDDING.

Pare and core five or six apples, filling in the centre with Demerara sugar, and a dot of butter on each. Put a teacupful of sago in a pudding dish with one tablespoonful of sugar, place in the apples, fill up with water in a moderate oven for about two hours, covering the top with greased paper, if necessary.

FARM AND GARDEN

OLD MEADOWS—THEIR SUMMER CULTIVATION.

(Experimental Farm Note.)

Two years, on the average farm, is quite long enough to leave modern meadows down for the best results and greatest profits. They should then be broken up and cultivated for other crops.

The present is an excellent time to commence this operation. During haying and before grain harvests there are many days, after showers, when the teams can be profitably put at plowing the old meadow.

Deep plowing is not necessary, nor need the furrows be set up with a narrow plow. Rapid work at this time of year is essential. A two-furrow plow, with three horses, will turn over a large piece of land in a day. At the close of each day the area plowed that day should be rolled. This breaks the lumps, presses down the furrows, re-establishes connection between the surface soil and the subsoil, bringing up the moisture from the latter to aid in rotting the sod.

After rolling, discing and harrowing should not be delayed. With such cultivation one retains a surface mulch, opens, aerates and fines the soil and destroys many bad types of noxious weeds, and with the co-operation of the summer sun this work is most effective. With the present scarcity of labor, this is the cheapest and most practical method of weed destruction and soil preparation for grain and even for hoed crops.

After the sod is decayed, a rigid or spring-tooth cultivator with wide points should be kept going at intervals until autumn. Then the land should be [illegible] as the humus or plant food in the soil will allow. On the Dominion illustration stations some results have been obtained in comparing the summer cultivation of sod land with fall plowing the same, which indicate very clearly the benefit derived from summer cultivation as outlined above. In addition to the greater yield obtained, it should be remembered that the land is thereby put into much cleaner condition for subsequent crops.

Two fields of four acres each were taken; the first field was plowed after harvest, was cultivated occasionally during the summer and autumn, and plowed in the autumn; the other field of four acres was left in sod and also plowed in the autumn. The oats from the summer-cultivated field gave a yield of 15 bushels more per acre than the field plowed in the autumn. This difference of 60 bushels on the four acre field at 50 cents a bushel shows a total gain of $30. Counting the cost of summer cultivating at $4 per acre, a total cost of $16 for the four acres, an increase in net profit of $14, or $3.50 per acre, was obtained. The soil on the cultivated field being in a much finer condition and almost free from weeds, the difference in the profits from the two fields, if worked alike, should be almost as great the following season.

Roots.—Twenty-eight rows of sugar beets grown on summer-cultivated land produced 10¼ tons, while 36 rows of the same length grown on land simply spring plowed only produced 9 tons, a difference of 3,733 pounds. The price paid at the factory being $5.63 per ton, a gain of $16.03 per acre was shown in favor of the after-harvest cultivation.

SAVING SEED POTATOES.

In saving seed potatoes, select seed from hills where the plants were strong and robust and the yield large. Potatoes from hills containing few potatoes will give a poor yield.

Select clean, healthy potatoes from the size of a hen's egg down to those the size of an English walnut. This will permit all potatoes large enough for use or for sale to be disposed of. Avoid all tubers that look diseased.

As the seed are selected lay them on the soil for a couple of days to harden the skin; turn them over and leave for two or three days longer. Gather up the seed when the tubers are dry and store them in racks or shallow boxes, spreading the potatoes carefully over the bottoms only one tier deep.

The boxes can be piled up one on another, first placing a slat across each end of the lower box to raise the upper one sufficiently to admit free circulation of air. The bottom box should be raised so there may be circulation of air under it.

A cool, dry cellar is the best place to keep them. Where the temperature is too warm or the cellar too damp the seed will not keep well. Where they are too warm growth will start before planting time.

NOTIES.

The true theory of training is the careful and progressive development of the colt's powers by exercising them until he has reached the perfection of physical vigor, and has at the same time acquired the mental balance necessary to putting forth his greatest powers, as well as the courage and resolution to keep him up to his best in a continued effort.

Under most circumstances it is better to wean colts a little young than to put it off so late in the fall that there is no grass or green food to give them. Colts that are not used to eating hay or dry feed of any kind will not take to them readily and will not thrive as well upon this kind of a ration as upon grass. So far as can be done, colts should be fairly well accustomed to eating dry grain before being weaned.

The cheapest road to soil fertility is the humus road. Any kind of vegetable matter plowed under and allowed to decay adds humus to the soil. This does not only preserve the moisture in the soil, but adds to the fertility of the land.

Salt and charcoal should be provided to furnish hogs with mineral matter. Salt should be available at all times, preferably in an open shed, where it can be protected from the weather. Charcoal is best fed from the hopper or self feeder, so as to prevent waste. It is a common practice to burn cobs until the cob is well charred, and then the fire is smothered and the hogs are given access to this. Some people char their cobs in a pit, and when the fire has gained good headway the top of the pit is covered with a piece of sheet metal and then covered with dirt to keep out the air. The charcoal can then be used as it is needed. It is advisable to add salt to the charcoal, as it makes it more palatable, and is also especially good for the hogs.

A Gargle for a Sore Throat.

The kind of sore throat which annoys one when the weather is unpleasant and the air feels raw and damp, is not difficult to treat, and a speedy cure is always possible. The red appearance of the throat indicates a mild degree of congestion, which may be relieved by gargling the throat with hot (as hot as can be borne without burning) soda water. Dissolve a teaspoonful of sodium bicarbonate in a tumblerful of hot water. Use this strength and gargle thoroughly every three hours. Also take a saline laxative—such as Rochelle salts, a heaping teaspoonful in a tumblerful of cold water—at bedtime, and another dose upon rising in the morning. It is always advisable to remain indoors for 24 or more hours when having a mild attack of sore throat.

July Ocktail.

Half a peach,
Half an orange,
One thick slice of pineapple,
All diced nicely, to be sure.
A half-dozen berries or a cherry,
Sugared scantily to leave a tartness,
And you have a cool first course for dinner.

It takes three generations to make a gentleman, but sometimes they are [illegible]

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dairy Produce—		
Butter, choice dairy	$0 42	$0 45
Eggs, new-laid, doz.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cheese, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., fancy, lb.	0 00	[illegible]
Dressed Poultry—		
Turkeys, lb.	[illegible]	0 30
Fowl, lb	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spring chickens	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ducks, Spring, lb.	0 00	[illegible]
Fruits—		
Apples, bbls	[illegible]	0 60
Blueberries, 11-qt. bkt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thimbleberries, box	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rhubarb, doz.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peaches, Can., bkt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pears, bkt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Plums, bkt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cantaloupes, bkt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vegetables—		
Beans, small measure	0 00	[illegible]
Beets, doz. bchs.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cucumbers, doz	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cauliflower, each	0 10	[illegible]
Corn, doz.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carrots, doz. bchs.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Celery, per head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cabbages, each	[illegible]	0 10
Gherkins, bkt.	1 50	2 00
Egg Plant, bkt	0 00	0 65
Lettuce, doz. bchs.	0 20	[illegible]
Do., head, doz	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vegetables marrow, each ..	[illegible]	[illegible]
Onions, bundle	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., small bkt.	[illegible]	1 10
Do., pickling, bkt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., silver skins, bkt. ..	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potatoes, bag	1 75	[illegible]
Do., peck	[illegible]	0 40
Do., small measure	[illegible]	0 10
Radishes, 3 bunches	[illegible]	0 10
Sage, bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Squash, each	0 10	[illegible]
Savory, bunch	[illegible]	0 10
Turnips, peck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tomatoes, 11-qt. bkt.	[illegible]	[illegible]

MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Beef, forequarters, cwt. ..	$12 00	$16 00
Do., hindquarters	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carcases, choice	[illegible]	17 50
Do., common	[illegible]	[illegible]
Veal, common, cwt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., medium	12 50	14 50
Do., prime	19 00	[illegible]
Heavy hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shop hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Abattoir hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mutton, heavy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., light	17 00	[illegible]
Lambs, Spring, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]

SUGAR MARKET.

Local wholesale quotations on Canadian refined sugar, Toronto delivery, in effect Sept. 19:—

Acadia, granulated	100 lbs.	$9 14
Redpath granulated	100 lbs.	9 14
St. Lawrence granulated ..	100 lbs.	9 14
No. 1 yellow	100 lbs.	[illegible]
No. 2 yellow	100 lbs.	[illegible]
No. 3 yellow	100 lbs.	8 54

Granulated in 20-lb. bags, 15c over cwt. price; 10-lb. bags, 20 cents over; 5-lb. cartons, 25 cents over, and 2-lb. cartons, 30 cents over.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS.

Cattle, choice	11 00	[illegible]
Butcher cattle, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butcher cattle, medium	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butcher cattle, common	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butcher cows, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butcher cows, medium	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butcher cows, canners	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butcher bulls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feeding steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stockers, choice	7 00	[illegible]
Stockers light	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milkers choice	75 00	[illegible]
Springers, choice	75 00	[illegible]
Sheep, ewes	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bucks and culls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lambs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs, fed and watered	[illegible]	
Calves	9 00	[illegible]

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis.—Corn—No. 3 yellow, [illegible] to [illegible]. Oats, No. 3 white, 57 3-4 to [illegible] 1-4c. Flour, unchanged. Bran, [illegible] to [illegible].

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth.—Linseed, [illegible] 1-2; Sept., [illegible] 1-2 bid; October, [illegible] 1-2 asked, Nov. [illegible] bid; December, [illegible] 1-4 asked.

CHEESE MARKETS

St. Paschal, Que.—Sixty boxes of butter sold to Emond & Cote, Quebec, at [illegible] 11-16c; 700 boxes of cheese sold to Alexander at [illegible].

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts [illegible].
Market steady.

Beeves	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stockers and feeders	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cows and heifers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calves	[illegible]	[illegible]

Hogs, receipts [illegible].
Market slow.

Light	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mixed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Heavy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rough	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pigs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bulk of sales	[illegible]	[illegible]

Sheep, receipts [illegible].
Market firm.

Wethers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lambs, native	[illegible]	[illegible]

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, Report.—Cattle, receipts [illegible]; good, steady; others slow.

Veals, receipts 150; steady, $7 to $14.50.

Hogs, receipts 1,000; steady and unchanged.

Sheep and lambs, receipts 2,000. Lambs slow, $12 to [illegible]; yearlings $11 to [illegible]; wethers $11.50 to [illegible]; ewes [illegible] to [illegible]; mixed sheep [illegible] to $11.50.

MONTREAL MARKETS

Montreal, Report.—Offerings of live stock at the east end C.P.R. market today were the heaviest for some weeks past, consisting of [illegible] cattle, [illegible] sheep, [illegible] hogs and [illegible] calves.

While the amount of stock coming into the market is showing a tendency to increase with the winding up of the harvest season good cattle are still scarce and higher.

Prices were quoted to-day as follows: [illegible]

Fogs Bewilder Birds.

It is a curious thing that, though human beings are utterly bewildered in a dense fog, most animals find their way through it without much difficulty. A horse will trot along in the right direction as though the air were perfectly clear, and not only that, but will take the right turning at the right moment if it is at all accustomed to the road. A human being would take any turning but the right one. Birds, on the other hand, are utterly bewildered by fog. Pigeons, for instance, will remain motionless all day long, half asleep, huddled up in their pigeon houses. Chickens and poultry of all kinds won't stir all the time a heavy fog is about. Birds of all kinds, as a matter of fact, seem helpless during foggy weather.—Pearson's.

The Pulse Beat.

The readiest and roughest estimate of time is the pulse beat. It is sad to know that the human pulse beat is not exactly sixty to the minute. That is one of the faulty arrangements of life. But it comes pretty close. And the rough and ready calculator of the time between the flash of lightning and the thunder depends on his pulse when he cannot see his watch. To the ordinary man a second is a pulse beat. —London Chronicle.

Through Many Trials

But it is not in her face—though her dark eyes are gazing at him with a look of amazement and recognition, that Dumaresq's regard is riveted, so that he cannot for a moment withdraw his eyes—but on the face of her attendant cavalier, the young man by her side in faultless evening dress, with a spray of pale pink heath in his buttonhole—his cousin, Richard Heneage Dumaresq!

The magnetic attraction of Dick Dumaresq's fierce gaze draws his eyes from the fair face whereon they are dwelling with such unmistakable devotion, and he sees—he cannot but see—his cousin watching him, with rigid, set lips and blazing eyes, across the half-drawn curtain of the box, and for two or three moments he betrays his consciousness of Dick's presence in the spasmodic change that passes over his features, and an involuntary motion of the small, tight-gloved hands that are toying with the fan and opera glass belonging to Miss Trefusis.

But the next moment he has compelled the smile back to his lips, and the tender adoration glows in his eyes, as his glance meets Evelyn's, and he offers her the lorgnets after carefully adjusting the focus, as if he had neither sight nor thoughts for any one on earth besides herself. But beautiful Miss Trefusis is as largely endowed with astute perception as she is with loveliness; she has seen all that has passed and divined much more. She has recognized Dick Dumaresq and—she knows more about Dick Dumaresq than any one, including himself, imagines.

Least of all does her lover think among what pitfalls he is walking when he strives to parry her pretty, persistent questioning.

"Who was that?" she demands, leaning forward, disregarding his effort to attract her attention, "that man who looked at us so earnestly? I have seen him before."

"Where was he?" asks Captain Dumaresq, pretending to gaze around the house.

"There—within six feet of you," laughs Evelyn, softly, her ripe red lips curling; "he stared at you in an extraordinary manner."

"As long as he was not near enough to touch me on the shoulder I don't care," Captain Dumaresq says, languidly, with a careless smile; "one meets duns in all sorts of places—unfortunately."

"He didn't look in the least like a dun," Evelyn retorts; "he was a dark complexioned at least, sun-browned, you know—soldierly, good looking—" Then with a sudden emphasis which sends her words home with a thrill of alarm, and a sweet, coquettish smile which divests it of any significance on her part, she adds, in a whisper: "He was very like you."

"Then I hope he was not a dun," Captain Dumaresq says, gayly; "and I am sure I have seen him before somewhere," and she looks around the curtain again, as if to verify the resemblance, and Captain Dumaresq, setting his teeth hard, and nerving himself for anything, or everything, looks also.

"He has gone!" exclaims Evelyn. "How odd! Why has he gone, I wonder?"

"I am afraid he is a dun, after all," laughs Captain Dumaresq, lightly; "he has studied my countenance closely, on account of his 'little bill.' There will be no escape for me this time. I really must peg in and pay off all my debts, although I am afraid I shall feel quite lonely without my liabilities—they are friends of years' long standing, you see."

Evelyn laughs her sweet, gay laugh, although she is not in the least amused, but secretly scornful and disgusted. She knows that Captain Dumaresq has recognized his scapegrace cousin as she has heard him described—the wild, lawless, handsome prodigal, who is, nevertheless, so she had learned on excellent authority, the lawful heir of Heneage Court, and inheritor of the title, and who will be Viscount Dumaresq, Baron Heneage, by and by.

Only lately has she learned all this, only lately has she begun to perceive the identity between the handsome, [illegible] man, who is her brother's tutor, and old Viscount Dumaresq's scapegrace nephew.

At the theatre, within these few minutes, she has perceived clearly—she has intuitively divined—a whole [illegible] of the history of the two men who bear the same name, and the 'big,' scheming, clever brain within that graceful girlish head has sprung far ahead into possibilities and probabilities, wherein she sees the elder Richard [illegible] so vividly, so attractively, that the younger man's presentment fades into indifference and nothingness.

He is, in those fair, cruel hands of fate, but a tool to her purposes, a means to a desired end; he can never, will never be more to her than that.

But at this moment there comes a distraction to fair Evelyn's schemes and Captain Dumaresq's gnawing anxiety.

The box door opens, and a big, old city man, with scanty, iron-gray hair, brushed in circular sweeps over his bald head, and a puckered, coarse-featured face with a heavy under lip and twinkling, small eyes, enters, and stands surveying the group sharply, with a sour, suspicious look.

"Oh, uncle!" Miss Petherick, the plain, [illegible], heavy-faced girl says, languidly, and slowly, "we thought you were not coming at all."

"So I see," Sir William Petherick says significantly, his underlip protruding, his gray eyebrows lowering in a scowl, and his niece winces at the token of his displeasure, which she has good reason to dread; but Evelyn Trefusis, her beautiful young cousin, looks round archly at him over her shoulder with a mock frown, and then, with a delicious little smile and gesture of forgiveness, she draws in the folds of her ivory cashmere, and motions him to be seated on about three inches of her chair cushion. Sir William frowns more heavily for a moment, as he pauses irresolutely, and then his brow relaxes a little as he comes forward.

"I did not come here to intrude on a happy party at this hour," he says, in a grating, sarcastic tone. "I have only come for a minute between the acts to give you a look up. No, thank you, my dear," to Evelyn; "I will not sit down, five people in a box are too many."

Captain Dumaresq's lips curls at this, and he wonders carelessly for a moment, "if the old fellow is displeased about anything in particular, he is so absurdly bearish." Truth to tell, he never deigns to take much notice of Evelyn's elderly host. He is "a city man," rich and vulgar, and lately knighted along with a batch of other civic dignitaries.

Captain Dumaresq regrets the existence of a person of this class, who has the right to claim beautiful, highbred Evelyn as a relative, only that he is certainly "disgustingly rich," and so may be made useful in the future for beautiful Evelyn and himself, even if one looks no further than a costly wedding present.

"I am with a friend of mine in a box under this," Sir William goes on, in a less disagreeable tone, and addressing himself to Evelyn. "Don't you find it very warm in here—such a lot of you?" the city man adds, bluntly.

"Dreadfully warm," Evelyn replies, with a sudden little smile, at which Sir William's surly lips curls into something which means affability toward the rest of the party.

"Come down to our box—nobody but an old friend of mine. It is much cooler," he says, briefly, with a nod of his head, in explanation to Lady Althea as chaperon, as he offers his arm to Evelyn, who accepts it with a gay, girlish little smile of pleasure, as if it is but a bit of drollery that amuses her, looks back at Captain Dumaresq, whose face has paled and eyes grown dark with pain and anger, as he stares unbelievingly watching the manoeuvre. It is not the first of the kind he has witnessed on the part of the lovely young woman to whom he has given his heart. And while he stares, Evelyn and Sir William have disappeared, and he turns away with fixed composure, to try and concentrate his attention on the stage, when his glance is intercepted by one from Miss Petherick, into whose pale, fleshy face a dull-red color has struggled, and whose dull eyes are sparking with a fire of indignation. She is gazing after the couple who have quitted the box, even when the door is shut.

"December and May!" she says, with a scornfully wrathful curl of her lip, which makes her look rather like her uncle. "It is simply disgusting!"

"What do you mean?" Captain Dumaresq demands, in a hoarse whisper, the veins in his forehead swelling darkly.

Miss Petherick owes Evelyn's lover a grudge almost as bitter as she owes Evelyn. They all seem—Captain Dumaresq in an aggrieved degree—to have neither eyes nor ears for her in Evelyn's presence.

"What do I mean?" she sneers. "Wait for a month or two, Captain Dumaresq, and you will know what I mean. If you wouldn't object to Miss Trefusis in a nearer degree of relationship, I would, decidedly."

Rage and jealousy together flush his face at the insulting speech, but he has more self-control than to gratify Miss Petherick by letting her perceive the effect of her words.

"I am sorry you don't like Miss Trefusis," he says, coolly, and adds, though a spasm of jealous wrath almost chokes his words, "I admire her quite as much as your uncle seems to do."

But having said this, he cannot trust himself to speak another word, and so endures the long minutes—nearly thirty of them—that elapse before Evelyn returns.

But when she does re-enter the box, there is no smile on her face for friend or lover. Her rich color seems more vivid, and there is a strange light in her brilliant eyes. She frowns impatiently, as she throws herself into a chair, and snatches the white folds of her dress from contact with Miss Petherick's heliotrope satin, as that young lady sits eyeing her malignantly.

"Tired, darling?" Lady Althea asks, softly and sweetly, with a very keen glance of her steel-blue eyes.

"Yes, very much," Evelyn says, curtly. "I don't care for this piece in the least—it is quite too absurd!"

"I am sorry you don't like it," Captain Dumaresq says, regretfully, looking wistfully at her. "Perhaps you will like 'Carle' better."

"I can't go to the theatre to-morrow night," Evelyn says, coldly; "auntie and I are going out to dinner."

"Shall you be at home to-morrow about one?" he asks, in a low tone.

"No; we shall be in the Row about one," Evelyn answered, with a slight smile.

"Who are we?" he asks, petulantly. Evelyn raises her dark brows.

"Sir William, Miss Petherick and myself," she says, placidly and coldly.

Captain Dumaresq turns away, breathing some utterance not loud but deep.

In the space of a minute he has execrated, fiercely and voicelessly, the theatre, the drama, the actors, Sir William Petherick, his niece, his wealth, his age, and everything concerning him, and is yet employed in cursing himself, his debts, his expectations, and his relatives, when the curtain goes down on the last scene, and he has the fleeting bliss and misery of taking Evelyn down to the carriage.

Sir William hurries up to the box door a little too late, and appearing evidently forestalled by the foregoing arrangement, offers his escort to Lady Althea with unflattering indifference.

"Evelyn! Evelyn!" Captain Dumaresq says, feverishly, making a brief opportunity for lovers' talk as they stand beside one of the pillars of the portico of the theatre waiting for the carriage, "how did you make me so wretched as you did this evening? Upon my honor, it is too bad of you to treat me so!" he goes on, in half-angry, half-tender remonstrance. "Letting that old fool monopolize you, too!"

"How droll that you and Sir William should think alike, and speak precisely alike only for the difference of an adjective," Evelyn says, demurely. "He said, remonstratingly, 'Letting that young fool monopolize you, too!'"

"Oh! Does he remonstrate with you, then?" Captain Dumaresq asks, white to the lips. "Is that how matters stand, Evelyn?"

"That the poor, dear old man has fallen in love with me, you mean?" Evelyn asks, with the merriest look of surprise. "Didn't you know that before? I thought it was a fact patent to the dullest comprehension."

"It was not patent to mine until to-night," Captain Dumaresq says, shortly and angrily. "I can't thank you for disenchanting me; I thought you were far above all that sort of thing."

"What sort of thing—people falling in love with me?" inquires Evelyn, and the little hand on his arm presses softly and warmly—a loving, tender, reassuring little pressure—and his wrath and jealousy begin to evaporate.

"Nobody could help falling in love with you," he says, adoringly, drawing the creamy, filmy lace mantilla over her dark, rippling hair, making her look like a lovely eastern bride in the lace veiling and swathing of soft, creamy-white tissues, out of which only her beautiful, bright face looks, fair as the fairest flower that blooms.

"My darling, you will let me see you to-morrow some time, won't you?" he pleads; "I have so much to tell you. I think the viscount is going to be a good old boy, and and—that things are going to be squared—and that I shall soon be able to go down to Cornwall—you know what for——"

He breaks off abruptly, the words telling her of his cherished hopes and plans, firstly, because the rest of the party are at his elbow—Lady Althea, bland, serene and dignified, as she is at all times and in all places when the eyes of man or woman are upon her—Sir William Petherick, surly and "crumpy," as an elderly gentleman whose temper is ruffled is apt to appear, and Miss Petherick, simpering and malignant; and the second reason for Captain Dumaresq pausing so suddenly in the outpouring of his feelings is the fact that Evelyn is not heeding him—possibly not hearing him—in her eager scrutiny of the face and figure of a man standing in the shadow of the opposite pillar of the portico, scanning the faces of the people pouring out of the doorway.

He is standing well in the shadow, and he has a dark overcoat on this hot summer night, and a dark silk neck-shawl. One moment he leans eagerly forward, and the gaslight falls on his face and his bright, watchful eyes under his felt hat, and Evelyn recognizes him again, and he sees that she does so, at the same moment that he recognizes his cousin, Richard Dumaresq, standing beside her.

CHAPTER XVI.

He is gone the next moment; Captain Dumaresq might persuade himself that the sight of his cousin's face is an optical illusion, but for his previous whisperings of fear or conscience within him, which tell him he has too much reason to expect his cousin's presence.

It is with a certain grim satisfaction that he sees, when he goes home to his chambers one hour later, the tall, straight military figure standing on the doorstep waiting for him.

"Can I speak to you?" he asks, in a low, sombre tone, as Captain Dumaresq steps lightly out of his hansom, and comes up the steps, feeling for his latchkey, and softly humming the refrain of a song out of the last comic opera.

"Speak to me?" he asks, with a well-assumed accent of haughty surprise; then, with a yielding to haughty courtesy, "Certainly, you can speak to me. Why! Dick! Is it possible?"

Nothing can be heartier or franker than the tone of this last exclamation, as he assumes sudden recognition and holds out his hand, and the two men pass into the house together, and go up to Captain Dumaresq's luxurious rooms, furnished in the latest aesthetic style, and Rayner, the captain's servant, brings out cigars and brandy and soda-water for his master and his master's guest, who are evently on very friendly terms.

And yet, the first words Dick Dumaresq had uttered after his first request were not reassuringly friendly in tone or purport.

"I want to have a few words with you—I want a short explanation," he says, and his voice shakes with suppressed agitation; and Captain Dumaresq smiles to himself scornfully as he precedes his guest upstairs.

"I wonder shall I have much trouble in bringing him to reason, or shall I have to use other measures?" he says, inwardly.

But, as soon as the lamps are turned up, and the room is filled with soft radiance from the shaded globes, and the servant has retired, Captain Dumaresq stretches himself luxuriously in an easy-chair, pours out brandy for his cousin and himself, and then says, in the pleasantest, most confidential tones:

"Now, Dick, old fellow, let's hear all about it; you're not in any trouble, I hope?"

"I shouldn't come to you, if I were," retorts Dick, bitterly. "After that letter of yours, I could believe anything. Do you know I got a forged telegram from my uncle, asking me to go to see him?"

"A forged telegram? What do you mean?" asks Capt. Dumaresq, squarely. "At least, what do you mean, besides trying to pick a quarrel with me?" he adds, in the injured, angrily reproachful tone he has always found efficacious in making Dick repent for any harshness. "I can see you are awfully put out about something, but I do not see what I have to do with it."

"I hope you have not, Richard," his cousin says, sternly. "I have received a telegram, purporting to come from my uncle, asking me to visit him, and be reconciled to him, and I went——"

"Down to Heneage Court? Did you?" Captain Dumaresq asks, eagerly, and amazedly. "Did you see him?"

"Yes, I saw him, I am sorry to say," Dick says, grimly, "and learned from him that the telegram was a cruel hoax, or part of a villainous plot concocted by some one who intends me mischief. Why and wherefore I cannot quite understand at present."

"But what end could a forged telegram answer?" objects Captain Dumaresq, still staring, the picture of amazement. "I can't understand your story, head or tail, and you are speaking with a certain animus in your manner, I can see, against me. I have got nothing to do with telegrams, have I?"

"I hope not," Dick says, gravely, looking at his cousin steadfastly.

"Well, by Jove! if ever I heard!" exclaims Captain Dumaresq, springing up with a sort of fury of remonstrance.

"I say I hope not; from my soul I hope you would not wish or try to wrong me, Richard," Dick says, slowly and solemnly. "We have been like brothers. Heaven forbid, you became my enemy!"

"Very well, then. What do you mean?" his cousin asks, angrily, still in the injured tone of a wrongly-accused person.

(To Be Continued).

WHY IS IT

that chronic skin diseases which have defied all other treatments yield to Zam-Buk?

It is because Zam-Buk is germicidal, and also has such power of penetration that it reaches disease in the underlying tissues and cures from the "root" up. That is the only way a permanent cure can be effected.

Mr. H. C. Buckley of 441 E. Broadway, Portland, Oregon, says: "For chronic skin diseases there is nothing like Zam-Buk. For fifteen years I had eczema, and I tried an endless number of so-called 'eczema cures,' but nothing was capable of curing me permanently until I used Zam-Buk. Ten months' use of Zam-Buk has effected a complete cure."

For ulcers, abscesses, boils, ringworm, blood-poisoning, piles, burns, scalds and cuts, Zam-Buk is equally good. All dealers or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto. 50c. box, 3 for $1.25.

Zam-Buk

Join the Whole-Wheat Club for food conservation—substitute whole wheat foods for meat. More real body-building nutriment for less money. **Shredded Wheat Biscuit** is 100 per cent. whole wheat in a digestible form. Nothing wasted, nothing thrown away. Deliciously nourishing for any meal with milk or cream and sliced peaches, bananas or other fruits.

Made in Canada.

THEATRE AUDIENCES.

A Sermon for Those Who Arrive Late and Depart Early.

It is one of the most hallowed national customs not to go into a theatre until the curtain has risen. If by some stupid blunder we have arrived punctually we smoke a cigarette in the lobby.

So the cunning playwright takes care not to start his story until at least five minutes later. He occupies these five minutes with a colorless scene of some kind just to keep the groundlings amused. In some cases he will begin each act in the same way. It depends on how fashionable his audience is and how thirsty. For a converse reason he must finish his play five minutes before the final curtain falls.

Another of our national customs is to leave the theatre the moment Edwin has embraced Angelina although the author may have reserved a quaint comedy touch or a dramatic surprise for the actual end.

It is no use altering the hour of performance. Begin at midnight if you like, we shall not come until five minutes after. Leave off at 10; we shall go out five minutes before. It is in the blood. The idea that any audience owes any consideration to authors or actors is entirely foreign to us. The very suggestion of it is almost an impertinence.—Louis N. Parker, in New York Times.

Wigg—I hear your friend, the life insurance agent, was held up by a highwayman last night? Did he get anything? Wagg—No. Before he could get the thug's signature to an application blank, the fellow broke away and ran.

"Victorious" Germany

At the moment when the campaign of 1917 is reaching its climax it is well to recall again what its objectives are, since we are presently to be confronted by a German manoeuvre which, assigning false objectives, will seek to establish the idea that the allies have failed. The whole world is pretty fairly familiar now with the present German strategy. It aims at a desperate and final defensive which shall prevent a military decision this year and thus pave the way for a peace by negotiation.

Since the allies took the offensive on July 1, 1916, the allied objective has been steadily to wear down German resistance and German resources by local attacks with limited purposes until such time as Germany should be compelled either to shorten her lines or to hold them so thinly that she would face the same kind of collapse that came to Lee in the Spring of 1865.

It was essential that the Allies should first establish a moral superiority over the German on the battlefield. Thanks to superior equipment and to better training, the German had, during the first year and a half of trench war, fought at an advantage, not always conceded by the troops who faced him, but of infinite value because it was accepted by his own troops; thanks to heavy artillery, superior munitions, better trench weapons, the German had the advantage right up to the moment of the Battle of the Somme. He had also regained the offensive when he began his tremendous but ultimately unsuccessful drive upon Verdun.

Looking backward over 14 months, what have the Allies on the Western front accomplished and what will be the harvest of the present year? The answer is simple. First of all, they have asserted a material superiority; they have more guns, more munitions. The German used to rely upon his heavy artillery but his heavy artillery is now unable to meet the enemy, not shot for shot, but one shot for two, or one shot for three. Despite certain temporary interruptions the Allies have been also able to assert superiority in the air and to interrupt German observation.

Next, they have established a moral superiority, and the measure of this achievement is to be found in certain battles. Thus, since the French and British took the offensive on the Somme on July 1 of last year, there have been fought these considerable engagements: The Somme, the French offensives at Verdun, Arras, Rheims, the contest now going forward about Ypres, and finally the recent offensive attack at Verdun.

At the battle of the Somme the British and the French together took 85,000 prisoners. In their last two offensives in October and December of last year, at Verdun, the French took 17,000 prisoners. At Arras, in April of this year, the British took 80,000 prisoners, and in their fight east and west of Rheims in the same month and in the next the French took 35,000 prisoners. So far the British have captured 16,000 prisoners at Ypres and 2,000 about Lens, and the French bag of prisoners in the recent Verdun attack already passes 9,000. In 14 months, then, in battle the French and British allies have taken more than 195,000 prisoners on the western front and the captures in minor skirmishes swell this total well beyond 200,000.

Aside from the capture of prisoners there are other standards of measurement. More than one thousand guns, heavy and field, have been taken in battle from the Germans, while the total loss of the British in guns during the entire war has been under 100. At Arras alone the British took about 225 guns, many of them heavy. The capture of machine guns and war material, especially at Arras, was enormous.

Now there are yet other evidences. When the Allies began their attack in 1916 the Germans held all the important high ground positions from the Channel to the Argonne. The Anglo-French offensive at the Somme compelled the Germans to relinquish a thousand square miles of France, including the strong and heavily fortified ridge between Arras and Peronne and the high ground west of the Oise about Noyon. The French attacks last year about Verdun retook Douaumont and Vaux, the two forts captured by Germans. The recent attack has retaken Dead Man's Hill and Hill 304 and every position of military importance held by the French before the great great German German assault in February, 1916. In Flanders the British and French have retaken Pilkem ridge the British have recaptured Wytschaete Ridge, the Canadians have taken Vimy Heights and Hill No. 70. North of the Aisne the French have captured the high ground traversed by the Chemin-des-Dames, and east of Rheims they have taken the Moronvilliers Hills, which were perhaps the best of all observation and gun positions along the whole front from the Vosges to the sea.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS ALWAYS IN THE HOME

Mrs. Eugene V[illegible], St. [illegible], Que., writes:—"My baby suffered greatly from constipation, so I began using Baby's Own Tablets. I was surprised with the prompt relief they gave him, and now I always keep them in the house." Once a mother has used Baby's Own Tablets for her little ones she always keeps a supply on hand for the first trial convinces her there is nothing to equal them in keeping her little ones well. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

There are times when Cupid must regret his nakedness. He would often like to laugh in his sleeve.

In some parts of Europe food is cheaper than here. But the people there are not allowed to eat it.—Washington Star.

CUTICURA HEALS BAD CASE ECZEMA

Relief Instantaneous. Healed With 3 Cakes of Soap and 2 Boxes of Ointment.

"I was very much annoyed by an irritation on my back. I found out I had a bad case of eczema. My back was in a very bad shape, and my clothing irritated so that the skin became very sore. I sent for Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Relief was instantaneous and with the use of three cakes of Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Ointment I was healed." (Signed) B. F. Groseh, Y. M. C. A., St. Catherines, Ont., July 4, 1917.

For hair and skin health Cuticura Soap and Ointment are supreme.

For Free Sample Each by Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A." Sold everywhere.

How Other Women Save

The announcement that one city wasted practically enough bread to take the season's output of 400,000 acres of wheat has aroused our readers to action. Several women have sent practical suggestions as to the use of all left-over bread.

One eastern woman writes: "In my cooking I've never found anything better to always have on hand than dried bread crumbs and odd pieces of left-over bread. I give you here my recipe for

BREAD GRIDDLE CAKES.

1 pint buttermilk.
1-2 pint sweet milk.
1-2 cup bread crumbs.
1-2 cup flour.
1 tablespoon melted butter.
1 teaspoon salt.
1 teaspoon soda.
2 eggs.

Soak the bread crumbs in the buttermilk over night. Beat until smooth, add the melted butter, flour, sweet milk, salt and yolks of the eggs beaten until light. Dissolve soda in about one-quarter cup warm water and beat into the mixture. Beat until well blended and light, then add the stiffly beaten whites of eggs. A little liquid or flour may be added if needed, as the amount will vary a little with different bread crumbs."

BREAD DUMPLINGS FOR DINNER.

One-half cup bread crumbs.
1 1-2 cups flour.
1-2 teaspoon salt.
2 teaspoons butter.
4 teaspoons baking powder.
3-4 cup milk.

Sift baking powder, flour and salt. Work in butter with tips of fingers. Then add crumbs and mix well, adding milk gradually, using a knife to mix with. Toss on a floured board, roll to one-half inch in thickness. Shape with biscuit cutter. Place closely together in greased steamer, put over kettle of boiling water, cover closely and steam twelve minutes. If a little more milk is used this mixture may be dropped by spoonfuls and cooked on top of a stew. In this case some of the liquid must be removed so that the dumplings may rest on the meat and potato and not settle into the liquid. This makes a full meal, and with fruit for dinner a well balanced dinner."

A versatile western woman sent in these attractive entrees with the suggestion that we offer them to our readers as economy dishes. These are highly nutritive dishes and each requires very little besides to make a nourishing meal.

AN ENTREE OF COTTAGE CHEESE ROLLS.

2 cups cottage cheese.
1 cup bread crumbs.
1-2 cup left-over peas or beans.

Mix cottage cheese and crumbs and combine with the peas or beans, which must be first mashed or put through a colander. The liquid from the vegetable may be used to moisten this mixture sufficient to make into individual rolls. Place in a greased tin and bake fifteen minutes in a hot oven. Baste with a tablespoon of beef extract dissolved in a cup of boiling water in which one tablespoon of onion juice and one tablespoon finely chopped parsley has been added.

DINNER LOAF.

1 can veal loaf.
1 cup dried bread crumbs.
1-2 cup chopped green peppers.
1 tablespoon beef extract dissolved in one cup boiling water.
1 cup tomato soup.

Mix altogether, mold in small bread pan and bake thirty-five minutes.

A bride offers this attractive luncheon dish!

LUNCHEON CROUSTADES.

Cut stale bread in one-inch slices and shape with a round cutter. Remove a small portion of centres, leaving [illegible]. Brush over with melted butter and brown in the oven. Fill with creamed flake, tun fish, mounding as much as possible. Sprinkle with buttered crumbs and garnish with strips of whites of hard boiled eggs and yolks forced through a strainer and form petals and stamens of a flower. Reheat in oven, arrange on a hot platter and garnish with sprigs of parsley.—Mrs. Jean Prescott Adams, Director of Domestic Science, Armour & Co., in "The Business of Being a Housewife."

Soap Making.

Soap making was known to the ancient Romans, and [illegible] they obtained their knowledge of the art from some Germanic tribes who had learned it from some of the [illegible] further to the west and north. Pliny mentioned that the Germans used both hard and soft soap, and he indicates that it was a discovery which had been made by the Gauls.

Debt is the prolific mother of folly and crime.—Beaconsfield.

$ 1271.65

This is the exact amount of

Suits & Overcoats

just stocked this week. The very newest in style and material.

We are making a specialty of Young Men's Nobby Suits, and Overcoats, and invite inspection and comparison.

Besides this splendid assortment we still have on hand some extra values in old stock at old prices.—Prices which cannot be duplicated to-day at any market.

Butter and Eggs
Taken the same as Cash

N. McGillivray
North End Store

BANK OF HAMILTON
Established 1872
Capital Authorized, $5,000,000
Capital Paid-up, - $3,000,000
Surplus, - - - - - $3,500,000

The Things Worth While

Are usually acquired by the man with a bank account. The good things of life seldom come to those who have nothing. The Bank of Hamilton affords a convenient and safe method of acquiring capital.

Start a savings account to-day.

R. J. RANNEY, MANAGER
PORT ELGIN BRANCH

41-C

Can you afford to be without The Times?

GET READY FOR WINTER

WE are ready for fall and winter business. Prices are high in some lines of Dry Goods, but quality has not been sacrificed on this account. Note these prices:

Blankets	Yarns
Ibex flannelett 11-4, at **$2.10 per pair**	Scotch fingering, all colors **$1.75 per lb.**
Ibex flannelett 12-4, at **$2.50 per pair**	Canadian yarns, at **$1.00** per pound, balance 1916 stock.
Union blankets **$3 50** and up.	Saxony yarn in all good colors.
All wool blankets **1.50**lb.	

FLANNELS in khaki and greys

FLANNELETTS, in light and dark shades, all widths and prices.

PRODUCE WANTED—Butter, Eggs, Etc.

South End Store
N. McGillivray & Co.

The Port Elgin Times
MEMBER OF THE CANADIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION (INC.)

E. Roy Sayles, Editor and Proprietor

ADVERTISING RATES
Farms or Real Estate for Sale 50c each insertion; Miscellaneous articles, To Rent, Wanted, Lost, Found, etc., each insertion 25c. Local Readers, Notices, etc., 10c per line. Cards of thanks 50c. Legal advertising 10 and 7c a line. Black-faced type, count 2 lines for 1. Display rates, yearly contracts, 12c per inch, 6 mos. 15c per inch. In memoriam poetry 5c per line. Professional cards $6 per year in advance.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

At the annual gathering of the Trades and Labor Congress in Ottawa last week the delegates discussed the hours of labor, argument being made for six hours to constitute a day's work. But why work at all?

* * *

Toronto Star, after advocating conscription very strongly, now deplores the fact that the people are calling the men conscripts. Why the worry, nearly all the armies in the great war are conscripted, and it is no disrespect to call the new Canadian army conscripts.

* * *

The evidence in the Flavelle inquiry discloses that in five years, 1913-1917, the profits of the William Davies Company were $5,295,000, and that they increased from $417,083 in 1913 to $1,911,910 in 1917, or more than four times.

* * *

Women generally will endeavor to watch against waste in their kitchens, but the food controller should look around for farther opportunities to save the supply of wheat and bacon. The prompt response of the common people to help win the war should be backed up by the officials. There is waste in the high places.

* * *

Near Ingersoll last week a little child was burned to death. This is only one of many happenings of the same nature the past year or two. These fatalities are reported as due to the parents leaving their children alone in the houses. These cases are altogether too numerous. The parents are guilty of neglect, and it would have a wholesome affect on those who leave children without proper protection, if an example was made in the next fatality of this nature.

* * *

Sir Thomas White announces another war loan about November, in which he again asks all the people to participate. One of the wise acts of the Minister of Finance has been the borrowing of money from the Canadian people at a good rate of interest. Why could not this method of financing be adopted by a municipality? When funds were required it would seem good business for a township or town to borrow from its own citizens, offering a good rate of interest therefor.

* * *

Toronto women organized to canvass the city for signatures to the food pledge card. The president of the organization gave out the following instructions to the women canvassers: "Take the name and address of anyone who refuses to sign the cards. We want to know the pro Germans in our midst". That's placing people with a vengeance and it hardly allows room for an expression of an opinion, or even an opportunity for thinking it over. The canvasser says "sign," whether you intend to carry it out or not. How much better it would be to endeavor to get signatures with a sincere purpose to have the pledge carried out and food saved.

* * *

A legal notice that canned goods are not to be sold, and signed by the Clerk of the Privy Council, appears in the papers operated by Conservatives, at so much per line. Is this an order from the Food Controller, to help out the friends of his party? When the Food Controller wants to inform the public how to save some food, he sends out typewritten sheets to all the newspapers, soliciting free publicity. If the government can pay its friends for publicity of this nature why not play fair with all newspapers? Whose money is being spent nowadays? Are we not all contributors to the public treasury? Then why flesh of one, and fish of another?

* * *

A bone dry state is Arizona. The other day 500 carloads of booze valued at $3,500,000 were dumped in the bay at Sonora. Photographs of the scene and official notification of the action were received by the Consul. The beverages were the accumulations of shipments to Sonora seized by the State since the abolition of the liquor traffic, January 1, 1916, and the stocks on hand which were taken over when the prohibition decree became effective. Every Government warehouse in the State has been emptied of liquor, it is declared, and the information to hand says that so far as the authorities are aware there is not a drop of intoxicants in the State.

* * *

At a sale held at Mr. Gammie's in Arran township the other day, some young cattle were offered, and were eagerly bought up, because the farmers have plenty of feed this year. But the chief feature of the sale was the fact that $4,441 was realized, and of this sum all but a few dollars was paid in cash by the farmers who purchased the cattle. Eight years ago there were some large sales held at which less than $100 was paid in. It is satisfactory to know that the farmer has the money these days, and it is a good sign that he sees a profit in paying cash rather than borrowing at 7 per cent.

* * *

For the year ending March, 1917 there was used in Canadian breweries and distilleries:

Grain for malting	98,582,300 lbs.
Corn	69,417,487 "
Rye	10,430,817 "
Oats	131,580 "
Wheat	37,783 "
Sugar, Rice, etc.	616,369 "
Molasses	27,416,716 "
Total	206,803,051 "

The food controller's job is a heavy one, especially when the people are asked to save wheat, but the distilleries are allowed to go on using it for whiskey. However, that is no reason why we should not do our part. If you are not, because you live in a small town, or in the country, asked to sign the pledge, just resolve to carry out its objects, and you will be doing your part in the big scheme to help win the war.

Waste Not—Want Not

Food waste in war time is a crime. People in Europe are starving for food. Belgium is devastated and the crusts Canada throws away would be picked out of the dirt and eaten by the starving Belgians, Serbs, Poles and other unfortunates of the war zone.

Canada wastes an enormous amount of good food every year. The Food Controller gives $50,000,000 as a conservative estimate. Expressed in wheat at $2 a bushel, this would be 25,000,000 bushels, whereas we are asked to save but 12,000,000 this year out of normal consumption. Expressed in meat at say 40 cents a pound it would be 125,000,000 pounds, or enough to supply a Canadian army of 500,000 men for 200 days.

The bones thrown into the garbage pails every day contain the essence of hundreds of plates of soup.

The bread thrown there every day is a waste of thousands of loaves.

No bone should leave the kitchen until every scrap of marrow has been boiled out of it; no scrap of bread should ever be thrown away.

The woman who wastes a crust, wastes the war effort of the farmer, the miller, the storekeeper and the transportation and delivery men. This is a time when every man's work is valuable to the country to supplement the invaluable work of our soldiers.

Watch everything. Watch against waste in the kitchen and in the pantry. Watch against waste in the cellar and in the dining-room. As much food is wasted in the eating as in the cooking.

As we have said before, Owen Sound has all the ear-marks of a city. The latest news is that a Labor candidate will likely contest for the Federal House, the workmen of Owen Sound meeting to-day to discuss the matter.

VINEGAR

Especially for pickling . . .

Pickling spices in bulk and package

GLASS **SEALERS At The Old Prices**

For pure goods

For pickling season this is the store.

Highest price for produce

Roppel Bros.
Rural phone, Underwood

This Up-to-Date Range

has a ventilated oven with walls of nickelled steel that roasts and bakes to a turn. The glass door enables you to watch the baking and the thermometer shows exact temperature. Our free booklet describes many other special features. Write for it.

McClary's
PANDORA RANGE
LONDON TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
ST. JOHN, N.B. HAMILTON CALGARY
SASKATOON EDMONTON

Sold by J. H. Kennedy, Port Elgin

The Dominion fuel controller has repeated his warning to coal dealers that objection will be taken to any increase in price of coal without notifying him. But that doesn't prevent the people from paying the high price for coal just the same. It's a case of pay the price, or no coal.

A WORD FOR MOTHERS

It is a grave mistake for mothers to neglect their aches and pains and suffer in silence—this only leads to chronic sickness and often shortens life.

If your work is tiring; if your nerves are excitable; if you feel languid, weary or depressed, you should know that Scott's Emulsion overcomes just such conditions.

It possesses in concentrated form the very elements to invigorate the blood, strengthen the tissues, nourish the nerves and build strength.

Scott's is strengthening thousands of mothers—and will help you. Try it.

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

HARVEST HELP EXCURSION
September 11th

From all stations in Ontario and Quebec

$12.00 to Winnipeg

Plus half cent per mile beyond

Return rate half cent per mile to Winnipeg plus $18.00.

Full particulars and tickets from any Grand Trunk Ticket Agent or C. E. Horning, District Passenger, Union Station, Toronto, Ont.

J. S. Cameron, Agent Port Elgin. Both telephones.

BLACKSMITHING

N. KIDT, Blacksmithing, horse-shoeing and general repairs. Tire-setting a specialty

Sunlight Soap

The inducements offered with common soaps cannot make up for the purity of Sunlight Soap. It costs US more to make pure soap. But it costs YOU less to use it, for Sunlight pays for itself in the clothes it saves. It does not wear and rub the fabrics as common soaps do.

All Grocers

$5,000 guarantee of purity with every cake of Sunlight Soap

RANGES AND HEATERS

ANNOUNCEMENT

Our stock of ranges and stoves is more complete than ever. We bought early and secured our stock early.

Our range line comprises such reliable makes as

The Happy Thought
Jewel's Lighter Day
Good Cheer Elevated Oven
Royal

The OAK Heaters (in three sizes) burns coal or wood equally well.

Sheet iron heaters do fine for fall use, and help burn up old blocks. We have also a stock of strong reliable box stoves.

McLAREN'S HARDWARE

Good Times

In spite of the high cost of living, these are prosperous times. Wage earners have steady employment and good wages. Those who are wise will save a part of their weekly earnings and deposit it in our Savings Department, for no one can tell just what labor conditions will be two or three years hence.

Enquiries are solicited.

The Bank of
Nova Scotia

PAID-UP CAPITAL - $ 6,500,000
RESERVE FUND - - 12,000,000
TOTAL RESOURCES over 110,000,000

PORT ELGIN BRANCH.
A. L. Wyant, Manager

For That . . . Presentation

FREQUENTLY it is our duty and pleasure to give presents, and just as frequently it is difficult for us to decide what to give.

WE CAN HELP

You out in that part of the deal. Just come to our store. We have a great assortment of useful and beautiful present in gold and silver, cut glass, etc.

Rowlands
The Jeweller

SCHOOL'S IN

YOU mothers want your boy's and girls to have good health, then see that their feet are well shod with good substantial leather boots. We have a large range of school shoes

Come to our store and see the values we offer.

JAMES GEORGE AND SON.
Port Elgin

On Time !

Being on time is a great assset to business men, farmers, or any who serve others in any capacity, to be on time one needs

A GOOD WATCH

And we have just that kind. We are experts in the repairing of watches.

Try our watch service department

J. J. BUSBY,
The Quick Repair House

They Shall Not Pass

The Immortal Cry of Canada at the Second Battle of Ypres.

The defence of Ypres following the first ghastly gas attack April 22, 1915, exalts all history. By it our men were transfigured and the undying, imperishable Soul of Canada revealed.

In the name of these Heroes of Ypres, Festubert, Givenchy, Vimy Ridge, Lens, The Somme, Verdun—aye and the Deathless "Old Contemptibles"—we beseech you, Women of Canada, to Dedicate Yourselves and Your Families to War Service by signing the Food Service Pledge.

The sacrifice is not great. We merely want you to substitute other foods for part of the white bread, beef and bacon your family now eat.

> "What follows almost defies description. The effect of these poisonous gases was so virulent as to render the whole of the line held by the French Division practically incapable of any action at all.
>
> *The Stand of the Canadians*
>
> "The left flank of the Canadian Division was thus left dangerously exposed to serious attack in flank, and there appeared to be a prospect of their being overwhelmed and of a successful attempt by the Germans to cut off the British troops occupying the salient to the East.
>
> "In spite of the danger to which they were exposed the Canadians held their ground with a magnificent display of tenacity and courage; and it is not too much to say the bearing and conduct of these splendid troops averted a disaster which might have been attended with the most serious consequences."
>
> From
> Sir John French's Seventh Despatch,
> General Headquarters,
> 15th June, 1915

Thou Shalt Not Want

The Undying Pledge of Canada's Mothers to Her Sons.

When baking use one-third oatmeal, corn, barley or rye flour. Or, order some brown bread from your baker each day.

Substitute for beef and bacon such equally nutritious foods as fish, peas, lentils, potatoes, nuts, bananas, etc.

Third, and this is most important — positively prevent the waste of a single ounce of food in your home.

A Food Service Pledge and Window Card has been or will be delivered to you. The Pledge is your Dedication to War Service—The Window Card is your Emblem of Honour.

Sign the one and display the other.

Woman's Auxiliary, Organization of Resources Committee, in Co-operation with The Hon. W. J. Hanna, Food Controller.

Sign and Live up to Your Food Service Pledge

ARRAN COUNCIL

Council met September 15th. All present. A number of unimportant communications were read and filed.

On motion of Bronton and George the Reeve was instructed to procure five dollar gold pieces for the boys who have lately joined colors and send them to their parents with a short address on behalf of the council. On motion of Scarrow and Thomas—Robert McDowall C. E. Owen Sound, was appointed engineer.

Councillors George and Bronton were appointed to have the conditions of the award re Ash ditch carried out as far as the township is concerned.

Those using the grader must pay $3 per day, also cost of operating or any repairs owing to injury to machine.

A large number of orders were issued, chiefly gravel orders for statute labor. Council adjourned until the 8th of October next.

H. T. Potts, Clerk.

Owen Sound tax rates is 31 mills.

Goderich butchers have decided to dispense with the delivery of meat, owing to the cost.

Owen Sound carried the by-law guaranteeing a loan of $75,000 to a new industry for manufacturing screws.

Kincardine had a nice day for its fair, and a good crowd, quite a number from this section were present.

YES! LIFT A CORN OFF WITHOUT PAIN!

Cincinnati authority tells how to dry up a corn or callus so it lifts off with fingers.

You corn-pestered men and women need suffer no longer. Wear the shoes that nearly killed you before, says this Cincinnati authority, because a few drops of freezone applied directly on a tender, aching corn or callus, stops soreness at once and soon the corn or hardened callus loosens so it can be lifted out, root and all, without pain.

A small bottle of freezone cost very little at any drug store, but will positively take off every hard or soft corn or callus. This should be tried, as it is inexpensive and is said not to irritate the surrounding skin.

If your druggist hasn't any freezone tell him to get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house. It is fine stuff and acts like a charm every time.

ALLENFORD

Mr. Dealy, of Wiarton visited Geo Fenton last week and also preached in the Methodist church Sunday night.

Evangelist Crossley will hold a series of Evangelistic services here beginning the third week in October.

ELSINORE

On Sunday Sept. 16 a memorial service was held in the Presbyterian church, in honour of our soldier boys who have been called from the struggle to everlasting peace.

Dr. Campbell pastor of that church preached from the text "Greater love hath no man than this that a man lay down his life for his friends." In simple earnest words the speaker sought to impress the truth that the cause upheld by our armies is the cause of humanity and therefore the men who have given their lives have died not only for friends and country but for the world. Since so many noble men are dying for the cause of right surely it is the duty of those at home to live for the cause.

The service was a comfort and inspiration to the many relatives and friends of the dear ones who are now at rest "Somewhere in France."

The church was decorated with the flags of the Allies also with white flowers on a bank of ferns.

The choir was assisted by members of the Methodist choir and Mrs. Jas. Hewitson sang an appropriate solo.

Many friends from outside points came to join in honoring the beloved dead.

Miss Johnston of Elsinore suffered a serious injury to her hip in a fall down stairs at her home last week.

FOR SALE

For sale, 50 baskets of peaches. Apply W. J. Pierson, Burgoyne.

Bruce Tp. News

Mr. Albert White and sister Violet of Bruce Tp. spent the week end visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Arch. Sinclair, at Southampton.

Mrs. Lome Rebse returned last week to her home in Detroit after visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. George.

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Hunter, on September 15th, a son.

Mr. Louis Diegel raised the framework of a straw-shed last week.

In the next election, and that will be soon, the polls are to open at 6 o'clock in the morning. Some fellows will be able to poll their votes before they turn in for the night.

* * *

A Toronto daily says that many men with their families passing through Toronto, and must remain over night to make their connections, spend the night in the waiting room at the station because it is impossible to get rooms at the hotels at reasonable rates. In other words Toronto is no place to go unless one has friends or plenty of cash. The raising of the price of rooms on the part of the hotelmen has gone to extremes and should get attention from the government.

Camera Pictures

New facilities have been installed in our photography department, and we can now do developing and printing in 48 hours. Bring us your film.

R. C. Crawford
Drugs and Kodaks
C. P. R. ticket agent

THE MAKING OF TOMMY ATKINS

"We are trying to turn out men at arms and—I think we are succeeding." That in a dozen words sums up the attitude of the British army authorities, as enunciated by General Sir Archibald Hunter, G. C. B., a veteran who spent 15 years of his life in Egypt and the Soudan under Kitchener and other leaders first in "making riflemen from mud," as Kipling has it, and then in using the mudbegotten ones and a few—a very few—white soldiers to dam back and finally to overthrow the Mahdi's barbarian hordes, writes the London, Eng., correspondent of the New York Times. Later in Ladysmith, in the belly-pinching of 1899-1900, he was the life and soul of the defense, and now ever since the opening of the great European war he has been in command of the Aldershot training centre.

Now the Aldershot training centre is an area, roughly speaking, some 20 miles square in the loveliest part of Southern England, where Hampshire and Surrey join and in peace time it is a peaceful place enough, with few soldiers to be seen save in and around Aldershot itself, a pleasant town of red brick barracks and shady trees, a kind of Fort Leavenworth raised to the ninth power, which has been ever since just after the Crimmean war, and nursery and training ground of England's armies. Now, however, Aldershot, busy place though it is, is simply the headquarters and nucleus of a tract that is dotted and sown with camps thick as the stars in the sky, and there for the last three years, while the navy, "Britain's sure shield," has stood between this country and invasion and given England a breathing space. General Hunter, quite out of the limelight and quite unknown to the man in the street, has labored day in and day out, week after week, month after month, and now year after year, to fashion and weld and temper the trenchant blade that will ultimately give the deathblow to the Teutonic barbarism and give back peace and freedom to the world.

This time he had better material to start with than the Egyptian fellaheen, and he has succeeded in turning out the most superb infantry ever seen on a modern battlefield, those new armies whose boast it is, and it is no mean one, that they have lived up to the imperishable traditions set by the "first seven divisions" of the original expeditionary force.

IMPORTANT OF BAYONET SPIRIT.

With a skin browned by African suns and triple row of decorations on his tunic, the outward and visible sign of more than 46 year's devoted service, General Hunter looked himself a very perfect man at arms to-day, when he told a party of American newspaper men what he and his subordinates were doing.

"We are trying," he said, "to make every man a master of his weapon. The artillery may pave the way, but for ultimate success we must still rely on the three B's—the bayonet, the bomb and the bullet. We pay special attention to bayonet fighting here, not only for its own sake, but also because in inculcates what may be called the bayonet spirit—the desire to get to close quarters and come to grips with the enemy at all costs. If a man goes into a fight with the belief that in a hand-to-hand fight he can get the better of his antagonist, that is half the battle won already. In wars between civilized peoples when the men get to close quarters, it is not always that this hand-to-hand fight ensues, in fact it is comparatively seldom that they actually cross bayonets. It usually ends with one man putting up his hands. We are trying to ensure that it won't be our men; that's all. We have established a moral superiority over the Hun and we mean to keep it.

"In carrying out training we find games of enormous use to us. Cricketers are our best bombers. Boxing gives the quickness of hand, brain and eye that is so essential in bayonet fighting, and sprinters and hurdlers are very useful people when it comes to a bayonet charge and the attacking infantry has to get over or through barbed wire that has only been partially cut and must jump across into trenches, and I think," concluded the general, "that just as the Canadians have done, your people will find baseball a great asset when it comes to learning bombing."

Aldershot, as well as being a centre for training of large bodies of troops in bulk, is the chief station for the specialized and intensive training of promising officers of all branches of the service, who, having gone through a course in this, that or the other subject, then return to their units anywhere in the British Isles, themselves to act as instructors to men of their battalion, company, squadron or battery as the case may be. Soldiering now in England—and even in France during that period misnamed "rest" when troops come from the trenches only to fall into the hands of the schoolmaster is largely a matter of going to school.

THINGS SOLDIERS MUST LEARN.

Leave is hard to come by and courses are many. There are courses in every imaginable subject from gas drill, which teaches you the proper—and the quickest—way to put on your gas mask, the same being often a matter of life and death, a death that is a slow torment; to bayonet drill, which teaches you the most effective way to perforate the Hun. Here are a few, a very few of them:

First aid, barbed wire entanglements, bombing, trench mortars, range finding, sniping, scouting, night patroling, mining, physical and bayonet training, the use of the sniperscope, an artful combination of rifle and periscope that vexes the heart of old liter Boche; machine gunning, including the use of Vickers, Maxim, and Lewis guns; signaling by Morse and semaphore, by flag, lamp and buzzer; the use of and defense against gas, and proficiency in a fascinating subject known as camouflage, invented, as the name shows, by the sprightly Gallic mind, which concerns itself chiefly with paint and canvas to the end that that which is deadly may look innocent, and that the innocent may look deadly. The complete camoufleur's motto is: "Things are not what they seem," and he goes about making dummy guns which he puts into conspicuous places for Fritz to strafe, and making real guns and "strong points" look as innocent as possible, to the better undoing and confounding of the Boche.

Chief among the courses come those on gas, bombing, and physical and bayonet training, and these were the "stunts"—this Americanism is current now through the entire British army—displayed to-day for the benefit of the London correspondents of the various American papers.

THE GAS COURSE.

The gas course is naturally divided into two parts, (a), how to gas your enemy, which is the special function of the engineer, and (b) how to protect yourself from being gassed, which is one matter that vitally concerns every one, not only in the line, but for about 12,000 yards behind it, for the gas attacks can be delivered not only with the gas cloud expelled from cylinders, but with gas shells and lachrymatory shells at any hour of the twenty-four.

A gas attack by a cloud is a comparatively simple matter, but a sufficiently ticklish one to try anybody's nerve. It involves bringing up into the front line of trenches a supply of gas cylinders, which weigh about 120 pounds and take two men to carry them, or more if the mud is bad. Then these cylinders must be disposed ready for action and concealed, for one of them smitten by a hostile shell, would instantly transform your trench into a reeking death hole.

For defense against gas, the British soldier is better equipped than any other combatant in Europe. He carries (1) that is known as the box respirator, a clever arrangement of goggles, mask tubes and valves, whereby the air is purified by passing through certain substances before T. Atkins breathes it in, precisely as the air is purified before it is deemed fit for the august lungs of the legislators by being passed through filter beds of cotton wool. (2) In addition to this, he carries a "P. H. helmet," a vast cowl impregnated with phenol-hexafair imitation of a familiar of the Spanish Inquisition, and (3) for protection against lachrymatory gas, or "weepers," as Thomas calls them, of the "tear-shells, a pair of close-fitting goggles. The drill in connection with these safety appliances consists of putting them on at a perfectly astounding speed.

CURING SKIN TROUBLES

So many people, both men and women, suffer from skin troubles, such as eczema, blotches, pimples and irritation that a word of advice is necessary. It is a great mistake for such sufferers and those with bad complexions to smear themselves with greasy ointments. Often they could not do anything worse, for the grease clogs the pores of the troubled skin and their condition actually becomes worse.

When there are pimples or eruptions, or an irritating or itching rash, a soothing boracic solution may help to allay the irritation, but of course that does not cure the trouble. Skin complaints come from an impure condition of the blood and will persist until the blood is thoroughly purified. It is well known that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have effected the best results in many forms of skin disorders and blemishes. This is due to the fact that these pills make new rich blood, and that this new blood attacks the impurities that give rise to skin troubles and banishes them; so that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure skin disorders from within the system—the only sure way.

It should be added that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have a beneficial effect upon the general health. They increase the appetite and energy and cure diseases that arise from impure blood.

You can get these pills through any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

FEEDING THE BOY.

Give Every Healthy Youngster Diet His System Craves.

The growing boy—the active, healthy, normal boy—is a better judge of his diet than mother or father or doctor. He needs every kind of food, plenty of it, and his system will naturally crave for just those foods that are best for him.

Such, in substance, is the theme of an article in the National Food Magazine by Dr. H. E. Barnard.

There are two kinds of food—proteins, with which the body is built up, and the growing boy needs as much of these as the full-grown man, often more; carbohydrates, which are the fats and sugars and starches that supply heat and energy.

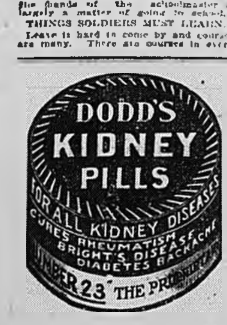
The boy's protein food need not all be meat. Dr. Barnard says "it is better that no small part of this nitrogenous food come from milk and eggs, cheese, beans and peas. If he has plenty of these rich and relatively cheap foods he will not crave meat so inordinately as some growing boys do," Dr. Barnard continues.

"The boy needs a large quantity of carbohydrates. That is why his demand for bread and butter is limited only by the supply at hand, and when he uses almost as much butter as bread, do not stint him. By the pound butter is expensive, but it is pure, wholesome food, and he can use it readily. It will not make him ill; quite the contrary.

"And do not be afraid of sugar and sweet foods. Sugar is a true concentrated food. Give him candy for dessert. He craves it and his craving is natural, not abnormal.

"The boy's instincts will lead him to choose the all around diet he needs."

Many a woman who is brave enough to face a burglar may be shy when it comes to facing the cook in her own kitchen.



"SALADA"

Tea is Delicious and Pure

Scaled Packets Only - Never in Bulk

BLACK, MIXED or NATURAL GREEN

E216

HOW JAPS COOK RICE.

The quantity of water varies according to the qualities of rice, but five parts of water to four of rice, or six parts to five, by volume, will be common proportion.

Simply boil the water and then pour the rice, previously washed, into this boiling water, at the same time increasing the flame. The pan cover must fit the pan edge as tightly as possible and also must be a heavy one, enough to withstand the high steam pressure in the pan, and if it is not heavy enough, put some weights on it. Keep the fire strong. In three or four minutes the steam pushes out of the pan; but let the fire be strong for three or four minutes more, and then, as quickly as possible, withdraw the blazing fire (in case of wood fuel) or make the fire very mild (in case of coal) and let the pan stand on little under fire or very mild flame for 20 or 30 minutes. Then remove the pan from the furnace and let it stand fourteen minutes more. This is all the process.

Rice thus cooked is very delicious to taste and may be eaten by itself without any milk or sugar.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

GREAT LAKES LEGEND.

Stories of Niagara Falls and of Leelinau, the Fairy Girl.

In old, old times, on the highest peak of a great mountain, there dwelt a hunter and his five sparkling daughters. Their lodge was of bright betula bark, and on clear days they could see the distant ocean flashing like a silver band.

"Come out! Come out!" cried the younger daughter, the little Er. "Come Su! Come Hu! Come Mi! Come Cla! (The names stand in order for Erie, Superior, Huron, Michigan and St. Clair). Let us away to the sea, where the foaming breakers roar!" So they left their lodge, and leaped and sang with happy hearts. Their robes were of blue and chrysolite green, and floated on the breeze. Their moccasins were of frozen water drops, and their wings of painted wind. And they scampered and romped across the plain or floated beneath the sky, or rushed past valley and hill and field, singing and shouting with glee.

At last they came to a precipice of jagged rocks and moss. "Alas!" cried Er, "what a dreadful leap! But we have come so far that we must go on, or our father will laugh at us! So come Su! Come Hu! Come Mi! Come Cla! and follow me!"

So over the steep they sprang, and floated down on their painted wings. They leaped and they sang like happy-hearted birds. Then the little Er cried, "Let us up and down the steep again!" And up and down the five maids skipped and laughed at the sport and foam and called it Niagara Falls.

And to-day, through the rainbow mist, you may see their robes of blue and chrysolite green, and their painted wings and their twinkling feet, as the five play in the waterfall.

Once on the shore of Lake Superior there dwelt a lovely Indian girl. She was tiny and slender, with soft dark eyes and little feet. And whenever the moon rose faint and white while the sun was setting, she danced in a pine grove by the shore. When she danced thus, her mother called, "Come back to the lodge, Leelinau, for the silver moon is rising. Soon the Little People, the Fairies, will come out to play among the trees, and they carry away dancing maidens." So Leelinau returned sorrowfully to the lodge, for she longed to see the Fairies.

Summer after summer, on moonlit nights the Little People joined hands and danced among the pines, and their sweet voices were heard by Leelinau sitting in the lodge. And when the Indians were sleeping, the mischievous Fairies came creeping in, and Leelinau, waking, heard their low laughter in the dark. They rustled about, and hid the fisherman's paddle, and plucked the feathers from the headdress of the hunter, and carried away nuts and fruit. And in the morning Leelinau saw their tiny footprints in the sand-dunes by the lake. And so it happened summer after summer.

When the cold, cold winter nights came, the mother sat by the fire and told tales of Fairyland: how deep under the ground all was warm and the flowers bloomed, and the Fairy birds sang, and the Little People feasted and rejoiced. And Leelinau's heart filled with longing to be in Fairyland. And so it happened winter after winter.

Now, on a summer day, a brave came to woo Leelinau. Her mother dressed her for the marriage. She bound her garments on her, and let her out to the wedding feast. And the braves and squaws and the youths and maidens of the Chippewa, for miles around, came to the feast. But Leelinau sighed and wept, and begged that she might go alone to the pine grove before she became a bride. Her mother said, "Yes," so at evening time Leelinau decked her hair with flowers, and filled her arms with tassels of the pine trees. Then she hastened to the grove.

The darkness fell and Leelinau did not return. The moon arose and shed its white beams on the lake, but the maiden did not come. The bridegroom and guests went to search for her. They wandered through the grove, and they sought up and down the shore, but in vain! Leelinau was gone, and had left forever the upper world.

And no one had seen her go, except one poor fisher lad who was paddling his canoe near the land. He had watched her wander through the grove, and dancing with a bright Fairy Chief whose green plumes nodded high above his head. And then together they had vanished from his sight. And Leelinau the Fairy Girl was never seen again on the shore of Lake Superior.—New York "Evening Post".

RESPECT PROMISES.

Therefore Do Not Make Any Unless You Can Keep Them.

Keep your promises, so don't make any you cannot fill.

Don't make any in conflict with agreements.

Neglecting the exact terms of a definite promise is after a very serious thing.

The keeping of promises in business transactions is the "sheet anchor" in the establishing of credit among one's business associates.

The world of business places great value on promises.

Not only in all business transactions but in everyday life, the keeping of promises should be looked after with care.

Whatever you do, keep your word, for the man who breaks his promises even in little things is sure to break them in the more important ones.

It is a good plan when making a promise as to appointments to jot down in a memorandum book the man's name, so that no mistakes can be made.

It is a question of obligation that is not cancelled until it is paid.

The man whose promise or word can be relied upon is the one whose influence is far-reaching in any community or in any business.

Keep your promises, so don't make any you can't fill.—New York Mail.

I was cured of painful Goitre by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

BAYARD McMULIN,
Chatham, Ont.

I was cured of Inflammation by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

MRS. W. A. JOHNSON,
Walsh, Ont.

I was cured of Facial Neuralgia by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

J. H. BAILEY,
Parkdale, Ont.

ZEPPELIN AIR CRAFT.

Aluminum Girders and Hoops Line These Monster Balloons.

The technical details in the construction of Zeppelin aircraft are explained in a journal called the Aeroplane. The visible exterior part of the Zeppelin is merely the cloth or fabric covering of the framework, which consists of sixteen girders made of very thin aluminum. The girders run from end to end of the ship, parallel for most of their length and turning inward to meet one another at nose and tail. The cylindrical body of the Zeppelin may therefore be said to have sixteen sides on account of the sixteen girders.

To keep these longitudinal girders, or "stringers," in position there are thwartship girders, which run like hoops around the ship and act like the ribs of a boat. There are generally about 18 hoop girders, spaced an equal distance, one from another, and they are braced across and across inside each hoop to the next by wire bracing, so that they cut up the whole skeleton into a succession of compartments, each of which—except the end compartments—has flat ends and sixteen sides.

In each of these compartments is a gas bag standing on its edge. The idea is that if one gas bag springs a leak or is punctured by a projectile only that one bag collapses, and the weighting of the ship is so arranged that even if four or five gas bags are entirely deflated those that remain will float the ship after all ballast, ammunition and other non-essentials have been thrown overboard.—London Standard.

Even the people who take things as they come don't always keep them.

Reducing · Expenses

The war has so increased the cost of living, the housewife must make her money go further.

By using Red Rose Tea, which chiefly consists of strong, rich Assam teas, she can keep her tea bills down. The rich Assam strength requires less tea in the pot—and there's only one tea with the rich Red Rose flavor!

Kept Good by the Sealed Package

RED ROSE TEA is good tea

640

PAPER YOUR FLOOR.

Walls No Longer Enjoy a Monopoly of the Papering Idea.

Three sheets of strong, brown paper, pasted together, with a top covering of ordinary wallpaper, make an excellent, inexpensive, sanitary substitute for linoleum.

After cleaning the floor, a sheet of good, strong brown paper is pasted down and allowed to dry. Then a second sheet is laid and allowed to dry thoroughly before laying a third sheet.

If a pattern floor covering is desired, ordinary wallpaper serves the purpose admirably. It is pasted to the top sheets of brown paper already laid. The whole, being thoroughly dry, a coat of sizing is applied and left to set, after which a coat of good varnish completes the process. This floor covering has all the advantages of real linoleum and may be washed and polished in the usual way.

A MESSAGE TO WOMEN!!

LET a woman cure your suffering. I want you to write, and let me tell you of my simple method of home treatment, send you ten days' free trial, postpaid, and put you in touch with women in Canada who will gladly tell what my method has done for them.

If you are troubled with weak, tired feelings, head-ache, back-ache, bearing down sensations, bladder weakness, constipation, catarrhal conditions, pain in the sides, regularly or irregularly, bloating, sense of falling or misplacement of internal organs, nervousness, desire to cry, palpitation, hot flashes, dark rings under the eyes, or a loss of interest in life, write to me to-day. Address: Mrs. M. Summers, Box 8, Windsor, Ont.

SKIRTS.

College Lecturer Says Short Ones Cause Big Food Bills.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 13.—"Short skirts and silk stockings make a girl eat so much that she becomes bad tempered."

"An inch from the skirt equals a pound of beefsteak inside."

"High heeled shoes make a girl's ankles wabbly."

"Two-thirds of the girls don't know how to dress for the street."

"Highly colored dresses are very dangerous and make a girl irritable."

"A calico dress is better than imitation silk."

"Woman's first duty is to make herself as beautiful as she can."

These are a few gems from the law of clothes laid down by Miss Jane Newcomb, a state college extension lecturer, in a talk to a group of women at the Friends' Central school.

Miss Newcomb gave first the warning that the less a girl wears the more she must eat in order to keep warm. In the day of short skirts and high flying coats Miss Newcomb has brought her research work into the "Folly of Fashions" to the conclusion that to lengthen the skirt is to shorten the grocer's bill.

"The girl with money can get enough food to keep her warm when she undresses for the street," Miss Newcomb went on, "but the working girl who spends all she earns on clothes to imitate the heiress has so little left for food that she becomes weakened and an easy victim for tuberculosis."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

PRESTER JOHN.

Monarch of Fabulous Wealth and Power Remains a Myth.

The general opinion about Prester John cannot perhaps be better summed up than in the cataloguing phrase "a fabulous medieval Christian monarch of Asia." There can be little question to-day as to his fabulous character; but the persistence of the legend about him is exceeded in remarkableness only by the astonishing number of its variants. It is hard to believe that the detailed history of Prester John, who occupied such a prominent place in the thought of Europe for nearly three centuries, ruling over those vast tracts of country now once again in dispute, has not some foundation in fact. When it comes, however, to trying to determine just what the facts were, the task is found to be one well nigh impossible.

Whoever he really was, however, his history partakes of the nature of a series of tableaux. [illegible] wonderful stage management [illegible] after does not appear at the beginning, on the stage. He is traced along the streets of mediaeval Rome, a mysterious person. [illegible] the Indians," moves rapidly across the stage, as it were, in the early years of the twelfth century, and [illegible] at Rome [illegible] of the wonders that had been performed at the shrine of St. Thomas in India. Then, after much further talk of the great Christian kingdom in the East, Prester John makes his appearance. He is "a king and a priest," [illegible] the "extreme Orient" beyond Persia and Armenia, a Christian, albeit a Nestorian, who had set out from his distant kingdom to fight for the church at Jerusalem, and was prevented from achieving his purpose only by lack of transport to carry his army across the Tigris."

Hardly had the excitement occasioned by his story, which is related in detail in the chronicle of Otto, bishop of Freisingen, subsided, when all of Christendom was thrilled with the news that the Emperor Manuel had received a long letter from the great monarch of the East. It was signed "Presbyter Joannes," and the writer, who described himself as the greatest king under heaven, declared that seventy-two other kings, reigning over as many kingdoms, were his tributaries, and that, within his vast dominions, were to be found all the wonders that men had ever dreamed of, all fabulous beasts and all the fabulous races which had ever been made the subject of story. In his kingdom were to be seen the ruins of the Tower of Babel, the Fountain of Youth, the Sea of Sand and the Stream of Precious Stones. When the king went to war, thirteen great crosses of gold were carried in front of him; whilst in his kingdom there was "no poor, no no thief or robber, no flatterer or miser, no dissensions, no lies, and no vices." Even when all this has been said, the half has not been told. For was he not waited on by seven kings at a time; sixty dukes, and 365 counts? Did not twelve archbishops sit at his right hand and twenty bishops at his left? And yet this so great a king remained only a presbyter. If it were asked why, it would be answered because of his humility, and also because there was no title left under heaven great enough to comprehend his greatness. So popular was this letter that many copies were made, of which no fewer than forty-six are still extant.

The legend was so firmly established, and although nobody ever saw the great king, or really visited his kingdom, travellers were forever seeking to identify him with this or that one amongst the potentates whose shadowy forms held sway over the great unknown vastness of the East. Thus, about the year 1221, when Jenghis Khan began his march west, the rumors flew through every city of Europe that some great potentate was attacking the dreaded Moslem powers in the rear, Jenghis was identified with the son, or grandson of Prester John. Then there were the discoveries of Marco Polo, who identified him with Une Khan, the Prince of Kerait, or again with the rulers over the Plain of Kuku-Khotan, some 300 miles west of Pekin.

By the close of the fourteenth century, the legend, as far as Asia was concerned, had faded out; but it was a persistent legend, and when Asia had obviously no further use for it, it reappeared in Africa. And here the probabilities of a foundation in fact, namely, in the person of one of the kings of Abyssinia, are much more in evidence. Indeed, by the fifteenth century Prester John had quite definitely found his seat in Abyssinia, so that, when John II. of Portugal was prosecuting inquiries as to access to India, one of his first cares was to seek to open communication with "Prester John of the Indies," who was understood to be a Christian Monarch in Africa. It is curious, however, that right to the end, for shortly after John II.'s time the legend began to lose its hold on popular though, Prester John remained a really mythical character. Everybody had heard about him; but nobody had ever seen him.—Christian Monitor.

ISSUE NO. 39, 1917

HELP WANTED.

WANTED — PROBATIONERS TO train for nurses. Apply, Wellandra Hospital, St. Catharines, Ont.

WANTED MEN FOR GENERAL MILL work; previous experience not essential. Good openings and advancement to steady men. For full particulars apply Slingsby Mfg. Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ont."

MONEY ORDERS.

WHEN ORDERING GOODS BY MAIL send a Dominion Express Money Order.

SALESMEN WANTED.

WANTED SPECIALTY SALESMAN in every city and town, to sell fast selling, 25 cent to $1.00 articles; no competition in these articles. An attractive and big money maker for agents for whole or spare time. No selling experience necessary. Write to-day for full information. The Britannia Specialty Co., Box 142, Hamilton, Ont.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Spanish Irishmen.

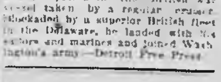
A recent writer draws attention to the connection which has long existed between Ireland and Spain. In the days of the "Wild Geese," when Irishmen were carving out futures for themselves as soldiers of fortune in many lands, they went in large numbers to Spain. Then again large numbers of Irish men and women, many of them belonging to well-known families, emigranted to Spain in the early days of the nineteenth century. All these emigrants were adopted by the country, and they adopted it wholeheartedly—so whole-heartedly, indeed, that as the writer already referred to pointed out, hardly any of their present representatives speak English at any rate, as "a native tongue," and they have lost all touch with Irish life. They have retained their names, however, unaltered, and in the Spanish army list are to be found many such names as O'Connor, O'Neil, O'Donnell, Shaw, and so on.—Christian Science

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

Father of the American Navy.

A native born Irishman that the members of his race are particularly proud of is Commodore John Barry the "Father of the American Navy." He was born in Wexford, Ireland, in 1745. His father put him on a merchant ship before he was twelve years old, and at fourteen he was employed on a ship sailing from Philadelphia. He was a master of ships before he was twenty-one years old. When the Revolution began Barry was employed by Congress to fit for sea the first fleet which sailed from Philadelphia. [illegible] commanded the Lexington, which captured the first British war vessel taken by a regular cruiser. Blockaded by a superior British fleet in the Delaware, he landed with his sailors and marines and joined Washington's army.—Detroit Free Press.

DRS. SOPER & WHITE



SPECIALISTS

Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin, Kidney, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases.

Call or send history for free advice. Medicine furnished in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Consultation Free

DRS. SOPER & WHITE
25 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

Please Mention This Paper.

CANADIANS IN HOT SKIRMISH

Foe Took Outpost Work, but Was Driven Out.

Is Trying to Terrorize Coal Miners.

(By Stewart Lyon, Canadian press correspondent with the Canadian Forces.)

Canadian Army Headquarters in France, Cable.——Sharp outpost actions occurred west of Lens yesterday morning, and again this morning, in which the enemy were the aggressors. In the first affair picked German troops raided our outpost line and succeeded in cutting off one of the garrison. He tried to hide in a shell-hole, but was discovered and captured. Shortly afterwards the score was evened by one of our patrols that caught a member of a raiding party who had missed his way.

The objective of this morning's skirmish was a certain ruined house in the western part of Lens occupied by us as an outpost. Early last night a strong party of Germans attacked the house, but were driven off. They returned to the attack a second time in stronger force and captured the house. The Canadians who had held it at once organized a counter-attack, driving out the Germans.

Artillery activity has been greater to-day, aided by brilliant sunshine, than for several days. The tendency of the enemy, already noted, to devote more attention to shelling our back areas with long-range, high-velocity guns increases, as does his use of gas shells in sections where noncombatants live. The object apparently is to terrorize mine-workers and their families and make more difficult the work of raising coal.

A quiet day on the front enabled me to visit, in company with a Canadian artillery officer who took part in the battle of St. Julien, in April, 1915, the scene of that splendid victory, when our men saved the situation and barred the road to Calais. Standing on the bank of the Yser Canal and looking north-easterly up the slopes of Pilkem ridge, there is, I was assured, little change in the landscape. The ruins of farmhouses in the foreground which were set on fire during the battle of St. Julien, have been smashed into heaps of rubbish; but the shelter trenches on the upward slope from the canal are still plainly visible. The enemy has been driven over the ridge and beyond the Steenbeke; but although there is no longer an Ypres salient and the high land, both north and south of the city, is now firmly held by us, the enemy still answers gun with gun. A duel between some German heavies and our own was in progress at the time of our visit. It is beyond a doubt that in no part of the western front, not even at Verdun itself, has there been so prolonged and steady a gunfire maintained during the past three years, as around Ypres. This tragic city of the dead looked hideous, but it is doubtless true that in the moonlight, when the shadows of pinnacles and mounds of crumbling stone that mark the site of the Cloth Hall, one of the chief architectural glories of the Middle Ages, fall upon Grand Place, Ypres has a beauty that not all the malevolence of the foe can destroy.

AIR MECHANICS' NIGHT IS BUSY

Then They Overhaul the Fliers' War Planes.

Have Big Responsibility Upon Them.

Behind the British lines in France, Cable — (Correspondence of the Associated Press)—Night, as well as day, is full of work and bustle at the army aerodrome. Night flights are not frequent, but the night is the time when the mechanics are busiest, putting everything right for whatever to-morrow may bring forth.

Long after the sun has sunk beneath the tops of the hangars and the trees have changed from green to black, the hard-worked airplanes drift homeward, crossing the evening sky like black specks on a purple cloth and landing with a deep droning on the clipped grass, lame and weary from a long afternoon's work over the lines.

The day's work is finished; reports are handed in, and the pilots saunter down to their mess-tent among the trees. The mechanics appear, wheel the machines into their respective hangars, and the night's work is begun.

It is seventeen miles to the shell-holes of No Man's Land, and all the horrors of war. The long white road, thick with the dust of transport, is silent. The first aerodrome is in darkness but the hangars, looming black against the evening sky, are bright within. There is much to be done. Miles of wires must be overhauled; many must be replaced or tautened. The enemy anti-aircraft artillery has been active and some of the planes bear witness of its work. The canvas wings of one machine are riddled and need long and patient attention before it will be fit for service again. On another, the flying struts must be renewed. On another, the wings are out of shape, the result of straining manoeuvres in aerobatic fighting.

The whole means a hard seven hours of work for the entire staff of mechanics. They settle down to it as a matter of routine. Every time a machine comes back from the lines it has to be overhauled, perhaps dismantled. New gadgets must be fitted, the engine repaired and cleaned. Airplanes are after all very delicate pieces of mechanism and need continual attention. Without it they are useless, even dangerous. The accuracy of hundreds of measurements, the trustworthiness of hundreds of parts, are essential to good flying and reliability, and just as much depends on these factors as on the skill of the pilot.

The airplane mechanic doesn't share the dangers of the field or the hardships of the infantryman or artilleryman, but he has endless work, and a very heavy responsibility. When there is heavy air fighting he must frequently work all day and all night, and woe betide the pilot if he should skimp any of his work. Upon his shoulders rests the strength of the squadron and its efficiency.

The officer in charge of the aerodrome during the night hours is known as the "Orderly Officer." Warmly clad, to keep out the chills of the night, he walks around the busy sheds and hangars, now and then offering a word of advice or encouragement, but always with an ear for the telephone bell, for at any moment orders may come through for night bombing or the warding off of some hostile air-craft. Such orders are very rare, but everything is ready for them when they come.

ONTARIO CROP OUTLOOK GOOD

As Sent in by District Representatives.

Threshing Active—Most of Grain is Plump.

Toronto, Report.—Following is a summary of weekly crop reports made by district representatives to the Ontario Department of Agriculture:

With the exception of a touch of early frost on the night of the 10th, the weather during the week was favorable to agriculture. Grain which had to lie out in the shock owing to the rush of harvest has been garnered, fall plowing has been rushed, and considered fall wheat and rye has been sown, the land being in much better condition than it was a month ago. With a few warm rains it is expected that both the wheat and rye now being sown will get a sufficiently early start for entering the winter with a fair amount of top.

Threshing is active, and most of the grain is turning out plump. Oats are especially showing extra weight to the measure bushel.

Some corn was caught by the frost but most of the injury has been very slight. A number of farmers have already filled their silos which will enable those running corn cutters to accommodate more farmers.

Beans have suffered from the frost, and will not be as large a crop as was looked for earlier in the season.

Potatoes are reported to be doing well, although in some sections the tops got nipped by the frost.

All classes of roots are making excellent growth, and are much ahead in general condition compared with last year.

The second growth of clover has done fairly, but it is not as heavy as was expected a few weeks ago.

CEREMONIAL IS SYMBOLIC ONE

Impressive Parade Behind British Lines.

Shows Why the Army is Confident Now.

London Cable.——Reuter's correspondent at British Army Headquarters in France telegraphs:

We have recently carried out sundry raids and minor attacks with a satisfactory measure of success. It is worthy of note that the Germans have been fighting with more determination than usual on these occasions.

I was present yesterday afternoon at a ceremonial parade on a large scale, in a back area, when a distinguished French general bestowed sundry decorations on British officers and men, and I confess I was deeply impressed with the splendidly-inspiring bearing of our troops. Several battalions which had borne the full brunt of the recent battles in Flanders swung past the saluting base to their respective regimental marches, and there was an elation and consciousness of triumph in their whole demeanor which left one in no doubt as to how the British army feels about it all.

Then followed a band competition, in which the drums and fifes and pipers and the full bands of various divisions and regiments participated. It was a brave spectacle of proud strutting and twirling of tenor drumsticks, with the fanfare of silver-toned bugles and the pulse-quickening skirl of tartan-wrapped pipes. The esprit of the khaki-clad figures, who clapped and cheered as one after another of the bands marched on to the parade grounds, was breathed in the stirring strains and borne in the defiant strides of the tiger-skinned drummers, and in the challenging precision of the fifes.

And all the while I watched and hearkened I found my fancy wandering back to those early dark days in this same part of the country, when our men trudged through mud and rain to hold their own against overwhelming odds, with no note of music to help them on their way save what their own unquenchable spirits chanted in tired cadences. The comparison was topical, for it was symbolic of the difference between then and now.

An introduction is a conventional thing, but it is still possible to impart a little originality into the formula. "This is grandpa!" said the six-year-old proudly, as he introduced his friend. "I pray for him every day," he added, impressively.—Manchester Guardian.

GOOD FOOD FOR POULTRY, HOGS

Buckwheat Screenings Showed Fine Results

In Tests by Government Experts.

A car of this feed was purchased by the Poultry Division, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, through the Superintendent of the Government Terminal Elevators, Fort William. The car contained twenty tons, costing $20 F. O. B. Fort William and $35 per ton F. O. B. Ottawa—$1.75 per cwt. Of this, fifteen tons were whole and five tons ground fine.

On receipt, it was fed to all classes of poultry, old and young, the grain in hoppers and the mash in hoppers or in moist mash. The birds, after eating a corn and wheat diet did not take to the whole screenings for several feeds, but the mash was readily taken from the start. When the grain was fed in large quantities, the wheat was picked out, and a little care had to be taken in order to have them eat everything up clean. Now after three weeks' feeding, everything is eaten up except a few oat hulls.

A test was made on 200 pullets from 2 to 4 months of age. In twenty days they ate 516 pounds of grain and 204.5 lbs. of mash. The total gain was 152.6 lbs. that is, it took 4.7 lbs. of the feed to make one lb. of gain, at a cost of 8.2 cents.

Dr. Shutt, Dominion Chemist, has submitted an analysis of this product from which we quote the following information: "This product, it will be seen, consists approximately 50 per cent. wheat, 40 per cent. wild buckwheat, 2.5 per cent. light oats, 1 per cent. flax seed, one-half of 1 per cent. weed seeds, 5.7 per cent. chaff, hulls, etc. The chemical analysis of the ground mash is: Water, 14.07; protein, 11.84; fat, 2.07; carbohydrates, 64.53; fibre, 5.36; ash, 2.13—100.00.

S. S. Archibald, Dominion Animal Husbandman, reports that buckwheat screenings as a feed for swine of all ages is very valuable. For finishing and young growing hogs well-ground buckwheat screenings will produce as great gains as will a mixture of wheat shorts three parts, fine ground corn three parts, linseed oil meal one part. This latter mixture at present price is worth fifty-four dollars per ton on the eastern markets.

The above prices were for a car lot, and prices for smaller quantities would likely be considerably higher. It is suggested that a number of poultry or swine breeders in a locality club together to order a car. It is a good purchase at a figure near the above price.

RUSSIAN UNREST.

Sections Still Fighting—The Cossack Trouble.

Petrograd Cable.——In view of the resolution of the Maximalists which was voted by a plenary session of the Petrograd Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's delegates, demanding that power be assumed by the council, the whole bureau of the council has resigned. Among those who handed in their resignations were President Tchezze, vice-presidents Anniemoff and Getz, and Mm. Skobeleff, Tseretelli and Tchernoff.

It was expected that the Cossack incident shortly will be closed in a satisfactory manner, says the Russian official news agency. Cossack officers have submitted to the provincial Government a petition requesting that the order for the arrest of General Kaledines, the Cossack leader, be countermanded, alleging that the affair is entirely the work of political agents. A delegation of loyalists from Moscow has now gone to the Cossack headquarters to make an investigation on the spot.

The provincial Government has abolished the post of military governor of Petrograd, and re-established the office of commander of the troops of the Petrograd district. Colonel Polkovnikoff has been appointed commander, with powers to settle questions relating to the food supply and transport.

GOOD REPORTS ABOUT RUSSIA

U. S. Has Assurances of Her Integrity.

Will Carry On War With All Her Resources.

Washington Report.—Hopes that the military and political pendulums are about to swing the right way again in Russia, to the advantage of those who are allied against Germany in the present war, were revived late this afternoon when it became known that Boris Bakhmetieff, the Russian Ambassador, had received from Petrograd assurances of the determination and ability of the Russian Government to win.

On the basis of the confidential instructions, Ambassador Bakhmetieff will to-morrow convey to Secretary of State Lansing oral assurances from the Petrograd Government voicing its firm and quiet determination to carry forward the war with all of Russia's resources. The verbal communication to be transmitted to the Secretary of State by the Ambassador will declare the Provisional Government's ability to overcome all obstacles, both internal and external, with the adoption of the strong measures that have been planned or already begun.

The assurances conveyed to Ambassador Bakhmetieff from Petrograd cover the situation as it stands after the suppression of the Korniloff movement, and express the supreme confidence of the Kerensky Government that it will be able to meet every difficulty. Among these obstacles are the activities and influence of the Bolsheviki in the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies and the weakened discipline in the army, which is being steadily overcome by the firm hand with which General Alexieff has taken hold of the military situation in succession to General Korniloff.

According to the latest confidential advices reaching the Russian Embassy the military situation on all Russian fronts has improved. On Monday the Embassy was notified that the Russian forces on the Riga front, which had retreated out of a difficult position when the Germans captured Riga, had within the past week advanced seven miles over a wide front toward the city. A despatch to the Embassy this morning said that the Russians had strongly entrenched themselves in their new positions and were not only showing a splendid fighting spirit and fine morale, but were equal to any offensive the Germans might attempt.

A supplementary message received by the Embassy this afternoon stated that the Russian army had resumed the offensive on the Riga front and had forced the Germans to evacuate several villages, which the Teutons destroyed as they fled. The resumption of the initiative by the Russian forces is interpreted as evidence that General Alexieff is making headway in his handling of the army, and as a demonstration of the army's support of the Kerensky Government. It is also regarded as visible proof of the assurances received by Ambassador Bakhmetieff that the Russian Government and people are determined to wage the most effective warfare possible under existing conditions and more vigorous fighting later, when the Russian army has been reorganized into a more efficient and better disciplined fighting machine.

The despatches received by the Russian Embassy to-day indicated that the Germans had "shot their bolt" in the Riga campaign, and are not strong enough in men, guns and gas bombs to press the advantage of their capture of that point.

PAN-GERMANS ARE FROTHING

Over Rumors of Abandonment of Belgium.

Reply to Pope Does Not Mention Matter.

Berlin Cable.—via London Cable.—While the text of the German reply to Pope Benedict's peace proposals will not be announced before Saturday, the Berlin press and parliamentary circles concur in the prediction that the message will not contain specific declarations concerning Belgium.

The fate of that country just now is calling forth excessive pan-German frothing, due to recurrent rumors that the Government had definitely decided to abandon all intentions of permanent control in the occupied Belgian territory.

While these reports are said to have been in the "alleged trial balloon," sent out by England, they equally carry earmarks of an obvious artificial inspiration for the purpose of supporting the annexationists' campaign.

Official quarters to-day were absolutely non-communicative on the subject of the German answer, outside of admitting that it will be delivered to the Papal delegate at Munich to-morrow. The impression prevailing in well-informed quarters is that the note will leave the subject of Belgium in abeyance. This is considered wholly in keeping with the Pope's present effort at mediation, which, it is pointed out, do not call for the specific peace terms of any of the belligerents.

German attitude on this point might exactly be expressed this way: Germany considers Belgium too valuable a pawn to be exposed to jeopardy through an ill-timed or hasty move.

On the subject of international arbitration the German note, it is believed, will express approval of the suggestion. However, in view of the previous failure of such an international tribunal, it is assumed the Pope will come forward with proposals incorporating a scheme calculated [illegible] only [illegible] an institution of international arbitration.

COMMERCE AND WAR.

U. S. Business Considers How to Aid.

Atlantic City, N. J. Report.—How American business can help promote the development of transportation on land and sea, as a primary factor in winning the war, and the functions of commercial organizations in war, were the chief topics for discussion at today's sessions of the war convention of the Chambers of Commerce of the United States.

Under these two general heads the discussion covered a wide field, the speakers including many of the nation's leaders in business and in industry.

At the night session Lord Northcliffe, chairman of the British war mission, and Herbert C. Hoover were on the programme for addresses.

Green uniforms have replaced white ones among British hospital surgeons and British hospitals are also being lined in green instead of white because this color is easier upon the eyes of patients.

"First I was taken in to dinner by that California gentleman you introduced to me. He was quite gallant, and

CONFIDENCE IN FRENCH CABINET

New Ministry Wins Vote of 378 to 1.

Painleve and Ribot Talk On Ally Affairs.

Paris, Cable.——Premier Painleve replying to-day in the Chamber of Deputies to interpellations by Deputy Frederic Brunet, who asked the Government to associate itself with President Wilson's refusal to treat with the German people as long as they were submissive to the military caste, and advocating an institution or society of nations, said that he had made every effort to preserve collaboration with the Socialists.

"I failed, and I regret it," the Premier said.

After paying a tribute to Albert Thomas' services, the Premier said that absence of Socialist Ministers would make no change in his policy. He declared his determination to proceed energetically against all intrigues and certain foreign agents, but added that he did not intend to allow these scandals too much publicity in the press, because they were picked up abroad and weakened the country's morale. This part of the Premier's speech was interrupted, especially by the Left, as were his declarations that the censorship was necessary and ought to be respected. The Government, he said, hoped to remain in agreement with the press in appealing to the newspapers to maintain their own discipline.

The Chamber applauded the Premier's allusions to the society of nations and President Wilson's message as principles to which France fully adhered, thereby showing her abnegation and moral grandeur.

Alexandre Ribot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, told the Chamber that all documents concerning France's agreements with the Allies were ready, and could be published to-morrow, but that the Entente Allies must be consulted, saying: "The nearer we reached the end of the war the closer must be our unity with them."

M. Ribot added that France could not reply to Pope Benedict's note without an agreement with her Allies, "but our war aims are known, and we are ready to constitute a society of nations when we have the necessary guarantees."

M. Ribot said that the Petrograd Government had asked him to defer the publication of the Franco-Russian agreement. He said that he considered that he ought to comply, owing to the difficult situation of their great ally.

Pierre Renaudel said that the Socialists would await Premier Painleve's acts before voting for him. He reproached the Premier for forming his war committee of old men instead of young and ardent men. Confidence in the new Ministry was then voted by the Chamber 378 to 1. The Socialists did not vote.

WILL HANG ON TO BELGIUM

Berlin Denial of Giving Up Conquest.

No Decision Yet Taken, is Claim.

London Cable.——Reports widely circulated in [illegible] that Germany had abandoned dreams of stealing Belgium are quickly denied. There are so many rumors being obviously set afloat by Germany with the deliberate purpose of including that of the peace suggestions from Britain, which have already been exploded officially, that it is evident public opinion in Germany is being tested on a wide scale. It will be instructive to note the effect on Germany of General Smuts' declaration that the well-informed leaders in Germany already know that Germany is beaten, and that soon all her people will realize the same.

An Amsterdam despatch to the Times says: "The Koelnische Volks Zeitung's Berlin correspondent telegraphs with reference to the Tages Zeitung's enquiry concerning the German Government and Belgium: 'The Tages Zeitung is clearly speaking of rumors recently circulated in Berlin, according to which it was decided at the Crown Council that we are disinterested as regards Belgium, and also guarantee the autonomy and independence of Belgium after the war.' The declaration was made to-day from an authoritative quarter that no decision concerning Belgium has yet been taken. Recent rumors perhaps obtained credit from the discussions of the Free Committee with the Government concerning the answer, the answer to the Pope. A member of the [illegible] Belgium in this connection. The German Government's observations concerning Belgium in reply to the note of the Pope will probably [illegible] in a usually reverse sense. As we are informed, nothing whatever about Belgium is said in the reply to the note. The earliest time, therefore, will be at the peace negotiations table. It is gratifying that the Chancellor declined to listen to ever-conversation concerning indemnity to Belgium. Rumors also state that the Crown Council expressed in the Kaiser's presence German disinterestedness in Belgium cannot be correct. After this war and after experiences of German diplomacy, Germany cannot any more declare she has no interest in Belgium. Out of consideration for our adversaries, indeed, our Government must abstain from such declaration."

Earlier Amsterdam despatches had quoted the Tages Zeitung's story (already denied) about the withdrawal of claims on Belgium. Other papers, including the Frankfurter Zeitung, had published the Berlin rumors. Amsterdam also reports Erzberger at a public speech describing the Reichstag peace resolution as a "peace wave we now experience," but the Koelnische's Berlin correspondent reports that Erzberger's political action must be received very critically, as he is not on confidential terms with the leaders of German foreign policy.

GERMANS KNOW ALLIES HAVE WON

Lt. Gen. Smuts On the War Outlook.

Final Result is Mathematically Certain.

(Reuter Despatch.)

London Cable.—Interviewed by ferring to Germany's present position, South African soldier-statesman, resays:

"She has little or no improvement the London correspondent of Le Journal, Lieut.-Gen. Christian Smuts, the to hope for. Can one doubt, on the other hand, the growing feeling of terror which possesses her as she sees the nations range themselves side by side against her, her food problems becoming daily more and more acute, her economic future hopelessly compromised, and her name more and more detested? In short, she is faced with the prospect of being strangled to death unless the Entente re-opens the doors of the world to her. What does the future offer to her, even on the impossible hypothesis of a reversal of the military situation?

"There is nothing that Germany longs for more ardently than peace. All her people feel that their position is desperate. But before thinking of peace we must be certain of having finished with the military Imperialism. Before accepting any peace those who are charged with the destinies of nations should give serious reflection to the terms; for on the peace we sign will depend for generations the peace and future of the whole world.

"This war is a war of machinery. Instructed by experience we have adopted tactics which may not be very showy, but the results of which are mathematically certain. Our tactics consist in progressing by advances strictly limited to ground rendered impossible for the enemy to hold by the superiority of our artillery. These tactics cost the minimum to us, and inflict the maximum of losses on the enemy.

"If the public understand these methods and their success there is no more question regarding the winning of the war. To-day we have won, and the Germans know it quite well. The final result of the persistent pressure of our army is well anticipated in Germany despite their reassuring communiques. German's military successes in the East cannot make up for their defeat in a world where [illegible] Germany's desire for peace. But despite the horrors and the carnage [illegible] must continue until the lesson is graven deep in the heart of the German people."

HUGE SUMS FOR FRENCH FINANCE

Over 12,000,000,000 Francs to Be Appropriated.

Total During War 103,000,000,000 Francs.

Paris Cable.——A bill [illegible] the 12,[illegible]000,000 francs for the fourth quarter of 1917 was introduced in the Chamber of Deputies to-day by [illegible] L. Klotz, Minister of Finance. [illegible] 1,[illegible] francs [illegible] the third quarter of 1917. More than half of the increase is for the War Department, while the navy requires [illegible] francs additional.

Of the proposed increase [illegible] War Department more than [illegible] francs is for expenses incident to improving the condition of soldiers in service and the families of soldiers. The armament department requires an increase over the third quarter of 10,000,000 francs, [illegible] increase of 76,000,000 francs in the expenses of the automobile service.

The progression of expenses for carrying on the war is shown by the schedules attached to the bill as follows:

1914 ... 1,17[illegible],000,000 francs [illegible]
1915 ... 1,514,000,000 francs monthly.
1916 ... 1,880,000,000 francs monthly.
1917 ... 2,500,000,000 francs monthly.

The total appropriations since the beginning of the war including those for military operations as well as for civil administration to the end of 1917 are 103,000,000,000 francs.

Care of Birds.

In an English treatise on the hygiene of Bird Keeping attention is called to the thoughtless practice of hanging birds in cages near the [illegible] and to the mistaken kindness of hanging a cage in a corner of a sitting room or a kitchen near the ceiling. In the one case the bird is subjected to draughts and will in all probability die from catarrh and bronchitis, and in the other, it lives in a vitiated atmosphere.

This Week at Falconer Brothers

Extra Values in

Solid Leather Footwear

For School Fair Day and the balance of the week : : :

Every pair in the shop reduced from a higher price, this is a sale you cannot afford to miss. It comes right when you very likely require footwear, right and tight for the wet weather.

Come right along with your list and we will Save you Money.

We are open to buy choice plums, they wust not be too ripe,—they are for shipment

Falconer Bros.

THE HOME OF GOOD GROCERIES

CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE

Stratford, Ontario

Ontario's Best Business College
FALL TERM FROM SEPT. 4TH
Commercial, Shorthand and Telegraphy departments.

We have thorough courses, experienced instructors, and we place graduates in positions. The Demand upon us for trained help is many times the number graduating. Get our free catalog.

D. A. McLACHLAN, PRINCIPAL

GIRLS NEEDED IN OFFICES

Voluntary enlistment has taken thousands of men from office work. Conscription will take more. Office help is scarce now, will be scarcer very soon. Young women must fill the vacant places, and they need training.

NORTHERN Business College

Owen Sound, Ontario

Is the very best place to get a practical training and prepare to help to meet the demand for trained office help. Students may enter any time. No increase n fees. Circular free on application.

C. A. FLEMING, F. C. A., Principal
Dept. A., Owen Sound, Ont.

What About Your Shoe Requirements ?

We know that leather and cloth of all kinds are soaring, and are likely to go a great deal higher, but we are selling the best stock of boots and shoes that has been in this town for years at very reasonable prices.

Ladies! you don't have to pay $7 and $15 for a pair of boots, unless you go in for Criminal Extravagance. We are showing excellent values, 8 and 9 inch tops, in kid, patent, gun metal at from **$4.50** to **$5**. Lower tops from **$2.50** to **$3.50** good enough for any lady to go anywhere.

Then we have the kind that our men and boys are wearing in the harvest fields and the trenches from **$2.50** [illegible]**5.00**

This is not a slaughter sale, but our prices are lower than so called sale prices. The discerning public is picking up these bargains every day. We invite you to share in these snaps.

**Bring your butter and eggs
And get the great big prices**

D. GEDDES & CO.

Go To Pattison's For Bargains In

WALLPAPER

We are going through our wall paper stock this week and find some lots suitable for small rooms clothes closets, etc., which we will sell at greatly reduced prices to clean up odd ends of stock.

How About Buying a Grafonola !

The long evenings are here and you could spend them pleasantly enjoying music on the grafonola a nice stock of which is always on hand.

Don't forget we are exclusive agents in this district for the famous Singer Sewing Machine also White and Raymond Models Machine oil, repairs etc., always in stock.

No trouble to show goods

: : J. W. Pattison : :

Furniture Dealer and Undertaker
Bruce 'phone 22

Our Fall Opening

Friday and Sat. Sept. 28, 29

Will afford you a splendid opportunity to find out all about the newest styles in Clothes, Furnishings and Hats and shoes for men and boys. The beauty of the new fabrics, the stylish swing to the new models and the splendid quality of the tailoring in every garment, will please you exceedingly.

**Our Low Prices and Big Values
Will Interest the Thrifty Man.**

Boy's Suits

Well Boys, it's suit time again and the dandy selection of new suits we have ready for you will surely tickle the most particular boy. Coats with lots of pockets—tailored just like dad's so they will hold their shape. Knickerbocker pants some full peg, others regular, and materials are the strongest, best wearing cloths we could buy. Bring the folks in and show them the one you want. The price will suit them too.

Boy's tweed suits sizes 24 to 28, at $5.00 to $9.00

Boy's tweed and worsted suits sizes 29 to 35, at $5, $6, $7, $8, $10, $12, $14

Don't forget to see the new Sweaters and Jerseys, Boys' Overcoats. They are Dandies.

CRAVATS—A pleasing assortment of the very newest styles and colors, at 25c 50c, 75c, and $1.00.

The Newest Suits & Overcoats

While not a radical departure from last season's style, yet the difference is sufficient to catch the critical eye. Every model we have is a new idea and follows the trend of the latest fashions in a pleasing manner. The quality is our usual standard and we have priced them so that values are really better than ever. COME AND SEE THEM.

Suits and Overcoats at $10, $12.50, $15.00 $16.50, $18.00, $20.00, $22.50, and $25.00.

Great Shoe Values

Men's, boys' youth's, and little gents' solid leather shoes, in fine and heavy lines. You can buy from our stock NOW many lines at 1916 prices.

Come and judge them yourself

GLOVES—The kind that fit, and because they fit they wear. Price $1 to 3.50

Hats For Men

Every well-dressed man is particular about his hat. The shape and style of his hat he realizes makes a big lot of difference in his appearance. We are ready to hat you right.

King hats $ 3.00

Borsalino hats $5.00

Underwear

Of the most comfortable kind. The legs and arms are the right length, the body is neither too long nor too short. The crotch always stays closed and you can find any weight you want at the price you want to pay.

Union suits $1.50 to $7.00

Big line of shirts & drawers

Penman's fleece 85 cts each.
Natural wool at $1.50 to $2.00 each
Heavy ribbed $1 to $1.50 each
Stanfield's at $2.00 and $2.25 each
Watson's at $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2

Shirts—You will be sure of a high quality shirt if you get it here. Our prices are $1.00 to $3.00

Caps, Caps,

New fall and winter caps now shown at 75c, $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, and $2.00.

We want to Satisfy you

F. R. BARBER,

We are always Glad to see you

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Mr and Mrs W. Wankel spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Ord at Tiverton.

Mrs. Nixon, of Lucknow, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. G. E. Baker, 4th of Bruce.

LOST—A military brooch of the 152nd battalion lost Monday on Main st. Finder please leave at Times office.

Mr. John McDonald and his brother William motored over from Ethel for the fair here.

Miss A. McCallum, of the nursing staff of Toronto General Hospital, is home for a holiday.

On Saturday last Mr. Albert Aiken of Allenford was united in marriage to Miss Treleaven of Ripley.

Mr. C. M. Bowman, M. P. P. has not enjoyed good health lately, and at present is confined to his bed.

Mr. A. M. Smith, G. T. R. agent at Listowel, and wife visited his brother, Geo. W. Smith, last week.

Rev. and Mrs. Gandier, of Peleo Island, will spend the next few months with their daughter, Mrs. Chas. Webster.

At the Red Cross meeting on Friday there was a larger gathering of ladies than usual. They were all busy doing work for the soldiers.

Corp. Askin, who has seen a year in the trenches, and who is invalided home on account of being gassed, is visiting with Mr. William Atkinson.

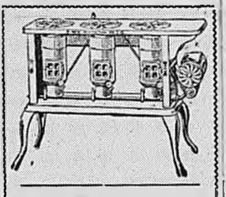
A rink of Port Elgin bowlers went to Cargill last night to play for the Keystone trophy. The players were Messrs G. M. Scott, B. Hilker, Court Curtis, and Dr. Wells. Port lost 13 to 24.

There was a good crowd at the auction sale of the goods and property of the late Mrs. Thos. Cairns, on Saturday. D. C. Cavin, conducted the sale. Auctioneer Cavin's list also calls for sales on October 3rd, a sale of cattle at Underwood, and on October 8th the big sale at Colin Campbell's.

Winners in the Potato Field Crop Contest

1st, Wm. Greathead, 85; 2nd, J. H. Muir, 83; 3rd, S. Sparks, 80; 4th, John Baker, 79; 5th, D. E. Campbell, 78; 6th, A. Upshall, 77; 7th, W. J. Pierson, 76.

Mr. William Brown, who was reported in The Times as having just returned from visit to the west received word that his brother Thomas had died at Tantallon, Sask. The late Thomas Brown went west over 35 years ago, when just a young man in company with his brother James now deceased. Two other brothers, John and Walter, went awhile later, also their only sister, Mrs. Alex. Abel, all of whom have been very prosperous. The late Mr. Brown married Miss Ann J. McCoubrey, who also was a former resident of Bruce Tp. She and their only daughter are left to mourn. Deceased was born at Gresham and was the second son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Brown. His death will be much regretted here by his many relatives and friends. His age was 63 years. He was down on a visit about five years ago. In religion he was a Presbyterian and in politics a Liberal.



Use an oil stove and save fuel and buy a New Perfection from

Thomson's

Hardware Store

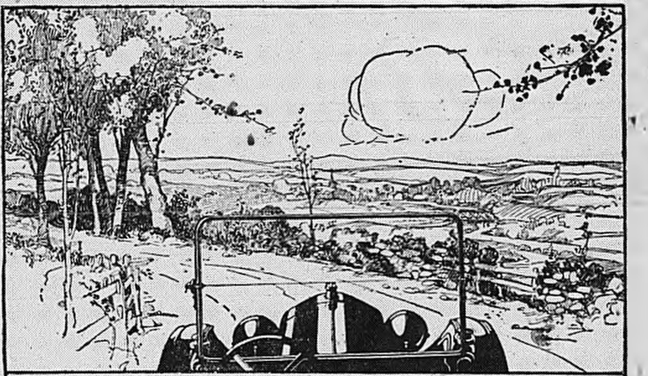
: SPECIAL SHOWING :

. . . This Week . . .

A full range of
Dress goods
Suiting
Coating

A full range of
Sweater coats
Caps all style
Bargains in mantles.

B. HILKER, General Merchant



Get Behind the Wheel of a Ford and Drive

TRY it just once! Ask your friend to let you "pilot" his car on an open stretch. You'll like it, and will be surprised how easily the Ford is handled and driven.

If you have never felt the thrill of driving your own car, there is something good in store for you. It is vastly different from just riding—being a passenger. And especially so if you drive a Ford.

Young boys, girls, women and even grandfathers—thousands of them—are driving Ford cars and enjoying it. A Ford stops and starts in traffic with exceptional ease and smoothness, while on country roads and hills its strength and power show to advantage.

Buy a Ford and you will want to be behind "the wheel" constantly.

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

Runabout	$475
Touring	$495
Coupelet	$695
Sedan	$890

F. O. B. FORD, ONT.

W. P. POWER, Dealer, Port Elgin

The Times "as good as a letter from home"

The Port Elgin Times.

47th YEAR—NO. 40 PORT ELGIN, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 3, 1917 $1.50 PER YEAR $2.00 PER YEAR TO UNITED STATES

German Gas is Very Bad Stuff

Pte. Robert White, in a letter to Miss Flora Smith, on the 4th of Saugeen, says:

"I am well now, as I am in the hospital near London. I got wounded on the 15th of August, when we went over in a charge on the Germans at Lens. Of 1000 men in our battalion which where in the drive, there are only about 40 left. The Germans put up a fierce kind of fight, using his latest poison gas, which is very bad. The new kind smells like mustard. The new is worse than the old, which smelled much like pineapple. Before the German uses the new poison gas he puts over a mild gas that makes you sneeze, so that we have to take off our gas masks. Then he puts over the poison stuff. The Germans are good fighters in this sector, till you get right up to them, then they put up their hands and yell "Mercy, Kamerad," and expect us to be kind to them and have mercy. But we could not think of mercy sometimes, after what we have to wade through. The Germans are getting fierce because they realize they are losing. He is bombing the hospitals where the wounded are, and killing them. The hospitals are far behind the lines in France, but they bombard them just the same.

I was hit with an overhead shrapnel bullet. It went into my left shoulder and cut my left arm. I was operated on in France, on the 17th of August, and am improving now.

Things are very beautiful in England now. It is great to get away from the trenches.

Best regards to all."

Pte White is well-known here. He was brought up at the ol home Mr. Dugald Smith, in Saugeen, where he lived for fourteen years. A few years ago he left this district. Many friends will be glad to know that Pte. White is recovering from his wounds

COMING EVENTS

10c. per line
No notice less than 25c

W. C. T. U.—Regular meeting Tuesday, October 9th at 3 p. m. at Mrs. Hanbidge's.

RED CROSS MEETING—On Wednesday Oct. 3rd at 7.30 p. m. in library.

RALLY DAY service in the Methodist church Sunday, October 7, at 11 a. m. The Sunday school meets at 10.30.

PATRIOTIC SOCIAL—Under the auspices of Burgoyne Patriotic Society to be held at the home of Mrs. Margaret Stewart, near Burgoyne, on Thursday October 4th, at 7.30 p. m. Good program will be provided, and refreshments served. Admission 15 cents. All welcome. Come and help a good cause.

RED CROSS TEA—A ten cent tea will be given by the ladies of the Methodist church at the home of Mrs. Vanslyke, on Wednesday October 10th, afternoon and evening. Proceeds entirely for Red Cross.

PATRIOTIC CORN ROAST—By the White School Patriotic Society, will be given at Brown's Flats, at the river, on 10th of Saugeen on Monday, October 8th, at 8 p. m. Admission 15 cents.

CONDENSED ADVERTISING

FOR SALE—Part lots 6, 7, 8, on concession 3 Saugeen, farm containing 123 acres, situated on Goderich road, 3½ miles south of Port Elgin, 5 rods from school, bank barn, two dwellings one frame one brick, also good orchards. Apply J. W. McKinney, Port Elgin.

FARM FOR SALE—Adjoining the village of Port Elgin, contains 194 acres. Good orchard and buildings, 12 acres of fall wheat in. If not sold will be to rent for a term of years. Apply to Mrs. John Forrester, Port Elgin, or Mr. Wm. Burgess, Solicitor. 35-t.f.

TURNER'S

Rally Day was observed in St. Andrew's church on Sunday. The church was nicely decorated with flowers, maple leaves and flags. [illegible] McDougall acted as leader and gave a splendid address. Misses Mary and Isabell Bell sang a duet. The Rally Day offering amounted to over $40.

On account of dry weather no plowing has been done, many of the farmers are fixing up the stables and putting in water troughs. Robert and Alan Pollock have had their stables cemented. Albert Oler is cementing his shed and A. Cairns is having cement troughs put in.

Mrs. Wm. Jeffry spent a few days at Allenford.

Mr. Wm. Karcher shipped some cattle on Saturday.

Many of the people from this section took in the school fair in Port Elgin on Friday and it was enjoyed by all. Nos. 5 and 6 showed up good in the prize list.

Mr. Thos Cairns and daughters Mrs. J. McGillivray and Miss Isabella Cairns of Vaughan, Mr. J. J. Harris and daughter Janet of Mildmay motored to Mr. A. Cairns on Saturday.

The Bell Telephone is extending its lines here and joining the upper end of the [illegible] with the line coming out from Paisley. There are a few new subscribers coming on.

NOTICE—Our store will be closed each evening at 8 p. m. except Wednesday and Saturday. Wm. Martin.

Try a nice fresh lake trout. Telephone Eaton.

Willscroft

Miss Ollie Robb has returned from visiting her sister in Brantford.

Paisley fall fair was well represented by the people of Willscroft and they report a good time. Alex Robb got first prize for his three-year-old driver.

The Farmers club met on Friday evening and elected their officers for the year. Mr. James [illegible] acting as President and C. Crawford secretary Treasurer.

Miss Bella Harron of Dobbinton spent a few [illegible] last week with her sister Mrs. Arthur [illegible].

[illegible] Senior of Toronto gave a fine address in the Baptist church on Sunday.

Another Automobile Turns Turtle

While coming to visit their daughter, Mrs. Cushman Smith, at North Bruce, on Sunday, Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, from near Owen Sound, met with a bad mishap.

While motoring near Mr. James Reoch's, their car, the steering gear of which had not been working very good, suddenly skidded and turned turtle.

Mr. and Mrs. Fisher were badly bruised and shaken up, the former sustaining a badly sprained wrist. Along with them was Francis Smith, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. C. Smith, but he was not hurt.

BURGOYNE AND DISTRICT

After so much drought, recent rains were very welcome. Roots were much in need or moisture., ploughing was at a stand still, and wheat sown late never even sprouted, corn in general is a failure, scarcely tall enough for the corn binder to tie properly.

Mr. Jas. McRobbie from Corwin, Puslinch, spent a few days visiting friends here and in Arran Lake district.

Mrs. Walter Gowanlock Jr. is visiting her sister at Atwood. She was accompanied by her aunt, Mrs. Wm. Gowanlock late from the west.

Mrs. McAndrew has purchased the Ferguson cottage from Mr. Jas. Ferguson and intends to move in the fall.

Rally Day was observed in the Sunday school and church service here. A home missionary discourse on the needs of church and Sunday school services in newly settled districts was given by the pastor. Miss Black sang an appropriate solo, entitled "A Dream of Paradise". Envelope mission contributions were given by the children.

There is a rumour that potatoes are starting to rot and that the crop at best is not average. It is reckoned that the cost of raising an acre of potatoes this year, counting seed will be $100.00 and the average yield 100 bags. If the price to the city consumer is set at $1.25 per bag. How much will the farmer gain per acre after the shipping bill and middleman's profit has been deducted.

As usual a goodly number from this part attended the Port Elgin show Thursday afternoon and many more the concert in the evening. Although the exhibitors from this district were not numerous there will be several names on the prize list for stock and farm produce. There is a feeling that horse racing on the track should not be permitted while the horse judging is in progress crossing and recrossing the track by children and older persons unaware of danger is continually going on and there is little protection from accidents.

Considerable tile is to be put in a number of farms in this section. Wm. Howe's ditcher is working at Mr J. W. Beany's and Mr. Cunningham's. There will likely be considerable work here as the list includes work at the farms of J. Lyons, A. Geddes, John Busch, J. H. Schwass, John Duke. The ground was surveyed by an engineer from N. C. McKay's office at Walkerton.

W. D. Gowanlock has gone west again after a visit with his father Walter Gowanlock. Mrs. Gowanlock and the boys will stay awhile yet.

Master Stewart Begg is home from Walkerville, having had his right arm broken while cranking a car.

The elders, managers, and leaders of the various organizations of the Presbyterian church were called together on Thursday evening by Rev. Mr. Mann, when especial reference was made to the church's duty in these serious times. In an interesting and impressive way the pastor urged the co-operation of every member in a greater devotion to the cause of Christ, and of service to the Empire in the hour of its trial.

NOTICE

We have frequently requested small boys to cease playing on our window casings, and endangering the plate glass. If the windows are broken we shall be compelled to hold the parents responsible. B. Hilker

Auctioneer Cavin's Monthly Sale

Monthly sale Saturday, October 6th, at 2 p. m. 1000 smooth faced cement building blocks, robe, new; rubber-tired buggy, new; heater, 2 baby carriages, auto couch, phonograph and records, bedsteads, dressers, stands, racks, mattresses, springs, tables, stands, mirrors, pictures, hanging lamps, churn, sewing machines, lamps, carpet, set single harness, Saskatchewan robe, coal heater, 3 rattan rockers, gasoline stove, 3 burners and oven, Oxford cook stove, coal or wood, nearly new.

CARD OF THANKS

Pte. Roy Parr, cordially thanks the Red Cross for fine socks, which he has received in France.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE'

Pursuant to Statute, all Creditors and others having claims against the estate of John Avis late of the Township of Bruce in the County of Bruce, Farmer, deceased, who died on the [illegible] of July 1917 are hereby notified to send by post prepaid and registered or to deliver, a duly verified statement of their claims to W. Burgess, Port Elgin, Solicitor for Andrew McKay, Executor of the last Will and Testament of the said late John Avis, on or before the 24th day of October 1917. After the said date the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said late John Avis having regard only to claims of which he shall then have received notice and will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person of whose claim they have not then received notice.

Dated at Port Elgin this 27th day of September A. D. 1917.

W. Burgess,
Solicitor for the Executor

A Trip To Cape Croker

To the Editor of The Times:

Sir:—As I come in contact from time to time with the people in the surrounding communities of the County of Bruce, I find them deeply interested in the welfare of our Indian friends on both the Saugeen and Cape Croker Reserves. I am frequently questioned regarding their farming operations, educational facilities, capacity of the children for receiving instruction, and such like questions which go to show that our white friends are carefully following the progress our Indians are making in every department of their lives. This is as it should be. The Indians are our wards, and as such it is our duty to interest ourselves in their welfare. That our Indians are improving from year to year is an established fact. No one knows it or appreciates it more highly than the faithful teacher who labours among them, for an abundant fruition in years to come.

Realizing the delight with which your numerous readers welcome any authentic information regarding the welfare of our Indians, I thought I would give you a short account of a delightful trip handed to the teachers of the Saugeen Indian Reserve by our highly esteemed Public School Inspector, Mr. John McCool. Early on the morning of September 7th, Mr. McCool and his son Byron came along with their splendid car and picked up, at Chippewa Hill, Miss Bella Ruxton, the Saugeen teacher, and then proceeded by the North gravel to Scotch Settlement where Mrs. A. Robb was taken on board. On up the Reserve they go to French Bay where T. J. Wallace joins the party and away we go by Skipness and Zion through the Village of Hepworth and up the County line and into the town of Wiarton. On we spin through Wiarton, up the Lion's Head way to a point six miles beyond. Speeding eastwards for three miles beyond we come to Purple Valley. To the north again we go and soon reach McIver, twelve miles from Wiarton. Once more to the east we turn and enter the beautiful Cape Croker Reserve and are set down at Sidney Bay Indian School the first we are to visit on Cape Croker Reserve.

Miss McIver is the teacher here. We invade her school-room, led by our escort, Mr. McCool. Did we rattle the teacher? Was she nonplussed? Did we stampede her thirteen little Indian pupils? Not much! Miss McIver was as cool as Mr. McCool, and he was as cool as the proverbial cucumber. She gave us the glad hand of fellowship, introduced her little Indians and had us at ease in a moment. School garden next. Out we go. Wonder of wonders! Flowers here, flowers there, flowers everywhere. The whole school encased in a bower of blossoms. If we were entranced by the human garden within we now stood enraptured by the beauty of the garden without. With difficulty we tore ourselves away from this lovely scene to view a magnificent vegetable plot consisting of beets, carrots, onions, beans, potatoes and many other varieties too numerous to mention, and all in splendid condition and showing the results of excellent care and cultivation.

The Indian Department has in course of construction at this school, a substantial and commodious stone dwelling for the accommodation of the teacher. This will add greatly to the comfort and convenience of Miss McIver and her successors.

Leaving Sidney Bay we proceed to the Cape Croker Indian school, four miles farther on. Here we are met by our highly esteemed friend, Rev. Father Cadot the resident Missionary Priest. After receiving from him a right royal welcome, we are ushered into the school-room. This school is in charge of Miss Moffatt, probably one of the ablest and most up-to-date teachers on any Indian Reserve in Canada. As we entered the school room, these superbly trained pupils rose and stood to attention to greet us. As Miss Moffatt presented us each in turn to her class each received a salute of welcome from the assembled pupils.

This is probably one of the best equipped schools, either white or Indian, to be found in any rural section in the Province of Ontario. Among the various school appurtenances we noticed a number of equipped individual work-benches. Domestic Science in all its ramifications is taught here, as is also the science of Agriculture, both theoretically and practically.

On visiting the grounds we found a fine Agricultural school garden. Here again we found a superb flower-garden of immaculate beauty. In this beautiful flower garden may be found plants ranging from the frozen north to the southern zone. Blossoming shrubs from the sunny South are here found mingling with flowering plants from the temperate zones.

This school is also provided with a splendid dwelling-house for the teacher and all under the same roof with the school-room. After partaking of a hearty meal in the home of Miss Moffat we were taken on a tour of inspection through the Cape Croker Hospital by our friend Father Cadot. From the balcony of this hospital looking towards the bay, there lies one of the most beautiful sights the human eye could gaze upon. The hospital itself is a marvel of utility, convenience and comfort. From the hospital we are conducted to the Roman Catholic church which is a marvel of beauty.

Our time being limited we now make another start and soon reach our third and last Indian school on this Reserve known as the Port Elgin school. Miss Schultz is in charge of this school and is doing splendid work since her inception just a few months ago. Here also we found a splendid dwelling house in connection with the school.

This being the last school, we turn our faces homeward and after a delightful trip we are each set down at our homes again feeling grateful to Mr. McCool for giving us one of the most pleasant and profitable outings of our lives.

T. J. Wallace

S. S. No 9 Rural School Fair

There was a great crowd of parents, children, and friends at Mewhinney's school on Thursday, the event being the school fair. Mr. McKay reports the exhibits superior to last year. The work and effort put forth in connection with their exhibits by the boys and girls was extra good.

The school parade was really a fine feature. S S No 7 Greenock, known as Clark's school, won the prize. There were boys attired in boy scout suits, and also a number attired in sailor suits. A boy scout put them through the drill, and they received the applause of the crowd. E. D. Campbell is the teacher of S. S. No. 7.

The prize list will appear in The Times after Mr. McKay has tabulated it.

Gives His Life

PTE. ERNEST H. CUNNINGHAM

A message which came over the wire from Ottawa last Thursday conveyed to Postmaster Joseph Cunningham and wife of Glamis the sad intelligence that their youngest son, Pte. Ernest Hall Cunningham had been killed in Action Somewhere in France on August 15th, 1917. The young man who was in his 23rd year had been at the front since May the second. Ernie, who was a general favorite around the old neighborhood, left for the West in 1911, where he enlisted in Feby. 1916. He had been in France since last May.

Miss A McCallum has returned to Toronto.

E. Holtzman had his hand badly cut while threshing.

D. C. Cavin has sold the Cairns property to George Smith, 10th of Bruce.

An aeroplane from Camp Borden visited Port Elgin for a few minutes Tuesday.

The Wilson cattle for sale at Underwood to day (Wednesday) have been delayed, but will be in Underwood sure on Thursday, and sold then. D. C. Cavin, Auctioneer.

The engagement is announced of Bessie C., eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Wenkel, to Mr. Ernst. G. Arens, of Orillia, the wedding to take place quietly at Port Elgin on October 8th.

Our stock of winter underwear is very complete and value unsurpassed. We carry a full line of the best makes, Stanfield's, Penman's, Watson's and Atlantic. Prices from 75c to $2.50 a garment F. R. Barber.

West Arran

Ask the weather man about the weather.

Mrs. Will Donaldson who has been on the sick list is better again.

Quite a number of the children from this district took prizes for their exhibits at the fair last Friday.

Mrs R. Sang has returned to her home in the West after spending the summer with relatives here.

Mr. Carl Glugrich, North Bruce, spent a few days at the home of Mr. [illegible] Glugrich, last week.

Sgt. Beatty McIntosh who has spent a 21 day leave here, has returned to camp.

Friends from Waterloo spent the week-end at Messrs John and James Nickason's.

Mr. and Mrs. Harron from Allenford spent Sunday in our burg.

Miss Lena Crowe, who has been staying in Chesley, is spending a few days at her home here.

Farmers' Club was held at the school house on Monday night.

Mr. Neil [illegible] from Chesley, has purchased the [illegible] farm belonging to Mr. John Walsh on the 12th of Arran, for $2400.

Auction Sale

D. C. Cavin, received instructions from N. D. McDonald, lot 12, con. 14, Bruce Tp., to sell by public auction on Wednesday, **October 10th.**, at 1 o'clock, the following list of high grade Durham cattle, 5 steers 2 yrs. old, 5 heifers 2 years old, cow due January 4th., cow due January 15th, two cows due March 17th, cow due March 20th, cow due March 18th, cow due March 5th, fresh cow, eight spring calves, seven yearlings.

TERMS—12 month's credit given on approved joint notes bearing 6 per cent interest.

Soldiers Signing Demobolization Cards

In a letter from France dated August 23, Pte. Eldon Dell says that the weather is fine and that the French people are busy hauling in grain. There is considerable betting among the soldiers that peace will be declared soon. I was reading in a Canadian paper of the prices you have to pay for a lot of the good things you send me, so you can cut out the fancy things, and send the plainer, with some good magazine stories.

I saw King George when he was through our section recently. We have many aeroplanes here. They fly in squadrons, and it is a common sight night and day to see them.

Well, we have signed our demobilization scheme cards. Perhaps there may be something doing soon. I hope there is, as this war is losing some of its beauty spots. But Fritz must be beaten first."

UNDERWOOD NEWS

If you are in need of a new stove this fall. Call and see Thede and Brill.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Struthers motored to Guelph on Wednesday, spending the remainder of the week with friends here.

Mrs. Jno. MacDougall, who has been visiting her mother at Glamis is home again.

Rally Day was observed here in both churches yesterday.

Mrs. L. McCoubrey continues very ill.

Mrs Griffith and son, of Bruce Mines, are visiting at the home of Mr. Angus McDonald, 2nd Bruce.

Archie McLean, Bruce Tp., left for Markdale, Tuesday, having disposed of a pure bred Shorthorn bull to Mr. Mercer, for breeding purposes.

BUYERS' GUIDE

Fresh Fish at Eaton's butcher shop.

Cash for eggs. North End Store.

B. Hilker for a nobby cap or hat.

Men's work shoes, splendid stock, spring buying—N. End Store.

If you're interested in the soldier boys read McMurray's advt on page 4.

Williams shoes for fall wear at South End.

B. Hilker for overalls, plain smocks and lined smocks.

Try Koebke for your next grocery or fruit order

B. Hilker is selling his shoes at original price.

A car of No. 1 sugar. Just stocked—Our price is the lowest—N. End Store.

Big values in Mens' and Boys' shoes at F. R. Barbers.

Bull Dog overalls and smocks, for good wear. North End Store.

Red Rose package tea at 40c at South End.

Pork is very high in some places, but not at Eaton's shop. Try a roast of our special-fed pork.

Neilson's chocolates—once used always used—you get them at Koebke's

Men's smocks lined and unlined, also overalls and cottonade pants at South End.

This is the suit and overcoat shop. A fit for every figure. A style for every taste. F. R. Barber

Ladies' corsets in following makes D & A, Ladiva, Goddess, Colleene and Canadian made Nemo at South End.

Bacon is dear, yes, but not so dear when you consider the splendid quality of our breakfast and tender bacons. Try some. Eaton, the butcher.

Koebke sells Neilson's soldier chocolate. Send a bar to your soldier boy at the front

Flannelette blankets 12-4 or largest size 1bex, this is the best make, special $2.35 per pair, medium size or 11-4 at $1.75 per pair at Barber's.

Men's, ladies' and children's sweater coats, pull overs and fine wool jerseys at South End Store.

Eaton's butcher shop is the house of quality. Nothing but the very best of meats go into our sausages, bolognas, jellied meats, etc. We have all varieties. Eaton, the butcher.

Men's and boys' suits and overcoats, the largest stock we have ever shown and considering the present market, the the values this season are by far the best we have ever been able to offer. Large purchases early last spring, afforded us an unequalled selection to choose from and we got prices down to the limit. Come and see F. R. Barber.

Bal-do-Doro

Mr R. Robinson has purchased a new Ford car.

Messrs. Chas and Wm Steinhoff are busy closing in their stable, which they raised last week.

Mr. J. Bradshaw and Mrs. D. Park spent Sunday at H. Drummond's.

Miss Jessie Murdock, who has been home for the past month, intends returning to Kincardine this week.

A large number from around here attended the school fair last Thursday which was held in Mewhinney's school above Underwood, and report a good fair.

Mr. L. Schell built a new foundation under Mr. R. Murdock's house last week.

Miss M. Drummond visited in Kincardine last week.

Miss Etta Heibel Sundayed at North Bruce.

Miss Winnie Struthers is visiting Miss Mary Drummond.

Arkwright Honors Returned Wounded Hero

In the hall at Arkwright on Friday night Pte. Tom Donald was given a rousing welcome home, and a presentation consisting of some gold and some socks and shirts. The affair was gotten up by the women's Institute, Mrs. Simpson, president, and Miss Lind, secretary-treasurer, making the presentation on behalf of Arkwright ladies.

Pte. Donald went away with the first of the soldiers, and has been in the thick of the fighting for three years. His wounds are not slight. He has lost an eye, and carries thirteen wounds, some of which are still serious and hazard his life continually.

In acknowledging the gifts, Pte. Donald gave a brief account of fighting he was in, and something of a soldier's life, which were eagerly listened to.

Rev. Mr. Stapleton occupied the chair and made an eloquent patriotic address. Arran council was well represented by Councillors Thomas, Brunton and George. These gentlemen conveyed in good speeches, the thanks of the township for the heroism of Pte Donald, and expressed the hope that returned soldiers would be well looked after. Mr. Walker, of Tara, president of the Kin Association, impressed the gathering with the need of co-operation in getting returned soldiers properly placed in suitable occupations, and urged all present to help wherever possible. Mr. E. R. Sayles made a few brief remarks.

Musical selections interspersed the addresses, after which the ladies provided tea and sandwiches, and an enjoyable hour was spent in social intercourse.

The officers and members of the institute are to be congratulated on the capable manner in which everything was carried out. The hall was filled with people from village and township.

TIVERTON

The Directors of Tiverton fair met in goodly numbers on Saturday evening last to arrange for final touches in preparation for the great fair.

The meetings in Knox church are being well attended and will continue for the next two weeks. The song service Junior choir and senior choir are features of the meetings.

Tiverton and vicinity are blessed with a most abundant hay and harvest crop and threshing is showing the results of united efforts. The potato crop is good in places but a number of the farmers will have to buy the Irish lemons. To justify the use of "Tiverton" in the above I must inform you that the following citizens had the threshing machine to thresh crops grown within the limits of our Burg, viz, Frank Harmer, James McDonald, A. Shier, J. H. McKay, D. McIntosh, Rev. J. C. Robinson and A. Nelson, with good results.

Chester Gibson, 4th of Bruce, has purchased a Ford.

Pte. Stevens of the engineers, is visiting his children, at the home of Robert McIntosh, boundary west.

Why do farmers draw cream all the way to Kincardine to be shipped to Listowel or Walkerton, when the Climax wagon passes their doors? Will the Climax directors answer?

Camping at Inverhuron is about over. Does camp life tend to greater production?

When does the good roads proposition in Bruce county begin? It is about as slow as conscription.

Thursday evening September 27, Miss Jennie McDonald, Townline Bruce and Saugeen gave an at home at the house of her father Mr. Neil McDonald, to her uncles and aunts. Mr. McDonald has sold his farm and is moving to Port Elgin and before leaving the old farm he and his daughters struck on the idea of a little family gathering.

A very pleasant occasion it was and will long be remembered by the honored guests. The hostess had made ample preparations by way of a fowl supper and with the assistance of Mrs. Brown and Miss Mary, her sisters served in a manner befitting a palace. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. John Nelson, and Mr. and Mrs. John Riley of the 12th Con. Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Nelson Con. 2, Saugeen, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Nelson and Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Nelson Con. 8, Bruce Tp. and Mr. and Mrs. Allan Nelson of Tiverton. Expressions of good wishes for Neil and his family in the new home concluded an enjoyable evening.

NOTICE—Aberdour Egg Circle will meet Friday night at 8 o'clock in Aberdour school. John Schrank, President.

ARKWRIGHT

Miss Jessie and Florence Tirpin left on Monday to take a course in Owen Sound Business College.

Rally day service was held in the church on Sunday night. There was a great turnout in spite of the unfavorable weather.

Mr. Reg. Crawford is busy threshing in this neighborhood and is doing good work.

The ditching job on con. 4 was let to George Marrow of con. 10, at 22c per rod. We expect a first class job.

AUCTION SALE

D. C. Cavin received instructions from Colin Campbell, Lot C., con. 4, Arran Township, to sell by public auction on Friday, **October 5th.**, at 1 o'clock the following list of registered horses and high grade Durham cattle, implements, etc:

HORSES—Registered mare 10 yrs. old No. (13056) supposed to be in foal, registered mare 4 yrs. old No. (37351) supposed to be in foal, registered filly 1 yr. old No. (37632), registered filly foal No. (39761), registered stallion one year No. (18518), agricultural colt 2 years.

CATTLE—Cow due October 15, cow due November 10, cow due March 4, cow due May 2nd., six steers 2 yrs. old, five heifers 2 years old, eight steers 1 year old, three heifers 1 year old, four spring calves.

PIGS—Sow due October 16th.

POULTRY—Hens and geese.

IMPLEMENTS—Massey-Harris binder, Brantford mower, hay loader, hay rake, 10 ft. seed drill, cultivator, disc harrow, iron harrows, two-furrow plough, single plough, fanning mill, set of plow harness, set single harness, chains, forks, shovels. Other numerous articles.

TERMS—12 months credit on approved joint notes bearing 6 per cent interest.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson I.—October 7, 1917.

Psalms of Deliverance.—Psalms 85, 126.

Commentary.—I. A plea for mercy (85: 1-7). The plea made in verses 4-7 is prefaced by a grateful recognition of what the Lord had already done for Israel; and a knowledge of what had been done inspired confidence to make further large requests. 1. Lord—Jehovah, the eternally-existing One, the almighty, true, personal Being, the Father of spirits (Num. 16: 22). thou has been favorable—Here is a hearty recognition of God's power, authority and interest in the affairs of men, and acknowledgment of his goodness in all his dealings with Israel. thy land—It was the land which God had provided as a dwelling-place for his people, from which they had been driven because of their sins, and to which they were being restored through the divine favor. thou hast brought back the captivity of Jacob—The punishment foretold by the prophets had been inflicted, and the sin of idolatry, for which Israel was chastised, had been forsaken. The thing which to human reason seems impossible had been accomplished. 2. forgiven the iniquity—Sin is here represented as a moral unevenness, or distortion, or a missing of the mark, and forgiveness is the removal of crookedness, or moral defect. covered all their sin—Christ is covering, "propitiation" (1 John 2:2), for our sins. The atonement of Christ covers the sins of all who in the evangelical sense believe in him, and he does not remember them any more forever. selah—No satisfactory explanation has ever been given of the meaning of this word. It seems to have been used to give some direction as to the way the portion of the psalm should be sung. 3. all thy wrath—The divine wrath, or indignation had been let loose upon the nation because of sin, but now it was withdrawn, and the people were rejoicing in the divine favor.

4. turn us—Although much had already been done in the nation's restoration, much still remained to be done before they could enjoy full national prosperity. The captivity had been turned, but as yet only a small proportion of the Jews had turned from Babylon to Jerusalem. The expression means "convert," and was applicable to Israel as a nation and as individuals. O God of our salvation.—This was a fitting acknowledgment for them to make, that God was their sole hope and help. The prayer included in this verse is expressive in penitence, need and faith in God's mercy and power. 5. wilt thou be angry, for ever—The desolation visited upon Jerusalem and the land of Judah when the nation was taken into captivity was great, and conditions there grew worse during the seventy years of exile; consequently, the process of restoration was slow and arduous. It was more than twenty years after the decree of Cyrus authorizing the return that the temple was restored, and nearly one hundred before the walls of Jerusalem were rebuilt. Sin works ruin and its consequences are likely to be long-lived. 6. revive us again—Faith increased as the petitioner proceeded with the request. The need was great, but application was being made to the right source, and confidence was growing strong. 7. shew us thy mercy—It was not enough that mercy had been shown to Israel in their deliverance from Babylonian captivity.

II. Blessings promised (85: 8-13). 8. Hear what God the Lord will speak—When we pray, we ought to listen to hear what the Lord will say to us. He will speak peace—God's anger was turned away from Israel because of their changed attitude toward him, and in response to their prayer of faith he would speak peace to them. His saints—Those who had set themselves apart for God's service. Let them not turn again to folly—in the past the Jewish nation had been unstable. They had repeatedly turned to the Lord and had as often forsaken him. It is the height of folly to turn to sin after one has known the Lord. 9. That glory might dwell in our land—In the time of Solomon there was great prosperity in the nation, and the glory of the Lord was manifested in the temple at Jerusalem. 10. Mercy and truth are met together—God's words concerning Israel had been proved to be true, and his mercy had been shown in the nation's restoration. 11. Truth shall spring out of the earth—There had been a period of spiritual dearth, but the truth of God would prevail in the hearts of men as a consequence of their turning to the Lord. Doubtless reference is also made to the time when Christ should appear on earth to establish his kingdom through his ministry and death. 12. Our land shall yield her increase—Because of Israel's sin the land had become barren, but with a return to righteousness its fertility would be restored. 13. Righteousness shall go before him—As a herald to prepare the way for his people.

III. Jehovah [illegible] (126: 1-6). 1. Turned again the captivity of Zion—Brought out from captivity. Zion—The Jewish nation. Like them that dream—It seemed a thing incredible that the heathen king Cyrus should proclaim deliverance to the captives in Babylon. 2. Laughter ... singing—Expressions of great joy. Among the heathen—Even heathen nations recognized the fact that Jehovah was at work in behalf of his chosen people. 3. Great things—While reference is made primarily to the fact that deliverance had come to the nation, its history abounded with "great things" that the Lord had done for them. 4. Turn again our captivity—The proclamation of Cyrus which gave deliverance to Jewish captives in his realm was in force, yet comparatively few had availed themselves of the privilege of returning to their own land. The plea is for a general movement in that direction. As the streams in the south—[illegible] rains in the hills and mountainous districts of southern Palestine quickly caused dry river beds to become rushing torrents." The psalmist prays for great streams of his people to return from the land of their exile. 5. Sow in tears ...... reap in joy—If there was no sowing in tears, there would be no reaping in joy. If we were never captives, we could never lead our captivity captive. Our mouth had never been filled with holy laughter if it had not been first filled with the bitterness of grief.—Spurgeon. 6. Goeth forth and weepeth ————come again with rejoicing—Earnest and perhaps toilsome sowing for the Master will surely be rewarded by a heart-cheering harvest. A most blessed promise is here given.

QUESTIONS.—Upon what occasion are these psalms supposed to have been written? How long was Israel in captivity? In what sense is the name Jacob here used? What reasons had Israel for rejoicing? What is meant by the Lord's anger? How had God shown His mercy to Israel? Upon what conditions can one enjoy peace of soul? What promises were given to the nation? Why did the land of Israel become barren? On what conditions would its fruitfulness be restored? What is said about sowing and reaping?

PRACTICAL SURVEY

Topic.—Restoration.

I. Of Israel to divine favor.

II. Of Israel's divided forces.

I. Of Israel to divine favor. Public interests were very near the psalmist's heart. He evidently belonged to the time immediately after the return from captivity. By strong faith he saw in vision a perfectly harmonious cooperation and relation between God and man. The people of God in a very low and weak condition were taught how to address themselves to God to acknowledge with thankfulness the great things he had done for them. Their return from Babylonian captivity was a restoration from exile, bondage and destitution to former religious privileges. In the misery of their servitude they realized the mercies they had so thanklessly enjoyed. Cyrus had proclaimed liberty to the captives, yet it was the Lord's doing according to His word many years before. It was the divine purpose to reverse the moral state of things, so long prevalent among the people, to establish a blessed partnership in an endeavor to make humanity what God would have it be. From their past experiences, from the constancy with which God had kept his word, from his demonstrated and eternal unchangeableness they expected that for which they prayed. While captives in Babylon the people were long sowing in tears, but they were at length brought forth with joy. Then they reaped the benefit of their patient suffering and brought their sheaves with them to their own land, in their experiences of the goodness of God to them. God's law of compensation worked out its unfailing result in the experience of his people. In the various afflictions of life God appears in the sterner aspects of his character. In its pleasures and enjoyments he is seen in his tender aspect. This union and cooperation bring about the blessed result of training the soul for the higher life. The moral prosperity of earth will be a source of delight to heaven, a delight springing from the discovery of an increase of happiness in the universe.

II. Of Israel's divided forces. The release of Israel is called the turning again of the captivity of Zion. The restoration of their sacred interests and the reviving of the public exercise of their religion were the most valuable advantages of their return. The psalmist recalled the rejoicing which filled the hearts of the Israelites on their return from captivity in the midst of the acknowledgment by Gentiles and Jews that their deliverance was a wonderful and mighty deed of Jehovah. He prayed for a like restoration to their homes of their companions who still lingered in captivity. The bringing of those yet in captivity to join their brethren would be as welcome to both as water upon a dry land. A part of the nation had returned to a ruined city, a fallen temple and a mourning land, where they were surrounded by jealous and powerful enemies. Discouragement had laid hold on the feeble company. Restoration was but partly accomplished. After a retrospect of the former mercies bestowed upon the people, prayer was made for a renewed manifestation of the same mercy during present sufferings. The psalmist resolved to listen for God's pledge of peace to his people. His prayers and expectations were grounded on what God had done. The remembrance of the bright beginning encouraged him to believe for complete triumph for the divided forces of Israel. Songs and sighs intermingled in his psalm concerning the restoration of Israel. He sought forgiveness and consolation from God. He watched, waited and expected divine direction and blessing. God had done much for his ancient people. There was a striking contrast between the taunt of those who carried the Jews into captivity and the saying among them when their captivity was ended. They had won the confidence of their oppressors who rejoiced in their restoration and aided them with kindly gifts. They had witnessed their calamity and triumphed in it. They observed their deliverance and approved it. Mercy and truth worked inseparably in all God's dealings with His people. T.R.A.

Cancer Not Hereditary.

That cancer is not inherited in man seems to be proved by statistics collected by Arthur Hunter and presented to the Association of Life Insurance [illegible]. Mr. Hunter investigated the history of policy holders and found that when both of a man's parents had died of cancer only two grandparents out of 251 had died of the disease. Among 254 sons and daughters of parents both of whom had died of cancer he could find but one case of cancer. He considered only those above the age of forty.

He found only nine cases of cancer among 301 brothers and sisters of cancerous parents. Of the 810 sons and daughters above forty in the families of which one parent had died of cancer only three were known to have had the disease.

◆

The [illegible] can thunder for [illegible].—Queen Elizabeth.

How to Gather Seed Corn

Seed corn should be selected from stalks standing where they grew. This is necessary, because it is the means of making sure that the seed will have the power to yield well, as shown by the superiority of the stalks over surrounding ones that grew under the same conditions. This sort of seed inherits high producing power.

It must be understood, that like produces like, and that an early-maturing corn yielding abundantly on short, thick stalks is likely to repeat these same characters in the next generation. For example, seed corn should be taken from the stalks without suckers; such seed may produce some stalks with suckers, but it will invariably produce fewer suckers than seed from sucker-bearing stalks.

All seed corn should be selected by hand, as a special task, and not incidental to husking. The corn should be gathered as soon as thoroughly mature and before the first hard freeze. Enough should be gathered for two seasons planting to insure a supply of seed if, for example, the first planting is drowned out or if the next crop should be hurt by early frost.

As soon as the crop ripens the wise farmer will go through the field with seed picking bags, and husk the ears from the stalks that have produced the most corn without having any special advantages, such as space, moisture or fertility. He will pass by the large ears on stalks standing alone with an unusual amount of space around them. Strains that do well in competition for light, and moisture, and soil fertility are likely to repeat under the same conditions. The most important consideration is to select seed from those plants which have the ingrained ability to furnish the largest quantity of dry shelled corn.

Early maturity is a desirable quality, and so are short, thick, wind-firm stalks; top-heavy ones with ears borne too high are likely to mean losses. Breeding experiments have proved that the tendency to produce suckers is hereditary in corn. Other things being equal, take the seed from suckerless stalks.

MACHINERY FOR SILO FILLING.

The silo-filling season is at hand. In some communities in Ontario this is the busiest time of the year. Because of the large number of silos, the scarcity of filling outfits, the short space of time in which the work must be done and the scarcity of farm labor this year, silo-filling will be a larger task than ever. Therefore it is necessary that we do all we can by way of preparing for it.

THE CORN BINDER.

A corn binder is subject to greater strains than a grain binder and though the parts upon which most of these strains fall are built more heavily than those of a grain binder, yet the fact remains that a corn binder wears faster and needs more attention. Before the season's cutting is started the machine should be examined. Knives should be ground, parts which show excessive wear or play should be replaced, and the whole machine should have a general tightening up. Then, just before the machine is started it is well to give all bearings a thorough soaking with kerosene.

This eats out the rust and dirt, smooths the bearing surfaces and makes a free path for lubricating oil which is to follow. This practice on any farm machine makes for light draft and eliminates excessive wear.

If these things are done the binder will do the season's work in the shortest possible time and with a minimum amount of trouble.

THE CUTTING BOX

Nothing is more annoying in silo-filling time than a filling outfit which fails to do its duty. A cutting box is subject to great strains and the best of care should be given it throughout the season. An ordinary cutting box often cuts from twenty to twenty-five tons of corn per hour and elevates it to a height of thirty feet and over. This is a feat which requires a great deal of power and it is sure to tell on the machine even with the best of care. First of all, the condition of the knives is an all important factor, both from the farmer's and machine owner's standpoints. In order to make first class ensilage the knives should be changed once in two and a half hours of running. It is also necessary that this be done in order to get the greatest amount of service out of the machine. Nothing is harder on a cutting box and the engine driving it than dull knives. The cutting plate of the mouthpiece should also be kept sharp and the adjustment of the knives is likewise important. They should cut so close to the mouthpiece that the corn will be cut off with a shearing cut.

A machine with knives which are quickly interchangeable should have a preference with farmers over one in which the changing of a set of three knives means the removing and replacing of twenty-one bolts. Time at silo-filling is too precious for such performance.

The blower pipe should always be set as vertically as possible. If set on a slant, the heavy corn will slide up the low side of the pipe and the air will pass it over. This causes a blocked pipe and a cleanout with a loss of at least twenty minutes of precious time.

When the season is over and the defects and weak points in your corn binder or cutting box are still fresh in your mind, make notes of the things which should be done for next season and do them. This is good farm management.—Canadian Countryman.

Improving Fudge.

A few drops of molasses added to fudge after it has boiled for about five minutes will improve the flavor and keep it from getting sugary if boiled a little too long. Substituting sweet cream for milk also adds to the richness of fudge.

Around the Farm

THE TRACTOR HAS COME TO STAY.

Some years ago there was some doubt in the minds of some of our leading agricultural authorities as to whether the farm tractor would ever prove practicable on the average farm. It was conceded that out West where the farms were very large that the tractor was a paying proposition, but it was doubted whether with our smaller farms here in the East that tractors would ever be generally used.

Anyone who had any doubts as to the growing popularity of the tractor had but to see the lively interest evinced by farmers at the Canadian National Exhibition in the display of tractors to have these doubts removed. We venture to say that never was there a better exhibit of tractors and never was more interest shown in them. One fault we had to find with the earlier types of tractors was that they are somewhat difficult to handle and could not be turned sharply. The present day tractor, however, has not these defects and can be handled easily and turned in a very small space. The wide use that the Ontario Department of Agriculture is making of tractors in its campaign for greater production has undoubtedly done much to draw the attention of people to the merits of the tractor, which is becoming more popular the better people become acquainted with it.

CLOVER SEED—WHY NOT GROW YOUR OWN?

In average seasons, red clover that has not been pastured after the first hay crop has been removed, will produce a crop of well matured seed. Instead of cutting the second crop of hay, pasturing it or, as it frequently happens, plowing it under, why not allow this crop to mature and save the seed from it?

By raising your own clover seed you are obtaining seed from plants which, by their very existence, have demonstrated their adaptation to the conditions prevailing on your farm, and in your immediate locality. Such seed, it is quite reasonable to suppose, will produce plants which are equally well adapted to local conditions. For this reason home-grown clover seed is really more valuable than most of the seed obtainable through ordinary channels of commerce.

Quite often very poor looking fields of second growth red clover will produce a profitable crop of seed. In many cases fields where the clover is quite thin, and, say only eight or ten inches high, will yield over one hundred pounds of clean, well matured seed per acre. Usually, however, an average second growth will produce anywhere from 150 to 250 pounds of seed per acre.

The red clover seed crop should be cut when the heads are dark brown in color, and contain hard, well-developed seed. In harvesting all unnecessary handling should be avoided. Rough handling, frequent turning, etc., will thresh or break off the most mature heads, thus wasting a portion of the most valuable seed.

Where the crop is less than one foot high it may be cut with an ordinary mowing machine. It is usually advisable to have two men follow the machine with hand rakes and move each swath out from the standing crop a few feet so that, on the next round, the cut clover will be out of the way of the horses and machine. By following this practice with short clover a great deal of seed will be saved that would have otherwise been threshed by the horses' feet and, therefore, left in the field.—Canadian Countryman.

SUNDAY AT HOME

THE GOOD SHIP TO-DAY.

Talk not o' cloud of yesterdays
That are a hundred years away;
Though I of them could sing much praise
Our large concerns are of to-day.

Sigh not for good old days of yore,
There is no music in the lore.
To-day stands wide the open door,—
To-morrow is as yet unknown.

Seek not for things that used to be;
You are not equal to the strife,
As well attempt to drink the sea
As bring the dead past back to life.

The past has its allotted space,
Yet we now have the right of way.
What not the past, but present, face,
And sail on the good ship To-day.
—Thomas F. Porter, in Boston Globe.

MADE US KINGS AND PRIESTS.

Thou wast slain, and hast redeemed us to God by thy blood out of every kindred, and tongue, and people, and nation, and hast made us unto our God kings and priests.—Ye are a chosen generation, a royal priesthood, a holy nation, a peculiar people; that ye should show forth the praises of him who hath called you out of darkness into his marvellous light.

Ye shall be named the priests of the Lord; men shall call you the Ministers of our God.—Priests of God and of Christ.

Wherefore, holy brethren, partakers of the heavenly calling, consider the Apostle and High Priest of our profession, Jesus Christ.—By him therefore let us offer the sacrifice of praise to God continually, that is the fruit of our lips giving thanks to his name.

For we are his workmanship, created in Christ Jesus unto good works, which God hath before ordained that we should walk in them.—The temple of God is holy, which temple ye are.

SHADOWS.

(By the late Rev. T. H. Miller.)

What is a shadow? It is an interruption in the rays of light. I stand in the light and the scene is somewhat darkened. My personality stands in another light and my character is portrayed. Where there is character there is influence. Some shadows have unlimited stretch, and we ask in vain, how far, how long, how much. The greater the man the greater the shadow. Emerson says: "All our institutions are to be regarded as the lengthened shadows of some great man." If I created a sentiment in favor of right; if I help another to bear trials with fortitude, to hold or to honor amid severe temptation; if I lead a prodigal back to his the Father's house, I fling a shadow across a hundred generations yet unborn. Shadows are not the newspaper reports of our doings, or the appreciation of those who love us blindly, but it is the influence we shed, largely unconscious, that gives the real measurement of our character. It is our souls, not our manners, which leave the greatest impress on the world. What we are in our innermost natures cannot be kept hidden and secret. A beast cannot cast the shadow of a man: the greater the man the greater the shadow. Each man's personality is unique; each man worthy of regard has seen visions of truth and life, and knows his relation to them. No man can do his work as he ought unless he feels that he is where the Lord wishes him to be. Do men open their hearts to us as the flowers to the sun? Do tears start in the storm-chased cheek of ill-fated mothers? Do love and patience and aspiration bring up wherever we go? Then our shadows are bright as the light and warm as the sun, and lasting as eternity.

Given a distinct and well-built personality, what then? Why, in order for a shadow, the light must shine upon it. Here is the mystery and magnificence of life! Here I plunge into the deepest abyss. Here I stand in awe, for it is holy ground.

"Why was I made to hear Thy voice
And enter while there's room?"

Why is Britain great to-day? Why is the Atlas of the world likely to be painted red? Maybe it is partly owing to the songs of saints of a hundred years ago, whose lives and hearts and lines corresponded, as they sang:

"Shine, mighty God, in Britain shine
With beams of heavenly grace;
Reveal Thy power through all our coasts,
And show Thy smiling face."

When a man or a woman is lifted from the lowly and given work to do, the waiting watchers sing, "Arise, shine, for thy light is come, and the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee." Is not the light sovereign? Is it not beyond man's control? How often we hear the anthem: "He hath put down princes from their thrones, and hath exalted them of low degree; the hungry he hath filled with good things, and the rich he has sent empty away"?

H. T. Miller.

Easy Ways.

To clean a cotton rug, lay it on the cement floor of the cellar or on the back porch and wet it well, then sprinkle naptha powder over it and scrub briskly with a broom. Hang on the line and rinse with the hose or with several pailfuls of water.

To clean white kid slippers get a clean white cloth and soak it with gasoline, then dip in powdered chalk. Rub until all dirt is removed and then dry in the air, but not in the sun.

To remove grease from carpets or rugs, cover the spot with fuller's earth and wet with turpentine. Cover with paper, and at the end of two days brush clean.

Wet sawdust is a valuable aid in cleaning the cellar. It will take up the dust and ashes as you sweep and make the work less dusty.

A small dish-mop is a very handy thing to use when washing lamp chimneys, as it will go inside many chimneys that are too small for the hand and will not break with them.

BATHTUBS AND BATHING.

In many European countries "the best people"—if you know what that means—never bathe in water.

Spanish matrons have expressed much surprise at my complaints about the absence of bathing facilities in the Madrid hotels. One lady, wife of a distinguished member of the cortes, told me she "had herself rubbed down in oil once a week, but never had got into a tub of water and never would!"

My memory of London hotels goes back to 1875, when there was not a single bathtub in any hotel in that city. A tin pan and bucket of warm water was the only "tub," and you were lucky to get that.

And in that same period in New York city the Metropolitan and St. Nicholas hotels, supposed to be models of excellence, were totally wanting in bathrooms.

Admittedly, it is as difficult to imagine life without motorcars as without bathtubs, but the former are less than a twenty-year-old necessity, while the bath was an institution long before the times of the Roman emperors.—Julius Chambers in Brooklyn Eagle.

Odd and Interesting Facts.

Japanese make a waterproof leather with many uses from the hides of sea lions.

Rats every year destroy about 5 per cent. of the growing sugar cane in Jamaica.

So many electric bulbs are stolen that a thiefproof electric lamp socket has been devised.

There is a great demand for road building experts and workmen in all parts of the United States.

Manufacturers of that country are planning to establish the first paper plant in Argentine.

South Africa mines are experimenting with a dust laying preparation which has molasses as its base.

Indications are that after the war Europe will become a strong competitor of the United States for the trade of Guatemala.

Taking a Pill.

You can't?
But you can.
And it is easy.
First take a little liquid.
Then put the pill in your mouth.
And now let your head drop well back.
Presently the pill will have worked down and back.
Just then you swallow the liquid and down goes the pill?
Even one who "never could take a pill" finds it easy managed this way.

"You should weigh your words," said the orator's friend. "Yes," chimed in another friend; "and we don't mind if you give us short weight at that."—Washington Star.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

Dairy Produce—		
Butter, choice dairy	$0 45	$0 48
Eggs, new-laid, doz.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cheese, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., fancy, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressed Poultry—		
Turkeys, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fowl, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fowl, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spring chickens	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ducks, Spring, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fruits—		
Apples, bkt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blueberries, 11-qt. bkt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thimbleberries, box	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rhubarb, doz.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peaches, Can., bkt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pears, bkt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Plums, bkt.	1 00	[illegible]
Cantaloupes, bkt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vegetables—		
Beans, small measure	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beets, doz. bchs.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cucumbers, doz.	0 20	[illegible]
Cauliflower, each	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, dozen	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carrots, doz., bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Celery, per head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cabbages, each	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gherkins, bkt.	1 50	[illegible]
Egg Plant, bkt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lettuce, doz. bchs.	0 20	[illegible]
Do., head, doz.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vegetables marrow, each	[illegible]	[illegible]
Onions, bundle	0 60	[illegible]
Do., small bkt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., pickling, bkt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., silver skins, bkt	1 50	[illegible]
Potatoes, bag	1 50	[illegible]
Do., peck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., small measure	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pumpkins, each	0 10	[illegible]
Radishes, 3 bunches	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sage, bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Squash, each	0 10	[illegible]
Savory, bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Turnips, peck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tomatoes, 11-qt. bkt.	[illegible]	[illegible]

MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Beef, forequarters, cwt.	$12 00	$14 00
Do., hindquarters	[illegible]	20 00
Carcases, choice	[illegible]	17 50
Do., common	12 00	14 50
Veal, common, cwt.	9 50	12 50
Do., medium	12 50	14 50
Do., prime	19 00	[illegible]
Heavy hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shop hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Abattoir hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mutton, heavy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., light	17 [illegible]	[illegible]
Lambs, Spring, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]

SUGAR MARKET.

Local wholesale quotations on Canadian refined sugar, Toronto delivery, in effect Sept. [illegible]—

[illegible] granulated	100 lbs.	$9.14
Redpath granulated	100 lbs.	9.14
St. Lawrence granulated	100 lbs.	9.14
No. 1 yellow	100 lbs.	8.71
No. 2 yellow	100 lbs.	[illegible]
No. 3 yellow	100 lbs.	8.51

Granulated in 20-lb. bags, 15 cents over cwt. price; 10-lb. bags, 20 cents over; 5-lb. cartons, 25 cents over, and 2-lb. cartons, 30 cents over.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS.

Ex. cattle choice	[illegible]	$12 00
Butcher cattle, choice	10 00	[illegible]
Butcher cattle, medium	8 50	[illegible]
Butcher cattle common	7 00	7 50
Butcher cows, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butcher cows, medium	6 50	7 50
Butcher cows canners	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butcher bulls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feeding steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stockers, each	7 50	[illegible]
Stockers, light	7 00	7 25
Milkers choice	[illegible]	125 00
Springers, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, ewes	10 50	12 50
Bucks and culls	7 00	8 50
Lambs	16 50	17 50
Hogs fed and watered	18 50	18 75
Calves	11 50	16 00

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Fluctuations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange yesterday were as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Oats—				
Oct.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flax—				
Oct.	3 25			
Nov.	3 21	3 25	3 21	3 25
Dec.	[illegible]	3 20	[illegible]	3 20

[illegible] sold. [illegible] sold.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis—Corn—No. 3 yellow, [illegible] to [illegible]. Oats—No. 3 white, [illegible] to [illegible]. Flour unchanged. Bran, $30.50 to [illegible].

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth—Linseed, [illegible] to [illegible]; arrive [illegible]; September, [illegible]; October, [illegible] asked; November, [illegible]; December, [illegible] bid.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts 20,000.
Market weak.

Beeves	7 25	[illegible]
Western	6 40	[illegible]
Stockers and feeders	6 25	[illegible]
Cows and heifers	5 10	12 50
Calves	10 00	15 00

Hogs, receipts 18,000.
Market strong.

Light	[illegible]	19 30
Mixed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Heavy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rough	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pigs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bulk of sales	[illegible]	[illegible]

Sheep, receipts [illegible].
Market weak.

Wethers	[illegible]	12 50
Lambs, native	13 00	[illegible]

What Do They Make in Germany?

What do they make in Germany
In place of the books and toys
That they used to make, ere the War God spake,
For good little girls and boys?

What do they make in Germany
In place of the fairies' wings
And the bright moon-beams and the golden dreams
And songs of a million springs?

They've made them a God in Germany
Of murder and lies and lust;
And their olden-time creeds and their [illegible] deeds
Are trampled deep in the dust.

What do they make in Germany?
It's Death that they're making—Death!
And a myriad fears, and a sea of tears
And Hate, with its poisoned breath!

What do they make in Germany?
They're making the flames of hell
And the boundless blight of an endless night
That ages will not dispel.

Things that are made in Germany
Are things that I shall not trust;
For they're made at the nod of a Prussian god
Of murder and lies and lust.

KENNETH L. ROBERTS

THE SMOCK.

It's the Thing for the Summer This Year.

Pages could be devoted to the subject of smocks, so varied are the designs. Picking one from the many, as the most worthy of description, is a difficult task, for all are charming. Those of blue [illegible], ranging in tones from deepest midnight-blue to a pale gray-blue, are, perhaps, the best liked. They are trimmed with bands of worsted embroidery in tapestry designs showing borders of small fruits or flowers in the wonderful combinations of color only to be found in antique tapestries.

Every cloud may have a silver lining but that doesn't always enable us to get in out of the wet.

Through Many Trials

"I mean a lot of things, Richard, which I can't understand," Dick answers, slowly and sadly still. "I don't want to accuse you, or blame you without cause; but there is treachery somewhere, my boy." His voice shakes perceptibly here, and Captain Dumaresq pushes the spirit decanter nearer to him.

"I can see you are in trouble," he says, sympathetically. "Tell me all, Dick; you'll feel better when you do."

"I told you all I had to tell—more than I had any right to tell—in that letter I wrote you," Dick says, shortly.

"I give you my word, Dick, that letter of yours was a riddle to me which I haven't solved yet," Captain Dumaresq says, with an emphatic shake of his head; "not to mention the flurried, frantic style of writing," he adds, with a comically hopeless look. "I gathered—after infinite pains and perseverance, I assure you, dear boy—I gathered the interesting but not surprising fact that you had fallen in love with some sweet little Cornish girl, and that you were in the despairing stage—same as I was myself."

"You did not seem in the despairing stage this evening, sitting by her side in the theatre," Dick retorts, briefly, "while your man here told me you had gone to Paris for a week! Did you think I should not know Miss Trefusis when I saw her, or that I shouldn't know you when I saw you? Or what was the object of your making a mystery and a secret of her name or your whereabouts to me?"

He has risen from his chair, his brilliant eyes aglitter with smoldering wrath, his voice full of wrath and energy, his figure and gesture full of spirited resolve; and Richard Dumaresq, his cousin, selfish and cowardly to the core of his heart, despairs for the moment of gaining his ends, since there is no way open but that of duplicity.

"I have made no mystery, no secret of anything, my dear boy," he says, taking refuge in bold denial. "Take a little more brandy and soda. I did not mention names—you didn't mention names. I meant to tell you all in good time, of course."

Dick stares at him gloomily, in puzzled silence, for a full minute.

"I mention names! You know quite well to whom I alluded," he says, huskily. "Not that I had any right—not that I shall ever have any right—to speak of her like that. How I envied you this evening, sitting by your sweetheart, having the right to tell her, to ask her to wait for you!"

"Where the deuce were you then?" the captain asks, pettishly. "You keep on talking in riddles, upon my honor you do, Dick."

"I was in the theatre next your box, looking at you and Evelyn Trefusis; and you both looked up and saw me," Dick answers, quietly.

"I never saw you," his cousin insists, "but I was with Evelyn Trefusis, as you mention her name; but I am not her accepted lover, my dear boy; I wish I was. I'd give half my life to be her accepted lover, or her husband, and I haven't a chance! You needn't envy me—I envy you! I'm the most wretched man alive! You're not hampered with debt; you can strike out for yourself. You are decidedly clever and well read, and all that; all things are possible to you, but to me, nothing—only the fate of Tantalus."

"I see no more delightful possibility before me than a lonely life spent in hard work, earning enough for my bare subsistence, without a wife or a child to call my own," Dick answers despondently. "I have no chances; my last chance is gone now," and he does not notice the flash of satisfied expression that crosses his hearer's face at his despairing assurance.

"Did you tell the old man about your love affair, then?" he asks, quickly.

"Not I!" Dick says, indignantly. "Do you think I would dare to discuss her, and bandy about her spotless name, unless I had the best of rights for so doing?"

"That's all for the best, then," his cousin says, in a relieved tone. "It would have done harm to your cause. He is furious with me for dreaming of marrying, and I don't dare to tell him I dream of marrying any one in particular."

"Nevertheless," his cousin says, in the same settled tone of despondency, "you may be able to clear away the obstacles in your path, and you may one day be the husband of Evelyn Trefusis; but I never shall be able to call my white dove my wife—never."

"By your 'white dove' you mean Evelyn's younger sister—Imogene, I think she is called?" Capt. Dumaresq asks, with soft sympathy, marred by a glimmer of a sneer.

"Yes, Imogene," Dick answers uttering her name with half-whispered reverence.

"And what do you propose doing now, dear boy?" Captain Dumaresq inquires, earnestly. "To strike out another course in 'fresh fields and pastures new,' that will lead in the end to the white dove sitting patiently waiting to be caught? You can't stay in the old place, Port—what's its name now; your position would be too painful."

"I shall stay in Portreath until something better opens to me," Dick answers, decidedly. "My position is only painful to myself, and I have learned, I hope, to suffer and be strong. It matters to no one but myself; it is known to no one but myself—except you, now that I have told you," he adds, with palpable regret.

"Then the girl does not care for you?" asks Richard Dumaresq, quickly, passing his hand over his mouth to conceal its expression.

A slight flush deepens the bronze color in Dick's face, and his eyes grow darker and softer.

"No; not care like that, heaven bless her innocence," he says huskily. "She likes me very well, but that is all."

"Then, Dick, dear boy," urges his cousin, very seriously, "do you think it is right, or fair to her, to go back now? You must let her know your feelings; you can't keep silence, old fellow. You are drawing her and yourself to the tortures of Tantalus, surely!"

"I shall go back for a while, at all events," Dick says, rising, with a determined, excited look. "I shall go by the fast train to-morrow morning!"

"You must not—you must not, Dick; you must come here to breakfast with me," his cousin says, with affectionate insistence.

"No thank you," Dick answers, coldly.

"Then I shall go to breakfast with you," Captain Dumaresq says, gayly. "Dick, old man, don't be so gruff about it; I'm in the same boat, and infinitely worse off than you. You can sympathize and fraternize."

"I don't think we can, Richard," Dick says, gravely—nevertheless, he calls him Richard, and his tones soften, and his looks soften, as he takes his cousin's hand. "I shall expect you, to-morrow morning," he adds, quietly.

* * *

Captain Dumaresq goes to breakfast with his cousin next morning and the two men spend most of the day together.

Late in the evening they drive down to the docks, and go into a small hotel and tavern in the immediate vicinity, and Captain Dumaresq returns to his rooms late that night—alone.

"Beastly place down about the docks," he says, yawningly, to his man Rayner. "Been down there this evening, seeing off a fellow by the Rotterdam boat."

Next day Captain Dumaresq travels down into Cornwall, and on the afternoon following makes that call on Sir Philip Trefusis at Portdreath, which has for its chief purpose the proposing in due form for the hand of his eldest daughter, and for the lesser purpose—in strictest, friendly confidence—the warning of the baronet against the person who has lately been an inmate of his household, and who, Captain Dumaresq expresses his regret, is all unworthy of the trust reposed in him. He confides fully in Sir Philip, even to a painful family secret.

"Which explains the interest I take in the poor fellow," he says, reluctantly, "and my desire that you should not seek to punish him for his presumption. He has gone, you see, Sir Philip, fearing an expose. He will not trouble you with his presence again."

And it seems as if he speaks with authority—days and weeks pass on, but Dick Dumaresq returns no more.

CHAPTER XVII.

Miss Jane Proude has just finished her breakfast in the tiny breakfast parlor of her tiny house, No. 3 Atlantic Terrace, Warminster-on-Sea, and is looking forward with a house-keeper's pleasure to the mysterious ceremony designated "turning out."

"We'll begin with the drawing room and get that done early in the day, Hennie," Miss Proude says, briskly, "and then, after dinner, we can turn out the dining room, and do as much as we can before tea time."

"Yes, mum," answers obedient Hennie, with whom her mistress' word is law, being, as she is, a maidservant in the nineteenth century who actually regards her place of service as her home, and her mistress as her friend, counsellor and protector, to be equally loved and respected.

"It's nice and early, Hennie," Miss Proude remarks, with satisfaction, as she assists her handmaid in the "turning out" process by carrying all the light moveables into the hall, and piling them up anywhere and everywhere, taking down the curtains, and covering up the couch and piano in sheets, while "Hennie" bestrews the carpet with damp tea leaves, and works away vigorously with long and short handled brooms. "For I wouldn't for the world that any one should come this fine day and find us all in a mess," Miss Proude says, with a reassuring glance at the clock, which has only reached the half hour after eight of this bright, warm morning; "but, if we work hard, Hennie," her mistress concludes, cheerfully, as she turns a bust of Socrates upside down in a box, and puts a duster around the "Greek Slave" to keep them clean and safe, "we'll have everything in beautiful order by eleven o'clock, and surely to goodness, no one will come looking for apartments before that time!"

For Miss Proude, in common with the rest of the middleclass householders in Warminster-on-sea, "lets" two or three of the best rooms in her tiny, pretty little house to such visitors as perceive the little card in the fan-light over the door, and are tempted by the bowery, flower-adorned, white muslin-draped, glittering, spick-and-span appearance of Miss Proude's climbing roses and shady little lawn, and snow white doorsteps, and glittering window glasses and pretty little doll-like rooms, with bouquets of mignonettes and geraniums everywhere.

"I dunno 'bout that, mum," Hennie answers, with a shake of her head. "That lady come, you know, before eleven o'clock as you thought had come about the drawin' room—that handsome young lady in the lovely dress."

"Yes, yes! I know," Miss Proude answers, hurriedly, her voice changing and her face clouding, "but she didn't come about apartments—that is to say, not altogether; I thought she had at first."

"Here's somebody comin' about apartments as sure as I live, mum!" gasps Hennie, distractedly. "Whatever will we do! and the place in a reg'lar downright muddle, as I like a sweep!"

"It's not that young lady again, is it?" Miss Proude asks, breathless with agitation. "You would know her, Hennie, wouldn't you? Tall, and—and beautiful, fair skinned, and dressed very plain, and ——"

"Lor, no mum!" retorts Hennie, as she aids her mistress in frantic attempts to shove back some of the furniture, and carry away a pile of rugs and mats which are blocking up the little entrance hall. "This lady's elderly, and dressed very plain, and—"

"Oh, well!" Miss Proude says, impatiently. "It's somebody about apartments, and you must only take them across the hall into the dining-room, Henrietta."

Miss Proude only says "Henrietta" when she is displeased or perplexed, and so the handmaiden knows her mistress' mood is a troubled one.

The visitor is not an apartment-seeker, however, but is no other than Miss Proude's sister, Mrs. Lilly.

Miss Proude has not seen her Quaker sister for many years, and she goes down to the parlor with some fear.

It is with a sensation of an [illegible] pupil being brought before a severe governess that she turns the handle of the dining-room door, pausing a moment on the mat to get up the necessary amount of gushing delight to be expressed in face and voice.

"Well, Miriam, dear, this is an unexpected pleasure!" she exclaims, clasping her plump hands with a gesture of rapture as she trips forward, and Miriam Lilly, her grave face not relaxing a muscle, rises formally from her chair, takes her sister's hand, and touches her cheek with her lips, and sits down again.

"It is an unexpected visit, I am sure," she says, quietly, with the faintest echo of sarcasm in her tones, "and I would not have intruded on thee at this early hour, Jane, only that I have to return to London this morning. I came down here by the last train last night, and I want most particularly to have a talk with thee."

"Of course, dear," poor Miss Jane replies, secretly appalled by this preamble, "and I am delighted to see you after all these years; but you mustn't talk of going back to London to-day!"

"Jane," she says, rigidly, "I have come down from London to see thee concerning a matter which troubles me very much. Afterward, if thee pleases, I will think of rest if there be time. Can thee spare an hour to talk to me?"

"Certainly, Miriam," Miss Proude says, utterly subdued by her sister's manner, and giving Hennie certain complicated instructions, she comes back and shuts the door, and sits down meekly, trembling in anticipation of she knows not what.

"When did thee see Richard Dumaresq last, Jane?" she inquires, suddenly, and poor Miss Proude flushes and twines her fingers nervously together.

"Why, Miriam!" Miss Proude asks. "The poor boy hasn't got into any trouble, has he? Oh, Miriam, don't be hard on him, poor lad!"

"Thee art a tender-hearted woman, Jane," Miriam Lilly says, sarcastically, but not unkindly, "and as ready to shed tears as ever, I see. I suppose thee considers me in the light of Dick Dumaresq's enemy because I did not approve of Katherine's unequal marriage, any more than I approved of her son proving rebellious and ungrateful to Francis Dumaresq, Lord Heneage, who had brought him up, and educated him, treated him as a son."

"Well, all I know is," Miss Proude says, indignantly, drying her tears, "that Lord Heneage must have been a hard, disagreeable, cruel old man, or he never could have shut his heart against poor, dear Dick these ten years, and let the poor boy risk his life in foreign lands, and go into awful battles," Miss Proude says, in imminent danger of bursting into tears, "and then go and earn his bread as a tutor—that's what he's doing now, if you want to know, Miriam," Miss Proude says, waxing defiant—"poor Kitty's child! He's got a first-rate situation in a very good family—titled people—he did tell me the name, and he wrote to me after he went there once. It was somewhere in your part of the world, too—it was—it was in Cornwall somewhere, I recollect, but I can't think of the name of the place or the people."

"Was the place 'Portdreath,' and the name of the family 'Trefusis'?" asks Mrs. Lilly, with a curling lip. "If thee can tell me no more than that, Jane, I have taken this journey in vain. Will thee tell me the very latest date on which thee either saw him or had a letter from him?"

"I have not seen him since the beginning of May, I tell you, Miriam," Miss Proude reiterates, "and I had a letter from him just after he went to—this place. How on earth do you know the name?" She looks bewildered. "But you always did find out everything, Miriam, and knew everything long before Kitty or I did, when we were all girls together," she adds, admiringly.

"And that is all you know?" ejaculated Miriam Lilly, unconsciously resorting to the phraseology of her girlish days in her agitation.

"That is all I know—every single thing," repeats Miss Proude, with staring eyes and tightly locked hands. "What else is there for me to know, for gracious sake? Don't say he has got into any trouble, Miriam!"

"Nothing has happened to him, as far as I know, Jane," Mrs. Lilly says, gravely, "but he has left his situation at Portdreath, and I want to know if thee cannot give me even a clew to his whereabouts. He came to London on the 10th of July; he was in London the next day I believe, and after that no one can give me any information concerning him. Certainly I have made no inquiries but from the few persons whom I thought it likely——"

"Why, my gracious! of course. How stupid I am! Seeing the lady, drove you out of my head—I mean you drove the lady out of my head!" Miss Proude exclaims. "I never had a clear head, you know, Miriam."

"Yes, I know," rejoins Miriam, grimly. "Who was the lady?"

"One of the handsomest, most elegant girls you ever saw, Miriam!" Miss Proude says, with excited enthusiasm, seeing that her sister is listening with eager interest. "And she came here one day looking for apartments, and she was so nice and friendly. I was just going to have a cup of tea and I asked her to join me, and she did, and we were chatting like old friends in a minute. A 'Miss Brown' she was, a lady from the country, and she knew all about the Dumaresqs."

"Knew all about the Dumaresqs!" echoes Mrs. Lilly, gazing at her sister, who, delighted to find that her talk is making such an impression on Miriam, grows voluble and recovers her spirits.

"Oh, yes!" Miss Proude says, glibly. "She knows Lord Heneage and Captain Richard very well—that shows what society she is in, doesn't it? And she knew Dick, too, at least she said she understood there was another nephew of Lord Heneage's who had been disinherited, or—who—who had quarreled with him—and she had heard some horrible, abominable story," Miss Proude says, suddenly, with flashing eyes, "and if it's true, as she said, that Captain Richard repeated it, it was through him she had heard of it."

"Then you speak plainly, Jane!" Mrs. Lilly exclaims, angrily. "What did thee 'Miss Brown' of thine hear, and what did Captain Richard say? Nothing good of his cousin Dick Dumaresq, I suppose?"

(To Be Continued).

Eat Less Meat—Eat More Whole Wheat— that is the way to save money, save strength, save health and save food. Cut out the expensive indigestible foods. The whole wheat is the most perfect food given to man. But be sure you get the whole wheat grain in a digestible form. **Shredded Wheat Biscuit** is 100 per cent. whole wheat and is made digestible by steam-cooking, shredding and baking. It contains more real body-building nutriment than meat, and costs much less. Delicious for any meal with milk or cream, and fruits.

Made in Canada.

HOW BETTER CAN WE

INCREASE PRODUCTION

Than By Putting That Extra 100 Lbs. of Finish on a Beef Steer.

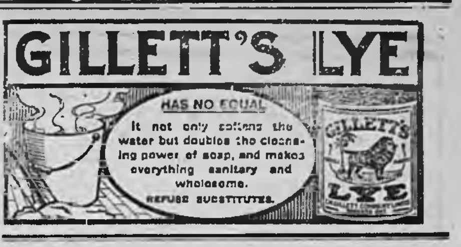
Finished Animals Will Bring BIG PRICES at the

TORONTO FAT STOCK SHOW

UNION STOCK YARDS

DECEMBER 7th AND 8th, 1917

PREMIUM LIST ON APPLICATION



GILLETT'S LYE

HAS NO EQUAL

It not only softens the water but doubles the cleansing power of soap, and makes everything sanitary and wholesome.

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

WAR MENUS.

How to save wheat, beef and bacon for the men at the front. Issued from the office of the Food Controller for Canada.

MENU FOR THURSDAY.

—Breakfast—

Fresh Fruit Wheatmeal Porridge
Toast Marmalade
Tea or Coffee Milk Sugar

—Dinner—

Pork Chops Mashed Potatoes
Vegetable Marrow
Johnny Cake Syrup

—Supper (or Luncheon)—

Cream of Corn Soup
Whole Wheat Muffins
Apple Sauce Butter
Oatmeal Cookies
Tea Milk Sugar

The recipes of whole wheat muffins and cream of corn soup, mentioned above are as follows:

Whole Wheat Muffins—
1½ cups of whole wheat flour.
1 cup of white flour.
1 cup of sour milk.
½ cup of molasses.
¾ teaspoon of soda.
1 teaspoon of salt.
2 tablespoons of melted dripping.

Mix and sift dry ingredients; add the milk to the molasses, and mix with the dry ingredients. Last of all add the melted dripping.

Cream of Corn Soup—
1 quart of skimmed milk.
2 cups of corn.
2 tablespoons of butter.
2 tablespoons of flour.

Season to taste with salt, pepper and grated onion. Make a thin white sauce of the milk, butter, flour and seasonings. If corn on the cob is used, cut from the cob and cook, and add to the milk etc. Reheat and serve very hot.

(Wheat and meat saving recipes by Domestic Science experts of the Canadian Food Controller's office.)

How to save wheat, beef and bacon for the men at the front. Issued from the office of the Food Controller for Canada.

MENU FOR FRIDAY.

—Breakfast—

Oatmeal Porridge Milk
Scrambled Eggs Toast Marmalade
Coffee Sugar

—Dinner—

Baked Fish Mashed Potatoes
Corn on the Cob
Cucumbers Cornmeal Gems
Baked Rice Sugar Milk

—Supper (or Luncheon)—

Potato Salad with Parsley
Tea Biscuits
Apple Sauce Oatmeal Cookies
Tea Sugar Milk

The recipes for Cornmeal Gems and Oatmeal Cookies, mentioned above, are as follows:

Cornmeal Gems—
½ cornmeal.
1 cup flour
3 teaspoons baking powder.
1 tablespoon sugar.
1 tablespoon melted dripping.
½ teaspoon salt.
¾ cup milk.
1 egg.

Oatmeal Cookies—
3 cups flour.
3 cups oatmeal.
1 cup sugar.
1 cup of shortening.
2 teaspoons baking powder.
1 teaspoon salt.
1 cup milk.

(Wheat and meat saving recipes by Domestic Science experts of the Canadian Food Controller's office.)

How to Save Wheat, Beef and Bacon for the men at the front. Issued from the office of the Food Controller for Canada.

MENU FOR SATURDAY.

Breakfast

Cornmeal Porridge Milk Sugar
Ham Omelet. Brown Bread Toast
Coffee.

Dinner.

Roast Veal [illegible]
Baked Potatoes.
Apple Tapioca Pudding Milk

Supper (or Luncheon)

Escalloped Potatoes. Bran Gems.
Honey. Bread. Butter
Tea. Milk. Sugar

The recipes for Apple Tapioca Pudding, Escalloped Potatoes and Bran Gems, mentioned above, are as follows:

Apple Tapioca Pudding—
3-4 cup pearl or 1-2 cup minute tapioca.
Cold water.
2 1-2 cups boiling water.
1-2 teaspoonful salt
7 sour apples.
1-2 cup sugar.

Soak the tapioca an hour, and cook it in a double boiler. Pare and slice the apples and arrange in a buttered pudding dish. Add the sugar, pour over the tapioca, and bake in a moderate oven until the apples are soft. Serve with sugar and cream. Minute tapioca requires no soaking.

Escalloped potatoes—

Butter a baking dish well. Put in a layer of potatoes, sliced thinly. Sprinkle with salt and pepper, and dredge with flour. Repeat. Add milk until it may be seen through the top layer. Add bits of butter. Bake in the oven until the potato is soft.

Bran Gems—
1 1-2 cup of flour
3-4 cup of bran.
1 cup sour milk.
1-3 cup molasses.
3-4 teaspoon soda.
1 teaspoon salt.
2 tablespoons melted dripping.

Mix and sift dry ingredients; add milk to molasses, and combine mixtures; then add butter.

How to save wheat, beef and bacon for the men at the front. Issued from the office of the Food Controller for Canada

MENU FOR SUNDAY.

—Breakfast—

Cornflakes Grapefruit Marmalade
Toast
Tea or Coffee Milk Sugar

—Dinner—

Cold Roast Beef Mashed Potatoes
Vegetable Marrow
Cornstarch Mould with Hot Chocolate Sauce
Cookies

—Tea—

Celery and Beet Salad
Brown Bread and Butter
Peach Preserve Cake
Cocoa Milk Sugar

(Sunday's menu is planned so as to make the labor of cooking meals on Sunday as light as possible, thus giving the house mother and her helpers their fair share of rest.)

The recipes for cornstarch mould and brown bread, mentioned above are as follows:

Cornstarch Mould—
Cornstarch, 4 tablespoons.
Sugar, 6 tablespoons
Milk, 2½ cups.
Vanilla, ½ teaspoon.

Scald milk, mix cornstarch, sugar, and salt (⅛ teaspoon) with a little cold water, and add to scalded milk. Cook over hot water 20 minutes, stirring part of the time. Add vanilla, and pour into a cold, wet bowl or tin. When cold, turn out and serve.

Brown Bread (Boston)—
Rye meal, 1 cup.
Granulated cornmeal, 1 cup.
Graham flour, 1 cup.
Soda, ¾ tablespoon
Salt, 1 teaspoon.
Molasses, ¾ cup.
2 cups sour milk, or 1¾ cups sweet milk or water.

Mix and sift dry ingredients. Add molasses and milk, stir until well mixed, turn into a well-buttered mould, which should never be more than two-thirds full, put on cover and steam three and one-half hours.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS PRIZED BY MOTHERS

Mrs. Henri Vanreader, Rodney, Ont., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for the past five years and prize them very much. They have proved of such value to me that I always keep them in the house." Once a mother has used Baby's Own Tablets she would use nothing else. They are a gentle but sure laxative and never fail to make the sickly baby well. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Seeing Distances.

About [illegible] miles in every direction is the distance a man can see when standing on a clear day on the peak of the highest mountain—say, at a height of [illegible] [illegible]

250 Seems a very large number of cups to get from a pound of tea. But that proves the fine quality of Red Rose Tea, which goes further and tastes better because it consists chiefly of rich, strong teas grown in the famous district of Assam in Northern India.

A pound of Red Rose gives 250 cups.

Kept Good by the Sealed Package

RED ROSE TEA is good tea

$ 1271.65

This is the exact amount of

Suits & Overcoats

just stocked this week. The very newest in style and material.

We are making a specialty of Young Men's Nobby Suits, and Overcoats, and invite inspection and comparison.

Besides this splendid assortment we still have on hand some extra values in old stock at old prices.—Prices which cannot be duplicated to-day at any market.

Butter and Eggs
Taken the same as Cash

N. McGillivray
North End Store

BANK OF HAMILTON
Established 1872
Capital Authorized, $5,000,000
Capital Paid-up, - $3,000,000
Surplus, - - - - - $3,500,000

Send your Boy at the Front a Five Franc Note for $1.00

Can be used to buy little comfort, close behind the Firing Lines.

For Sale by
Bank of Hamilton
PORT ELGIN BRANCH
R. J. RANNEY, MANAGER
41-C

Can you afford to be without The Times ?

Another Supply of

LADIES' AND MISSES'

. . . COATS . . .

Just to Hand

THE 1917 Styles are distinctive. We show the up-to-date coats in the right materials and in the leading shades including **Burgundy and Plum**. Our prices are right. They range from

$15.00 to $30.00

Get it at the South End.

PRODUCE WANTED—Butter, Eggs, Etc.

South End Store
N. McGillivray & Co.

The Port Elgin Times
MEMBER OF THE CANADIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION (INC.)

E. Roy Sayles, Editor and Proprietor

ADVERTISING RATES

Farms or Real Estate for Sale 50c each insertion; Miscellaneous articles, To Rent, Wanted, Lost, Found, etc., each insertion 25c. Local Readers, Notices, etc., 10c per line. Cards of thanks 50c. Legal advertising 10 and 7c a line. Black-faced type, count 2 lines for 1. Display rates, yearly contracts, 13c per inch, 6 mos. 15c per inch. In memoriam poetry 5c per line. Professional cards $6 per year in advance.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

One Toronto daily says "poll'ng early in December," while another says "election not till February." The latter date will certainly be a bad one for the rural districts.

* * *

With the saving of all the crusts and no waste whatever, what is to become of the poor dogs that are to pick their own living?

* * *

The Flanders Campaign is not moving rapidly enough to suit the British public, with the result that there is criticism of the government. Oddly enough, however, there is no call for resignations and a new government. The people seem satisfied that they have the right men in control, but but they are urging for greater speeding up in the war. In Canada, however, if one mentions he would like to see greater effort at the front he is put down as disloyal

* * *

A leader of the fashionable set in Toronto, says those women who don't sign the pledge cards are pro Germans, and their names will be recorded by her organization. We fancy the Kaiser will be pleased to meet this women. She is one after his own heart. But honestly, is the individual any more pro-german who refuses to sign a food card, than the authorities who permit the grain and sugar to be wasted in beer and whiskey?

* * *

Reeve Izzard has received a notice from the Food Controller in which it requests that milk dealers do not raise the price, setting forth the fact that feeds and coarse grain are more plentiful than usual. Fortunately for Port Elgin it is well supplied by a reliable milk dealer, who in an interview in The Times a few weeks ago said he did not intend to increase the price of milk. The rate per quart here is but seven cents, which is quite cheap when other towns are compared. The best of it is, our citizens have a reasonable rate at the will of the milk dealer, and not because of any request by the authorities.

* * *

British children, all over the country, wherever the chestnut tree grows, are to gather horsechestnuts as they come falling from the trees this autumn It is to be their particular contribution to the winning of the war, for ripe horsechestnuts have been discovered to provide a good substitute for the grain which is used in the making of munitions. It will be quite valuable service, for the computation is that every ton of chestnuts will save half a ton of grain. The gathering will be organized by committees in connection with the schools, and woods and lanes will see bands of young patriots enjoying their "war work" hugely, one may be sure.

* * *

Tara has the sympathy of Port Elgin and community in its great loss by fire. It is only a short time since a disastrous fire swept its front street In fact, Tara's citizens had just shown splendid loyalty and faith in their town in building fine new stores and business places when it was again visited and great damage done They find it hard to place the exact cause, and if it were found there would not be a great deal of satisfaction The Leader points out in a recent issue that the firemen were not practicing, and that the bell rope broke while giving the alarm, also the chemical engine was out of some chemical for its proper working. These are the little things that count much when fire breaks out Every small town has a lesson here. Eternal vigilance is needed to prevent fires, and all fire apparatus should be ready every moment day and night. Port Elgin citizens are inclined to rest on the fact that their town has a splendid waterworks system. We have, but to use it to good advantage in a fire, we must have trained men, and frequent inspection in order that every piece of apparatus may be in perfect working order.

* * *

There is quite a squabble in Toronto just now over the price of milk. The producer, or in other words the farmer, has asked a higher price, and the retailers are quite worked up about it. They say they will have to raise milk to 14 cents per quart. One of the men who goes to the farmer and gets milk, at five and six cents a quart, and then invests in a horse and rig and peddles it to the cityfolk at 11 and 12 cents a quart, making more out of the deal without much investment, than does the farmer, says that "the farmers are so well organized they can do as they like." This will be news to most people, but it is about time the farmer was coming to his own The farmer has been paying up, across and down, and it cannot be wondered at if he has learned something from the big fellows lately. Even the little milk peddlers have taught the farmer that he is a chump to invest in a farm, a great herd of cattle, hire men, and then get 5 or 6 cents for the product that the little milk peddler sells for 12 cents. Have Toronto people noticed any farmers' organizations showing as great profits for as little work as the William Davies Co., or has anyone noticed any real rich farmers? The regrettable feature of the thing is that when the farmer gets a little more the consuming public get soaked good and plenty An example of this is found in the farmer getting 17c a pound live for his hogs, while if the town man wants a bit of bacon he must pay 50c a pound, and it is probably made to weigh heavier by a little "pickle" in the process. What is required is a means whereby the producer and consumer can get together more readily, and we could find the means if we had men representing the people in parliament who would be a trifle more interested in solving the common problems of the day.

* * *

The Times still points out that the speed limit for autos still holds. Do not observe the speed laws simply to avoid a fine, but rather that you may assist in making the streets safe for pedestrians.

* * *

It is noted that Canada's conscript army will be mobilized in battalions in the different cities. This will give the larger centres of population a chance to indulge in the usual disgraceful squabble as to who should get a battalion.

* * *

The Food Controller makes out a good case in his statement to the public, that it would disrupt the whole business fabric if he were to set prices and cut out the middlemen. If Mr. Hanna would go the whole way and explain why he allows sugar and wheat to be used for making beer and whisky the people would have a great deal more faith in him.

* * *

In a letter from Pte. Dell appearing in this issue, a very sensible request is made when he asks his people at home, after he has read of some of the high prices prevailing in Canada, not to send him luxuries, but the plainer things, and reading matter. This is a worth-while thought. Many boxes going to soldiers contain a good many things which are very expensive just now, and a hardship on some families to provide. It is splendid of the soldier lads to remind the home folk that they appreciate the sacrifice, but that they would be equally satisfied with the plainer things.

Can't Cut Out the Middlemen

In a statement given to the press last week Food Controller Hanna in a straight forward manner, points out some of the difficulties of his office, and as well draws the attention of those who would use force regarding fixing of prices, to the danger of doing so. Mr. Hanna says that under present conditions the adoption of a drastic policy of arbitrary price cutting would mean "temporary ruin to every city and town in the country."

He admits that an excessive number of middlemen is a great evil, but unless the people generally are willing to face a complete disruption of trade, he must proceed slowly and carefully. It has taken a great many years of luxurious living on the part of Canadians to bring about the present number of middlemen in all kinds of trade, and to do away with them at one stroke would, as the Controller says, work havoc not only in the cities, but even in small towns.

The Controller points out that there is too much duplication, and that there have long been too many city people and too few farmers in this Dominion is common knowledge, but it is not so well known among city people that there are too many distributors, packers, carriers, wholesalers, advertisers, printers, salesmen, brokers, sub-brokers, deputy brokers, assistants sub-brokers and the whole army of people in the services and professions that wait upon the middlemen. In the City of Toronto, in 1910 (the last census year) there were less than thirty thousand actual producers of goods, including a large proportion of those who produced only luxuries The balance of say, the hundred thousand wage earners in the City of Toronto must have been either servants, professional men or middlemen. This inflated staff of non-producers, not only in Toronto, but in every Canadian city and town, was and still is dependent for its wages upon the movement of farm goods to the city and city goods to the farm and all overspecialized, overelaborated, process which a luxurious civilization imagines are necessary to its happiness.

The whole statement of the Controller is very interesting, and every thinking man will appreciate the difficulties under which Mr. Hanna labors. He admitted however, that there is an evil in the middleman business, and accepting his understanding of the situation, we take it that the people of Canada have a right to expect that he will labor to eliminate that evil. It may not be eradicated in a day, or a month, or a year. The thing is, are we progressing in the right direction. We look to our high officials to lead.

HE DONE WITHOUT

One of the ladies of Port Elgin, who keeps her own house, and who, by the way, has a family and husband to look after, has written the following bit of verse for The Times. It has especial merit just at this time, and fairly well describes the attitude of the average housewife in this place:

Oh, you corn bread, Holly Gee;
It's good for Hanna, but not for me;
If he likes it, he can eat,
We should worry, but give us meat.

To try and save we know it's right;
To help those brave boys in the fight
But if the "big guns" do the same,
I'm sure we'll all get in the game.

It's great to talk when "mun" you've got,
But a man to eat such truck, it's rot.
When a man's to work ten hours a day,
Give him the meat, what do you say?

I'm sure that Hanna means it well,
But let him try it for a spell;
And if he gains a pound a day,
We will all get in it right away.

Now we must save, there aint a doubt,
So economize and do without,
To help our boys and do what's right;
But Hanna, too, is in this fight.

I wonder if he sends a box,
Or does his wife ever knit socks,
For if they do we know it's great,
I know the boys appreciate.

And when the boys get back we'll say
We helped in all come in our way.
Then when the train pulls in we'll shout
'Twas Hanna done it—He done without, we'll shout.

"T"

NORTH BRUCE

Mrs. Albert Slaugh and daughter Thelma returned to their home in Fort William on Saturday.

A number of parents and children attended the school fair on Thursday of last week held on Mewhinney's school grounds, also on Friday to the Saugeen fair held in Port Elgin. These fairs help to keep the children interested in the farm and home, and are developing future orators.

Friends will be pleased to know that Corpl. Chas. Salmon is now convalescing in Addington Park War Hospital, Croydon, England.

Mr. and Mrs. J. McGillivray, W. G. and the Misses Nicholson, motored to Owen Sound last week.

Send Your Soldier Friend a Box of Goodies Now

Corrugated boxes made of card board, strong as leather and light as a feather, are now here. Made to hold from 5 to 10 pounds.

Put these in Your Box

We suggest items that soldiers appreciate, make up your box from this list.

Prepared Coffee, Prepared cocoa, Chocolate, Chocalatta, Oxo, Canned chicken, Beef chips, Pork and bean's, Sardines, Soups, Sliced pineapple, Nuts, Ice Waffers, Maple butter, Gum, Chocolate bars, over seas packages, Tobacco, Cigars, especially wrapped, Cigarette papers.

For overseas we have nice Red Liberty Cherries in individual jars.

GEO. McMURRAY

VINEGAR

Especially for pickling . . .

Pickling spices in bulk and package

GLASS SEALERS At The Old Prices

For pure goods
For pickling season this is the store.

Highest price for produce

Roppel Bros.
Rural phone, Underwood

Printing at Reasonable Prices

The Times has unexcelled equipment for producing fine printed matter of all kinds. Business Stationery and Office Forms, Advertising Booklets, Circulars, bills tickets, envelopes, etc. Prices are always reasonable.

Camera Pictures

New facilities have been installed in our photography department, and we can now do developing and printing in 48 hours. Bring us your film.

R. C. Crawford
Drugs and Kodaks
C. P. R. ticket agent

RANGES AND HEATERS

ANNOUNCEMENT

Our stock of ranges and stoves is more complete than ever. We bought early and secured our stock early.

Our range line comprises such reliable makes as

The Happy Thought
Jewel's Lighter Day
Good Cheer Elevated Oven
Royal

The OAK Heaters (in three sizes) burns coal or wood equally well.

Sheet iron heaters do fine for fall use, and help burn up old blocks. We have also a stock of strong reliable box stoves.

McLAREN'S HARDWARE

ALLENFORD

Mrs. Clarence Diebel and baby of Hanover are visiting at her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Carson.

We are pleased to see Mrs. T. Fenton home again after her long illness.

Dr. and Mrs. McLeod, of Orangeville, spent the week end with R. P. Haskett.

Messrs Jas. Kirkland and J. R. Rath well have each purchased new cars.

On Thursday the Missionary Conference was held in the Methodist church with about 100 delegates present. Rev. Quigley of Dobbinton, Rev. Almack of Hepworth and Rev. Hunt of Lion's Head gave splendid addresses. Rev. R. E. S. Taylor of China gave a most interesting and instructive talk on Chinese life and Missionary problems. The Conference decided to hold the district Missionary Campaign October 7 to 14 and also for an increased Missionary giving in each circuit.

Anniversary services were conducted in the Presbyterian church on Sunday. Rev. Thompson of Wiarton, delivered excellent sermons morning and afternoon, while Rev. Johnson of Shallow Lake, gave a fine address at night. The choir, a male quartet, and Mrs. M. Aiken, rendered special music.

Gladys and Clarence Wilson are visiting their father.

Miss Rolla Murray left Saturday to resume her music classes in Regina.

Henry Hall has sold his farm to George Blakely of Arran.

Rev Campbell was in Wiarton over the week end, exchanging pulpits with Rev. Thompson.

Miss Myrtle Wilson has returned to Owen Sound after visiting her aunt, Mrs A. Aiken.

Mr D. Bull spent the week-end in town.

A quiet and pretty wedding took place at the home of Mr Jas. Draper, on Wednesday September 26th, when his eldest daughter Sarah O. was united in holy bonds of matrimony to David Beatty, of Owen Sound. They intend residing in Owen Sound after a short trip through Western Ontario.

Mr. R. P. Haskett has accepted a fine position in London as superintendent of the Sanitarium at Byron (London). He expects to move to his new home in about a month.

Mrs. Bonnean is visiting her sister Mrs. Eph. Evans.

Of course it's easy, quick and safe to renew for all newspapers through The Times.

EBENEZER

H. Potts has returned home to Regina.

Councillor Thomas was one of the speakers at Arkwright Friday night.

Mrs. McNeill continues very poorly.

A Good Ally

The man who saves nothing remains stationary, or goes behind. The man who saves progresses. Money makes money. Money out at interest works for a man and helps him along the road to success. It is his best ally next to his ability and integrity. 47

Open a savings account with

The Bank of Nova Scotia

PAID-UP CAPITAL $6,500,000
RESERVE FUND 12,000,000
TOTAL RESOURCES over 110,000,000

PORT ELGIN BRANCH,
A. L. Wynnt, Manager

SCHOOL'S IN

YOU mothers want your boy's and girls to have good health, then see that their feet are well shod with good substantial leather boots. We have a large range of school shoes

Come to our store and see the values we offer.

JAMES GEORGE AND SON.
Port Elgin

The Prize List

HORSES

Class 1—Registered Draught

Brood mare, Wm. Airth, 2 and 3, Wm. Howe.

Foal, Wm. Airth, Colin Campbell, Wm. Howe.

Two year old filly, F. Swinton.

One year old filly, C. Campbell.

One year-old stallion, C. Campbell, F. Swinton.

Best any age, Wm. Airth.

Class 2—Heavy Draught

Brood mare, Joshua Howe, Jno. Chapman.

Foal, Joshua Howe, Jno. Chapman.

Best animal of any age, Joshua Howe.

Class 3—Agricultural

Brood mare, 1st and 2nd, C. T. Nicholson, 3rd Joshua Howe.

Foal, 1st and 3rd, C. T. Nicholson, 2nd. Alex Bell.

Three-year old filly or gelding, Wm. McClinton, Josiah Bell.

Two-year-old filly or gelding, Wm. Crawford, Alex McDonald, Alex Geddes.

Yearling filly or gelding, Jas. T. Wallace.

Class 4—Roadster

Brood mare, John Henderson, Jas. Cassidy.

Foal, John Henderson, Jas. Cassidy.

Two-year old filly or gelding, J. W. Hopper, Wm. Howe.

Yearling filly or gelding, Wm. Cassidy, A. Porteus.

Best animal of any age, R. Fullerton.

Class 5—Carriage

Brood mare, Jas. Cassidy.

Foal, Jas. Cassidy.

Best animal of any age, Wm. Crawford.

Class 6—In Harness

Heavy draught span (stallions excepted), Wm. Airth, Wm. Howe.

Agricultural span (stallion excepted), Wm. Gowanlock, C. T. Nicholson.

General purpose span, (stallions excepted), Alex. Vance, D. Craig, Geo. Jamieson.

Roadster span, Arch. McLean, R. C. Pearce

Roadster, single driver, R. Fullerton, H. McDougal, Wm. Crawford.

Carriage, three year old in buggy, C. Nelson.

Carriage, span, J. A. Cumming, Gilbert McArthur.

Carriage, single driver, Wm. Crawford, W. J. Tippin, Adam Geddes.

CATTLE

Class 7—Shorthorn

Bull, under 2 years, Wm. McIntosh, John Scott.

Bull calf, Josh Howe, John Scott.

Bull any age, Wm. McKintosh.

Cow 4 years old or over, 1st and 2nd, John Scott, 3rd, W. H. Rudolph.

Cow under 4 years, Jos. Howe, John Scott.

Heifer under 3 years, Jno. Scott.

Heifer under two years, Josh Howe, Jno. Wallace.

Heifer calf, 1st and 3rd, John Scott, 2nd, McKay Bros.

Female any age, John Scott.

Herd of Shorthorns consisting of one bull and four females, any age, John Scott.

Class 10—Grades

Cow, 4 years and over, 1st and 2nd, H. Rudolph, 3rd, Henry Thede.

Cow, under 4 years, Chris. Bell; 2nd, and 3rd, H. Rudolph.

Heifer under 3 years, Jno. Wallce, Wm. Howe, A. Upshall.

Heifer under 2 years, 1st and 2nd, John McLean, 3rd H. Rudolph.

Heifer calf, H. Rudolph, McKay Bros. Alex. McDonald.

Steer under 3 years, stocker, 1st and 2nd H. Rudolph, 3rd Alex Mc Donald.

Steer under 2 years, stocker, Joshua Howe, 2nd and 3rd H. Rudolph.

Steer calf, McKay Bros., Jno. McLean, Josh Howe.

Herd of 4 Grade females, H. Rudolph.

Village cow, Jno. Henderson, R. Hanbidge, J. J. George.

Best finished fat heifer or steer, H. Rudolph.

SHEEP

Grades, Short Wooled

Pair of breeding ewes, H. Brill, F. Horning.

Pair of ewe lambs, Jas. Cassidy, F. Horning, H. Brill.

Long Wooled

Pair of breeding ewes, W. Walker, McKay Bros.

Pair of ewe lambs, McKay Bros., W. Walker.

Leicester

Ram over 2 years, J. W. Johnson, McKay Bros.

Shearling ram, Johnson, Walker.

Ram lamb, Johnson, Walker.

Aged ewes, pen, Johnson.

Pair of shearling ewes, Johnson.

Pair of ewe lambs, Johnson.

Pen of 1 ram, 2 shearling ewes, and a pair of ewe lambs, Johnson.

Oxfords

Ram over 2 years, F. Horning, H. Brill, Wm. White.

Shearling ram, Brill; 2 and 3, Horning.

Ram lamb, 1st and 2nd, Wm. White, 3rd Horning.

Aged ewes, pen, Brill, Horning.

Pair shearling ewes, Brill; 2 and 3 Horning.

Pair of ewe lambs, Horning, Brill, White.

Pen of 1 ram, 2 shearling ewe lambs, Horning.

PIGS

Yorkshires

Boar over 1 year, W. J. Pierson, Jno. Baker.

Boar under 1 year, W. J. Pierson.

Breeding sow over 1 year, Jno. Baker.

Sow under one year and over 6 months, W. J. Pierson.

Tamworth

Boar over 1 year, J. W. Johnson.

Berkshires

Boar over 1 year, Boar under 1 year and sow over 1 year, McKay Bros.

POULTRY

Brahma cock, J J George

Brahma hen, 1st and 2nd, J J George

Cochin hen, 1st and 2nd, J J George

Houden cock, J Anderson

Leghorn, white, cock, 1st and 2nd Rev Gischler

Leghorn, white, hen, Jas Wallace, Rev Gischler

Leghorn, a o v cock, Wm Greathead

Leghorn, a o v, Jas Wallace, Wm Greathead

Minorca cock, Mrs Falconer, Wm Cassidy

Minorca hen, Mrs Falconer, Wm Cassidy

Orpington, buff hen, 1st and 2nd Rev Gischler

Plymouth Rock, barred, cock, Jas Wallace

Plymouth Rock, barred, hen, 1st and 2nd Jas Wallace

Wyandotte, white cock, H Smith

Wyandotte, white hen, H Smith, J Anderson

Wyandotte, a o v, cock, J Anderson

Wyandotte, a o v, hen, J Anderson

Rhode Island Red, hen, J Anderson

A o v, pure bred hen, Jno Anderson

Drake, white, Alex McDonald

Duck, Alex McDonald

Drake, a o v, J Anderson

Duck, a o v, J Anderson

Gander, white J Anderson

Goose, White, J Anderson

Gander, a o v, Jas Wallace, Wm Cassidy

Goose, a o v, Wm Cassidy, Jas Wallace

Turkey cock, J H Webster, A Upshall

Turkey hen, J H Webster, A Upshall

Pigeons, N Snyder, Wm McClinton

CLASS 19—CHICKENS

Brahma pullet, 1st and 2nd J J George

Leghorn, white cockerel, 1st and 2nd Rev Gishler

Leghorn, white pullet, 1st and 2nd Rev Gischler

Leghorn, brown cockerel, Wm Greathead

Leghorn, brown pullet, Wm Greathead

Minorca cockerel, Mrs Falconer, Wm Cassidy

Minorca pullet, 1st and 2nd Wm Cassidy

Rhode Island Red cockerel, Wm Greathead

Rhode Island Red pullet, Wm Greathead

Plymouth Rock, barred cockerel, R Hanbidge, Jas Wallace

Plymouth Rock, barred pullet, R Hanbidge, J J George

Wyandotte, white cockerel, Jas Wallace

Wyandotte, white pullet, H Smith, Jas Wallace

A o v, pure bred cockerel, 1st and 2nd J Wallace

A o v, pure bred hen, Jas Wallace

Duck, white cockerel, Alex McDonald

Duck, white pullet, Alex McDonald

Duck, a o v cockerel, J Anderson

Duck, a o v pullet, J Anderson

Gander, white, J Anderson

Goose, white, J Anderson

Gander, a o v, 1st and 2nd Jas Wallace

Goose, a o v, Wm Cassidy, Jas Wallace

Turkey, cockerel, J H Webster

Turkey, pullet, J H Webster

CLASS 20—GRAIN

One bushel winter wheat, H Smith, N Schwass

One bushel barley, Jas Scott, Wm McClinton

One bushel oats, white, Jas Gowanlock, F Elliott

One bushel small field peas, Jas Scott, J Anderson

One bushel any other peas, J Anderson

Best collection field grains in straw named, J Anderson, Telfer and Armstrong

Six ears of corn, Dent, W A Mitchell

Six ears of corn, Flint, W A Mitchell

One peck white field beans, Jno McDougal

Half bushel red clover seed, A Lamont F Elliott

Half bushel timothy seed, Wm Smith

One peck flax seed, J Anderson

Best oats (named) in field crop competition, Wm McClinton, F Elliott

CLASS 21

Homemade bread, 2 loaves, A Upshall G Ribey, A Lamont

Oat cake, A Upshall, Mrs Mitchell

Layer cake, (dark) J Beech, Mrs Mitchell

Layer cake (light) Mrs Mitchell, A Lamont

Tea biscuits, J Baker, A Lamont

Honey, clear, 5 pounds, J Kaufman, J W Beany

Honey in comb, 5 pounds, J W Beany

Hen eggs, dozen, Wm Gray, J Beech

Maple syrup, 5 pounds, J Beech, G Ribey

Maple sugar, G Ribey

Pickles, assorted, 3 bottles, S. Sparks, Mrs Mitchell

Soap, Jno Baker, Mrs Mitchell

Canned Fruit, Mrs Mitchell, N Snyder

FRUIT

Class 27—Fruit, Fall

Jas Scott, Duchess

Wes Smith, a o v fall

C Sang, King

a o v winter, E Chappell

PEARS

Clapp's favorite, J Henderson, A McCannel, W J Pierson

Pears, a o v, A McCannel, W J Pierson J Henderson

OTHER FRUIT

Red or blue plums, J Henderson, C Sang, A Upshall

Green or yellow, Wes Smith, A McDonald, W A Mitchell

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Class 23

Five pounds butter in prints, A Lamont G Ribey, J Anderson

Ten pounds of crock butter, A Upshall, Telfer & Armstrong, A Lamont

Butter, not less than 25 pounds in box or tub fit for exportation, G Ribey

Two pounds, butter where only one cow is kept, J Henderson

Homemade cheese, 10 pounds or over, A Lamont

LADIES' WORK

Class 24—Domestic

Counterpane, Mrs Falconer

Bedquilt, patchwork cotton, N Snyder, Miss Gray

Bedquilt patchwork cloth, Mrs McTavish

Best idea in Ladies' housedress, J H Webster, Geo Gray

Best idea in kitchen apron, N Snyder, L Thede

Flannel shirt homemade, A Upshall, H Webster

Woolen mitts, coarse, Mrs McTavish, N Snyder

Wollen mitts, fine, Mrs McTavish, N Snyder

Wollen socks coarse, Mrs. McTavish, Mrs. Geddes.

Wollen socks fine, Mrs Geddes, Mrs McTavish

Class 25—Fancy

Bed sheet embroidered Miss Izzard, Miss Thede

Pair of pillow slips, embroidered, Miss Izzard, Miss Thede

Towel embroidered, Miss Munro, Mrs Reed

Pair of pillows shams, Mrs Reed, Miss Baker

Laundry bag, Miss Thede, Miss Munro

Pin cushion, embroidered, Miss Thede Miss Munro

Fancy lady's night cown, Miss Ebert, Miss Baker

Fancy corset cover, Miss Izzard, Miss Munro

Fancy waist embroidered, Mrs Upshall

Fancy apron, Miss Thede, Miss Ebert

Child's dress embroidered, Miss Thede, Miss Munro,

Baby's bonnett embroidered, Miss Munro, Mrs. Reed

Sofa cushion, embroidered, Mrs. Falconer, Miss Baker

Sofa cushion, any other kind, Mrs. Falconer, Miss Izzard

Table cloth and ½ doz. napkins, best hemmed, Mrs Lamont, Mrs Falconer

Tray cloth, embroidered in white, Miss Munro Miss Thede

Centre piece, embroidered in white, Miss Izzard, Miss Thede

Centre piece any other kind, Miss Izzard, Mrs Geddes

Tea cosey, embroidered, Miss Munro, Miss Thede

Tea cosey any other kind, Mrs Reed, Miss Izzard

After cloth, embroidered on colored linen, Mrs. Falconer

After cloth, any other kind, Miss Thede, Miss Baker

Table doylies, embroidered (six), Miss Munro, Mrs Anderson

Table doylies, any other (six), Mrs Falconer

Table mats, Miss Baker, Mrs McTavish

5 o'clock tea cloth, embroidered, Mrs Reed, Miss Munro

5 o'clock tea cloth, any other kind, Miss Izzard, G Gray

Braiding in coronation, Mrs Falconer, Mrs Geddes

Point lace, Mrs Geddes, Miss Baker

Battenburg lace, Mrs Geddes, Miss Baker

Duchess lace, Miss Baker, Miss Izzard

Fancy knitting, in wool, Mrs McTavish Mrs Geddes

Fancy knitting in cotton, Mrs Falconer, Mrs McTavish

Fancy netting, Miss Grey, Mrs Falconer

Irish crochet, Mrs Reed, Mrs Falconer

Crochet work, in cotton (Irish excluded) Mrs McTavish, Miss Izzard

Crochet work in wool, Miss Baker, Mrs Geddes

Embroidery, in Beading, Mrs Falconer, Miss Munro

Embroidery, in Wallachian, Miss Izzard, Mrs Geddes

Embroidery in Hardanger, Miss Ebert Mrs Reed

Embroidery in Mount Mellick, Mrs Reed

Embroidery in Rose Rambler, Miss Thede, Miss Baker

Embroidery in Bulgarian, Mrs Falconer, Mrs Geddes

Embroidery, in Punchwork, Mrs Reed, Miss Baker

Drawn work, Mexican, Mrs Reed, Miss Izzard

Drawn work, Modern, Miss Ebert

Two fancy handkerchiefs, Miss Munro Miss Ebert

Fancy slippers, crochet, Mrs Falconer, Miss Baker

Fancy slippers, knitted, Mrs Falconer, Miss Baker

Sample of button hole (six), Mrs Ribey, Mrs McTavish

Darning hole in stocking, Mrs Mitchell Mrs Geddes

Neatest patch on worn garment, Mrs Mitchell, Mrs Falconer

Filet crochet, Miss Ebert, Mrs Geddes

Tatting, Miss Ebert, Mrs Falconer

Best collection of hand work done by girl of 14 years or under must be work of 1917, J Kauffman, A Upshall

Work done by lady seventy years or over, Mrs McTavish

Best collection of Lady's work 1917, Miss Munro, Miss Baker

Class 26—Fine Arts

Crayon, animal, N Snyder

Pencil drawing, J Kaufman, N Snyder

Pen and ink sketch, N Schwass, Wm Baker

Pyrography on wood, Wm Baker, Miss Izzard

Pyrography on velvet, J Kaufman

Pierced brass, Miss Baker, Mrs Reed

Penmanship by public school pupils, J Kaufman, A Upshall

Penmanship open to all, A McDonald, A Upshall

Map of Bruce Co. by pupil of 2nd or 3rd class, A McDonald, F Wipp

Advertise it in The Times.

The Times
from
October 1st
-TO-
Dece'ber 31
—FOR—
40 cents
Order Now by
Mail or 'Phone

The Times
Has all the local news
"as good as a letter from home"

LIFT YOUR CORNS
OFF WITH FINGERS

Tells how to loosen a tender corn or callus so it lifts out without pain.

You reckless men and women who are pestered with corns and who have at least once a week invited an awful death from lockjaw or blood poison are now told by a Cincinnati authority to use a drug called freezone, which the moment a few drops are applied to any corn or callus the soreness is relieved and soon the entire corn or callus, root and all, lifts off with the fingers.

Freezone dries the moment it is applied, and simply shrivels the corn or callus without inflaming or even irritating the surrounding tissue or skin. A small bottle of freezone will cost very little at any of the drug stores, but will positively rid one's feet of every hard or soft corn or hardened callus. If your druggist hasn't any freezone he can get it at any wholesale drug house for you

A Range You Can Trust

The "Pandora" doesn't require constant watching. You can trust it to do its work while you rest or attend to other duties. The Pandora has features that insure far greater efficiency and economy than can be found in other ranges. Write for free booklet.

McClary's
PANDORA RANGE
LONDON TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
ST. JOHN, N.B. HAMILTON CALGARY
SASKATOON EDMONTON

Sold by J. H. Kennedy, Port Elgin

LUX

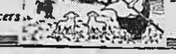
Won't Shrink Woollens Because it's Different

Here you have a preparation—tiny, satin-like wafers of the purest essence of soap—that actually makes woollens as fresh and light and fleecy as when new.

Socks and stockings—sweaters and sweater coats—white flannel suits—underwear—blankets—all come out of the gentle LUX bath absolutely unshrunken and CLEAN. Get a package, read the directions, it will be good news if you want your woollens to last.

Won't Shrink Woollens
All grocers

British made, by
Lever Brothers
Limited
Toronto 20



D. C. Cavin sold for R. S. Begg his property opposite Baptist parsonage to Mr. John A. Kopsey for $1100.

Rural School Fair

A Big Success

The school fair on Friday was a big success. The parents and children turned out in large numbers, more than a thousand persons being on the grounds.

Representative MacKay had experts to assist him, including Mr. Springstead, Mr. Duff and Mr. Clark, who handled things in splendid style.

The attractive feature was the parade of the scholars from the various schools. There were ten schools contesting, and every one of them presented a fine appearance with their banners and emblems.

The first prize went to S. S. No. 7 Saugeen. Miss Wallace had her scholars march in the form of "VII" and they did their movements well. But they were all good, and all deserve credit. No. 3 Saugeen, Miss Cairns, teacher, was second, No. 4 Saugeen, Miss Wells, third and Dunblane school Miss Brien, teacher, forth.

After this the public-speaking contest was staged. The addresses were listened to by a great crowd, and the speakers, although only small boys and girls, were heard most clearly, so well did they speak. The addresses were the best of the school fairs held here, and to say that the speakers reflected great credit on themselves, is putting it mildly. No. 7 school was again to the fore in this, Muriel Beany and Jessie Bailey winning second and third place, with little Elma Karcher of No. 5 taking the first place. Mary Bell, and Sandy McDonald both made splendid efforts, and so did Mary Muir and Bert Ross. The subjects were well selected, and the information given by the pupils was interesting and educative.

After this the scholars indulged in races and games under the supervision of the trustees, and the officials.

In the hall, Mr. Mackay said the exhibits were of better quality than usual, and altogether the boys and girls were learning to do things better each year.

There were exhibits of poultry, flowers, roots, vegetables, baking, sewing, and fancy work of all description.

The scholars sold patriotic buttons, to help in the movement to buy motor ambulances for the front.

On the grounds the pupils also operated a refreshment booth. In fact the fair belonged to school children, and it was a great day for them. They conducted themselves splendidly, and they undertook their tasks with enthusiasm, and performed them efficiently.

The prize list, when prepared, will appear in The Times.

DENOVO LODGE, No. 159, I.O.O.F., of Ontario, meets at 8 o'clock p.m. every Monday in their hall in the Commercial Block. Act Harrison, N.G.; T. Rankin, Rec.-Sec.; D. Geddes, Perm Sec.

OBITUARY

The following from The Fort William Times-Journal concerns a former well-known woman from Port Elgin, Mrs. Alex Ross. The Journal says:

After a lengthy illness, the death occurred this morning at six-thirty, at her late residence, 38 Algoma street north, Port Arthur, of Sarah, wife of Alex. Ross, the well known Cumberland street jeweler. Mrs. Ross was one of the best known ladies of the district, and her long residence at the head of the lakes and kindly disposition had won her hosts of friends who will regret to hear of her demise at the age of fifty-one years. For some time Mrs. Ross had been in failing health, and a few months ago Mr. Ross took her to Toronto, in the hope that medical treatment there might prove beneficial, but she returned home no better than when she left, and medical skill was unavailing, death resulting from paralysis. Deceased was born at Port Elgin, her maiden name being Eby. She is survived by her husband and two children, Fenton and Helen. Mrs. Ross was a Presbyterian and quite prominent in women's societies connected with the church.

HAVE YOU BEEN SICK?

Then you realize the utter weakness that robs ambition, destroys appetite, and makes work a burden.

To restore that strength and stamina that is so essential, nothing has ever equaled or compared with Scott's Emulsion, because its strength-sustaining nourishment invigorates the blood to distribute energy throughout the body while its tonic value sharpens the appetite and restores health in a natural, permanent way.

If you are run down, tired, nervous, overworked or lack strength, get Scott's Emulsion to-day. At any drug store.

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Highlands of Ontario Canada.

Home of the Red Deer & Moose

Open Seasons:

DEER—Nov. 1 to 15, inclusive.

MOOSE—Nov. 1 to 15 inclusive. In some northern districts of Ontario, including Temagami, the open season is from Nov. 1 to 30 inclusive.

Full particulars and tickets from any Grand Trunk Ticket Agent or C. E. Horning, District Passenger, Union Station, Toronto, Ont.

J. S. Cameron, Agent, Port Elgin, Both telephones.

IT'S VERY EASY TO GET RID OF SKIN TROUBLES With CUTICURA

Bathe with Cuticura Soap, dry and apply the Ointment

Stops itching instantly, clears away pimples, redness and roughness, removes dandruff and scalp irritation, heals red, rough and sore hands as well as most baby humors. You need not buy them until you try them.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32-p. Skin Book. (Soap to cleanse and Ointment to heal.) For samples address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. N, Boston, U. S. A." Sold throughout the world.

THE VALLEY OF 10,000 SMOKES

Greatest Volcanic Region in the Whole World.

Alaskan Vale Dwarfs Other Districts.

The National Geographic Society here will get detailed scientific data on the Valley of the Ten Thousand Smokes, the greatest volcanic region in the world, about Mount Katmai in Alaska.

This valley, according to preliminary reports from Robert F. Griggs, director of the society's exploration expedition, is the first wonder of the world. It makes Vesuvius, renowned for centuries, appear as nothing but a toy by comparison.

There is a great volcanic region about Mount Katmai, a hundred miles in extent, literally filled by millions of active craters.

Dr. Griggs and his party, with complete scientific data and photographs of the region, is now on his way to Washington. The expedition is expected to reach Washington October 5th. Dr. Griggs telegraphed his discoveries immediately upon reaching civilization at Kodiac, Alas.

Hidden away in the centre of Alaska, Mount Katmai and this enormous volcanic region were unknown to the civilized world, until the great eruption of 1912 that nearly devastated the coast area. Alaskan Indians had told the story of the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes, and the Mouth of Hell, but their descriptions were inadequate, it seems, in the face of scientific discoveries.

Explorations were made by the National Geographical Society in succeeding years, but the enormity of this volcanic region has just become known. The Mt. Katmai explosion in 1912 was the most terrific in the history of the world. The quantity of material thrown from the Katmai crater was vastly greater than that which resulted in the projection of the island of Krakatoa out of the bed of the Pacific ocean. The greatest effort of Vesuvius could not be compared with it. Practically the entire Alaskan peninsula and the islands of the Aleutian groups were covered inches deep in ashes, as were the decks of vessels hundreds of miles off the coast. The coast guard cutter Bear had to rescue whole communities threatened by the ash shower.

Announcement of Dr. Grigg's discoveries was made by Gilbert H. Grosvenor, director of the National Geographic society who received a telegram from Dr. Griggs announcing the safe arrival of his party from the interior and outlining some of its discoveries.

The survey of the exploration party proved that Katmai is the greatest crater on the face of the globe, being more than nine miles in circumference and 3,600 feet deep. The party also discovered a mud river seventeen miles long, and mapped 1,60- miles of territory hitherto uncharted. Two thousand photographs of the great volcano and the contiguous territory were secured, and a complete collection of plants, insects, birds and geological data is being brought back to the United States by the expedition. Gasses from the vents are also being brought back for chemical analysis.

Mr. Grosvenor announces that the expedition, judging from Dr. Griggs' preliminary report, is one of the most successful ever undertaken by the National Geographic Society, and that the data collected by it will be among the foremost contributions to the science of the earth's surface since the dawn of the twentieth century.

This expedition set sail for the Mt. Katmai region from Seattle on May 25th.

Dr. Griggs announces that the expedition sustained no casualties and that the whole party has returned to civilization in perfect health.—Washington Times.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Sirs,—I have used your MINARD'S LINIMENT for the past 25 years and whilst I have occasionally used other liniments I can safely say that I have never used any equal to yours.

If rubbed between the hands and inhaled frequently, it will never fail to cure cold in the head in 24 hours. It is also the best for bruises, sprains, etc. Yours truly,

J. G. LESLIE.

Dartmouth.

Fashion Feelers.

Longer coats on tailored suits.

Fur trimmings on suits and coats.

Many new shades of blue and brown in coat fabrics.

Serge dresses much trimmed with braid.

Velveteens promised for suits and coats, not to mention dresses.

Much crepe and serge in evidence for winter gowns.

NERVOUS TROUBLE

The nerve system is the governing system of the whole body, controlling the heart, lungs, digestion and the brain; so it is not surprising that nervous disturbances should cause acute distress. The first stages of nervous debility are noted by irritability and restlessness, in which the victims seem to be oppressed by their nerves. The matter requires immediate attention, for nothing but suitable treatment will prevent a complete breakdown. The victim, however, need not despair for even severe nervous disorders may be cured by improving the condition of the blood. It is because Dr. Williams Pink Pills actually make new, rich blood that this medicine has cured extreme nervous disorders after all other treatment had failed. The nerves thrive on the new blood made by these pills; the appetite improves, digestion is better, sleeplessness no longer troubles the former nerve shattered victim, and life generally takes on a cheerful aspect. Every sufferer from nerve troubles, no matter how slight, should lose no time in giving Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial, thus regaining their old-time health and comfort.

You can get Dr. Williams Pink Pills through any dealer in medicine, or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

ARMY ELEPHANTS.

Their Skill in Moving Big Guns That Have Become Stalled.

In India elephants are used in many ways in the army, especially in moving artillery. Of their work in this line a British writer says:

"When a gun comes to grief the elephant marches up with the important air of an experienced engineer and deliberately inspects the state of affairs. Thrusting his trunk around the spoke of a wheel, he gives it a lift as if to ascertain the depth and tenacity of the mud and then quietly walks around and does the same by the other wheel, dropping it again with a funny twinkle of the eye as if he said to himself, 'All right; I can start her, I think.'

"Then he deliberates for a few minutes, gives a slight push here and a slight push there, when, having at last made up his mind as to the best mode of procedure, he probably applies his forehead—which has been padded for the purpose—to the muzzle of the gun and, uttering a shrill, trumpet-like sound as a signal for the gun bullocks to pull together, pushes against it with all his weight, while the bullocks obey the signal and pull away too.

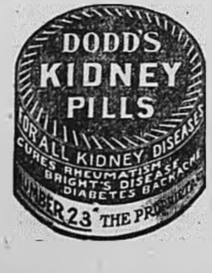
"This generally starts the gun. But if the bullocks are sulky and refuse to obey the signal the elephant gets perfectly furious and rushes at them, brandishing his trunk with such ferocity as usually compels obedience."

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

A GOOD IDEA

Lieut.-Col. George McLaren Brown, the European manager of the C. P. R., writes to the Tariff Reformer and Empire Monthly in England, urging a comprehensive scheme by which the returned soldiers could be placed on the land in so far as they desired it—a scheme by which lands closed to the public would be fully opened up—not a few parcels of land, such as were noticed in the press, and which would not give a square foot to all who might seek this means of settlement, but a plan by which large numbers could be accommodated on the lands in the mother country. Mr. Brown refers to the plan of the C.P.R., which offers improved farms, in selected colonies, with distinctive military names, improved by the company; and assisted colonization farms of 320 acres each, selected by the intending settler, and then improved by him with assistance from the company. Easy terms of payment are offered, carried over twenty years, but the point that Mr. Brown insists on is that it is not people out of the [illegible] that Canada wants, because such are not desired in the Dominion but people who are likely to succeed. He urges that the whole question of reconstruction be tackled with vigor on the other side.

"Dad," said little Reginald, "what is a bucketshop?" "A bucketshop, my son," said the father, feelingly—"a bucketshop is a modern cooperage establishment to which a man takes a barrel and brings back the bunghole."—Puck



"SALADA"

It has the reputation of nearly a quarter of a century behind every packet sold——

Black—Green—or Mixed —— E 204

Caustic Criticism.

A young New York man, a member of one of the first families as far as wealth is concerned, had been in the habit of writing poems, which, unable to dispose of, he managed to get printed in certain publications by paying therefor at advertising rates. He attended a social gathering at which a cynical old fellow named Timble, who despised the would-be poet, knowing of his manner of obtaining publicity, chanced to be present. The rich young man lost no chance of referring to his "works," and finally remarked, ostentatiously, that he was born on the same day that Washington Irving died.

"Both of which occurrences," snapped old Timble, "have had a very depressing effect upon American literature."

They Simply Won't Be Married.

Several young men were recently asked by a writer in the Woman's Home Companion why they refused to be married. Their answers throw considerable light on what is becoming a national problem. One said that girls are too clever for the men nowadays—that he wanted "just a wife," and the girl he had been engaged to marry was making more money than he was and refused to give up her work. Another complained of the expensive tastes of the modern young woman, another that he had set out to accomplish certain things before marrying. Still another refused to be sentenced to hard labor for life, and one complained that the local girls were "a bit narrow."

Waste Not—Want Not.

Food waste in war time is a crime. People in Europe are starving for food. Belgium is devastated and the crusts Canada throws away would be picked out of the dirt and eaten by the starving Belgians, Serbs, Poles and other unfortunates of the war zone.

Canada wastes an enormous amount of good food every year. The Food Controller gives $50,000,000 as a conservative estimate. Expressed in wheat at $2 a bushel, this would be 25,000,000 bushels, whereas we are asked to save but 12,000,000 this year out of normal consumption. Expressed in meat at say 40 cents a pound it would be 125,000,000 pounds, or enough to supply a Canadian army of 500,000 men for 200 days.

The bones thrown into the garbage pails every day contain the essence of hundreds of plates of soup.

The bread thrown there every day is a waste of thousands of loaves.

No bones should leave the kitchen until every scrap of marrow has been boiled out of it; no scrap of bread should ever be thrown away.

The woman who wastes a crust, wastes the war effort of the farmer, the miller, the storekeeper and the transportation and delivery men. This is a time when every man's work is valuable to the country to supplement the invaluable work of our soldiers.

Watch everything. Watch against waste in the kitchen and in the pantry. Watch against waste in the cellar and in the dining-room. As much food is wasted in the eating as in the cooking.

2 IN 1

SHOE POLISHES

A "2 in 1 Shoe Polish" is made for every use. For Black Shoes, "2 in 1 Black" (paste) and "2 in 1 Black Combination" (paste and liquid); for White Shoes, "2 in 1 White Cake" (cake) and "2 in 1 White Liquid" (liquid); for Tan Shoes, "2 in 1 Tan" (paste) and "2 in 1 Tan Combination" (paste and liquid).

10c Black—White—Tan 10c

F. F. DALLEY CO. OF CANADA LTD., - Hamilton, Can.

QUICK—HANDY—LASTING

The Use of Candy.

Pure candy is good for children. Pure sugar is good for grown people. Of course there are exceptions to every rule. If the doctor prescribes a diet and orders a patient to refrain from sweets the patient is bound to obey his adviser. What is the use of calling a physician and paying him for suggestions if the latter are treated with indifference? People in ordinary health need not be afraid to gratify an appetite which craves sweets. Those the march hold out better if they have been telling us lately that soldiers on the march hold out better if they have rations of sugar than if their food omits this useful commodity. A fondness for sugar is often a defense against the temptation to use alcoholic stimulants. The inebriate does not care very much about pure sweets.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

TORONTO FAT STOCK SHOW

The Toronto Fat Stock Show will be held at the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, on Friday and Saturday, Dec. 7 and 8, 1917. Premium lists can be had on application from the secretary. The Toronto Fat Stock Show this year bids fair to eclipse that of all previous years. Finished animals will bring big prices, so that it is up to the stock raiser to increase production by putting 100 lbs. of finish on his steers. The Toronto Fat Stock Show is now a recognized institution, the largest thing of its kind in the Dominion, if not on the continent of America.

TRADE BRIEFS

Due to war conditions, Norway's entire 1916 fish catch o[illegible]4,829,839 pounds was disposed of at high prices. At Stavanger, the centre of the fish canneries, eighteen new factories were built to hande the trade. American canning materials are greatly in demand.

Competent representation and vigorous advertising campaigns will be needed to develop a demand for American goods in Russia at the end of the war. Merchandise from this country is popular in Odessa. Shoes are badly needed at the present time.

Six training schools for mine workers are to be provided in the Johannesburg, South Africa, consular district. One school has been established and accommodates sixty apprentices. The course extends through two years, and the students are self-supporting.

Cuba's sugar production this year will amount to 2,000,000 tons, which figure equals last year's record production. This is considered exceptional, because of the poor quality of the cane and the losses due to the revolution.

Canned goods are in demand in Italy.

One thousand tons of binder twine are needed in Tunis. Correspondence should be in French.

Brass and copper wire on spools is in demand in British East Africa.

Yarn suitable for knitting stockings is needed by a firm in Mexico City, Mexico.

A Portuguese firm in Lisbon is in the market for electrical supplies, gasoline motors, gasoline, oil and tin plate.

Representation of American makers of manufactured products is desired by an Italian firm in Milan.

An agricultural society is being planned in Greece with a view to establishing more intensive farming in that country. American agricultural machinery valued at $700,000 has been ordered, and fifty men will go from the States to demonstrate the several machines.

Canoes and rowboats fitted with detachable motors will be needed in Colombia, South America, at the close of the war.

Lumber is needed in Tunis. There is also a market for wine cask staves.

Knitting needles are wanted in Spain.

LANTIC Pure Cane Sugar —with its fine granulation— is best for all preserving.

10, 20 and 100 lb. Sacks
2 and 5 lb. Cartons

Three new Cook Books sent free on receipt of Red Ball Trademark

Atlantic Sugar Refineries Limited, Montreal

Pears

For clear, white delicately flavored preserved pears, use

Lantic Sugar

"Pure and Uncolored"

244

Counting the Salmon.

The Wood river in Alaska has been closed to fishing for many years and is resorted to for breeding purposes by red salmon escaping the nets in Nushagak bay. The counting of the salmon was first undertaken in 1909, and has been continued annually since that time, except in 1914.

The counting is made possible by throwing a rack across the stream and compelling the fish to pass through a narrow gate, where they are easily visible to persons immediately above. Agents of the fisheries bureau in relays are kept on duty day and night for the entire period of the run, and the tally is kept by an automatic counting device manipulated by hand.

The highest count for any one day in recent years was 25,554.—New York Sun.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

VAMPIRE OF THE OCEAN.

"Ironing" the Devilfish is a Mode of Flirting With Death.

"Ironing" the devilfish, the largest of all the rays and one of the largest creatures of the sea, means flirting with death. The devilfish is also known as the ocean vampire. Its scientific name is Manta vampyrus, and all three names tell something of its habits. It gets its name devilfish from the fact that projecting from either side of its head is a hornlike appendage, which in reality is a detached part of the pectoral fin or wing. The horns, sometimes three feet long and freely movable, are used to bring food to its mouth.

These fish have been known to circle above the bow of a boat, lifting the vessel out of the water and deluging the occupants of the boat with gallons of water. When they flop back to the surface they make a noise that can be heard far off. Exciting? Dangerous? The sport is both. The only thing that saves devilfish hunters at a time like this is preparedness. Every man must be at his station, all must obey the will of the harpooner, and if a bit of luck is thrown in the manta is killed.

The devilfish gets its name of manta, meaning blanket, from the pearl divers of the Carribean Sea. An authenticated story is told of a manta that towed eight boats, lashed together, for hours until finally the crews were compelled to cut the rope and let the devilfish escape.

Its vitality is wonderful. There are records of specimens escaping after having been harpooned, lanced and shot many times with rifles of heavy calibre. It fights even after the brain and heart have been pierced. Death comes only when the spinal cord, back of the brain, is severed.—New York Sun.

Separate Skirts.

Dressy models stunning.

Black satin considered smart.

Taffeta not far behind, though.

Broidered bands used as edgings.

Long tunics and frequent side draperies.

Cluster pleat effects and motified peanels.

RELIEF AT LAST

I want to help you if you are suffering from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding Piles. I can tell you how, in your own home and without anyone's assistance, you can apply the best of all treatments.

PILES TREATED AT HOME

I promise to send you a FREE trial of the new absorption treatment, and references from your own locality if you will but write and ask. I assure you of immediate relief. Send no money, but tell others of this offer. Address

MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box 8,
Windsor, Ont.

THE SIBERIA OF FACT.

It Differs Greatly From the Province of Fiction.

Siberia is a Russian province larger than Europe. Such a bald, guide-book introduction gives, perhaps, an idea as good as any other of the vastness of that great land which stretches from the Urals to the Pacific, and from the Arctic Ocean to the Chinese frontier. Perhaps no other country is more consistently and persistently misrepresented than Siberia. To the world at large the name still conjures up visions of eternal snow, of frozen wastes and frozen rivers, of bleak, forbidding uplands and great, treeless valleys and, every now and again, a long file of chained convicts "slowly and toilfully, verst after verst, traversing the continent on their three years' march to that great inferno of the Far East, the convict island of Sakhalin."

This traditional Siberia was for many years a favorite field for the melo-dramatist and for the novelist who desired to give an utterly free rein to their imagination. Siberia, however, is far from being a "frozen waste" or any other kind of waste. In winter, it is true, there is snow more than enough, but, by the end of April, spring has set in with remarkable beauty and charm, and, during the weeks that follow, Siberia makes up for lost time. Of course, in a country so vast, conditions vary greatly in different parts; but, generally speaking, the land is astonishingly fertile, and those who know the country best confidently predict that it will, some day, become one of the great granaries of the world. The Russian authorities have known all about this for years, as they have known of Siberia's immense resources in other directions, and every means has been resorted to secure the colonization of the territory by Russians.

As early in its history as 1654, Siberia began to be a place of exile and a penal colony. Rebels under Peter the Great, courtiers of rank under the empresses, Polish confederates under Catherine II., the "Decembrists" under Nicholas I., nearly 50,000 Poles, after the insurrection of 1863 were exiled to Siberia, and vast armies of political prisoners since have passed through the great clearing station at Chelyabinsk, on the eastern side of the Urals, and have been transported thence to their allotted zone of prison somewhere between the Urals and the Pacific, 3,000 miles away. Prisons, indeed, are common enough buildings in Siberia. Irkutsk, for instance, is literally surrounded by great prisons for which generations have received the criminal and political offenders of Russia. Then, as imprisonment for any length of time has almost invariably carried with it exile for life, scarcely any of the prisoners, once released, have been allowed to return to Russia. The population of Irkutsk, as of so many other Siberian towns, is mainly composed of former convicts or their descendants.

A convict in Russia, however, is very far from being necessarily a criminal. And these towns, such as Omsk and Irkutsk, have no appearance of being convict settlements. They are not the overgrown, dreary steppe villages which many will still picture them, but thriving and modern cities, with lofty buildings and broad streets, long and straight, with all the side streets set at right angles, schools, universities, theatres, and hotels in which the traveller finds himself amidst the most approved hotel surroundings. Then there are public gardens, and bands, whilst everybody dresses very much in the same way as people do in Europe or America.

All that, however, is the best side of Siberia. A very little closer inspection only is required to understand the full misery of the life of thousands of those exiles, so many of them whom are now returning joyfully to Russia. The horrors of the proscribed area, the utter inadequacy of the government allowance, the loneliness of the exile, often highly educated, condemned to live within the confines of some village peopled with semi-civilized peasantry, would require many books adequately to describe. Certainly for no part of the Russian dominions will the great release of March 17, 1917, be more full of immediate blessing than for Siberia."

—"Christian Science Monitor."

HELP WANTED.

WANTED — PROBATIONERS TO train for nurses. Apply, Welland Hospital, St. Catharines, Ont.

WANTED MEN FOR GENERAL MILL work; previous experience not essential. Good openings and advancement to steady men. For full particulars apply "Slingsby Mfg. Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ont."

GRANITE CUTTERS AND LETTERers wanted; fare advanced. Write, Geo. M. Paul, Sarnia, Ont.

FOR SALE.

FORD STREAMLINE HOODS—COVers the brass radiator; eliminates the bunty appearance; write for circular. Burrowes Mfg. Co., Toronto.

MONEY ORDERS.

A DOMINION EXPRESS MONEY Order for five dollars costs three cents.

SALESMEN WANTED.

WANTED SPECIALTY SALESMAN in every city and town, to sell 8 fast selling, 25 cent to $1.00 articles; no competition in these articles. An attractive and big money maker for agents for whole or spare time. No selling experience necessary. Write to-day for full information. The Britannia Specialty Co., Box 182, Hamilton, Ont.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

The Superannuated Officer.

They commissioned him a trawler with a high and raking bow,
Black and workmanlike as any pirate craft,
With crew of steady seamen very handy in a row,
And a brace of little barkers fore and aft;
And he blessed the Lord, his Maker, when he faced the North Sea sprays
And exceedingly extolled his lucky star
That had given his youth renewal in the evening of his days
(With the rank of Captain Dugout, R. N. R.)

He is as jolly as a sandboy, he is happier than a king,
And his trawler is the darling of his heart
(With her cuddy like a cupboard where a kitten couldn't swing,
And a smell of fish that simply won't depart);
He has found upon occasion sundry targets for his gun;
He could tell you tales of mine and submarine;
Oh, the holes he's in and out of and the glorious risks he runs
Turn his son—who's in a Super-dreadnaught—green.

He is fit as any fiddler; he is hearty, hale and tanned;
He is proof against the coldest gales that blow;
He has never felt so lively since he got his first command,
(Which is rather more than forty years ago),
And of all the joyful picnics of his wild and wandering youth—
Little dust-ups from Taku to Zanzibar—
There was none to match the picnic, he declares in sober sooth,
That he has as Captain Dugout, R. N. R.
—London "Punch."

Selenium is Sensitive.

By substituting a selenium cell for the human eye at the telescope M. Fournier d'Albe believes it would be possible to detect stars five magnitudes fainter than any now observable, thus enormously increasing the powers of the greatest instruments. Theoretically a selenium cell of sixteen square inches would register the light of a twenty-eighth magnitude star, but this would require longer exposure—several days—than would be practicable.

You never can tell. A man may be as deaf as a post and still have sound judgment.

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

SPECIALISTS

Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin, Kidney, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases.

Call or send history for free advice. Medicine furnished in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Consultation Free

DRS. SOPER & WHITE
25 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

Please Mention This Paper.

NEW GERMAN FATHERLAND PARTY FIRM FOR WORLD DOMINATION

Tirpitz, at Opening Meeting Backs Outrages, Demands War Indemnity.

Copenhagen cable says: The new German Fatherland party held its first open meeting in Berlin last night, and the crowd in Philharmonic Hall was so enormous that an overflow meeting was held nearby. No government officials attended either meeting. Duke Johann Albrecht of Mecklenburg-Schwerin opened both meetings, and Admiral von Tirpitz was the principal speaker at each.

Admiral von Tirpitz pointed out that the submarine warfare is Germany's legal right, and that Belgium now has her just deserts. Belgium, the speaker declared, was always England's bridgehead, and that Germany must do her utmost in preventing England from becoming Belgium's protecting master. Admiral von Tirpitz further declared that peace without a heavy war indemnity means Germany's defeat and the victory of Anglo-American capitalism. Admiral von Tirpitz was greeted enthusiastically by the audiences.

Among the speakers was Dr. von Wolfgang Kapp.

The Rheinische Westfaelische Zeitung, of Essen, recently announced the formation of a new "patriotic party," the leaders of which are Duke Johann Albrecht, of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Admiral von Tirpitz, and Dr. von Wolfgang Kapp. The party's initial proclamation declared hostility to the Reichstag's peace resolution and added that the party was non-political and would be dissolved on the day peace is signed.

TROOPS NEVER COLD OR WET

In the British Campaign in Palestine.

Water is Scarce and Scorpions Busy.

With British Forces in Palestine, cable says: The various stages of the British campaign which has now brought them into Palestine are marked by the stations on the wonderful new railway across the Sinai Desert. Just the names of these stations tell how the Turks have been driven back step by step—Romani, Katia, El Arish and Rafa, marking the successive phases of their retirement.

The country in which the army now is operating is on the fringe of the desert which divides Egypt from the centre of Palestine. So far as army observation goes, it does not flow with either milk or honey; if it would only flow with water, the army would ask no more of it.

It has been a battlefield from time immemorial, a Flanders of the East. Modern Gaza is said not to be on the same site as the ancient city, whose gates Samson made so free. It makes a pleasant enough town, but is a very unhealthy spot in which to live.

The privileged traveler alights at the last station of the desert railway in the midst of a country of rolling downs not unlike some parts of England or of the Central West. Much barley is grown here.

Inland the country is flatter and beyond the Turkish line is a range of hills stretching away to Beersheba in the east. The wadis, or water courses, are the most distinctive feature. The most important of these is the Ghuzze, which varies in width from about thirty yards to full half a mile.

Nearly every part of the British Empire is represented on the beach at bathing time—men from every county of England, Scotchmen, Irishmen, Welshmen, New Zealanders, Indians and Egyptians of all types. The scene is an unforgettable one, and the swim is always followed by a delectable lunch of figs and olives, fresh from the trees.

The fly nuisance is the army's greatest affliction. Drastic sanitary measures have now done a great deal to diminish the evil. Nothing, however, can save the soldiers from their other great discomfort, the sand which continually blows into eyes, nose and mouth.

A great many men have been bitten by scorpions, which though not serious is no joke, especially if the offender is one of the large black variety. Tarantulas also are fairly common, but they fly away whenever possible and only bite if driven into a corner.

On the whole, it is not a bad country for campaigning. The soldier need never be cold and never can he get wet.

NO "SHOCK TROOPS."

Russia Will Abolish Such Battations.

Petrograd cable says: The military section of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates has voted in favor of a motion demanding the dissolution of "shock" battalions. The reasons given for this action are: First, from the viewpoint of principle it is inadmissable that there should be in the army groups of privileged soldiers who arrogate to themselves the right to die for the liberty f the country when this right belongs to all soldiers; second, that "shock" battalions place the Russian army in the position of an army which refuses to defend liberty, and, third, that "shock" battalions diminish the capacity of the army by creating on one side a category of heroes and on the other a mass of conscienceless sldiers.

FRENCH PRAISE FOR CANADIANS

Boulogne Paper Calls Them Ideal Soldiers

Of All Types, but United for Service.

A Paris cable says: French correspondents with the British troops have been lavish in their praise of the Canadians and their fighting at Lens. One of the most influential of the French provincial papers is Le Télégramme, published at Boulogne, and the following literal translation, without comment, of an article on Aug. 25, speaks for itself. It says:

"The Canadians at the present time completely hold the limelight in the theatre of war. It is these picked troops that have been given the incomparable, the glorious and difficult task of retaking Lens—Lens, where each house is a fortress; Lens and its slag heaps bristling with machine guns and trenches which the enemy only manage to hold by continual reinforcement.

"This Canadian army, although only raised during the war, is curious to study for several reasons. Recruited exclusively by voluntary methods, it is composed of various elements, curiously representing the world crusade against the abhorred Germans.

"One meets trappers, colonials, hunters, men who have lived full lives of adventure and peaceful merchants of Montreal. There are battalions that speak only the true French of the eighteenth century. Some have names like 'Gros René,' others 'Oeil De Faucon,' and all these various elements are assimilated in the great British army, respecter of the traditions of others.

"These trappers, these hunters, these woodsmen, trained to stand the limit of fatigue by their hard life, are the ideal soldiers. They keep themselves in condition, even when they are at rest, by their games and sports, which they practise with fury, but with method. Football and baseball, which they excel in, makes them grenade throwers of the finest class. They can jump in their competitions five feet six inches, and when the time comes they can do the same in combat. They have not abandoned their national game of lacrosse where these talents are necessary.

"There is one part of the Canadian army which is made up of foresters who are actually working in England and France with their own machinery. They can, it is well known, cut down a forest in the twinkling of en un clin d'oeil. You have to admire their marvellous cutting, while you sigh for our poor trees, sacrificed in this way for the country's cause. It would take several columns of this paper to relate the splendid deeds of these adventurous and hardy men."

GERMAN TERMS AS TO BELGIUM

Will Evacuate On Certain Conditions,

Including Right to Develop Commerce.

London cable says: Germany has agreed to evacuate Belgium on certain condition, it is declared in a German official statement, according to a despatch from Berne to-day, given out by the Wireless Press.

Germany, it is stipulated, must have the right to develop her economic enterprises freely in Belgium, especially in Antwerp.

The proposal was made in a supplementary note to the Vatican, replying to the peace initiative of Pope Benedict. It was in the form of a verbal communication made by Foreign Secretary Kuehlmann to the Papal Nuncio at Munich, wherein the Foreign Secretary specified the conditions under which Germany was willing to conclude peace on the basis of the evacuation of Belgium.

The verbal note to the Papal Nuncio said Germany would contribute a share of the compensation to be paid to Belgium for war damages. Belgium would be required, it said, to give a guarantee that any such menace as that which threatened Germany in 1911 would in future be excluded.

Belgium must undertake to maintain administrative separation of the Flanders and Walloon districts introduced by Germany, the verbal note says, because this separation corresponds to the wishes of a majority of the Belgian people, and because Germany desires such separation on account of racial sympathy.

A semi-official communication in the German press in explanation of the new German proposals says the Government intentionally avoided stating more clearly the conditions thus outlined. These conditions are said to be compatible with the dignity of Belgium. Germany avoided mentioning the question of the throne, because this was a Belgian domestic matter. Germany, the communication says, will agree to any Government in Belgium which accepts the conditions set forth. The principal question is how the guarantees enumerated can be formulated.

CROP REPORTS OF THE WEEK

Grain Yield Not Up to Expectations.

Good Acreage of Fall Wheat Already In.

Toronto report: In a summary of weekly crop reports made by district representatives to the Ontario Department of Agriculture, it is stated that threshing of grain is turning out well, although the yield is hardly in keeping with the showing of straw, nor up to the earlier high expectations of the growers. Oats are relatively plumper in the grain than wheat.

A good acreage of fall wheat is already in, but some later sowing is yet to be done. A portion of the winter rye has been sown, but more will be put in up to as late as the first week in October.

Both husking and silo corn have not cobbed as well as usual, and the crop generally will be below the average. The frost of the 10th of September has caused a number of farmers to fill their silos with rather immature corn.

There has been less rot and scab among potatoes than was anticipated, but the drouth of the past few weeks has been stopping growth of late varieties.

Mangels and turnips and other field roots are looking above the average, but the present drouth is beginning to try them.

Pastures are described as being in from fair to good condition. The second crop of clover is turing out only fair for seed.

Finished cattle and lambs are hard to find, but there is a fair supply of hogs in sight, and prices are holding up well. All classes of live stock are healthy.

Milk has decreased with falling pastures, according to a majority of reports, while others claim that the flow is keeping up well for the season.

Fodder supplies for the winter on the whole will be fully sufficient, but while there will be an abundance of hay and straw, corn will be scarcer than usual.

Owing to favorable weather for outdoor work, the labor stringency is not being felt so keenly as was expected, and should a fair share of open weather continue, farmers generally will be able to complete the acreage of plowing and other fall work intended. The light orchard yields also have relieved a number of pickers and packers of fruit for other farm work. Silo filling is progressing well.

One representative reports that farm tractors have accounted for a considerably larger acreage of wheat having been sown this fall, and adds that there is no doubt that the tractors will be kept busy until the frost makes plowing impossible.

ARGENTINA IS SOLID FOR WAR

200,000 March in Parade Through the Capital

In Quickly Organized Demonstration.

Buenos Aires cable says: The greatest demonstration that Buenos Aires has ever seen took place yesterday as an evidence of the almost unanimous feeling of the people against Germany. There were 200,000 marchers in line, and they proceeded through the streets, led by a commission of Uruguayan Senators and deputies, singing the national anthem, and demanding a rupture with Germany. This vast number did not include the thousands that lined the thoroughfares as spectators. The populace threw flowers and tiny flags from balconies and windows on the marchers, and cheered the Uruguayan Congressmen wildly, their presence being evidence of the solidarity of Uruguay with the Argentine Republic.

All business was absolutely suspended, and the stores were closed and shuttered. The demonstration was organized in 24 hours, indicating the unanimity of public opinion with respect to Argentina's relations with Germany.

Serious disorders occurred in various parts of the Capital to-day as the result of an anti-German manifestation and strike agitations. As an outcome of the firing upon street cars by strikers or sympathizers an inspector was killed.

PERU'S ULTIMATUM.

Huns Must Give Satisfaction for Sinking.

Lima, Peru, Cable.—The Government has instructed the Peruvian Minister at Berlin to present to the German Government a demand that satisfactory be given within eight days for the sinking of the Peruvian bark Lorton. If the demand is not met diplomatic relations will be broken off.

The Lorton was sunk inside Spanish waters last February by a German submarine. Peru declared the sinking to be unjustifiable and insisted on payment of an indemnity by Germany. The German Government offered to submit the case to a Prize Court.

CANADIAN RIFLE MEETING HELD BACK OF THE LINES

Event Has Lasted Several Days During Lull On Their Front.

(By Stewart Lyon, special correspondent of the Canadian Press.)

Canadian Army Headquarters in cable says: The Canadian rifle meeting, which has been in progress for several days, ended to-day. The winners in the grand aggregate, in various snap shooting and rapid-firing competitions, were: Officers and sergeants, Major Morris, Ontario, 81; Sergeant Simons, Ontario, 71; Sergeant Marshall, British Columbia, Lieut. Downie, Alberta, and Sergeant Boyd, equal at 69. Corporals and privates: Private Morrison, Alberta, 72; Private Fanchor, Alberta, 72; Privates White and Lunn, Alberta, equal, 71.

Another Albertan, Sergeant Wright, won the prize for rapid shooting, with a score of 41, five more than the next competitor. In this match 15 rounds had to be fired at a moving target of a man in one minute. The rifle had to be twice re-loaded during the minute, with clips of five cartridges. In the match between the privates, Private Craven, of an Ontario battalion, obtained 41, against 39 by the second man.

In the sniping competition, open to all ranks, the sport was very popular. At a range of 200 yards, five rounds were fired at a head exposed for four seconds, with intervals of three seconds, anywhere along a trench front of forty yards, for a shield given to the winner as the best Canadian sniper. Private Harress, of an Ontario battalion, had to shoot off a tie against Private Brierly, of British Columbia. Harress won. The others who found places among the first six were: Privates Digue, Ontario; Inglis, Alberta; McLaren, Quebec; Manderson, Ontario, and Hall, Manitoba, tried for sixth place.

The battalion challenge cup was won by a Light Horse team, with Ontario and Alberta battalions as second and third. Alberta had four battalion teams among the first ten and only one other province, Ontario, had two.

In the platoon competitions, Alberta also made an excellent record, securing, with the first team the remarkable score of 67 hits in one of the figures exposed for ten minutes to twenty-eight advancing riflemen, who began firing at 500 yards, and continued until they reached 100 yards from the figure.

NEUTRAL SHIPS TO AID ALLIES

U. S. Heads Expects Many in Service Soon.

Making Headway With Norway, Holland.

Washington report: It was stated to-day that an agreement might be reached shortly by the export administrative board and the State Department for placing a large part of the neutral tonnage into active service. The administrative board is observing strict secrecy in regard to whatever progress is being made with both Norway and Holland. More than [illegible] tons of neutral shipping is being tied up, its use made unavailable to either America or the Allies, on account of Germany's submarine activities. The use of this tonnage is badly needed by the powers at war with Germany for war trades or to replace their shipping which could be employed in the war trades.

Official figures on the amount of tonnage available for the Allies are not obtainable, but careful estimates have placed the total amount at about 25,000,000 tons, including neutral tonnage used by them. These figures are near the danger point, according to experts, but there is a confident expectation that at an early date at least [illegible] more tons will be utilized by America and the neutral countries, possibly excepting Sweden, and that sooner or later Japan and the neutrals together will increase those figures to [illegible] tons.

Whether the neutral tonnage will be employed in coastline shipping and in the South American and Pacific trades, or as required to transport war supplies, has not yet been disclosed.

GEESE SAVED BRITISH FORCE

Flight at Night Warned the Commander.

And 200 German Raiders Met Doom.

With British Forces in Salonika, cable says: (Correspondence)—This is the story of how the geese of Kara Zir gave the warning and saved a British detachment.

When the Bulgars left their native fastnesses and came down into the plains, their advance was halted by a certain famous river and a historic lake. A British company was holding the Upper Lake, for it was divided into two parts connected by the river. The company was charged with responsibility for the upper lake and five miles of the connecting stream as far as Kaise Zir. They had absolute command of the lake, thanks to the motor-boats, and a crossing there was inconceivable, but the river flowed through the maze of reeds and swamps and forests, most parts of which appeared absolutely impenetrable from the British side. A feeling of comparative safety pervaded the British camp.

Then one evening the Orderly officer set out from the camp on his bicycle to visit two outposts up the river nearly two miles from the camp. It was very dark. As he neared the sentry, he heard the movement of wings, and distinguished flock after flock of geese flying from their night rest among the reeds.

"Looks odd," he remarked to the sentry. Then to a sergeant, "I'll take one man, sergeant, and we'll cycle down the path and have a look."

The path ran a quarter of a mile along the marsh and then died an abrupt death in a stifling fence of reeds. The officer and his orderly dismounted and listened. They could discern over in the swamp a long line of men in single file.

Back at the picket post, the orderly sent a man to warn the camp, while he remained behind to keep the enemy raiders under observation.

The raiders were two hundred strong, under command of a German officer. They kept to the path until just before it came into a clearing. Then they halted and prepared to attack. They got into a loose sort of open order and came on quickly. At that moment the British officer fired four shots. Immediately a light over the British camp appeared. The glare was dazzling. There was a moment's silence and then a roar of fire. It was a complete surprise. The raiders were bunched close, and must have had fifty casualties in the first fusillade. They made no attempt to resist, but flung everything away and made for the maize fields.

The first person picked up was the German officer in charge of the enterprise, who had been hit in the thigh. Altogther there were 25 dead and 58 wounded, while 25 more surrendered during the morning at different places and more kept giving themselves up for several days. Probably not more than five or six ever got back to the Bulgar lines.

SINN FEINER STARVES.

Hunger Strike in Prison is Successful.

Dublin cable says: Thomas Ashe, a Sinn Fein leader, has died in a hospital here as the result of a hunger strike upon which he entered some time ago.

Ashe commanded the rebels in the eastern riots at Ashbourne in 1916, when several members of the constabulary were killed. He was sentenced to penal servitude for life, but was released last June under amnesty arrangements. Recently he was again sentenced by court martial to a year's imprisonment for a seditious speech, but immediately upon being imprisoned began a hunger strike, which resulted in his death.

So far as available records show Ashe is the only person who has died in prison recently from voluntary starvation, although numbers of persons—notably the suffragettes—have gone on hunger strike in England when they were imprisoned for infractions of the law. Ashe prior to his conviction in connection with the Ashbourne riots had visited the United States on a financial mission for the Sinn Fein League.

E. AFRICAN HUNS ARE DISPERSED

Remaining German Groups Are Broken Up.

Driven Back in All Areas With Severe Loss.

London cable says: The following summary on the campaign in German East Africa was issued to-day by the British War Office:

"The enemy remaining in the field at the beginning of September were in three principal groups. The first was in the Mbemkuru Valley region, the second was in the Lukeledi Valley and southwest of Lindi, and the third was based on Mahenge.

"On Sept. 19 the British advance in the direction of Kilwa was resumed and the enemy driven north of the principal passes over the Mbemkuru River. He evacuated Mihambia, retreating to Mjingo. Simultaneously we attacked a larger German group at Ndessa, compelling the enemy to evacuate that town. The enemy was retiring on the Mbemkuru, pursued by our main columns, when he found his retreat barred by our Nigerian infantry south of Ndessa. After severe fighting in which the enemy suffered heavy losses, he was dispersed into small parties.

"In the western area we engaged the enemy at Mpondas and the Ligomba hills, [illegible] miles southwest of Mahenge, while the Belgian forces are approaching Mahenge from the north."

MURDERED DEPORTING OFFICER

Newport, Vt., Report.—Angered because he had been ordered deported to Canada, Robert J. Peddy, of Quebec, opened fire with a revolver upon Daniel J. McDermott, a Federal immigration inspector, and J. P. Monocue, a local police officer, to-night. Monocue fell dead with a bullet in his heart and McDermott was seriously injured, having wounds in his stomach and wrist.

To improve the flavor of an apple tart sprinkle the fruit with lemon juice after it is put into the dish and cover with tiny pieces of butter, then add sugar and nutmeg or cinnamon.

ANOTHER AIR RAID ATTEMPT UPON ENGLAND

Defense Guns Prevented the Foe From Reaching London.

20 CASUALTIES

People Are Learning to Take Cover, and So Fewer Suffer.

London cable says: Another hostile aeroplane raid on London took place to-night. There were two attacks apparently, for after a forty-minute quiet interval anti-aircraft guns resumed firing in the London district. In the first attack, after brisk firing by the defensive guns, lasting only ten minutes, the raiders were driven off without succeeding in reaching the city of London.

The firing of the anti-aircraft guns in the second attack was of only brief duration. The raiders were finally driven off and the police gave out the "All clear" signal at 9.30 o'clock.

A report of the raid was issued by Field Marshal French as follows:

"The Thames Estuary was again the objective of a hostile air raid this evening. The Kent and Essex coast was crossed at various points and a few bombs were dropped, but no casualties are yet reported.

"One raider penetrated as far as the south-eastern outskirts of London, where two bombs fell, causing some twenty casualties."

MONDAY NIGHT'S RAID.

It appears that the fierce battle which the British aeroplanes and anti-aircraft artillery put up forced the German aeroplane raiders to leave London Monday night without dropping any considerable part of their cargo of explosives. One of the London districts received several bombs with rather less important results than on the occasion of previous visits by raiders. Two bombs fell in the Thames near a bridge, throwing a column of water so high that it splashed clear over the walls.

The enemy remained over London at a great height for the greater part of two hours and the raid appears to have been on a pretentious scale, but it was even more abortive than previous attempts. Although the visitors arrived early in the evening, Londoners have taken to heart the advice of the authorities about seeking cover, and this accounts in part for the small number of casualties. It is safe to say, however, that at least three-fourths and probably four-fifths of the casualties were suffered by persons who had failed to take cover or persisted out of curiosity in watching the overhead spectacle from the inadequate shelter of balconies or doorways.

A suburban county official, named Lapwood, dropped dead from over-excitement during the raid.

DAMAGE VERY LIGHT.

Viewed by daylight this morning, the damage resulting from Monday night's visit appeared to be surprisingly slight. The number of bombs dropped in the London district was small, and the practical results were almost negligible.

The chief damage visible this morning was broken glass. In one spot, where a heavy bomb landed squarely in the middle of the street a hole four feet deep was torn in the pavement. The spot was fenced off early in the morning and men were at work repairing the pavement. The concussion of this bomb broke glass over several acres, including windows in neighboring hotels, in which are many Canadians, Australians and Americans.

Only three persons were killed by this explosion. All of them were standing in a door watching the explosion of a shrapnel overhead. In this district about half a dozen persons were wounded, mostly by breaking glass. Wagon loads of glass were swept up from the pavements and carried away early in the morning. Two or three other bombs which fell in London caused even less damage.

The following official report was given out by Lord French, commander of the Home Defence:

"Aeroplane raid. The latest reports concerning last night's aeroplane raid show that the group of raiders which approached London was driven off by the fire of anti-aircraft guns.

"Only one, or at the most two, machines penetrated the defences.

"The casualties in all the raided districts reported by the police up to the present are:

"KILLED, 17.

"INJURED, 70.

"The material damage was not great.

ZEPPELINS DRIVEN OFF.

"Airship raid: Enemy airships crossed the Yorkshire and Lincolnshire coasts between midnight and 3 a.m.

"There is no evidence of their having penetrated to any distance inland.

"They were driven off by gunfire, from various defended localities which they attempted to approach.

"Bombs were dropped at one coast town, three women being slightly injured.

"Little material damage was caused."

BERLIN NAMES PLACES BOMBED.

Berlin cable says: Official announcement was made to-day that German aviators last night dropped bombs on the heart of London and on Dover, Southend, Chatham and Sheerness, and also on Dunkirk, Northern France. All the machines returned undamaged, the statement says.

Swat the fellow who says, "I told you so." Ten chances to one he never opened his mouth.

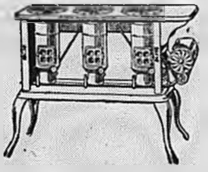
Falconer Brothers For

FOOTWEAR

Of unquestionable quality. October days will be bargain days, right through the leather shoe department. So if you want something good for the coming damp days, step right in and get fitted out very reasonably.

Falconer Bros.

THE HOME OF GOOD GROCERIES



Use an oil stove and save fuel and buy a New Perfection from

Thomson's Hardware Store

Get Your

SUIT OR OVERCOAT

From D. Geddes & Co.

Made to yorr own measure, fit guaranteed, cloth, lining, and trimmings of the best material. Prices are still reasonable. Made up in first-class style, very promply. See our samples, they are going fast, don't delay. You may miss the best.

D. GEDDES & CO.

Sole Agent for the "House of Hobberlin"

Go To Pattison's For Bargains In

WALLPAPER

We are going through our wall paper stock this week and find some lots suitable for small rooms clothes closets, etc., which we will sell at greatly reduced prices to clean up odd ends of stock.

How About Buying a Grafonola !

The long evenings are here and you could spend them pleasantly enjoying music on the grafonola a nice stock of which is always on hand.

Don't forget we are exclusive agents in this district for the famous Singer Sewing Machine also White and Raymond Models Machine oil, repairs etc., always in stock.

No trouble to show goods

: : J. W. Pattison : :

Furniture Dealer and Undertaker

Bruce 'phone 22

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Council meets Friday night.

Mr. Ranney was at Milverton fair Friday.

Mr. John Howe continues very ill, and there is little hope of recovery.

Mrs. Buckberrouch is visiting relatives in Woodstock.

Monday is Thanksgiving Day, and will be observed as a holiday.

The Women's Institute will conduct the "Tea Room" Saturday Oct. 6th.

Mrs. Hicks has moved to Tiverton, where she will make her home.

BORN—In Saugeen on September 29th. to Mr. and Mrs. Irving McVittie a son.

Mr. and Mrs. John Lamb, of Walkerton, spent the week end at G. Christie's

Mrs. R. D. Murray of Cargill, spent a few days visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Christie.

Rev. C. F. Krauth formerly pastor of Breslau, has taken up the Baptist work in Elba, New York State.

Frank Morton has returned to Toronto to resume his studies at the dental college.

Mr. and Mrs. Busby are to move to the Sutherland residence Goderich street south.

A number of citizens complain of having plums and pears stolen by young lads.

Red Cross packed on Wednesday 40 pairs socks and 60 pyjamas valued at $129.

Mrs. Byam has returned home to Toronto after an enjoyable holiday with her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Chambers.

Mr. John Cole and family have left Toronto, and will spend the winter months in Winona.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Thede of Port Elgin Sundayed at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Bilger.—Walkerton Telescope

Hector McGillivray and family, of Bruce, motored to Spring Creek, and spent Sunday at the home of Geo. Fraser.

The fine weather has given a second crop of raspberries, in some gardens. Mr. H. Crowe picked a nice lot last week from his bushes.

John Coulter bought three carloads of cattle in Sullivan Tp., Grey county last week, also 20 head from Robert Kinmond at Tiverton.

Mr. Mercer of Markdale, was in the district looking up pure bred shorthorn cattle. Mr. John Scott, of Dunblane accompanied Mr. Mercer on the trip.

Special programs were the features of the Rally Day exercises in the Sunday schools last Sunday. The Methodists hold their rally on Sunday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Campbell and family, of Bruce Mines, are here, and are enjoying a visit at the parental home.

Kincardine is having Evangelistic services by Evangelist Torrie, and reports are that the meetings are very successful.

The total receipts from Red Cross booth at School Fair were $58.92: expenses $25.75; balance $33.17 forwarded to N. C. MacKay, Walkerton. W. L. Christie, President.

Port Elgin high school enjoyed a visit from Principal Nelson's pupils of Kincardine. In the games Port girls won in basket ball while the football was a tie. A fine social time was spent by the visitors and all enjoyed themselves.

The rainstorm on Saturday evening was rather severe. The electric lights were turned off for the night, and lightning was responsible for some barns being burned, but they were in Sullivan Tp., Grey County.

The shooting season, which was reported to open on the first of October, has been set from the 15th of October to the 15th of November and the last two weeks in December, this being for hare and rabbits only.

On Wednesday, September 19, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. Clark, 502 Seventh avenue northeast, the marriage took place of Miss Marjorie Clark, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Clark, to Mr. John A. Faust. Rev. H. L. Kempton performed the ceremony. After spending their honeymoon at Edmonton and the coast, Mr. and Mrs. Faust will reside in Calgary.—Calgary Herald. Sept. 20.

ELSINORE

Mr. Robt Johnston has returned from Toronto, where he was visiting his sister, who is in the hospital there.

Miss Eva Spurrel left last week for Owen Sound, where she intends taking a course at the Northern Business College.

The Young People's Society had a very enjoyable evening in McLeod's hall last Tuesday evening where they were entertained by Misses Eva and Stella Spurrell.

Mrs. Wm. Porter is visiting her daughter Mrs. Chebott, of Allenford.

The Presbyterian church was closed on Sunday last on account of the anniversary services in Allenford.

CHIPPEWA HILL

Sergt J. Stewart Stout has returned to the Civil Service, at Ottawa, having done his bit for his country both in active service at the front and also in recruiting at home.

A culvert has been placed in the Indian road opposite the Agency, and the road also has a coat of gravel which will put it in good condition.

Mr. J. McCool, Inspector, called on the schools in this district recently.

Mrs. and Miss Donaldson, of Dundas, spent a week with relatives here.

Mrs. (Rev.) I. Brubacher preached in the schoolhouse on Sunday 23rd, in the absence of her husband at Conference.

The Methodist church at Scotch Settlement has had a renovating and the re-opening was held on Sunday 30th.

Rev. I. Brubacher farewells on Sunday next. He goes to Elmwood. His successor, Mr. Lager is expected for the following Sunday.

Tara fair to-day.

The British Red Cross will make its appeal to Canadians on October 18th.

The fine rain was welcomed in this locality.

J. M. Blue of Kincardine was in town Tuesday.

Mrs Munro was visiting in Paisley last week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Henderson were in Owen Sound Saturday.

Thursday was the last of the afternoon holidays for this year.

Miss Jessie Ridout left last week to resume her studies at Faculty.

Miss Glenn of Toronto, was the guest of Miss Mabel Henry over Sunday.

Mrs. R. C. Crawford and Jack have returned from a holiday at Hamilton.

Chas. Ingram is in Brussels, attending the funeral of a relative.

Rev. F. W. McKinnon, of Portage La Prairie, Man. visited his aunt, Mrs. Wm. Cann.

Mr. Josh Bell is home from Owen Sound hospital, his eyes having improved.

The funeral of the late Lawrence McVittie, on Friday afternoon last, was largely attended.

Archie McLean, of Bruce, was one of the judges at the baby show at Kincardine fair.

Revival services are being held in the Baptist church at North Bruce at 7.30 each evening.

Dr. Smith, medical missionary from India, preached in the Baptist churches at North Bruce and Port Elgin.

Rev. and Mrs. Buckberough were in Monkton last week, attending the funeral of Mrs. Buckberrough's brother, John Rennick who died in Strongfield, Sask., while visiting relatives.

The brooch advertised for in last week's Times was found by Mr Benson. The auto mat was also found by Mr. Robert Stewart. Times ads. are read by the people.

George E. Smith, of Bruce, and Henry Cooper, town, have bought Fords. Three new Chevrolets also were sold were sold from Power & Coulter's garage last week to Tara buyers.

Arran's rate of taxation is considerably higher than last year owing to a new bridge being constructed near the 25th sideroad on 9th Con. and several cement culverts that have been put in.

Miss Lillie Howe, who for the past three years has been Supt. of the Deaconess Home in Winnipeg, is visiting her father Mr. John Howe. Miss Howe is just recovering after an operation for appendicitis and will remain at home for some time.

A number of the merchants are objecting to the manner in which small boys are being allowed to play out after night, endangering the plate glass windows. It is understood that representations will be made to the council asking that a curfew by-law be put into effect. It is true that many small children are allowed to frequent the streets at a very late hour, and it can only lead to evil.

When You Buy Clothes You Want To Be Sure You Get Full Value For Every Dollar

That Is Just What . We Guarantee .

We want you to get such big value for every dollar here that you will be more than satisfied we want you to be an energetic booster for this store, its new styles and its high qualities. Make up your mind you will go to Barber's and see their display of Men's and Boys'

- **Suits or Overcoats**
- **Underwear**
- **Sweaters or Sweater Coats**
- **Fine and heavy shoes**
- **Hosiery**
- **Gloves**
- **Hats and Caps**

Our prices will please you

The Boy's Store **F. R. BARBER,** Men's and Boy's Head-to-Foot Outfitter The Boys' Store

: SPECIAL SHOWING :

. . . . This Week . . . .

A full range of Dress goods Suiting Coating	A full range of Sweater coats Caps all style Bargains in mantles.

B. HILKER, General Merchant

The Ford Saves the Hay and Oats the Horses Eat

FIVE acres of land are required to maintain one horse for a year, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The same five acres would produce nearly enough food for two people. If 40,000 farmers each replaced one horse with a Ford, 200,000 acres would be added to the Nation's source of food supply and enough extra food made available to feed 400,000 people—sufficient to feed Canada's entire army at the front.

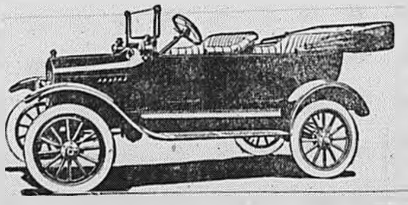
Just think what a great service this means to the country at the present time and the benefit to the farmers from the sale of the food produced on this acreage.

A Ford car also saves the farmer a week or more of valuable time each year, which can be used for further productive work. The Ford travels three times as fast as a horse and rig—costs less to run and keep, and is far easier to take care of. With labor so scarce and high priced, time means money, so do not delay in getting your Ford.

Ford

Runabout - $475
Touring - - $495
Coupelet - $695
Sedan - - $890
F. O. B. FORD, ONT.

W. P. POWER, Dealer, Port Elgin



The Times "as good as a letter from home"

The Port Elgin Times.

47th YEAR—NO. 41 PORT ELGIN, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 10, 1917 $1.50 PER YEAR $2.00 PER YEAR TO UNITED STATES

BURGOYNE AND DISTRICT

Farm stock brought good prices at Mr. Colin Campbell's sale last week. Horses are in rather slow demand and prices are not high in comparison with other stock.

John McLachlan, who enlisted in the west a year ago and has been in military camp for several months, is spending a couple of weeks with his people here.

Mr. W. McTaggart has given a three years lease of his farm to Mr. John Hopper for grazing purposes.

Mr. Rob Crawford has returned home after several weeks absence.

Miss Ethel Grieve has gone west and is engaged in teaching in the Prairie Province, where cold is not felt.

Mrs. Geo. Grieve is waiting on her daughter Mrs. Mel. Black, who is laid up with a severe attack of quinsy.

Thanksgiving sermons were preached in the church here Sunday.

The patriotic social held at Mrs. Stewart's was a splendid affair. The wet night hindered the attendance, but everyone enjoyed the program and lunch and a neat sum was made for patriotic purposes.

COMING EVENTS

10c. per line
No notice less than 25c

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—Meets on Saturday Oct. 13 at 2 p.m. sharp to deal with complaints or other matters concerning the fair, and to authorize payment of prizes.
John Henderson, President F. W. Elliott, Secretary

DON'T FORGET The Red Cross tea at Mrs. Vandyke's this afternoon, also sale of home-made baking.

HARVEST HOME—Methodist church, Sunday, October 14, services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Rev. (Capt.) Duncan will lecture on his experiences with the first division. Refreshments served after. Admission 35c. Children 20c. Hear this notable speaker give his experiences in war.

WOMEN'S INSTITUTE—Meeting on Saturday, October 13th, at 3 o'clock in library.

COMMUNION SERVICE—Will be held in the Presbyterian church on Sunday 14th at eleven o'clock. The preparatory service will be held on Thursday evening at 8 p. m., and the session is called to meet at 7.30 p. m.

Advertise it in The Times.

CONDENSED ADVERTISING

STRAYED—From lots 21, 22, Con. 3, Saugeen one 2 yr. old dark-red steer marked in the right ear, any information will be thankfully received. John J. Hillis, Port Elgin.

STRAYED—On to the premises of G. C. Smith lot 52 Con. 10 Saugeen, two bay mare colts. Owner may have same by proving property and paying expenses.

FOR SALE—Mare and colt. May be seen at Harold Smith's farm. Apply Erastus Ferguson, Burgoyne.

FOR SALE—Part lots 6, 7, 8, on concession 3 Saugeen, farm containing 123 acres, situated on Goderich road, 2½ miles south of Port Elgin, 5 rods from school, bank barn, two dwellings one frame one brick, also good orchards. Apply J. W. McKinney, Port Elgin.

FARM FOR SALE—Adjoining the village of Port Elgin, contains 101 acres, Good orchard and buildings, 12 acres of fall wheat in. If not sold will be to rent for a term of years. Apply to Mrs. John Forrester, Port Elgin, or Mr. Wm. Burgess, Solicitor. 33-t.f.

WANTED—We are paying the highest prices for beefring hides. B. Zelkind Port Elgin.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

J. A. CHAPMAN, Official Issuer of marriage licenses, Port Elgin, Ont. Office Muir Block.

R. C. CRAWFORD, Official Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Office at Drug Store, Port Elgin

MEDICAL

DR. F. H. WELLS, Office and residence on Green street, one door west of Bank of Hamilton.

W. J. CHAMBERS, M. D., L. R. C. P., L. M., Edinburgh. Office and residence "Lakeview Hall" opposite South End park Port Elgin.

DR. W. S. LAIRD, Oculist, Specialty in [illegible] Guarantees all his fitting of glasses. Office hours Wednesday afternoons. Next to Metropolitan Bank

BLACKSMITHING

N. EIDT, Blacksmithing, horse-shoeing and general repairs. Tire-setting a specialty

SOCIETIES

PORT ELGIN LODGE No. 429 G.R.C., A.F. & A.M. Regular communications in the Masonic Hall, Thursday on or before full moon, at 8 p. m. Visiting brethren cordially welcomed. George Chapman, W. M.; Gus Smith, Sec'y.

DENOVO LODGE, No. [illegible] I. O. O. F. of Ontario, meets at 8 o'clock, p.m., every Monday in their hall in the Commercial Block. Art Harrison, N. G.; T. Rankin, Rec.-Sec.; D. Geddes, Perm.-Sec.

Council Votes a Thousand Dollars to Red Cross

At the council meeting Friday night the Council unanimously voted one thousand dollars to British Red Cross.

A public meeting is called for the town hall Friday night, when it is hoped that a canvass will be arranged to enlarge this sum as was done last year. All citizens are asked to attend, and the ladies interested in Red Cross work are especially invited.

Saugeen Township Will Canvass for British Red Cross

At a meeting of Saugeen council Thursday night Reeve Christie was appointed and F. W. Elliott secretary-treasurer of an organization to canvass for British Red Cross on October 18th. The committee meet on Saturday at 3 p. m. to further arrange. Following are the members:

Div. 1—J. Cook, E. Tranter, W. Pierson, A. McCannel, J. Shanks, W. Walker, Wes. Smith.

Div. 2—Arch Bell, Jas. Clazie, R. Scott, R. Nelson, A. Thede.

Div. 3—N. Gingrich, G. Jamieson, W. Jeffrey, J. B. Muir, A. Brunton, D. McCarrel.

Div. 4—R. McKechnie, A. Cairns, A. Davidson, Chas. Nelson, P. McKinnon, D. J. Porter.

Div. 5—J. W. Reany, J. B. Lyness, A. Rowand, W. Miller, John Scott, Walter Gowanlock, Jr.

West Arran

No motor trips for Thanksgiving.

Miss Gladys Tranter spent Thanksgiving with her friend Miss Jean McLeod.

Miss Helen Mahon is spending a few days with her friend Miss Lula Gingrich.

Miss Kate Murray Sundayed with Mrs. McLeod.

Quite a number from here took in the social at Mrs. Stewart's last Thursday and report an enjoyable evening.

Lance Corp. J. D. McLachlan of Valcartier, is spending a few weeks with his parents here.

Mr. and Mrs. Cameron, Southampton, spent Sunday with Mrs. Ziegler.

Don't forget the Patriotic meeting on Thursday afternoon.

Teachers' convention on Thursday and Friday.

Farmers are busy getting their corn cut these days.

Mrs. L. Chick has returned from a visit to Toronto.

All Red Cross workers should be present at town hall Friday night.

The Sunshine Club of North Bruce will look after the tea room Saturday, October 13th.

WILLOW CREEK

Mr. John Kidd is plowing in this neighborhood.

Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Berndt, of Port Elgin, spent the week end with their daughter, Mrs. M. E. Datmer.

Mr. and Mrs. Adam Brill, of Port Elgin, spent Sunday with Wm. Kopas

Communion services were held in the Evangelical church on Sunday, J. G. Litt, P. E. presided.

Miss Lovina Schwass went to Listowel.

M. L. Schwass has purchased a new car.

Tax Sale of Lands

Notice is hereby given as directed by the Assessment Act, R.S. O. 1914, Sec. 169 s.s. 1. That a sale of lands for arrears of taxes will be held at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, at the Council Chamber in the County Building, in the town of Walkerton, on Friday the 2nd day of November A. D. 1917. When there will be offered for sale by public auction, unless the taxes and charges are sooner paid, the following described lands in the village of Port Elgin viz:—

Lot 20, block 92, Taxes and Costs $3.48
Lot 21, block 92, Taxes and Costs $3.48
Lot 22, block 92, Taxes and Costs $3.48
Lot 23, block 92, Taxes and Costs $3.48
Lot 63, block 112, Taxes and Costs [illegible]

NORMAN ROBERTSON
Treasurer Co. Bruce

If it be required to hold an adjourned sale it will be held on Friday November 16th next at the above mentioned place and hour.

Walkerton, October 5th 1917. 41-4c

AUCTION SALE

Auctioneer Cavin will offer for sale at Queen's hotel Port Elgin, Wednesday October 17 at 2 o'clock p. m. the following :—Twenty good cows, supposed to be in calf, twenty young cattle.

TERMS—12 months' credit given on approved joint notes bearing 6 per cent of interest.

John Wilson, Proprietor D. C. Cavin, Auctioneer

D. C. Cavin has received instructions from W. H. McTaggart, lot 30, concession A, Arran Township, to sell by public auction on Thursday **October 18**, at 1 o'clock, the following list:

HORSES—Mare 11 years, supposed to be in foal, horse, 10 years.

CATTLE—Cow, 5 years, due November 10, cow, 6 yrs, due November 15, cow, 6 yrs, calf at foot, cow, 3 years, due March 3, farrow cow, 7 years, heifer 2 years, due March 8, heifer, 2 years, steer, 2 years, steer, rising 2 years, 3 yearling heifers, 3 spring calves.

SHEEP—4 ewes.

PIGS—Sow, due October 15.

POULTRY—30 Barred Rock pullets.

IMPLEMENTS—M-H binder, Giant Seed drill 10 hole, Frost & Wood mower, Frost & Wood cultivator with seed box, Jackson wagon (nearly new), combination stock & hay rack, sulky rake, disc harrows, plow, drag harrows, turnip seed drill, scuffler, land roller, Magnet cream separator, and other articles.

TERMS—Ten dollars and under cash, over that amount, 10 months credit on approved joint notes, six per cent per annum off for cash on credit amounts.

Advertise it in The Times.

CORP. PERCY NELSON TELLS OF "GOING OVER"

In a letter to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Nelson, Corp. Percy Nelson, gives an interesting account of taking a certain position, the name of which the censor has deleted.

The letter is dated Sept. 4, and is as follows:

"Dear Mother:—I had a letter written before telling you I had been wounded, and thought I might tell you a little more about it now.

You know that on August 15th the Canadians took——. In the early hours of the morning we went out through the front line to where we were to kick off from. As we were very near to Fritz this was done as quietly as possible. Arriving in our position we began to dig little fox holes for ourselves. My position was in a small and very wet shell crater, and it was a hard job to dig in the wet clay

Fritzie was shelling all the time, and although we were so close to him we could see him every time he put up a flare, still he apparently did not know we were there, and his shells were falling harmlessly over our heads into our front line.

Having finished digging a little cover we lay down to await developments, and although cold and wet I manged to get sleep. The next thing I knew was when our officer shook me and said: 'Here, lad, here's your rum, and there are four minutes to go'"

Then the barrage commenced, and it was a wonderful sight. As we followed it over I found myself several times standing and watching the barrage. The ground had been wet, and had been shelled so thoroughly that it was like a newly tilled field.

In short order we reached our objective, and as I was going along the trench looking for dug outs to be bombed, I was wounded in the right side. I got it in the right knee, right upper arm and right side of my back. None of the wounds are dangerous, but the arm and the knee are painful.

To return to——again. I soon had my wounds dressed by a stretcher-bearer who was near, but as there were no stretchers, I was left there. As the ground was so cold and wet, I soon began shivering, and in a couple of hours I could stand it no longer, so I made an effort to get out. After a rest I tried again and after going a couple of hundred yards farther down the trench, I got into a German dug-out, and stayed there about six hours, altho it seemed like two days. By this time the Germans were shelling and men were dropping all around.

When two or three of us decided we would try the road again, I was too slow for the others, but we kept on. It is a miracle one of those shells did not get me, for they landed almost everywhere, except on me, and pieces of them whistled past me, as I stumbled along.

Just as I was about all in again, I reached another dugout, which had been made into a dressing station by one of our stretcher-bearers. He was able to fix me up and give me a place to lie down, and I succeded in getting warm.

From the dugout things were rosy. Four German prisoners carried me out to one of our regular dressing stations, where the four Germans were relayed by another four Germans, who were about to carry me farther, when the German guns planked a shell right on the corner of the dressing station, wounding the doctor in the leg. After while the doctor was dressing his wounds himself, "I heard him say: "Well, this will give me Blighty for the winter." When the shell hit I lost two of my Hun carriers, and from there on I only had two carriers. At the next dressing station I was put on the ambulance. From there things went fine. It was a short ride to the field hospital, where the shrapnel was taken out, and the wounds dressed up From there the train soon brought us to the base hospital. Here I got along fine until a week ago I had a slight hemorrhage in my arm, which put me back a little, but since then progress has been rapid, and this morning the doctor spoke of marking me for Blighty, so in a few day I shall likely be having a long holiday in England

Do not worry. I am improving nicely and having every attention, and am in no considerable pain."

Your loving son,
Percy

Pte. Stanley Harman Gets Warm Welcome

On only two hours notice Reeve Izzard and his councillors had a good crowd at the depot Monday noon to meet and welcome Stanley Harman, who has done his bit and returns home with some severe wounds in the right arm and shoulder.

Reeve Izzard, in a neat speech welcomed Stanley in behalf of the people, and three rousing cheers were given. He was escorted to his home where many friends and relatives were waiting him.

Jolly Time at Corn Roast

The White School Patriotic Society held a corn roast at Brown's flats on Monday night. It a was trifle cold, but a corn roast brings out the young people, for it's quite an event.

A big bon-fire made it comfortable and with the roasted and boiled corn, and lunch everyone enjoyed the event immensely. Eight dollars was made for patriotic work.

Advertise it in The Times

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

Pursuant to Statute, all Creditors and others having claims against the estate of John Avis late of the Township of Bruce in the County of Bruce, Farmer, deceased, who died on the 1st of July 1917 are hereby notified to send by post, prepaid and registered or to deliver, a duly verified statement of their claims to W. Burgess, Port Elgin, Solicitor for Andrew MacKay, Executor of the last Will and Testament of the said late John Avis, on or before the 20th day of October 1917. After the said date the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said late John Avis having regard only to claims of which he shall then have received [illegible] said assets or any part thereof to any person of whose claim they have not then received notice.

Dated at Port Elgin this 27th day of September A. D. 1917.

W. Burgess,
Solicitor for the Executor

Town Council Has Busy Session

All the members of council were present Friday night at the regular meeting.

The first business was the discussion of the water rates to be charged for factory use. Meters have been installed and the rates charged in other towns are being received and considered.

The library board wrote asking for the balance of last year's grant. This grant was $119.03, the balance due being $19.03 which was ordered paid.

The plan of the new road at Paradise Grove was approved and passed, as well as plan of sub-divisions of John Ross and Chas. Guyer.

The trees are to be properly trimmed, and property owners are asked to co-operate.

Appeals were made by the Y. M. C. A. and the Navy League for funds, but no action was taken.

The matter of welcoming returned soldiers was discussed, and it was decided that the council would officially welcome all returned men, and they ask the co-operation of citizens.

Gravel Contract to Let

Reeves Christie and Bell will be at Denny's Bridge on Monday October 15th at 2 p. m., to let a contract for gravelling from Denny's bridge to the boundary of Saugeen. This is county work.

Gravel Contract to Let

The Reeve and Saugeen council will be at Isaac Thede's corner on Tuesday October 16th at 2 p. m. to let a contract for gravelling on Campbell's hill, and also a piece from Thede's corner west. This is county work.

Car of Cement Here

Henry Brigden has a car of cement in this week, and offers a special price off the car. Get your orders in early. H. Brigden, Port Elgin.

Cut Down Your Fuel Bill By Installing Metal Weather-Strip

Our mechanic will be in this locality during the latter part of October to install weather strip. For prices and estimates apply to our local agent D. N. McDonald, Southampton. Drop a card and he will call.

C. J. Furber & Co. Durham
41-2c

Ladies, call any time and see the splendid range of Corsets, Hosiery, Handkerch'f and particularly Underwear, in our Ladies' Dept.

FALCONER BROS.

Rev. Mr. Brubacher To Go To Elmwood

Rev. Mr. Brubacher, the pastor of the Mennonite churches of the town and district, is severing his connection here, and is moving to Elmwood with his family this week

He has been given charge of a more important work there, but will still have Port Elgin district under his supervision. Mr. Leguer, a young student, will be stationed here.

Mr. Brubacher and family have made many freinds here who will regret their removal.

Road Superintendent Here

Good Roads Superintendent Hunter, accompanied by Reeve Christie, spent three or four days of last week inspecting and laying out contracts for improvement of roads in Saugeen and surroundings.

The reeve has been asked to take up certain work, which needs to be done at once, and to consult his council with a view to having the work done, and paid for, to be reimbursed by the county, who will in turn be paid by the government.

Red Cross from September 5th to October 3rd

September 8, few town ladies, $22; 15th, Evangelical ladies, $14.65; 29, Soldiers' Friend club, $25; booth at fair grounds and tea room, $128.30; expenses $30.97; balance, $97.33; young people's dance, $21.90; total for the month, $170.88. Mrs. J. H. Kennedy, treasurer.

Dr. Wells is having a ten day holiday, Dr. Lane, will be at the office every day from 4 to 6 p. m.

BUYERS' GUIDE

Fresh Fish at Eaton's butcher shop.

Cash for eggs. North End Store.

B. Hilker for a nobby cap or hat.

Men's work shoes, splendid stock, spring buying—N. End Store.

If you're interested in the soldier boys read McMurray's advt on page 4.

Williams shoes for fall wear at South End.

B. Hilker for overalls, plain smocks and lined smocks.

Try Keobke for your next grocery or fruit order

B. Hilker is selling his shoes at original price.

A car of No. 1 sugar. Just stocked—Our price is the lowest—N. End Store

Big values in Mens' and Boys' shoes at F. R. Barbers.

Bull Dog overalls and smocks, for good wear. North End Store.

Red Rose package tea at 40c at South End.

Pork is very high in some places, but not at Eaton's shop. Try a roast of our special fed pork.

Neilson's chocolates—once used always used—you get them at Keobke's

Men's smocks lined and unlined also overalls and cottonade pants at South End.

This is the suit and overcoat shop. A fit for every figure. A style for every taste. F. R. Barber

Ladies' corsets in following makes D & A, Ladiva, Goddess, Colleene and Canadian made Nemo at South End.

Bacon is dear, yes, but not so dear when you consider the splendid quality of our breakfast and tender bacons. Try some. Eaton, the butcher.

Keobke sells Neilson's soldier chocolate Send a bar to your soldier boy at the front

Flannelette blankets 12-4 or largest size lbex, this is the best make, special $2.35 per pair, medium size or 11-4 at $1.75 per pair at Barber's.

Men's, ladies' and children's sweater coats, pull overs and fine wool jerseys at South End Store.

Eaton's butcher shop is the house of quality. Nothing but the very best of meats go into our sausages, bolognas, jellied meats, etc. We have all varieties. Eaton, the butcher.

Men's and boys' suits and overcoats, the largest stock we have ever shown and considering the present market, the the values this season are by far the best we have ever been able to offer. Large purchases early last spring, afforded us an unequalled selection to choose from and we got prices down to the limit. Come and see F. R. Barber.

NOTICE—Our store will be closed each evening at 8 p. m. except Wednesday and Saturday. Wm. Martin.

Try a nice fresh lake trout. Telephone Eaton.

Our stock of winter underwear is very complete and value unsurpassed. We carry a full line of the best makes, Stanfield's, Penman's, Watson's and Atlantic. Prices from 75c to $2.50 a garment F. R. Barber.

Mrs. Thos. Steele has returned from Toronto after spending a week with her mother, who is very ill. Miss Ruby Steele accompanied here.

BORN—In Saugeen, Oct. 2, to Mr. and Mrs. A. C. McArthur, a son.

BORN—In Saugeen, Sept. 28, to Mr and Mrs. Alex. McDonald, a daughter.

BORN—At Golden B. C. September 25, a son to Lieutenant and Mrs. J. Blakley. Lit. Blakely went overseas with the Inland Water Transport, Royal Engineers, and is now in Mesopotamia.

UNDERWOOD NEWS

Mr. J. L. McIntyre, Guelph, and brother George, of Toronto, motored up and spent the week end with their brothers on the 4th. their mother returned with them to Toronto for medical treatment.

Miss Walmsley is visiting her sister Mrs. W. Cole.

Mr. G. Bannerman, Walkerville, is at Hugh C. McLeans over the holiday.

Mr. and Mrs. Brill, Port Elgin are visiting their daughter, Mrs. S. Roppel.

Mr. and Miss McKay, Walkerton were visitors last week at Mr. J. B. Legott's

Underwood fair had a nice day and a good attendance. Further report will appear next week.

Getting the News

The Times has on its staff 18 rural correspondents, who are responsible for making the paper so strong in local news. Last week 15 of these staff reporters had budgets of news which were bright and interesting. The Times wants all the news of the district. Telephone it to the office or to our staff reporters, or send it to us in any way.

Port Elgin Public school Results for September

Sr. 4—Honours—Margaret Barber, Florence George, Paul Gischler, Elroy Bolender, Milton Miller, Basil Eby.

Pass—Marie Manser, Wilma Becker, Reta Kettles, Lydia Blindauer, Margaret McCollough, Ellen Hessenauer, Dorothy Ranney.

Note—Two complete failures in this class this month.

Jr. 4—Honours—Kathleen Robinson, Selina Goar, Greta Bock, Jean Sayles, Francis Wells.

Pass—Alice Buschlen, Grace Harrison Irene Thede, William Bray, Margaret Cottrill, Harold Bridgen, Helen Blindauer, Norman Miller, Velma Hessenauer, James Goar, Hazel Vennard, Marjorie Eby.

Note—Eight complete failures in this class this month.

Parents and guardians of all our pupils but; more especially the failures, are respectfully requested to see that the irregularity of attendance ceases, and that the number of neglected lessons decrease very materially, as the promotions in all the classes next year will very largely depend on the pupils' work during the term.

F. W. Aylesworth, Principal

Form 3

Sr. 3—Honours—K. Stephenson, A. Scammel, E. Saleman, V. Wilson.

Pass—J. Mitchell, V. Schwass, E. Thomas, B. Thede, F. Kettles, G. McLaughlin, L. Begg, W. Smith, R. Smith, A. Mitchell, V. Bell, C. McKenzie.

Note—There are five complete failures in senior third class, during September,

Jr. 3—Honours—N. Schaus, S. Langford, N. McFadden, M. Smith, L. Welsbuhe.

Pass—M. Wankel, J. Millar, M. Park, E. Gray, E. Gischler, L. Nodwell, S. K. Thomas, M. McPherson, G. Goar.

Note—There are two complete failures in Junior third class, during September.

E. Barnett, teacher

Dept. 2

Sr. 2—Honours—W. McBride, E. Collins, H. Wipp, G. Bray, E. Johnstone J. Bolender, B. Nodwell, M. Kettles and H. Snyder equal.

Pass—L. Blindauer, P. Bannister, C. Dennis, P. Thede, G. Starling, B. Philips, L. Schrank, C. Taplins, P. Collins.

Note—There are four complete failures in the class this month.

Jr 2—Honours—M. Wilson, M. Bell, J. Hill, M. Lamont, G. Cottrill, B. Scammell, F. Barber, L. Hill, F. Wipp, I. Krauth.

Pass—L. Bannister, W. George, F. Ewald, C. Hessenauer, H. Guthrie, F. Perry.

Note—There are eight complete failures in the class this month.

Kathleen Cassidy, teacher

Form 1

Junior First—Honours—M. Schwartz, R. Philips, E. Schrank, J. Falconer, P. Thede, W. Wankel, G. Dennis, F. Bray, C. Bannister.

Pass—D. McKenzie, H. Muir, M. Campbell, B. Bridgen, C. Eby, J. George, D. Langford, P. Fleming, F. McPherson, G. Henri, O. Brill.

Note—There are five failures in the junior first for the work during the month of September.

Sr. First—L. Smith, N. Webb, F. Buschlen, L. Saleman, W. Schlerholtz, V. Perry, N. Wilson, L. Miller, H. Osborne.

Pass—A. Rowlands, E. McKenzie, I. Snyder, A. Brown, J. Henderson, N. McArthur.

Note—There are three failures in the senior first in the work during the month of September.

E. Tufts, teacher

Primer

Sr. class—Honors—K. Bolender, J. Wipp, H. McBride, C. Finlayson, M. Henderson, A. Muir, W. Booth, M. Saleman, A. Schwass, W. Johnston, W. Brown.

Pass—B. Starling, W. Blundell.

Jr. class—Honors—M Burke, B. Wipp, D. Booth, T. Elder, A. Barber, E. Smith, C. Vogt.

Pass—I. Gray, L. McArthur, C. Webb, W. Bell, G. Bell, B. Smith, E. McCulloch, C. Hurlock.

1st class—Honors—M. Swalwell, F. Stevens, G. McCaw, R. Smith, J. Sparks I. Sparks.

Pass—L. Ferguson, C. Henderson, E. Snyder, J. Cottrill, R. Zant.

B. Currie, teacher

FARM AND GARDEN

WINTER CROPS IN ONTARIO.

(Results of Experiments.)

The time between the harvesting and the seeding of winter crops is exceptionally short this year. Many farmers will be unable to thresh their wheat before it is time to sow for another crop. Farmers who have already threshed good, pure grain of standard varieties of winter wheat or of winter rye, might advertise their surplus for seed purposes to advantage, both to themselves and to others. Every effort should be made to increase the winter crop area as much as possible. The wheat is greatly needed, and the increased acreage sown with winter crops will lessen the labor required for spring seeding, and also extend the harvest over a longer period next year. Let us aim for one million acres of winter crops for 1918.

Experiments have been conducted at the Ontario Agricultural College and throughout Ontario during the past year with winter wheat, winter rye, winter barley, winter emmer and hairy vetches. The autumn of 1916 was comparatively dry, and the spring and early summer of 1917, exceptionally wet. There was more rainfall in June and July of this year than in any two consecutive months in the past seventeen years.

About two hundred and ninety varieties of winter wheat, and many selections and cross have been grown under experiment at the Agricultural College within the past twenty-eight years. Of the named varieties fourteen have been grown in each of the twenty-two years, and the results of these are of special value. The following gives the average for twenty-two years in yield of both grain and straw per acre, and in weight per measured bushel of a few of the leading varieties: Dawson's Golden Chaff, 50.2 bushels, 2.9 tons, and 69.9 pounds; Imperial Amber, 47.3 bushels, 3.1 tons, and 61.1 pounds; Early Genesee Giant, 45.9 bushels, 3.0 tons, and 60.1 pounds, and Egyptian Amber, 45.5 bushels, 3.1 tons, and 61.5 pounds.

The average results of the fourteen varieties are as follows: Yield of grain per acre, 25.6 bushels for 1917, and 44.2 bushels for the twenty-two year period; yield of straw per acre, 1.9 tons for 1917, and 2.9 tons for the twenty-two year period; and weight per measured bushel, 56.7 pounds, for 1917, and 60.9 pounds for the twenty-two year period.

Of the thirty-four varieties of winter wheat which have been tested for the past five years the highest yields in bushels per acre have been produced by Imperial Amber, 45.8, Kharkov, 45.6, Gillespie Red, 45.2; McBean's Dawson, 45.1; Tuscan Island, 44.9; Grand Prize, 44.7, and American Banner, 44.6.

Those varieties of winter wheat which have produced the largest loaves of bread from equal quantities of flour in the average tests of ten years made in the Bakery branch of the Chemical Department of the college are as follows: Yaroslaf, Banatka, Crimean Red, Tuscan Island, Buda Pesth, Tasmania Red, Egyptian Amber, Kentucky Giant, Rudy, Treadwell, Bulgarian, Geneva and Turkey Red; and those which produced the smallest loaves of bread are the Early Red Clawson and the Abundance.

A cross between the Dawson's Golden Chaff and the Bulgarian has furnished a new variety which in the last five years has surpassed both its parents in average yield per acre, and is about equal to the Bulgarian in bread production. This variety was distributed over Ontario in connection with the co-operative experiments in the autumn of 1916 for the first time under the name of O.A.C. No. 104, and is not yet grown in sufficient quantity in Ontario to be sold commercially. In the co-operative experiments throughout Ontario in the past year, in which five leading varieties were tested the O.A.C. No. 104 proved to be the most popular with the farmers, the improved Imperial Amber coming second in this respect.

The Petkus variety of winter rye has made the highest record both at the college and in the co-operative experiments throughout Ontario. Winter Barley which has been grown at the college in each of the past twenty-four years gave a yield per acre in 1917 of 32.2 bushels, the average for the whole period being about fifty bushels per acre.

Distribution of material for experiments in autumn of 1917—As long as the supply lasts, material will be distributed free of charge in the order in which the applications are received from Ontario farmers wishing to experiment and to report the results of any one of the following tests:

1—Three varieties of winter wheat.
2—One variety of winter rye and one of winter wheat.
3—Spring applications of five fertilizers with winter wheat.
4—Autumn and spring applications of nitrate of soda and common salt with winter wheat.
5—Winter emmer and winter barley
6—Hairy vetches and winter rye as fodder crops.

The size of each plot is to be one rod wide by two rods long. Fertilizers will be sent by express for number 4 this autumn and for number 3 next spring. All seed will be sent by mail except that for number 4, which will accompany the fertilizers.

C. A. Zavitz,
Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.,
August 21st, 1917.

CLOVER SEED—WHY NOT GROW YOUR OWN?

In average seasons red clover, that has not been pastured after the first hay crop has been removed, will produce a crop of well-matured seed. Instead of cutting the second crop for hay, pasturing it, or, as it frequently happens, plowing it under, why not allow this crop to mature, why not aseed from it?

By raising your own clover seed, you are obtaining seed from plants which, by their very existence have demonstrated their adaptation to the conditions prevailing on your farm, and in your immediate locality. Such seed, it is quite reasonable to suppose, will produce plants which are equally well adapted to local conditions. For this reason, home-grown clover seed is really more valuable than most of the seed obtainable through ordinary channels of commerce.

Quite often very poor-looking fields of second growth red clover will produce a profitable crop of seed. In many cases fields where the clover is quite thin and say only eight or ten inches high, will yield over one hundred pounds of clean, well-matured seed per acre. Usually, however, an average second growth will produce anywhere from 150 to 250 pounds of seed per acre.

The red clover seed crop should be cut when the heads are dark brown in color, and contain hard, well-developed seed. In harvesting all unnecessary handling should be avoided. Rough handling, frequent turning, etc., will thresh off or break off the most mature heads, thus wasting a portion of the most valuable seed.

Where the crop is less than one foot high it may be cut with an ordinary mowing machine. It is usually advisable to have two men follow the machine with hand rakes, and move each swath out from the standing crop a few feet, so that, on the next round, the cut clover will be out of the way of the horses and machine. By following this practice with short clover, a great deal of seed will be saved that would have otherwise be threshed by the horses' feet and thereafter left in the field.

Where clover is one foot or more in height the most satisfactory implement to use for cutting is the binder. The cord should be removed, and the spring on the knotter slackened so that it will trip continuously. Usually there are two boards that hold the sheaf; these should also be slackened so that the clover will have a free course to the ground. In dropping to the ground, the seed will not shell, and the crop will be left in loose windows, where it will dry quickly, and can be easily gathered with a barley fork.

The length of time that the clover should remain in the field would depend upon the weather. Generally speaking, the crop should be placed in the mow or stack when dry enough to keep well. It can then be threshed when convenient.

RUST OF WHEAT.

Some time ago the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa issued a very timely card-poster with wide descriptive colored border on "Black or Stem Rust of Wheat." The poster in succinct plain language tersely gave advice on the best course to pursue in the preparation of land and seeding to prevent approach of the dread disease which entailed the loss of many millions of dollars to Canada in 1916. A bulletin has now been issued, and can be obtained free by addressing the Publications Branch of the Department at Ottawa, amplifying the advice given in the poster. It is also designed to answer many inquiries that have been received and that prove that the theories possessed regarding the disease are frequently astray. The bulletin explains that there are several distinct kinds of rust and defines them. It tells of the cause of rust and of the infection of the wheat plant; gives particulars of the red summer stage and of the black or winter stage of the disease, details the action of the fungus on the host plant, and makes a specialty of describing the relation of stem rust to the barberry. "We regard the barberry in Canada," say the authors of the bulletin, "as a known contributory factor to grain rust. In this attitude we are supported by practically every scientific observer on this continent, and we, therefore, would strongly recommend the complete extermination of this shrub, at any rate throughout the regions of the Dominion principally devoted to grain growing. There are other factors contributory to the severity of grain rust over which we have no control—weather conditions for one—but the question of the barberry is one that might easily be overcome. It is one of the principal precautionary measures that should be taken in the interest of the grain-producing regions throughout the Continent of America." The bulletin proceeds to tell in detail of precautions that can be taken to reduce losses from grain rust.

MEDICAL SCIENCE

DISEASES OF THE WAR.

Of course, in the manufacture of—for example—high explosives, several dangerous substances have to be handled, and the industrial risks are greatly increased, while the fact that a large proportion of munition workers are drawn from classes previously quite unaccustomed to factory work of any kind makes the probability of ill effects still greater.

The diseases incident to what are called the "dangerous trades" arise from the handling or inhaling of a variety of poisonous or irritating substances, the over-use or over-strain of certain nerves or muscles in the use of the special machinery, over-concentration and, in general, exposure to unusual physical conditions.

A number of the metals are poisonous at some stage of their manipulation, amongst them antimony, used in burnishing rifle barrels, as well as in making many alloys, and in the cleansing of red rubber; arsenic, very widely employed in such different industries as tanning hides and making shot, making paints and oilcloth, plating dark metal and dyeing; brass, which is poisonous both in the fumes given off from it in its manufacture and by the mechanical action of its particles in lathe work. Gold and silver are among the harmless metals in themselves, but many of the processes connected with the use of gold are dangerous from the other materials used. Sulphuric acid, benzene, mercury, lead, and cyanide of pottassium are all used in various combinations with gold.

Lead, phosphorus and mercury are perhaps, the three most dangerous of the metals

The poisonous fumes, gases and vapours are very many, and the same substance may appear as a solid, a dust or a fume and in the state of fume or gas it may affect the worker at home as well as in the factory if he lives in the near vicinity of his work.

The Russian Debacle. A steadfast Russian soldier uses his rifle on runaways. He caught them in the act.

COOL ROOMS.

Unless there is a free current of air in the room the atmosphere will always be stuffy and unpleasant, even though by the thermometer it may be low in temperature. But in very hot weather a certain amount of care should be taken to admit—so far as possible—only the coolest of the outer air, and to this end it is desirable to keep the windows and outer doors on the shady side of the house thrown wide open, while those on the sunny side should only be open (in the case of windows) at the top or bottom for a short distance. The sunny windows should be screened from the direct sun-rays by blinds, preferably outside "sun blinds," which leave a space between blind and glass. Where inner blinds or curtains are the only ones practicable a frequent spraying or sprinkling of them with cold water will help to keep the air in the room cool and fresh. Of course, as the day goes on and the sun gets round, the windows and doors must be adjusted to suit it, the above principles being followed throughout.

THE SICK CHILD'S NURSERY

It is of great importance that the room in which a child lies ill or convalescent should be suited to its purpose. The child is more impressionable, both mentally and physically than the adult, and it must have the most favorable surroundings if it is to make good progress.

The room should be bright and cheerful, but not crowded with furniture or draperies. It should be prepared or distempered a light color, and should have plenty of ventilation. It should be quiet, and therefore, other things being equal, it is usually best placed at the back of the house. If its aspect is sunny, arrangement must be made by means of curtains and blinds to be able to subdue or altogether exclude the light. But in convalescence sun and air are more helpful than medicines, and the sun will seldom need to be shut out altogether.

Light, cheerfully patterned curtains and draperies should be used, all of which must not only be washable but frequently washed. A fireplace is essential, and a coal or wood fire is much to be preferred to a gas stove.

The child's room is best at or near the top of the house, away from household noises and traffic. The little patient will get a great deal of its quiet-sleep when the house is still busy and noisy, and it is important that this sleep should be undisturbed. It should, however, never be out of earshot of some person at any time of the day or night. If no one actually sleeps in the same room an attendant should occupy the next room, and the doors of both rooms should be left open.

CHILDREN'S JOINTS.

People who have to do with children will do well always to bear in mind that a child is not exactly like a small-sized adult. The child is a creature in process of formation; his bones are soft and "green," easily warped and made crooked; his joints are loose fitting and his cartilages elastic. It is dangerously easy to injure a child by playing with him roughly, and especially dangerous is it to lift children by the limbs. A favorite trick with some people is to catch a child by its hands and swing it in the air, and it is easy in this way to dislocate the small weak wrist. If the child must be lifted by the arms at all it should be grasped round the forearms below the wrist, the strain being thus divided between the shoulders and elbow—both better fitted for it than the wrist. Better still is it not to do the trick at all.

It is of grave importance that all young children should have plenty of of suitable active exercise whilst their bones, cartilages and joints are forming and knitting. Exercise and strain of a natural kind are necessary to stimulate the process. If this stimulus is withheld it slackens and diminishes, But the strain should never be excessive, nor should it be confined in its application, but should, as far as possible, call on the whole frame in turn.

INSECT BITES.

Many people are troubled with septic wounds and acute inflammations which started but as the merest bite or sting of some mosquito or stinging fly. In all these cases the trouble is not the actual wound inflicted, but the poison injected, being either the natural secretion of the insect or some contamination of which the insect is but the carrier. Once the bite or sting has occurred the best treatment consists in the immediate application of a piece of lint or linen squeezed out in a strong hot solution of bicarbonate of soda, or of a few drops of diluted ammonia with a hot fomentation on top of it. Afterwards the part should be repeatedly fomented, and under no circumstances rubbed or scratched. Far better, however, than treatment after the event, is prevention, where that is possible. Many substances, especially certain essential oils, are very distasteful to insects and will generally keep them off.

Three useful mixtures for dabbing on the face, neck, ankles, hands and wrists, are the following, the recipes for which recently appeared in "Topical Therapy": Mix together half-an-ounce of oil of cedar, 2 drachms of kerosene, 1 drachm of camphor, 1 drop of oil of birch tar, and 4 ounces of rectified spirit. To this mixture add two ounces of concentrated compound infusion of quassia.

Another useful application consists of a mixture of 3 drachms of glycerine, 5 drachms of camphor water, and half a drachm of hydro-chloride of quinine. A third mixture consists of 20 minims of oil of eucalyptus, 10 10 grains of salicylic acid, 2 drachms of spirits of camphor, half an ounce of solution of ammonia, and one and a half ounces of soap liniment.

SUNLIGHT AND THE EYES.

Strong sunlight, especially when reflected from a light-colored surface, is often extremely trying to the eyes, and if the latter are already weak great discomfort may be caused by it. Of course, if we all lived an outdoor life all the year round our eyes and other organs would probably become used to more extreme conditions, but life within the semi-darkness of the house is quite certain to upset the natural adaptation. In consequence we often have to follow up an unnatural habit of life with another unnatural precaution, and against the glare of a strong sun some such protection as slightly tinted glasses, a dark veil, or at least a wide and shady hat is usually necessary.

Where the conditions are severe in the extreme, as in the Alps and in the Arctic regions, where the fierce sun shines down on unbroken snow, actual blindness occurs, and is known by the name of snow blindness. It is usually only temporary, and may be avoided by the use of dark glasses, but it is one of the dangers against which mountain climbers have to provide.

SUNDAY AT HOME

IT'S SUNSHINE AND MUSIC.

A laugh is just like sunshine,
It freshens all the day,
It tips the peak of life with light,
And drives the clouds away;
The soul grows glad that hears it,
And feels its courage strong—
A laugh is just like sunshine
For cheering folks along!

A laugh is just like music,
It lingers in my heart,
And where its melody is heard
The ills of life depart;
And happy thoughts come crowding
Its joyful tones to greet—
A laugh is just like music
For making living sweet.

WE ARE THE LORD'S.

I know whom I have believed, and am persuaded that he is able to keep that which I have committed unto him against that day.—I am persuaded that neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord.—Those that thou gavest me I have kept, and none of them is lost.

The Lord taketh pleasure in his people.—My delights were with the sons of men.—His great love wherewith he loved us.—Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends.

Ye are bought with a price: therefore glorify God in your body, and in your spirit, which are God's.—Whether we live, we live unto the Lord: whether we live therefore, or die, we are the Lord's.

HO! TO THE LAND!

The walls of the synagogue resounded His voice, the Sabbaths beheld the feeding of famished crowds, the treasures of wisdom were unfolded by the unwearied beneficence of the Son of Man. Lo! His greatness shines through His humility. The voice of Jonah, like a blast from the trumpet of God, pealed through the streets of Nineveh, and made its palaces tremble. Jonah impressed his greatness in the minds of the people. But, behold! a greater than Jonah is here. Solomon was a name for glory, the temple blazoned forth his name—but, behold, a greater than Solomon is here.

In the synagogue one day, He opened the roll where it is written, "The Spirit of the Lord is upon me." The literature of the old prophet tells the story of the young prophet. All eyes were fastened upon Him. He robed Himself in splendor that poverty could not hide, in power that demons could not thwart, in beauty that drew the weary to Him, in majesty that made Him conqueror.

Come, let us sit at His feet. When we see power, we accord not a few facilities, and feel safe. His discourse is high. He speaks of the Highest and All Power, the Absolute the I am what I am. He speaks of Himself. "I am the Light of the World, I am the Good Shepherd, I am the Bread of Life, Filled with the fulness of joy."

We read distinctly that He taught with authority. "The Father hath given to the Son to have life in Himself and hath given Him authority to execute judgment, because He is the Son of Man. All things are delivered unto Him. By [illegible] date, He virtually annulled the Jewish ritual, and repealed the whole economy, casting it back among the things that were. Great signs followed; what they asked in His name, "That will I do." The mastery of Jesus was freedom; slavery to Him was liberty. No task too hard, no difficulty too great no sorrow too heavy, too low down, too far gone.

Ho! To the land! Shadowed by the wings of angels, sacred to the residence of God. Is it not holy? Did He not do all His mighty works there? It is the glory of all lands. "If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning." We mark His footsteps on the sand: we muse with

"It is not that the wild gazelle
Him on the beach, and the fish and
bread are sweet. O, far-famed Galilee!
Comes down to drink thy tide,
But that 'twas He who saves from
hell,
Oft wandered by thy side."

FORGIVE AND FORGET.

Forgive and forget—it is better
To fling every feeling aside,
Than allow the deep cankering fetter
Of revenge in thy breast to abide.
For thy step through life's path shall
be lighter
When the load from thy bosom is
cast,
And the sky that's above thee be
brighter
When the cloud of displeasure has
passed.
Though the spirit swell high with
emotion
To give back an injustice again,
Let it sink in oblivion's ocean,
For remembrance increases the pain.
—Ilion.

SHE HATH DONE WHAT SHE COULD.

This poor widow hath cast in more than they all.—Whosoever shall give you a cup of water to drink in my name, because ye belong to Christ, verily I say unto you, he shall not lose his reward. If there be first a willing mind, it is accepted according to that a man hath, and not according to that he hath not.

Let us not love in word, neither in tongue; but in deed and in truth.—If a brother or sister be naked, and destitute of daily food, and one of you say unto them, Depart in peace, be ye warmed and filled, notwithstanding ye give them not those things which are needful to the body, what doth it profit?—He which soweth bountifully shall reap also bountifully. Every man according as he purposeth in his heart, so let him give; not grudgingly, or of necessity; for God loveth a cheerful giver.

When ye shall have done all those things which are commanded you, say, We are unprofitable servants: we have done that which was our duty to do.

INQUIRY.

(By the late Rev. H. F. Miller.)

I inquire in His temple, full of strength and beauty. I ask now far is the knowledge of God from the love of God; do oceans roll between, or are they joined as continents are joined? I inquire of man, and ask, whence? Yesterday I was nothing; now I am colossal, limited and weak. "Too much noise deafens, to much light dazzles, distance or nearness impede the sight, excessive length or brevity of speech renders it obscure, too much truth appals."—Man is in a sempiternal despair of ever knowing either the beginning or the end.

I may come into a congregation and be counted an addition of one; nay, I may have potentialities which make me an important factor in the mission and meaning of life. But when I come into the presence of God, I am in the measureless infinity. I join His company, but I add nothing to Him. I am absorbed, encompassed, enveloped, all functions are suspended, there is no faith, no hope, no prayer, no praise, but the end of all these has been reached. The moon reflects the light of the sun, but I do more—I felicitate, I correspond, I am a child at home. I become simply a receiver; a revel in the fulness of inconceivable delight.

I stand at the door and ask why is my knowledge, stature, powers, numbers limited? I stand at the door of the universe and wonder at the infinity of world, each having its own firmament, its planets, its earth, in due proportion. I am lost in these wonders, astounded alike at the smallness of man and the greatness of God. I am nothing in respect of infinity, everything in respect of non-existence. I don't exist, I live, I am from God! This one fact lifts me among the immortals. In my true mission I occupy a small space. Who placed me here, by whose order, by whose management has the place and time been destined to me?

I have learned what the sages never knew. Jesus Christ is the aim of all and centre of all. He who knows him knows the reason of all things, and the quality of all things. Sea water is salt, the air is fresh, the rose is sweet, and joy is of God!

I grasp Thy strength, make it mine
own,
My heart with peace is blest;
I lose my hold, and then comes down
Darkness and cold unrest.
Let me no more my comfort draw
From my frail hold of Thee,
In this alone rejoice with awe,
Thy mighty grasp of me.
H. T. Miller.

Useful Curtain Suggestion.

The small metal office clips so handy for keeping papers pinned together will be found exceedingly useful for clipping up the curtains at night. The advantage over pins in preventing curtains from blowing out the screenless windows at night is that the clips leave no telltale holes.

Happy is the man who can strike a happy medium between being as good as he thinks he is, and as bad as his wife thinks him.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS

FARMERS' MARKET

Dairy Produce—		
Butter, choice dairy	0 45	0 48
Eggs, new-laid, doz.	0 47	0 50
Cheese, lb.	0 30	[illegible]
Do., fancy, lb.	0 00	0 35
Dressed Poultry—		
Turkeys, lb.	0 30	0 35
Fowl, lb.	0 23	0 25
Spring chickens	0 30	0 35
Ducks, Spring, lb.	0 00	[illegible]
Fruits—		
Apples, bkt.	0 50	0 75
Do., bl.	3 50	5 00
Blueberries, 11-qt. bkt.	0 00	2 50
Thimbleberries, box	0 17	[illegible]
Rhubarb, doz	0 25	0 30
Peaches, Can., bkt.	0 50	1 00
Pears, bkt.	0 50	0 75
Plums, bkt.	1 00	1 25
Cantaloupes, bkt.	0 50	0 75
Vegetables—		
Beans, small measure	0 10	0 15
Cucumbers, doz.	0 20	0 30
Cauliflower, each	0 15	0 25
Corn, dozen	0 00	0 25
Carrots, doz. bchs.	0 00	0 25
Celery, per head	0 00	0 05
Cabbages, each	0 05	0 10
Gherkins, bkt.	1 00	1 25
Egg plant, bkt.	0 65	0 75
Lettuce, doz. bchs	0 20	0 30
Do., head, doz.	0 25	0 50
Vegetables marrow, each	0 05	0 10
Melons salmon flesh, bkt.	0 50	0 60
Onions, bundle	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., small bkt.	0 40	0 50
Do., pickling, bkt.	0 00	[illegible]
Do., silver skins, bkt.	1 25	2 00
Potatoes, bag	1 65	1 75
Do., peck	0 00	0 35
Pumpkins, each	0 10	0 25
Radishes, 3 bunches	0 10	[illegible]
Sage, bunch	0 05	0 10
Squash, each	0 10	0 25
Savory, bunch	0 05	0 10
Turnips, peck	0 00	0 15
Tomatoes, 11-qt. bkt.	0 50	[illegible]

MEATS—WHOLESALE

Beef, forequarters, cwt.	$12 00	$14 00
Do., hindquarters	18 00	20 00
Carcases, choice	15 50	17 50
Do., common	13 00	14 50
Veal, common, cwt.	9 50	11 50
Do., medium	12 50	[illegible]
Do., prime	19 00	[illegible]
Heavy hogs	19 00	[illegible]
Shop hogs	22 00	25 00
Abattoir hogs	24 00	[illegible]
Mutton, heavy	10 00	[illegible]
Do., light	[illegible]	19 00
Lambs, Spring, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]

TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS.

Cattle, choice	10 50	12 25
Butcher cattle, choice	10 00	11 00
Butcher cattle, medium	8 50	9 50
Butcher cows, choice	8 00	8 50
Butcher cattle medium	7 25	7 75
Butcher cattle canners	5 25	6 10
Butcher bulls canners	6 00	9 25
Feeding steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stockers, choice	7 50	8 50
Stockers, light	7 00	7 50
Milkers, choice	75 00	125 00
Springers, choice	75 00	125 00
Sheep, ewes	10 00	12 00
Bucks and culls	7 50	8 50
Lambs	15 00	16 00
Hogs fed and watered	18 00	[illegible]
Calves	10 00	15 50

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE

Fluctuations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange yesterday were as follows:

Oats—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Oct.	0 65	0 65¾	0 65	0 65¾
Nov.	0 65	0 65¾	0 65	0 65¾
Dec.	0 63¾	0 63¾	0 63¼	0 63¾
May	0 66¾	0 67¾	[illegible]	0 67¾
Flax—				
Oct.	3 17½	3 17¾	3 13	3 15
Nov.	3 15½	3 15¾	3 10	3 10
Dec.	3 11	3 11	3 05¾	3 05¾

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis—Corn—No. 2 yellow, [illegible] to $2.01. Oats—No. 3 white, [illegible]. Flour—Unchanged. Bran—$30 to $31.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth—Linseed—$3.29 1-2 to $3.[illegible] 1-2; to arrive, $3.30 to $3.31 1-2; December, $3.27 1-2 asked.

CHEESE MARKETS

Utica, N. Y.—Last week's price for cheese prevailed at today's session of the Utica Dairy Board. The total sales aggregated 29 lots of 2400 boxes, including both large and small cheese. The price was 22c a pound. Butter sold at 45c.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, Report.—Cattle, receipts, 200; steady.

Veals, receipts 200; steady, $7 to $16.25; hogs, receipts 3,500, slow; heavy, $19.85 to $20; mixed, $19.60 to $19.85; yorkers, $19.50 to $19.75; light yorkers, $18 to $18.50; pigs, $18 to $18.25; roughs, $18.50 to $18.75; stags, $16 to 17. Sheep and lambs, receipts 1,000; active, lambs $12 to $18.60; others unchanged.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle receipts 11,000
Market weak.

Beeves	7 20	17 20
Western	6 25	15 60
Stockers and feeders	[illegible]	11 25
Cows and heifers	5 00	12 40
Calves	9 50	15 75
Hogs, receipts 8,000.		
Market slow.		
Light	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mixed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Heavy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rough	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pigs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bulk of sales	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, receipts 23,000.		
Market strong.		
Wethers	[illegible]	12 75
Lambs, native	[illegible]	[illegible]

Double Stars.

A double star is one which consists of two stars lying close together and revolving in an orbit. For some time Professor Comstock, astronomer of the University of Wisconsin, has made a particular study of this feature in the heavens.

A new phenomenon is a double star which he noticed was that two bright stars "wobbled" and did not have the usual steady appearance. At length the conclusion was reached that this condition was caused by a dark star in close proximity to the two bright stars. Such a situation was considered impossible at first, but analysis revealed that the two bright stars could thus exist with a dark star without breaking down. Although the dark star has never been seen, there is sufficient proof to justify the belief that it is the cause of this double star's peculiar behavior. It revolves about the double star about once in a little less than twelve years.

Tiny and Tireless.

Heat is not a substance. It is merely the vibration of the molecules composing the material heated. Every material is made up of molecules, and each molecule is composed of atoms. Molecules of matter are held together by a force called "cohesion."

At absolute zero, colder yet than liquid air, or minus 273 degrees, all molecules are at rest. As the temperature rises the molecules begin to move to and fro. The higher the temperature is raised the faster and faster swing the molecules.

Molecules are so minute that there are about one sextillion of them in a cubic inch of air. Those at freezing temperature oscillate back and forth at the rate of 1,466 feet a second. The average length of their path between oscillations is about one two hundred and seventy-seven thousandth of an inch. Each comes into collision with its fellows about [illegible] times a second.

Through Many Trials

"Well, if he is going about circulating a vile slander on the memory of poor, dear sister, Miriam, I should think you would take poor Dick's cause against him, however little you may like him!" Miss Proude says, passionately. "I told Miss Brown a viler slander was never uttered; and told her plain and straight that Dick Dumaresq's mother was my own dead darling sister, Katharine Proude, who was lawfully married to Harold Dumaresq—the younger brother of Viscount Dumaresq, thirty years ago, when she wasn't scarce eighteen years of age, and I saw her marriage certificate many a time with my own eyes!"

"Ah!" Miriam Lilly says, drawing a long breath, "that explains something Sir Philip hinted at. Then says this 'Miss Brown'—I think the name is false, Jane, if thy friend was not false, too—had heard this slander from Captain Dumaresq—or through him?"

"Yes, she did!" Miss Proude says, vehemently still; "but she soon believed my story, and took it up quite warmly, and spoke quite beautifully, and said she believed if that was the case Dick Dumaresq was a cruelly wronged man! And she said, too: 'Perhaps,' she said, 'we could explain a great deal of his uncle's enmity toward him in the same way. He may have a secret enemy,' she said, 'and that enemy may be his cousin, Richard Dumaresq, only,' she said, 'they are such great friends.'

"'Yes,' I said, 'I know they are,'" continues Miss Proude, flattered by her sister's almost breathless attention. "From the time they were children together, Dick loved his cousin like a brother, and all the more because his uncle didn't like Richard, his sister's son; she married a cousin, and so kept the same name, you know——"

"Tell me what thy friend, Miss Brown, said," interrupts Miriam Kelly, nipping the discursiveness in the bud.

"'They are such great friends,' she said—Miss Brown said," Miss Proude says, getting rather foggy in her relation, "and I thought she must have been making some mistake, and I told her so. For, I said, said I, 'to my certain knowledge Dick Dumaresq is hundreds of miles away from London,' and of course what you say now, Miriam, explains it all, and I thought it was altogether wrong when she said, 'Captain Dumaresq had his cousin with him—this young man we are speaking of,' she said, 'I saw them both together one evening in London lately, and they were together next day—went down to the docks together. I suppose the cousin is going abroad somewhere, for it was not Captain Dumaresq who went,' she said, 'I saw him next morning, and he is in London now.'

"And I said again, quite positive, 'My dear, you must be mistaken; Dick Dumaresq would not have left England without telling me.'"

"No, she was not mistaken," Miriam Lilly says, slowly; "he was in London for [illegible] days, I know; but Captain Dumaresq denies having seen him. And they went down to the docks together, and one returned and the other has disappeared for more than three weeks. There has been some foul play," she says, closing her hands tightly, "or Dick Dumaresq would not have left his situation abruptly in that fashion without a leave-taking. Don't thee get hysterical, Jane," she adds, with icy rebuke; "it will not help matters in the least. I wish I could discover thy 'Miss Brown.' Without her, I cannot disprove Captain Dumaresq's assertion, though I know it to be a falsehood."

And then she rises and takes her leave, resolutely refusing all Miss Proude's entreaties to stay and rest or eat and drink. On the doorstep she wavers, however.

"If thee should see Richard Dumaresq, Jane," she says, "thee will be sure to tell him to come to me, even if he does not intend returning to Portdreath. Say I wish to see him particularly—he will not fail to come if thee tell him so. And if thee should see thy mysterious friend 'Miss Brown,' endeavor to obtain an address to which we could write to her."

To both of which requests Miss Proude gives her promise of performance, rather vexed and jealous at the tone of her sister's assumption of influence over her beloved nephew, and by her persistent sweet concealing her charming new-made friend, "Miss Brown."

"I wish poor darling Dick had his rights, and that he and that lovely girl met," Miss Proude mutters, maliciously to herself, watching Mrs. Lilly's tall, straight figure disappearing in the distance; "we could soon do without sister Miriam's help, or patronage either! Miriam always did think she knew more than any one else, and that every one else was a fool compared to her."

And so this little source of sisterly jealousy springs up into a stream of the waters of bitterness, which begins to flow in devious ways before the sun has set.

Some four hours later, when Miriam Lilly is many miles on her journey homeward, Miss Proude is sitting with calm complacence doing fancy work by the open window of her freshly adorned drawing-room—now a perfect bower of white lace curtains, glittering ornaments, and flashing mirrors, and bouquets of flowers—attired with unusual elegance also in her second-best silk and best cap—atoning to herself for the mishap of the morning, and just as she has given Hennie special directions about making a strong cup of tea and toasting a teacake.

"There never was anything so lucky," Miss Proude thinks afterward, parenthetically, when the little front garden gate clicks once more behind a visitor, whom Miss Proude and her little handmaid recognize at a glance.

Truth to tell, they had never seen any one in their lives to equal in beauty or grace—or face, form, or attire—their visitor.

The visitor who calls herself "Miss Brown," and who has the loveliness of Venus Aphrodite and the grace of a princess, a perfect face, a perfect form, attired in the simple perfection which has the cachet of a master-hand in every seam and fold. Miss Proude is in raptures with her visitor arriving at this opportune moment, looking lovely, smiling sweetly, and greeting Miss Proude as if she were a sister; and the second cup of afternoon tea has not been drunk, when Miss Proude herself introduces the subject of her nephew, and after a prudential pause and hesitation, Miss Brown's pretty confidential questions entirely overcome, she tells her of her sister, Mrs. Lilly's visit, in full detail, omitting nothing, even to her parting injunction.

To all of which Miss Brown hearkens with great interest, her cheek resting on one pretty pink palm, and on the other dainty little white hand, toying with her teaspoon, Miss Proude notices a superb ring of large emeralds set with small fine brilliants.

"How very odd!" she says, opening her lovely eyes, "that your sister should ask for my address, when I actually called here this afternoon, not only to see you, dear Miss Proude, but to ask you to write to me if you hear anything of your nephew!"

But when Miss Proude mentions her promise to request Dick Dumaresq to call on Mrs. Lilly, Miss Brown's fair face flushes with earnestness.

"Oh, dear!" she exclaims, distressedly, "I was afraid of that! She lives down in Cornwall, doesn't she—near where your nephew lives? I can guess what she wants to see him for—Captain Dumaresq's stories again, Miss Proude—something about—about a young lady—quite a child, you know," and Miss Brown's sweet, girlish face flushes deeply in maiden confusion; "but he, Mr. Richard, your nephew, made love to her—or she made love to him, and her father was in a terrible rage about it, and I dare say Mrs. Lilly wants to bring the poor fellow to book about it! Captain Dumaresq has been making quite a piece of mischief out of it."

"And did Dick—was there anything really, I mean, about this young lady?" Miss Proude asks, [illegible] with spinster-like anxiety for a bit of scandal.

"Nothing whatever," Miss Brown answers, sharply and decidedly, "only a little bit of harmless gallantry or good nature, I feel sure, and the young lady is a mere child—a girl in short frocks. But some one has made mischief out of it, I fear, Miss Proude—Captain Dumaresq, perhaps, or some one else. I would not care for poor Dick Dumaresq to be catechised by Mrs. Lilly! You say yourself she was never friendly to him all his life long; she is hardly likely to be now."

"I don't believe Miriam is a bit friendly to him," Miss Proude says, giving herself great credit for sudden astute perception. "It's just as you say, Miss Brown, dear. She just wants to bring him to book, and I shall not say a word to him of her request."

Eating for Health and Strength calls for intelligent food selection. It is easy to keep in top-notch vigor of mind and body at low cost if you know Shredded Wheat Biscuit. It is 100 per cent. whole wheat—nothing wasted, nothing thrown away — contains more real body-building nutriment than meat, eggs or potatoes and costs much less. Full of nutriment, tasty and toothsome. Most people like the nutty aroma of the baked wheat, especially when served with hot milk. Delicious with sliced peaches, bananas and other fresh fruits.

Made in Canada.

CHAPTER XVIII.

It is a hot afternoon in the last week in July and Mrs. Lilly, in the large, shady kitchen of her own large, airy, handsome house at Perrantowers, is busy making jam and jelly.

"I wonder how long it would have taken poor Jane to preserve sixty pounds of fruit," she thinks, with a sarcastic smile reverting to the contretemps of her visit, and the "turning out" of Miss Proude's drawing-room. "Poor Jane always muddled any long job, I remember."

And from her sister, Jane Proude, Mrs. Lilly's thoughts go back painfully to the occasion of her visit, and the mystery and silence of Dick Dumaresq's disappearance, unsolved and unbroken as yet, though another fortnight has slipped by without even a word of news. Miss Proude has not even written to her to tell her if she has had a visit yet from the charming, mysterious "Miss Brown," and she knows nothing of what is going on at Portdreath, except for the rumors that reach her respecting the approaching marriage of Miss Trefusis, which is to take place before the young lady leaves town.

"She's to be married to a wonnerful rich gen-leman up to Lunnon, I hear tell, ma'am," Mrs. Lilly's dairymaid tells her, watching her mistress inquisitively, "and Sir Philip and they are goin' up to the weddin'."

Mrs. Lilly's proud, cold face grows prouder and colder at the gossip, but she makes no reply, for she knows that the girl is anxious on the score of the lack of all information about the Trefusis family which her mistress seems to have, and notices, in common with others, the fact that all intercourse between Perrantowers and Portdreath seems to be at an end.

And it certainly is truth that, since the afternoon of Captain Dumaresq's visit, when, by a strange fatality, she missed seeing him, as he missed seeing her, or hearing her name, and an hour after he had taken his departure, she found Imogene, pale and trembling, with eyelids dark and swollen from heavy weeping, sitting alone in her own little bower-chamber. Since that afternoon Miriam Lilly had declined to remain a day longer in Portdreath, after a brief conference between herself and Sir Philip, during which it was hard to say which was the prouder or colder, or more intensely wrathful, of the two.

And so they were parted, although Miriam Lilly has been the friend, warmly attached and deeply trusted although in a different station to theirs—of Sir Philip Trefusis, and his wife and children, for twenty years. Not that she could glean much from Imogene's low-spoken answers, choked in utterance ever and anon by a suppressed sob.

There was much more to be inferred from the trembling of the grieved, rosy lips, and the downcast eyes and heightened color, though she strives hard, poor, little, lily-like girl, to maintain her maidenly dignity as Imogene Trefusis.

She briefly alludes to "the absurdity, the unkindness, and indelicacy" of Captain Dumaresq having discussed her name in the manner he has done, even though it was with her own father.

"And papa has been very cruel, and offended me very deeply by not having more confidence in me as his daughter!" she adds, drawing her slender figure up, and her eyes flashing through tear-wet lashes. "I am very sorry Captain Dumaresq is going to marry Evelyn, as papa says," she concludes, with quiet sternness that contains suggestions of hidden resources of strength and resolution in that girlish character, "for I shall never like him—I shall never try to like him or pretend to do so. His conduct seems to me treacherous and ungentlemanly all through."

"Perhaps he will not marry Evelyn," answers Mrs. Lilly, quietly. "There is an old proverb, thee knows, about the 'slip between the cup and the lip.'"

Something tantamount to this she has said to Sir Philip, when the baronet formally alluded to Captain Dumaresq as his future son-in-law, and so provoked him in thereby saying, that his irritated temper and disgust got beyond control, and he, in his turn, has almost hinted at Captain Dumaresq's vile insinuation regarding his cousin's birth.

And the moment that he has uttered the words and sees that she perceived their meaning, he wishes them unsaid, though he forfeited a year of his life to do so. He has good cause to know how faithful and generous a friend Miriam Lilly can be, and how utterly unyielding and implacable a foe.

Read in the light of her sister Jane's words, and the apocryphal "Miss Brown's" statements, Miriam Lilly detects the meaning of the covert insult, and her cold, hard nature beats with wrath as a flint beats—slow, and dull, and enduring.

"I have already told thee," she says, her stern eyes making poor old Sir Philip tremble, "that this young man, Richard Dumaresq, thy son's tutor, was my sister's son. I will not remind thee of the fact a third time, Sir Philip, as thy memory is so short, and I regret to see there is likely to be so much enmity of feeling and opinion between thee and thy would-be son-in-law that it is impossible that thou and I should not disagree. I came hither to make myself useful to thee and thy children during Lady Althea's absence, but, as all things in the household are in order, and my presence here would certainly not add to the harmony of the family circle, I shall [illegible] turn home this afternoon."

"Thou must be quite aware, Mrs. Lilly, that I intended nothing in [illegible]," the baronet [illegible] with a frigid attempt at conciliation, [illegible] she interposes, briefly, with [illegible] sternness.

"I am only aware, Sir Philip, that thou hast ventured to slander [illegible] a name as good as thine own. I give one caution in friendship to thee," she adds, with a cold, dry smile. "Do thee take heed that thee are not treasuring the husk and throwing the kernel away—letting the good run through thy fingers, and holding tight the dross."

PILES

Zam-Buk ends the pain, and stops bleeding. Try it!

All dealers, 50c. box.

Zam-Buk

And having said this, she says no more nor does Sir Philip ever see her again. Quietly as she has come, quietly she goes away, leaving Lionel and Imogene under the impression that she is but going home for a few hours' stay, until her letter written to Sir Philip on the following day undeceives them.

It is a deliberate, lengthy letter, but written in all kindness and courtesy, to ask Sir Philip if he objects to Lionel coming to stay at Perrantowers until such time as his late tutor's place be supplied. And as Sir Philip is worried and grieved beyond endurance with fears and anxieties regarding his son, whose temper and conduct are both noticeably worse since Dumaresq's departure—and as staying at Perrantowers means attaining to the seventh heaven of delight to poor Lionel—Sir Philip gladly gives his consent in a most frigidly courteous letter to Mrs. Lilly, and tries to make himself believe he is not under weighty obligation to her as the pecuniary recompense for trouble and expense which she asks he pays.

Lionel has been a week at Perrantowers on this July afternoon, and Mrs. Lilly has found that she has almost miscalculated her ability to keep safe and strict watch and ward over him, and is anxiously debating with herself some new measures to be taken for the welfare of her troublesome inmate, not faltering, however, for a moment in her intention to keep Lionel as long as his father will permit him to stay.

"And if Captain Richard Dumaresq becomes a member of his family, I think it were better I should keep the poor lad altogether by me," she says to herself with clouding brow. "I fear Captain Dumaresq would not be scrupulous about ridding himself of a person who was in his way and who interfered with his schemes; nor I fear too truly would Evelyn Trefusis say him nay in doing a selfish deed."

And from the elder sister, whose character she knows, or thinks she knows, full well—but there are depths in those liquid violet eyes deeper than any one has fathomed as yet — her thoughts revert to the younger sister, the child that Miriam Lilly loved with almost maternal fondness, and from her, with a sigh to her nephew, Dick Dumaresq.

"And the poor lad acted with an honorable discretion in all things as far as I could learn," she mutters, frowning angrily, "and he had no thought in going away, but to return. I feel sure he failed or was duped, or betrayed, in some way, as the substance of his confidential letters have been treacherously repeated—in the same way as my letter was silenced or suppressed. I did not think I should ever write to Francis Dumaresq in vain."

A flush of pride, and some deeper feeling, rises to her pale brow, and her usually calm breast is so astir with angered, troubled feelings that she does not notice the slender figure that flits by the open window; nor until she is fairly startled by Imogene's voice does she look up from stirring her second batch of boiling preserves.

She looks fresh and pure, and cool, on this dusty, scorching July afternoon, as a young white rose, in her white cambric dress, and her pale-tan gloves, and her white straw hat lined with pale-yellow satin.

Fragile as fair, for there are telltale signs in the transparent skin, and the violet shadows under the great, soft, limpid, gray eyes that should not be in a face which has seen but seventeen summers; but there is a delicate pink color of pleasure and animation in her face now, and her eyes of gladness.

"I have such news for you, Mrs. Lilly!" she says, kissing her delightedly. "And how are you, and how is Mr. Lilly, and how is dear Lionel?" And [illegible]

(To Be Continued.)

Satins.

[illegible] of fashionable silks.

The new satins are lustrous and brilliant, but soft and supple withal. The colors are perfectly lovely and the qualities of the finer weaves are beautiful.

Their chief use is for gowns and [illegible] gowns they make, too.

The Surprise.

"The trouble with scientific management, as the employee understands it," said Samuel Gompers at a labor banquet in New York, "is that it's all to the employer's advantage and all to the disadvantage of the employee.

"The employee is like the lady whose husband said:

"'Learn to cook, darling, and I'll give you a surprise.'

"She took a six-months' cooking course and then brought home her diploma proudly. She could now cook like an angel.

"'Bring on my surprise,' she said.

"'This is it,' said her husband, smiling, and he rang for the cook and discharged her then and there."—Washington Star.

A Wise Provision.

Did you ever notice when a man smites his thumb with a hammer while putting down a carpet under his wife's supervision how quickly he thrusts the bruised and throbbing member into his mouth? People think it is because the application is soothing. But the movement is purely involuntarily, like winking. The man cannot help it. The fact is that nature knows what a man is apt to say under such circumstances, and has so provided him with an automatic stopper. Whenever he hits his thumb hard enough to hurt—and it doesn't take a very hard blow almost to kill a man when he is doing something he doesn't like to do—by a sort of interlocking system his thumb flies into his mouth, and for the critical moment speech is cut off.

Taste and Temperature.

The sense of taste resides in little flask shaped pockets imbedded in the skin of the surface of the tongue and in the upper part of the [illegible]. Each of these clubs has a fibre of a nerve connecting it with a larger nerve of the region. Anything to be tasted must be in a dissolved or gaseous condition so as to reach the interior of the bulbs, and difference in taste depend upon the varying intensity with which the impression is transmitted through the nerves. It is not surprising, then, that taste is much influenced by temperature and may temporarily be stopped altogether by extreme heat or cold. The sense of taste is, it appears, stronger at a temperature between 50 and 90 degrees F.

A PERFECT MEDICINE FOR LITTLE ONES

Baby's Own Tablets are a perfect medicine for little ones. They regulate the bowels, sweeten the stomach, thus drive out constipation, indigestion, break up colds and simple fevers, and make teething easy. Concerning them Mrs. John Babineau, Brest, N. B., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets and have found them a perfect medicine for little ones." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

EVERY DISABLED MAN SHOULD KNOW

The Military Hospitals Commission has issued a pocket card entitled "What Every Disabled Soldier Should Know." Here are the things in detail:

That there is no such word as "impossible" in his dictionary.

That his natural ambition to earn a good living can be fulfilled.

That he can either get rid of his disability or acquire a new ability to offset it.

That the whole object of doctors, nurses, and instructors, is to help him in doing that very thing.

That he must help them to help him.

That he will have the most careful and effectual treatment known to science.

That interesting and useful occupations for a most valuable part of the treatment in Convalescent Hospitals and Sanatoria.

That if he cannot carry out his first duty by rejoining his comrades at the front, and if there is no light duty for him with the Canadian forces overseas, he is taken home to Canada, as soon as his condition and the shipping facilities make this possible.

That his strength and earning capacity will be restored there to the highest degree possible, through the Military Hospitals Commission.

That if he requires an artificial limb or kindred appliance it will be supplied free.

That every man disabled by service will receive a pension or gratuity in proportion to his disability.

That his pension cannot be reduced by his undertaking work or perfecting himself in some form of industry.

That his pay and allowance continue till he is cured or till his pension begins.

That the Dominion and Provincial Governments, the Municipal authorities, and all sorts of employers, give the returned soldier preference in filling vacant positions.

CUTICURA HEALS ITCHING BURNING

Rash On This Little Baby Over Face and Head. Quite Disfigured.

"When my baby was four months old she had a rash all over her face and head, and was quite disfigured. Her skin was inflamed and sore, and itched and burned and the rash later developed into large red eruptions, making her cross and fretful. The baby could not get any sleep.

"My husband bought a box of Cuticura Ointment and a cake of Soap and I used two tins of Ointment with two cakes of Soap and she was healed." (Signed) Mrs. A. Down, 1040 Gertrude St., Verdun, Montreal, Que., March 2.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment often prevent pimples or other eruptions.

For Free Sample Each by Mail address post-card: **"Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A."** Sold everywhere.

Bends In Big Guns

The newest American dreadnoughts are to be armed with sixteen-inch rifles, and the layman takes it as a matter of course that these monster weapons are merely bigger brothers of the fourteen-inch gun. But this offhand conclusion is decidedly at fault. The sixteen-inch gun is a more exacting engineering problem than the fourteen-inch weapon, and just because of its greater length and girth and weight it is a more difficult piece to make precise in its action. The bigger the gun the more it is prone to develop troublesome characteristics, and the ordnance engineer has his cunning heavily taxed in order to neutralize or to minimize these inherent tendencies.

To begin with, the sixteen-inch gun, without its mount, represents an outlay of $175,000, that being the price paid for the materials used and the skilled workmanship. Unless fabricated with exquisite regard to accuracy the weapon is neither safe to fire nor capable of standing up to its work during a relatively short active career, measured by something like a couple of hundred rounds.

It must be remembered that a sixteen inch shell weighs about a ton—to be exact, 2,100 pounds—and the powder impulse exerts sufficient energy back of the projectile to start it from a standstill and to send it hurtling from the weapon's muzzle at a velocity of 2,800 feet a second. It would not do to have that speeding shell jam in the bore of the rifle, because if suddenly arrested it would probably fracture the weapon if it did not cause a graver disaster. Therefore the ordnance engineer must see that the path represented by the bore is as nearly a straight line as it is mechanically and physically possible to make it.

A twelve-inch gun of 45 calibre is fifty-five feet long, and except at the single supporting point the heavy mass of the extended weapon is without any sustaining help. These monster pieces of ordnance are virtually single pivoted girders, and their power to resist bending or deformation depends essentially upon the strength of the materials employed and the distribution of the mass. Clearly, then, the bigger the rifle the greater becomes the disposition to droop toward the muzzle, and not only does this impair the shooting accuracy, but in time the weapon becomes a source of danger to its own people.

The weight of some of the big guns now in use in the navy causes them to droop at their muzzles as much as half or three-quarters of an inch, and this, if not realized and allowed for in sighting, will make the shooting inaccurate, the inaccuracy increasing with the length of range. In fact, the projectile on leaving the gun is directed by the last six feet of the muzzle. That is to say that if the rifle has a droop the shell follows the curvature instead of taking the line measured by the gun pointed at the telescope sight.

The bureau of ordnance in Washington has been working at this problem as guns have grown in length and diameter of bore. At the present time the great fourteen-inch weapons have an appreciable droop of only .28 of an inch. This droop is not enough to endanger the life of the gun or to impair its range, provided the sights are adjusted to it. But there is another influence at work which tends to affect this droop and to cause it to vary some hundredths of an inch from time to time. This is the weather. For instance, a gun will droop when the sun shines fiercely upon its upper side, while the under side is shaded. But so long as this total deflection does not exceed half an inch there is no danger of the shell jamming in passing along the slightly curved bore.

In the latest of our big naval weapons this droop has been still further reduced by extending the jacket or hoops further out over the forward part of the gun. This serves to stiffen the gun so that the sun has not as much deforming effect as heretofore. It may be asked, "What about the other guns now in service that have not been so reinforced to check drooping?" The bureau of ordnance has resorted to a very simple expedient in correcting this curvature.

The deformed weapon is simply rotated in the recoil sleeve of the mount until the underside of the rifle is uppermost. The muzzle then, instead of dipping actually, is curved skyward. In time the natural elasticity of the metal asserts itself, and the over hanging weight of the outstretched muzzle gradually presses the chase downward and straightens out the piece.—New York Sun.

The manicure girl believes in the hand of fate, nor does she despise the finger of scorn.

Redpath SUGAR

is made in one grade only—the highest. So there is no danger of getting "seconds" when you buy Redpath in the original Cartons or Bags.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it."

2 and 5 lb. Cartons—
10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Bags.

Canada Sugar Refining Co., Limited, Montreal.

$ 1271.65

This is the exact amount of

Suits & Overcoats

just stocked this week. The very newest in style and material.

We are making a specialty, of Young Men's Nobby Suits, and Overcoats, and invite inspection and comparison.

Besides this splendid assortment we still have on hand some extra values in old stock at old prices.—Prices which cannot be duplicated to-day at any market.

Butter and Eggs Taken the same as Cash

N. McGillivray

North End Store

BANK OF HAMILTON

Established 1872.

Capital Authorized, $5,000,000
Capital Paid-up, - $3,000,000
Surplus, - - - - - $3,500,000

Encouragement

THE owner of a bank account not only enjoys his own respect, but that of his fellow men. Because of his saving habits he is enabled to grasp the opportunties that are lost to the man without means.

The Saving Department of the Bank of Hamilton offers every encouragement to the small depositor.

PORT ELGIN BRANCH
R. J. RANNEY, MANAGER—
40-C

Can you afford to be without The Times?

Another Supply of

LADIES' AND MISSES'

. . . COATS . . .

Just to Hand

THE 1917 Styles are distinctive. We show the up-to-date coats in the right materials and in the leading shades including **Burgundy and Plum**. Our prices are right. They range from

$15.00 to $30.00

Get it at the South End.

PRODUCE WANTED—Butter, Eggs, Etc.

South End Store

N. McGillivray & Co.

The Port Elgin Times
MEMBER OF THE CANADIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION (INC.)

E. Roy Sayles, Editor and Proprietor

ADVERTISING RATES

Farms or Real Estate for Sale 50c each insertion; Miscellaneous articles, To Rent, Wanted, Lost, Found, etc., each insertion 25c. Local Readers, Notices, etc., 10c per line. Cards of thanks 50c. Legal advertising 10 and 7c a line. Black-faced type, count 2 lines for 1. Display rates, yearly contracts, 12c per inch, 6 mos. 15c per inch. In memoriam poetry 5c per line. Professional cards $6 per year in advance.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

The garbage collectors of Toronto have called a strike. This won't matter. There will be no waste in Toronto since the food pledge canvass.

• • •

Walkerton Telescope boasts that its town has 3000 population and seven churches, which is quite plenty. However, we shouldn't say anything. Port Elgin has 1330 people and eight churches.

• • •

Owen Sound gave the Empire's greatest airman, Major Bishop, a royal welcome home last week. The town rose to the occasion splendidly, and in honoring the great aviator, has done honor to every man who serves the Empire's cause.

• • •

The woods are full of win-the-war candidates, but it is not said which war they want to win, the one in Europe or the election war. If the former, then we are safe in saying they have done and are doing very little. Slogans are all light, but the one called "win-the war" and bawled about by a lot of profiteering politicians, both grit and tory, gives one a headache.

• • •

Major Bishop, in reciting some stories of the front, gives one which has a grim humor to it as follows: "In company with another officer he was walking over a part of the ground that had recently been a battle field and hundreds of Germans, yet unburied, dotted the ground. The two of them decided to take one of the dead Germans into the mess as a surprise to the others and picked on one that was apparently sitting up. They went over to him and were surprised to find that he had been buried to the waist and when touched he fell apart." Needless to say they did not bring a German to mess that day.

• • •

Several local women are asking why they are not granted the vote at the same time as the mothers, sisters and wives of the soldiers. One lady who has been an indefatigable worker in Red Cross work ever since the war broke out, has no sons, and her husband is well over military age. She asks is it fair that she should be denied the vote. So far as The Times can see, it is not fair but manifestly unfair. We are quite in accord with the giving of the vote to the wives, mothers and sisters of the brave boys who have gone to the front, never to return, but we failed to understand why the government stopped there, when there had been such noble service rendered by fully 50 per cent of the women of our land in connection with the war. The female relatives of our soldiers have made great sacrifices but many thousands of women, who through no fault of their own have no relative of military age, have done great service in Red Cross work and on the farms. We believe the government has made a great mistake in not recognizing this.

• • •

A preacher asks if there is no hell where will all the profiteers go. Someone suggests Toronto.

• • •

The French minister of provisions has abandoned the practise of meatless days for France. He claims there was scarcely any saving in the idea. Most of the saving estimated for Canada by the practice is purely one of figuring on paper.

• • •

A prominent United States politician says his country "is in the fight to the last man and the last dollar." This was a common saying in Canada but investigations show the dollars to be going to the profiteers who don't do any fighting.

• • •

Brockville Council decided to attend a monthly intercessory prayer-meeting for successful termination of the war, the safety of the Empire, etc. The invitation was made by the Ministerial Association. It is said the idea may reach even to Port Elgin.

• • •

We have have just been looking over a big sheet of menus sent out by the Food Controller's office. They look good, but are rather luxurious for the average Canadian. What's needed is a woman or two in that office who have raised families and kept the home going on the $12 or $15 per week their husbands earned.

• • •

Because they had heard that the Food Controller had ordered the confiscation of all canned fruit and vegetables over fifty pint jars per family, the people of Hanover Ont have refused to do any canning under the circumstances. This is a serious misunderstanding of the Food Controller's order, which prohibited the sale and purchase of certain canned vegetables. There had never been any suggestion of confiscation, the idea being to compel the use of fresh vegetables. The regulation does not affect the use of canned goods other than vegetables. Jumping at conclusions is unfair to the Food Controller, and mischievous in the extreme.

Denounces Methods of Food Controller

The Owen Sound Sun publishes a denunciation of the methods used to save food in Canada, from the pen of Dr Thurlow Fraser, who has only recently returned from service in England.

The clipping is sent to The Times by one of its subscribers who believes it a good plan to give as much publicity to Dr. Fraser's denunciation as possible.

After acknowledging that Britain eats war bread, and that he himself has eaten war bread and that Britain is in serious need of food, the Doctor says:

There are other truths which the public should now. While the people of Britain are hungry, and are asking us to stint ourselves to feed them, food sufficient to give the people of Britain enough and to spare, is being wasted in the manufacture of intoxicating drink. From the beginning of the war up to the time I left England in April of this year, an average of 4 000 tons per day of food grains were being used by the brewers and distillers. In that way they have wasted sufficient food to supply the whole population of England, Scotland and Ireland for a period of ten months.

We were almost without sugar there. Yet from the beginning of the war to that date an average of 240 tons of sugar a day was being wasted by the brewers. Cargoes of sugar, bought and paid for by merchants, caterers and others, were not allowed to be unloaded at the docks, unless they were delivered to brewers. Sugar sent by post by patriotic and philanthropic persons in Owen Sound to acquaintances and friends in Britain has been refused delivery to those to whom it was addressed, presumably that it might go to the same purpose.

That waste still goes on after three years of war and privations on the part of the people of Britain. Mr. Hanna tells us: "You betray your country's cause when you waste food." What of these men who have wasted enough to feed their countrymen for a year while their countrymen are facing starvation!

We have a measure of the same thing in Canada. The Food Controller urges us to use corn, rye, barley, as substitutes for wheat. But so far as I can learn, no restriction whatever has been put on the waste of corn, rye and barley in the manufacture of intoxicants. Wheat indeed was prohibited; but the amount thereby saved was almost negligible.

I am as willing as any man to deny myself for his country, for the Old Land, and for the cause of liberty. But I am not willing to be made a fool of in this fashion. I am not willing to stint myself and family of the little, in order that the brewers and distillers should destroy the much, and declare 32 per cent dividend on their stock, as some of them have done this year.

Have You Seen?

Ladies! have you seen those beautifull brushed wool Skating Setts.

They are just in and are our special pick from a great assortment at the maker's warehouse.

We are showing also some very comfortable and pretty sweater coats, aviation caps, motor veils, etc.

B. HILKER

An Appreciation

(Port Arthur Chronicle)

A very keen sense of personal loss was felt in the hearts of many people when it became known Saturday morning that Mrs. Alex. Ross had passed away. All week, as she hovered on the borderland, the sadness was reflected by her friends, for those who knew her best loved her most, and all felt that her place in our midst would be empty indeed. Coming here a bride twenty-five years ago, she won her way by her sweet disposition and bright personality. Her thoughtfulness for the happiness of others, and her sociability were outstanding qualities. She was never so happy as when dispensing hospitality in her beautiful home, and especially was it her delight to entertain her former friends as they passed through the city, extending the invitation to mutual acquaintances, thereby creating many happy and lasting impressions. It was in her own home where her virtues as wife and mother, homemaker and housekeeper, shone forth very distinctly, and here she will be most missed, but the light of her influence will live on. Port Arthur sustains a deep loss in the early demise of this estimable woman, but her memory will ever be cherished by those who knew her intimately and enjoyed her friendship which was sincere and lasting: "As good as gold as true as steel."

Advertise it in The Times.

THE PROFITEER

The following lines were composed by Rev. J. T. Stapleton of Arkwright, and were recited by the author with great effect at a gathering in honor of a returned soldier. The lines have especial merit, and will be appreciated by Times readers:

There is a day that's yet to be
A day of light and liberty;
When all that's vile and mean and wrong,
Shall pass from this Dominion
And we shall nobler be.

What to my land that day shall bring
But getting quickly after him
Whose only thought is profiting,
Amid the war's most awful din—
He's only traitor, full of sin,

There is a life we all can live,
A life of blessing, and to give
The best we have that good may reign
In this dear link in Empire's chain,
And we may grander be.

Send Your Soldier Friend a Box of Goodies Now

Corrugated boxes made of card board, strong as leather and light as a feather, are now here. Made to hold from 5 to 10 pounds.

Put these in Your Box

We suggest items that soldiers appreciate, make up your box from this list.

Prepared Coffee, Prepared cocoa, Chocolate, Chocalatta, Oxo, Canned chicken, Beef chips, Pork and bean's, Sardines, Soups, Sliced pineapple, Nuts, ice Watters, Maple butter, Gum, Chocolate bars, over seas packages, Tobacco, Cigars, especially wrapped, Cigarette papers.

For overseas we have nice Red Liberty Cherries in individual jars.

GEO. McMURRAY

VINEGAR

Especially for pickling . . .

Pickling spices in bulk and package

GLASS SEALERS At The Old Prices

For pure goods

For pickling season this is the store.

Highest price for produce

Roppel Bros.

Rural phone, Underwood

Printing at Reasonable Pric

The Times has unexcelled equipme for producing fine printed matter of a kinds. Business Stationery and Offic Forms, Advertising Booklets, Circular bills tickets, envelopes, etc. Prices ar always reasonable.

Camera Pictures

New facilities have been installed in our photography department, and we can now do developing and printing in 48 hours. Bring us your film.

R. C. Crawford

Drugs and Kodaks
C. P. R. ticket agent

A NEW PERFECTION

Coal Oil Heater

Is just the thing required to make a comfortable room before you start your big stove or furnace. Even after hard weather sets in, it is a grand thing to help warm up a room that isn't easily heated.

Brings real home comfort chases chills, and easily carried from room to room, is clean, odorless or smokeless.

McLAREN'S HARDWARE

Big Slash In Prices

At Burgoyne Store We have still a quantity of

Flanelet
Cottons
Toweling
[heavy crash and striped]

Also quantity of wall paper at big cut

E. Ferguson
BURGOYNE

Aeroplane Gets Away Saturday

Aviator Justin Burwash who came here from Toronto in his aeroplane last Tuesday, did not get away until Saturday morning owing to wet weather.

He enjoyed a pleasant visit with his aunt, Mrs. Coll. McDougall on the 4th of Bruce. Mr. Burwash was a former Port Elgin boy and took a very up-to-date way of visiting old scenes.

Following is the report of S. S. No. 9 Arran for September.

Sr. 4—M. McLean, G. McDermid, G. Crawford, H. Esplen.

Jr. 4—J. McLean and J. Esplen (equal) A. Burgess, S. McLean, M. McLean.

Sr. 3—M. Campbell.

Sr. 2—N. Maxwell.

Jr. 1—E. Maxwell, S. Byers, N. Strachan.

Sr. Pr.—A Menser, A McCannel, J. Harper, B. Esplen, W. Maxwell, O. McLean.

Jr. Pr —M. McCannel, M. Esplen.

Regular attendants—A. Burgess, M. Campbell, N. Maxwell, E Maxwell, N. Strachan, M. McCannel.

No enrolled—24

Average attendance—19

E S. Lovell, teacher

Winners in Home Garden Contest Bruce and Saugeen

1. Harold Upshall.
2. Marie Gowanlock.
3. Elsie Muir.
4. Harold Urquhart.
5. Bruce McLean.
6. Effie Reech.
7. Rachael Cook.
8. Sadie Carleton.
9. Mary Cassidy.
10. Jennie Cann.

Quiet Wedding

One of Port Elgin's most popular young ladies was quietly married on Thanksgiving Day. Miss Dossie Wankel, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wankel, was united in wedlock to Mr. Ernest G. Arens, manager of the munition works at Orillia.

The house was prettily decorated with flowers and ferns, and the wedding ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Mann. The bride looked exceedingly charming in a handsome blue tailored suit and large black picture hat, and was assisted by Miss Grace McPherson. The groom was supported by Mr. Roy Wankel. Miss McDowell, of Owen Sound, played the wedding music.

After the ceremony a buffet lunch was served, and congratulations extended. The happy couple left in their motor car for Orillia, and were given receptions on the way by friends at Owen Sound, Collingwood and Orillia. The bride's going away gown was of blue and gray with black and green coat. The groom's gift to the bride was a valuable pearl pin, and mink furs. The Times joins with hosts of friends in town and district in extending best wishes for much joy and prosperity to Mr. and Mrs Arens.

Mr. George Henry was in Owen Sound Sunday attending the funeral of his brother Charles. On Sunday last he took the services in a mission connected with the Presbyterian church, and after the service he was taken ill and sent to the hospital. It was found appendicitis had gone too far for operation. He did not rally and passed away on Friday morning. He was a much respected citizen of Owen Sound, and his death was greatly regretted by all citizens.

EBENEZER

Mr. C. A. Thomas attended the S. S. convention at Wiarton last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Garrett, of Peterbourgh, are visiting friends here.

Mrs. Sergison, of Detroit, is visiting her mother and other members of the family.

Mrs. D. J. Potts and children spent Thanksgiving with her sister, Mrs. Underwood.

Ladies' Aid meets this week with Mrs. J. H. McFadden.

Mr. Will Grant motored to Tara fair day.

C. A. Thomas attended council on Saturday last.

Little Dorothy Potts is visiting her grandparents in Tara.

Mr. Geo. and Wilmer Martin are home from London for Thanksgiving.

Russel Fleming and Irene McKelvy from Paisley high school spent Thanksgiving at their homes.

Mrs. A. M. King, of Arkwright, visited her daughter Mrs. Earl Grant, last week.

Mr. Frank Quigly is the only fast man on our line. He's making the mud fly these days with his new Ford car.

D. J. Potts is putting a piece to his barn. Delight likes things up-to date.

Winners of Judging Contest at Port Elgin Fair

1st—Stephen Wallace
2nd—Wesley Howe
3rd—Robert Scott
4th—Nelson Ribey

ARKWRIGHT

Mrs. Albert Colling of Wingham, spent a few days with her aunt, Mrs. Walter Barber.

Miss Hazel Corbitt, who is attending Stratford Normal, spent Thanksgiving at her home here.

Miss Winnifred Barber, who is teaching at Eden Grove, spent the week-end at her home here.

Mrs. Jacob Lowe and daughter Ola are visiting Mrs. Wesley McDonald, of Chesley.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Barber and daughter, Evelyn, are visiting at Mr. Walter Barber's.

NORTH BRUCE

Rev. Waddell, Baptist minister, Tiverton, preached in the Methodist church Sunday morning, having exchanged pulpits with Mr. Hawke.

T. Brigden laid cement stable floors for C. Schell and W. Bottrill and is now building a wall for Wm. Airth's garage.

The W. M. A. met at Mrs. D. McCarrol's on Wed. of last week.

Miss F. Young spent Thanksgiving at her home in Goderich.

The G. S. C. will meet at Miss Pansy McIntee's on Thursday afternoon to do Red Cross work.

Rev. A. B. Bowman of Alma Mich., will preach in the U. B. church on Sunday at 2.30 p. m., and the following week will assist Rev. Hallman in special services at 4th Bruce.

The Ladies Aid will meet this Wed. at Mrs. J. Sieffert's.

Southampton has the Keystone trophy.

Among those home for thanksgiving were: Bert Cottrill, of Toronto; Edwin Atkinson, of Walkerton; Margaret Rushton, of Toronto; Wm. Robertson of Toronto.

Mrs. Schell has received word that her son Clifford has arrived in France. He gave up a captaincy to go. This makes the second time, as he give it up to go to England but it was restored last spring.

Hogs dropped to $17 this week.

Miss Lola Darling has returned from a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Currier in Ottawa.

Eric McGillivray is home from a trip west.

Andrew McTavish, of Teeswater spent the week-end with Clarence Nelson. Misses Reta Bell and Winnie George visited Miss Ruby Nelson.

Mrs. (Capt.) McPherson left Tuesday to spend the winter with her son at Newcastle, New Hampshire.

Mrs. Chadwick and Miss Osborne of Sutton west, are spending a month with Mrs. Wyant.

The marriage was celebrated quietly at noon Tuesday by Rev. Mr. Mann, of Miss Nettie Cumming, daughter of Mrs. R. Cumming, to Mr. Wm. Restall of Toronto. After a wedding dinner the happy couple left for their future home in Toronto. Congratulations will be extended by many friends, the bride being very popular in Port Elgin and Saugeen.

"Let Me Help You Carry the Burden, Mother"

"If Canada fails us in October, we must curtail many of our activities."
Sir ARTHUR STANLEY, Chairman, Executive Committee, British Red Cross.

It now costs $300,000.00 a week to carry on the work of the British Red Cross, or $16,000,000.00 a year.

Every minute of the day and night it costs $30 to minister to the sick and wounded and dying.

Last year Ontario's magnificent contribution paid for the entire work of the British Red Cross for nearly six weeks.

This year, in view of the greater need, it is earnestly and confidently hoped that Ontario's contributions will be as great proportionately as the magnificent offering of last year.

Our trust is, that the Citizens of Ontario will give generously to this noble cause on—

"OUR DAY", OCTOBER 18th

A Few Facts about British Red Cross Work.

The British Red Cross Society is the only institution which carries voluntary aid to the Sick and Wounded of the British forces on land and sea in every region of the War.

Its work is therefore the concern of all classes of British subjects, whether living in the British Isles, in the Dominions and Colonies beyond the seas, or in foreign countries.

IN GREAT BRITAIN

57,000 Hospital Beds found in the United Kingdom.

30,000 of these provided with Nursing Staff.

2,000 Trained Nurses working at home and abroad.

7,500 V. A. D.'s helping in Army Hospitals.

$220,000 spent on equipment of King George Hospital (1,850 beds) and

$130,000 a year contributed to cost of its maintenance.

$225,000 spent on building and equipping Netley Red Cross Hospital (1,000 beds); and

$625,000 spent on maintenance.

$175,000 for Orthopaedic Curative Workshops and Training Fund.

$185,000 for Facial Injury Hospitals.

Organization of Resources Committee, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Pattison's For Furniture And Wallpaper

We have a large stock of well-assorted goods to choose from. This week we have opened up a nice line of

Electric Reading Lamps

Hanging Baskets, in Japanese Wicker Work

These goods are most reasonable in price, and stylish in appearance.

All grades of the newest fancies in wall paper are shown, from the cheapest to the highest class of machine goods Satisfaction guaranteed.

No trouble to show goods

: : J. W. Pattison : :
Furniture Dealer and Undertaker
Bruce 'phone 22

All citizens of Port Elgin are requested to attend a

PUBLIC MEETING IN THE TOWN HALL

FRIDAY, OCT. 12

At 8 p. m.

To decide the best means to answer the appeal of British Red Cross for 1917

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON IX.—JUNE 2, 1912.

Hypocrisy and Sincerity.—Matt. 6: 1-18.

Commentary.—I. How to give (vs. 1-4.) 1. Take heed—Even in so solemn a matter as almsgiving and other religious exercises, there is danger of performing them with a wrong spirit. Alms—The Greek word which is translated alms in this verse is a more general term than the one rendered alms in v. 2; there it means righteousness as in R. V. It includes almsgiving, prayer and fasting, the ordinary religious acts of that time. Before men—The motive in performing these acts must not be to win the applause of others. No reward of your Father—The motive was "to be seen of men," and that end was gained, but there was no reward from God. 2. When thou doest thine alms—Jesus recognized the fact that the Pharisees practised charity. It was a part of their religion and commendable in itself, and incumbent upon every child of God. Alms includes all acts of kindness to the poor, as providing food, clothing, shelter and whatever is necessary to prevent suffering. Almsgiving does not make one a Christian, but a true Christian does not neglect this duty. Do not sound a trumpet—It may be that the Pharisees were accustomed to call the attention of the people to the gifts they were bestowing by sounding trumpets, but it is more probable that the expression which the Saviour here uses warns against ostentation in the act of almsgiving.

3. Let not thy left hand know—A symbol of secrecy in striking contrast to the display made by hypocrites. 4. Thine alms may be in secret—The great Jewish teachers taught secrecy in giving, but the Pharisees in practise violated their own teachings. Seeth in secret—Although the alms are in secret, the Father knows all about them. Reward thee openly—The reward will be peace and approval of conscience, the satisfaction of having aided another, and a nobility of character unknown to the selfish and sordid, or to those who seek the applause of men.

II. How to pray (vs. 5-15.) 5. When thou prayest—It is taken for granted that God's people pray. Jesus approaches a very vital part of the religious life. Prayer implies the existence of a being who has wisdom, power and compassion, and it implies dependence and faith on the part of the one praying. As the hypocrites—Jesus gives directions regarding prayer first negatively. The motive must not be for show. Standing—This was the usual posture of the Jews in prayer. "The early Christians followed a more uniform practise of kneeling. See Acts 9: 40; 20: 36. The posture is not essential. So far as the act is significant, kneeling is naturally the more reverential."—Whedon. In the synagogues—This was a proper place for prayer, but no place to vaunt one's own piety. They prayed to attract attention, standing apart from the rest as if deeply engaged in prayer, yet glancing around to see if they were noticed.

6. shut thy door—In contrast to the practise of the Pharisees. All spectators are excluded. to thy Father—The prayer is intended to reach only the ear of God. which is in secret—He is the invisible God, but we can realize his presence. seeth in secret—He is everywhere present and knows all things. He looks into the deepest recesses of the heart. He knows our needs and the sincerity of our requests. shall recompense thee (R.V.—The prayer will be answered by granting the request made or by withholding what we ask and giving something that is better for us. 7. vain repetitions, as the heathen—This forbids the practise of repeating set forms of prayer over and over in a mechanical way. much speaking—The Jews had a saying, "Every one that multiplies prayer is heard," but Jesus taught differently. 8. your Father knoweth—Although he knows, he delights to hear his children ask in sincerity and faith.

9. after this manner—The Lord's prayer, as it is usually called, is both a form for us to use (Luke 11:2), and a model for all prayer. It contains all the elements of true prayer. our Father—The opening word of the prayer indicates that all of us have an interest in God. Here is an intimacy of relation that is an inspiration to everyone that loves God. which art in heaven—"Which" formally expressed quality, and the words, "which art in heaven," mean, who art of such a nature as to be in heaven." While God is everywhere, yet we speak of His abode. hallowed be thy name—Thy name be held sacred, revered. 10. thy kingdom come—This petition asks for the coming of Christ's kingdom of grace, love, power and peace in the hearts of men and among men.

11. give us—God is our Father, hence we may reasonably and with expectation look to him for the things we need. daily bread—What we need for to-day, of temporal good and spiritual as well. We labor to earn our bread, yet it all comes from God. 12. forgive us our debts—Sin is represented as a debt, which God alone can forgive. Henry says, "Sin is an old debt, a just debt, a great and growing debt." We are utterly unable to discharge the debt, and can do nothing but throw ourselves upon the divine mercy. as we forgive—This petition is a plea for forgiveness with the measure of forgiveness expressed, "As we also have forgiven our debtors" (R. V.) 13. lead us not into temptation—Trials await God's children, and this petition asks that we be not permitted to enter those tests that will try us beyond our power to endure. deliver us from evil—The deliverance asked for is from all evil, temporal and spiritual. We can pray this prayer in faith that God will hear the answer. 14. if ye forgive—If you have a forgiving spirit towards us. trespasses—Offences. your ... Father will also forgive. This emphasizes and explains the petition in the prayer for forgiveness. 15. neither will your Father forgive—Much is involved in praying the Lord's prayer in sincerity. We shall be unforgiven unless we forgive.

III. How to fast (vs. 16-18). 16. When ye fast—The Jews fasted twice each week. Disfigure their faces—In their attempts to express penitence of heart the Pharisees either veiled their faces or left them unwashed in token of grief. Their reward—Simply to be seen of men. 17. Anoint...wash—This was the customary, daily course of the Jews, hence Jesus told them to follow it when fasting. 18. Not unto men—Religious acts performed to be observed by others are hollow mockery. The sincere in heart perform their duties with God's glory in view.

Questions.—What religious duties are treated in this lesson? What does the word "alms" in the first lesson mean? What is the meaning in the second verse? What reward has the hypocrite for his alms and prayers? What are the directions for true almsgiving? What was wrong about the praying of the hypocrites? What is the method of true prayer? Name the petitions in the Lord's prayer. What are the conditions of our being forgiven? What directions are given as to fasting?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Genuine and spurious piety.

I. Defined in the practice of religion.
II. Defined in the heart devotions.
III. Defined in the personal life.

I. Defined in the practice of religion. Jesus ever sought in his instructions and by reproof to enable his hearers to see the contrast between the false and true in matters of religion, and thus to lead them to the higher life and to his standing of true piety. The first radical perversion of religious life set forth here, consisted in the desire to appear religious before men. The practice of almsgiving was commendable and belonged to the duties which were prescribed in the law as touching man's duty to man. It was a deed of justice as well as of mercy. The best works become sin if done only for the sake of appearance. The Pharisees performed these religious duties in a loud, ostentatious and unprofitable manner. In comparison they were like the "noisy, foaming torrent which, with a rock for its bed and barrenness on its banks, makes itself seen and heard," quite in contrast with the genuine, gracious piety, affluent in blessings, but retiring from observation. Reward comes to both; to the former, the applause of men, which they sought, but the disapprobation of God whom they mocked; to the latter, a reward suited to their devotion and bestowed by the heavenly Father.

II. Defined in the heart devotions. It is the test of a man, what he is when alone with God. Prayer is intended to remind him that his Father, his home and his eternal inheritance are above. In God all the noblest aspirations are above. In God all the noblest aspirations of men are met. Secret prayer is indispensable to the development of spiritual life because of the needs which can be presented in no other way. Its privacy promotes meditation and heart scrutiny. Its object is to be alone with God, to cultivate heart religion and to obtain needed supplies of grace. The secret life of the Christian is the most important, and the silent influences of secret prayer the most productive. Prayer is an act of the heart and not of the lips. The Lord's prayer contains the essence of the Old Testament. In this prayer we are taught to depend upon and confide in God as children. What faith says, "Father," love says, "Our." The same spirit of adoption dwells alike in all the children of God. The Lord's prayer is an intercession for others, as well as for ourselves. Fatherhood indicates personality. Our sonship has its duties. The heart grows so full of God that it can hold nothing else, and its contemplations expand to the limits of the whole earth. Doing God's will dignifies the humblest lot. This shows us with what meek acquiescence we should pray, for we have made mistakes enough by following our own will. Growing in the knowledge of His will, we are guided in our desire for its accomplishment. He ever wills our present and everlasting welfare. The prayer for daily bread is the language of personal need, and conscious dependence. Earthly interests have an appropriate place in our prayer. God's providence is our surest estate, his bounty our best treasure, and his fatherly care our most certain support. There can be no genuine prayer for forgiveness without a forgiving spirit.

III. Defined in the personal life. The proper and genuine tendency of religion is inward, for God rules the secret sanctuary of spiritual life. It can not be true piety which primarily tends to externalism and show. Sinful intentions in the heart destroy the merit of holy outward acts. Outward appearances when fasting should betoken spiritual triumph and rest. Let sincere fasting be concealed under the cheerful garb of holy festivity. Christ urged the importance of this matter in alms-giving, in prayer and in fasting. The gospel points out the great life that lies beyond and charges man so to conduct himself in this life that he may gain the higher. This prayer points heavenward.

T. R. A.

WHITE MOURNING

That Is What Astor's Young Widow Will Wear.

New York, May 27.—Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who at nineteen was widowed by the Titanic disaster, will wear white—not black—as mourning for her husband. Mrs. Astor wished—indeed, felt it obligatory on her—to wear the deepest mourning. But Mrs Force, her mother, believes she is too young to drape herself with black cloth and black crepe. Such funeral trappings might depress her spirits, even affect her health, at this the most important time of her life.

So Mrs. Force has overruled her daughter's wish, and has ordered widow's weeds of white for her. The gowns are cut on the simplest lines and, like the millinery, are being made at a fashionable Fifth avenue mourning clothes store.

At the shop where the Astors white mourning is being made, it is said that white mourning robes are being more and more worn.

The Chinese wear white as emblematic of the purified spirit of the departed.

For generations purple has been the hue of royal and official mourning. In Venice the funeral gondolas are red.

Violet or purple is the Turk's mourning color. He wears it because it is the hue of the earliest flowers of spring and to him symbolizes hope on the one side and sorrow on the other.

Yellow is worn as mourning by many orientals.

FARM AND GARDEN

MONEY IN RAISING COLTS.

I will contribute a little of my experience with brood mares. The first team I ever owned, nine years ago, was mules. At the suggestion of my landlord I exchanged the mules for a pair of good mares and began to raise colts. In the last eight years I have raised thirteen colts, some fillies, some horses, but most of them mules, writes W. R. Cockrell, in Farm and Ranch.

I sold some of these colts at weaning time, but have kept most of them until old enough to work. I have sold eleven for which I received $1,050, and have two fillies yet, two and three years old, that are well worth $250. More than this, in the last six years I have raised and sold six good cows. I never sell a heifer, and if the calf happens to be a bull, I sell it and buy a heifer, raise it, breed it, and when it comes in sell it for $30.

One can scarcely miss the expense. Five years ago (at the suggestion of this same landlord) I bought 83 acres of land, paying $63 per acre, and only paying down $625. While this land is not entirely paid out, yet I am proud to say I see the end. We have been improving our home little by little all the while and enjoy it more each year.

I am thankful for the suggestions of a good landlord and the help of good brood mares. Let us all remember that life is just what we make it.

MORE INTEREST IN HOGS.

It is very clear that the interest in hog breeding in this country is on the increase. A gentleman who attended a prominent state fair in the west says there was always a crowd among the live stock, but there was a throng of interested people, mostly farmers and their wives, where the hogs were on exhibition. One farmer told him that he had always raised hogs, more or less, but he had done so with the idea that a hog is a hog. He looked at it differently now, and was at the fair determined to learn what a good hog is. That, he says, was the general sentiment, and similar sentiments come to us from other directions—from everywhere, in fact. We are glad of it, for it is just as easy to raise good stock as bad, and the good stock brings most money—we sincerely believe great profits. If you can do nothing else, breed only to good males.

GRAPES ON THE FARM.

Every farmer in the grape-growing section may have a profitable bit of ground to grapes—a small vineyard. Not only the local but the shipping demand is growing and prices are remunerative. Besides, grapes are a very useful fruit in the family. No fruit is more healthful, and it may be put up in many easy and cheap ways.

Grape vines require very little attention. They must be staked in a way to keep them off the ground, and in the very early spring should be cut back and pruned closely. That is about all there is to it. The grapes are borne on entirely new growth and close pruning increases their growth, and admits the needed sunshine.

ALFALFA TRUTHS.

Alfalfa may be successfully raised on almost any type of soil, provided that it is well drained, sweet, free of weeds and well supplied with organic matter and mineral plant food.

Good drainage must be provided.

The ground must be free of weed seeds.

If the soil is sour, it must be limed before alfalfa can do well.

Soils lacking in fertility should be well manured, as alfalfa requires large amounts of plant food.

Inoculation of the soil will generally be necessary, and must not be neglected. Soil from a good alfalfa field or from a place where sweet clover is growing should be used for inoculating.

The best land on the farm should be used for the first trial of alfalfa. If successful, it will pay better than any other crop.

Alfalfa is an excellent feed for all kinds of live stock.

It is rich in flesh forming and milk producing nutrients.

It is more digestible than red clover and is not far behind such materials as wheat bran in feeding value.

Alfalfa will yield from three to six tons of hay per acre per season, according to the fertility of the soil.

FARM FURROWS.

All good bolts and nuts should be removed from old machinery that is to be disposed of as scrap iron. It often happens that a single nut or bolt is worth more to a busy farmer than the whole amount received from the sale of an old binder.

We quite often hear some farmers say that when a gas tractor is made that will successfully handle all farm machinery they will sell their horses and buy one. Their theory is sound, but who are they going to sell their horses to when gas tractors are made as perfect as that.

It is a pleasure to sit by and watch the work horses pick up the first green grass that appears in the spring. No doubt it tastes about the same to them as the first "garden sass" does to the human being.

Our friends, the song birds, are with us again for another long season, and the man who would kill or injure a single one intentionally is but little better than a brute. What could be more desolate than a summer without song birds?

The diameter of the silo should be regulated according to the size of the herd, as to the material to be used in its construction much will depend on where a man lives and the size of his bank account. The hollow brick silo having two air spaces is, perhaps, the best that can be built, but the first cost is greater than most of the others.

It is not a wise farmer who scratches a disc over a muddy field just because he has a disc that will not cling and horses that are able to pull it. The work done by the horses is hard enough but the work done to the field is worse than worthless.

A very good seed bed may be made in the stalk field by going over it twice with a sharp disc. The second discing is the one that does the finest work, the first one merely breaks down the stalks and scratches the earth.

Hen manure is an excellent fertilizer, but it is not the thing for potato ground. Well-rotted cow manure is better and does the best service if applied after the potatoes are planted. If it starts the weeds, so much the better. Kill the weeds by frequent cultivation.

Flax used to be more extensively grown than it is now. The linseed mills have been conducting campaigns to get more farmers to try flax growing, since they are finding their raw material shorter every year. Flax is now high in price, and all flax products are consequently high accordingly.

In the Poultry World

"You bet," said the man, "I've certainly got some dandy chickens. They are all pedigreed but three, and I couldn't catch them."

Both parties are evidently sincere in their belief that it is the legband that makes the fowl a show bird. Neither of them will make a successful poultryman until he learns that the band merely carries the name of the individual fowl, and cuts no more ice than the name Smith, Robinson or Snodgrass has to do with the real worth of the man who bears it.

ANCESTRAL QUALITY FIRST.

In selecting a bird for the breeding pen the first thing to consider is the quality of the bird's ancestors. This comes before the real merit of the individual specimen, since the high scoring bird may be worth almost any price for exhibition purposes, but not be worth a dollar as a breeder. When we can trace a bird's lineage back through several generations and find that in each one the same desirable points come out good and strong, we can be reasonably sure that these same good points will continue to appear if the other half of the pen does not counteract them, and the longer these features have been bred in line the surer the bird will be to transmit them to his progeny.

"BLOOD WILL TELL."

To illustrate, a few years ago we paid what was then considered a high price for a sitting of Rose Comb Red eggs. Only one cockerel was hatched from the lot, and he was no more than a fair specimen of what a Red should be. His sire, grandsire and great-grandsire were among the best of their day in both shape and color, and for this reason we mated him to a pen of choice pullets. The result was highly satisfactory, as he gave us better stock than we secured from birds that were his superior in general appearance, but his inferiors in breeding. The strong points of his sire and grandsire and great-grandsire came out strong in this mating. When he was one year old he was better than when he was a cockerel, and when two years old he had improved so much more that we considered him good enough to show. We won third prize, the first place going to one of his sons. Birds of poorer breeding that outshone him as cockerels deteriorated with each succeeding year.

We have at the present time a cock bird who won second as cock in two of Michigan's best shows. He is a good bird, but we do not use him in our special matings as we know nothing about his pedigree. It may be of the best, while on the other hand perhaps he was the only good bird in an ordinary scrub flock. As we do not care to run the risk incurred in using a bird of unknown ancestry in our breeding pens we have put him in one of our range flocks. A few years ago a man started in with some good stock, good enough so that he won more than his share of ribbons at the local shows where the competition was pretty strong. Every year since then he has "swapped roosters," consequence of which he has not advanced a step, while his competitors have shut him out of the field entirely.

BREEDING AND INDIVIDUALITY REQUIRED.

In an article in one of the poultry journals a month or two ago I spoke of "putting as much importance in the breeding behind the bird as in the bird himself." Shortly afterward I received a letter from a fancier who asked: "Do you mean that breeders will pay well for good stock, even if the birds themselves are not as perfect as those of unknown pedigree? I do not understand you, and you know you are writing for a few people, at least, who know as little about the poultry business as I do."

That is just what I do mean, and what I have tried to make clear in this article. The first question asked by the fancier of experience when buying a bird for his breeding pens is, "What is his ancestry?" Of course there are other questions which must be answered to his satisfaction before he will close the deal, but a careful breeder will not risk destroying the results of years of scientific mating by the introduction among his breeders of a bird without pride of ancestry. C. N. Whitaker.

Green bone, when properly ground, is absolutely the best food for fowls. It provides all the elements for producing the egg and some to spare for the maintenance of the bird. Green bone contains meat, blood and a large amount of phosphate of lime, together with other nutritious mineral substances in partial solution.

As a matter of fact, the word "strain" doesn't mean very much these days in most cases.

While these old hens are doing the incubator act so faithfully do not forget that they must have some grit and charcoal. These two articles are very important items in keeping the bowels in order, and if she does her work properly she has no time to run all over the place to pick up these necessities of nature and it is not likely they can be found if chickens have been kept long on the same ground.

If you want to raise chicks to maturity, make them work hard for their food, but be sure that they get enough.

It will be noticed that hens on the farm range in spring are very active in securing green grass and worms. In the same manner, if the hens can be kept actively engaged in winter in securing their feeds they will be healthier and lay more.

Do not leave a pail of water standing in the yard, or the chicks may fall into it to drink.

YOUNG LADY SUICIDED.

North Battleford, Sask., May 27.—Miss Devine, North Battleford, daughter of one of the most prominent families in the Northwest, committed suicide last night by taking poison. Her action was prompted, it is thought, by her engagement being broken off on Sunday with the man with whom she was to be married.

Says one of Georgia's philosophers: "So long as I'm a-livin' and have groceries and firewood, and warm clothes, and tax money, and good health, any weather the Lord sends is the right weather for me!"—Atlanta Constitution.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dressed hogs	$12 00	$12 50
Butter, dairy	0 25	0 28
Eggs, dozen	0 22	0 23
Chickens, lb.	0 20	0 23
Do., Spring	0 45	0 50
Turkeys, lb.	0 20	0 25
Apples, bbl.	3 00	4 50
Potatoes, bag	1 85	2 00
Cabbage, dozen	0 40	0 60
Beef, hindquarters	13 50	14 50
Do., forequarters	8 50	9 50
Do., choice, carcase	11 00	12 00
Do., medium, carcase	9 50	10 50
Veal, prime	11 00	12 00
Mutton, prime	10 00	12 00
Lamb	17 00	19 00
Spring lambs	4 50	10 00

SUGAR MARKET.

Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in bags, per cwt., as follows:

Extra granulated, St. Lawrence	$5 45
Do., Redpath's	5 45
Do., Acadia	5 40
Imperial granulated	5 30
Beaver granulated	5 30
No. 1 yellow	5 05

In barrels, 5c per cwt. more; car lots, 5c less.

THE FRUIT MARKET.

Trade here continues good. Strawberries more plentiful and easier.

Oranges, navels	2 75	3 25
Lemons, case	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bananas, bunch	1 75	2 00
Pineapples, case	2 25	2 50
Potatoes, new, hamper	2 00	[illegible]
Onions, Egyptian, sack	2 00	[illegible]
Strawberries, quart	0 15	[illegible]
Cabbage, new, crate	2 25	2 50
Asparagus, dozen	1 00	[illegible]
Tomatoes, Florida	3 25	4 00
Spinach	0 25	1 00

THE SEED MARKET.

The following are the prices at which re-cleaned seeds are being sold to the trade:

Alsike, No. 1, bushel	$12 00	$14 00
Do., No. 2, bushel	10 50	11 00
Red clover, No. 1, bushel	13 00	14 00
Do., No. 2, bushel	10 50	11 00
Timothy, No. 1, bushel	5 00	5 50
Do., No. 2, bushel	[illegible]	5 00
Alfalfa, No. 1, bushel	12 00	12 50
Do., No. 2, bushel	10 00	11 00

LIVE STOCK.

Toronto despatch: Trade is very slow at the city cattle market this morning. Cattle are plentiful, but buyers are scarce. Price changes are unimportant. Sheep and lambs are steady.

Receipts, 63 cars of 700 cattle; 222 sheep and 500 hogs and 113 calves.

W. Dunn bought 10 sheep at 6c, 200 calves at 6 3-4 cents, and 15 spring lambs at $5.75 each.

Export cattle, choice	7 60	8 00
Do., medium	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., bulls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butchers' cattle, choice	7 00	7 50
Do., medium	6 50	[illegible]
Do., common	5 50	[illegible]
Butchers' cows, choice	6 00	[illegible]
Do., medium	5 00	[illegible]
Do., canners	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., bulls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feeding steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stockers, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., light	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milkers, choice, each	40 00	60 00
Springers	40 00	60 00
Sheep, ewes	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bucks and culls	4 00	[illegible]
Lambs, springers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs, fed and watered	8 00	8 00
Hogs, f.o.b.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calves	[illegible]	7 50
Hogs, delivered	[illegible]	[illegible]

OTHER MARKETS.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.17; No. 1 northern, $1.16; No. 2 do., $1.14; May, $1.15 1-2 nominal; July, $1.15 1-2; September, $1.06 1-4 bid.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKETS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. close.
Wheat—					
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

	To-day.	Past.
Oats—		
May	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]
May (ex No. 1 feed)	[illegible]	[illegible]

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Close — Wheat — May, $1.14 1-8; July, $1.14 3-8; September, $1.05; No. 1 hard, $1.18 5-8; No. 1 northern, $1.15 7-8 to $1.16 1-8; No. 2 northern, $1.12 7-8 to $1.14 1-8; No. 3 wheat, $1.12 to $1.13 1-4. Corn—No. 3 yellow, [illegible]. Oats—No. 3 white, [illegible]. Rye—No. 2, 86 1-2c. Bran—$25.00 to $26. Flour — First patents, $5.20 to $5.55; second patents, $5.10 to $5.45; first clears, $3.90 to $4.15; second clears, $2.90 to $3.10.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

Montreal—At the Canadian Pacific live stock market the receipts of live stock for the week amounted to eighty cattle, 250 sheep and lambs, 1,000 hogs and 1,250 calves. The offerings on the market this morning consisted of 200 cattle, 200 sheep and lambs, 1,000 hogs and 1,000 calves.

An active trade was done in cattle, there being a good demand from both butchers and packers, as they were all short of supplies, and the market in consequence was cleaned up early at firm prices. Top quality steers sold at $8; good at $7.50 to $7.75, and the lower grades from that down to $6 to $6.50 per 100 lbs. There was a brisk demand for butchers' cows and sales were made freely at from $4 to $6.75, and the bulls offered brought from $4.50 to $6.25 per 100 pounds.

The demand for sheep and lambs was brisk, and prices ruled firm, with sales of sheep at from $5 to $6 each, and spring lambs at from $4 to $6 each, while calves sold freely at from $3 to $5 each. The tone of the market for hogs was strong, and prices were firmly maintained with an active trade in selected lots, at $9.00 per 100 pounds, weighed off cars.

CHEESE MARKETS.

Woodstock—Offerings [illegible], highest bid, 13 1-2c; no sales, selling on street at same price.

Madoc — Four hundred and fifty-five boxes of cheese were boarded. Sold at 13 1-2c.

Campbellford, Ont.—[illegible] boarded, white, [illegible] sold at 13 1-2c; balance at 13 [illegible], all sold.

Stirling, Ont.—At to-day's Cheese Board 665 boxes were boarded, [illegible] at 13 7-8c.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Wheat—Spot, steady.

No. 2 red western winter—[illegible].

No. 3 Manitoba—[illegible].

Futures—Firm; May, [illegible]; July, 7s [illegible]; Oct., 7s 5 1-2d.

Corn—Spot, quiet; American mixed, new, 6s [illegible]; new, 6s [illegible] (Plata), [illegible] July, 5s [illegible].

Flour—Winter patents, 30s.

Hops in London (Pacific Coast)—£11 to £12.

Beef—Extra India mess—120s.

Pork, prime mess, western—85s.

Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., 61s.

Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs., 62s.

Short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs., [illegible].

Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 55s 6d.

Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs., [illegible].

Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., [illegible] 6d.

Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs., 52s 6d.

Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs., 47s 6d.

Lard, prime western, in tierces, 49s 6d.

American, refined, 51s.

Cheese—Canadian finest, white, [illegible] 6s.

Tallow, prime city, 32s 3d.

Turpentine spirits, 36s 6d.

Resin, common, 16s 3d.

Petroleum, refined, 9 3-8d.

Linseed oil, 46s 3d.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle—Receipts estimated at 17,000. Market—Steady to 10c lower.

Beeves	$6 00	$9 20
Texas steers	6 00	[illegible]
Western steers	6 25	[illegible]
Stockers and feeders	4 80	[illegible]
Cows and heifers	3 00	[illegible]
Calves	6 25	9 00

Hogs—Receipts estimated at 27,000. Market—Slow and generally steady.

Light	7 25	7 65
Mixed	7 25	7 65
Heavy	7 15	7 65
Rough	7 15	7 35
Pigs	5 00	6 90
Bulk of sales	7 50	7 60

Sheep—Receipts estimated at 20,000. Market—Weak, and 10c lower.

Native	3 75	6 20
Western	4 00	6 25
Yearlings	6 25	7 25
Lambs, native	5 00	8 25
Western	6 00	9 10

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo report: Cattle—Receipts, 600 head; slow and steady.

Veals—Receipts 600 head; active and 25c lower, $4.50 to $9.25.

Hogs Receipts 3,000 head; fairly active and steady to 5c higher. Heavy and mixed, $7.85 to $8; yorkers, $7.60 to $8; pigs, $7.35 to $7.55; roughs, $6.50 to $7; stags, $5 to $6; dairies, $7.20 to $7.90.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 6,000 head; slow; sheep, steady; lambs, 15c lower; lambs, $4 to $9.50; a few at $9.75.

THE ITALIANS

Will Go to Tripoli Instead of Coming to America.

Philadelphia, May 27.—Commander Luigi Luiggia, inspector general of the Royal Italian Engineers and professor of harbor engineering at the Royal University of Rome, who is here as one of Italy's delegates to the international navigation congress, which opens here on Thursday, asserts that emigration from Italy to America is about to end. Instead of coming to this country, the surplus population of Italy is to be diverted to Tripoli.

"The Italian Government," says Commander Luiggia, "is making plans to stop the outflow to America and shortly the government will take care of these subjects in Tripoli. We are able to take care of all of them in Tripoli and we are able to offer them inducements such as will prevent their coming to the United States."

HIT BY BOLT

Struck Tower and Tied Up Toronto Cars.

Toronto despatch: An electrical phenomena, occurring in the heavy electrical storm that swept over the Niagara peninsula yesterday morning, plunged the stores and offices using the Toronto Power Company's light into the darkness of the murky, rainy morning, and stalled the street cars for more than two hours.

At about 10.50 o'clock a large, round ball of greenish fire descended from the sky and struck one of the Electrical Development Company's transmission towers. Immediately the surrounding country was startled by the sharp rattle of the electrical artillery and illuminated by the piercing, blue-greenish light that enveloped the tower.

BOY DROWNED

Lad Gave His Life to Save His Bible.

Brampton, Ont., despatch: Archie McKechney, 8 years age, the only son of Mrs. A. McKechney, a local widow, lost his life this evening through trying to recover an old Bible which had fallen into the creek.

Endeavoring to draw the big book out of the swollen stream, opposite St. Paul's Church, by means of a pole, the lad lost his balance, and tumbled into the muddy water. A long pole was extended to him from the shore as soon as he rose to the surface, but he had not sufficient strength to cling to it. His rubber boots and sweater also weighed him down, and although he rose a second time, ten yards downstream and struggled for a moment, no adequate assistance was near, and he sank again in a few moments.

The body has not been recovered.

DEFEATED REBELS.

Torreon, Mexico, May 27.—A federal column under General Blanquet, with artillery, defeated a band of rebels near Aviles, in the state of Durango, ten miles east of Torreon, in a three-hour battle yesterday. The rebel losses are said to be heavy, while the federals report no killed.

Secure & Profitable Bonds Paying 6

¶ Price Bros. & Company have been in business in Quebec over 100 years. It is the largest industry in Quebec Province. Their holdings of pulp and timber lands are 6,000 miles in extent, and have been valued by experts at over $13,000,000. The net earnings in 1910 were $448,000,000. The new pulp mill now under construction will double these earnings. Timber limits are insured with Lloyds of England against fire.

¶ Price Bros. & Company First Mortgage Bonds pay 6 per cent. interest on their present price. They will assuredly appreciate in value. Considering interest return, security, and future increase in value, they are an unusually attractive investment.

On application we will send you literature fully describing these bonds.

ROYAL SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED

BANK OF MONTREAL BUILDING . . . YONGE AND QUEEN STREET
TORONTO

R. M. WHITE
Manager

MONTREAL-QUEBEC-HALIFAX-OTTAWA
LONDON (ENG.)

CLIP THIS AND PIN ON WIFE'S DRESSER

Cincinnati man tells how to shrivel up corns or calluses so they lift off with fingers.

Ouch ! ! ! ! ! ! This kind of rough talk will be heard less here in town if people troubled with corns will follow the simple advice of this Cincinnati authority, who claims that a few drops of a drug called freezone when applied to a tender, aching corn or hardened callus stops soreness at once, and soon the corn or callus dries up and lifts right out without pain.

He says freezone dries immediately and never inflames or even irritates the surrounding skin. A small bottle of freezone will cost very little at any drug store, but will positively remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's feet. Millions of American women will welcome this announcement since the inauguration of the high heels. If your druggist doesn't have freezone tell him to order a small bottle for you.

HAVE YOU WEAK LUNGS?

Do colds settle on your chest or in your bronchial tubes? Do coughs hang on, or are you subject to throat troubles?

Such troubles should have immediate treatment with the rare curative powers of Scott's Emulsion to guard against consumption which so easily follows.

Scott's Emulsion contains pure cod liver oil which peculiarly strengthens the respiratory tract and improves the quality of the blood; the glycerine in it soothes and heals the tender membranes of the throat.

Scott's is prescribed by the best specialists. You can get it at any drug store.

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont.

Service

By reason of its widespread branches in every Canadian province and in Newfoundland, Jamaica, Cuba, Porto Rico, Boston, Chicago and New York, this bank is enabled to provide exceptional facilities for economical and speedy collections.

The Bank of Nova Scotia has a Savings Department in every branch in Canada, and depositors are assured most careful attention. A complete service is given at each branch of 48

The Bank of NovaScotia

PAID-UP CAPITAL - $ 6,500,000
RESERVE FUND - - 11,000,000
TOTAL RESOURCES over 110,000,000

Port Elgin Branch
A. L. WYANT, Manager

SCHOOL'S IN

YOU mothers want your boy's and girls to have good health, then see that their feet are well shod with good substantial leather boots. We have a large range of school shoes

Come to our store and see the values we offer.

JAMES GEORGE AND SON.
Port Elgin

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Highlands of Ontario Canada.

Home of the Red Deer & Moose

Open Seasons :

DEER —Nov. 1 to 15, inclusive.

MOOSE—Nov. 1 to 15 inclusive. In some northern districts of Ontario, including Temagami, the open season is from Nov. 1 to 30 inclusive.

Full particulars and tickets from any Grand Trunk Ticket Agent or C. E. Horning, District Passenger, Union Station, Toronto, Ont.

J. S. Cameron, Agent, Port Elgin. Both telephones.

Prize List Concluded

Class 22—Roots and other Hoed Crops

One bushel of potatoes, any kind, early, Jno Baker, Wm Greathead

One bushel (named) from field crop competition, Jno Baker, S Sparks

One bushel, Empire State potatoes, Wm Greathead, S Sparks

One bushel, American Wonder, S Sparks

One bushel, any other kind, late, Jno Baker, J H Webster

Turnips, Swede, any variety, 6 roots, Jas Cassidy, Josiah Bell

Turnips yellow fleshed, any other than Swede 6 roots, E Chappel, S Sparks

Turnips, white fleshed, any other than swede, C Saug, Ed Chappell

Carrots, six roots, A Sparks, Telfer & Armstrong

Mangold, Wurtzel, Globe, 6 roots, J Baker, J Cassidy

Mangold, Wurtzel, Intermediate, Wm McClinton, E Chappell

Sugar mangold 6 roots, Jno Baker, E Chappell

Pumpkins, any variety two, E Chappel, W A Mitchell

Field squash, two, N Snyder

Collection of field roots, viz turnips, mangolds beets, carrots, potatoes, 3 in each variety, correctly named, S Sparks, Telfer & Armstrong

Class 23—Garden Vegetables

Cauliflower, two heads, S Sparks, A Sparks

Cabbage, summer, two, A Sparks, W A Mitchell, S Sparks

Cabbage, winter, two head, S Sparks, A Sparks, W A Mitchell

Cabbage, red, two heads, S Sparks

Carrots, six short, W A Mitchell, A McCannell, Jas Gowanlock

Carrots, six long, A Sparks, J Baker, W A Mitchell

Carrots, six intermediate, G Falconer, W A Mitchell, A Sparks

Parsnips, six, for table use, Jas Gowanlock, Telfer, A Sparks

Tomatoes, red, six, Mitchell, Sparks, S Sparks

Celery, 4 heads Sparks, McCannel Mitchell

Blood beets, six long, McDougal, Sparks, Sparks

Blood beets, six short, Sparks, Beech, Cassidy

Onions, 12 potatoes, McDougall, Baker Sparks

Onions, 12 red, Upshall, Sparks, Telfer

Onions, 12 yellow, Sparks, McDonald, Schwass

Onions, 12 white, Mitchell, Baker, Sparks

Beans, one quart in pod, not ripe, Sparks, Sparks, Snyder

Beans, 1 pint, butter, black, ripe, Gray Mrs Mitchell

Beans butter colored, one pint, ripe Gray, Wm Gray, Sparks

Cucumbers, six green, Sparks, Anderson

Cucumbers, one quart for pickling, J Kaufman, H Thede, Snyder

Squash, Hubbard, McDougall, Gray, Hilker

Squash, any, Gray, Upshall

Vegetable marrow, [illegible], Sparks, Gray, Falconer

Radish, six, winter, Mitchell, Schwass Reany

Radish, summer, six, Gray, Northgrave, Mitchell

Salsify, Northgrave, Mitchell, Sparks

Sweet corn, McDougal, McDonald, Sparks

Muskmelon two, Mitchell

Citrons, two, Mitchell, Sparks, Gowanlock

Collection of 25 vegetables, one of each, distinct from other entries, judged according to quality, S Sparks, A Sparks, Mitchell

Never Disappoints You

You'll never be disappointed or have to worry about your cooking or baking if you use a "Pandora." In this range nothing has been omitted that could make it more efficient, economical or durable. Write for free booklet.

McClary's

PANDORA RANGE

LONDON TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER ST. JOHN, N.B. HAMILTON CALGARY SASKATOON EDMONTON 10

Sold by J. H. Kennedy, Port Elgin

The government investigation into cold storage profits is to begin October 11.

PLANTS AND FLOWERS

Class—29

Best collection of plants not less than 8 in flower and foliage plants, W A Mitchell

Geranium, two double in flower, H. Thede, Mrs Mitchell

Coleus, single specimen, Wm Gray, R Northgrave, A Upshall

Fern, single specimen Mrs Mitchell Wm. Gray

Flowering maple, single specimen, F Elliott

Begonias, three tuberous, Mrs Mitchell

Hanging basket of flowers, Mrs Mitchell

Oleander, Wm Gray

Collection of windows plants, 10 varieties, 1 of each, Wm Gray

Coxcombs, three, R Northgrave

Collection of asters 6 varieties 3 of each, E Chappel

Collection of verbenas, Mrs Falconer, Telfer and Armstrong, J J George

Collection of petunias, J J George, R Northgrave

Collection of dahlias, 4 varieties, 3 each, F Elliott, Mrs Falconer E Chappel

Collection of phlox drummondi, 3 var. 3 each, A Upshall, R Northgrave, J J George

Collection of gladioli, Mrs Falconer F Elliott, J J George

Collection of pansies, 6 varieties, 2 of each, J George, Mrs Falconer

Collection of Zinnias, Jas Gowanlock, Gray

Collection of dianthus, Falconer.

Collection of sweet peas, 6 varieties, 3 each, Elliott, Thede, Northgrave

Collection of cut flowers, Elliott, Falconer, Northgrave

Hand bouquet, Northgrave, Elliott, Telfer

Table bouquet, Northgrave, Elliott, Mitchell

SCHOOL REPORTS

The following is the report of S. S. No. 1, for the month of September.

Sr. 4—Florence Baker, honours, Clara Ament (h), Clifford Vennard.

Sr. 3—Albert Ross and Bessie Guyer (h) equal, Alvin Dobson

Jr 3—Rena Shipley, (h), Emma Scott (h), Lillian Daniel. Walter Schilling.

Sr 2—Freddie Flote (h), Ida Baker, George Baker, Hazel Daniel.

Jr. 1—Winnie Dobson, 65%.

Primer—Hattie Guyer and Florence McIntyre, (equal)

Present every school day of the month, Clifford Vennard. Florence Baker, Clara Ament, Emma Scott, Rena Shipley, Walter Schilling. George Baker, Ida Baker, Winnie Dobson, Hattie Guyer.

Emily Ewald, teacher.

Following is the report of S. S. No 7 Saugeen and Arran for month of September.

Sr. 4—Jessie Bailey, Hazel Kaufman and Stanley Reany (equal), Gladys Busch, Mattie Gowanlock, Florence Geddes, Muriel Reany, Bertie Gowanlock, Richard Webster, Sylvester Chappel.

Jr. 3—Robbie Geddes, Ross Gowanlock, Heather Gowanlock, Murray Chappel, Oral Gowanlock.

Sr 2—Earl Busch, Clifford Reany, Harry Gowanlock, Robbie Chappel Alexander Heard, Pansy Gibbons

Jr 2—Harris Gibbons, Maggie Moore

Primer—Caroline Schwass, Florence Young, Ellis Reany, Frank Gowanlock, Ewart Young, Willie Chappel,

Average attendance 21

Felicia Wallace teacher

H. Crowe shipped a car of heavy cattle from Paisley Saturday.

Altho wet and cold $170 were the gate receipts at Tara fair.

GIRLS NEEDED IN OFFICES

Voluntary enlistment has taken thousands of men from office work. Conscription will take more. Office help is scarce now, will be scarcer very soon. Young women must fill the vacant places, and they need training.

NORTHERN Business College

Owen Sound, Ontario

Is the very best place to get a practical training and prepare to help to meet the demand for trained office help. Students may enter any time. No increase in fees. Circular free on application.

C. A. FLEMING, F. C. A., Principal
Dept. A., Owen Sound, Ont.

CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE

Stratford, Ontario

Ontario's Best Business College

FALL TERM FROM SEPT. 4TH

Commercial, Shorthand and Telegraphy departments.

We have thorough courses, experienced instructors, and we place graduates in positions. The Demand upon us for trained help is many times the number graduating. Get our free catalog.

D. A. McLACHLAN, PRINCIPAL

The Fuel Controller decrees that hard coal is to cost $10 per ton, and he assures the people that there will be no such shortage as last year.

For That . . Presentation

FREQUENTLY it is our duty and pleasure to give presents, and just as frequently it is difficult for us to decide what to give.

WE CAN HELP

You out in that part of the deal. Just come to our store. We have a great assortment of useful and beautiful present in gold and silver, cut glass, etc.

Rowlands

The Jeweller

On Time !

Being on time is a great assset to business men, farmers, or any who serve others in any capacity, to be on time one needs

A GOOD WATCH

And we have just that kind. We are experts in the repairing of watches.

Try our watch service department

J. J. BUSBY,

The Quick Repair House

Your Job Printing Needs Can Be Supplied Neatly and Promptly And at Small cost At The

TIMES Office

CANADA

Military Service Act, 1917

Explanatory Announcement by the Minister of Justice

THE MILITARY SERVICE ACT has received the assent of the Governor-General and is now part of the law of the land. It will be enforced accordingly, and the patriotism and good sense of the people can be relied upon to support it. Resistance to its enforcement, however, by word or act must and will be repressed, as resistance to any other law in force must be.

Reinforcements under the Military Service Act immediately required

It is the intention of the Government immediately to exercise the power which the Act confers and to call out men for military service in order to provide reinforcements for the Canadian forces. This is necessary since the military authorities report that the reserves available or in sight for reinforcement will shortly be exhausted unless this step be taken.

First call limited to men between 20 and 34 who were unmarried or widowers without children on July 6, 1917

The present call will be limited to men not in the schedule of exceptions who were unmarried or widowers without children on 6th July, 1917, are at least twenty years of age, and were born on or since January 1st, 1883. Of this Class all those will be entitled to conditional exemption whose services in their present occupations, agricultural, industrial or other, are essential in the national interest, and whose business or domestic responsibilities are such that serious hardship would ensue if their services be required. Conscientious scruples based upon a prohibition of combatant service by the articles of faith of the religious denomination to which men belong will also be respected. The men first required to serve will consequently be those who can be called upon with the least disturbance of the economic and social life of the country.

Civil Tribunals to deal with exemptions

Questions of exemption will be determined, not by the military authorities or by the Government, but by civil tribunals composed of representative men who are familiar with local conditions in the communities in which they serve, who will generally have personal knowledge of the economic and family reasons which those whose cases come before them have had for not volunteering their services and who will be able sympathetically to estimate the weight and importance of such reasons. Provincial Appellate Tribunals constituted from the existing Judiciary of the respective provinces will be provided to correct mistakes made by Local Tribunals, and a Central Appeal Tribunal for the whole of Canada, selected from among the present Judges of the Supreme Court of Canada, will be constituted in order that identical principles may be applied throughout the country. In this way every man may rest assured of the fair and full consideration of his circumstances and the national requirements both civil and military.

Proclamation will announce the day

A proclamation will issue calling out the bachelors and widowers referred to and fixing a day on or before which every man must report for service to the military authorities unless he has before that day made an application for exemption.

How to apply for exemption

Applications for exemption may be made by written notice on forms which will be available at every post office, and will be transmitted free of postage. They will not, however, be required to be made in this way; but may be presented by the applicants in person to the exemption tribunals. The cases of those who have given written notice in advance will take precedence, and appearance in person will therefore be likely to involve considerably more inconvenience and delay to the men concerned, so that it is recommended that advantage be generally taken of the facilities for written application.

Exemption Tribunals in all parts of Canada

The local exemption tribunals will be constituted with the least delay possible, consistent with the selection of representative individuals to compose them, and the instruction of the members in their duties. There will be more than one thousand of such tribunals throughout Canada, each consisting of two members, one of whom will be nominated by a Joint Committee of Parliament, and the other by one of the Judges of the existing Courts. Every effort will be made by the wide distribution of tribunals, and by provision where necessary for their sitting in more than one place, to minimise the inconvenience to which men will be put in obtaining the disposition of their cases.

A Registrar will be appointed in each Province, who will be named in the proclamation and to whom enquiries may be addressed. Each Provincial Registrar will transmit to the appropriate tribunal the applications for exemption which have been submitted in advance of the sittings, and men who have sent these in will not be required to attend the tribunals until notified to do so. Other applicants should attend personally on the tribunal without notice.

How to report for service

Men who do not desire to claim exemption will report to the military authorities for service either by mail or in person at any time after the issue of the proclamation. Forms of report by mail will be found in all post offices, and, like applications for exemption, will be transmitted free of postage.

Early report advantageous

No man who reports for service will, although he may be medically examined and passed as fit, be required to go into camp or join a battalion until after a day fixed by the proclamation sufficiently late to permit of the disposition by the local tribunals of most, if not all, of the applications for exemption which may come before them. Thus no advantage will be gained by delaying or disadvantage incurred by prompt report for service on the part of those who do not intend to apply for exemption.

Facilities for immediate medical examination

Immediately upon the issue of the proclamation, medical boards will sit at every mobilization centre for the examination of men who report for service or who, subject to their right within the time limited to apply for exemption, desire to have their physical fitness determined in order to allay any doubt as to their physical condition, or to know definitely and in advance whether there is a possibility of their services being required. Certificates of physical unfitness issued by these Medical Boards will be accepted without any further investigation by exemption tribunals when they sit. Men found physically fit who have not reported for service may nevertheless apply for exemption on any of the prescribed grounds, including even their physical condition if dissatisfied with the Medical Board's conclusion.

Notice to join the colors

As reinforcements are required, notice to report to the nearest mobilization centre will be given from time to time to the men found liable and passed as fit for service. Disobedience of such notice will render the offender liable to punishment, but punishment for failure to report for military service, or to report subsequently for duty when called upon, will be imposed ordinarily by the civil magistrates; offenders, however, will remain liable for the performance of their military duties notwithstanding any civil punishment which may be imposed and will be liable to military punishment in cases in which civil proceedings are not taken.

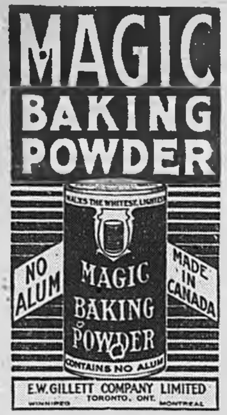
Watch for the Proclamation

Notice of the day appointed for the making of a claim for exemption or for report for military service will be published as widely as possible, but, as no personal notice can be given until the individuals called out have so reported themselves or claimed exemption, men possibly concerned are warned to inform themselves with regard to the day fixed, since neglect may involve the loss by them of important privileges and rights.

Ottawa, September 11, 1917.

CHAS. J. DOHERTY,
Minister of Justice.

138


MAGIC BAKING POWDER

NO ALUM

MADE IN CANADA

MAKES THE WHITEST, LIGHTEST

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

CONTAINS NO ALUM

E.W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
WINNIPEG TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL

The Greatest Foe Disaster

On Sunday the Tribune printed an article discussing the casualty lists of the war on their military side. But there is another and even more illuminating aspect to this discussion of losses during the conflict—that which bears upon the lists of battle. It is an examination of this phase which demonstrates the extent of the disaster to Germany of the present war.

The German permanent losses—that is, the number of Germans killed, crippled and permanently removed from the battle line—amounted for the first three years of war to 4,000,000. The figures are those of the French general staff, but there is no reason to question them, as the sources of information of all general staffs permit them to know the losses of their foes and their own losses serve as a guide. At the moment of war Germany had available, including the younger men who would reach military age before the end of 1918, a little more than 11,000,000. This figure represents the fit, not the aggregate male population.

For three years, then, the German loss has been rather more than a third of her able-bodied males—36 per cent. to be exact. If the German permanent loss for the current year should be what it was in each of the first two years—that is, 1,500,000 (the Russian collapse lessened it for last year, because it not only reduced casualties suffered from Russian armies, but slowed down the Allied offensive) — aggregate permanent loss of the Germans for four years would be 5,500,000—that is, 50 per cent. of their man power.

Now, in the first three years the British loss was somewhat around a million; it was less rather than more. This represents a 13 per cent. loss in a military population of 7,500,000, and this is just a third of the German loss. In other words the blood tax upon British manhood has just been a third what it has been upon the Germans in the first three years of war. Now, suppose the British should lose another million next year—an extreme estimate. The total loss would then be 2,000,000, or just over a quarter of the man power of Britain.

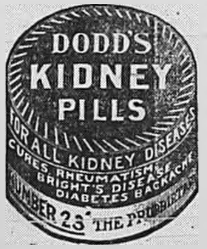
If you say that four years of war will cost Germany half of her able-bodied men, that it will remove them permanently from industry, while it removes only a quarter of the man power of her greatest commercial rival, you will state the probable truth, and you will indicate the real extent of German disaster. The British situation is, too, improved by the fact that Britain has nearly 15,000,000 whites in her colonies, which means a further population of able-bodied males of 2,500,000 in the empire, less the colonial casualties, which are not likely to pass the half-million mark in permanent losses.

At the present time Germany holds no British territory, while Britain holds a million square miles of German colonies. Britain has four German prisoners to one Briton held in Germany. Granted that the war restored the geographical conditions of 1914, the two great commercial rivals would face each other in far different posture than before the war. Of Germany's great wealth-producing population of males, half would be gone, as against a quarter for the British. Add this to the lost markets in enemy countries and, by contrast, the improved British position in countries now become allies, and there is a measure of the inevitable British victory.

Germany has only one other great commercial rival—the United States—and we shall end the fourth year of the war with a casualty list, at the greatest conceivable point, of not above a hundred thousand. This is less than 1 per cent., against 50 for the Germans.

The Germans have been able, by using their prisoners and by turning the populations in occupied districts into slaves, to put a far larger percentage of their male population upon the firing line than their western opponents. This has enabled them to hold out, and still enables them to hold out, but it means a vastly greater permanent loss in German men. All Americans recall that the South with its negro slave population, was able to mobilize almost its entire manhood in the civil war, but this manhood was ultimately well night destroyed, and the south has hardly recovered in half a century.

The real defeat of Germany must be measured by the death lists, by the numbers permanently removed from industry. Another year of war will mean not less than 50 per cent., and there is no certainty that next year will be the last year of the contest.—New York Tribune.



PRESERVING PEARS.

Here is an Excellent Old-Time Pennsylvania Recipe.

One and one-half pound of pears to one pound of sugar.

Pare the pears, cut them in half.

Put enough water on the sugar to cover it and boil it for 15 minutes.

Then put in the pears and boil them for three hours.

About an hour before they are cooked cut up lemons in thin slices and add in the proportion of two lemons to nine pounds of pears. Put up in air-tight jars.

This is an excellent method of using up the many rather tasteless pears that abound in the fall.

BAKED PEARS.

Peel ripe pears. Cut in half. Pack in layers in a stoneware jar. Strew each layer with sugar, adding now and then a mere pinch of grated nutmeg.

In the bottom of the jar place a small cup of water to prevent burning. Fit on a close cover and sit in a moderate oven and bake three hours. Leave unopened in the oven over night. Very good eaten cold with cream.

TO PRESERVE PEACHES WHOLE.

Make a syrup of five pounds of sugar and five cups of water and bring it to the boil. When boiling put in ten or twelve pounds of peaches—not pared.

Boil slowly for 20 minutes. Fill the jars with the fruit and then pour over them the boiling hot syrup. Overflow the jars, close quickly.

WEAK BOYS AND GIRLS

It is a mistake to think that anaemia is only a girl's complaint. Girls probably show the effect of weak, watery blood more plainly than boys. Delayed development, pale faces, headaches, palpitation, and a feeling of listlessness call attention to weak blood in the case of girls. But many boys in their teens grow thin and "weedy" and have pimples on the face, showing that they have not enough blood. The anaemic boy is just as likely to become a victim of consumption as the pale, breathless girl with her headaches and worn-out look. Let the boy in this condition catch cold and he will lose his strength and his health becomes precarious.

To prevent serious disaster to those of the rising generation, let both boys and girls be given the new rich blood which Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are famous the world over for making. When giving these pills watch how soon the appetite returns and how the languid girl or the weak boy becomes full of activity and high spirits. Remember that the boy has to develop, too, if he is to make a strong, hearty man. Give both the boys and girls a fair chance to develop strongly through the new, rich blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make. You will then see active boys and girls, instead of weakly children, around you.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all medicine dealers or may be obtained by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Surprises in Chinese.

"Some people," said an American consul to China, "live as long as twenty years in China and never learn more than a dozen Chinese expressions. But not so, my little girl. She used to meet me each evening with some new Chinese expression which she had learned during the day. Now, the Chinese language, like the Japanese, is full of honorifics, and I fondly imagined one evening, when my little girl greeted me with some entirely new expressions, that she was saying something like this, "Here comes the honorable personage, my father."

"To verify my guess I asked a little Chinese boy to translate. At first he was rather backward, but I urged him until he finally said:

"Your excellency, your daughter says, "Here comes the old 'wooden headed bottle.'" Yes, there are some surprises in Chinese."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

A Sheaf of Maxims.

The end of reading (as of everything else we do) should be self-improvement.

Though you think all the world's a stage, learn to act well your part.

Education which does not promote conduct bears within it a mortal stain.

It takes time and pains to learn what it is most profitable to do.

The spirit and love of dogmatism characterize the imperfectly educated.

Live thy religion; then shalt thou not need argue or dispute about it.

We begin with studying how to learn and end with learning how to study.

Principle is more than knowledge; a loving heart is better than much gold.

If to be just like others is your aim, you are predestined to be inferior.

To do our work well, we must believe in the worth of the work we are to do.

Our self-respect is largely due to the love we get in childhood and youth.

In the best of poetry is found the richest expression of deepest thought.—Archbishop Spalding.

"SALADA"

Tea is an Every-day Luxury

STEADFASTLY REFUSE SUBSTITUTES

Black, Mixed or Natural Green. B205

TRADE BRIEFS.

A full equipment for the manufacture of carbonic acid gas is needed by a firm at Cartago, Costa Rica.

There is a market for cotton, worsted, artificial silk and building materials at Lyons, France.

Data and prices on a Portland cement plant of a two hundred barrel daily capacity are requested by a firm at Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico.

Catalogue of American construction materials have been asked for by a firm in Santo Domingo.

Bicycles and accessories, varnished leather, condensed milk, talking machines, glass phial, sewing machines and stoves are in demand at Calcutta, India.

A firm at Athens, Greece, desires to represent American manufacturers of bottles, brushes, canned goods, candies, clocks, copper and many other lines of goods.

Paper, printing presses, watches, hardware, paints, soap, perfumery and glassware are needed at Karachi, India.

Brazilian coal deposits in the Peixe River valley are to be exploited by the Government and a railroad company. American railway supplies and construction materials will be needed.

There is a market for fans that could be operated without electricity at Aden, Arabia. U. S. Consul A. E. Southard suggests that fans using burning spirits, or kerosene for power would make large sale. Catalogue are needed.

Port Elizabeth, South Africa, presents a good market for American confectionery. To insure the best results capable representation of the manufacturer should be established.

Light agricultural implements that can be worked by hand are needed badly in China. Small hydraulic presses suitable for vegetable oils are especially wanted. It is not at present possible to introduce heavy machinery into this market.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

GENERAL CADORNA.

Distinguished Record of Italian Army's Chief of Staff.

General Luigi Cadorna, the chief of the general staff of the Italian army, whose recent successes against the Austrians have made him one of the great outstanding figures of the war, reached his 67th birthday anniversary this week. It was in an old mansion at Pallanza that the now famous commander first saw the light of day on Sept. 4, 1850. His family belongs to the oldest Italian aristocracy and has long been celebrated in a military way. His father, who was a count as well as a brilliant general, led the Italians against the Austrians in the war of 1848, and had the honor of heading the troops which restored Rome to Italy in 1870.

At the age of ten the Gen. Cadorna of to-day entered the Cadet School of Milan, where he is said to have distinguished himself for his intelligence and vivacity of character. After several years of hard study he passed to the Military College at Turin, and from there entered the Italian army. He was graduated from the military college at the age of eighteen, standing first in his class, and began his active military career as a second lieutenant to the general staff. With this grade he entered upon a course of instruction at the Staff College and while a keen student of everything bearing on military matters, he spent his spare time in reading history and philosophy. During his term at the Staff College he served in both the infantry and the artillery.

Upon leaving the college he was appointed to the staff of the division of Florence, which was then commanded by his father. He was made a captain in 1875 and a major in 1883. During the ensuing ten years, until he attained the rank of colonel in 1892, there took place several important manoeuvres, in which Major Cadorna took a prominent part. It was during this period, also, that he acquired the exact knowledge of Italy's northern frontiers, which has proved him in such good stead during the present conflict. It is true his father, while in command of the army corps at Turin, had given some attention to these studies and had imparted the results to his son, but the latter has acquired such a perfect knowledge of all that pertained to the defence of the frontier as to amaze all of his colleagues in the army, being able to place with exactness every valley, pass, road and other strategic position, without even a reference to books or maps.

After serving six years as colonel of the famous Tenth Corps of Bersaglieri, Cadorna was raised to the rank of major general. At the time of his promotion he wrote an excellent pamphlet on tactics for the officers of his brigade. The book soon became known to all of the Italian military commanders and was much sought after, for it was recognized as embracing the fundamental rules for infantry training. In its later editions this pamphlet is acknowledged as an authority, and when General Cadorna became chief of the general staff of the army, soon after the outbreak of the present war, he had the satisfaction of seeing his little book, although written sixteen years ago, universally regarded as the best work on the subject.

General Cadorna has published several other military works, all of which are characterized by a clearness and lucidity which denote the great military knowledge of the writer.

The general has a reputation not only as a brilliant tactician, but as an able leader of men, in whom the soldiers have the fullest and most complete confidence. He has a tall and elegant figure, with an ease in his movement that indicates the practised horseman, and the quick eye of the soldier born to command.

Coupled with a keen and acute intelligence, Cadorna possesses a strong and tenacious character, to such an extent as to make his preconceptions inevitable in their results, in spite of all difficulties and obstacles.

Substitute for Alcohol.

The need of some stimulus has so far been a persistent force in the development of society and the instinct for association in a common place of meeting under exhilarating conditions is a part of man's nature. Alcohol drinks and the public house have proved to be easily accessible means to meet these ends. Where these social requirements have been over-looked or neglected, the enforcement of prohibitory laws against the saloon has been extremely difficult. Where they have been met or substantially ministered to by other agencies alcoholic excesses have been materially reduced.

It has long since been noticed that countries using liberally such infusions as tea, coffee or cocoa have been able to combat more successfully the excessive use of alcoholic liquors. It is, therefore, significant that the the recent meeting of the National Coffee Roasters' association announcement was made that the consumption of coffee had largely increased in those states which have in recent years gone into the prohibition column. The association considered the advisability of establishing coffee houses in the more thickly populated cities of the country in competition with the saloons.

The development of tea, coffee and cocoa houses, in connection with which might be found other accessories of social intercourse, would satisfy reasonably well some of the human cravings which operate powerfully in society and are not met by the moving picture shows, the recreational centres, the open forum, etc.—Independent.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

The Larger Vote.

Last election night the leading bon vivant of a certain town proceeded joyously and faithfully to go in for strong drink on a larger scale than was for his own best interests. His travels then took him to the headquarters of the republican country committee, where he sat and listened to the election returns. All night long he heard the precinct figures counted off—so many for Hank Hicks and so many for Bill Jones for this or that office.

Then he started homeward, steering his course along a street that was rough, as it seemed to him, like a sea. As one great billow pushed him against the plate glass front of a restaurant, he glanced in at the signs that gave the prices of various food dishes offered in that caravansary. He read:

"Pork and apple sauce, 25. Ham and eggs, 35."

"Hurrah for ham and eggs," he shouted, as he continued on his way.—Everybody's Magazine.

Sacrificial.

Sweet Girl (affectionately)—Papa, you wouldn't like me to leave you, would you? Papa (fondly)—Indeed, I would not, my darling. Sweet Girl—Well, then, I'll marry Mr. Poorchap. He is willing to live here.—New York Weekly.

It is hard to break the chains of habit. It took one man six months to stop saying "Gee Whiz."

Perhaps habit has kept you ordering "the same tea as before" when you had intended to buy Red Rose.

This will be a reminder. So next time you will order Red Rose. You will be pleased, we are sure.

Kept Good by the Sealed Package

642

GIRL ON THE FARM.

Why Not Give Her Some Attention as Well as the Boy?

In recent years the problem of keeping the boy on the farm has been thought serious enough to arouse considerable discussion.

The farmer has been told that he ought to provide the most modern agricultural machinery in order to obviate the hard labor of farming and of scientific agricultural, that he should send his boys to a good school keep the boys interested; that he should set aside a certain portion of the farm for the boy and permit him to keep the profit from his operation, and he has been told many other things, in all of which the importance of the boy to the farm was emphasized and plans suggested to make his lot a little easier and more promising. The county agent has interested himself in the problem by organizing boys' corn growing and other agricultural contests.

But how about keeping the girl on the farm? The girl does not ordinarily do the heavy field work, but her services in housekeeping, cooking and mending as well as in buttermaking, milking, caring for garden and chickens, which tasks usually fall to her lot, are surely valuable enough to warrant the greatest consideration. And yet discussion of the problem of keeping the girl on the farm is infrequent.—Indianapolis News.

Spanking Doesn't Cure!

Don't think children can be cured of bed-wetting by spanking them. The trouble is constitutional, the child cannot help it. I will send FREE to any mother my successful home treatment, with full instructions. If your children trouble you in this way, send no money, but write me to-day. My treatment is highly recommended to adults troubled with urine difficulties by day or night. Address,

Mrs. M. Summers,
BOX 8 WINDSOR, Ontario.

Seven Bells.

Everybody who knows anything about nautical matters understands the methods of keeping time at sea—eight bells every eight hours. From 6 to 8 in the evening is the second dogwatch, but on British ships seven bells (half-past 7) of the second dogwatch are never struck. All other ships, even the American, strike these bells. During the Napoleonic wars there was a great mutiny in the British navy. The crews of the fleets lying at Spithead and the Nore agreed to rise simultaneously against their officers. The signal agreed upon was seven bells of the second dogwatch. The mutiny actually began at the arranged time, but failed, the ringleaders being executed. Ever since then seven bells of the second dogwatch has never been struck on British ships, naval or mercantile.

Enoch Arden.

"Briefly stated," we explained, "the story of Enoch Arden was about as follows: He went to sea and was shipwrecked on an inhabited island where he remained for several years. When at last he was rescued Mr. Arden put out for home with considerable rapidity, only to find that during his absence Mrs. Arden had married again. What do you suppose was his subsequent action?"

"Hard to figger," replied Mr. Gap Johnson, of Rumpus Ridge, Ark., who had listened with deep interest to the recital. "You can't tell which way a toad will jump when you poke him, and folks is just peculiar. Prob'ly he either took a shot at his wife's second husband or else borrowed enough money off'n him to get back to his uninhabited island and I wouldn't bet a nickel on either horn of what-d'ye-call it!"

Modified Swear Words.

When Laura first went to school she associated with some older children, who taught her to say things she had never heard at home.

The little girl's mother, who took her to task for saying "naughty words," was surprised and somewhat gratified to hear Laura exclaim: "Darn it—I mean blame it all!"

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—Last winter I received great benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of La Grippe, and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of inflammation.

Yours,
W. A. HUTCHINSON.

A Fresh Water Manatee.

The New York Zoological society now has on exhibition at the aquarium in New York city the first fresh-water manatee of the Upper Amazon that has ever been shown in this country. The specimen is only five feet long, and therefore is considerably smaller than the thousand-pound brackish-water manatees from Florida that were brought to the aquarium several years ago. Two other characteristics that distinguish it from other species are the nailless flippers and the white breast. Like other manatees it turns on its back when the pool is drawn off for cleaning until the water again becomes deep enough to float it. The manatee is often called the sea cow because of its fondness for grass, at any rate the sort of grass that grows in the water. Its principal diet at the aquarium is eelgrass and a loaf of bread a day. The Amazon manatee is much more active than its Florida cousins, and often swims rapidly round its pool. It is also very sociable and will come to the edge of the pool any time to have its back rubbed.—Youth's Companion.

Restaurants are now employing the artist who sliced the meat for the sandwich to cut the pie.—Toledo Blade.

ISSUE NO. 41. 1917

HELP WANTED.

WANTED — PROBATIONERS TO train for nurses. Apply, Wellanda Hospital, St. Catharines, Ont.

GRANITE CUTTERS AND LETTERers wanted; fare advanced. Write, Geo. M. Paul, Sarnia, Ont.

MEN WANTED FOR TANNERIES AT Acton, on Grand Trunk, 35 miles from Toronto, mechanical and laboring work at good wages; healthy thriving town; excellent school; cheap house rent and living. Apply Beardmore & Co., 37 Front street east, Toronto.

HANDY MEN WANTED, ACCUSTOMed to grinding. Steady work, good wages. Apply at once Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co., Limited, Royce and Lansdowne avenues, Toronto, Ont.

FOR SALE.

FORD STREAMLINE HOODS—COVers the brass radiator; eliminates the bunty appearance; write for circular. Burrowes Mfg. Co., Toronto.

MONEY ORDERS.

THE SAFE WAY TO SEND MONEY by mail is by Dominion Express Money Order.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE to sell one of the best selling articles on the market; something new; write at once. [illegible] Specialty Co., Toronto, Ont.

SUMMERY PRETTINESS.

Real Lace Aprons and Hats Massed With Floral Prettiness.

The loveliest of summer frocks have Breton or Dutch aprons of real Chantilly, point de Venise, Brussels, filet of Valenciennes.

There is [illegible], as usual, for more or less [illegible] hats to wear with lingerie frocks. [illegible] are showing quaint hats of [illegible], Georgette or organdie, with [illegible] drooping brims.

Hats of [illegible] organdie have draped crowns and streamers of black velvet. Picturesque bonnets, suggestive of the Directoire period, or wide-brimmed "Hominy" hats are of Leghorn, hemp or Milan straw, with trimmings of French flowers, ribbons with picot edges, or ribbon velvet. Streamers that tie beneath the chin or hang from a small bow at one side of the under-brim are very much in evidence. A single rose or a compact bunch of tiny flowers sometimes trim the very ends of the streamers. In fact, it is a case of "flowers, flowers, everywhere" in the real of summer fashions.

Worth Knowing.

To make nicely-flavored butter with the buttermilk well worked out, add a tablespoonful of clear honey to every three pounds of butter. The presence of the honey cannot be recognized, yet the taste of the butter is improved by it.

To prevent ants getting into a refrigerator or on a table, set the legs of such pieces of furniture on small squares of sticky fly paper.

To keep the fingernails clean when polishing the stove put lard underneath the edge and around the nails, and the blacking will not disfigure them.

To dry a one-piece frock and have it keep its shape, slip it on a wooden coat hanger that you have first covered with a couple of folds of old muslin.

To remove marks on paint made by scratching matches thereon, rub them with a cut lemon.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

"Firebrand River."

The Colorado River was reached by two of the early Spanish explorers from Mexico in 1540. One of the explorers was Melchior Diaz, who came across country and went only a short distance above Yuma, and the other was Hernando de Alarcon, who came in boats from Western Mexico. Owing to the custom of the natives of carrying firebrands in winter with which to warm themselves, Diaz named the stream Rio del Tizon (Firebrand River), a name more distinctive than the present one, which often causes considerable confusion because no part of the river is in the State of Colorado.—Santa Fe Guide Book, Superintendent of Documents.

Excusable.

In a confidential little talk to a group of medical students an eminent physician took up the extremely important matter of correct diagnosis of the maximum fee.

"The best rewards," he said, "come, of course, to the established specialist. For instance, I charge $25 for a call at the residence, $10 for an office consultation, and $5 for a telephone consultation."

There was an appreciative and envious silence, and then a voice from the back of the amphitheatre, slightly thickened, spoke.

"Doc," it said, "how much do you charge a fellow for passing you on the street?"—New York Evening Post.

Guest Dessert.

All in an ice-cold sherbet glass—
Halved marshmallows.
Diced fruit.
Chopped nuts.
Grape juice.
Whipped cream.
Cherry.

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

SPECIALISTS

Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin, Kidney, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases.

Call or send history for free advice. Medicine furnished in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Consultation Free
DRS. SOPER & WHITE
25 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

Please Mention This Paper.

REPRISALS FOR FUTURE AIR RAIDS

(By R. T. Small, Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press.)

British Headquarters in France and Belgium Cable—The badly punished German troops east of Ypres to-day were largely resting on their arms after reverses suffered yesterday, when they attempted, in a series of fierce counter-attacks, to drive the British back. Possibly the designation "resting" is a misnomer, for the enemy was sitting under a terrific bombardment from hundreds of big guns which were deluging his back and forward areas with high explosives and turning his fastnesses into twisted masses of debris, which formed the graves of the defenders.

Any of the nerve-wracked, half-stunned German prisoners who have lived under these bombardments can tell of the tragedy now being enacted along the German front in this section of Belgium. Thanks to the German counter-attacks, there has been hardly a moment's cessation of the intense artillery work of the British since last Wednesday, when Field Marshal Haig's troops executed their latest offensive.

Captured Germans say that their forward defences have been greatly demoralized by this ceaseless pounding. Relief and ration parties venture out, to be turned back or to make their miserable way forward by circuitous routes to the men holding the advanced shell-holes, who have often been compelled to hold on without water or proper food. Badly needed ammunition has frequently never reached its destination.

Every approach to the German lines is covered by British guns, making the movement of enemy infantry an arduous process. Naturally, the question arises of what effect all this is having on the morale of the German troops. It is generally admitted among the prisoners that the morale of their men has deteriorated since the beginning of the battles in Flanders. Divisions which have been through one siege in the German front lines sometimes recent being used a second time in this position. This marks a striking change from the former attitude of the German troops, who have worked as unthinking machines to carry out unquestioned orders, issued by their officers.

Meanwhile the spirit of the British troops is daily climbing higher.

FIVE COUNTER-ATTACKS.

British Headquarters in France and Belgium Cable —Five counter-attacks have been attempted by the Germans against the new British lines between Polygon Wood and Tower Hamlets during the past twenty-four hours. All of them failed.

The powerful result of these bitter attacks has been the merciless shattering of his ranks and a still further advance over the front south of Polygon Wood by the British, who pushed their line forward some hundred yards in depth behind the fleeing Germans.

The first assault was delivered at 6.15 yesterday morning. The enemy advanced in three waves towards the British, but immediately met with such a fierce fire of rifles and artillery that he was compelled to retire. It was apparent, however, that the Germans were not through with the attempt, and the big British guns turned loose such an avalanche of shells as is seldom seen along the front. At 8.40 o'clock the Germans surged forward once more and, as in the earlier attack, were turned back by the intense fire from their opponents. Meanwhile the British artillery was hammering away with drumfire intensity, shaking the country miles back of the lines. The German guns were not silent, and in the midst of the war of the British artillery could be heard the detonations of heavy enemy shells.

It seemed impossible that another attempt would be made by the Germans in the face of such a hurricane of steel, but after a considerable rest they came forward once more. Again they broke, and this time ran, with the British in hot pursuit.

TWO MORE ATTACKS.

Two more counter-attacks were attempted by the Germans against the British lines between the north-east corner of Polygon Wood and the Menin Road last night, but, as in the case of three heavy assaults made during the day, the enemy was smashed by artillery and rifle fire. Hard local fighting occurred at the place known as Cameron House, where the Germans yesterday forced the British back slightly, but, with the exception of two small posts lost in this area, the British line was intact this morning.

The Germans also attacked during the night south of the Ypres-Roulers railway in the neighborhood of Zonnebeke, but were repulsed.

The past 24 hours have been bitter ones for the enemy along the Ypres battle front. Not only have the Germans suffered a stinging defeat, but this defeat has been accompanied by grievous losses in men. The tremendous fire to which they were subjected by the artillery, rifles and machine guns was a revelation even to those accustomed to watching the marvellous work of the great British war machine.

In the face of the immense strength of the British artillery, the Germans in their desperation essayed something which they must have known would result in reverses, unless some wholly unforeseen contingency arose. They gambled against great odds and they paid for it in lives.

South of the Menin Road, in the neighborhood of the Tower Hamlets battle-ground, it was quiet during the night. North of the Ypres-Roulers railway the German artillery played heavily on the British front areas. The correspondent visited Westhoek Ridge and the region near Zonnebeke, where the artillery activity was intense. British guns of all calibres were keeping up their ceaseless thunder and for every German shell landed in this zone were hurling back scores.

There is no doubt that the punishment being dealt out to the Germans is tremendous. Every prisoner taken admits that and appears to be glad to be in the hands of the British.

German air raiders were active again last night.

WELSH TROOPS' GALLANTRY.

London Cable — Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters in France telegraphs to-day:

"As a result of the fighting arising from the German counter-attack of yesterday, our position beyond Cameron House seems largely, if not quite restored, whilst elsewhere we advanced over 160 yards owing to the gallantry of the Welsh troops, who drove back the enemy.

"I learn that the ground in front of our line is strewn with German corpses. The enemy suffered frightfully in unsuccessful attempts to regain some shell holes in the area which he professes to regard as tactically valueless.

"There is a considerable proportion of Poles and Alsatians among the new troops which the Germans have hurried up to defend the Menin Ridge.

"The enemy are desperately anxious to impress their people at home with the extent of their 'victory' in Flanders, for which they are resorting to their old trick. The mere handful of prisoners they have taken in the recent fighting have been sent to a town where a number of prisoners previously taken had been assembled. The prisoners are marched through the town while they are cinematographed for the benefit of the Berlin public."

BRITISH REPORTS.

London Cable — The very meagre official statement from Field Marshal Haig Tuesday night on the operations in France and Belgium said:

"Beyond artillery activity on both sides of the battle front, there is nothing of special interest to report."

The afternoon statement said:

"The latest reports show that yesterday and last night five separate attacks were made or attempted by the enemy with fresh troops upon the portion of our new front between the Ypres-Menin road and the northeast corner of Polygon Wood. Another attack was made without success south of the Ypres-Roulers Railway against the positions on Zonnebeke.

"Except for the loss of the two small advanced posts already reported, all six attacks ended in complete failure. The enemy suffered severely in these attacks and gained no advantage.

"A hostile raiding party was repulsed with loss during the night, south of Lens."

FRENCH PLANES BUSY WITH HUN

Fuller Report of Their Recent Activities.

Many Foe Planes Gone—Raid On Stuttgart.

Paris Cable— The following official statement on aviation was issued this afternoon:

"The enemy last night bombarded the country in the vicinity of Bar Le Duc, causing material damage and resulting in several victims.

"During the day of September 30th, five German aeroplanes were brought down in the course of aerial engagements, while seven other enemy machines fell in a damaged condition within their own lines.

"French bombing squadrons sprayed with projectiles the railroad station and barracks at Fresnoy Le Grande, where fierce fires were observed, and also dropped bombs on the railway stations of Thionville, Mezieres, and Dieuze, and on the factories of Hagondange.

"As a measure of reprisal for the German bombardment of the open town of Bar Le Duc, two French aviators on the night of September 30-October 1, threw down 200 kilograms of projectiles on the fortified town of Stuttgart.

"In Belgium we bombarded aviation grounds in the region of Roulers and Thielt and the railroad stations at Lichtervede, Staden and Cortemarck."

Stuttgart is the capital of the kingdom of Wurttemburg, and is located 50 miles west of Munich. It is at least 132 miles from the nearest part of the French battle line, in the Vosges. The city is one of the most picturesque of the German towns, and contains some ancient buildings.

PLOT AT REGINA.

Revealed by Woman Who Overheard Talk.

Regina, Sask., Report — A supposed plot to blow up the Parliament Buildings was discovered to-day when the police received a telephone message from the superintendent of the General Hospital asking for an investigation.

Detective-Sergeant Hays was sent and was told that yesterday one of the patients had overheard the plot discussed by the woman in the bed next to her with three or four persons who had come to see her.

The woman who overheard the plot speaks German, and the other woman is believed to be of Serbian extraction.

Yesterday, the woman, from the trend of the conversation, understood that a plot was on foot to blow up a a large building in Regina. She did not obtain sufficient information as to just what building was threatened, only a large building of gray-stone construction. As soon as possible she communicated what she had heard to the hospital authorities.

The Cynical Spinster's definition of marriage is simply an opportunity for a girl to throw herself away on some man.

TERRIBLE TOLL FOR FUTILE ATTACKS

London Cable —It is generally assumed here now that air raids on German towns will begin as soon as possible, when conditions at the front permit of such use of the machines.

The Evening Standard states on the highest authority that the Government is paying special attention to the question of reprisals for German air attacks on London and other places. It says:

"There is no qualification about the decision of the Government to undertake very effective reprisals at the earliest moment consistent with the advice of the high military command."

The plan which the allies are likely to adopt is to notify German cities that after such a date bombs will be dropped, thus giving those cities and towns time to clear out the civilian population. Some twenty towns and cities will be warned at once, and the allies will please themselves which they will bomb first. It was in pursuance of this programme that the French airmen yesterday bombarded Coblenz, Stuttgart and Frankfort. That the Germans know of the contemplated raid, but not its particular objective, is shown by a despatch from Amsterdam, which reads:

"The Wilhelmshaven Zeitung on Thursday and Friday contained two prominently displayed full-page advertisements from the fortress commandant, the first warning the population how to behave in case of an air raid, while the second detailed police orders for darkening the district. It says: 'The best protection against night attacks is the permanent darkening of the fortress region. The order went into effect on Oct. 1.'"

A Swiss painter, who has been copying Dutch masters in the Cologne Museum and has just returned to Geneva, says that the Germans are now expecting aerial reprisals and are placing valuable paintings in places of security. The police of Cologne have issued instructions to the populace as to their conduct during raids. Most of the Rhine towns, following this example, are taking precautions.

NOT MERELY "REPRISALS."

There will be general satisfaction expressed that the allies have at last decided to grasp the real opportunity to carry on aerial war, not by mere reprisals or spectacular raids on Berlin or other political centres, but by striking the heart of Germany's defences.

Behind Germany's army lie the sources which feed it. A very big proportion of Germany's iron mines, blast furnaces, steel works, and armament factories, which make that army a real defence, lie within easy flying distance of the French eastern frontier. If these sources of supply are systematically destroyed, the German army will feel the want of munitions more quickly and more acutely than ever we are likely to feel want of food through Germany's submarines.

The moral effect in Germany must also be great. If the mines and workshops are shut down, hundreds of thousands of people will be thrown out of work.

WILL FORCE GOVERNMENT TO ACT.

While the London public is showing admirable calm and pluck there are increasing signs, as evidenced by the newspapers, that the public anger is rising rapidly, the principal cause of which has been the failure of the authorities to hit back at German towns. There is no sign of a cessation of the enemy night raids, nor is there any reason why there should be, certainly while the moonlight lasts till the early part of next week. The papers are now openly discussing the prospects of raids even when there is no moonlight. The best opinion appears to be there is no reason why such raids in the total darkness should not be made as they have been made almost nightly back of the line in France. Experience has shown that the Gothas are able to make the distance and return almost with impunity, considering the numbers used.

The Evening News expresses the general feeling probably correctly, in the following headline over a long editorial, "Latest from London front: All Serene in Essen." The introduction to the article reads: "Last night's air raid, the sixth within a week, has served at least one useful purpose. It has stiffened the national determination to pay the Huns back in their own coin without further official excuse or delay. This week's experiences have proved to a demonstration that while our new barrage fire makes it difficult for the Gothas to do exactly as they like, they nevertheless will soon be able to inflict a considerable amount of damage without apparent loss to themselves. London is in no mood to stand that sort of thing indefinitely. The question on everyone's lips this morning were to the following effect:

"When are we going to give them a taste of their own medicine? Why can't we bomb German towns now? (The word now is in big capitals.) Why can't we find machines for long distance raids since Germany can? The people of London have borne themselves bravely since the ordeal started, but there are signs that their tempers are giving way. The Mayors of the various boroughs are being urged to take action and undoubtedly there will be a protest of great dimensions and strength before long unless officialdom decides to take action."

LEAST EFFECTIVE OF ANY

London Cable—Ten killed and 29 injured was the toll of dead and maimed left behind by German air raiders in the sixth raid in eight days last night, official announcements stated to-day. Last night's raids were far less damaging than previous ones, despite much greater noise and excitement, a survey revealed to-day.

Lord French, in announcing the casualty list, declared that not a single British aeroplane had been lost in recent engagements where the British airmen fought the invaders.

All London expected another raid to-night, and thousands sought early cover in the underground tubes. Others stayed near shelter, ready to seek it at a moment's notice. Up to 12 o'clock, however, London was not raided. There is still a possibility, as the moon does not set until after daylight.

An official statement issued to-day on the aerial operations says: "In the aeroplane raids of the last eight days all of our pilots have landed safely."

The firing of guns and the occasional explosion of bombs are becoming matter of fact occurrences with Londoners in these days, and while they are heeding the official warnings to take to cover, there are no signs of panic or even of great excitement during the raids. The people have accommodated themselves to the enforced alterations in their method of living and are hurrying home from their offices or workshops at the close of their working hours to take an early dinner, and prepare to spend the evening in the security of their homes, or in the greater safety afforded by the protection of the subways, the basements and other underground refuges. Many take with them their wraps and food and make themselves as comfortable as the circumstances will permit in the corridors of the big hotels, which are becoming a favorite place for the residents, the walls affording protection against possible flying glass.

Through everything a large proportion of the people are continuing their useful work. Last night, for example, the delivery carts continued on their rounds, the drivers taking cover when the bombardment became intense, only to proceed on their way when the guns at intervals ceased firing.

Just as the guns began to roar an ambulance train, with wounded from France, arrived at the London station. Red Cross workers rapidly unloaded the train and carried the men to shelter, as glass, broken by shrapnel, commenced to fall on the platform.

Several bombs fell in the river in the southwest district, while the roof of a building in which a large number of people sough cover was damaged. No one was injured."

BRITAIN COOLS TOWARD JAPAN

Since U. S. Has Joined Entente Allies.

Jap. Magazine Makes This Inference.

Washington Report—The plain intimation that, with the entrance of the United States in the world war, the British Government, which has an offensive and defensive alliance with Japan, completely changed her attitude to one of greater stiffness toward Japan, is conveyed in a remarkable article, which has just appeared in the Taiyo, a magazine of high repute in Japan. A translation of this article, received in Washington to-day, does not mention Great Britain by name, but the inference is plain that this is the nation that is meant in connection with the matter.

It says in part:

"As an ally, Japan should do her best to help the Entente, but she has no obligation to go so far to their assistance as to risk her very existence. But from the viewpoint of that country, it seems preposterous that Japan, being a member of the Allies, should be reaping profits of the war, and that we should not do a bit more in sharing the burdens of the war. A communication sent to Japan in the late spring from that country was a most outspoken document, seldom to be seen in the unreserved communications of blood relatives, being discourteous in tone and arrogant in language. The young military and naval officers were indignant at hearing of this. they threatened at one time to bring up a problem of national disgrace, it is said."

GERMANY'S LAST CHANCE GONE

Even Victory Would Not Win Hun Peace

Says Viscount Grey of U. S. With Allies.

London Cable.—In discussing the entry of the United States into the war, Viscount Grey, former Foreign Secretary, in a preface to a collection of war statements by President Wilson, published in a pamphlet here, asserts it is now clear that the military and naval success of Germany in Europe could not secure a German peace. Viscount Grey's remarks are printed by the Daily News.

"Germany," he says, "cannot get peace except on the conditions that United States may consider essential to its own interests and to the future freedom of the world. It is impossible to get around this fact and it is not surprising that Germany dare not face it and turns her back upon it that she may not face it, for that is what the organized silence and contempt in German circles in the United States really means."

ONTARIO CROPS TURN OUT WELL

Say Reports to Department of Agriculture.

Fall Wheat Seeding Done, and Looks Well.

Toronto Report — Following is a summary of weekly crop reports made by district representatives to the Ontario Department of Agriculture:

Silo filling is receiving the chief attention of farmers at present, as early frosts, though not severe, have hastened cutting. Most of the corn, however, had reach a fair stage of maturity for making ensilage.

Fall wheat seeding is about completed. A large acreage has been got in despite the fact that the land has been so dry and hard. What has come up looks well, and there is a fair prospect of the crop meeting the winter in good condition. Winter rye is still being sown.

Threshing operations continue to show a good return for all classes of cereals.

In Kent, the chief bean raising district of the Province, the late crop has been caught by frost, which will prevent ripening more or less, and greatly lower the average yield per acre.

Potatoes are turning out at least an average yield, and are of good general quality.

Roots are still highly spoken of, more particularly mangels. Brant reports shipments of turnips at 21c a bushel.

Second growth and new clover both look well, as scattering showers have kept the fields growing nearly all fall. The yield of clover seed will be fair.

Most of the early apples have been marketed. The Duchess has borne better relatively than any other fall variety this year. In Dundas County, however, the Wealthy has netted the growers $4 a barrel. Winter varieties are late in maturing, and are light in yield.

Vegetables have had a most successful season, except in the case of tomatoes, which in both field and garden are ripening very slowly, with some rot.

Market values keep high, especially for hogs, which are quoted at $16.50 and $17 per cwt. Lambs are selling at from 11c to 14c per pound, according to quality and locality.

Pastures though good for the time of year, have thinned out considerably recently, and the flow of milk has correspondingly decreased. Referring to the dairy situation the Dundas representative says: "Milk at condensory and shipping centres has been advancing in price. The condensory at Chesterville is expecting to pay $[illegible] per 100 pounds for October milk. This firm is now getting 150,000 pounds of milk per day, and intends increasing its plant so that it can handle 250,000 pounds daily. Many farmers feel that the standard set by the British Government for cheese prices should be raised at this time of the year, as it costs more to produce milk, and the supply is less.'

The Middlesex report claims that fine harvest weather and women help nearly solved the labor problem this year. The dry, warm weather of the last three weeks of September has retarded fall plowing on clay soils, which are very hard. Even the tractors are meeting with difficulty in operating from this cause.

MARK HUN'S WORK FOR ALL TIME

Great Boulevard, North Sea to Alsace Planned

As Permanent Memorial of the War.

London Cable— An international boulevard, 400 miles long, stretching from the North sea to Alsace, is to be the great Belgian French memorial to the dead who have fallen in the present war, according to a British staff officer who writes to a London newspaper describing the plan, which he says has already received the endorsement of the Governments involved.

"Stretching down all that line from Alsace to the Flemish coast," he writes, "where for the last two years and more the tide of battle has broken [illegible] the face of the earth, a sacred road is to be built. Planted on either side with forests of trees it is to grow year by year, century by century, into an undying and perpetual monument which nature herself will raise in everlasting commemoration of the war.

"All the devastated villages through which it will make its way are to be preserved for all time as they exist to-day. A veritable street of Pompeii it will be, but a street 400 miles long, and a street not of death, but of everliving memory.

"Everywhere in the woods at either side the graves and cemeteries of graves of the men who have fallen will be scrupulously and beautifully preserved. For miles the forest may stretch without interruption, and then through a break in the trees a ruined village may be seen, a burned church, a broken Calvary, a small white wooden cross. The whole misery, the whole terror, the whole sacrifice and the whole abomination of war will for all time be kept in monument there for the eyes of all the world and all the future generations to look upon.

"The sacrilege and the barbarism of the invader will never be forgotten so long as those forests stand, and year by year they will grow in beauty and strength as nature builds up this monument to the dead."

PUNISH FIRST.

French League to Prevent Premature Peace.

Paris Cable—A new organization called the "Republican League for National Defence," with Antonin Dubost, President of the Senate; Paul Deschanel, President of the Chamber of Deputies, and Leon Bourgeois, Minister of State, as honorary presidents, is causing widespread comment in the press. The keynote programme of the league appears to be, "No peace with assassins before our victory and their chastisement," and the direct object of the organization is to fight against all tendencies toward a premature and inconclusive peace.

The membership of the league includes representatives of all political parties from Conservatives to Liberals of the Radical and Radical-Socialist parties, and comprises even some former Extremists, such as Leopold Lacour, who was once a contributor to the Anarchist organ, Libertaire.

FOE'S WASTAGE IS VERY HEAVY

Aisne Battle a Severe Blow to Hun Man-Power

Is U. S. War Department's Estimate.

Washington Report—Shaken, but still powerful, is the estimate of Germany's defensive strength on the western front, given in this week's official statement, [illegible] Department.

Of the fighting on the French front the statement says:

"The outstanding feature of the recent engagements is the wastage of the man power of the enemy. If we compare the combat front of Verdun in 1916, held by twelve German divisions, with the combat front along the Aisne in 1917, held by fourteen divisions, both of practically the same length, it is found that during the same period of time, from May to September, 1916 and 1917, respectively, the enemy engaged along the Verdun front twenty-five new divisions last year; along the Aisne thirty-five new divisions this year.

"So great has the wastage of enemy forces become, owing to the improved mechanical means of the allies and the perfection of their methods of combat, that the Germans are obliged to maintain in reserve as a minimum guarantee, for the safety of their battle line in the west at least forty divisions. The western front thus remains the principal battle front of the war. It is still strongly held by the enemy and his defensive strength, while shaken, remains powerful."

BRITISH FLIERS HAMMER THE HUN

Eleven Tons of Bombs Dropped—Heavy Damage.

Three Huge Gotha Planes Are Destroyed.

London Cable—The following official communication dealing with the aerial aspects of the attack [illegible] was issued to-night:

"The distinctly improved weather and a great deal of artillery and photographic work was accomplished by our aeroplanes. [illegible] without respite day and night, over eleven tons of bombs were dropped on enemy aerodromes at [illegible] and hostile billets and communications in the battle area, and on a dump and quarters near Cambrai. The enemy also carried out many bombing raids during the night, but did little damage of military importance.

"A photograph taken of the results of our bombing at the Contrade aerodrome shows that Saturday night one shed at the aerodrome was hit. The same photograph shows three large German machines which landed in a field five miles south of the Contrade aerodrome. Two of these machines [illegible] machines still lying in the field. A large airship shed which is now used for the accommodation of Gotha [illegible] of this aerodrome is reported to have been set on fire last night.

"The enemy aircraft were not very active yesterday, but a few large formations were encountered. Four German machines were downed and [illegible] driven down out of control. [illegible] of our aeroplanes are missing."

AUSTRIAN DESTROYERS DEFEATED.

Rome Cable — Italian destroyers last night "inflicted damage" on Austrian destroyers in a chase from near Ferara to Parenzo, an official statement declared to-day. The Austrian war vessels were supported by hydroplanes and were engaged in bombarding Ferara when the Italian squadron approached.

Mother—My dear, what is the matter with the horse? Isn't he walking lame? Small Boy—I know what's the matter, pop. One of his hind tires has came off.—Baltimore American.

Falconer Brothers For

FOOTWEAR

Of unquestionable quality. October days will be bargain days, right through the leather shoe department. So if you want something good for the coming damp days, step right in and get fitted out very reasonably.

Falconer Bros.
THE HOME OF GOOD GROCERIES

Headquarters for Heaters

Coal Oil
Sheet Iron
Tortoise
Elegant Peninsular with oven.

Call and see these stoves.

Thomson's Hardware Store

Get Your
SUIT OR OVERCOAT
From D. Geddes & Co.

Made to yorr own measure, fit guaranteed, cloth, lining, and trimmings of the best material. Prices are still reasonable. Made up in first-class style, very promply. See our samples, they are going fast, don't delay. You may miss the best.

D. GEDDES & CO.
Sole Agent for the "House of Hobberlin"

ALLENFORD

The Rowe brothers are busy in this section with their corn blizzard.

Mrs. I. L. Broadfoot has returned to her home here after spending two months in Toronto with her daughters.

We are pleased to report that George Gowan, who is in the Owen Sound hospital, suffering with abscess on the tongue, is improving.

Frank Arnett has sold his farm to Moffat Aiken.

While in the village J. D. Edgar, field secretary of the Organization of Natural Resources Committee, arranged for a local committee to be appointed under the Presidency of Mr. A. H. Aiken.

Miss Annie Broadfoot spent a few days with friends in Tara.

Several of the young people attended the concert in Tara, show night.

Pte. Sidney Smith has returned to London after a short visit with Wesley Aiken.

Miss Little and Miss Sutcliffe spent Thanksgiving at their homes in St Helens and Chesley.

Mrs. Bagnall and two children of Owen Sound, are spending a few days with Mrs. Geo. Baker.

Miss Roberta Heddle of the Toronto Teaching staff, spent Thanksgiving with her mother.

Pte. Orville Knox spent the week end with friends returning to London on Monday.

Mr. Jas. Alexander is visiting his aunt, Mrs. W. P. Best.

Rally services were conducted in both churches Sunday morning and splendid attendances testified to the interest of the people in Sabbath school work.

Mrs. Geo. Fenton is visiting her sister in Detroit.

Try The Times Job Dept. for your next printing.

TOWN TOPICS

B. Hilker was at Niagara last week.

R. Lamont has been laid up with lumbago.

Mr. McTaggart, was here from Toronto last week.

Mildred and Arthur Kaake of Toronto, visited at J. B. Cottrill's.

Dr. Lane was home from Toronto for a few days.

Mrs. Crowe and daughter spent the holiday in Guelph.

Mrs. Holmes of Victoria, is a guest of Mrs. (Dr) Chambers.

J. W. Anderson is away at Rainy River.

Everybody should attend the public meeting in town hall Friday night.

Miss Nelson, is the guest of Miss Munro.

Tax Collector Chapman was on his rounds last week.

Mrs. L. O. Hopper and two daughters, of London, are guests of Mrs. Barber

R. Sleeman of Toronto, has been visiting at H. Crowe's.

Mrs Henna, of Stratford, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Rauney.

Principal Nelson of Kincardine was here for Thanksgiving.

Miss Mary McCullough has returned from Kincardine.

W. B. McTaggart is having an auction sale on October 18. He has rented his farm and is going west.

Miss Sutcliffe, of Chesley, and Miss B. Herron, of Dobbinton, are visiting Miss Park.

Mr. Wedd, chief inspector of Bank of Hamilton, called at the local branch on Friday.

The West Bruce Teachers' Association meets in Paisley Thursday and Friday this week.

George Bannerman, of Walkerville, was here last week having a few holidays.

Miss O. Sutherland is visiting in Toronto. Reg. Mann presided at the organ in the Presbyterian church Sunday.

Mrs. Jack Baker and little daughters, of St. Louis, Mo., are guests at the Arlington.

Ladies are especially invited to attend public meeting in the town hall Friday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Kauffman, of Kincardine, spent the week-end with Mrs. Kolb.

The day was wet for Colin Campbell's sale, but prices were good. A cow sold for $113, 2-year steers $90; heifers, $89; yearlings $55 to $60; calves, $29.

Mrs. Wm. Forrester and Mrs. Adam Cairns were in Goderich last week attending the funeral of the former's sister Mrs. Dundry.

Mrs. H. McLaren, Mrs. Scanlan, Mrs. C. A. Philps, Mrs. Langford, motored to Chesley on Friday week, and attended the convention on the Women's Missionary Society.

D. C. Cavin has sold the grass farm of Lionel Shipley, lot, 15, con. 8, Bruce Tp. to Dugald McArthur, of Port Elgin. The price was in the neighborhood of $3500

Mr. W. C. Senior addressed the members in the Baptist church Thursday evening on the financial question of the Baptist convention.

Mrs. William Fleming, who is in Owen Sound hospital, is improving nicely, for which many friends will be glad.

Home for Thanksgiving were Floyd Bell, of Toronto; Nellie Avis, of Stratford; H. MacDuff, of Toronto; H. Robertson, of Toronto.

Miss Sarah Johnston, sister of Mrs. A. Wilson of Port Elgin and Reeve Johnston of Arran, died at Toronto, where she was undergoing treatment, on Monday. The funeral is from Elsinore on Thursday afternoon.

The Rally Day service at the Methodist church Sunday morning was very interesting, Dr. Scanlan, W. A. Mitchell, J. J. Busby, and Harold Upshall made short addresses, while a program was carried out by the school.

The Methodists have harvest home services Sunday, and a prominent man, Rev. (Capt.) Duncan, chaplain of the first division, is to preach. On Monday evening he is to lecture, and a social time will be held afterward.

Mr. E. Holtzman, who had his hand severely cut in a thresher while at work at McGregor's farm in Bruce Tp., has had to have his second finger on the left hand amputated. The first finger is also badly lacerated. The accident happened when he put his hand in the straw cutter to release some straw.

At the Women's Missionary Convention of the Methodist church held in Chesley there were interesting addresses by Miss Morgan, a returned Missionary from Japan Mrs. (Dr.) Scanlan sang "The Ninety and Nine"; Miss Rolston of Walkerton was re-elected District Organizer and Miss Weiser of Hanover Sec-Treas. The collection for the day amounted to $15.[illegible] The next Convention is to be held in Walkerton.

Mr. Alex. Mitchell, Miss Murcar, Miss Mann, and Miss Kate McGillivray, attended the Sunday school convention at Wiarton last Thursday. They report good addresses given Mr. Halpenny of Toronto and Mr. Masters, a returned Chaplain. The next convention will be in Tara. The president is Mr. Halliday, and the vice-presidents the township presidents. Other officers are Mr. McLachlan, Paisley; Miss Cunningham, Glamis; Miss Scott, Paisley; Miss Potts, Tara.

When Sergt. Duncan Bell, a member of the 160th battalion, returned home on Wednesday night, there were several hundred people at the depot. The Reeve and council of Port Elgin were present, as was also Reeve Christie of Saugeen. Piper Colin McLeish, headed a procession, and gave some stirring music. Sergt. Bell was officially welcomed and the crowd dispersed.

The 160th is still in England.

Suits and Overcoats

From $10 up to $25

Our many new models in both suits and overcoats are worthseeing, whether you buy now or not. All our garments are of the best materials and the latest styles

We Have a Style For The Business Man

We Have a Style For The Professional Man

We have a style for every man
No matter what his requirements

Underwear

At 20% below the present market values. Now is a good time to buy your winter underwear. Our stock is very complete and values unsurpassed. We carry all the better makes **Standfields, Penman's, Watson's and Atlantic**

From 75 cents to $2.50

Hats and Caps

Late Fall models from the foremost hat and cap makers in this country insures you the most reliable quality.

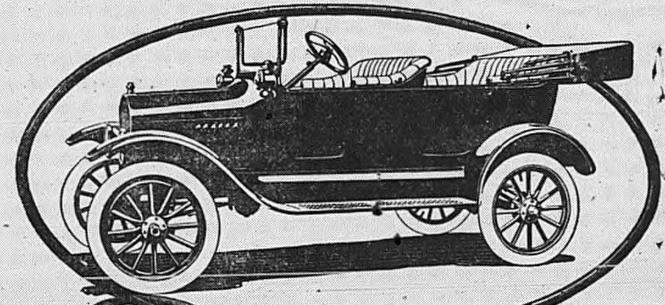
From $1.00 to $5.00

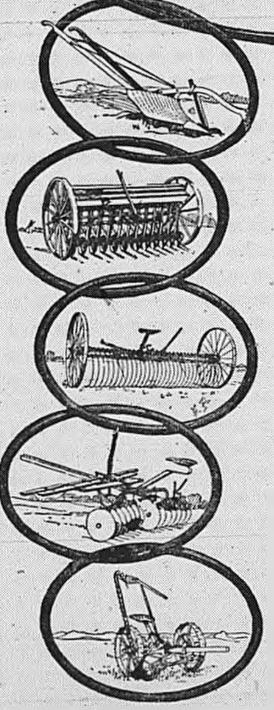
Sweater Coats

This is headquarters for sweater coats for men and boys. Every sweater style and quality is here in a big variety of colors, weights and prices. Come and learn what real sweater coat comfort means.

From $2.00 to $7.50

F. R. Barber





Necessary Farm Equipment

MORE and more the Ford car is looked upon by progressive farmers as necessary farm equipment, the same as the plow, the hay-rake, the drill, the mower, the harrow and other labor and time-saving machinery.

A farmer with a Ford car can dispense with one or two of his horses and make the trips to town, railway station, creamery, or to the neighbours in one-third the time. In fact there is no farm machine made that will save the busy farmer and his busy wife so much valuable time as a Ford. And it's so easy to take care of—far easier than a horse. No bed to make, or hay and oats to get, no harnessing and unharnessing, and no stables to clean. The Ford practically takes care of itself.

Ask any farmer who owns a Ford if he would ever again try to get along without it. His answer will hasten your decision to own one.

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

Touring - - $495 Coupelet - - $695
Runabout - - $475 Sedan - - - $890
F. O. B. FORD, ONT.

W. P. POWER, Dealer, Port Elgin

The Times "as good as a letter from home"

The Port Elgin Times.

47th YEAR—NO. 42 PORT ELGIN, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 17, 1917 $1.50 PER YEAR $2.00 PER YEAR TO UNITED STATES

Organizing for the Big War Loan

The government, instead of allowing the brokers to handle the coming big war loan has decided upon the plan of having two canvassers for certain set districts go to the people and present the features of the new $150,000,000 loan.

For this reason David Robertson, K. C., who is chairman for Bruce county, was here on Saturday noon, accompanied by Mr. Barber, a government representative, organizing this district.

The following citizens met them at the library board room: Messrs. Izzard, Stevens, Hepner, Fenton, McCallum, Geddes, Wm. Brown, B. Hilker, Crowe, Sayles and Ranney.

Mr. Robertson and Mr. Barber explained the idea of getting all persons to take out war bonds, that they would be issued in lots as low as $50, and would be for 5, 10 and 20-year periods. The interest would be about 6%. The representatives here will be John McCallum and E. Roy Sayles.

Fuller particulars of the loan will appear in The Times. Meantime, everyone should plan to participate as far as they can. If Canada is to keep her industries going and be able to sell the produce of the farms the war loan, which is really credit for Great Britain, must be raised. The local representatives may be seen anytime at The Times office or at their homes, or will call on anyone.

Anyone who invests in this loan has a mortgage on Canada for his security, will receive his interest by cheque every six months payable at bank par, and can also sell his money for other purposes.

It is a patriotic duty for every one to invest in this loan, even if for only $50. Boys and girls, men and women have a great opportunity to get 6% on the greatest security in the world.

Miss Tena Schmidt, 6th Bruce, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Chas. Kay of St. Thomas.

Henry Hamilton, of Moorefield, visited relatives here last week.

A telegram was received by Reeve Izzard Monday at 10 a. m. notifying him "that one returned soldier will arrive at Port Elgin at noon." A crowd of citizens assembled, but no soldier came.

Auctioneer Cavin reports a successful sale of stock at Neil McDonald's Thursday. One cow sold for $137, while eight of them averaged $103 each, yearlings went for $66 and calves averaged $33. Cash was paid at this sale.

COMING EVENTS

10c. per line
No notice less than 25c

ON SUNDAY—Oct. 21st Rev. Eugene Mintz B. A. has been secured by Southampton Baptists to preach special sermons, in their church at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Morning subject "The God of Patriarchs." Evening subject. "A Great Sunset.

SPECIAL MEETING of Red Cross tonight (Wednesday) at 7.30.

CHICKEN PIE SUPPER—Under the auspices of West Arran Patriotic League, at the home of Mr. Ed. Gingrich, on October 26th. This will be a real chicken-pie supper with piping hot chicken pie.

ORANGEMEN—Of Arkwright are to have a fowl supper Nov. 2. Proceeds for Red Cross.

BANQUET—Arkwright Ladies Aid will hold a missionary banquet in the town hall, Arkwright, Friday Oct. 26th. Dinner from 6 to 8 p. m. Program after. Admission 75c per couple. All come.

CONDENSED ADVERTISING

FOR SALE—Happy Thought Range wood or coal. Apply W.J. McCullough.

FOR SALE—Coal heater (new) has oven. Apply J. C. Thede, Port Elgin.

STRAYED—From lots 21, 22, Con. 3, Saugeen one 2 yr. old-dark red steer marked in the right ear, any information will be thankfully received. John J. Hillis, Port Elgin.

STRAYED—On to the premises of G. C. Smith lot 32 Con. 10 Saugeen, two bay mare colts. Owner may have same by proving property and paying expenses.

FOR SALE—Mare and colt. May be seen at Harold Smith's farm. Apply Erastus Ferguson, Burgoyne.

FOR SALE—Part lots 6, 7, 8, on concession 3 Saugeen, farm containing 123 acres, situated on Goderich road, 3½ miles south of Port Elgin, 5 rods from school, bank barn, two dwellings one frame one brick, also good orchards. Apply J. W. McKinney, Port Elgin.

J. A. CHAPMAN, Official Issuer, of marriage licenses, Port Elgin, Ont. Office Muir Block.

DENTAL

W. P. POWER, D. D. S., Dentist, office over South End Store. Hours 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

SOCIETIES

PORT ELGIN LODGE No. 429 G.R.C., A.F. & A.M. Regular communications in the Masonic Hall, Thursday on or before full moon, at 8 p.m. Visiting brethren cordially welcomed. George Chapman, W. M.; Geo. Smith, Sec'y.

DENOVO LODGE, No. 170, I.O.O.F., of Ontario, meets at 8 o'clock, p.m., every Monday in their hall in the Commercial Block. Art Harrison, N. G.; T. Rankin, Rec.-Sec.; D. Geddes, Perm Sec.

Saugeen Men Are Ready

On Saturday afternoon quite a number of men from Saugeen planned for their canvass for Red Cross on Thursday Oct. 18th.

As printed in Times last week, the canvassers are ready, and will make a whirlwind canvass of the township on Thursday.

"The aim is for at least $2000. All the people are urged to have their gift ready, and to make it generous.

Eight men at the meeting started the canvass off well by announcing gifts amounting to $175.

Reeve Christie asks The Times to print the following to the people of Saugeen:

"The British Red Cross has appealed to us once more for assistance in carrying out its beneficent work for our fighting forces. The total expense of the British Red Cross for the first year of the war was $8,500,000, for the second year over nine million, and to day it is $300,000 per week, or sixteen million per year. These figures give force to the statement of the chairman of the executive of the British Red Cross.

"If Canada fails us in October, we curtail many of our activities"

What will Saugeen's answer be? Is it our desire that any of these noble men should suffer through any lack of liberality on our part. Red Cross work in its every phase is a splendid manifestation of our broad sympathy with suffering. In 1915 Saugeen contributed $500, in 1916 it was $1,000. What will we say for 1917? We leave it to you, feeling confident of the result. On Thursday, October 18, you will be asked for a contribution. Give as in the Providence of God you have been blessed."

G. Christie, Reeve

Saugeen Council meets Saturday.

The Underwood Fair prize list was crowded out this week, on account of of the Saugeen and Bruce School fair prize lists appearing.

BURGOYNE AND DISTRICT

What with threshing, silo filling, potato digging and fall plowing, farmers have little time to note what the price controllers are doing, or who has been appointed lately in the union combination to run the affairs of the country, but no matter how city papers may talk there is no doubt that a great majority of the old-time liberals have still more faith in Sir Wilfrid Laurier than in any one else, and feel that all their, "Win the war" cry is only so much dust raised to hide the object of the players and blind the public.

Mr. Robt. Pierson had a business trip from St. Catharines last week to arrange for a shipment of potatoes.

Rev. C. C. Strachan was one of the speakers at the induction services at Tara.

The W.M.S. have an annual thankoffering and program next week.

Communion services Sunday. Rev. Dr. McDougall will preach Friday a.m.

Rev. Mr. Buckberrough is in Woodstock.

We are agents for Stratford steam laundry. Leave your laundry at Eby's Barber shop before Wednesday noon. H. Eby.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

Pursuant to Statute, all Creditors and others having claims against the estate of John Avis late of the Township of Bruce in the County of Bruce, Farmer, deceased, who died on the 1st of July 1917 are hereby notified to send by post, prepaid and registered or to deliver, a duly verified statement of their claims to W. Burgess, Port Elgin, Solicitor for Andrew MacKay, Executor of the last Will and Testament of the said late John Avis, on or before the 25th day of October 1917. After the said date the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said late John Avis having regard only to claims of which he shall then have received notice and will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person of whose claim they have not then received notice.

Dated at Port Elgin this 25th day of September A. D. 1917.

W. Burgess,
Solicitor for the Executor

Tax Sale of Lands

Notice is hereby given as directed by the Assessment Act, R.S. O. 1914, Sec. 141 s.s. 1. That a sale of lands for arrears of taxes will be held at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, at the Council Chamber in the County Building, in the town of Walkerton, on Friday the 2nd day of November A. D. 1917. When there will be offered for sale by public auction, unless the taxes and charges are sooner paid, the following described lands in the village of Port Elgin viz:—

Lot 30, block 92, Taxes and Costs $3.48
Lot 31, block 92, Taxes and Costs $3.48
Lot 32, block 92, Taxes and Costs $3.48
Lot 33, block 92, Taxes and Costs $3.48
Lot [illegible], block 112, Taxes and Costs $3.19

NORMAN ROBERTSON
Treasurer Co. Bruce

If it be required to hold an adjourned sale it will be held on Friday November 16th next at the above mentioned place and hour.

Walkerton, October 3rd 1917. 41-4tc

AUCTION SALE

D. C. Cavin has received instructions from W. H. McTaggart, lot 20, concession A, Arran Township, to sell by public auction on Thursday **October 18**, at 1 o'clock, the following list:

HORSES—Mare 11 years, supposed to be in foal, horse 10 years.

CATTLE—Cow, 6 years, due November 15, cow, 6 yrs, due November 11, cow, 6 yrs, calf at foot, cow, 3 years, due March 5, farrow cow, 7 years, heifer 2 years, due March 8, heifer, 2 years, steer, 2 years, steer, rising 2 years, 3 yearling heifers, 3 spring calves.

SHEEP—4 ewes.

PIGS—Sow, due October 15.

POULTRY—18 Barred Rock pullets.

IMPLEMENTS—M-H binder, Giant Seed drill to hoe, Frost & Wood mower, Frost & Wood cultivator with seed box, Jackson wagon nearly new, combination stock & hay rack, sulky rake, disc harrows, plow, drag harrows, turnip seed drill, scuffler, land roller, Magnet cream separator, and other articles.

TERMS—Ten dollars and under cash, over that amount, 10 months credit on approved joint notes, six per cent per annum off for cash on credit amounts.

Port Elgin Aims at $2500 for the British Red Cross

The Reeve and Council and a committee of citizens have undertaken to make a canvass for the British Red Cross Thursday afternoon.

Everyone knows, the Red Cross is the greatest organization in the world for the relief of suffering in this war.

The cause is great. The need is great.

The British authorities are appealing to Canada.

Port Elgin will do its share. The aim is to raise $2500. In a whirlwind canvass the men leaving The Times office at 2 p. m., on Thursday and hoping to have the canvass finished by 4 p. m. Make your gift a generous one, and have it ready for the canvasser.

Every citizen in this town is concerned. What we do on Thursday belongs to all of us. Let us make our gift a worthy one.

The Committee and canvassers are;

Chairman—Reeve Izzard. Treasurer, James Strathers.

For Stevens-Hepner Employees—Messrs. Stevens, Black and Falconer.

For Goderich street, both sides from limits to limits—Reeve Izzard, Clerk Geddes.

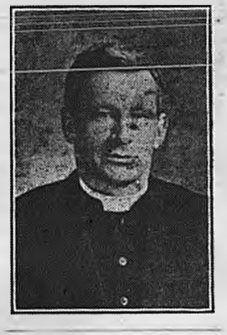
Northwest from the Bank of Nova Scotia—Messrs. McCallum, G. Falconer, F. R. Barber.

Northeast from American hotel—R. J. Ranney, H. D. McLaren, J. B. Cottrill.

Southwest from Hilker's, corner—Messrs. Eidt, Sayles and Mitchell.

Southeast from McLaren's corner—Dr Power, B. Hilker, John Coulter.

BURGOYNE'S NEW MINISTER



REV. C. C. STRACHAN,
The newly-inducted pastor at Burgoyne and Dunblane

Rev. Mr. Strachan is a very able preacher, and is making a deep impression in his new charge. Mrs. Strachan and family are quite comfortably settled in the Manse, and are very pleased with the friendliness of the people. Rev. Mr. Strachan graduated in Arts in Manitoba College 1902, took theological course in Queen's University graduating in 1905.

He obtained the degree of B. D. from Queen's this spring. Before entering college he spent ten years in Educational work in the west, part of the time among the foreigners in northern Sask. For the past few years he ministered at Storneway, near Yarkton, Sask.

Mr. Strachan's home was at near Glencoe, Ont., where his mother and brothers still reside.

Bal-de-Dore

Mrs. M. Drummond, Toronto, is visiting friends on the sixth of Bruce.

Mrs. S. Bruce is visiting her brother, Mr. D. McCannel Port Elgin.

Miss Rose McIntosh, Port Elgin, spent last week with Mrs. H. Drummond.

Mr. H. McLennan Sundayed at E. Westman's, sixth Bruce.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Fleming of Paisley spent over Sunday here.

Alex. Brunton has exchanged his Ford for a Gray-Dort car.

Mrs. Thomas Stout, of Chippewa Hill spent last week with her sister Mrs. A. Lamont.

Auction Sale of Holsteins

R. G. MacNabb, lot 10, con. 13, Arran township, offers for sale on WEDNESDAY NOV. 7th, his entire herd of Registered Holsteins and High-Class Grades, of high producing quality, consisting of 30 head, all ages. Here is a chance to get your start in Holsteins at your own bid. Don't miss this sale. Don't forget the date. See bills. R. G. MACNAB, R. R. No. 2, Allenford. Phone Allenford Rural. 42-3tc

Cut Down Your Fuel Bill By Installing Metal Weather-Strip

Our mechanic will be in this locality during the latter part of October to install weather strip. For prices and estimates apply to our local agent D. N. McDonald, Southampton. Drop a card and he will call.

C. J. Forbes & Co. Durham
41-2tc

D. C. Cavin has received instructions from Mrs. Allan McKinnon, lot 19, Con. Saugeen Tp., to sell by public auction on ***Tuesday October 23***, at 1 o'clock the following list:

HORSES—Mare, 2 yrs, horse, 1 year, snoker (blood) by Jack Wilks, driving mare, 7 yrs.

CATTLE—Cow 7 yrs, due January 10, cow 5 yrs, due April 7, cow 4 years due April 3, cow 4 yrs, due January 20, heifer, 2 yrs due December 18, cow due November 26, cow due April 14, 2 yearling steers, 3 yearling heifers, 5 calves.

IMPLEMENTS—Deering mower & rake, Frost & Wood seed drill, top buggy, 3 plows, crosscut saw, De Laval cream separator, harrows.

HAY—40 tons of hay.

OATS—200 bush. oats.

Hay and oats must be cash.

TERMS—Ten dollars and under cash, over that amount, 10 months credit on approved notes, six per cent per annum off for cash on credit amounts.

Port Elgin Tribunal Ready

The Exemption tribunal, which will preside over appeals for this district is now complete.

Dennis J. Izzard, reeve of the town and warden of the county, is the first named by Judge Klein.

Donald Gillies, a retired gentleman of Southampton, and member of the Southampton council, is the choice of the Ottawa selection board.

E. Roy Sayles, editor of The Times, is the appointee of the Military authorities at London to act as military representatives, when exemptions are put before the board. He is summoned to London for instructions to morrow.

Public Meeting Slimly Attended

Reeve Izzard, Town Clerk Geddes and Messrs. McCallum, Eidt, Wm. Brown, Sayles, Mitchell, Fisher, Ebert, Barber, Stevens, Hilker, Coulter, Dr. Power, Revs. Scanlan, Buckberrough and Gleichlar, were present at the public meeting called to consider Red Cause organization on Friday.

The reeve on taking the chair, regretted that there were not some of the ladies of the Red Cross present, and was extremely sorry that not more of the citizens took an interest in such a great cause. He asked for opinions as to what the town should do to enlarge the council's gift of $1000.

Mr. Geddes pointed to the greatness of the cause, and the need of funds. He also said that the taxes for Red Cross on the thousand dollars the town had given would be only $3.20 on each thousand dollars of assessment.

Mr. Sayles believed that a canvass could be made from the whole town. He also moved that this public meeting endorse the council's action of granting a thousand dollars. This was seconded by W. A. Mitchell and carried.

Mr. Stevens, said he felt that the citizens would take pride in doing something big for British Red Cross, and said that our givings should be greater than the $1600 of last year.

Mr. Mitchell asked if it would be wise to take on two thousand in taxes, and if it were thought unwise, then he favored going ahead with a canvass to raise it.

Councillor McCallum thought the citizens would be generous and would make up the amount in a canvass.

Messrs. Eidt, Coulter and Hilker favored a good organization for all the town, and a motion was accordingly made and carried, and a committee appointed, which met at The Times office and planned the work as outlined in another column.

G. McLaren has purchased 100 acres of land from N. E. Leeder Jr. There is considerable bush on the property. It is situated on the 2nd of Saugeen.

CHIPPEWA HILL

Miss Webb spent Thanksgiving at her home in Glamis.

Mrs. T. A. Stout spent a week with friends in Saugeen.

Mrs. C. T. Homuth and Miss Ruxton visited the latter's sister, Mrs. Alex McCannel, Burgoyne, Thanksgiving Day.

Rev. I. Brubaker preached his farewell sermon in the schoolhouse on Sunday evening, the 7th.

The ladies of Sang's section Arran, had a gathering at Mrs. Donald Smith's Wednesday.

Attending the Teachers, Convention at Wiarton on Thursday and Friday of last week were:—Miss Kennedy, Sang's school; Miss Webb, No. 13 Amabel; Mrs. Robb, Scotch Settlement; Miss Ruxton, Saugeen Village; and Mr. Wallace, French Bay.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Donaldson and Miss I. Ruxton attended the funeral of the late Mrs. Gunn, at Underwood on Saturday.

Mrs. C. T. Homuth left for her home in Aylmer west on Monday, followed by the best wishes of the many friends made during the year spent here.

Ladies, call any time and see the splendid range of Corsets, Hosiery, Handkerch'f and particularly Underwear, in our Ladies' Dept.

FALCONER BROS.

Agricultural Society Breaks Even

At a meeting of the fair board on Saturday there were present, President Henderson, Secretary Elliott, and Directors Scott, Christie, George, Sayles, Gowanlock, Webster, and Campbell.

The secretary reported that $125 more was spent in prizes this year than last, but that in spite of this the receipts were sufficient to break even, and thus not touch the surplus of other years.

The directors expressed their satisfaction with the idea of paying a little more in prize money each year. The idea of the board now is that the more interest in members, and attendance the more money they will spend on the prizes. Each year will likely see additions made to the prizes offered. This will prove a good basis. All money received will be spent.

There were a few corrections in the prize list, and the secretary-treasurer was authorized to pay the prizes.

BUYERS' GUIDE

Fresh Fish at Eaton's butcher shop.

Fresh eggs. North End Store.

B. Hilker for a nobby cap or hat.

Men's work shoes, splendid stock, spring buying—N. End Store.

If you're interested in the soldier boys read McMurray's advt on page 4.

Williams shoes for fall wear at South End.

B. Hilker for overalls, plain smocks and lined smocks.

Try Koebke for your next grocery or fruit order

B. Hilker is selling his shoes at original price.

A car of No. 1 sugar. Just stocked—Our price is the lowest—N. End Store

Big values in Mens' and Boys' shoes at F. R. Barbers.

Bull Dog overalls and smocks, for good wear. North End Store.

Pork is very high in some places but not at Eaton's shop. Try a roast of our special-fed pork.

Neilson's chocolates—once used always used—you get them at Koebke's

Men's smocks lined and unlined, also overalls and cottonade pants at South End.

This is the suit and overcoat shop. A fit for every figure. A style for every taste. F. R. Barber

Ladies' corsets in following makes D & A, Ladiva, Goddess, Colleene and Canadian made Nemo at South End.

Bacon is dear, yes, but not so dear when you consider the splendid quality of our breakfast and tender bacons. Try some. Eaton, the butcher.

Koebke sells Neilson's soldier chocolate. Send a bar to your soldier boy at the front

Flannelette blankets 12-4 or largest size lbex, this is the best make, special $2.35 per pair, medium size or 11-4 at $1.75 per pair at Barber's.

Men's, ladies' and children's sweater coats, pull overs and fine wool jerseys at South End Store.

Eaton's butcher shop is the house of quality. Nothing but the very best of meats go into our sausages, bolognas, jellied meats, etc. We have all varieties. Eaton, the butcher.

Men's and boys' suits and overcoats, the largest stock we have ever shown and considering the present market, the the values this season are by far the best we have ever been able to offer. Large purchases early last spring, afforded us an unequalled selection to choose from and we got prices down to the limit. Come and see F. R. Barber.

NOTICE—Our store will be closed each evening at 8 p. m. except Wednesday and Saturday. Wm. Martin.

Try a nice fresh lake trout. Telephone Eaton.

Our stock of winter underwear is very complete and value unsurpassed. We carry a full line of the best makes, Stanfield's, Penman's, Watson's and Atlantic. Prices from 75c to $2.50 a garment F. R. Barber.

Fowl Wanted

All kinds of fowl, live weight, highest prices. Beginning Tuesday Oct. 23rd, and every second Tuesday all season. We will also lift at Paisley on Wednesday next and every second Wednesday.

Lyness & Crowe 42-3tc

The tea in aid of Red Cross by the Methodist Ladies aid at the home of Mrs. Vandyke on Thursday was quite well attended and a neat sum made.

ANNOUNCEMENT

To the people of Port Elgin and the surrounding townships

We have opened, in the McPherson block, and next to the North End Store, a clean and up-to-date stock of groceries, flour and feed. We invite you to our new store, see how clean and sweet we have everything, and we respectfully solicit your patronage. Orders by telephone will be promptly attended to.

Respectfully yours
Chas. F. McPherson

Harvest Home Services Held

On Sunday the Methodists held most successful services. The speaker for the day and for the lecture, was Rev. (Capt.) Duncan, who was chaplain to the first division, and who has only recently returned from France.

The congregations were very large, the night service having a crowded church. The lecture was well attended. The auditorium was profusely decorated with the fruits of the garden and field, the decoration being well carried out. A feature was a huge loaf of brown bread, which was in the midst of flowers and fruit at the front of the altar.

The pastor Dr. Scanlan, and the officers were well pleased with the success of the services, and the liberality of the people. $200 was asked, about $300 was realized

The choir assisted with special music, which was much enjoyed.

Rev. Mr. Duncan's message were particularly pleasing, full of the old gospel, and impressed everyone deeply. His prayers were strong appeals for the power of God unto victory in the great crisis, and that men might acknowledge Him.

He chose for his text in the morning a portion in II. Samuel, where David longed for water from the well at Bethlehem that was at the gate. The story was eloquently told of how three mighty men of valor jeopardized their lives for the water, and after David had received it he could not drink of it but poured it out unto the Lord, because it represented the blood of worthy men. The speaker said that there was always appreciation of the past. War was not so terrible in itself. It was when it was contrasted with peace we once enjoyed that made it horrible. The missing of something we had lost had given us sorrow, and so the well by the gate at Bethlehem, had made David long for it. So, too, the lads in faraway France and Flanders and Mesopotamia were longing for a look at beautiful Canada. We do not think enough of the things about us until they are gone. We should compare the bountiful gifts of God, and inquire whether we had given to His service sufficient. "I wish the people of Canada could hear a shell dropped in their midst, to wake them to a sense of their responsibility and their duty, that they might give as they ought," said Rev. Mr. Duncan.

The tremendous cost of getting back what had been lost was impressively referred to. The peace we once had cost lives and would continue to cost lives and the sacrifice of much material things. What will it mean for Canadians to discipline themselves? What will it mean for the man who has grown selfish in his increased harvests of the fields and of industry? There is no bigger curse in Canada to-day, said the speaker, than materialism—abundant wealth without God. We had about ten thousand times more wealth than our fathers had, and yet we give only about as much as they gave. There was no land like Canada in the world for riches. We must come back to understand that we must fight and sacrifice for the things we had lost. We can get anything back by giving enough, and we must pay to get God. If we would evangelize the world we must support and send missionaries. We should be thankful for the Methodism of the early days. The men and women who blazed the trail. We should dedicate to God our possessions. Some men delight in claiming the wealth they had made. Whose is it, after all? The church is just what its members make it. Some contemptible persons go about saying the church is no good because someone has come short in their judgment. Don't be ashamed of what the church stands for, but be ashamed if you are not taking your part.

The preacher referred to the abundant harvests this year, and urged his hearers not to give the same gift as they gave in a lean year.

In the evening Capt. Duncan chose for his text Math. 16:24. "If any man shall come after me, let him take up his cross and follow me." In a splendid and eloquent address the speaker pointed to the necessity of making sacrifice. People were not listening to the call of Christ nor following him closely. This caused sorrow, dangers and defeat. There was a great call to the church just now for reconstruction after the war. Canada dare not hesitate. Boys who went to war were coming back stern men. The people at home must do away with their popular and well-loved sins. We must have a holy and righteous example for the men who come back, and who have gone through great trial and temptation.

There was special music by the choir, and a well-rendered solo by Mrs. Scanlan.

The church was filled for the lecture on Monday night, when Capt. Duncan, gave a description of life in the trenches, the work of the chaplain, and interesting sketches of the soldiers. After the lecture the Ladies Aid served lunch.

The people of the town and district were greatly pleased with the services and the lecture. Capt. Duncan made this Harvest Home occasion a memorable one. The Ladies Aid are especially thankful for the large attendance at the lecture

GLAMMIS

The B. Y. P. U. rally here last week was a great success. There were over 80 delegates from other churches registered. The delegates gathered from Wingham, Goderich, Mt Forest, Tiverton, Walkerton, Paisley, Port Elgin, North Bruce, Tara and Dobbinton. Wingham had 30 delegates and thereby won the pennant for largest delegation.

The sessions were largely attended, and the addresses by Rev. Janes of Ingersoll, Rev. Holmes of Goderich and McLeod of Mt. Forest were much enjoyed. The rallies are growing in interest and importance.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson III. Oct. 21, 1917.

The Temple Rebuilt and Dedicated. Ezra 3: 8-13; 6: 14-18.

Commentary.—I. The foundation laid (vs. 8-13). 8. Second year ...... second month—This was May, B. C. 535. Zerubbabel—The name indicates that he was born in Babylon. His Chaldean name was Sheshbazzar. He was the civil governor of Jerusalem. Jeshua—The high priest. He was the religious leader of the Jews. That were come out of captivity—About fifty thousand persons. To set forward the work—The Levites were given the oversight of the great work for which Cyrus had given the Jews permission to return to Jerusalem. 9. Jeshua—A Levite, not the priest mentioned in the preceding verse. An honor is placed upon those to whom was entrusted this important work, in that their names are preserved for all time. They were given the responsibility because of their fitness for the work. 10. Laid the foundation—This was an occasion for impressive ceremonies. It marked an epoch in Jewish history. It pointed backward to the dark past. It pointed forward to a bright future for God's chosen and restored people. Priests in their apparel—The priestly garments are described in Exod. 39. They denoted the consecration of the wearers to sacred service. With trumpets—These were used in calling the people together. Sons of Asaph—Descendants of Levi. They were prominent as singers in the temple service. To praise the Lord—It was an occasion which should call forth the strongest expressions of thankfulness. After the ordinance of David—See 1 Chron. 6: 31; 16: 16-21; 16: 4-6; 25: 1. 11. They sang together by course—"They sang one to another."—R. V.

12. Many .... that had seen the first house—It had been about fifty-two years since the destruction of the first temple, and the final deportation of the Jews to Babylon, and some of those who returned with Zerubbabel to Jerusalem could easily remember the former temple. When the foundation of this house was laid ......wept—The building of the new temple must have been well under way at this time for the people to be able to judge of its proportions and beauty. While this was larger than the temple built by Solomon, it could not be as costly, for there was not the wealth in the remnant of Israel to supply the rich furnishings that distinguished the first temple. The ark of the covenant and its contents were lacking, and the aged Jews realized that in an important sense the former glory was lacking. Not that this second temple was not a very grand and beautiful structure, but how great soever its material splendor, it was inferior in this respect to that of Solomon. Yet the glory of the second far outshone that of the first temple in another and more important point of view, namely, the receiving within the walls the Incarnate Saviour (Hag. 2. 9).—J., F. & B. Some have supposed that the weeping was for joy, but this is not probable. 13. Could not discern—In the East the people are very demonstrative in their expressions of joy and sorrow, and commonly the wails of grief are mistaken for shouts of joy. Sorrow and joy were closely mingled on this occasion, and both were in consequence of what God had done for his people, either in the past or at that time.

II. The building finished (vs. 14, 15). 14. the elders of the Jews builded—Between Ezra 3: 13 and this verse is given the account of the long delay in building the house of the Lord. The Samaritans wished to join with the Jews in the work, but the latter would not consent to this on the ground that the Samaritans were not true worshippers of Jehovah. Thereupon the Samaritans appealed to the king and secured an order from him that the Jews should cease their work upon the temple. After a delay of fifteen years King Darius issued a decree which gave the Jews full authority to build the house of the Lord. prospered through the prophesying—The Lord gave to his people two faithful prophets in Haggai and Zechariah to encourage them in the great work which they had undertaken for him. according to the commandment, etc.—The God of Israel planned for his people the restoration of the nation and the rebuilding of the temple, and the world-rulers, here mentioned, gave orders to have these plans carried out. 15. this house was finished—That which at the time seemed impossible was at last accomplished. month Adar—This corresponds nearly to our month of March.

III. The Temple dedicated (vs. 16-18). 16. children of Israel, etc.—From the mention of the different classes of persons it is evident that the people were united in the building and dedication of the temple. dedication of this house of God—The temple of Solomon had been dedicated solemn ceremony and the new temple was dedicated, or given over to God for devine service, with impressive ceremonies and with great joy. 17. offered—This verse describes different ceremonies of the dedication. sin offering—An atonement was made for all Israel twelve ......according to the number of tribes—Those who returned from captivity represented all the tribes of Israel. The twelve tribes had joined in the dedication of the former temple, and the restored temple was dedicated by a restored and reunited Israel. 18. set the priests in their divisions—The temple service was fully organized. The service was distributed by periods of a week each among the priests and Levites.

Questions.—How many years had passed since the temple was destroyed? What was the first step in religious work when the Jews reached Jerusalem? Who managed the building of the temple? How were their services conducted? Who among the people wept? Why? Who shouted for joy? How was the work of building delayed? When was the temple finished? Describe the dedication of the temple.

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic. The Temple Rebuilt.

I. A reminder of national sin.

II. The prospect of national peace.

I. A reminder of national sin. Once more, on the ruins of the ancient sanctuary, the new temple was to be erected. It was a new era in the nation's history. Patriotism and piety combined to ennoble and consecrate the scene. The whole remnant of Israel was enlisted in the undertaking. To God who had redeemed them from bondage and given back to them their old liberties and their beloved land, they owed the very best service they could offer. They set about their work methodically and carefully, directing it according to the law of the Lord. The prophets and builders worked harmoniously together. Each part was wrought by those who were especially adapted to it. The occasion was one which called forth the "fullest joy and the tenderest grief." Amid the joy of hope there was the sorrow of memory. There had been another house on that spot. There were men present who had seen it in all its glory. To these men the present foundation recalled years of shame and agony. That such magnificence should have been destroyed, that there ever should have been the pitiable necessity for their beginning again, filled them with profound humiliation. Such thoughts found expression in uncontrollable tears and outbursts of lamentations. There was a great contrast between Solomon's temple and the ruins which surrounded them; between the glorious past of Israel and the demoralized condition of the nation as it appeared after the captivity; between the flourishing condition of the land and the prospect it presented when a remnant of people were endeavoring to restore it to its former fruitfulness. Those who remembered the former days and the glory of the first temple and considered how far the second one was likely to be inferior to it, wept with loud voices. When those who knew only the sorrow of having no temple at all saw the foundation laid, they praised the Lord with shouts of joy. Though each expressed himself according to his sentiment, there was no disagreement, no retarding of the work.

II. The prospect of national peace. To the opened vision of God's prophet it was revealed that the glory of the latter house should be greater than the former. The people stood face to face with the work they had undertaken. Its difficulties were before them. They felt their inability to rise to the demands of the great occasion. They faced great obstacles through the oppression of their enemies. There was a faithful ministry in the midst of the people. The prophets Haggai and Zechariah urged them to remember God's special commission to them in that he had brought them out of captivity to do that special work. They were assured that his blessing must certainly crown their fidelity with success. They inspired the people with their own earnest spirit. The building of the temple was a visible and abiding testimony to their faith in the existence and power of the God of heaven. The temple was a testimony to the heathen nations and to all people of the worship and sacrifice due to Jehovah from His people Israel. The completion of the temple was a proof in itself that the "fierceness of God's anger" had been turned away and that He would again show mercy to His people. The wisdom of the leaders was evident in their pressing forward in the work, taking advantage of every favorable circumstance. They did not relax their efforts while waiting for a reply from Darius. Patriotism, wisdom and piety were manifested in their plans. The king's decree and the prophet's message together were like wings to their work. From the time of the arrival of the decree of Darius they looked upon the completion of the temple as only a question of time, and so at last regarded their condition of captivity as being practically at an end. Opposition to their cause was overruled for good. It brought the necessities occasioned by the neglect of the decree of Cyrus under the notice of Darius who regarded the Jewish nation with special favor so that the work was carried through without intermission after it was resumed. There was rejoicing over the finished work. It was the visible triumph of their faith and hope. They were thrilled with enthusiastic joy as they took possession of the new temple. With it they began a new life. At the dedication the ancient order of service was restored. T.R.A.

Macready's Caustic Reply.

A scapegrace baron pawned the coronet he had worn at the coronation of Queen Victoria. Having a slight acquaintance with Macready, the tragedian, he wrote to the actor offering to sell the pawn ticket and suggesting that the redeemed item of headgear would be an interesting theatrical "property." Macready replied with characteristic sarcasm that if the thing had been owned by a nobleman of mark who had got into straitened circumstances he would have favorably considered the application. But he did not think his stock of "properties" would be improved by the addition of a gilded coronet that had been worn by a numskull and pawned by a profligate.

A Hint for Young Romeos.

If the hero has no bad habits he should acquire some or at least lead her to believe that he has one or two. Courtship isn't complete unless the heroine can beg him to quit something that is destroying his sweet health or, worse still, something that makes him almost a bold, bad man. She used to beg and beg us to quit gambling, and a few years after the wedding she was cruel enough to tell us that she knew all the time that we were not a gambler. She was just humoring us.—Claude Callan in Fort Worth Star Telegram.

A Mighty Bridge.

In the Forth bridge there is a horizontal pull of 10,000 tons on the chief spans and a weight of 100,000 tons on their bases. Half a dozen British ironclads might be hung upon them without causing any undue strain.—London Telegraph.

POINTERS ABOUT PLOWING--HOW AND WHEN TO DO IT

Most Important Operation in Tillage—Essentials Explained—

Second Article—By R. Summerby.

While it is true that good plowing under some conditions would not be considered good in others, many of the principles will hold in all cases. Good plowing of a given field implies that all land in that area should be plowed in such a way as to achieve the desired object most efficiently with the least further work. This means that not only must the type of furrow used be suited to the conditions and purpose, but also that the crown, the ridge itself, and the finish, be adapted to that purpose.

CROWN VERY IMPORTANT.

A score card is here inserted which embodies the important features to be considered in plowing. Percentage values have been placed opposite these points to show their relative importance. In this particular case, the figures are designed to relate to plowing done on sod land in the fall. Other conditions will require that different relative values be placed on each point, for more attention must be paid to some than to others, depending upon the time of year, the type of soil, and the object to be attained in doing the work.

Two different stages in the double scratch, double comb crown, a method that is used on heavy sod land and adapted to fancy plowing. By this method the two crown furrows are placed on two light scratch furrows, made by means of a high cutting share.

Points considered	Values
Crown or commencement	20
Shape of land when plowed	20
Finish	17
Style and evenness of furrow	18
Straightness	10
Covering	8
Ins and outs	7
Total	100

No part of the plowing operation requires more attention than the commencement, for not only is the crown itself important, but upon it also depends the degree of excellence of a large part of the remainder of the work. Evidences of neglect on this score are to be seen in many of our grain and hay fields, where the original commencement is marked by the presence of some of our worst weeds, such as couch grass, bladder campion, chicory, ox-eye daisies, etc. This part of the land, on account of its greater depth of soil and better conditions generally, should be producing the best part of the crop, instead of forming a stronghold for weeds.

An ideal crown is one that meets all the aims of plowing on that particular part of the land. This involves that all weeds should be destroyed, and that as far as possible the land should be cut and turned to the full depth of the rest of the plowing. When completed, the crown furrow or furrows should stand out slightly above the others, but no marked distinction should be possible. Further, when the soil settles after cultivation and seeding, it should do so evenly, without leaving an inverted V-shaped ridge where the commencement was made. Different types of crown are, of course, necessary to suit different conditions. A few of these in common use, including those that are considered the best ones are here discussed.

Probably the crown that approaches nearest to the ideal is one in which two full rounds are first thrown outwards, and then the whole is thrown together by a third one. This results in all the advantages mentioned above, but this type cannot well be used on sod land. Unfortunately, too, it requires much time, as it takes three full rounds before the crown is completed. This method is illustrated in Figure 2, which shows three different stages of the operation. The first figure will also serve to illustrate a second method, in which only one round is thrown out instead of two, and a strip about 6 inches wide is left. This is then cut off with the wing of the share but allowed to remain in place, and on it the crown is formed by turning the first furrows back by means of deeper ones. This is thus a modification of the first method and requires only two and a half rounds instead of three. A third method, which is also a modification of the above, is one in which one complete round is thrown out, without leaving a strip in the centre. These two furrows are then thrown in to form a crown by plowing more deeply, thus accomplishing the work in two full rounds. While neither of these latter methods are as efficient as the first one, both are more quickly done and are also efficient enough for ordinary work. Both are also best adapted to stubble land.

One stage of a fourth style is shown in Figure 1. Here a light single furrow has been turned out and then thrown back into its place by a deeper one. The crown is completed by setting up another furrow to meet this one. This method is one that can be used on either stubble or sod land. It requires only one round and a half to complete it, but, on the other hand, the surface of the land is not all cut, nor it is plowed to its full depth. It is one of the best types for sod land, but is excelled by the previous ones for stubble, where especially thorough work is desired.

One of the most common methods of setting a crown in either stubble or sod land is one in which a light furrow is thrown out and a heavier one is thrown against it. Under certain conditions this will prove satisfactory but too often results in this part of the land forming a starting point for weeds, through the land not being cut and turned. Again, on stubble land it sometimes happens that a plowman will attempt to start the land by throwing up two heavy furrows one against another, in the pretence of making a crown. This is the poorest method possible, in that there is a wide strip of land uncut and unplowed, and moreover it is difficult to plow the first furrows to their full depth. Any dangers experienced in the previous method, through grass and weeds becoming troublesome, are much more apt to occur here.

A type of commencement that is suited only to sod plowing and particularly to heavy soils plowed in the fall, is illustrated by Figure 3. Two light scratch furrows are thrown together by means of a high-cutting share, and on these the two crown furrows are placed, forming what is called a double comb crown. This method is used where the commencement is made in a previous dead furrow, and is in more common use at plowing matches than in general practice. It cannot be claimed that all the sod is cut, but the position of the crown furrows is such as to make conditions favorable to the smothering of the grass that still remains. It is also one of the most difficult ones to set, but when properly done lends itself well to a nicely shaped land and, moreover, the soil settles evenly in such a case.

WHAT THE FINISH MEANS.

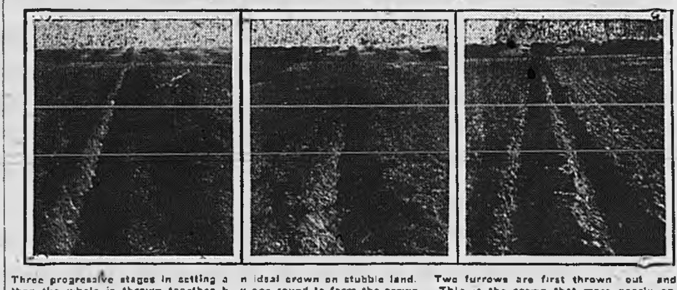
Of the seven methods mentioned above, the first six are used in stubble land and are discussed in order of efficiency for thorough work. The fourth, fifth and seventh are adapted to sod plowing, and of these the fourth one is probably the best adapted for general work. No matter what method is used, however, the aims of the plowing should be kept in mind in this part of that operation.

With regard to the shape of land when plowed, it should be as level as possible, with a slight but gradual slope to the finish, and with no pronounced rise at the crown. If the land is heavy, and not well drained, this slope should be more distinct. Hollows and depressions in the land result in puddles of water after heavy rains and may thus cause much damage during the growing season, while in the fall and winter they are apt to cause winter-killing in grasses, clovers and fall sown crops through the formation of ice. Much can be done toward filling in such hollows by a good plowman, by changing the depth of the furrow as the plow enters and comes out of the same. Skill in this, however, can only be attained through much practice.

Just as there is no marked difference between the furrows of the crown and those of the land, there should be little difference between these and the furrows at the finish. If anything, the ones at the finish should be slightly smaller; for if heavier the result will be a broader, deeper finish, with higher edges, which may hold the water on the land after rains. A good finish must be adapted to the soil soil and subsoil. If the sub-surface soil is good, a deep, broad finishing furrow will result in a narrow dead furrow, which can easily be filled in with the discs, so as not to interfere with the growth of the crop, and the proper working of implements. Where the subsoil is poor, a narrower, shallower finishing furrow, followed by a couple of strokes of the disc harrows, or by a round with a plow when the land is being prepared for seeding, will give the best results; while where soil is poorly drained a deeper finish must be made to meet that condition.

The style of furrow should be suited to the conditions and aims, but as this has been discussed it is unnecessary to repeat it. It should, however, be as uniform as possible throughout. Gaps and flaps are serious objections in plowing, but if their prevention is impossible, such as would be the case on stoney ground, the plow should be got back to its proper depth and width as soon as possible. Evidences of poor plowing on this score are to be seen in many fields, and in such cases a poor crop and a prevalence of weeds is always the result.

Straightness of furrow is a desirable feature in plowing, but has not the relative importance that the inexperienced is apt to believe. As will be seen from the score-card, several other points are considered of greater importance. Its greatest value lies in its influence upon the type of furrow, and upon its bearing on the character of the finish. It is also desirable from an aesthetic standpoint, but this need not be emphasized here.



Three progressive stages in setting an ideal crown on stubble land. Two furrows are first thrown out and then the whole is thrown together by one round to form the crown. This is the crown that more nearly approaches the ideal, but requires three full rounds to complete it. A half round can be saved, as explained in the text, by working from the stage shown at the left.

In both sod and stubble land it is desirable that all grass, weeds or stubble be turned under. This is referred to as "covering." Its importance is due to the fact that when grass or weeds are left protruding from between the furrow slices, they are apt to start and grow if opportunity offers, whereas when turned under proper conditions are more favorable for their decomposition. Moreover, if the grass is abundant in the uncovered condition, it seriously hinders the best action of cultivators and harrows, and, therefore, more work is required in fitting the land for the purpose desired.

In the score-card above the heading "Ins and Outs" is included. Under this is considered the evenness, neatness and abruptness of the furrow ends. Each furrow slice should continue in its full size and shape to the head-land, and there be broken off abruptly. This is done by having the plowshare enter and come out of the soil as abruptly as possible along a straight line at the ends of the land. Unless this is done a considerable amount of land in this area will not be properly plowed.

Apart from the discussion relative to types of furrow, nothing has been said with regard to the time of plowing. Clay soils and land that is not properly drained require the action of the frost to pulverize them, and should, therefore, be plowed in the fall. Moreover, if left until spring, it is often impossible to get on them to work before most crops should be seeded. Neither of these facts hold true with regard to sandy or gravelly soils, and equally as good crops can often be grown when plowing is done in the spring, providing it is done early, and that the proper cultivation is given. Experiments with our most important grain crops, however, show so much advantage in favor of early seeding that it is advisable to do as much fall plowing as possible even on these soils, when intended for grain. Fall plowing, moreover, allows of the absorption and retention of moisture. When land is intended for corn, more time is available in spring before planting time and, under ordinary conditions, well drained land of a sandy or gravelly nature can, if necessary, be plowed to good advantage in the spring for this crop.

In a few cases only is it [illegible] to do away with plowing. [illegible] will hold true on well cultivated and light soils, after potatoes, roots, and, in some cases, corn. It may [illegible] be replaced by thorough and deep surface tillage. On the heavier soils, and on those that have not been thoroughly worked, plowing will prove the most efficient and economical method of preparing the land for grain crops. Light, well drained cornland that has been thoroughly cultivated, may be fitted for the following crop by running a furrow along each row, deep enough to turn out the corn roots. This should be done in the fall, and if followed by thorough cultivation in the spring, may be the best way of preparing the seed bed for grain and for seeding sown on this land.

Although present day conditions make it imperative that the operation of plowing be accelerated wherever possible by means of gang plows, and in some cases, that it be replaced by the more speedy methods of tillage, it still requires to be thoroughly done. It is yet the most important operation in cultivation, but must be followed by other implements to complete the work if its best results are to be realized. The slowness and expense of the operation makes this all the more necessary. Good plowing, followed by intelligent tillage to complete the work, would go a long way towards making "two blades of grass grow where one grew before," and would place agricultural production in Canada on a much higher level than it now is.

—The Canadian Countryman.

A good type of crown for use in either sod or stubble land.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET

Dairy produce—	
Butter, choice dairy	[illegible]
Eggs, new-laid, doz.	[illegible]
Cheese, lb.	[illegible]
do., fancy, lb.	[illegible]
Dressed Poultry—	
Turkeys, lb.	[illegible]
Fowl, lb.	[illegible]
Spring chickens	[illegible]
Ducks, Spring, lb.	[illegible]
Fruits—	
Apples, bkt.	[illegible]
do., bbl.	[illegible]
Thimbleberries, box	[illegible]
Peaches, bkt.	[illegible]
Pears, bkt.	[illegible]
Plums, bkt.	[illegible]
Cantaloupes, bkt.	[illegible]
Vegetables—	
Beans, small measure	[illegible]
Beets, bkt.	[illegible]
do., bag	[illegible]
Cucumbers, doz.	[illegible]
Cauliflowers, each	[illegible]
Corn, doz.	[illegible]
Carrots, doz. bunch	[illegible]
do., bag	[illegible]
Celery, per head	[illegible]
Cabbages, each	[illegible]
[illegible], bkt.	[illegible]
Egg Plant, bkt.	[illegible]
Lettuce, doz. bchs.	[illegible]
do., heads, doz.	[illegible]
Vegetable marrows, each	[illegible]
Onions, bag	[illegible]
do., small bkt.	[illegible]
do., pickling, bkt.	[illegible]
do., Silver Skins, bkt.	[illegible]
Potatoes, bag	[illegible]
do., peck	[illegible]
Pumpkins, each	[illegible]
Parsley, bunch	[illegible]
Radishes, 3 bunches	[illegible]
Peppers, red, doz.	[illegible]
do., green, doz.	[illegible]
Sage, bunch	[illegible]
Squash, each	[illegible]
Savory, bunch	[illegible]
Turnips, peck	[illegible]
do., bag	[illegible]
Tomatoes, 11-qt bkt.	[illegible]

WHOLESALE MEATS

Beef, forequarters	[illegible]
do., hindquarters	[illegible]
Carcases, choice	[illegible]
do., common	[illegible]
Veal, choice	[illegible]
do., medium	[illegible]
Heavy hogs	[illegible]
Shop hogs	[illegible]
Mutton, light	[illegible]
do., heavy	[illegible]
Lambs, yearling	[illegible]
Spring lambs	[illegible]

SUGAR MARKET.

Local wholesale quotations on Canadian refined sugar, Toronto delivery:

Acadia granulated	[illegible]
Redpath granulated	[illegible]
St. Lawrence granulated	[illegible]
No. 1 yellow, Atlantic and Acadia	[illegible]
No. 2 yellow	[illegible]
No. 3 yellow	[illegible]
No. 1 yellow, St. Lawrence and Redpath	[illegible]
No. 2 yellow	[illegible]
No. 3 yellow	[illegible]
Lantic, granulated	[illegible]
Light yellow	[illegible]
Brilliant yellow	[illegible]
Dark yellow	[illegible]

Granulated in 20-lb. bags, 15 cents over cwt. price; 10-lb. bags, 20 cents over; 5-lb. cartons, 25 cents over, and 2-lb. cartons, 30 cents over.

ROYAL YEAST

Has been Canada's favorite yeast for over a quarter of a century. Bread baked with Royal Yeast will keep fresh and moist longer than that made with any other, so that a full week's supply can easily be made at one baking, and the last loaf will be just as good as the first.

MADE IN CANADA

E.W.GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
WINNIPEG TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL

Through Many Trials

"Do thee take care of the jam ladle touching thy dress, my dear!" Miriam Lilly interposes, gravely, rescuing a snowy flounce more as a method of controlling her own excitement than anything else. But it will not be altogether repressed, for the next minute, with eager eyes and hurried breathing, she asks, in a low, repressed tone, husky with emotion:

"Richard Dumaresq has come back?"

Imogene crimsons swiftly, and her brows contract in a frown.

"No; oh, dear, no!" she answers, coldly, in astonished accents; "we have heard nothing about him. It is about Evelyn, Mrs. Lilly," she adds, looking nervously at her, for a swift change has passed over her friend's usually placid face that startles the girl.

"Well, what hast thee to tell me about Evelyn?" Mrs. Lilly asks briefly, pressing her lips tightly together as if to forcibly restrain the words that try to escape from them.

"She is going to be married the week after next," Imogene says, trying to keep up the flow of her spirits, and utterly failing before the stern, unsympathetic eyes that are bent on her; "and papa and I are going up to the wedding early to-morrow morning."

"It has been decided somewhat suddenly at the last, has it not?" Mrs. Lilly says, with a stern, cold smile. "I fancied that Evelyn would have thought well to tell me of such an important event in her life. I have a small gift for each of thee—kept for thy wedding-days these many years," she adds, with a softened look in her eyes as they turn on Imogene. "I trust Evelyn may know the full measure of earthly happiness," Miss Lilly continues, in an altered tone, but so gravely and coldly that Imogene feels constrained to cry out warmly:

"Oh! I think she will, Mrs. Lilly! She writes in such spirits, and seems so happy! She hasn't a wish left ungratified, she says, and the beautiful presents that he has absolutely showered on her, Evie says, would fill a catalogue."

"I sincerely hope, Imogene, that her happiness will continue. The enamoured lover has been known to become a cruel husband before now."

"No one need ever fear that Evelyn's husband would be cruel to her," Imogene says, proudly.

"No; truly I think no one need fear that," Mrs. Lilly says, with her brief, cold smile.

"Even if he did not love and idolize her, as Aunt Althea says he does," Imogene says, with indignant tears in her eyes, "no one would be cruel—would dare to be cruel—to Evelyn! much less a gentleman, and a man who loved her."

"Do thee not excite thyself, my dear," Mrs. Lilly says, caustically. "Thee art greatly pleased with thy new brother-in-law, it appears, Imogene."

"Of course I am," Imogene says, laughing. "I am prepared to love him with all my might, if he wants any one's love but Evelyn's, which I don't suppose he does."

"And yet, such a short time since thee said so positively thee should never, would never like him," Mrs. Lilly says, briefly.

"I said I would never like him!" repeats Imogene, amazedly.

"Ay, did thee," Miriam Lilly says, with a streak of red disfiguring each pale cheek in her intense anger, "but as he is to be thy sister's husband, thee doth wisely in letting bygones be bygones. But I tell thee plainly, Imogene Trefusis, I am urged by no such consideration. And as thee dost not know all the cause of my wrath, so thou need not know [illegible] ner. But I shall never, can never, like him; and the injury he has wrought my sister's son shall not be reckoned amongst bygones with me until the day comes when he shall atone for it!"

"Injury! Where did he injure?" Imogene interrupts, gazing astonished.

"Richard Dumaresq, my sister's son, as I have said before!" Miriam Lilly says, briefly and resentfully, not pausing to weigh her words in the rush of her excited feelings. "It is a light thing, I dareasy, to a girl like thee," she adds, almost bitterly, "that he has suffered all this blame and misfortune because he was foolish enough to love thee, and whilst I cannot blame thee, who art as innocent of fault in the matter as he was, I tell thee plainly, Imogene, that the part that thy new brother-in-law, Captain Dumaresq, has taken in this matter is deserving of a punishment which——"

"Captain Dumaresq!" interrupts Imogene. "Dear Mrs. Lilly, you are altogether mistaken!"

"I am not mistaken, I tell thee," Mrs. Lilly says, rigidly, although she is at cross purposes and "wrong-headed" as ever a strong-minded woman of fifty can be. "I am speaking of Richard Heneage Dumaresq, the cousin of my nephew, Richard Dumaresq, whom thy father has dismissed from his service for what Sir Philip describes as 'exceeding audacity of conduct'——"

"I am very sorry," Imogene says, hurriedly, holding up her hand as if to ward off the next words, her eyes filling with tears, and a distressed color burning in her soft cheeks, "that papa was so influenced by that bad man to speak and act as he has done! Evelyn is not going to marry him, Mrs. Lilly! How could you think she would? She was exceedingly displeased at his having come down here at all to propose for her without her knowledge or permission, she says. She is going to marry Sir William Petherick."

"Evelyn! to marry William Petherick? He was married to his first wife before Evelyn was born," gasps Mrs. Lilly, looking so utterly shocked and amazed that Imogene pauses abruptly, pale and quivering with alarm and mortification, and Miriam Lilly, the [illegible] compassion, hastens to add: "But his age is no reason why he should not make thy sister a good husband, my dear child. I know nothing against Sir William's character for honesty and probity of life, and if Evelyn does not object to a husband thirty-eight years older than herself, no one else should find fault. He is a very rich man, I have been told."

"Thirty-eight years older than herself!" Imogene repeats, in blank dismay. "Oh! how can Evelyn have fallen in love with him?"

But the caustic reply on Miriam's lips she does not utter to destroy the girl's pure faith that love must of necessity play a part in Evelyn's choice of a husband.

"And I am most thankful," she adds, earnestly, "that Richard Dumaresq—I mean Richard Heneage Dumaresq—is not to be of kith or kin to thee. It may be that it is brought to pass that in the pit which he has digged for others he has fallen himself. My mind sorely misgives me that he has acted a base and cruel part by his cousin."

There is utter silence for a few minutes, while Miriam Lilly gazes—all unseeing in her troubled thoughts—out through the open doorway into the sunny brightness, resting its golden warmth on the well swept farmyard, with its cool tree shadows, and the dark, still pond in the corner, over which the branches of the water-loving sycamore droop, and on whose surface a white flock of ducks are sleeping.

She is gazing still, when Imogene's voice, in low, unsteady accents, asks:

"Mrs. Lilly, did—did you say they were cousins—Mr. Dumaresq and Captain Dumaresq?"

"Yes, Imogene, they assuredly are. Captain Dumaresq's father was [illegible]," the [illegible] answers briefly.

"And—equals?" Imogene asks, in the same hurried, uncertain way, stirring one of her little white fingers in a heap of black currants.

"If thee mean in social position, thee cannot require to be told there is a difference between a military dandy and a man of fashion, a gentleman who moves in the best society," Miriam Lilly says, with slow, dry sarcasm, "and a man who has served in the ranks, and who has to work for his bread, and is treated with somewhat less consideration than any ordinary man-servant!"—this with an unforgiving memory of Sir Philip's deeds and words. "If thee mean are they equal by birth," she adds, as a scornful afterthought, "they are assuredly, being the sons of a brother and sister—cousins in the first degree. In every other respect my nephew, Richard Dumaresq, is mentally and morally the superior."

And again Imogene stands quite silent for several moments, until Mrs. Lilly withdraws her gaze from outdoor objects, and fixes it curiously on the girl, when Imogene swiftly averts her face, over which a conscious rose-red flush is spreading from her white brow to her smooth creamy neck.

"I think I will go now and look for Lionel!" she says, hurriedly.

CHAPTER XIX.

Imogene walks on slowly, despite her haste in quitting Mrs. Lilly's presence, through the gardens and orchards, full of tender, golden lights and quivering shadows now at this sunlit hour, forgetful almost whither her feet are straying, forgetful even of Lionel for the time being; dimly conscious only of the soft rustle of the grass beneath her feet, the low, happy warbling of some birds' even-song, and the fresh, exquisite perfume of some flowering lavender, a perfect hedge of which grows at one side of the orchard, overhung by the apple-tree boughs, and behind the lavender bushes is the boundary wall of the orchard, which is not a wall, after all, but a veritable live and mossy green hedge, some ten feet high, massed with the fibrous roots of grasses, and climbing plants, wild strawberry suckers, wild pansies, violets and primroses, and crowned above all with a thicket of young hazel bushes which are parted in the middle by a narrow footpath which runs the whole length of the hedge, skirting a wide meadow of pasture-land, which slopes down to the lane and the brook at the foot of the hill, or, rather, gentle acclivity, at the summit of which Perrantowers nestles among its orchards.

The path on the top of the hedge, in which one walks on the level of the boughs of the apple trees in the orchard, within easy arms-length of ripe apples in the golden autumn-time with a screen of green hazel leaves sheltering one on each side as one walks; able to survey the landscape in peeps through the interlacing branches, to walk downhill by the meadow, where the cows are grazing or ruminating in the shadow, and along by the lane, discerning each chance passer-by, all the time invisible one's self up among the boughs and the glistening green leaves, as if one were a faun or a dryad; this hidden green walk is one of the chiefest charms in charming Perrantowers to the Trefusis boys and their sister Imogene since their early childhood.

Evelyn, an infantile beauty and nursery queen, in short frocks, long black silk stockings, and Hessian boots, never cared for the hazel walk on the top of the hedge; there was no one to admire her up there, so where was the pleasure in walking a long, narrow pathway by one's self, not to speak of the risk of being scratched or having one's frock spoiled.

But to Imogene it is a pleasure ever new, never old—a bewitching, fascinating pleasure, from the first time of the thick, rustling hazel foliage, until the sere leaves flit away in the October winds, to mount the hedge in the orchard, and walk along the whole narrow green avenue, with the murmuring and rustling of leaves making soft music as she passes—and greatest of pleasure, to walk there alone; the society of the boys, her brothers, delightful as it undoubtedly is, is not so conducive to the bliss of peaceful loneliness and reveries of airy fancy.

She gathers a few of the fragrant purple spikes of lavender as she enters the orchard by the wooden steps up to the top of the hedge, and fastens them in the bosom of her dress as she wanders along the narrow shaded aisle of hazel boughs, lost in a maze of thought—bewildering, vague, painful, and pleasant—beset by a troubled sea whose billows are rising tumultuously with the power of awaking passions.

But in the troubled sea there is at least this anchor cast, by which Imogene's thoughts hold themselves:

"Because he loved you."

And there is one far-away, misty isle of enchantment appearing ever and anon through troubled clouds and stormy billows.

"Cousins, equal in birth—in all things besides, Dick Dumaresq is the superior"—the superior of the man to whom haughty Sir Philip Trefusis gladly gave his consent to his wedding that daughter?

"Then, if papa knew—if Mr. Dumaresq came back again—and papa knew what a mistake he had made!" Mr. Dumaresq might have been detained on some important business—discovering a lost will, or clearing up a case of mistaken identity, or doing some other of the wonderful things people are always doing in melodrama until the supreme moment, when they appear on the stage with the lost will, or the stolen letter, or the hidden proofs of identity: flushed with victory, gallant, smiling, handsome, and craving the fair gift they have coveted, and receiving it with rapture.

But here the vague isle of enchantment fades away in mists, though Imogene sits down in the deep green grass of her bowery pathway to pursue her vision further. To pursue it, indeed, until the excitement of the glimpses that come swifter and swifter of that vague, far-off, mythical shore have flushed her fair cheeks and set her innocent, girlish heart beating madly, and made her gray eyes grow dark as night, burning as stars, until at last, with a frightened, maidenly shame of her thoughts, and her visions, and whither they are tending, Imogene starts up from the deep grass where she has been nestling, and hurries along through the hazel path to the point where it overhangs the lane.

But thither the bewildering visions and distracting glimpses follow her once more, and crouching down amid the hazel boughs commanding a view of the narrow, shaded, sultry lane below, Imogene lets herself drift away into the enchanted land for a few minutes, until an approaching sound, the "click-click" of a horse's hoofs trotting along the sheltered road—so deep in warm, whitish dust from the heavy wheels of hay wagons that the [illegible] beat of the hoofs is muffled—arouses her first to languid interest and curiosity as to whom the rider may be, and then, suddenly, to a tremulous, wordless, speechless excitement, for she is shivering from head to foot, and the throbbing of her own heart is plainly audible in the still summer air, ere he comes in sight around the bend in the lane, the rider, who sits in his saddle as only an English cavalryman can sit, each motion the perfection of ease and security; as harmonious as each movement of the animal he bestrides, each movement of the muscular, well-poised figure, the tall, shapely limbs.

The horse's slow trot subsides into a walk while its rider sits musing between the [illegible] of the narrow, sultry, green-hedged lane, looking nothing, seeing nothing, in truth, for he is beneath the hazel tree walk, and he sees not the white robed figure, or the small, fair face—white as her dress now with excitement, while her gray eyes are glittering with mingled fear and hope.

She cannot even speak when she tries, and he is passing, has passed, her post of espial, before she utters his name, hurriedly, in unsteady, half-frightened accents:

"Mr. Dumaresq!"

And she has no sooner spoken than she is seized with a terror that she has made a mistake—that the rider is not the Richard Dumaresq that she has known, for he is as strangely unlike as he is like the bright-eyed, genial, handsome Dick Dumaresq, who was Lionel's tutor and guardian.

He is paler, thinner, less sun-browned than he used to be; he is well and carefully dressed, in perfectly fitting, dark clothes, instead of the rough, light-brown tweeds he used to cherish a preference for. He looks—not more gentlemanly than he used to look—for Dick Dumaresq, to any but a most superficial observer, always carried the bearing, as he did the manners, of a well-born, well-bred man with him, wherever he went, in his wildest, roughest days—but an indefinable change has passed over him, which seems to remove him years distant, in age, and all things beside, from the careless, gay, bright-tempered, dare-devil fellow who took the rough with the smooth in his life, and found nothing so bad that it could not be borne cheerfully.

He looks older, beside the other strange alteration in his face—older, prouder, harder and handsomer; pride and resolution bring out the fairest characteristics of his features. He is strangely handsome, haughty, masterful, in eyes and voice and bearing, as he pulls up his horse and wheels him round as he discovers Imogene's sweet, young, eager face, looking down at him from among the green branches above the lane hedge, and he raises his hat to her in a formal acknowledgment of her presence.

A sudden light, a sudden light of joy, passion, delight, has transfigured the pale, proud, handsome face for a moment—so brief a moment that one could scarce perceive it ere it was gone, and then he sits on his horse, reined up in the middle of the lane, coldly unresponsive beyond a few formal words to Imogene's glad cry of recognition.

"You are going to Portdreath now at once, I suppose?" she asks, hurriedly, that something strange in his eyes and voice and manner bewildering her. "We are here—at least Lionel is staying here—I only came for the evening. Lionel will be so glad to see you again."

"Indeed, Miss Trefusis?" Dumaresq says, curtly. "Your brother stands alone, then."

"Well, I am glad, too," she says, shyly, but with a sweet friendliness that makes him look up swiftly at her for an instant with a half-sad, half-grateful smile; and immediately Miriam Lilly's words rush back to her memory:

"Because he loves you!"

She crimsons all over her lily fair face ere he can withdraw his eyes, and she is visibly shrinking from his sight behind the screen of rustling foliage, when he intercepts the movement with a slight gesture of adieu, and his horse moves a few yards onward.

"Good-by, Miss Trefusis," he says, quietly; and the setting sun glints on his uncovered bright-brown hair again as he raises his hat.

"Au revoir!" Imogene says, smiling brightly, but still shrinking behind those shading leaves.

"There is no use in looking forward to such a very distant period," Dumaresq answers, grimly, with the coldest possible smile. "Neither you nor I are likely to meet again, Miss Trefusis—certainly not on this side of the grave. What we shall do when we get to heaven I am not prepared to say."

(To Be Continued).

MEDICAL SCIENCE

GIDDINESS.

The sensation of giddiness, or swimming in the head is an indication of some derangement of the supply of blood to the brain. This may arise from a number of causes, and the sensation can be artificially produced by taking certain drugs, such as opium and alcohol, and—by those who are not accustomed to tobacco—smoking.

Vertigo is another name for giddiness, and is derived from the Latin "verto"—I turn. During an attack, objects appear to be moving round in an irregular manner, and the sensation experienced is similar to that produced by turning rapidly round and round and stopping suddenly. One of the chief causes of giddiness is temporary digestive disturbance, and the symptoms will probably disappear in these cases when the bowels have been regulated, and the patient is leading a normal healthy life with plenty of out door exercise.

Deranged circulation—and any complaint which produces a disturbance in the heart's action may have the same effect and cause an irregularly supply of blood to the brain, producing attacks of vertigo. Debility after severe illness is often accompanied by giddiness, and most of us will remember feeling our head swim on getting up for the first time after a comparatively short illness. This is nearly always due to the circulation being sluggish and out of order.

Violent attacks of coughing, especially in the case of weak persons, may occasion attacks of vertigo, and there are some forms of this complaint which are entirely due to nervousness and imagination. Patients having experienced the sensation on one or two occasions—continually fancy it to be coming on, and by this means actually do promote attacks. Vertigo may also be brought on by loss of blood, and it frequently occurs in anaemia.

Disturbances of vision occur in vertigo. Objects looked crooked, and the patient complains of only being able to see the upper half of a person without the lower half, and so on. This does not necessarily mean that the attack is due to anything more serious than temporary functional disturbances, and the sufferer would be wise to attend to his general health and diet before becoming alarmed.

DRY SKIN.

This annoying skin condition, in which the epidermis covering the face becomes dry and cracks into scales and flakes, is due either to a natural deficiency of the fatty secretions of the skin, or to the use of unsuitable soaps or "beauty washes." These latter often contain much spirits, which extracts the oils from the skin and leaves the latter dry and harsh. In such cases the face feels burning, while the skin too has a sensation of stretching and irritation.

Whatever may be the cause of the condition its treatment is the same. While the skin is very bad the soap and water must be abandoned, and in their place olive oil or sweet oil or almonds must be used. Swabs of soft lint or cotton wool should be dipped in the oil, and the skin thoroughly cleansed with them, the excess of oil being removed with clean cotton wool, and the face gently dabbed with a very soft old towel. At night a simple ointment such as boric or plain lsolin should be applied.

When the skin has been restored to its normal condition great care must be taken to keep it so. Hard water should never be used, but rain-water first boiled, to which a little borax, in the proportion of five per cent. to the bulk of the washing water, has been added. In addition to this, for a very tender skin a teaspoonful or two of bran or almonds may be put in the basin.

People with sensitive skins should beware of highly-scented soaps, as these latter practically always contain a considerable amount of volatile oils which irritate and inflame the skin. Soaps with an olive oil basis are suitable for such persons.

HOT FOMENTATIONS.

In certain cases of injury, septic burns, and wounds, whitlows, boils and abscesses, hot fomentations are used in order to convey and retain heat within the affected area. These applications are best prepared by dipping a piece of boracic lint into boiling water and wringing out as dry as possible, either by means of two sticks, or in a dry towel, the ends of which are twisted in opposite directions. Shake the lint and apply lightly and carefully to injury. Cover this with a piece of oiled silk, over which a layer of cotton wool should be placed, the whole kept in place by a bandage. In cases of swellings where there is no external abrasion coarse flannel may be used instead of lint. Fomentations should be renewed as soon as they become cold—but, if applied as directed above, the heat will be retained for quite an hour. In cases of open septic sores or wounds a fresh piece of lint should be used for each application, the soiled piece containing discharge being immediately burnt.

WOULD NOT BE WITHOUT BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Mrs. A. C. Smith, Goodwood, Ont., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for the past two years and have found them the best medicine a mother can give her little ones and I would not be without them." The Tablets never fail to banish the simple ailments of childhood. They regulate the bowels, sweeten the stomach and make the cross, sickly baby bright, healthy and happy. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Esquimaux Kayak.

The kayak, or skin canoe of the Esquimaux, was in use on the coast of Northern Russia two or three centuries ago, according to D. MacRitchie, F. S. A. (Scot.). Evidence of this is obtained from statements made by Burrough in 1556 and from the chronicles of a Danish expedition to Vaigats in 1653. It was further shown that three kayaks were captured off the northern coasts of Scotland about the end of the seventeenth century. One of these is still preserved in the museum of Marischal College, Aberdeen. An important fact is the occasional presence of a kayak-using race of "Finns" or "Finnmen" in the Orkney Islands during the last twenty years of the seventeenth century, as testified to by three writers of that period.—Exchange.

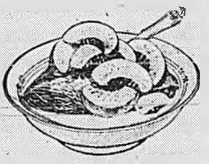
Don't look a gift horse in the mouth, or attempt to ride a bucking hobby.

Old Dutch

You Will Be Proud of your pantry if you use Old Dutch.

It keeps things clean and bright with very little labor.

You Can Do Your Bit in preventing waste by demanding the whole wheat in breakfast foods and bread. Shredded Wheat Biscuit is 100 per cent. whole wheat grain prepared in a digestible form—contains more real nutriment than meat or eggs or potatoes and costs much less. Serve with milk or cream, sliced peaches, bananas or other fruits.



Made in Canada.

ZAM-BUK

Purely Herbal—No poisonous coloring
Antiseptic—Stops blood-poison
Soothing—Ends pain and smarting, etc.
Pure—Best for baby's rashes.
Heals all sores.

50c. box. All Druggists and Stores

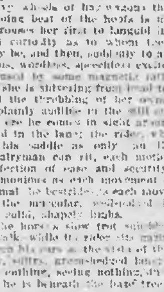
ASSAM Teas for Economy

Assam teas are the strongest and richest grown. It is of these teas that Red Rose Tea chiefly consists. That is why it yields the very large number of 250 cups to the pound—at the cost of about a cent for five cups, and every cup rich, strong, delicious tea.

Kept Good by the Sealed Package

RED ROSE TEA is good tea

843



Grapes

green or ripe, in jelly, spiced conserves, or simply preserved in light syrup, make a delicious and inexpensive addition to your winter supplies.

Lantic Sugar

"Pure and Uncolored"

is the ideal sugar for all preserving, because of its FINE Granulation.

10, 20 and 100-pound Sacks
2 and 5-pound Cartons

Three new Cook Books sent free for red Ball Trade-mark

ATLANTIC SUGAR REFINERIES, Limited, Montreal

133

$ 1271.65

This is the exact amount of

Suits & Overcoats

just stocked this week. The very newest in style and material.

We are making a specialty of Young Men's Nobby Suits, and Overcoats, and invite inspection and comparison.

Besides this splendid assortment we still have on hand some extra values in old stock at old prices.— Prices which cannot be duplicated to-day at any market.

Butter and Eggs Taken the same as Cash

N. McGillivray

North End Store

BANK OF HAMILTON
Established 1872

Capital Authorized, $5,000,000
Capital Paid-up, - $3,000,000
Surplus, - - - - - - $3,500,000

Send your Boy at the Front a Five Franc Note for $1.00

Can be used to buy little comfort, close behind the Firing Lines.

For Sale by
Bank of Hamilton
PORT ELGIN BRANCH
R. J. RANNEY, MANAGER

41-C

Can you afford to be without The Times?

UNDERWEAR

The same old lines we have handled for years.

All sizes are now in stock in cottons, unions and wool.

We have some special snaps in Men's all wool garments, from 50c to $1.00, below to-day's values, only a limited quantity.

We can supply every need at the right prices.

CASH FOR PRODUCE

South End Store

N. McGillivray & Co.

Lifebuoy for the "Counter-attack"

All day long he's been standing the attacks of dirt, dust, grime, germs and microbes. Now for the counter-attack. Lifebuoy to the front! Its rich, creamy lather for skin, shampoo and bath—or for socks, shirts, handkerchiefs, etc., makes short work of "the enemy."

LIFEBUOY HEALTH SOAP

is more than soap, finest of all soaps though it is. Lifebuoy has splendid antiseptic and germicidal power as well—its mission is to clean and purify.

Send your soldier a package of Lifebuoy. He'll appreciate it.

At all grocers

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED
TORONTO

176

The Port Elgin Times
MEMBER OF THE CANADIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION (INC.)

E. Roy Sayles, Editor and Proprietor

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Geewhillikins, the frost was more than on the punkins last week.

• • •

It would be just common consistency if, when you have refused to sign the food pledge cards because the government doesn't stop the waste in whiskey, that you refuse to have a newspaper come into your home which advertises booze.

• • •

The fire marshal's report for Ontario for the month of August, shows Bruce county to have had 16 fires with a loss of only $7,724, which was covered by insurance. This is a good showing, but by using a little more vigilance even the reported light loss could have been prevented.

• • •

The large sum of $900,000 was received by the Ontario Govt., from the automobile licenses this year, and it is all to be spent on the good roads system. There are 75 000 autos in Ontario, an increase of 26,000 this year. The making of good roads is the proper way for this money to be spent, and now that Bruce county is in the system it will get its share.

• • •

The curfew bell for Port Elgin would be a good thing and the members of the W. C. T. U. should go farther than suggesting the idea at their meeting. They should wait upon the council. Anyone who looks around Port Elgin streets knows that too many children 14 years and under are loafing around late at nights. Boys or girls loitering on the streets at night seldom get anything for their good. Of course, the onus is on the parents and grown-ups. It is their business to protect the children, and the W. C. T. U. can do a great service by urging a curfew by-law, and seeing that it is enforced.

• • •

A new war loan will be asked of the people by Finance Minister White. Money is needed to carry out the heavy war expenditures and and to keep Canada's credit good. Whatever amount is asked will be over subscribed. It is understood the rate of interest will be nearly 6 per cent. To hold a Canadian government war bond is the safest security possible, and practically means a mortgage on Canada and all its resources. A little preparation now to participate in the new loan by all classes would be wise. Every Canadian should be pleased with the Finance Minister's plan of borrowing from the people.

• • •

The members of the Port Elgin branch of the W. C. T. U. went after things in a lively fashion at their last meeting. They don't propose to sign food pledge cards while wholesale waste is taking place in government offices and in distilleries. They also recommended that a tobaccoless day be observed. This will hit some men pretty hard, so hard in fact that some of them might do without food rather than their favorite chew or smoke.

• • •

Exemption boards will have instructions to exempt only in cases where reasons are according to the military law. There are 463,167 bachelors in Canada, between the ages of 20 and 34. The medical examination is very strict. The weeding out is being done by the doctors, and the majority of those placed in class A, will apparently be wanted for service. A feature worth considering is that any man who deliberately neglects to comply with the act, forfeits all right to exemption. If he reports voluntarily he can apply for exemption; if he has to be sent for, he loses his right to apply. Harriston is the nearest station for medical examination for this district. This is rather a hardship as men must go there from all over Bruce county. Bruce should have a medical examining board.

Liberals and Conservatives Unite

A union government has at last been formed by Sir Robert Borden. This won't suit partisan politicians of either stripe, but it will be a great worry off the minds of the average Canadian citizen

Sir Robert Borden has shown considerable liberality of purpose, and has taken into his confidence such liberals as Premier Sifton, of Alberta; Hon. J. A Calder, of Saskatchewan; T. A. Crerar of the Grain-Growers; F. B. Carvell of New Brunswick; N. W Rowell, of Ontario; Premier Murray of Nova Scotia. These men are outstanding Liberals and represent to a great degree the real Reformer. Mr. Ballantyne, and Mr. Guthrie can hardly be counted as Liberals, having broken with their party previous to the conscription issue.

That a union government has been formed will clear the atmosphere and help to smooth out a lot of rough spots which have gathered of late.

And now it may be expected that private citizens in great numbers will drop partisanship until after the war. Canada has lost time, money and character by having party government during this war crisis, and now that a real effort has been made to give to the Canadian people through union, an efficient handling of our affairs, minus the bickerings of party politicians, there is hope also that the people will fall in line with the union idea and lay aside the extreme party considerations

With the union government there is still plenty of room afforded to make choice of men who shall sit in parliament, but it should be done more with the view of electing men who will give to their constituents real service, rather than of serving a political clique or party.

On account of the teachers convention at Paisley, the scholars had two days holidays last week.

Bible Society Meeting

The annual meeting of the Port Elgin Bible society was held in The Times office Friday night. Those present were Revs. Mann, Buckborrough, Glachler, Scanlan, Messrs. H. Ebert and E. R. Sayles

The officers were re-elected, and it was decided to give those canvassers who did not receive Bibles last year, as well as the new canvassers this year, a Bible.

There will be a meeting held in Port Elgin, at the Presbyterian church, Wednesday Nov. 1, at 8 p. m., when Mr. Hazzard, of Toronto, will provide an interesting program. The meeting is free, and all welcome.

The canvassers are :

6th Concession—Emily Ewald, Muriel Eidt.

Southeast—Winnie George, Catherine McRae.

Northwest—Lila Chic, Margaret Stevens.

Southwest—Pearl Begg, Kate McArthur

Northwest—Kathleen McBride, M. McLaren.

River Road—Roby Thede, Vera Thede.

Southampton Road—Gertie Reinhart, Miss Schwass.

Narrow Escape

While Victor Kidd was driving the family home from Underwood fair after the concert their Ford car turned completely over with the wheels in the air. The accident happened just near the 4th of Bruce, when he turned to pass another car going the same way.

Fortunately none of the party of five were hurt, the top being up protected them. There was considerable damage done to the car

ELSINORE

The funeral of the late Miss Johnston, whose death was announced in The Times last week, took place on Thursday afternoon last and was largely attended. Nearly a year ago she was taken ill with some trouble affecting the spine and it developed into a serious illness, causing a partial paralysis. She fell about a month ago breaking her hip. She was sent by her brother to Toronto general hospital where it was hoped that she might receive treatment which would restore her to health, but she failed to rally. The late Miss Johnston was born and has always lived in Arran Tp., and until this summer lived with her brother Joseph on the homestead near Elsinore. Since then she has lived with her brother Robert. Besides her brothers, Joseph and Robert she is survived by three sisters, Mrs. Isaac Morrow of Arran Tp, Mrs. James Davidson of Skipness and Mrs. Adam Wilson of Port Elgin.

Rev. (Capt.) Duncan, of Port Credit, was a guest of Mr. Hugh McLaren during his visit here.

Death of aged Bruce Township Lady

The death occurred on Thursday morning of Mrs. Donald Gunn, in her 86th year. Deceased had been declining in health for some time. She was born in Scotland, and after her marriage in 1853 came direct to Canada, to Kincardine, she and her husband walking from there to lot 7 con 8 Bruce, where she has lived all her life. Mrs Gunn was a kindly disposed lady and made many friends who enjoyed the hospitality of her home on many occasions. She was a member of the Presbyterian church, and in the early days was very active in advancing the cause of her church and christianity. She is survived by one daughter, Mrs W. J. Roxton, who has lovingly cared for her mother for many years. The funeral on Saturday afternoon to Bale de Doro was largely attended. Services were conducted by Rev. McNabb.

WOMEN WON'T SIGN FOOD PLEDGE CARDS

W. C. T. U. Discusses Food Pledge Cards—Want a Curfew Bell in Port Elgin—Some Immorality to be reported

On Tuesday last a regular monthly meeting of the W. C. T. U. was held at the home of Mrs. Haubidge. The Bible study period was lead by Mrs. McLaren.

Owing to the resignation of the president, Mrs. Vanalyke, Mrs. McLaren was elected president for the remainder of year.

Flower and fruit department reported donation of six jars of marmalade to Port Elgin ward of Walkerton hospital Red Cross department reported the making of 31 suits pyjamas and a number of socks since August 1st, material for these being provided by the Red Cross society

Considerable interest was aroused by a discussion on the Food Card pledge, resulting in the following resolution "That this Union take no action in regard to the pledge until the Government give some assurance that no grain or sugar are wasted for distillery purposes; we recommend also that a weekly tobaccoless day be observed "

Other subjects discussed were : The advisability of a curfew bell to warn children off the street at night.

The objectionable feature of having gum boxes on street open on Sunday. Also cases of immorality were cited of which the Morality Department should be notified.

Friday October 19th At 9 a. m.

Is the Time The Doors Open For our Big **Closing Out Quit Business Sale**

Roppel Bros.

Rural phone, Underwood

Big Slash In Prices

At Burgoyne Store We have still a quantity of
Flanelet
Cottons
Toweling
[heavy crash and striped]
Also quantity of wall paper at big cut

E. Ferguson
BURGOYNE

CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE
Stratford, Ontario

Ontario's Best Business College
FALL TERM FROM SEPT. 4TH

Commercial, Shorthand and Telegraphy departments.

We have thorough courses, experienced instructors, and we place graduates in positions. The Demand upon us for trained help is many times the number graduating. Get our free catalog.

D. A. McLACHLAN, PRINCIPAL

A NEW PERFECTION

Coal Oil Heater

Is just the thing required to make a comfortable room before you start your big stove or furnace. Even after hard weather sets in, it is a grand thing to help warm up a room that isn't easily heated.

Brings real home comfort chases chills, and easily carried from room to room, is clean, odorless or smokeless.

McLAREN'S HARDWARE

WONDERFUL STUFF!
LIFT OUT YOUR CORNS

Apply a few drops then lift corns or
callusee off with fingers—
no pain.

No humbug! Any corn, whether hard, soft or between the toes, will loosen right up and lift out, without a particle of pain or soreness.

This drug is called freezone and is a compound of ether discovered by a Cincinnati man.

Ask at any drug store for a small bottle of freezone, which will cost but a trifle, but is sufficient to rid one's feet of every corn or callus.

Put a few drops directly upon any tender, aching corn or callus. Instantly the soreness disappears and shortly the corn or callus will loosen and can be lifted off with the fingers.

This drug freezone doesn't eat out the corns or calluses but shrivels them without even irritating the surrounding skin. Just think! No pain at all; no soreness or smarting when applying it or afterwards. If your druggist don't have freezone have him order it for you.

WHAT CATARRH IS

It has been said that every third person has catarrh in some form.

Science has shown that nasal catarrh often indicates a general weakness of the body; and local treatments in the form of snuffs and vapors do little, if any good.

To correct catarrh you should treat its cause by enriching your blood with the oil-food in Scott's Emulsion which is a medicinal food and a building-tonic, free from any harmful drugs. Try it.

Scott & Bowne. Toronto. Ont.

$10 Saved Every Month

for ten years will amount to $1,399.13 if deposited in this bank at 3% per annum interest compounded twice a year. Open a Savings Account with us and watch your money grow. 49

The Bank of NovaScotia

PAID-UP CAPITAL - $ 6,500,000
RESERVE FUND - - 12,000,000
TOTAL RESOURCES over 110,000,000

Port Elgin Branch
A. L. WYANT, Manager

SCHOOL'S IN

YOU mothers want your boy's and girls to have good health, then see that their feet are well shod with good substantial leather boots. We have a large range of school shoes

Come to our store and see the values we offer.

JAMES GEORGE AND SON.
Port Elgin

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Highlands of Ontario Canada.

Home of the Red Deer & Moose
Open Seasons :

DEER —Nov, 1 to 15, inclusive.

MOOSE—Nov. 1 to 15 inclusive. In some northern districts of Ontario, including Temagami, the open season is from Nov. 1 to 30 inclusive.

Full particulars and tickets from any Grand Trunk Ticket Agent or C. E. Horning, District Passenger, Union Station, Toronto, Ont.

J. S. Cameron, Agent, Port Elgin, Both telephones.

School Fair Prize List

Prize-Winners in Order
CLASS 1 OATS (O A C 72)
Sheaf
George Thomas, No 1 Saug Arr & Eld
Wilfred Christie, 6 Saug
Allan Quigley, 1 Saug Arr & Eld
John Lamont, 6 Saug
Kenzie Bell, 7 Saug & Arr
Murray Chappell, 7 Saug & Arr
Gallon
Wilfred Christie, 8 S 6 Saug
Kenzie Bell, 7 Saug & Arr
Dave Martindale, 2 Saug
Murray Chappel, 7 Saug & Arr
Hugh Sang, 8 Arr
George Thomas, 1Saug Arr & Eld
CLASS 2 BARLEY (O A C 21)
Sheaf
Harry Gowanlock 6 S 7 Saug & Arr
Robt Upshall, 4 Saug
Robt Geddes, 7 Saug & Arr
Gallon
Robt Upshall 4 Saug
Harrry Gowanlock, 7 Saug & Arr
Robt Geddes, 7 Saug & Arr
CLASS 3 D W POTATOES
Reta Greathead, 2 Saug
Fraser Scott, 1 Saug Arr & Eld
Bevie Gowanlock, 7 Saug & Arr
Jean Esplen, 2 Arr
Hazel Kaufman, 7 Saug & Arr
Olive Sparks, 2 Saug
R M Peirson, 2 Saug
Pearl Quigley, 1 Saug Arr & Eld
Milburn Fleming, 1 Saug Arr & Eld
Howard Pollock, 6 Saug
CLASS 4 E S POTATOES
Edda Greathead, 2 Saug
Minnie Baker, 4 Saug
Catherine Campbell, 4 Saug
Barbara Faust, 8 Arr
Stewart McIntosh, 2 Saug
John Scott, 6 Saug
Sandy McDonald, 4 Saug
Earl Busch, 7 S & A
CLASS 5 MANGELS (Yellow Leviathan)
Stanley Reany, 7 S & A
Robt Scott, 1 S A & D
Alex Geddes, 7 S & A
Gilbert McClinton, 4 Saug
Clifford Vennard, 1 Saug
Parker Bailey, 7 S & A
CLASS 6 SWEET CORN (Golden Bantam
Thelma Chappel, 2 Arr
John McDonald, 4 Saug
Lloyd Gingrich, 4 Saug
Gladys Busch, 7 S & A
Caroline Schwass, 7 S & A
Florence Baker, 1 Saug
Alice Chappel, 7 S & A
Clarence Schildroth, 4 Saug
Clayton Schwass, 7 S & A
Clayton Doll, 2 Saug
CLASS 7 ENSILAGE CORN
Sylvester Chappel, 7 S & A
Robt Chappel 7 S & A
Robt McDonald, 4 Saug
Nellie Muir, 4 Saug
Alta Schwass, 7 S & A
Alexander Heard, 7 S & A
CLASS 8 ONIONS (Yellow Globe Danvers
Bessie Tanner, 7 & 8 S & D
Peter Cassidy, 4 Saug
Florence Geddes, 7 S & A
Helen Christie, 6 Saug
Grace MacDonald, 4 Saug
Marie Peirson, 2 Saug
Margaret Plant, 3 Arr
Marie Gowanlock, 7 S & A
Isabel Atkinson, 6 Saug
Roy Howe, 4 Saug
CLASS 9 CARROTS (Chatenay)
Helen Hamilton, 1 S A & D
Richard Webster 7 S & A
Mary Bailey, 7 S & A
Jackie Faust, 3 Arr
George Baker, 1 Saug
Ruby McIver, 7 S & A
Beatrice Scott, 1 S A & D
Chrissie McDonald, 4 Saug
Emma Scott, 1 Saug
Loreen Gingrich, 4 Saug
CLASS 10 BEETS (Detroit Dark Red)
Rose Chappel, 3 Arr
Oral Gowanlock, 7 S & A
Jean Scott, 1 S A & D
Vera Schwass, 7 S & A
Ruby Steel, 4 Saug
Heather Gowanlock, 7 S & A
Clara Ament, 1 Saug
Ida Baker, 1 Saug
Elma Karcher, 3 Saug
Isabel Ziegler
CLASS 11 POULTRY (Barred Rocks)
Emma Schular, 2 Saug
Wm Chappel, 7 S & A
Ezra Schwass, 4 Saug
Winnie Dobson, 1 Saug
J D Lyness, 7 S & A
Lorne Brown, 4 Saug
Pair
Emma Schular, 2 Saug
Jean Harper, 2 Arr
Earl Trask, 3 Arr
Wm Chappel, 7 S & A
Lorne Brown, 4 Saug
Winnie Dobson, 1 Saug
Cockerel
Emma Schular, 2 Saug
J D Lyness, 7 S & A
Robt Atkinson, 6 Saug
Lorne Brown, 4 Saug
Winnie Dobson, 1 Saug
Heather Gowanlock, 7 S & A
Pullet
Emma Schular, 2 Saug
Ezra Schwass, 4 Saug
J D Lyness, 7 S & A
Dugald McLean, 1 S A & D
Alice Burgess, 2 Arr
Robt Atkinson, 6 Saug
CLASS 12 BOME FLOCK
Lloyd Steel, 4 Saug
Alice Chappel, 7 S & A
J D Lyness, 7 S & A
Roy Howe, 4 Saug
Florence Young, 7 s & A
Marie Gowanlock, 7 s & A
CLAss 13 WEEDs & INsECTs
Weeds
Allen Tanner, 7 & 8 s & D
Lilian Daniel, 1 Saug
Reta Kettles, 1 saug
Marie Gowanlock, 7 s & A
Clifford Vennard, 1 saug
Pansy McIntee, 4 saug
Weed seeds
Bessie Tanner, 7 & 8 saug & Eld
Florence Baker, 1 saug
Insects
J D Lyness, 7 s & A
Kenzie Bell, 7 s & A
Rena Shibley, 1 saug
Robt Upshall, 4 saug
CLAss 14 GIRLs' CLAssEs
Bread
Alice Chappell, 7 s & A
Edna Greathead, 2 saug
Mary Bailey, 7 s & A
Florence Bell, 5 saug
Pansy Gibbons, 7 s & A
Apple Pie
Oral Gowanlock, 7 s & A
Hazel Daniel, 1 saug
Edna Upshall, 4 saug
Reuben Gingrich' 7 s & A
Chrissie McDonald, 7 s & A
Biscuits
Marie Peirson, 2 saug
Muriel Reany, 7 s & A
Ella Reany, 7 s & A
Rosetta Karcher, 5 saug
Cake
Reta Kettles, 1 saug
Margaret McIntee, 4 saug
Marie Gowanlock, 7 s & A
Helen Hamilton, 1 s & A & E
Isabel Atkinson, 6 saug
Apron
Marie Gowanlock, 7 s & A
Alice Chappel, 7 s & A
Lillian Daniel, 1 saug
Muriel Reany, 7 s & A
Edna Upshall, 4 saug
Handkerchief
Oral Gowanlock, 7 s & A
Hazel Daniel, 1 saug
Ida Baker, 1 saug
Mary Bell, 5 saug
Vera schwass, 7 s & A
Asters
Marie Gowanlock, 7 s & A
Hazel Kaufman, 7 s & A
Florence Baker, 1 saug
Margaret McIntee, 4 saug
Boquet of Flowers
Elsie Muir, 4 saug
Alice Chappel, 7 s & A
Margaret McKechnie, 1 s & A
Florence Young, 7 s & A & E
Aileen Tanner, 7 & 8 s & E
CLAss 15
Campbell's Bread-making Competition
Helen Hamilton, 1 s & A & E
Marie Gowanlock, 7 s & A
Elsie Muir, 4 saug
CLASS 16
MANUAL TRAINING
Box
Howard Pollock, 6 saug
Clifford Vennard, 1 saug
Harris Gibbons, 7 s & A
Clifford schwass, 7 s & A
Hazel Kaufman, 7 s & A
stanley Reany, 7 S & A
Milking stool
R M Pierson, 2 saug
Roy Howe, 4 saug
Clifford Vennard, 1 saug
Howard Nelson, 5 saug
Alex Geddes, 7 S & A
Milburn Fleming, 1 s & A & E

The two papers at Sarnia have amalgamated.

The United States will furnish 20,000 airplanes for the front.

The women of Ripley at a public meeting refused to sign the pledge cards, and passed a resolution that when the government waste was stopped they would concider the questions.

The coal embargo against Canada has been lifted by the United States government, and Canada will get more coal than she received last year.

Potatoes sold at a dollar bag on Owen Sound market Saturday.

The fixing of the wheat price at $2.22 at Montreal, means a price of around $2.10 for this district.

Mrs G. M. Butchart one of the oldest and most highly respected residents of Owen Sound died on Oct. 7th. she was born in England 89 years ago, and has been in Owen sound 65 years.

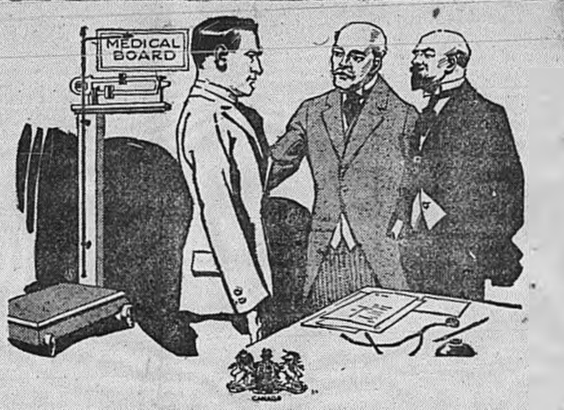
Cuts Down Fuel Bills

The "Pandora" requires less fuel than other ranges because the McClary Flue System directs the heat Twice Around the oven and stops the usual wastage. Send for illustrated descriptive booklet. We mail it free.

McClary's
PANDORA RANGE

LONDON TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
ST. JOHN, N.B. HAMILTON CALGARY 11
SASKATOON EDMONTON

Sold by J. H. Kennedy, Port Elgin



These Men Will Help You Decide

Are you liable to be selected for service under the Military Service Act?

The answer to this question is being made readily available for you. Remember that the first class to be called includes only men between the ages of 20 and 34, both inclusive, who are unmarried or widowers without children, those married after July 6, 1917, being deemed single for the purposes of the Act.

Medical Boards are now being established throughout Canada. These Boards will examine, free of charge and obligation, all men who wish to be examined as to their physical fitness for military service. They will tell you in a very short time whether your physical condition absolves you from the call or makes you liable for selection.

It is important that you obtain this information as soon as possible. A certificate of unfitness from a Medical Board will secure for you freedom from responsibility under the Military Service Act from any Exemption Tribunal. A certificate of fitness will not preclude an appeal for exemption on any ground.

In order that you may be able to plan your future with certainty, visit a Medical Board as soon as possible and find out if you are liable to be selected. Your family and your employer are interested as well as yourself.

Issued by
The Military Service Council. 181

An advertisement by The Bell Telephone Co. of Canada to improve PARTY-LINE SERVICE

Co-operation: Each subscriber should co-operate to better the service on his line. The practices suggested below have been found to greatly improve party-line service:

1. Before calling, find out whether the line is in use. If it is, hang up your receiver promptly.
2. Emergencies will arise. If a party-line subscriber desires to make an emergency call, the persons using it should give up the line temporarily.
3. Do not allow children or others to listen or interrupt your neighbor's conversation when the line is in use.
4. Make your calls as brief as possible. Short talks will keep the line open and make the service of most value to everyone.
5. Answer promptly *when you hear your ring.*

The Bell Telephone Co. of Canada

"Good service * * * our true intent."

LEGAL

W. BURGESS, LL.B., Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, &c., &c. Office, Hutton's Block. Private and other funds to loan.

Camera Pictures

New facilities have been installed in our photography department, and we can now do developing and printing in 48 hours. Bring us your film.

R. C. Crawford
Drugs and Kodaks
C. P. R. ticket agent

Send Your Soldier Friend a Box of Goodies Now

Corrugated boxes made of card board, strong as leather and light as a feather, are now here. Made to hold from 5 to 10 pounds.

Put these in Your Box

We suggest items that soldiers appreciate, make up your box from this list.

Prepared Coffee, Prepared cocoa, Chocolate, Chocalatta, Oxo, Canned chicken, Beef chips, Pork and bean's, Sardines, Soups, Sliced pineapple, Nuts, Ice Waffers, Maple butter, Gum, Chocolate bars, over seas packages, Tobacco, Cigars, especially wrapped, Cigarette papers.

For overseas we have nice Red Liberty Cherries in individual jars.

GEO. McMURRAY

For That . . . Presentation

FREQUENTLY it is our duty and pleasure to give presents, and just as frequently it is difficult for us to decide what to give.

WE CAN HELP

You out in that part of the deal. Just come to our store. We have a great assortment of useful and beautiful present in gold and silver, cut glass, etc.

Rowlands
The Jeweller

On Time !

Being on time is a great assset to business men, farmers, or any who serve others in any capacity, to be on time one needs

A GOOD WATCH

And we have just that kind. We are experts in the repairing of watches.

Try our watch service department

J. J. BUSBY,
The Quick Repair House

ADVERTISING

As Old as the Ages, Says English Writer.

(By Joseph Greenaway.)

The human race is always striving to do something new—something strikingly original—something that will open up the eyes of this poor old globe of ours. But, believe me, it is a difficult job.

When, for instance, "Votes for Women" came into vogue a few years back quite a lot of folks thought something entirely novel had popped up this time. I remember reading somewhere a poem by the famous Ella Wheeler Wilcox that started off like this:

"So vain is the cry of the masters,
And vain the plea of the hearth,
As the ranks of the strange New Woman
Go sweeping across the earth."

There was really nothing strangely new about it all. Surely every schoolboy knows that there was once long ago a fine, sturdy race of women known by the name of Amazons, who left Mrs. Christabel Pankhurst and all the other window smashers—completely in the shade. They got far more than the mere vote—they ran the whole show.

And the Socialists are very fond of telling us that a New Age is upon us. When we first began to use steam, that was a New Age—electricity brought along another New Age—and the flying machine—well, that's going to turn things upside down. It will be even more than a New Age.

Candidly, I don't believe there is anything new under the sun. I may be wrong, and not being well enough posted up in ancient history, I won't argue.

But when people tell me that Advertising is a new profession, I kick. Last night, here in old London town, I attended a meeting of advertising men, and every one of the speakers emphasized the fact that ad. writing was something entirely new.

Advertising a new science? Why, it goes back to the dark ages, when our forefathers were cave men. Why, a couple of thousand years ago they were as well versed in the subtle art of publicity as even Teddy Roosevelt or Winston Churchill—and surely that's going some!

Ask any tourist who has been to Egypt for the name of an Egyptian King, and sure as fate he or she will at once tell you Xerxes. You can't escape him if you go to the dreary golden land of the Pharaohs. He wasn't content with his name being nailed over the doorways of the temples, but he had it stamped on every brick. Yes, every single brick you turn up you read this jolly old King's name. Xerxes—even though you cannot pronounce it, you remember it forever afterwards. It haunts you, and if you happen to be an ad. man you wake up in the middle of the night and think what valuable advertising space there is in a single New York sky-scraper, and what a chance Carnegie missed when he built his free libraries.

Advertising a new game, indeed?

Julius Caesar was another ancient who knew "the game" pretty well. In order to avoid his many adventures being wrongly reported, he did the job himself. And he took good care that nothing should be missed—how he stormed over Gaul and kicked our poor old noble ancestors the English. The Commentaries of Caesar—they have been read through the ages, and the name of Julius stands boldly out on the skyline of glory.

Napoleon Bonaparte also knew a little of the game. With his old green hat cocked on his head and his arms folded and legs apart—he was most careful about every detail. He was too busy to write up his own adventures, but no doubt if he had conquered the world he would have also had his whole history put up neatly in two volumes. Still, the records he left behind are pretty good. I suppose he takes up as much space as anyone in the news of the world.

But please don't misunderstand me. I believe firmly in advertising. After all, when you advertise you have to get busy. If you keep on telling the world that you can do something better than anyone else, there comes a time when you have to "make good." Advertising keeps things a-going—and it makes for honesty, for when a merchant advertises regularly it shows that he is willing for his name to be coupled with his goods. He is not afraid of anything. Advertising is far too expensive a way to sell bad stuff.

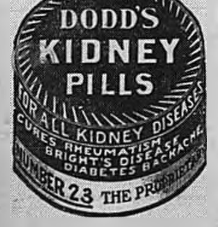
But it is not a new idea—they had trade marks and sign painters in the days of Pompeii.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

EYE OF A HORSE.

The appearance of "white" in the eye of a horse indicates a vicious nature, because a high tempered horse constantly looks about, apprehensive of danger or desiring to do mischief. The quick motion of the eyeball in opposite directions exposes an unusually large surface of the white, which thus becomes an evidence of the temper of the animal.

Tell a girl she is an angel and she will want you to keep harping on the subject.



GOT HIS OWN BACK.

At a homeopathic convention a doctor told a story about a brother specialist who is an authority on the stomach.

"Blank," he said, "was traveling in the wild and woolly West, where they are all great jokers. At a country club a jovial-looking stranger accosted Blank and said:

"'Dr. Blank, I believe?'

"'Yes, sir; thank you.'

"'The great Dr. Blank?'

"'Well, er—I—well, yes. I have been called—er—by that name.'

"'The Dr. Blank who treats stomachs?'

"'Precisely, sir.'

"'Then, Dr. Blank, as it's the luncheon hour and our table d'hote is excellent, I wish you'd treat mine!' said the joker.

"Dr. Blank's veins run rich with generous sporting blood, and he treated the stranger—an amiable Western millionaire, as it turned out—to luncheon. But he got his revenge. Later on in the afternoon he approached a group of men, with a roll of small bills in his hand.

"'Has anybody here,' he asked, 'got ten dollars?'

"The Western joker promptly produced a ten-dollar note and handed it to Blank. Blank thanked him, thrust the note in his pocket and turned away.

"'Look here,' said the Westerner, 'What did you want that bill for?'

"'What did I want it for?' asked Blank, blandly. 'Why, for treating your stomach, of course. It's my usual fee.'"

TRIMMING.

It should trim.
It should enhance.
It must be in harmony.
It must add beauty to the dress.
It should not attract attention to itself.

No, by all means let trimming trim. If they don't, refuse them.

And also let them trim in pleasing fashion. A trimming suitable for a simple rig is unsuitable for a rich costume.

Forty years in use, 20 years the standard, prescribed and recommended by physicians. For Woman's Ailments, Dr. Martel's Female Pills, at your druggist.

BELTED COATS.

Coat belts are general.
There may be a real belt.
There may be a suggested belt.
A couple of buttons may simulate a belt.
Or a strap may go across the back of the coat.
A fat cord designates the belt line on some dress coats.
In fact, there is no limit to the forms the coat belt may take.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

RIDDLES.

What is the best time to study the book of nature?
A.—When autumn is turning the leaves.

What quadrupeds frequent the opera?
A.—White kids.

Why is a girl not a noun?
A.—A girl is a lass and also is an interjection.

What has a mouth and never speaks, and a bed and never sleeps?
A.—A river.

Why are potatoes and corn like the Pharisees of the Bible?
A.—Because they have eyes and "see not" and ears and "hear not."

Up and down, up and down, touching neither earth nor sun. What is it?
A.—A pump handle.

BUNIONS NO JOKE
Hard to get rid of them, too. Two or three applications of Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor softens the thickest tissue, and removes it painlessly. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor removes corns, warts, and callouses quickly and painlessly. Sold by druggists, price 25c.

CUGGLAUSSEN,

The new recruit of the pro. Toronto hockey team. At his own request his handle is shortened to "Gunn."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

The White Blouse.

It has won out.
The colors arrived.
But white was preferred.
White satin is a favorite.
White brocade is very modish.
Crepe de chine is the most beautiful.
The long shoulder seam characterizes them.

Will Dawn Upon Him Some Day.

"Oh, yes; Jack adores me; I've known it for weeks."

"Then what's bothering you?"

"What's bothering me! Why, I've got to wait for him to find it out."—Boston Transcript.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diptheria.

A WORLD-WIDE MOVEMENT.

(St. John Telegraph.)

The Argentine has twice as many cattle as the United States; but this has brought about a land famine and the President of the Argentine Republic proposes to break up the vast ranches by taxing land values. He has served notice on the men who own most of the country, saying the tiller of the soil must no longer be deprived of a fair chance.

WIDE OPEN.

Caller—"What an open countenance your baby has." Pop—"Yes, especially about midnight."—Boston Transcript.

"Come now, John, we've seen the elephants and the monkeys and the birds; let us go into the aquarium." "But, dear Eliza," replied the obedient husband, "I can't swim a stroke!"—Yonkers Statesman.

Catarrh Brands Y— An "Undesirable"

So Loathsome is the Disease That Few Will Associate With a Catarrhal Victim.

IS YOUR TROUBLE CATARRH?

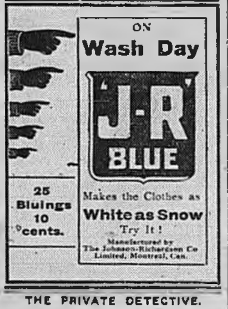
Poor remedies have given Catarrh the reputation of being incurable. But it is curable, easily and quickly, if the right method is employed. Snuffing a powder or ointment up the nose won't cure Catarrh, neither will tablets, douching, or stomach medicines cure. These treatments fail because they only affect local conditions; they do not remove the cause, which is germ life established in the lungs, bronchial tubes and nasal passages. Ordinary remedies do not reach these remote parts, but Catarrhozone does, for it is breathed through the inhaler into every air cell in the lungs, into every air passage in the head and throat. No matter where the Catarrh is Catarrhozone will reach it. It kills the germs, heals sore spots, clears the nose and throat instantly. Universally used; pleasant and clean; guaranteed to cure or money refunded.

Don't be an object of aversion to everyone you meet—get Catarrhozone today and use it regularly; it will cure your Catarrh, Bronchitis, Throat Trouble, spitting and gagging. Large size, 50c. All dealers or the Catarrhozone Co., Buffalo, N. Y., and Kingston, Canada.

BIRDS AND FARM PESTS.

(Montreal Gazette.)

The fourth annual report of the Quebec Society for the Protection of Plants from Insects and Fungus Diseases contains a chapter devoted to the bird friends of the farmer and fruit grower. The attention which all that pertains to the production of food has received of late years has added much to the knowledge of plant disease and pests, and to the means of checking them. So far as insect pests are concerned, and there is no crop free from them, it would appear birds are nature's ever active check. The hawk, which occasionally steals a chicken, is a great devourer of rats and mice, which live by taxing the crops. The same is true of the owl. The woodpecker is an insect devourer; so is the kingbird, the flycatcher, the pewee, the jay, the blackbird, the native sparrow, the swallow, the robin, etc. Even the crow, while he eats what worries the farmer, destroys beetles, grasshoppers, weevils, cutworms, etc., and earns his board. When the wisdom begotten of the knowledge set out in the report has its effect, the cheap sport who shoots birds will be in greater disfavor than he is now even, and the farm which is chosen as a home by many feathered flyers will have something added to its value.


ON
Wash Day
J-R
BLUE
25 Bluings 10 cents.
Makes the Clothes as
White as Snow
Try It!
Manufactured by
The Johnson-Richardson Co
Limited, Montreal, Can.

THE PRIVATE DETECTIVE.

(Toronto Star.)

A private detective has no more right to butt into your affairs and cross-examine than has the village barber. The law does not compel you to gratify the curiosity of either the one or the other.

The man who flashes the badge of a private detective agency, and makes it appear that he is possessed of authority as an agent of justice, is thereby imposing on the credulous. He is merely an agent employed by private interests.

But we agree with the Advocate that the operations of private detectives should be discouraged. They are becoming too numerous, and too active. People are "awed" by them, and the name detective has an alarming sound.

BOYS!
How would you like to earn
BIG MONEY
in your spare time. Send your name and address to-day, and we will tell you all about it.
M.O. Dept. 74 St. Antoine Street, Montreal, Can.

WANTED—AN INVENTOR.

(Sarnia Canadian.)

Any inventive genius who wants to confer a benefit on humanity and incidentally make a million dollars or so for himself, can do it by devising and patenting some material for sidewalk construction which will be as cheap and lasting as granolithic, but which will not transform itself into a skating rink every time there is a thaw and a subsequent change to freezing weather.

Many a man spends most of his time up in the clouds looking for some of those silver linings.

POULTRY REVIEW
Best Paper Published in Poultry Culture.
WANTED—1,000 persons to send for sample copy Free to
HERBERT HALL, 405 Mary St. Hamilton, Canada

TREES AND PLANTS

Rules Governing Importation Into Canada.

All persons who are accustomed, or intend, to import trees, shrubs and plants, or other kinds of vegetation into Canada, or to ship such trees and plants from one province to another, should make themselves thoroughly familiar with the regulations of the Dominion and Provincial Governments in this matter. If this is not done inconvenience and possible loss may result owing to the neglect to comply with the requirements of Dominion or Provincial governments, which requirements are necessitated by the danger, always present, of the importation of dangerous pests into Canada or their spread from one province to another.

The regulations governing the importation of vegetation of various kinds into Canada and the Dominion and Provincial laws under which they have been passed have been collected in a convenient form and published as a bulletin, with explanatory notes by the Dominion Entomologist, Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt. This bulletin, entitled "Legislation in Canada to Prevent the Introduction and Spread of Insects, Pests and Diseases Destructive to Vegetation with Regulations Regarding the Importation of Vegetation Into Canada," is published as Bulletin No. 21, Second Series, of the Experimental Farms Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. It also forms Entomological Bulletin No. 6 of the Division of Entomology. It may be obtained free on application to the publication Branch Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. The laws and regulations of the Dominion Government and of the Governments of those provinces possessing such legislation, namely, British Columbia, Nova Scotia, Ontario and Prince Edward Island, are given. A full explanation is given of the regulations which must be observed by persons importing nursery stock, which comprises trees, shrubs, plants, vines, etc., into Canada and into the Provinces mentioned.

SAVE THE BABY

Baby's Own Tablets are the one safe medicine to make baby well and keep him well. They are guaranteed by a government analyst to be free from all injurious drugs and are absolutely safe to give even to the newborn babe. Concerning them Mrs. Oscar Bedard, Maneau, Que., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets and have to thank them that my little one is living today. I know of nothing to equal them as a children's medicine." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

WILL THERE BE TIME?

When man has harnessed lightning to his will,
And spanned the ocean's breadth with bows of steel;
When he has made the universe his mill,
And set the winds to work drive his wheel;
When he has scaled the skies with ghostly mirth
To rob the stars of their stupendous powers;
When he has probed the bowels of the earth
And gathered up the breath of all the flowers;
Will he then pause a while to count the dead
Whom poverty and steel have ground to dust?
Will he then heed the children's cry for bread?
Or hear the mother's wail for what is lost?
Will he then square himself with God and man?
Will he repudiate the vice and crime
That have endured since being first began?
God, can he do all this? Will there be time?
—Bell Fligleman in the Survey.

A WINDSOR LADY'S APPEAL

To All Women: I will send free with full instructions, my home treatment which positively cures Leucorrhoea, Ulceration, Displacements, Falling of the Womb, Painful or Irregular Periods, Uterine and Ovarian Tumors or Growths, also Hot Flushes, Nervousness, Melancholy, Pains in the Head, Back or Bowels, Kidney and Bladder troubles, where caused by weakness peculiar to our sex. You can continue treatment at home at a cost of only about 12 cents a week. My book, "Woman's Own Medical Adviser," also sent free on request. Write to-day. Address Mrs. M. Summers, Box H. 1, Windsor, Ont.

SIMPLY A QUESTION OF HONOR.

The charge that Senator Root is speaking for the railroad opposition to the Panama Canal when he suggests consideration of honor and faith to the United States Senate does not at all blur the fact that he is speaking for national honor and good faith.

We have other ways of regulating railroads than by reaching after them through the breach in a treaty and other ways than by giving unmerited subsidies at the expense of national reputation to a carrying trade whose aim is monopoly.

It is not Senator Root's good fortune to be constantly in position where he can be greatly esteemed for other than the ability he demonstrates in that position, but in his plea of the United States Senate to hold treaty obligations sacred he is wholly admirable.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.
Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

Old Sayings About January.

January blossoms fill no man's cellar.

If birds begin to whistle in January, frost to come.

When gnats swarm in January the peasant becomes a beggar.

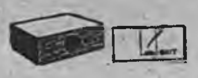
Much rain in January, no blessing to the fruit.

When oak trees bend with snow in January, good crops may be expected.

A cold January, a feverish February, a dusty March, a weeping April and a windy May presage a good year and gay.

Rhinestone buttons are still most liked for evening gowns.

Make Mouse Commit Suicide



A mouse trap that does not require setting and has no springs or other things to get out of order—and which at the same time is sure death to the unfortunate mouse that enters it—is made with a block of wood and a sharp nail.

The block is bored with a hole about four inches deep and an inch and a half in diameter. A nail with a sharp point is then driven into the block in the manner shown. All that is then necessary is to place the bait in the bottom of the hole and set the trap on the floor. The mouse impales himself on the nail when he attempts to get the bait.

This mouse trap never breaks or wears out.

A Dish for the Gods.

Liver and onions, artistically blended, produce a fragrance that, wafted to the summit of Olympus, would cause the jovial Jove to kick over the ambrosia kettle and come thundering down the craggy steeps in quest of a new dish for the gods.—Kansas City Star.

SANOL
RELIABLE CURE
for Gall Stones, Kidney Trouble, Kidney and Bladder Stones, Gravel, Lumbago, Uric Acid. Price $1.50. Most leading druggists.
THE SANOL MF'G. CO., LTD.
Winnipeg, Man.

A WARNING.

(Philadelphia Record.)

"A man," the doctors say, "is as old as his bloodvessels." Recent investigations have pretty conclusively shown that in spite of the great reduction in the general death rate due to improved social and sanitary conditions, the death-rate among men between the ages of 45 and 65 is increasing. This is due to the rapidly increasing aggregation of population in towns and cities where, under present industrial conditions of modern life, there is undue hustle and stress. The hustlers bring about premature degeneration of the animal system. The increasing number of deaths from heart disease gives startling statistical confirmation of the killing pace among middle-aged men. This is further proven by the contrary showing among women. There has been for many years past a continuing reduction of the female death rate between the ages of 45 and 65. Among active business men anxiety, worry and overwork put a constant mechanical strain on the heart and bloodvessels. Overfeeding and wrong and irregular feeding bring on toxic poisoning, especially where there is lack of physical outdoor exercise. Finally, the heart goes on a strike, and the end comes.

$1,000
REWARD
For information that will lead to the discovery or whereabouts of the person or persons suffering from Nervous Debility, Fits, Skin Disease, Blood Poison, Genito Urinary Troubles, and Chronic or Special Complaints that cannot be cured at The Ontario Medical Institute, 263-265 Yonge Street, Toronto.

LEARN FROM LOVE LETTERS.

Dr. Arthur Holmes, who advocates the exchange of love letters between students as a means of acquiring the art of composition, might point to Samuel Richardson as a proof of the efficacy of his method. Richardson began by acting as scribe for a number of young women, for whose correspondence with their sweethearts he frequently supplied not only the words, but the sentiments. His reputation for this kind of composition led a firm of printers to propose that he should prepare a "complete letter writer" for the use of "those country readers who cannot indite for themselves." Two or three of the epistles written for this purpose suggested a separate story, "and thence," in Richardson's own phrase, "sprang 'Pamela.'"

MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., LIMITED.

Some time ago I had a bad attack of Quinsy which laid me up for two weeks and cost a lot of money.

Finding the lump again forming in my throat, I bathed freely with MINARD'S LINIMENT, and saturating a cloth with the liniment left it on all night.

Next morning the swelling was gone and I attributed the warding off of an attack of Quinsy to the free use of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

G. F. WORDEN.

St. John.

SLIPPER ACORNINGS.

Buckles lead.
Rosettes are seen.
And how rosettes vary.
Rose rosettes are pretty.
Buds are seen in clusters.
Buds are made of satin or chiffon.
Jet or steel may trim the rosette of velvet.
Even ostrich feathers are curled up into clever flat rosettes.
As stated, the buckles lead, those made of tiny rhinestones being first choice.

for DISTEMPER Pink Eye, Epizootic, Shipping Fever, and Catarrhal Fever.

Sure cure and positive preventive, no matter how horses at any age are infected or "exposed." Liquid, given on the tongue, acts on the Blood and Glands, expels the poisonous germs from the body. Cures Distemper in Dogs and Sheep and Cholera in Poultry. Largest selling live stock remedy. Cures La Grippe among human beings and is a fine kidney remedy. Cut this out. Keep it. Show it to your druggist, who will get it for you. Free Booklet, "Distemper, Causes and Cures." DISTRIBUTORS—ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS. SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists, GOSHEN, IND., U.S.A.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED WEAVERS and girls to learn weaving. Steady work and highest wages. Additional help required on account of additions to plant. Apply Slingsby Mfg. Co., Brantford, Ont.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS TINSMITH: good wages and steady job to right man. Apply O'Gorman & Hemphill, 18 Geneva street, St. Catharines, Ont.

FOR SALE.

BARRIE SPECIAL—WOOLLEN MILLS for sale. Must be sold. Good location. No better in Ontario, no opposition here. About 8000 lbs. of wool shipped from here last year. Terms easy to suit the buyer. Apply to D. Lewis, 36 High Street, Barrie, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EMBROIDERY HANDWORK: Ladies wanted, we buy their work, and sell them all supplies even in small quantities at the lowest prices. Distant Patrons especially attended to. Send stamps to cover Postage. We take orders for designs and stamping. Open until 10 p.m. Embroideries Supply Co., 450 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

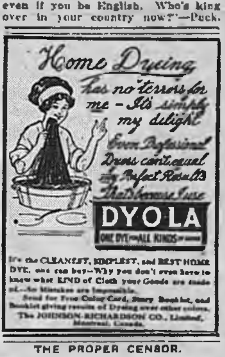
DO YOU WANT TO SELL YOUR real estate, property, or business? We can quickly dispose of it for you through our system. We may have a client waiting who wants just such a property as yours. Do not lose valuable time by delaying. Write immediately. INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS AGENCY P.O. Box [illegible], Welland, Ont.

The Canadian—1913 Model.

"Eh—ah—er—," said the gentleman with the tawny moustache, making those preparatory sounds by which the Briton warns the world of his intention to speak, "jolly little place, this Canada—and all that sort of rot. Kindly feelings toward all you Colonials too—quite so. But have you a taproom or an inn where a chap can get a pint of ale and a finan haddie?"

The Canadian scratched his head.

"Well, now, I dunno. Up to the Washin'ton Hotel, though, you kin git some Chicago ham and Milwaukee beer and New York crackers. I'm from Ioway myself—just moved north last winter—but I'm glad to see you, even if you be English. Who's king over in your country now?"—Puck.


Home Dyeing
has no terrors for me - It's simply my delight
Even Professional Dyers can't equal my Perfect Results
That's because I use
DYOLA
ONE DYE FOR ALL KINDS OF GOODS

It's the CLEANEST, SIMPLEST, and BEST HOME DYE, one can buy—Why you don't even have to know what KIND of Cloth your Goods are made of.—So Mistakes are Impossible.
Send for Free Color Card, Story Booklet, and Booklet giving results of Dyeing over other colors.
The JOHNSON-RICHARDSON CO., Limited, Montreal, Canada.

THE PROPER CENSOR.

(Philadelphia Record.)

The public can censor plays, and ought to. While the duty does not rest exclusively upon the woman, they constitute a good deal more than half of theatrical audiences, and most of the men present are there with their wives, sisters and daughters. One would naturally look first to the women for revolt against the "stigmatization of the stews of Paris." Nevertheless, the play which is announced as "swift, smart and saucy" draws plenty of ticket buyers, both men and women, whose conduct is correct and whose moral standards for their reading are at least respectable.

It ought to be unprofitable to produce plays reeking of the underworld, and it would if men and women, and especially fathers and mothers, exercised the censorship of the stage which is not only their privilege, but their bounden duty.

Dr. Morse's
Indian Root Pills
owe their singular effectiveness in curing Rheumatism, Lumbago and Sciatica to their power of stimulating and strengthening the kidneys. They enable these organs to thoroughly filter from the blood the uric acid (the product of waste matter) which gets into the joints and muscles and causes these painful diseases. Over half a century of constant use has proved conclusively that Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills strengthen weak kidneys and
Cure Rheumatism

Russian Blouse Effects.

They came in last fall.
Now we are interested.
There were a few in velvet.
There is more in wool and in silk.
Many are likely to be thus made up.
They fasten at the left in very many ways.
Buttons and loops are among the approved fastenings.
The buttons may be in a row or they may be in clusters.
The Russian blouse coat reaches the knees and may be straight around, with fronts slightly rounded or even a trifle cutaway in effect.
The skirt of such a suit may be lightly draped and on cold days a fur band around the neck is the approved touch of coziness.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

LONG SEARCH ENDED.

Traveler (settling bill)—Pardon my curiosity, sir, but what do you stuff your beds with in this hotel?

Landlord (proudly)—Best straw to be had in the whole country, b'gosh.

Traveler—Ah, that's very interesting; I know now where the straw came from that broke the camel's back.—Weekly Telegraph.

Have You Seen?

Ladies! have you seen those beautifull brushed wool Skating Setts.

They are just in and are our special pick from a great assortment at the maker's warehouse.

We are showing also some very comfortable and pretty sweater coats, aviation caps, motor veils, etc.

B. HILKER

Bruce School Fair Prize List

Prize-winners in order

CLASS 1 OATS (O A C 72)

Sheaf

Charlie Kissack, S S 15 Bruce
Jimmie Murdock, 6 "
Jamieson Hunter, 8 "
J G McGregor, 10 "
Ivan Leask, 7 Greenock
Johnnie Stafford, 14 Bruce
Angus McDonald, 12 "
George Diegel, 8 "

Gallon

Jimmie Murdock, 6 Bruce
Murray McGregor, 10 "
Charlie Kissack, 15 "
Howard Watson, 9 Greenock
Ivan Leask, 7 "
Jamieson Hunter, 8 Bruce
Gordon Dobson, 12 "

CLASS 2 BARLEY (A O C 21)

Sheaf

Wilfred Helwig, S S 8 Bruce
Alvin Helwig, 8 "
Alex Young, 7 "

Gallon

Archie McGillivray, 10 Bruce

CLASS 3 D W POTATOES

Fraser Farrel, S S 6 Bruce
Margaret Brown, 6 "
Millard Bell, 7 Greenock
Wilfred Dudgeon, 10 Bruce
Harvey Sieffert, 12 "
Wilmer Ribey, 13 "
Walter White, 14 "
Willie Christie, 14 "
Ethel Wrightson, 9 "
Peter Stafford, 14 "

CLASS 4 E S POTATOES

Arthur Brownscombe, 10 Bruce
Norman Wilson, 7 Greenock
Watson Nelson, 13 Bruce
Jean McKenzie, 13 "
Chas Wood, 13 "
Elvin Ruppel, 10 "
Howard Smith, 9 "
Annabel McKay, 7 "
Allen Watson, 8 "
Margaret Avis, 14 "

CLASS 5 MANGLES (Yellow Leviathan)

Howard White, 14 Bruce
Minnie Sieffert, 12 Br
Sandy McGillivray, 10 Br
Clifford Richardson, 7 Br
Florence Carleton, 7 Bruce
Nelson Howe, 15 Br
Robbie Turnbull, 13 Br
Morris Wood, 9 Br
Ivan Reid, 7 Greenock
E J McKenzie, 13 Bruce

CLASS 6 SWEET CORN (Golden Bantam)

John Hettrick, S S 7 Greenock
Jim Nicoll, 8 Gr
Hugh Bell, 7 Gr
Charlie Schell, 12 Bruce
Nora Legget, 7 Br
Eddie Howe, 15 Bruce
Annie McGillivray, 10 Br
John Fullerton, 7 Greenock
Albert Jones, 13 Br

CLASS 7 ENSILAGE CORN

Bill Clark, 7 Greenock
John Thornburn, 15 Bruce
R H Mewhinney, 9 Br
Ella Diegel, 8 Br
Cecil Schnittker 8 Br

CLASS 8 ONIONS (Yellow Globe Danvers)

Robbie McDougall, 9 Bruce
George Nicholls, 7 Greenock
Harold Brill, 7 Br
Mary Vennard, 7 Br
Anna Cole, 7 Br
Mary Nelson, 12 Bruce
Amy Keyes, 7 Greenock
Joe Scott, 12 Bruce
Ivan Bradley, 7 Br

CLASS 9 CARROTS (Chantenay)

Hulda Jennings, 12 Bruce
Jas Scott, 12 Br
John Steinhoff, 6 Br
Donald McLeod,
Reta Nelson 10 Br
John McGillivray, 10 Br
Jessie McKay, 7 Br
Zella Atkinson, 14 Br
Mildred McIntyre 15 Br
Maurice McNeill, 6 Br

CLASS 10 BEETS (Detroit Dark Red)

Campbell Inkster, 7 Bruce
Beatrice Helwig, 8 Br
Garnett Brill, 7 Br
Mary Fletcher, 7 Br
Norman McLeod, 12 Br
Nellie Hetzler, 7 Greenock
Harold Cassidy, 8 Br
Hazel McIntyre, 15 Br
Vera Holtzman, 12 Br
Tillie Abbs, 7 Br

(Concluded in next issue)

TIVERTON NEWS

Some Questions for the Road Supt.—The Fair—Personal Mention

(Intended for last week)

Misses Sadie McBane and Sophia Haug of Toronto are visiting at the home of the latter's parents over Thanksgiving.

Capt. A. McKenzie reports heavy lake traffic this fall, with prospect of late navigation.

Now that the rains have come the ground is in better condition for fall plowing.

Borwash, the "Bird man" furnished some attractions last week, in Bruce Tp. His friends were more than pleased to see him

The county good roads scheme is started here and in the opinion of many, so has expense. The Commissioner has appointed two men to let a job on Boundary East of Tiverton. He also appoints an inspector for Bruce Tp., who appoints an inspector on the job. Thus the men do their work under several heads. Is this a good way for our county officials to show government how to economize in war time?

Tiverton Fair is over. The exhibits were above the average for this year. The hall did not lose in attraction. The exhibits in all lines were of good quality except fruits, which are scarce. Apples almost nil. The live stock was well up to past years and the people turned out well. The appearance of rain which fell for a short time about 2 p. m. no doubt kept many away. The gate receipts were $190. The concert in the evening was held in the Agricultural Hall and was well attended and the concert enjoyed. Receipts were $150.

Master Alex Buchanan, son of Mr. and Mrs John Buchanan 3rd con. Bruce died on Monday morning at the age of 12 years. The funeral took place on Wednesday afternoon to Tiverton cemetery.

Mrs. E. Bowes, after a year's illness, following an operation, died at her home 10th Kincardine, Tuesday morning and was buried on Thursday afternoon at Kincardine cemetery.

Dan McNaughton and Murdock McKenzie have started their gravel contract from the boundary to Underwood under Inspector McDonald. McLaren and Cole have also started theirs on boundary East under Inspector Brown.

ALLENFORD

Rev. Dr. H. B. Campbell, spent three days attending the Synod in Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Brigham left Saturday morning for Toronto, where they will visit their daughters Miss Etta and Mrs. Brown.

Mrs. Alonzo Beattie is in the hospital in Owen Sound with blood poisoning in her hand. We hope it will soon be entirely better.

Mrs. George Fenton has returned from a week's visit with her sister in Detroit.

Mr. and Mrs. John Skinner of Owen Sound, spent Thanksgiving with Mr. and Mrs. John Broadfoot.

Miss B. Sutcliffe and Miss M. Little were at teachers' convention in Wiarton on Thursday and Friday.

Mrs. Young, of Wiarton spent a few days with her niece, Mrs. Thos. Aiken.

Mrs. G. E. Evans and Mrs. Bonneau spent Tuesday in Dobbinton. Mrs. Bonneau left later for her home in Edmonton.

Thanksgiving evening was spent in profit and pleasure by the Boy Scouts as they practiced troop and patrol exercises.

The public school is being visited by an epidemic of whooping cough.

Mr. Henry Ball has purchased a farm near London, but will not leave Allenford until spring.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Aiken motored to Ripley on Friday. They were accompanied by Mrs. Moffatt Aiken.

Miss Pollock of Chesley spent the week end with her friend Mrs. Edmonds.

The annual meeting of the Upper Canada Bible society will be held in the Methodist church Wednesday evening October 17th.

Beginning Sunday October 21 there will be held a 12 day Evangelistic Campaign by Rev. Crossley in the Methodist church.

Pattison's For Furniture And Wallpaper

We have a large stock of well-assorted goods to choose from. This week we have opened up a nice line of

Electric Reading Lamps

Hanging Baskets, In Japanese Wicker Work

These goods are most reasonable in price, and stylish in appearance.

All grades of the newest fancies in wall paper are shown, from the cheapest to the highest class of machine goods. Satisfaction guaranteed.

No trouble to show goods

: : J. W. Pattison : :
Furniture Dealer and Undertaker
Bruce 'phone 22

Devonshire.

[L.S.]

CANADA

GEORGE the FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in anywise concern—GREETING:

A Proclamation calling out the men comprised in Class 1 as described by the Military Service Act, 1917.

E. L. Newcombe.
The Deputy Minister of Justice, Canada.

WHEREAS it is provided by our Militia Act of Canada, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, chapter 41, Section 69, that our Governor-General of Canada in Council may place our Militia of Canada, or any part thereof, on active service anywhere in Canada, and also beyond Canada for the defence thereof, at any time when it appears advisable so to do by reason of emergency;

And Whereas that part of our militia of Canada known as the Canadian Expeditionary Force is now engaged in active service overseas for the defence and security of Canada, the preservation of our Empire and of human liberty; and it is necessary owing to the emergencies of the war to provide re-enforcements for our said Expeditionary Force in addition to those whose inclination or circumstances have permitted them to volunteer;

And Whereas by reason of the large number of men who have already left agricultural and industrial pursuits in our Dominion of Canada in order to join our Expeditionary Force as volunteers, and by reason of the necessity of maintaining under these conditions the productiveness or output of agriculture and industry in our said Dominion, we have determined by and with the advice and consent of our Senate and House of Commons of Canada that it is expedient to secure the men so required, not by ballot as provided by our said Militia Act, but by selective draft; such re-enforcement, under the provisions of the Military Service Act, 1917, hereinafter referred to, not to exceed one hundred thousand men;

And Whereas it is accordingly enacted in and by the provisions of an Act of our Parliament of Canada, holden in the 7th and 8th years of our reign, and known as the Military Service Act, 1917, that every one of our male subjects who comes within one of the classes described and intended by the said Act shall be liable to be called out on active service in our Canadian Expeditionary Force for the defence of Canada, either within or beyond Canada; and that his service shall be for the duration of the present war and demobilization after the conclusion of the war;

And Whereas the men who are, under the provisions of the said last mentioned Act, liable to be called out, are comprised in six classes of which Class 1 is, by the provisions of the said Act, defined to consist of all our male subjects, ordinarily, or at any time since the 4th day of August, 1914, resident in Canada, who have attained the age of twenty years, who were born not earlier than the year 1883, and were on the 6th day of July, 1917, unmarried, or are widowers but have no child, and who are not within any of the following enumerated

EXCEPTIONS:—

1. Members of our regular, or reserve, or auxiliary forces, as defined by our Army Act.
2. Members of our military forces raised by the Governments of any of our other dominions or by our Government of India.
3. Men serving in our Royal Navy, or in our Royal Marines, or in our Naval Service of Canada, and members of our Canadian Expeditionary Force.
4. Men who have since August 4th, 1914, served in our Military or Naval Forces, or in those of our allies, in any theatre of actual war, and have been honourably discharged therefrom.
5. Clergy, including members of any recognized order of an exclusively religious character, and ministers of all religious denominations existing in Canada at the date of the passing of our said Military Service Act.
6. Those persons exempted from military service by Order in Council of August 13th, 1873, and by Order in Council of December 6th, 1898;

And Whereas it is moreover provided by our said Military Service Act that our Governor-General of Canada in Council may from time to time by proclamation call out on active service as aforesaid any class of men in the said Act described, and that all men within the class so called out shall, from the date of such proclamation, be deemed to be soldiers enlisted in the military service of Canada and subject to military law, save as in the said Act otherwise provided; and that the men so called out shall report and shall be placed on active service in the Canadian Expeditionary Force as may be set out in such proclamation or in regulations; but that they shall, until so placed on active service, be deemed to be on leave of absence without pay;

And Whereas it is also provided by the said Act that at any time before a date to be fixed by proclamation an application may be made, by or in respect of any man in the class to be called out, to one of our local tribunals, established in the manner provided by the said Act in the province in which such man ordinarily resides, for a certificate of exemption from service upon any of the following

GROUNDS OF EXEMPTION:—

(*a*) That it is expedient in the national interest that the man should, instead of being employed in military service, be engaged in other work in which he is habitually engaged;

(*b*) That it is expedient in the national interest that the man should, instead of being employed in military service, be engaged in other work in which he wishes to be engaged and for which he has special qualifications;

(*c*) That it is expedient in the national interest that, instead of being employed in military service, he should continue to be educated or trained for any work for which he is then being educated or trained;

(*d*) That serious hardship would ensue, if the man were placed on active service, owing to his exceptional financial or business obligations or domestic position;

(*e*) Ill health or infirmity;

(*f*) That he conscientiously objects to the undertaking of combatant service, and is prohibited from so doing by the tenets and articles of faith in effect on the sixth day of July, 1917, of any organized religious denomination existing and well recognized in Canada at such date, and to which he in good faith belongs;

And that if any of the grounds of such application be established, a certificate of exemption shall be granted to such man.

And Whereas moreover it is enacted in and by the provisions of an Act of our Parliament of Canada holden in the 7th and 8th years of our reign and known as the War Time Elections Act that certain persons thereby disqualified from voting with such of their sons as on polling day are not of legal age, shall be exempt from combatant military and naval service;

And Whereas it is further provided by our said Military Service Act that applications for exemption from service shall be determined by our said local tribunals, subject to appeal as in the said Act provided, and that any man, by or in respect of whom an application for exemption from service is made, shall, so long as such application or any appeal in connection therewith is pending, and during the currency of any exemption granted him, be deemed to be on leave of absence without pay;

And Whereas our Governor-General of Canada in Council has determined to call out upon active service as aforesaid the men included in Class 1 as in the said Act and hereinbefore defined or described;

Now Therefore Know Ye that we do hereby call out the said Class 1, comprising the men in our said Military Service Act, 1917, and hereinbefore defined or described as to the said class belonging, on active service in our Canadian Expeditionary Force for the defence of Canada, either within or beyond Canada, as we may, in the command or direction of our Military Forces, hereafter order or direct.

And we do hereby strictly command, require and enjoin that each man who is a member of the said class shall, on or before the 10th day of November, 1917, in the prescribed form and manner, report himself for military service, unless application for his exemption shall then have been made by him or by another person entitled to apply on his behalf; wherein our loving subjects, members of the said class, are especially charged not to fail since not only do their loyalty and allegiance require and impose the obligation of careful and implicit obedience to these our strict commands and injunctions, but moreover, lest our loving subjects should be ignorant of the consequences which will ensue if they fail to report within the time limited as aforesaid, we do hereby forewarn and admonish them that any one who is hereby called out, and who without reasonable excuse fails to report as aforesaid, shall thereby commit an offence, for which he shall be liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years with hard labour, and he shall nevertheless, if we so require, be compelled to serve immediately in our said Expeditionary Force.

And we do hereby proclaim and announce that for the greater convenience of our subjects, we have directed that prescribed forms, for reporting for service, and for application for exemption from service, may, at any time on or before the said 10th day of November, 1917, be obtained at any post office in our Dominion of Canada; and that reports for service and applications for exemption from service, if obtained at any of our said post offices and properly executed, shall be forwarded by our postmaster at the post office from which the same are obtained to their proper destinations as by our regulations prescribed, free of postage or any other charge.

And we do further inform and notify our loving subjects that local tribunals have been established in convenient localities throughout our Dominion of Canada for the hearing of applications for exemption from service upon any of the statutory grounds, as hereinbefore set out; that these our local tribunals so established will begin to sit in the discharge of their duties on the 8th day of November, 1917, and that they will continue to sit from day to day thereafter, as may be necessary or convenient, at such times and places as shall be duly notified, until all applications for exemption from service shall have been heard and disposed of; also that men belonging to the class hereby called out who have not previously to the said 8th day of November, 1917, reported for service, or forwarded applications for exemption through any of our post offices as aforesaid, may make applications in person for exemption from service to any of our said tribunals on the 8th, 9th or 10th day of November, 1917.

And we do hereby moreover notify and inform our loving subjects who are within the class hereby called out, that if, on or before the 10th day of November, 1917, they report themselves for military service, or if, on or before that day, application for exemption from service be made by them or on their behalf, they will not be required to report for duty, or be placed upon active service as aforesaid, until a day, not earlier than the 10th day of December, 1917, which will, by our registrar for the province in which they reported or applied, be notified to them in writing by registered post at their respective addresses as given in their reports for service, or applications for exemption from service, or at such substituted addresses as they may have respectively signified to our said registrar; and we do hereby inform, forewarn and admonish the men belonging to the class hereby called out that if any of them shall, without just and sufficient cause, fail to report for duty at the time and place required by notice in writing so posted, or shall fail to report for duty as otherwise by law required, he shall be subject to the procedure, pains and penalties by law prescribed as against military deserters.

Of all of which our loving subjects, and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice, rendering strict obedience to and compliance with all these our commands, directions and requirements, and governing themselves accordingly.

In Testimony Whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS: Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Cousin and Counsellor, Victor Christian William, Duke of Devonshire, Marquess of Hartington, Earl of Devonshire, Earl of Burlington, Baron Cavendish of Hardwicke, Baron Cavendish of Keighley, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; One of Our Most Honourable Privy Council; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order; Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this TWELFTH day of OCTOBER, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and in the eighth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

Thomas Mulvey
Under-Secretary of State.

181

That's it! Clean and—
—Free from Dust

"SALADA"

Sealed Packets Only • Never in Bulk

Black—Mixed—Natural Green E212

Above and Beneath the Mediterranean

Here is an article of unusual interest narrating the experiences of an American correspondent both above and below the waters of the Mediterranean. The article, abridged here, is by Naboth Hedin, and is reprinted from the Brooklyn Eagle.

Toulon, Sept. 8.

Hydroplanes and submarines are the newest craft in naval warfare, and through the courtesy of the French Marine Department I have had the unusual opportunity of making a plunge under the Mediterranean in a submarine one day and a flight over the same sea in a hydroplane the next. While the hydroplane flight was the more thrilling, the submarine trip was the more interesting, especially as it was the first time a European navy had permitted alien newspaper correspondents to enter one of its submarines. The plunge was made in the light blue clear water off the leading French naval station at Toulon.

Externally a submarine is not beautiful. It may be described as a long, black tank, filled with machinery. Only a small portion of the tank is running along on the surface. What one sees from a distance is only scaffolding, or a raft, placed on its back so as to form a deck, surrounded by an iron railing. In the centre is a little turret, on the roof of which is a lid, and it is through this lid one enters the interior of the boat, just as one would climb through a manhole down into a sewer. There being no stairway or ladder, one climbs down on a series of iron handles, riveted to the interior of the turret. As a passenger boat, the submarine is not adapted to corpulent persons.

HOW IT RUNS.

Having taken a hasty glance at the construction of the boat, it is time to see how it runs. The electric motors are already purring softly, and throughout the entire aisle the members of the crew, alert young fellows, are busy turning valves, switches and wheels, while the officers are watching the dials. Evidently the boat is moving, though there is no way of making sure. In the "control" section the commander now stands on a circular little pedestal, peering through a pair of "opera" glasses, attached to the lower end of the periscope, which at first glance appears to be a slender metal tube, suggesting the piston under a hydraulic elevator. This piston, which is only about two inches in diameter, passes through a water-tight fitting in the ceiling, and then projects into the water above until it reaches the surface. It can be moved up and down, so as to not project too much. The boat can go down about 30 feet and yet be in touch with the world above through the periscope, which is its eye. In its interior are mirrors, which transfer the images on the water down to the "opera" glasses and from them into the commander's eyes. (This long, shiny tube, sliding up and down, suggests a water snake, sticking its head above the water, looking for prey. It is uncanny.)

THROUGH THE PERISCOPE.

"Take a look," says the commander, as he jumps down from the pedestal. I climb up and take a peep. It is amazing. I see the distant shores and the seagoing tug I just left as plainly as though I had stuck my own head above water. The light appears a little bit hazy, otherwise there is no difference. No wonder a submarine can torpedo a big ship while remaining hidden itself.

Still greater surprises are in store. As I jump down from the pedestal I find myself directly under the turret through which I had originally come down. I look up, and, knowing the boat is under water, I exclaim in surprise at seeing daylight filtering in through what I take to be little holes in the sides of the turret.

"Look out, the water will come down on us!" I burst out, pointing to the "holes."

"Those are not 'holes,'" says the ensign. "They are windows. Crawl up and look for yourself."

I remount the iron handles, and having assumed that Stygian darkness reigned under the surface of the sea, I am amazed to see the most beautiful light come streaming in through those little windows—oval little bits of thick glass, much like the eyes of a dolphin.

Bracing myself against the walls of the turret, I look out. Oh, wonder! What is this? We are moving through a world of sapphire blue of the most exquisite tint. I peer closer to the little window. As I look down, the blue gets darker and darker, and as I look up it gets lighter. I see a light foam swirling about. It must be the surface of the sea. As I look closer I can see the small waves rising, curling and dying. We appear to be about twenty feet below. Perhaps it is more.

Seeing the surface of the sea from below instead of from above is a novel experience. The only similar impression is that of the surface in the fish tanks of an aquarium when looked at through the glass in front. I also now understand better why the fish do not bite at any old hook, bait and sinker let down to them. To be sure, all water is not so transparent as that of the Mediterranean, but it has to be very dirty to be opaque. In the Atlantic, off the coast of France, the submarine crew said it is light green, and in the English Channel it is of a grayish-yellow hue. The Andromache had made the voyage from Brest to Toulon through the Straits of Gibraltar, all alone.

IN THE AIR.

My first air flight took place in a hydroplane off the coast of the French Riviera, near St. Raphael, where the French navy has an excellent aeronautical school, the special object of which is to train men who have already

It was while standing on the deck of a submarine coming into the harbor at Toulon, that I decided to ask for a trip over the Mediterranean as well as under it. The next morning I was less confident, but when the opportunity came during the afternoon I could not resist.

"Get into the togs," said the amiable commandment of the school, and out of a basket brought on the beach by an attendant I was dressed in a pair of leather trousers, a sweater, a canvas jacket, a wooden hood, a leather helmet, sheepskin-lined gloves and a pair of goggles, all of which was put on the outside of my ordinary clothes. I then felt more qualified to dive than to fly. A pair of waterproof boots would have completed the costume admirably. By the time I was ready I felt like a cross between a trained bear and a rag doll.

The hydroplanes had been launched while I dressed, and a small motorboat acted as a tender. When I was once on board it ran in front of the "hydro" and took it in tow, while I made the transfer.

The sea was pitchy and it was not without difficulty that I made the leap from the power boat to the hydroplane, handicapped as I was in my unaccustomed trappings. I started for the seat next to the pilot, but he motioned me to a circular hole in the prow.

A sailor comes across from the motor-boat, starts the two-winged propeller in back, setting the engine off, "crack-crack-crack," and leaps over my head, back to the power boat, which is already moving forward fast, towing the "hydro." The rope holding the two together is then released, the motorboat veers off sharply to the left, and ahead rushes the hydroplane toward the open sea.

So far it is very pleasant. The engines crackle more and more violently, enough to burst my ear drums had I not, as protection, the wooden hood and the leather helmet. The calender-winged boat glides over the water faster and faster. I look steadily ahead. I feel no temptation to look back. We cut the waves diagonally, and then at right angles. The foam flies about us. The engine in back becomes more and more vociferous, until the strokes of its cylinders become one continuous roar. We cut through the water with a zip.

IN THE HANDS OF A GIANT.

We sail out over the Mediterranean, always going up, up, up, as well as forward. We seem lifted into the sky by the hands of a giant. I feel small and insignificant, being in the grip of such a force. I now understand why it makes so little difference whether an aviator is big or little. This energy holds us like cotton puffs. I feel very light, and the pit in which I sit seems to become bigger and bigger. I am not dizzy. I feel rather comfortable, though no doubt I would be happier with a belt around me, if only for a reassuring moral effect. As the machine is absolutely steady, I do not even need to hold on to the edges of the pit any longer. There is but one motion. It is forward, and the wind driving against us, is forcing me against the back of my seat. The floor underneath me feels as solid as though founded on bedrock. There is no wavering.

But here we turn. The boat tips ever so slightly, but fearing it may suddenly tip over a great deal more, I once more grip the edges of the deck with my sheepskin gloved hands. I hold tight. My heart jumps, and my breath comes short. But nothing happens. The curve is made. I relax, and look about.

We have turned toward the land. I see under us the limestone colored town of Saint Raphael, its gardens in bloom. In the outskirts of the town I see dark green groves of orange trees, surrounding red-roofed villas; here and there a naked rock, and further from the shore the fresh plowed earth of the vineyards, the market gardens and still higher up toward the mountain range that protects this strip of paradise by the sea several dark green groups of long-needled scrub pine, with here and there a graceful parasol pine, suggesting Japan.

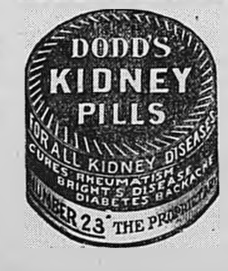
Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—Theodore Dorais, a customer of mine, was completely cured of rheumatism after five years of suffering, by the judicious use of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

The above facts can be verified by writing to him, to the parish priest or any of his neighbors.

A. COTE, Merchant.

St. Isidore, Que., May 12th, '98.



Anent Autumn Colors.

There is Pekin blue,
And bracken brown,
Not to mention Mohawk red.
And duck blue is another shade,
Cuban brown is still another newcomer.
Autumn greens are still called Russian and myrtle.

STRONG PEOPLE NEEDED

The need for people to be healthy is urgent. Those whom illness has put outside the ranks of robust men and women feel their position keenly. They are handicapped in every walk of life and weak men and nerve-worn women need more earnestly than ever to put their health right and become active and strong. Many who began "patching" months ago are ill now as on the day they began vainly tinkering with common drugs. Every ailing man and woman should remember that the ills of debility, nerve exhaustion, indigestion, sleeplessness, neuralgia and depression come from a faulty blood supply. Worry, over-work or other causes have impoverished the blood and left the life-stream impure. The nerves thereby are starving and the whole system is languishing for new blood. In this condition many thousands have won back strong nerves and new health and strength through the rich blood Dr. Williams Pink Pills actually makes. In a weak or bloodless condition it is not only a waste of time and money, but also a further menace to your health to tinker with common drugs. Follow the example of so many thousands by giving Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial, and they will transform you into healthy active men and women.

You can get these pills through any dealer in medicine or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Worth Knowing.

To cut hard-boiled eggs in smooth slices, dip the knife in water.

After cleaning brass or copper with salt and vinegar, rub with olive oil, and the metal will not tarnish for a long time.

Window glass should not be cleansed with soap, as this treatment renders the glass cloudy. A little borax or household ammonia may be added to warm water.

Soap jelly is made by shaving a bar of soap and letting it simmer in boiling water till it becomes thick like jelly. A teaspoonful of borax will soften it.

When the nickel chafing dish becomes dull, wipe it off with a soft cloth moistened with ammonia, and then polish with another soft rag.

Fat is easily clarified if a few pieces of raw potato are added to it and then it is heated slowly in the oven on top of the stove. When it ceases to bubble, strain through cheesecloth and let it stand till firm. Keep in a cool place.

Salt will remove a fresh ink stain from a carpet.

Foreign bodies in the eye, if they have not penetrated any part of the eyeball, are best removed by pulling the lid away from the eyeball with the finger, so that the tears will flow and wash the particle away. Never rub the eye. When the eyeball is penetrated you cannot see an oculist too quickly.

Japanned tea trays should not be washed in hot water. If greasy, a little flour rubbed on them will give them a new look. If they are scratched, rub with a little olive oil.

Wigg—That's a fine girl you introduced me to this morning. I should like to see more of her. Wagg—You're on; come down to the beach this afternoon about 3 o'clock; her bathing suit is a wonder.

Clear Your Complexion While You Sleep

On retiring gently smear the face with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and *hot* water, using plenty of Soap and continue bathing a few minutes with Soap. Rinse with tepid water. The cleansing, soothing influence of this treatment on the pores extends through the night. It may be repeated on rising.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address postcard: "Cuticura, Dept. N, Boston, U. S. A." Sold throughout the world.

HEAT OF THE SUN.

Its Source of Supply is a Puzzling Problem to Science.

Probably the most puzzling problem we have in connection with the sun is to account for its tremendous output of heat, which we are told has varied no more than a few tenths of a degree in 50,000,000 years, the period generally given by geologists for the duration of life upon the earth.

If we accept the theory most generally advanced in the past that the sun was formerly a vast nebula extending at least as far as the planet Neptune and that its heat was maintained by slow contractions, computation shows us that only 25,000,000 times the present output would be maintained from this source—that is, if the heat were supplied by contraction alone it would have lasted only half as long as life has been known to exist upon the earth.

This is plainly impossible, and though contraction undoubtedly supplies part of the solar heat, there must be some other source of supply as well. The discovery of radio activity in recent years may have much to do with explaining this mystery.

It is interesting to consider that if the sun were composed of coal and its heat were kept up by the process of combustion, more than a ton of coal would be required per square foot of surface per hour to supply the present output of heat. The sun would be entirely burned up in 5,000 years if made of coal.—New York Sun.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Worth Knowing.

To freshen salt fish, put in an earthen or granite pan, skin side up. Never put salted fish in tin.

A good furniture polish is made by taking equal parts of linseed oil, turpentine and vinegar and placing in a large mouthed bottle. Shake the bottle well each time you use it.

Arnica is always good for a bruised knee or a pounded thumb. Keep a bottle handy.

The juice of a lemon stirred thick with sugar and honey is excellent for hoarseness.

Eucalyptol, ammonia or salt and water will ease mosquito bites.

To remove spots from wash goods rub them with the yolk of an egg before washing.

Rub the nickel stove trimmings and the plated handles and hinges of doors with kerosene and whiting and polish with a dry cloth.

When making ginger cookies use cold coffee if milk is scarce.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Household Helps.

When frying doughnuts or oysters in deep fat, drop a pared potato into the fat to keep it from burning.

Try fastening a piece of cloth around the neck of the sewing machine for pins. It can be made removable, and is more handy than a pincushion.

To keep curtains from blowing, cover small tailor's weights with goods of the color of the curtains, and sew to the lower corners.

Save the 25-pound flour sacks, wash them then, rip them open and hem again. These make good dish towels, as they are soft and of convenient size.

If bottles of medicine are to be carried when traveling, dip the tops in melted paraffin to prevent leaking. Do not cork too tightly or the cork will "work up."

When baking a juicy pie, have ready a strip of muslin about an inch wide, dampen it slightly and press part of it along the edge of the pie and the other side on the pie tin. This helps to keep in the juice.

"THAT'S THE POLISH"

2 in 1

SHOE POLISHES

10¢ -BLACK-WHITE-TAN- 10¢

F. F. Dalley Co. of Canada, Ltd.
Hamilton, Can.

The Maple.

Oh, tenderly deepen the woodland glooms,
And merrily sway the beeches;
Breathe delicately the willow blooms,
And the pines rehearse new speeches;
The elms toss high till they brush the sky,
Pale catkins the yellow birch launches
But the tree I love all the greenwood above
Is the maple of sunny branches.

Let who will sing of the hawthorn in spring,
Or the late-leaved linden in summer;
There's a word may be for the locust tree,
That delicate, strange newcomer:
But the maple it glows with the tint of the rose
When pale are the spring-time regions,
And its towers of flame from afar proclaim
The advance of winter's legions.

And a greener shade there never was Made
Than its summer canopy sifted,
And many a day as beneath it I lay
Has my memory backward drifted
To a pleasant lane I may walk not again,
Leading over a fresh, green hill,
Where a maple stood just clear of the wood—
And oh, to be near it still!

—Charles G. D. Roberts.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

OTHERS' AFFAIRS.

Unless You Have Real Tact Don't Try to Be Third Party.

Have you a reputation of being a third party where two persons are vainly trying to manage their own affairs? It is only the most tactful sort of persons who can successfully play the role of third party without doing more harm than good.

Don't try to fix things up between quarreling lovers unless you are absolutely sure that you can trust your tact and intuition to do the right and only thing. Don't intervene in the affairs of a newly established household. Let the young people work things out for themselves. Don't try to bring up other people's children. They won't thank you. Nobody thanks the meddler, no matter how well intentioned she may be.

Now, to the humane soul who hates to see things go wrong when a word or two will apparently set them right, this withholding of interest seems most selfish. But it really isn't. It is the most considerate thing you can do sometimes to shut your eyes and let things take their natural course. They will right themselves in time, and you will not jeopardize your friendship by good-natured meddling.

It is better to stand aside than to get mixed up as a third party in other people's troubles. Nobody loves a meddler.—Pittsburg Press.

LET a woman ease your suffering. I want you to write, and let me tell you of my simple method of home treatment, send you ten days' free trial, postpaid, and put you in touch with women in Canada who will gladly tell what my method has done for them.

A MESSAGE TO WOMEN!!

If you are troubled with weak, tired feelings, headache, backache, bearing down sensations, bladder weakness, constipation, catarrhal conditions, pain in the sides, regularly or irregularly, bloating, sense of falling or misplacement of internal organs, nervousness, desire to cry, palpitation, hot flashes, dark rings under the eyes, or a loss of interest in life, write to me to-day. Address: Mrs. M. Summers, Box 8, Windsor, Ont.

Why Red Cross Workers Go Insane.

Dressy Old Lady—No, dearie, I've not begun knitting for the soldiers yet, but I may in the fall. Wool work is kinder sticky for warm weather."

Chairman of Down-State Auxiliary—"I don't approve of making socks. We should leave something for the government to do!"

Pompous Gentleman (bearing sample of khaki yarn)—Kindly match this accurately. My little girl needs more for her sweater." R. C. W. (in apologetic tones)—We're so sorry, we're out of just that shade, but she can piece it out with this. The soldiers won't mind a bit." P. G. (haughtily)—The soldiers may not be particular, but my daughter is. The sweater is for herself!"

Austere Husband (buying wool for wife)—My wife would never consent to knit on Sundays. She wasn't brought up that way. Besides, we always motor to the country for a picnic on Sundays.

Beautiful Blonde (clad in harmony with her knee-high white kid boots)—I might be willing to knit you a scarf, but my daughter is. The sweater is the yarn.

Ample Lady (aglow with benevolence)—No, I'm not doing any of this sort of work. You see, I've done my bit for the war. (Dramatic pause). I gave $5 to the Red Cross war fund.

At closing time woman bursts in with huge package of yarn. "I want to return all this light gray yarn, because the papers say you don't want any more socks." (Entire corps of workers faint, and the first aid is summoned.)—Chicago Tribune.

Uncalled for Courtesy.

The Vicomte Toussaint was formerly a colonel in the French army and mayor of Toulouse. He was a brave man and a dashing officer. During one of the hottest engagements of a terrible year of war, noticing that his troops were bending forward under a galling fire to escape the bullets of the enemy while he alone maintained an erect position, he exclaimed, "Since when, I should like to know, has so much politeness been shown to the enemy?" The sarcasm took instantaneous effect, for the soldiers rushed forward and carried everything before them.

ISSUE NO. 42, 1917

HELP WANTED.

WANTED — PROBATIONERS TO train for nurses. Apply, Wellandra Hospital, St. Catharines, Ont.

GRANITE CUTTERS AND LETTERERS wanted; fare advanced. Write, Geo. M. Paul, Sarnia, Ont.

MEN WANTED FOR TANNERIES AT Acton, on Grand Trunk, 35 miles from Toronto, mechanical and laboring work at good wages; healthy thriving town; excellent school; cheap house rent and living. Apply Beadmore & Co., 36 Front street east, Toronto.

HANDY MEN WANTED, ACCUSTOMED to grinding. Steady work, good wages. Apply at once, Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co., Limited, Royce and Lansdowne avenues, Toronto, Ont.

FIRST CLASS WATCHMAKER wanted. Highest wages. Steady employment. Smiths, Jewelers, Napanee, Ont.

WANTED BY J.W. HEWITSON SHOE Co., Brampton, Ont. men experienced in manufacturing shoes, good opening, will guarantee steady employment and highest wages to Shoe Cutters and experienced operators on Consolidated Lasting Machine.

WANTED-GLOVE OPERATORS, WAX thread, union special and 40-H machines. The Craig, Cowan Co., Ltd. 1st Pearl St. Toronto Ont.

FOR SALE.

FORD STREAMLINE HOODS—COVers the brass radiator; eliminates the bunty appearance; write for circular. Burrowes Mfg. Co., Toronto.

MONEY ORDERS.

REMIT ON DOMINION EXPRESS Money order. If lost or stolen, you get your money back.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE to sell one of the best selling articles on the market; something new; write at once. Dunland Specialty Co., Toronto, Ont.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWO ONE-HUNDRED acre farms, Wellington county, Peel township; no better soil; good buildings and shade trees; flowing spring on each lot; if you want a farm look this one over; will stand inspection; immediate possession given; price and terms right; will meet you at Gladstone or Drayton station; phone in house; rural mail at gate. Walter Barkwill, R. R. No. 3 Drayton, Ont.

OUR UNPAID LABORERS.

Birds Do Great Work, Yet We Do Not Properly Protect Them.

One form of national waste which is far more serious than the American people realize is a result of the deplorable neglect to conserve bird life in this heedless and ungrateful country.

Ornithologists and other intelligent observers of nature who have made a study of the subject say with the sanction of crop experts that insects destroy one-tenth of the products of agriculture in the United States. More than 100,000 kinds of insects have been enumerated in the fields, orchards, meadows, pastures, vineyards, gardens and woods of this chief agricultural country of the world. A very large proportion of these insects are injurious to crops. Birds are the insects' worst enemies.

Nearly all birds destroy insect life. The federal department of agriculture has examined the stomachs of forty kinds of birds to determine accurately what they consume. It was found that among the birds which most effectively aid the farmers are phoebes, kingbirds, catbirds, swallows, brown thrashers, rose breasted grosbeaks, house wrens, vireos, native sparrows, cuckoos, orioles, warblers, shore larks, loggerhead crow, and the crow blackbird, which have rested under suspicion so long, do more good than harm to the farmers.—Chicago News.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Animals Attack the Lungs.

Watch any flesh eating animal when it is attacking its prey, or watch two animals having a fight to the death. You will notice one remarkable fact, and that is that they strike for the lungs. Most people, of course, are well aware where their own lungs are, but they haven't the slightest idea about any other lungs. Animals instinctively know, however, the position of the lungs of almost every other animal. When a tiger or a lion attacks a man it does its best to get just below the shoulder blades. If it strikes without warning, you will always find that its powerful paws have torn right through to the lungs. A cat has just the same instinct. Watch it stalk a sparrow and you will see how cleverly it manoeuvres so as to get behind the unfortunate bird and pounce on its back, where the lungs are.—London Graphic.

White of an Egg.

The white of an egg is made up of cells filled with albumen. By beating the white these cells are ruptured and oxygen from the air is inclosed, which gives the white [illegible] light appearance of beaten eggs. The white of a stale egg will not inclose as much oxygen, will not be as light and as easily digested as that of the fresh egg and is, of course, less valuable. The importance of beating the egg in cold, pure air is readily seen.—Exchange.

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

SPECIALISTS

Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin, Kidney, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases.

Call or send history for free advice. Medicine furnished in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Consultation Free

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

25 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

Please Mention This Paper.

KORNILOFF A PATRIOT WHO WAS BETRAYED

Accounts Just Reaching London Show Wisdom of His Plans.

THE BOLSHEVIKI,

Favoring Shameful Peace, Were Too Strong and Worsted Him.

London cable: The Times says: Accounts of the Korniloff movement hitherto have been entirely one-sided. No word has reached this country except through channels under control of Petrograd. We are able to place before our readers an interesting document, namely, the order of the day to the army on Sept. 10, which gives Korniloff's version of some events attended with the movement.

In this document Korniloff gives his reply to most, if not all, the charges that have been brought against him. Unfortunately for him and his supporters, this order of the day and most of the other appeals sent by him to the army and people never reached their destination. The Bolsheviki and their allies isolated him from his friends and misinformed the army of the intentions of their commander-in-chief.

When Korniloff realized that he had been traduced and could no longer help the country he surrendered himself to Kerensky, with whom he had been willing to loyally co-operate in the country's cause. He is still a prisoner, but his well-intentioned efforts have not been all in vain. The formation of a coalition Cabinet on the lines set forth by him may be regarded as an indirect result of his movement.

PLOT TO MAKE SHAMEFUL PEACE.

Extracts from Korniloff's order follow: "I have submitted to the Provisional Government conditions which are regarded as indispensable to the salvation of the army. Among these measures was the introduction of the death penalty in the rear.

"Time was precious. Every day lost threatened us with dire consequences, yet the Provisional Government could not decide, on the one hand, to carry my proposals into effect, and, on the other, permitted them to be subjected to criticism in the newspapers and various organizations. Simultaneously, with a view to achieve the final disruption of the army, a campaign was begun against the representatives of the high command.

"According to authentic information, preparations were being made at that time for an armed uprising of the Bolshevikis in Petrograd. There was clear indication that they intended to seize the Government if only for a few days in order to proclaim an armistice and take decisive and irrevocable steps for the conclusion of a shameful separate peace, and therefore destroy the issue.

"That such intention on the part of the Bolshevikis and certain irresponsible organizations was probable appeared from the fact, which was proved beyond all doubt, that among them were many traitors and spies working for the benefit of Germany for German money.

"Seeing the weakness of the Provisional Government and their lack of decision to take energetic measures against the persons and organizations who were clearly leading Russia to destruction, and desiring to forestall the catastrophe, I decided to concentrate four cavalry divisions at Petrograd, so, should the Bolsheviki uprising take place, it might be crushed in a most decisive and prompt manner, as it was necessary to make an end at one to all criminal activity of traitors in the rear.

NO PERSONAL AMBITION.

"Taking this decision was not following the plans of personal ambition. I did not seek to take upon myself all the burden of undivided responsibility for the Government of the country. My intention was to work in harmony with the galaxy of persons enjoying public confidence and numerous public organizations who were endeavoring to save Russia. I hoped to help those prominent public men and endow our country with a strong Government capable of saving it from shame and ruin. I merely considered it necessary that I, as supreme generalissimo, should be a member of the new Government.

"The Bolsheviki uprising in Petrograd was intended for September 10th and 11th. By September 6 three cavalry divisions were already concentrated at Pskoff, Velikie Luki and Dno station.

An envoy of the Ministry of War came to Stavka general headquarters and brought me a draft of proposed measures to be taken by the Provincial Government based upon the demands I had presented and informed me that although these measures were to be introduced in a few days the Provisional Government strongly apprehended that this might call forth an uprising in Petrograd and severe opposition on the part of irresponsible organizations.

APPROACHED BY KERENSKY.

"At the same time Savinkoff told me that the Provincial Government was apprehensive of a Bolsheviki uprising and did not feel sure of its own forces. He wanted me to place at its disposal a corps of cavalry which it wished to be moved to Petrograd. It was the intention of the Government as soon as informed of the concentration of such corps to immediately proclaim martial law in Petrograd.

"The wishes of the Provincial Government as transmitted to me by Savinkoff, entirely correspond with the decision I had already taken, therefore on the same day I gave the Government as soon as informed of the concentration of such corps to immediately proclaim martial law in Petrograd.

"On Sept. 7 there came to me at Stavka, Vladimir Lvoff, speaking on behalf of Kerensky as Minister and President, and asked me to state my views on three methods of organizing the new Government as suggested by Kerensky himself.

"I replied that I considered the only solution was the establishment of a dictatorship and the proclamation of martial law.

"Under the dictatorship I understood not a one man dictatorship, inasmuch as I had pointed out the necessity of participation in the Government by Kerensky and Savinkoff.

"I let it be shown in taking this decision that I considered and still consider, any return to the old regime an utter impossibility, and that the task of the new Government should be exclusively devoted to saving to the country, the civil liberties won by the revolution.

"On the evening of September 8 I exchanged telegrams with Kerensky, who asked if I would confirm what had been said by Lvoff.

"As I could not entertain the idea that an emissary sent to me by the Provincial Government could distort the sense of my conversation, I replied that I did confirm my words fully and again invited Kerensky and Savinkoff to come to Stavka, as I could not answer for their safety if they remained in Petrograd.

"It is evident from the foregoing, that up to the evening of September 8 my actions and decisions were proceeding in full accord with the Provisional Government, and I had every reason to consider the Minister and President and Director of the Ministry of War were not playing a double game.

"On the morning of September 9 I was shown the contrary. I received a telegram from the Minister and President intimating that I must immediately hand over the office of supreme command. Throughout the whole of September 9 I conferred by telegraph with the Director of Ministry of War Savinkoff, and from these conversations it appeared the Minister and President and Savinkoff himself, not only repudiated the proposals that had been made to me, but even disavowed the fact of their having made them.

"Considering further hesitation presented fatal dangers and moreover, the measures already ordered could no longer be countermanded, I decided with full appreciation of its weight and responsibility, not to hand over the post of supreme command, hoping thereby I might save the country from imminent disaster and the Russian people from German slavery. In this decision I was supported by the commanders-in-chief on the various fronts."

A LARGE AREA TO FALL WHEAT

Potato Crop is Generally Excellent.

Root Crops Expected to Be Good, Plentiful.

Following is a summary of crop [illegible] made by [illegible] representatives to the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

Recent rains have helped to put some of the dry, hard clay soil in condition for fall plowing, and this work has been pushed along as fast as horses and machinery can draw the plows. There is still a steady and strong demand for the use of Government tractors for this purpose.

Fall wheat sowing is at an end, with a large area [illegible], but the putting in of more winter rye will still be risked if the weather permits.

Corn is being hurried into the silo. Much of it was caught by frost about Sept. 10 and 16, but the quality has been but little affected, taken as a whole.

Potatoes are being dug later than usual this year. Some rot on heavy clay fields is complained of, but on loamy and sandy soils there has been practically no injury, and the crop generally is of excellent quality.

Roots are highly spoken of, both as to yield and quality, but comparatively few have yet been pulled.

Clover looks as if it will be in good condition for wintering. It has also been a favorable season for clover seed, which has had little or no injury from frost.

Apples in Dundas county which have been well sprayed are commanding high prices. The Wealthy has been sold by local associations at $6.20 a barrel for No. 1 and $5 a barrel for No. 2, and it is predicted that McIntosh and Snow apples of No. 1 quality will bring as high as $8 a barrel.

Many tomatoes are late in ripening, as the weather has been so cool, but onions have been pulled in good general condition.

Live Stock.—In Leeds county horses are reported to be selling at from $30 to $70 less compared with spring values, while cattle are said to have reached their highest figures this fall. Large shipments of good beef animals are reported from points in Lanark and Prince Edward. Hogs are scarce, and are selling good prices.

Milk production is declining, as is to be expected with failing pastures and the high price of mill feeds, although dairy cows are doing as well as usual for the time of year.

Labor. Farmers are now very busy at various forms of fall work, and more farm help could be used if available. Over 100 boys between 12 and 15 years of age from the city of Port Arthur are helping neighboring farmers to pick potatoes. Farmers are experiencing difficulty in getting threshing machines and engines to fill their silos.

MUTINY PLOT IN HUN NAVY AN ILL OMEN

Further Details of the Serious Troubles at Wilhelmshafen.

KAISER CURBED

His Orders of Stern Punishment Vetoed by Chancellor.

An Amsterdam cable: A mutiny among the crews of four battleships of the German fleet has occurred at Wilhelmshaven.

One of these battleships was the Westfalen, whose captain was thrown overboard and drowned.

The crews landed. Marines refused to fire on them, whereupon soldiers surrounded the sailors, who surrendered.

A mutiny is also reported to have occurred on the German warship Nurnberg, which was at sea. The men seized the officers and proceeded in the direction of Norway, with the intention of being interned. The Nurnberg was overtaken by destroyers and forced to surrender.

Emperor William went to Wilhelmshaven and ordered that one out of every seven mutineers be shot. Chancellor Michaelis protested, with the result that only three were shot. Heavy sentences were imposed on the others.

Emperor William's visit to Wilhelmshaven, in company with Chancellor Michaelis, was made after the mutiny had been suppressed.

The Chancellor's objections to the Emperor's order that one mutineer in every seven be shot was on the ground that he could not assume such responsibility before the Reichstag.

The Westfalen is a battleship of 18,600 tons, built in 1906. The Nurnberg is a new vessel and is not listed in the latest naval records to reach this country. She is a namesake of the cruiser Nurnberg of Admiral von Spee's Pacific squadron, which was destroyed by the British in the battle off the Falkland Islands in December of 1914.

PUNISHMENTS NOT UNJUST.

Late advices from Berlin are to the effect that Chancellor Michaelis declared the punishments inflicted on the men at Wilhelmshaven were not unjust, papers found on them indicating that they had bound themselves to recognize the principles of the Independent Socialists and proving that party had carried on an extensive agitation in the fleet.

The Chancellor is reported to have added that the Independent Socialists belonged to a party in which he could place no confidence as they were endangering the state.

After the statement of Admiral von Capelle in the Reichstag concerning the naval plot, Deputies Dittmann, Haase and Vogtherr denied the correctness of his assertion. They had conferred with the sailors, they said, but no such plan as Admiral von Capelle alleged was submitted and received their approval. They added that the admiral aimed at forming a coalition against the Socialists.

REICHSTAG TOLD OF PLOT.

A Copenhagen cable: In announcing in the Reichstag yesterday that a plot had been discovered in the German navy to paralyze the fleet, Vice-Admiral von Capelle, the Minister of Marine is quoted in a Berlin despatch as saying:

"It is unfortunately a sad fact that the Russian revolution turned the heads of some persons in our navy and introduced revolutionary ideas among them. Their insensate plan was to recruit representatives on all the ships, to cause the crews to refuse to obey orders, to paralyze the fleet and force peace upon the country.

"It is proved that the principal agitator conferred in this building with the Independent Socialist faction in the Reichstag, explained his plans to Deputies Haase and Vogtherr, and obtained their approval.

"I cannot make a statement here on the subsequent events which occurred in the navy. The few persons who forgot their honor and their duty suffered the penalty."

At the conclusion of Admiral von Capelle's statement there were scenes of a most disorderly character, the shouts from the other Deputies being heard loud above the furious interruptions of the Socialists.

Socialist deputies interrupted the speaker with cries of dissent. Deputy David, of the majority Socialists, demanded the Government produce proof, and that the Reichstag should suspend judgment in the meantime.

OMINOUS FOR GERMANY.

A Washington report: Few despatches since the war began have created more interest at the Navy Department than to-day's report from Amsterdam telling of a revolt in the German Navy. Officers unhesitatingly declared that the story, so far not confirmed in official reports, was one of the most encouraging signs of the year for the Allies, and probably one of the most ominous from the German view. They pointed out that while the Allied powers have noted repeatedly in their official statements that the morale of the German troops was declining, and observers have believed that the end would come in food and labor riots, or perhaps in a political revolt, there has been nothing to suggest that the iron discipline of the German military system had lost its hold over the fighting millions in the slightest degree.

As one possible explanation of the navy revolt, they pointed out that ever since submarine warfare was started by the Germans the British have adopted the consistent policy of suppressing information as to the fate of the submarines sent to the bottom by their patrols. The policy was adopted as a deliberate method of breaking down the morale of the submarine crews.

NEW RUSS CABINET.

Premier Kerensky Names the Official Heads.

A Petrograd cable: The coalition Cabinet, it is announced officially, is composed of the following:

Premier, A. F. Kerensky; Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. I. Terestchenko; Interior, M. Nikitin; Agriculture, M. Avksentieff; Labor, M. Gvozdeff; Supplies, M. Prokopovitch; Finance, M. Bernatsky; Religion, M. Kartasheff; Public Welfare, M. Kishkin; Trade and Industry, A. I. Konovaloff; Justice, M. Malyantovitch; Education, M. Salashin; War, General Verkhovsky; Marine, Admiral Verderevski; State Controller, M. Smyrnoff; President of the Ecumenical Council, M. Tretyakoff; Minister of Ways and Communications, M. Liverovsky.

BOTH FORCES CLAIM VICTORY

In Clash Between Borden Unit and C.M.R.

On Great Trek From Summer Camp.

A Brantford report: Both sides claimed the victory, that is the tale of the running fight which the 2nd Column of troops en route to Toronto, under command of Major Pete, had with the Canadian Mounted Rifles when half an hour out of Thornton, where they lunched. The column left Baxter at 9.10 a. m., and was at Cookstown by 2.40 p. m. In the evening a concert was given in the town hall, participated in by both officers and men. The camp at Cookstown is under Lieut. A. F. Inch, 205th Machine Gun Depot.

The first column under Major Rodgers, which left Cookstown at 5 a. m., and lunched at Bondhead, reached Bradford at 2.50 p. m., having covered thirteen miles of hilly road. The nine came in in excellent shape, no casualties being reported. With pipe band playing they marched into camp, practically the whole population being out to welcome them. Two or three miles from Cookstown, in the morning, they had a little brush with the enemy, two being captured by each side.

Lieut. R. C. Mills, 205th Machine Gun Depot, is camp commandant. Great credit is due Major Mayalt and Lieut. V. C. Kerrison, C.P.A.S.C., for the efficient way in which the feeding of the troops is being carried out. The postal corps also was complimented by Lieut.-Col. McLaren, C. O. R., for the way the mails were handled. Each day a postal corps truck leaves Camp Borden at 2 p. m., visiting at the camps and distributing the mail. The third column, consisting of B and C companies, 2nd C.O.R. and A. detachment of the Army Medical Corps, under Major Bage, left Camp Borden at 2 p. m., reaching Baxter Camp about 4.30 p. m.

RUSS CABINET'S THREE BIG AIMS

Raise Fighting Forces' Power—Restore Order.

Call Constituent Assembly Soon as Possible.

A Petrograd cable: (Delayed)—The new coalition Government assumed control of Russia to-day, replacing the council of five organized a month ago. Announcement was made that the new Government intends to carry out an active foreign policy, with the purpose of making peace in agreement with our allies as soon as possible. Meanwhile the Government will take steps to bring the army to its highest fighting power, and to restore economic and social tranquility to the country.

The new coalition Cabinet, including four members of the Constitutional Democratic party and one independent, seems to have met with the approval of the Petrograd press, except the radical Novaia [illegible], which is pessimistic.

In addition to carrying out an active foreign policy, the new Government will issue an official statement declaring that the serious internal difficulty of Russia is due chiefly to the Korniloff rebellion. The new Government pledges that its business acts will be on the basis of agreements between representatives of the bourgeoisie, the tax-paying elements, and the Revolutionary Democracy.

It points out that the success of such a programme is possible only if the nation is united. The Government's statement in conclusion says that it has three principal aims:

To raise the fighting power of the armies and navies.

To bring order to the country by [illegible].

To call the constituent assembly as soon as possible.

ITALIANS BOMB CATTARO.

Washington report: Giant Caproni aeroplanes rained bombs last night on the great Austrian naval base at Cattaro, starting fires among the buildings in the navy yard and causing damage to Austrian ships in the harbor. The Austrians met the attack with the greatest vigor, but were unable to drive off the aeroplanes until nearly daylight, when the Italians withdrew without loss to their own.

FRENCH ADVANCE OVER MILE; TAKE VILLAGES, STRONGHOLDS

Their Charge Catches Hun Division Relieving, and Takes Heavy Toll.

Foe in Houtholst Wood Outflanked---Over 300 Prisoners Taken.

A Paris cable: The capture of the villages of St. Jean de Mangelare and Veldboek, with numerous blockhouses, is reported in the French official communication of to-night dealing with the operations Tuesday in Flanders where Petain's troops joined up with the British left wing to the south of Dixmude in an endeavor to bring that section of the line even with the sharp wedge that had previously been driven into the German front by Haig east of Broodseinde. The total advance of the French reached to a depth of one and one-quarter miles, to the southern outskirts of the Houtholst Wood, and on a front of more than a mile and one-half.

More than 200 prisoners and a number of cannon and machine guns fell into the hands of the French. All of the observations dominating the vast Flanders plains are now in the hands of the Allies.

A German division which was just handing over the lines to a fresh division recently arrived from the Russian front were caught by the French and great numbers killed.

The result of the day's fighting, in addition to the men and material captured, is that the Forest of Houtholst, which comprises five or six miles of thickly wooded ground, is now flanked on both sides. The wood contains considerable artillery and large numbers of machine guns, but the Germans must find extraordinary difficulty in keeping them supplied.

The War Office report reads:

"In Belgium an attack launched by us this morning was carried out with particular brilliance. After having crossed the marshy Pronnebeek Brook, our troops captured, with admirable spirit, along a front of two and a half kilometres, the enemy defences, despite the difficulties of terrain and bad atmospheric conditions. The villages of St. Jean de Mangelaere and Veldboek, as well as numerous farms, turned into block-houses, fell into our power.

"Our advance, which reached a mean depth of two kilometres has brought us to the outskirts of the Houtholst Forest.

"Our aeroplanes, despite the wind, which blew a tempest, co-operated actively in the attack, using their machine guns at a low height against the enemy infantry and assuring communication with other arms.

"The number of prisoners so far counted exceeds 300, of whom 12 are officers.

"On the Aisne front the artillery action at times was violent in the region of the La Royere Farm and along the whole Ailles-Craonne sector."

The Belgian communication says: "Yesterday our artillery shelled several enemy batteries and observatories, as well as enemy works near Dixmude. During the course of the night we strongly shelled the German batteries with the object of co-operating in the attacks then in preparation. Attacks were launched this morning by our allies. The reaction of the enemy was feeble. To-day we shelled the enemy organizations at Dixmude and counter-shelled several batteries in action as well as enemy communications. Our 75's cannonaded the Germans before the French offensive on our right."

BRILLIANT VICTORY.

With the French Armies in Flanders, cable: After one of the most terrific hurricanes of artillery fire, the French army, co-operating in conjunction with the British, early this morning, won a brilliant victory which carried the troops forward to a depth of half a mile along a front of about a mile, stretching from Draaibank to Wydendreeft. More than three hundred prisoners and a number of cannon and machine guns fell into the hands of the French, and their advance took them to a position where they commanded the western border of the Forest of Houthulst.

The movement was a brilliant one, and as a result, virtually all the elevations dominating the vast Flanders plain are now in the hands of the Allies.

CROSSED A QUAGMIRE.

The attack was preceded by a heavy windstorm, accompanied by a drenching rain, which made the ground a quagmire.

The correspondent passed over the French side of the battlefield on the evening preceding the attack and found everything and everybody ready for the difficult work of the morrow, but underneath the feet the ground gave way, while the atmosphere resembled a shower bath. No garments could withstand the penetrating qualities of the elements. All around shell-holes were filled to their brims with water and the only protection for the French troops toward the enemy was the drenched sand bags piled up. Here the shelterless troops had passed the day and night awaiting orders to move.

At length, after 2 o'clock in the morning, definite orders arrived and the troops were glad. They went forward with great rapidity despite the conditions, circling the shell-holes and slipping through the deepest mud. They knew, however, that the success of future operations depended upon their efforts to-day. When they reached their first objective points they found the Germans crowded in nests of craters, which hereabouts form the first lines, the building of trenches in this region of Flanders being impossible owing to the waters sell.

A PIECE OF GOOD LUCK.

Good luck had made the advance coincide with the period when the Germans were changing the troops occupying their front lines. A German division was just handing over the lines to a fresh division recently arrived from the Russian front. The French, with wonderful dash, were upon them before they realized the situation and killed many of them.

There was a short respite before the next forward movement was undertaken in co-operation with the British, who were advancing simultaneously on the French right.

Slithering along over the broken and muddy ground the French troopers made their way quickly towards Mangelaere, which soon fell into their possession.

The whole scheme of operations for the day had been carried out long before noon. The infantry's advance was greatly assisted by the daring of the aviators, who would not permit weather conditions, which presented the greatest danger for the airmen, to interfere with the work of recording the artillery preparation. The French aviators ascended and flew low over the German lines, taking capital photographs of the destruction caused by the guns and then returned in the fearful gale to their bases to turn in their reports. Meanwhile not a single German aeroplane was seen in the air.

For the moment the French troops are occupied in consolidating the ground won, which, although small in extent, represents an invaluable gain, as it deprives the Germans of their points of observation.

ALLY AIR RAIDS PLAYED HAVOC

Huns On Flemish Coast in State of Terror.

Locks Crippled and "Pill-boxes" Destroyed.

A London cable: The Amsterdam Telegraaf's frontier correspondent says: "During the splendid autumn days of last week the Entente air attacks made terrible havoc on the Flemish coast, whither many German soldiers were sent to rest. Germans kept watch on the dunes in observation posts and observation balloons, and sirens shrieked when the airmen appeared in squadrons. The civilians scuttled to shelters and the soldiers to [illegible] in the dunes, while the airmen ascended to battle. The defence guns thundered from the underground and the mitrailleuses rattled as the bombs burst. Heyst, Knocke, West Capelle, Ramscapelle and Lissewege shook to their foundations. Heavy bombs fell on the [illegible] bridge and Zeebrugge, and ten marines were killed and many wounded. Nearly at the same time others fell on Ostend and on the dyke head [illegible]. [illegible] wounded soldiers were removed from there. On Tuesday evening bombs fell near Zeebrugge lock, where the mechanical gates were damaged by great openings made in the quay walls. Six torpedo boats, between the locks and the Solvay factory, lay shut up in the canal. The soldiers were obliged to work day and night on the lock and quay till the vessels were [illegible] two days later.

Perry Robinson, in a despatch, emphasizes the fact that recent battles smashed the third scheme of defence devised by the Germans. First came the trenches and dugouts, second the hills and ridges tunnelled and fortified, and third a series of concrete "pill-boxes" and redoubts [illegible]. The Germans find the last the costliest of all. The British call the "pill-boxes" and redoubts "Boches' traps" because the shells not directly hitting often kill all the occupants by concussion. Some of these have an eight foot thick concrete front and only one foot in the rear, so that the Germans thought they couldn't be used against themselves after capture. Our troops are now trained to stalking these [illegible] and [illegible] machine guns.

Prisoners are the [illegible] compelling another general [illegible] of the German [illegible].

SHIP SUNK, CREW SAVED.

An Atlantic Port report: News of the destruction of the Norwegian steamship Majoren, by a German submarine off the Irish coast on Sept. [illegible] was brought here to-day by survivors, passengers on a British vessel. The Majoren, of 4,300 tons gross, left Philadelphia on August [illegible] with iron for Glasgow. The [illegible] members of the crew were rescued by a patrol vessel 36 hours after they took to small boats.

"Miss Oldgold has got a beau at last." "The idea. I never thought she'd attract anybody at her age." "The right man came along. He's a dealer in antiques."—Milwaukee Free Press.

Falconer Brothers For

FOOTWEAR

Of unquestionable quality. October days will be bargain days, right through the leather shoe department. So if you want something good for the coming damp days, step right in and get fitted out very reasonably.

Falconer Bros.

THE HOME OF GOOD GROCERIES

Headquarters for Heaters

Coal Oil
Sheet Iron
Tortoise
Elegant Peninsular with oven.

Call and see these stoves.

Thomson's Hardware Store

Get Your

SUIT OR OVERCOAT

From D. Geddes & Co.

Made to your own measure, fit guaranteed, cloth, lining, and trimmings of the best material. Prices are still reasonable. Made up in first-class style, very promptly. See our samples, they are going fast, don't delay. You may miss the best.

D. GEDDES & CO.

Sole Agent for the "House of Hobberlin"

WANTED—We are paying the highest prices for beefring hides. B. Zelkind Port Elgin.

GIRLS NEEDED IN OFFICES

Voluntary enlistment has taken thousands of men from office work. Conscription will take more. Office help is scarce now, will be scarcer very soon. Young women must fill the vacant places, and they need training

NORTHERN Business College

Owen Sound, Ontario

Is the very best place to get a practical training and prepare to help to meet the demand for trained office help. Students may enter any time. No increase in fees. Circular free on application.

C. A. FLEMING, F. C. A., Principal
Dept. A., Owen Sound, Ont.

Popular Young People Married

The marriage took place quietly early on Saturday morning of Eva May Thede, second daughter, of Mr. and Mrs. John O. Thede, to Mr. Fred T. Hanbidge son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hanbidge, Rev. Mr Gischler performed the ceremony. Only the immediate relatives of the contracting parties were present. After a wedding breakfast the happy couple left for Toronto and other Canadian cities for a short honeymoon, when they will take up their residence in the town of Burk's Falls, where the groom has a lucrative business. As both the bride and groom are very popular in Port Elgin and vicinity, many are the congratulations which will be extended to them with best wishes for a long and happy life.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

R. C. CRAWFORD, Official Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Office at Drug Store, Port Elgin

TOWN TOPICS

The town trees are being neatly trimmed.

Mrs. Stevens and Mrs. Barnet are in Toronto.

Wm. Campbell, wife and baby, of Palmerston, are visiting his mother.

Miss Marjory Thomson has been holidaying in Toronto.

Mr. C. Berndt, is spending a few days visiting friends in Listowel.

Floyd Bell has been home from Toronto.

H. H. Stevens is on a business trip to Wichita, Kansas.

Gunner Martin Welsh was in town over the week-end.

Miss J. L. George, of Paisley, was a guest of Miss Dell over the week-end.

Miss Madeline McMurray is visiting in Windsor and points in the States.

Mrs. Dalrymple, of Toronto, was a visitor here last week.

Mr. Mungo Murdoch, is home from the west for a visit.

Mr. Thompson, of Winnipeg, is visiting Mr. Wm. Brown.

Mr. Schmalz, of Kitchener, spent a couple of days here last week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Ewald have returned after spending a few days in Toronto.

Mrs. Coombs, Sault Ste Marie, Mrs. Thos. George, of Sarnia, are visitors at J. J. George's.

Patriotic money will be paid at The Times office at 2 p. m. on Saturday October 20th.

Miss Anna Morton, assistant superintendent of the Regina General hospital, is visiting her mother for a few days.

J. N. and Mrs. Vanslyke of Port Elgin, visited at the home of Thos Jackson on Sunday.—Hepworth Progress.

Mrs. W. Schmalz, of Kitchener, and little son are visiting at Mr. John Richardson's.

Mr. and Mrs. D. McDonald of Shipness, spent a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McCulloch.

Aviator Burwash was in town a few days. Since going back home with his aeroplane he had an accident which laid him up.

Mr. John George of Shaunavon, Sask. was in town for a few days last week. He is enjoying good health and doing well in the west.

Mrs. A. F. George has returned from Toronto, where Master James underwent an operation. He is improving nicely now.

Many friends will be glad to know that Mr. Allen Bell is able to be out of bed. On Sunday he was able, with the aid of crutches, to go to the dining-room and partake of dinner.

Messrs Aylesworth, B. Ulker, A. Miller and J. B. Cottrill attended a Masonic funeral at Walkerton yesterday

A nice piece of taxidermy is on view in McLaren's window. Mr. Ed. Fisher has a beautiful blue heron set in natural surroundings. The work has been well done, indeed.

Mrs. John M. Chisholm of Owen Sound announces the engagement of her niece, Mary Estelle Chisholm to Robert Elmer Wright. The marriage to take place October 27th in the Methodist church, Port Elgin.

Rev. A. F. Bowman, of Elma Mich., preached in the U. B. churches Sunday. He is to conduct Evangelistic services on the 4th of Bruce.

A number of young friends gave a social evening in the library last night in honor of Pte. Stanley Harman. Refreshments were served. Mr. Raynor supplied the music. The affair was given by the Soldier's Friend Club.

Women's Institute Want Grain Saved

At the Women's Institute Saturday the ladies went on record as being against the signing of Food Pledge cards until the Government prevented the waste of grain in whiskey-making.

Also that the government grant equal franchise to women.

Also that the government reduce the exorbitant salaries paid officials.

The meeting was unanimous that the waste of food in the manufacture of liquor ought to be stopped, and a resolution to this effect was adopted and a copy sent to the Food Controller.

ARKWRIGHT

Miss Marguerite Lind left on Monday to take a course in Owen Sound business college.

Our teacher, Miss Redden attended the teachers' convention at Wiarton.

Our pastor has been preaching on missions the past two Sundays, last Sunday evening Mr. J. D. Poole one of the laymen, was present, and gave us a very interesting address.

Miss F. Ottewell, teacher at Mount Hope, spent Sunday with Mrs. Hiram Byers.

West Arran

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Donaldson, spent the week end with the latter's brother in Bruce.

Miss Rachel Cook spent Sunday in our burg.

The ladies of the West Arran Patriotic League are giving a real chicken pie supper. See "Coming Event" column page 1.

The ditching machine has been doing some splendid work on J. C. Chapman's farm last week and are now busy at Jim Nickason's.

The steamer C. A. Graham on which Archie Plaunt was sailing, was completely wrecked on the shore of the Manitoulin Island. No casualties are reported.

Who said potatoes were scarce? Last week while digging potatoes, Mrs. Gingrich found 87 in one hill.

Mrs. Wm. Donaldson, Sr., who has been sick, is improving.

Mrs. Hyde is visiting her mother Mrs. Robertson.

Fine Missionary Meeting

The North Bruce and St. Andrew's W. M. S. held a Union Thank offering meeting in the North Bruce church on Monday October 8th. Rev. Mr. McNabb of Underwood and Dr. MacDougal of Queen Hill gave very interesting addresses. Mr. McNabb speaking on what Christianity has done for the Anglo-Saxon race, and Dr. MacDougal, on "China". Those taking part in the musical part were the North Bruce quartet, Misses Nicholson, Mrs. John McGillivray, Mr. Nicholson and Scholl, Mary and Isabel Bell, Mr. Archie Bell, and the North Bruce and St. Andrew's choir. The St. Andrew's society presented Mrs. Allan McKinnon with an address of regret at her departure from their midst, read by Mrs. George Osborne, and a Life Membership certificate. The offering amounted to $80.17. A lunch was served at the close of the meeting.

Red Cross Notes

A splendid lot of work was done by the Red Cross women on Friday afternoon last. Were you there?

This Friday there is a Red Cross quilting bee at the Library.

The young ladies of the town will have charge of the tea rooms Saturday.

It's a great work this Red Cross work. Are you dear, reader, assisting your organization. No matter where you live, town or country, there's work for you.

Miss Storer and Mrs. Brooks, two ladies who spent the summer at Gobles, have knitted over 400 pairs of sox each since the war began.

TURNER'S

Fall plowing is the order of the day

Mrs. Flood of Toronto spent Thanksgiving with her brothers Tom and James Mitchell here.

Miss Mary Davidson is under the doctor's care at present.

Mr. Albert Dier was visiting friends at Parkhead.

During the last couple of weeks 9 carloads of cattle and 8 of grain have been shipped from the G. T. R. yards here. There has also been a lot of freight going out and coming in. There is great need here for a proper place for to store it when it is loaded off the car. There is lots of room at present but the roof leaks badly.

Mrs Keys and son of London were visiting with Miss Annie Pollock.

Miss Wm. Murcar is spending a few holidays with Mrs. George Webb at Port Elgin.

Misses McGraw, Annie and May Cairns, attended the teachers' convention in Paisley last week.

Our yearly visitor, Mr. D. Campbell passed through our burg on Monday. It takes Dan's best smile to bring out words of greeting from his old friends here.

Mr. Wm. Atkinson with his threshing outfit is back in the neighborhood again and left for the Blind Line on Monday, so we will be looking for a good rain one of these days.

Communion service will be held in St. Andrew's church on Sunday at eleven o'clock and Thanksgiving service at 7.30. Rev. Strachan of Burgoyne will preach preparatory service in St. Andrew's on Thursday at 11 o'clock.

Port Elgin, October 17th, 1917

Dear Sir:-

Dollars—you like 'em, don't you? When you spend them, you like to feel sure that you are getting the best possible value for your money possible to secure. That's why you want to see the remarkable values we now offer before you buy a new Suit, Overcoat, Raincoat, Underwear or Shoes.

Is $5.00 worth saving?

You can get a full $30.00 value blue serge suit or grey worsted suit here now for $25.00, a $25 one for $20. Pure wool fabrics—high class tailoring—superb styles.

We'll save you money on an overcoat the same way.

Come and see them.

You can't resist them when you see them because such values are not to be equalled elsewhere.

You'll be mighty glad you came.

You can save 20 per cent on Underwear, Shoes, and Sweaters, by buying now.

Yours for big values,

F. R. BARBER

NORTH BRUCE

Miss Belle Robertson and Miss Florence Young, attended the teacher's convention in Paisley last week.

Mr. Wm. Mass met with a mishap on Saturday. While repairing the engine of Mr. George Riboy's threshing machine he had his hand caught and badly bruised.

Miss Frances Steele, Guelph, is holidaying at Mr. H. Hoover's

Good prices were realized at Mr. Neil McDonald's sale. Milk cows bringing from $75.00 to 137.00.

Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Kirkconnel, Tiverton, visited at Mr. Joe Sieffert's last week.

The Underwood Creamery paid 45c per lb. butter fat for first half of Sept., and 46c for last half.

BORN—In Saugeen Oct. 14th to Mr. and Mrs. Archie Hearn, a son.

Dr. Strothers of Tiverton, visited his parents here Monday.

Williscroft

Miss Lizzie Robb, of Brantford, and Miss Jean Sparrow, of Owen Sound, spent Thanksgiving at home.

Mrs. John Smart, of Paisley, spent a few days renewing acquaintances in this neighborhood.

Plowing is now the order.

The people of this vicinity extend their sympathy to Mr. Bannerman and family in their recent bereavement.

Mr. Duncan McKinnon has sold his farm to Mr. Samuel Kingston for $7,000.

Corrections in Fair Prize List

Registered foal, 2nd Wm. Howe.

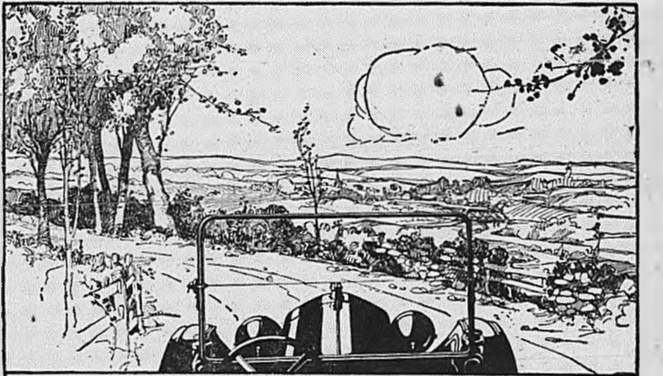
Roadster, mare and foal, 2nd A Portous in place of Jas. Cassidy.

Cow under 4 years, James Scott instead of John Scott.

Bull calf, 3rd John Wallace.

Times Special, heading of Times, Gowanlock instead of H. Snyder.

Rhode Island Red hen, 1st Wm Greathead, in place of J. Henderson.



Get Behind the Wheel of a Ford and Drive

TRY it just once! Ask your friend to let you "pilot" his car on an open stretch. You'll like it, and will be surprised how easily the Ford is handled and driven.

If you have never felt the thrill of driving your own car, there is something good in store for you. It is vastly different from just riding—being a passenger. And especially so if you drive a Ford.

Young boys, girls, women and even grandfathers—thousands of them—are driving Ford cars and enjoying it. A Ford stops and starts in traffic with exceptional ease and smoothness, while on country roads and hills its strength and power show to advantage.

Buy a Ford and you will want to be behind "the wheel" constantly.

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

Runabout - $475
Touring - - $495
Coupelet - [illegible]
Sedan - - [illegible]

F. O. B. FORD, ONT.

W. P. POWER, Dealer, Port Elgin

The Times "as good as a letter from home"

The Port Elgin Times.

47th YEAR—NO. 43 PORT ELGIN, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 24, 1917 $1.50 PER YEAR $2.00 PER YEAR TO UNITED STATES

Port Elgin Makes Good

Some persons were a little afraid when the committee to canvass for British Red Cross set its objective at $2400 for Port Elgin.

But Port Elgin made good. They produced the sum aimed at and then some, so that the total gained in a whirlwind canvass of the town on Thursday afternoon amounted to $2700.

Reeve Izzard had the work well planned, and promptly at 2 p.m. he sent his committee forth, and in no time, it seemed, they were back, and shortly before 5 o'clock they knew Port Elgin people had done what was asked of them.

The best of the canvass was that everyone had a share in the giving, only an occasional person refused to give to the world's greatest charity.

The canvassers report the work was made a pleasure by the hearty way in which the people responded. As one man said: "I never did this canvassing before. I thought it would be a tough job, but instead, it's real fun. Most of my beat had their gifts ready, and were apparently waiting for me to knock at the door."

And so it was with the most of the men who were on the committee, they all report splendid co-operation.

The committee composed Reeve Izzard, chairman; James Struthers, treasurer; E. R. Sayles, secretary; Messrs Eidt, Pattison, McCallum, Cottrill, Stevens, Black, W. Falconer, G. Falconer, Geddes, Barber, H. D. McLaren, Mitchell, Coulter, Hilker, Dr. Power.

The Ladies' Red Cross, organization of the town started the campaign off with a $200 gift, and this put spirit in the whole endeavor.

COMING EVENTS

10c. per line
No notice less than 25c

ANNIVERSARY SERVICES—Will be celebrated by the congregation of the Presbyterian church at Port Elgin on Sunday, October 28. Rev. W. J. Knox, M. A., pastor of the first Presbyterian church, at London, will preach in the morning at 11 o'clock and in the evening at 7.00. The manager's board asks for a liberal Anniversary Thank offering. Envelopes will be supplied to the members. Jos. A. Thomson, Secretary. Rev. J. R. Mann, B. A., Pastor.

ROAST FOWL SUPPER—White School Patriotic Society will give a roast fowl supper at the home of Mrs. Walker, (David Brown's, 10th Saugeen), on Tuesday, Oct 30 from 5 to 8 p.m. Admission, 30 cents. Home made baking for sale.

UNDERWOOD RED CROSS will hold a Hallowe'en Social and Shower for the soldiers from this district, in the Tp. Hall on Tuesday, Oct. 30th, at 8 p.m. A good program will be given No admission fee, except a contribution from each to the shower, of socks, smokes, or money. Come and help to provide a Christmas box for our soldier boys.

HOUSE SOCIAL—Dunblane Red Cross society will hold a house social at Mr. A. J. Howard's on Wednesday evening Oct. 31st. Admission 25c Lunch served and a good program.

THE LADIES AID—Of the Presbyterian church will serve a 10ct. war time lunch on Saturday, Oct. 27th at the "Tea Room".

Teachers of Bruce Are in Favor of Dental Inspection

Of the 125 teachers in the West Bruce inspectorate, 114 were at Paisley for the annual convention.

Mrs. Burchill, president of Paisley continuation school, presided. The delegates were warmly welcomed in a short address by Reeve J. S. Steele Mrs. Mayberry of Stratford Normal school gave an interesting address on the topic. "Free Hand Art." Mr. McCauley, of Bruce Township led in the discussion on nature study. Dr. Coyne of Toronto was present in the interests of Ontario Dental Association and urged on the teachers the necessity of dental inspection in the school The association passed a resolution in favor of dental inspection

The following officers were elected: President, Mr. Gates, Southampton; vice president, Miss Currie, Port Elgin; secretary-treasurer, F. Aylesworth, Port Elgin; librarian, Mr. Halpenny, Kincardine.

The next meeting will be in Southampton.

The public meeting held in the town hall was largely attended D Forrester, chairman of the school board, presided over a splendid program.

Mr. F. E. McCauley of S. S. No. 4 Bruce elected as delegate to the O. E. A. meeting in Toronto next Easter, but in case Mr. McCauley was unable to attend, Inspector Bald was requested, on motion of Messrs. Gatis and Mr. McCauley, to appoint a substitute.

Inspector Bald was present throughout all the sessions, and he gave many useful hints and much valuable information whenever he thought necessary or whenever called on. The teachers, one and all, showed their appreciation of his efforts to make the convention a success.

Advertise it in The Times.

Printing at Reasonable Prices

The Times has unexcelled equipment for producing fine printed matter of all kinds. Business Stationery and Office Forms, Advertising Booklets, Circulars, bills tickets, envelopes, etc. Prices are always reasonable.

May Not Have Electric Light This Winter

Unless men are willing to help in the construction of the coffer dam at the Electric Light works, Port Elgin and Southampton may be without light most of the winter.

The heavy rains have caused the river to rise, and unless men can be secured to to finish the job, which is half through, the coffer dam may go away before the concrete dam is built.

Tax collector Chapman will be at the Bank of Hamilton on Saturday afternoon to receive taxes.

The Soldiers Friend club asks the addresses of all Port Elgin soldiers who are in France. The club wants to send boxes to them. Leave address clearly written at Times office.

Saugeen Canvass Raises $1500

The Canvass of Saugeen township for Red Cross hardly reached the sum aimed at. The Committee aimed at $2 000, but the canvass realized about $1400.

At the council meeting on Saturday the matter was discussed and the council made a grant of a little over $100 which brought the sum to $1500.

The canvassers were:

Div. 1—J. Cook, S. Tranter, W. Pierson, A. McCannel, J. Shanks, W. Walker, Wes. Smith.

Div. 2—Arch. Bell. Jas. Olsie, R. Scott, R. Nelson, A. Thede.

Div. 3—G. Jamieson, W. Jeffrey, J. D. Muir, A. Brunton, D. McCarrol.

Div. 4—R. McKechnie, A. Cairns. Chas. Nelson, P. McKinnon, D. J. Porter.

Div. 5—J. W. Reany, J. B. Lyness, A. Rowand, W. Miller, John Scott, Walter Gowanlock, Jr.

Mr. R. Fenton has purchased from Mrs. J. Forrester the farm just north of the town. He takes possession in the spring.

Warden Izzard had the misfortune to fall and break two ribs on Thursday. He was continuing the Red Cross canvass and had gone to the camp of Dr. Wells and Court Curtis who were enjoying hunting and fishing along the lake. After getting their contributions the warden was on his way out of the woods when he tripped on some brush and fell on a log, severely bruising himself and breaking two ribs.

Enjoyable meeting

A very enjoyable meeting was that of the W. M. S. of the Presbyterian church on Tuesday afternoon last. There was a splendid gathering of ladies present, and the spirit and sociability was one of the pleasant features of the gathering. An invitation was extended to the Methodist ladies, and they were present in goodly numbers. Mrs. R. M. Lowry presided, and a short program was carried out. Mrs. (Rev.) Strachan gave a very earnest and instructive address on the Indian work, pointing out that there were 100,000 pagan Indians in Canada

Others contributing to the program were Misses Murcer, Wankel, Annie Mitchell. The thankoffering amounted to $27. Lunch was served at the close.

Lionel Christian is improving and able to walk out.

Why Canada Needs More Money

UP to date the war has cost Canada about $700,000,000.

Canada has spent in Canada over $400,000,000 on her own account.

Canada has spent in Canada on behalf of Great Britain over $300,000,000.

What Canada spends for Great Britain is really loaned to Great Britain and will be repaid or credited to Canada later on.

Great Britain needs so much ready cash to finance her own expenditures at home for herself and for our Allies that she must buy on credit from Canada, and from every other country where she can get credit.

Of course Great Britain's credit is so good that other countries, in order to get her trade, are quite as willing to give her credit as we are in Canada.

Canada wants to help Great Britain not only because Canada wants Britain's trade but because we are Canada and she is Great Britain—both members of the same great Empire, kin of our kin, our motherland.

For Canada it is both a filial and patriotic duty to supply Great Britain's war needs and remember, her needs are our needs. Also it is in Canada's self-interest to supply those needs and thus keep open a market for our products.

* * *

Now, Britain needs our wheat, our cheese, cattle, hogs, and many manufactured articles.

Canada also needs many of these things —between the two it amounts to more than a million dollars a day in cash.

And the producers must be paid in cash.

Neither Canada nor Great Britain could go to a Canadian farmer and buy his wheat or his cattle on credit.

The farmer and all other producers might be ever so willing to give their country credit but they could not do it because they have to pay cash for wages, for rent, materials, etc. They must be paid in cash, or its equivalent.

So Canada says to Great Britain:—"I will lend you the money so that you can pay cash to Canada's producers for what you want.

"I will borrow this money from our own people just as you borrow money from your people.

"I will also borrow from the people of Canada money to pay cash for all the products that Canada, as well as Great Britain, needs in Canada."

That is Canada's practical, patriotic part in helping to win the war.

Without this credit the Canadian producer could not sell to Great Britain, and without these Canadian products the war would be prolonged.

So it is necessary for Canada to give to Great Britain the credit in order that Canada's own producers, who need a market, will have one; and in order that Great Britain which needs the products to win the war, will get them.

* * *

Now how does Canada get the money by which both Canada and Britain can pay cash for Canada's products?

By borrowing it from the people of Canada through the sale of Canada's Victory Bonds to be offered in November.

That is why Canada's Victory Bonds are offered to the people—to raise money to help to finish the war.

"Canada must keep her shoulder to the wheel even though it be a chariot of fire," and the way for Canada to keep her shoulder to the wheel is by buying

Canada's Victory Bonds

Next week this space will tell why Canada raises money
by selling Canada's Victory Bonds

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee
in co-operation with the Minister of Finance
of the Dominion of Canada.

21

Don't Fool With the Service Act

The Times phones have been ringing almost constantly during business hours these days, answering questions regarding the Military Service act.

One man said "I paid no attention to the National Service card, and nothing happened to me, and I wondered if this new Service act was also to be unheeded."

Let us say right now, that the Military Service act says that if you are 20 years of age, or any age up to and including 34 years, unmarried or a widower without children, you are eligible for the first draft.

If you do not report for service, or ask for exemption by Nov. 10, you will simply be taken by the military police and treated as a deserter, with no recourse to a tribunal, even if you could have secured exemption. Therefore, this act differs. It carries a great big MUST in it. So don't fool with it.

Well, What then?

You DON'T need to get examined first.

You simply go to your postoffice, and if you will report for service, you ask the postmaster to make out a Service form, or if you want exemption then an Exemption form.

Well, then, what?

You state that you desire exemption, sign it for the postmaster, and you will get a receipt for it. Keep that receipt, go back home and wait. The Registrar will in due time receive your exemption or service request, and will notify you, and if it is for exemption he will ask you to state in writing your full reasons, according to the act, why you feel you should be exempted, and he will instruct you where your appeal is tried. That is all you have to do.

Can any other person ask for exemption for me?

Yes, any member of your family, or your employer. If your employer asks for you, he and you also must send in reasons, when instructed by the officers.

You may apply in person to any exemption tribunal on November 8, 9, or 10, 1917, and make application for exemption to such tribunal. It is strongly advised that all exemption claims be sent through the postoffice, and not by personal application.

Remember, Nov. 10, is the last chance you will have to apply for exemption. Do not delay if you feel you are entitled to it. When stating in writing your reasons for exemption see to it that they are strong, and that it is in the NATIONAL INTEREST that you should remain at home.

It is a grave responsibility to be on an exemption tribunal. If the required number of men are not got in the first draft, then the second draft is called. Therefore, in order that a man of the first draft does not shirk his responsibility and place his burden on a man of the second draft, exemptions can only be given on the basis of the Act. They are very plain, and exemption is made only when a man is needed at home for national reasons.

The tribunals begin to sit on Nov. 8, 9, and 10. On these days only men will be heard in person who have not had an opportunity of getting to a postoffice to file their claims.

On Nov. 12, the boards then take up appeals which are in writing.

The above facts ought to be plain. If you desire further information call up The Times office.

Remember this. You MUST apply for exemption, if you want it. And you MUST do it before the 10th day of November.

Remember also that if you have to go to the army you get the same pay as a volunteer, your people will get separation allowance and patriotic fund, if your case calls for it.

Mr. Arch. Beaton has returned from a trip west.

Dr. Power has been laid up with a severe attack of quinsy, but is improving.

Pte. Percy Knibbs, formerly of Burgoyne, is home from England. He was hardly strong enough for the trenches, and so came back.

At Saugeen council meeting Saturday F. W. Elliott and G. M. Jamieson were appointed to canvass the township for the War Loan.

The Brussels Farmers' Club brought into their town last week, several carloads, of coal, and the farmers belonging to the club were all supplied for the winter.

The White School Patriotic Society held a very enjoyable afternoon tea on Wednesday at the home of Mrs. Ed. Doll. The people in the district turned out well, and the sum of $21 was realized. The "teas" by this society are very popular and enjoyable.

The Ontario W. C. T. U. is about to cover the Province with an appeal for scraps of silver and gold, unused trinkets etc, in aid of a fund to defray the expenses of the Pay Book Leaflets, and free drinkables (cocoa, chocolate etc.) in the forward trenches.

NOTICE

The mill will run every day as long as water lasts.

John Welsbuhn

Fowl Wanted

All kinds of fowl, live weight, highest prices. Beginning Tuesday Oct. 23rd, and every second Tuesday all season. We will also lift at Paisley on Wednesday next and every second Wednesday.

Lyness & Crowe 43 3tc

CUTICURA HEALED VERY ITCHY SCALP

Burning Kept Her Awake Nights. Hard Lumps Came Then Turned to Scales.

"My scalp began by being very itchy and burning which would keep me awake nights it was so bothersome. First there would come little hard lumps and when I scratched them they would turn to flaky scales and dry.

"I got no relief until I got Cuticura Soap and Ointment. They gave instant relief and in a week I was completely healed." (Signed) Mrs. Alfred Berthelotte, Ed River Crossing, N. B., February 11, '16.

Most skin troubles might be prevented by using Cuticura Soap and Ointment for every-day toilet purposes.

For Free Sample Each by Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A." Sold everywhere.

Some Notes of Fashions

The small furs of this year, says the New York Sun's fashion writer, are really bewitching. So are the collars, capes and scarfs fur trimmed, and there are also many sets of hat and muff, hat and scarf, scarf and bag, etc., that without even the slightest supporting touch of fur manage to be unconsciously chic.

WITH A PIECE OF VELVET.

A Parisian milliner can take a piece of black velvet, fashion from it a hat wide of brim and high of crown and a soft pillow muff, give to each by way of trimming a cord and tassel of blue and red and rightly consider her duty done.

HER MAGIC TOUCH.

Or she can make a soft little hat of rose duvetyn and a knowing looking cache nez neck scarf, give a narrow band of moleskin to the hat and moleskin ends and buttons to the scarf and accomplish as much in the way of effect as a lesser artist could achieve through whole pelts of fine fur.

It's all in knowing the trick, and while some American milliners have engaging tricks of their own, it is Paris that gives us our best in hat and neckwear and neck and muff sets not wholly of fur.

THE CLOTH HAT.

The cloth hat that has sprung into popularity offers admirable opportunity for the launching of new cloth neckpieces, and everywhere, or at least wherever chic millinery is assembled, one sees these sets as well as sets in velvet.

A NATTY TURBAN.

Sometimes the cloth is embroidered a little at the ends in wool or chenille or cord. Sometimes it is only lined with contrasting material or color and depends upon the novelty and cleverness of its shape to give it cachet. A small turban and neck scarf of green and black check, the soft bright green surface checked off with lines of black lace into inch squares had brim facing, scarf lining and scarf end bands of black velvet; and in the same collection with this was an adorable little muffling collar of soft gray velvet the back, bordered and collared high in fur and accompanying a high, soft crowned turban of duvetyn and fur.

CAPE COLLARS.

Cape collars and short capes of fur bid fair to be an epidemic if the furriers have their way. Innumerable models of this sort are in the shops, many of them very attractive, some of them awkward and bulky, and not by any means invariably becoming.

TAKE NOTICE

We publish simple, straight testimonials, not press agents' interviews, from well-known people.

From all over America they testify to the merits of MINARD'S LINIMENT, the best of Household Remedies.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., LTD.

Plain of Damascus.

The fertile plain in which Damascus is situated is about thirty miles in diameter, and is due to the River Barada, which is probably the Abana of scripture. Two other streams, the Wady Helbon on the north and the Awaj on the south, increase this fertility, and these two contend for the honor of representing the Pharphar, the other scriptural stream.

A NEW VERSION.

Ten little nigger boys walking in a line,
One stepped off the curb and then there were nine.

Nine little nigger boys stayed out rather late,
Forgot that light meant safety and then there were eight.

Eight little nigger boys looking up to heaven,
Walked into a motor truck, then there were seven.

Seven little nigger boys playing silly tricks,
One hung behind a wagon then there were six.

Six little nigger boys glad to be alive,
Played a game called "Last Across" and then there were five.

Five little nigger boys though they were sure,
One forgot his safety and then there were four.

Four little nigger boys going on a spree,
One jumped on a moving car and then there were three.

Three little nigger boys wondering what to do,
Dodged about on the road and then there were two.

Two little nigger boys starting on a run,
Passed behind a street car and then there was one.

One little nigger boy feeling very sad,
Always thinks of safety now and wished the others had.

—School Bulletin No. 91, Ontario Safety League.

GUARD THE CHILDREN FROM AUTUMN COLDS

The fall is the most severe season of the year for colds—one day is warm, the next is wet and cold and unless the mother is on her guard the little ones are seized with colds that may hang on all winter. Baby's Own Tablets are mothers' best friend in preventing or banishing colds. They act as a gentle laxative, keeping the bowels and stomach free and sweet. An occasional dose will prevent colds or if it does come on suddenly the prompt use of the Tablets will quickly cure it. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

IRON OF THE FUTURE.

No Danger of a Shortage Because of Increased Consumption.

That iron is the very basis of our industrial civilization will be admitted by the thoughtful, and many of our greatest supplies of iron ore are being rapidly depleted because of the increased per capita consumption of iron the world over, an increase which is destined to be greater in the future when the races in Asia and Africa increase their consumption of iron.

These conditions of increasing consumption and decreasing reserves have often in the past, particularly about the beginning of this century, been used to create a scare, on the ground that our supplies of usable ore were being so rapidly depleted that their exhaustion would occur within two or three generations.

This is a preposterous point of view, because as we lower the percentage of iron in the rock which we call "ore" the quantity of such ore increases at a rate out of all proportion to the decrease in iron content, and as we use leaner and leaner ores technical improvements will be made which will minimize any tendency to increased cost of production.

The same thing has happened in gold, silver, copper and other ores, and to-day copper ores are being worked with only 1.5 per cent. of copper in them.—Chemical Engineering.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

In the Shops.

Wash blouses of soft, warm wool challis are in pretty striped effects and have collars to be worn high or low.

New play suits for little boys are in one-piece style, and made of sturdy striped cottons.

Gleaming and lovely are the new metal cloths with satin finish. There is green, pink or blue in addition to gold, silver or gun metal, and the cloths are one yard wide.

New ribbons to make bags are in peacock feather designs, with a satin stripe. They are quite wide and not too expensive to be prohibitive.

A dustless duster which absorbs the dust instead of spreading it, and polishes while it dusts, is one of the new and helpful articles for the housewife. And it is quite inexpensive, too.

◆

The man who makes the most of himself doesn't necessarily have to laugh and grow fat.

BABY'S OWN SOAP

For Nursery Use

you cannot take chances on Soap. Four generations of Canadians have enjoyed the creamy, fragrant skin healing lather of Baby's Own Soap—the Standard in Canada for nursery use, on account of its known purity.

Baby's Own is Best for Baby—Best for You.

ALBERT SOAPS, LIMITED, Mfrs., - MONTREAL.

A PROMINENT CANADIAN

Mr. R. S. McLaughlyin, President of the McLaughlin Motor Company Limited, Oshawa, Ont., and Director of the Dominion Bank, was appointed a director of the Chevrolet Motor Company on Oct. 5th, at a meeting held in New York. This Chevrolet Motor Company is the parent company incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware in 1915. The capital stock of this company is $80,000,000 and among its assets are the controlling interest in General Motors Company. Eight Chevrolet Motor Companies in various parts of the United States are owned and operated by the Chevrolet Motor Company of Delaware. The Chevrolet Motor Company is one of the strongest and most powerful of the motor companies.

It is an interesting fact that while the Chevrolet Motor Company of Canada is closely affiliated with the American Chevrolet Companies, it is owned and operated entirely by Canadian capital and Canadian men.

Mr. McLaughlin is to be congratulated in his appointment to the Directorate of this company.

Accurate Timekeepers.

The most perfect clocks are used in astronomical observations. One of these has run for months, with an average error of only one fifteen-thousandth of a second a day. In order to run so perfectly a clock must not only be constructed and adjusted with the greatest care, but must be installed in a special vault, where the temperature is practically uniform. It must also be free from jar or vibration and must, therefore, be mounted on a heavy masonry pier. Lastly, it should always be kept under the same barometric pressure, and this may be affected by inclosing it in a glass or metal case, from which the air is partially exhausted. In order that the case may not be opened or disturbed the winding is done automatically by electricity, the frequency of the winding in some cases being as often as every minute. Only pendulum clocks can attain the highest degree of accuracy. —Wall Street Journal.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

For Him.

New English dressing gowns, warm and comfortable, in light or heavier weight, and checked effects or plain colors, just as he likes.

New cordovan shoes in styles that are both sensible and good looking. Some are all of cordovan, others have cordovan vamps and calfskin tops.

Sellers of military brushes say that ever so many women are buying these brushes to send to the boys in camp. They make practical gifts, and there is choice of various wood or silver backs but one should select bristles with care.

RELIEF AT LAST

I want to help you if you are suffering from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding Piles. I can tell you how, in your own home and without anyone's assistance, you can apply the best of all treatments.

PILES TREATED AT HOME

I promise to send you a FREE trial of the new absorption treatment, and references from your own locality if you will but write and ask. I assure you of immediate relief. Send no money, but tell others of this offer. Address

MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box 8,
Windsor, Ont.

The Shoestring Republic.

Chile is as long as from New York to San Francisco and as narrow as Lake Erie. Truly a "shoestring republic." She is squeezed tightly between the mountain range and the coast. Her cities look up to the hills and down to the sea, with, as Arthur Ruhl puts it, "the Andes hanging like a beautiful drop curtain at the eastern end of every street." Chile contains twenty-four provinces, and the largest province is big enough to hold all Pennsylvania, Vermont, Rhode Island and Massachusetts. The Chileans are the Yankees of South America, aggressive, keen, making fortunes from nitrate, erecting a chain of wireless stations from the near tropical north tip of the Chilean shoestring to the Antarctic south tip and preparing for Panama trade by expending $12,000,000 on port and dock improvements. Chile is elbowing her way in among the most forward pushing nations of the twentieth century.—World Outlook.

◆

"There goes a man who thinks in terms of millions." "He doesn't look to me like a great financier. In fact, I would take him to be some kind of scientist." "Correct. He's a germ expert."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Chats With the Doctor

(By a Physician)

SUMMER DIARRHOEA.

Summer diarrhoea is, of course, commonest and most fatal among infants, but it occurs among adults also, and with serious results if no steps are taken to check it. In very many cases diarrhoea is merely Nature's method of getting rid of some unsuitable substance that has been eaten, and where it is of short duration no harm results. But when it lasts day after day something should be done, and the best thing is to take a smart purge, a dose of castor oil or three or four grains of calomel. This usually gets rid of the irritating matter. Should it not do so, however, a doctor should be consulted. While the diarrhoea lasts the diet should be largely farinaceous, composed mainly of such things as rice, sago, tapioca, cornflour and arrowroot.

SUNBURN.

Sunburn is easier than to prevent than to cure, though many people prefer to risk it rather than to take the annoying little precautions necessary if it is to be avoided. To people with dark complexions and hair, whose skin tans to a pleasant brown color, sunburn is nearly always becoming and seldom painful, but fair-skinned, light-haired people often suffer great discomfort from it. These latter should always wear broad-brimmed shady hats, should dry the face thoroughly after washing or, especially, after sea-bathing and if women, should cover the skin of the face before going out into the sunshine with a protective layer of good pure face cream covered with an equally reliable powder. Both should be removed at once on coming indoors out of the sun. Women should wear extra veils, preferably plain ones, as an extra precaution. It is very difficult to remove sunburn once it has appeared, but relief may be obtained from the burning and tingling of the affected skin by applying cold cream fairly thickly over it.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE BABY

There are many factors necessary for the proper development of a young child. If the baby is to develop steadily and soundly all these factors must be present. It must have proper food, proper clothing, proper surroundings, and proper exercise. In the case of a quite small baby sufficient exercise is almost assured by the promision of suitable clothing. If the clothes are simple and do not hamper and impede the movements of the arms, legs, and body, a healthy child will instinctively exercise itself as does a young animal, whilst laying in a cot or cart. Too often, however, we find babies cramped and swathed in an endless series of unnecessary garments, which almost entirely prevent movement. A child dressed in this way can seldom develop well or thrive as it should. It must not be forgotten, too, that even simple clothing is not natural to man, and every opportunity should be seized of allowing the baby to lie or crawl quite naked for a while in suitable surroundings—in a warm, well-ventilated room, or on a rug out of doors in the sun and air acording to the season. These exercises for the tiny infant should be supplemented by a certain amount of carrying about by the mother or nurse. In the natural primitive state the baby is carried by the mother almost continuously, and it is clear that the mere mechanical adjustment of the child's body to the movements of the mother brings the little muscles into action and helps their growth.

The proper food for an infant is clearly its mother's milk. Where this is unobtainable for any reason a carefully selected and studied artificial diet must be used, but these substitutes cannot adequately replace the natural food supplied by a healthy mother. The subject of artificial diets for babies is rather too long a one to go into fully here, but the food should always be freshly prepared, given in scrupulously clean utensils, and its effect on the child's health and growth must be carefully watched. An ill-nourished or a flabby, fat, starch-fed child will often succumb to an illness that a vigorous one would throw off in a day or two.

The child's surroundings must be airy, well ventilated, sunny, clean and simple. The furniture and fittings should be strong and able to bear a little knocking about. There should be as few breakable or tearables as possible, so that the baby may have all the liberty it needs to investigate its surroundings without causing trouble. It will always want to handle things, to pull itself about by chairs and curtains, and climb up table legs, and these instincts should be anticipated and provided for. They are useful and not harmful. Anyone who has watched a family of kittens learning balance and acrobatics on the rungs of a chair must have realized how much of the perfect suppleness of the grown-up cat was acquired during these baby games. So with us: the play of the baby and the child builds the framework of the healthy man and woman.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Vacation and Efficiency.

It is the change really more than the rest that is of so much value in a vacation. Besides the absorption of the fatigue products, there is an opportunity given those functions which have remained inactive and sluggish, and even atrophic, to exercise and develop. It is a restoration of balance. For confined and sedentary workers even hard and coarse country work is restful and invigorating. For indoor workers this sort of a vacation means a new lease on life. Very often a border line case of tuberculosis is maintained a little longer above the line by a proper vacation. The increased tendency to arteriosclerosis and other degenerative conditions, as well as premature senility, nearly all the result of high pressure and efficiency, can be much neutralized by periodic vacations, a vacation free from the grind, of course, but also from the worry incident thereto. The vacation is a therapeutic measure come to stay.—New York Medical Journal.

Two Freaks of Nature.

Two contrasting freaks of nature are the Island of Fire and the Lake of Snow. The Island of Fire is called the Home of Hot Devils. It is situated in the midst of a large lake of boiling mud in the Island of Java. The steam and gases which arise from the sticky mud form themselves into bubbles, attaining a diameter of five or six feet, and sail high up in the air like balloons, carried hither and thither by the wind and finally exploding with a loud crash.

The biggest snow lake is seen from the summit of Hispar pass, in the Karakoram range. It is more than 300 square miles in area. In Switzerland the sea of ice might better be called the sea of snow, as the surface is broken up by solar heat, which makes a minute fissuring in the ice, giving it the appearance of snow.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Dressing Wounds With Sugar.

Dr. G. Magnus reports to the Therapeutische Monatshefte of Berlin on his success in treating wounds with ordinary sugar. This he sprinkles in a thick layer over the wound, that has previously been washed and dried. He covers it with a dry dressing, which he renews every day.

The Journal of the American Medical Association says a great advantage of this dressing is that it does not stick to the wound, but stimulates a powerful secretion, which flushes out the depths of the wound, while profuse suppuration softens crusts and necrotic tissue and gives a chance for healthy granulation below. When this stage is reached salves or transplantation take the place of sugar.

Madame's Belt.

[illegible]

And then again it is a broad affair, coming well down over the skirt.

Often it is a mere girdle of cloth or silk or braid—quiet and demure.

Or it may end in loops and ends or perhaps a [illegible] or like what other things we might mention, apparently have no end at all.

Cleverly used it may conceal or reveal much—make her slim and [illegible], just as she wishes, and give her gown the most piquant touch it needs.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED — PROBATIONERS TO train for nurses. Apply, Welland Hospital, St. Catharines, Ont.

GRANITE CUTTERS AND LETTERERS wanted; fare advanced. Write, Geo. M. Paul, Sarnia, Ont.

MEN WANTED FOR TANNERIES AT Acton, on Grand Trunk, 35 miles from Toronto; mechanical and laboring work at good wages; healthy thriving town; excellent school; cheap house rent and living. Apply Beardmore & Co., 37 Front street east, Toronto.

FIRST CLASS WATCHMAKER wanted. Highest wages. Steady employment. Smiths, Jewelers, Napanee, Ont.

WANTED BY J. W. HEWETSON SHOE Co., Brampton, Ont., man experienced in manufacturing shoes, good opening, will guarantee steady employment and highest wages to shoe stitchers and experienced operators on Consolidated Lasting Machine.

WANTED—GLOVE OPERATORS WAX thread, union special and drill machines. The Craig, Cowan Co., Ltd., 151 Pearl St. Toronto Ont.

FOR SALE.

FORD STREAMLINE HOODS—COVERS the large radiator eliminating the lumpy appearance; write for circulars. Burrowes Mfg. Co., Toronto.

MONEY ORDERS.

SEND A DOMINION EXPRESS Money Order. They are payable everywhere.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—GOOD FARM ON YONGE street, [illegible] acres, near Richmond Hill; lot [illegible]; three running creeks; first-class house; ample stabling for horses, cattle and hogs; water in stables; Metropolitan cars [illegible] Richmond Hill [illegible] of Mrs. J. N. Boyle, Richmond Hill, or Frank Z. Gilchrist, [illegible] Richmond street west, Toronto, Ont.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE — [illegible] HUNDRED acre farm, Wellington county, [illegible] township, [illegible] buildings and shade trees, [illegible] on each lot; if you want a farm look this one over; will stand [illegible] immediate possession given; price and terms right; will meet you at Gladstone or Drayton station; phone in house; rural mail at gate. Walter Burkwill, R. R. No. 2 Drayton, Ont.

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

SPECIALISTS

Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin, Kidney, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases.

Call or send history for free advice. Medicine furnished in tablet form. [illegible]

Consultation Free

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

[illegible]

Please Mention This Paper

MIRAGE IN CLOUDS.

The Specter That Gave an Aviator the Scare of His Life.

An extraordinary story of a mirage in the clouds is told by a young flying corps officer in the British service.

"I had often wondered what it would feel like to see a machine coming straight for one and to know that a collision was inevitable. I had the experience one afternoon, only the collision did not take place. I was on patrol with five other machines over the lines and had just gone into a cloud bank. Just before going in I saw the bus on my right turning to cross in front of me. All of a sudden I saw a machine just the same as my own appear out of the cloud about fifty feet away, making straight for me. Instinctively I jammed my nose hard down and went as near a nose dive as possible. The other bus did the same. I turned! The other turned into me. I was in a cold perspiration all over by this time, so I thought, 'Here goes; if I am going to crash it might as well be complete.' So straight for it I went. We got closer and closer, and, lo! my machine and its mirage in the clouds met.

"It seemed like a hideous nightmare, and I can still see that machine doing its utmost to crash into me. I think I can say I have had the full horrors of a collision in the air without its actually taking place."—London Telegraph.

◆

Mr. Glims—Where in the world have you been, dear, in the rain? Mrs. Glims—Down to Mrs. Carry's, playing bridge. "But it's an awful night to be out." "But I wasn't out to-night. I won."—Detroit News.

Old Tea Looks All Right

Old tea and fresh tea, poor tea and good tea, all look alike. No wonder a woman often gets a bulk tea she doesn't like.

Red Rose Tea in the sealed package is always fresh, always good, always worth the price on the label.

Kept Good by the Sealed Package

644

Redpath SUGAR

2 and 5 lb. Cartons—
10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Bags.

has sweetened half a century with the same crystal purity that makes it the favorite to-day. Buy it in original packages and be sure of the genuine.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it."

11

Made in one grade only—the highest!

ESCAPED FROM GERMAN PRISON

Five Canadian Soldiers Have Reached London.

Say Foe Expects Armistice, Early Peace.

London Cable — Five Canadians reached London having escaped from Germany. They are: 27,088, C. F. H. McArthur, Toronto battalion; 132,327, Corp. E. Cunningham, Montreal Highlanders; and 109,477, W. L. Muster; 109,331, John Evans, and 1,210, J. Watts, Mounted Rifles. Cunningham was captured in September last year on the Somme, McArthur in the second battle of Ypres. When seen by the Canadian Associated Press correspondent Cunningham declared that Germany was on the verge of revolution. Conditions as regards food and clothing were terrible. He witnessed riots by soldiers and civilians at Dusseldorf, when two civilians were shot. The Germans expect an armistice by Christmas, and the end of the war in February. They imagine the conditions in England regarding food are as bad as with them.

Cunningham was captured when making a sortie, with sixteen others, ten yards from the enemy trenches. An officer and eleven men were killed and the remainder taken prisoners, but all except Cunningham were killed on the way to the German rear by the British artillery. During [illegible] the [illegible] and was taken before a German General, who showed him a book containing the records of the Canadian Army in France. He pressed him for information concerning reinforcements. Next morning he was taken to German headquarters, [illegible]. Subsequently he was taken to Cambrai. He was in a hospital there ten days. During this time the town was bombed by British airmen. He was three days without food in the journey to the prison camp at Dulmen, was inoculated four times, vaccinated six times, isolated for a month, then put on sinking pumps for wells. His food largely consisted of a kind of [illegible] looking like paraffin. Here he met McArthur, and they arranged to escape together, and, with a South African soldier, speaking German, they lowered themselves from the barracks, walked to the station and asked for three tickets to a certain place, which were issued readily. They arrived safely and walked through the village, and rested till night in a small wood. Continuing the journey, they encountered three line sentries, but crossed the frontier without a mishap. The British Consul looked after them well.

As showing the shortage of soap in Germany, Cunningham says he sold a small piece of shaving soap for twenty marks. He paid ten and a half marks for a tie, two and a half for a collar, and sixty-five marks for a pair of boots of compressed paper.

Five other Canadians who have also escaped are now undergoing the customary quarantine. One hundred and seventy-five out of two hundred recently escaped from Germany are Canadians and all are being returned to Canada.

GREEK VICTIMS OF CRUEL TURK

700,000 Exiled or Murdered in Asia Minor.

Are Being Treated as the Armenians.

New [illegible] Report — [illegible]

"The story of the Greek deportations is not [illegible] generally known," said [illegible]

[illegible]

"The Greeks of Asia Minor have always been law-abiding and perfectly loyal to the Turkish Government. Under Abdul Hamid they were well treated, but the [illegible] adopted a programme to crush them.

"At the declaration of the present war all persecutions were stopped, but the spring of 1915 brought to the stage a tragic, novel drama, unique in the history of the world as to its horrors and destructiveness, that is, the Armenian deportation; under that innocent name the extermination of a Christian race was started.

"Along with the Armenians most of the Greeks of the Marmora regions and Thrace have been deported, on the pretext that they gave information to the enemy. Along the Aegean Coast Aivalik stands out as the worst sufferer. According to the report some [illegible] there have been deported toward Kerla and beyond. [illegible] 7,000 have been slaughtered. The Greek Bishop of Aivalik committed suicide in despair.

"The latest account from Trebizond shows the towns along the Black Sea are being emptied of their Greek population. From Lyndon S. Crawford, missionary of the American Board at Trebizond, we have a letter dated July 14, 1917, in which he says the following order came from Turkish Army headquarters at Sheishebie: 'By 12:25 July 1st no Greek man over 16 and under 50 be found in Ordou. Send all such on into the interior. As for the families, we will send further orders later.'

"Mr. Crawford also wrote: 'First let us express once more our thankfulness to God for the deliverance He has sent us by the great, grand Russian army and people. We are more and more appreciating what the Russians have done for this region. Immediately after the Russian occupation of this province in April, 1916, hundreds of Armenians began to come out of their hiding places.'

"From the Greek Minister to the United States, Georges Roussos, I have a letter September 21, 1917, in which he says:

"'Backed by the Germans, the Turks have put into execution and [illegible] organized their wildness. They have decided to exterminate the Greek element, which is the most important and most numerous in Asia Minor.

"'Under pretext of necessities of war entire populations have been deported. Members of families have been separated. The old, the men unfit for military service, and the women were sent into the interior of the country, abandoned without the slightest help, and exposed to all sorts of deprivations. The men fit for military service were taken by force into the army, despite the fact [illegible]

"The [illegible] Committee for Greeks [illegible]

ENEMY SNEERS AT U. S. TROOPS

German General Staff Officer's Opinion.

Thinks States Can Aid Only in the Air.

Amsterdam Cable — The [illegible] publishes an article by Major Holfe, of the German general staff, on the effect the entrance of the United States will have on the war. After reviewing the difficulties of the United States in training and transporting troops to Europe, he declares that the American [illegible] possibilities may safely be [illegible] by Germany.

"Before the declaration of war," he says, "the military resources of the United States consisted of an insufficiently-trained regular army of only 100,000 and a National Guard of 120,000, hardly trained at all. The vigorous measures taken to increase the army will result in the formation by spring of an army of about 1,500,000, which has only received minimum training.

"No considerable part of this army can reach Europe before summer, while in many cases a large number must be retained at home, so that not more than 100,000 or 200,000 men can be sent to Europe. The transport difficulties will be enormous. Two and a half million tons of shipping will be necessary to transport and supply sixteen divisions, and the total American shipping, even allowing for [illegible] ships and new construction, will by spring be only four million tons of which the navy requires [illegible].

[illegible]

PRAISES HAIG.

Lloyd George Congratulates the Army in France.

London Cable — Premier Lloyd George sent the following message to-day to Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, commanding the British armies in France [illegible]:

"The War Cabinet desires to congratulate you and the troops under your command upon the achievements of the British armies in Flanders in the great battle which has been raging since July 31. [illegible]

"I am personally glad to be the means of transmitting this message to you and your gallant troops, and I desire to take this opportunity of renewing my assurance of confidence in your leadership and in the devotion of those whom you command."

Muggins—I told him to can his advice. Buggins—Seems to me it's already cant.

LONDON HAS BOMB PROOFS TO SHELTER 1,000,000 IN RAIDS

All Are for Public—Expect More Air Visitors at Month's End.

London Cable — London's bomb-proof shelters are being card-indexed in preparation for further German raids. Sufficient tunnels, arches, crypts, basements and substantial buildings have been inventoried to accommodate one million persons.

In making this announcement to-day, Sir George Cave, Home Secretary, declared an advisory board of prominent surveyors will be appointed soon to make a canvass of bomb-proof shelters in greater London. He said the Government had decided to make it a regulation under the Defence of the Realm Act to require everyone possessing a bomb-proof shelter to place it at the disposal of the public.

The decision of the education authorities to close the schools during the last week of October is perhaps the most interesting of the many steps taken in anticipation of the resumption of German raids as soon as the moon is up again. Air raid shelter placards are being distributed throughout the metropolitan area.

Many substantial forms of relief for air raid victims and their relatives has [illegible] as a result of a conference of the mayors of the various London boroughs.

UP TO NEUTRALS.

Must Share Burdens in Cutting Off Germany.

Washington Report — Neutral nations, and particularly those in northern Europe, [illegible] prepared to share [illegible] and burdens [illegible]

[illegible]

TRAITORS IN PERIL.

Mob Threatened Korniloff's Revolt Aides.

Petrograd Cable — The generals arrested for participation in the Korniloff uprising, on their departure from Berditchev, Province of Kiev, on Oct. 10, were compelled to walk [illegible] miles to the railroad station. [illegible] they were jeered, pelted with missiles, and threatened by a mob of several thousand persons. The officers barely escaped alive through the strategy of a member of the [illegible], who started the train out of the station as it was being fired upon by the mob, according to reports that have arrived here.

Gen. Aroff was struck in the eye by a missile, while Gen. Vannovsky [illegible] was injured seriously.

COLD WEATHER; LESS CLOTHES

Unhappy Berliners Are Catching It Both Ways.

Supply Officially Restricted for All.

[illegible]

A woman's wardrobe is slightly more [illegible], but among the [illegible] may include [illegible] two blouses, one winter mantle or jacket, one working dress or jacket, together with a small amount of underwear.

"Do you approve of votes for women in your district?" "Yes," replied Senator Sorghum. "On what grounds?" "Because they are mighty likely to get the vote whether I approve of it or not, and I'd like them to think as kindly of me as possible."—Washington Star

SAND VIA DUTCH FOR HUN WARFARE

Ample Proof Furnished by Amsterdam Paper

In Justification of Britain's Latest Course.

Amsterdam Cable — No one with knowledge of German methods has the slightest doubt that the sand and gravel sent through Holland to Belgium is utilized for military purposes, but since the Dutch Government requires proofs, some of the evidence collected by the Telegraaf regarding the traffic for this month may be quoted.

[illegible] information is derived from the weekly correspondents in Belgium, who state that Roulers, six miles from the front, is connected with the River Lys by a canal. One part of the canal where it is wide [illegible] is full of boats bringing [illegible] and gravel from Ghent and [illegible]. Civilians are obliged to [illegible] cargoes, which are [illegible] by light railway west in the direction of the front in this sector. The material is used first for concrete [illegible], and secondly, for the [illegible] traffic was observed [illegible]

[illegible] Roulers. Tenants are made [illegible]. The Germans also are [illegible] the [illegible] railway station. [illegible] tion.

PLOTTED FOR HINDU REVOLT

Trial in Chicago of German-Hindu Conspirators.

Conceived in Berlin, Engineered by Huns.

Chicago Report — Trial of Gustav H. Jacobsen, Albert Wehde, George Paul Boehm and Heramba La Gupta, charged with conspiring to foment a revolution in India, was begun to-day before Federal Judge K. M. Landis. Baron Curt von Reiswitz, former German Consul in Chicago, was indicted with the others, but is now in Germany. Jacobsen is a wealthy Chicago real estate dealer.

Attorney Fleming said that the Government would show that the alleged plotters received their instructions from Berlin by code telegrams. The entire plot, he said, was conceived in Berlin when the India National party was formed at the German capital in 1911 to overthrow British rule in India and force the Allies to withdraw troops from the French and Belgian battlefronts to India.

The detailed story of the activities of the alleged conspirators in San Francisco, Honolulu, Siam and Chicago, and their subsequent arrest by United States Government, was described by Attorney Fleming in closing.

Jodh Singh, a Hindu, the first witness for the Government, said he was in South America when he first became interested in the alleged plot. He went to [illegible] to Berlin, where he attended meetings of the German [illegible] the Indian [illegible].

The witness said he came [illegible] in 1915 to come to the United States. In New York he met Wehde and Gupta, and later came to Chicago, where he conferred with Baron von Reiswitz, Jacobsen, Boehm and others interested in the alleged conspiracy. Singh said he went to Siam with Boehm, Wehde and von Reiswitz. At San Francisco he [illegible] from the German consul.

He visited Amoy, China, where he received a package of letters bearing on the alleged plot from the German Consul there. Later he went to Manila and finally reached Siam.

KERENSKY BETTER.

Russ Premier Postpones Preliminary Parliament.

Petrograd Cable — The [illegible] Government has postponed the opening of the preliminary Parliament from Oct. 20 to 23. Premier Kerensky, who has recovered sufficiently from his recent indisposition to travel, will return to Petrograd to-morrow, and will open the Parliament.

Eight days before the opening of the constituent assembly, Parliament will suspend its labors. Members of Parliament will enjoy parliamentary immunity, and be exempt from military service. Any measure adopted by this body must bear the signatures of at least thirty members in order to become effective.

The War Ministry has sent special commissioners to each army at the front to make plans for revictualling all troops in preparation for the coming winter campaign.

EXPECT U-BOAT RAIDS ALONG U. S.-CANADIAN COASTS SOON

RAINED DEATH ON HUN FORCES

Awful Scenes in the Arsenal at Roulers

When British Airmen Made Deadly Raid.

Amsterdam Cable — The Telegraaf says the air attack on Roulers arsenal was one of the most dramatic and terrible episodes of the Flanders struggle. The Germans had quartered troops in the arsenal, which is a spacious new building of several storeys in the Place d'Armes. They had only arrived at 4 in the afternoon. A squadron of British airmen suddenly appeared at 9.30 and suddenly pelted the building with incendiary bombs. These penetrated the roof, causing great columns of flame to ascend high above the arsenal. The Germans fled, screaming and gesticulating, but those in the upper storeys saw their exit threatened. The flames licked round the staircase, where wounded and dying lay groaning. Desperate men jumped out of the windows demented. The Germans ran to the Place d'Armes tumbling over each other in their haste. Then the airmen descended and shot them with machine-guns. The noise of the bombs and guns [illegible] those sleeping, as far as [illegible]. People looked towards Roulers above which the glow was great, as if the whole town was ablaze. The correspondent does not know how many were killed in the arsenal, but heard figures mentioned, which he does not state for fear of exaggeration. The place was strictly shut off until all traces of the dead had been removed. Charred bodies hung out of the burned windows.

CROP REPORTS FOR THE WEEK

Wheat Growth is Slow—Root Crops Satisfactory.

Bordeaux Mixture Controls Potato Blight.

Toronto Cable — Following is a summary of weekly crop reports made by district representatives to the Ontario department of agriculture:

Threshing is active, and the results continue to show good average yields for most of the grain crops. The Kenora representative claims an average of 51 bushels per acre for oats, and instances one field that yielded 80 bushels per acre.

Beans and late buckwheat have been more or less injured by frost. Considerable husking corn also got nipped, and will be unfit for seed, although good enough for feed, while from the same cause the general quality of ensilage will also be inferior compared with that of more recent years. Rain has been delaying corn cutting.

Most of the fall wheat will enter the winter with a good top, but some has been sown rather late, and there has been but little October growth.

Potatoes on the whole will be a fair to good crop both as to yield and quality, should rot not develop. They have done remarkably well in the Fort William and some other districts of northern Ontario. The Durham County representative states that this season has proved to the satisfaction of many farmers that spraying with Bordeaux mixture will control the potato blight.

[illegible]

[illegible] recent rains have made plowing easier on heavy clays, also some soils are yet very stiff. Middlesex reports that some farmers are buying tractors for silo filling, plowing and other purposes.

Washington Takes Warning Seriously—Sees von Tirpitz Again in Power.

Washington Report — The greatest importance is attached in Washington to the brief wireless press message picked up from Berlin by the British Admiralty, asserting that Germany is expected shortly to declare the coasts of the United States, Canada and Cuba to be naval war zones.

Past experience convinces officials here that wireless messages of this character previously picked up have usually been followed by formal announcement by the Berlin Government of important hostile actions. Assuming that the brief but extremely significant news from Berlin is authentic, officials here would not be surprised to hear soon of the appearance of German submarines operating off the Atlantic coast.

Full confirmation of the Berlin warning will be interpreted as meaning that Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, who retired from the head of the German Navy Department on March 14, 1916, to be succeeded by Vice-Admiral von Capelle, whose resignation was announced a few days ago, had again taken the upper hand in German Admiralty matters. Von Capelle's handling of the navy has been considered a failure, and it is regarded here as extremely significant that immediately upon the news of von Capelle's retirement, von Tirpitz broke into print with a prediction of the final triumph of the submarine, and a statement that Germany is now at the fateful hour of her existence.

Close upon the heels of the von Tirpitz interview word trickles through by wireless from Berlin that Germany can be counted upon to declare shortly the American, Cuban and Canadian coasts blockaded. There can be no discounting the importance of these outcroppings.

ALL-METAL PLANES TO BACK UP HUN

New Type to Be Built to Aid Infantry.

Foe Feverishly Preparing for Air War.

London Cable — (Reuter despatch) —The following facts, which have come to the knowledge of the French staff illustrate the vital importance of air supremacy for the Allies:

"Germany is straining every nerve in anticipation of America's new air squadrons and the Allies' spring air offensive. The number of German battle-planes is being doubled during the winter and the motor building factories throughout Germany are enlarging their plants and reinforcing their labor. Twenty-nine important new factories have been created. Between February and August large orders have been placed in Switzerland for quantities of three seaters with two sixty-horse-power engines. Bombing machines are being built, capable of carrying eighteen hundredweight of bombs and climbing 10,000 feet in thirty-five minutes.

"New models of every type are being feverishly produced. They [illegible] a new all-metal machine for co-operation with the infantry.

"A big German machine which recently landed in Holland was fitted with electric installation for the purpose of warming the aviator.

"Simultaneously the Germans are greatly augmenting the personnel of their air services and expediting and encouraging transfers to this branch.

"A captured order issued by General Ludendorff states the Allies are employing aeroplanes economically with a view to a great battle in the future. 'We should be wrong to overwork and wear out our air formations, which are inferior in number,' the order says. 'The infantry must behold it is impossible to prevent the enemy flying over our lines. The airmen must be used sparingly and at calm times. Germany must have as many machines as possible for great emergencies.'"

GERMAN FLIERS' RAID ON NANCY

10 Killed, 40 Injured, in Open French Town.

25 Hun Planes Smashed in Two Days.

Paris Cable — [illegible] persons were killed and [illegible] injured in a [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] four [illegible] squadrons made a number of expeditions. Numerous projectiles were dropped on military establishments at Volklingen railway stations at Thionville, Maizières-les-Metz and Arnaville, and factories at [illegible] and Rombach."

Ladies' Winter Coats

IN our climate every lady who is at all exposed during the winter, requires a good, heavy, warm winter coat. Experience in handling coats, has helped us to decide that the

NEWLANDS, GALT COAT

Is the best money's worth we can offer to our customers, because they comprise both style and comfort. Here are a few

No. 1941-Made of high grade English beaver cloth, Astrachan curl lining, body and sleeves, interlined Mohair buttons and loops. Fur collar, size 31 to 44, length 50 inches

No. 500—Made of worsted curl cloth, any color, belted box style, heavy quilted lining, black Italian sleeve lining, convertible self color, sizes 32 to 44, length 5 0 inches.

These are real winter coats for real winter weather,

Price $20.00 to $30.00

Our stock is complete. Call and look them over.

Trade taken the same as cash.

N. McGillivray

North End Store

BANK OF HAMILTON

Established 1872.

Capital Authorized, $5,000,000
Capital Paid-up, - $3,000,000
Surplus, - - - - - $3,500,000

AMBITION

THAT one idle dollar on hand for which you have no particular need, will start a savings account in the bank of Hamilton.

Your ambition to get ahead financially will grow as your savings accumulate.

Capital is the key that opens the door to success.

PORT ELGIN BRANCH
R. J. RANNEY, MANAGER
40-C

Can you afford to be without The Times?

FALL AND WINTER FOOTWEAR

In addition to having a big stock of men's solid leather work shoes in up-to-date lasts and leathers. We also have our fall and winter range of rubbers.

Light Overs for children, misses, boys, ladies and men in all lasts.

Heavy overs, for men, boys and misses.

Over shoes, for ladies and men.

Lumbermen's with leather tops, laced and one and two buckle.

The Kind that gives entire satisfaction

South End Store

N. McGillivray & Co.

Camera Pictures

New facilities have been installed in our photography department, and we can now do developing and printing in 48 hours. Bring us your film.

R. C. Crawford

Drugs and Kodaks
C. P. R. ticket agent

The Port Elgin Times
MEMBER OF THE CANADIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION (INC.)

E. Roy Sayles, Editor and Proprietor

EDITORIAL COMMENT

After all, it is only the things we give that we are known by.

* * *

Despatches say there will be lots of coal. The average family is not taking any chances Sitting around the kitchen stove is found mighty enjoyable, anyway.

* * *

It may be hard for some Liberals to swallow union government, but we'll wager that it isn't a circumstance with the gagging The Mail and Empire did, when it had to swallow Frank Carvell

* * *

The U. S. government has found a million tons of coal hoarded at Cleveland. Now, this might set our fuel controller to looking round. But he must leave his office to discover anything.

* * *

It's counted patriotism to buy a war bond. This is making it easy for Canadians. Getting 6 per cent on your money, with a mortgage on Canada for security, is a real opportunity.

* * *

A responsible and up-to-date young farmer in this section says he reads, not only the local news in The Times, but every advertisement. What an opportunity there is these days for merchants to see that their ads. contain real live messages.

* * *

Ontario Liberals will need a strong man as leader to succeed Mr. Rowell. When one takes a look back to Mowat, Ross, Hardy, MacKay, it means that Liberals of to day will have to look hard before they'll find a man to measure up.

* * *

Butter at 60 cents a pound simply means dry bread in many families. And all because a certain organization does not want oleomargarine to come into this country. Every other country can enjoy this product, but Canada must be kept for a favored few.

* * *

The military authorities at London can do a favor on municipalities when sending telegrams notifying reeves and mayors of towns of returned soldiers to arrive, by attaching the soldiers names It will cost no more for the message, and will avoid a lot of misunderstanding and inconvenience to the people.

* * *

The fact that there are so many Liberal parties just now is going to make it hard for the weekly editors to write obituaries of some Liberal stalwarts Up to now there are four classes: Union Liberals, Laurier Liberals, Third Party Liberals, and then Toronto Newspaper Liberals.

* * *

Wiarton is going into the fuel business, and is to purchase ten cars of coal. Last year the town purchased a quantity of bush and had it worked into wood, to the great advantage of the citizens. It proposes to furnish coal at cost. Gradually the fuel problem is being solved even in small places.

* * *

Port Elgin acquitted itself splendidly in its givings for the British Red Cross. The first time, our people sent $1000, the second time, $1648, and the third time $2700. It certainly shows we are growing in the right direction. Port Elgin for a place of 1300 people, has earned a good reputation for giving, since the war began. This last effort shows our citizens to be not weary in well doing.

* * *

All men aged 20 to 34 inclusive should respond to the call for service. Machinery has been put in motion whereby those who desire exemption, may apply for it. But men must understand they must apply. Do not take anything for granted. See that the law as laid down is fully observed. There is a disposition on the part of those working on farms to take it for granted that they are exempt. This is not so All who desire exemption must apply for it.

* * *

If the Red Cross Canvasser missed you, it will be easy for you to put it in the new Victory Loan at six per cent.

* * *

In a recent sermon Rev. Mr. Buckberrough deplored the fact that Canada was being loaded down with men who were knighted. These men were usually rich in money, and that seemed to be the qualification. The minister asked if any of his hearers ever heard of a man been knighted because he was a Christian gentleman? We are afraid this worthy clergyman is expecting too much. There is no knighthood for righteousness on this earth.

* * *

Bruce County has about 100 miles of roads to come under the Good Roads system. Of course it will take some years before it is fully effective in the county. The Times believes that the adoption of the system was the proper cause for the county council. There are but two or three counties in the province left that have not joined but it will be only a short time before the few who oppose the system will change their opinions. It must be borne in mind that there is always considerable expense, and much worry before new machinery is made to work smoothly, and this is true of the Good Roads system, as well as of Hydro. When Hydro power was first made possible to a large portion of the province there was much fault finding by many people. But the men who believed in it persevered. Who would want to say Hydro power is not a great public benefit to-day? So will the Good Roads System be. True, the men who strive for it, will be much maligned, and those who superintend will meet with criticism, but the system will prevail.

Will Run as Union Government Candidate

Wiarton, Ont., Oct. 18th, 1917.

To the Electors,
Riding of North Bruce.

In view of the radical developments which have taken place in Dominion politics since the Liberal Convention at Tara honored me by nomination, and of the formation of a Union Government, it is proper that I make a public declaration of my position.

The late Conservative Administration failed lamentably, in many essentials, to discharge the important duties devolving upon it, and on its record, the Conservative Party could not appeal to the electors of the Dominion with any prospect of a return to power.

Some leading men of both parties, realizing that the grave problem to be faced cannot be solved by a partisan government, have agreed upon the formation of a "Union" Government, made up not of non-party men but of experienced leaders of both parties, in whom their followers have confidence.

At the Convention and at every opportunity since then, I have declared myself in favor of enlisting the entire energies of the Country, not only the men but also the wealth and all resources required by Canada to enable her to discharge fully her duty in the war, as part of the British Empire. I will give my support to the Union Government in all measures that have as their objects the vigorous prosecution of the war to a speedy and decisive victory, or the solution of resulting war-time and after-the war problems, in the best interests of the common soldier and the common people.

As a union Government is composed of Conservative and Liberal ministers, so will its supporters be Conservative or Liberal and I appeal to the electors of North Bruce with considerable confidence, upon the principles I have indicated—a Liberal Unionist.

Yours faithfully,
John MacCaulay

NORTH BRUCE

Communion services were held at St. Andrew's church last Sunday.

Rev. A. B. Bowman preaches in the U. B. church Sunday.

Miss Dora Robinson spent the week-end with friends here.

Wm. Bottrill went to Toronto last week.

The U. B. Convention begins here on November 2nd.

Kincardine friends gave Mr. J. A. McPherson, a gold headed cane on his 75th birthday. Many friends here join in the congratulations.

Try The Times Job Dept. for your next printing.

Don't Miss the Point

There is a man in this part of the world who represents, to our way of thinking, a pretty good average of human nature. Whenever the preacher in his church livers a very hot sermon against some special kind of sin, this man gets enthusiastic and goes around to the vestry to tell the preacher what a fine sermon it was. Then he goes home and repeats it to his brother, and they talk over the points and the people the sermon hit the hardest. But this particular man never sees when the sermon hits him.

Early next month the biggest public campaign ever put on in Canada will be opened to get subscriptions to the fourth Canadian war loan, the Victory Loan. The thing people in this district must bear in mind is: that the appeals are directed to each and every one of them. It is not merely the well-off men and women who are being asked to invest. It is everybody. The little sermons which will be "preached" in the advertising should not be taken as hints to the well-to-do people only. Every man and woman should watch for these advertisements and start now to gather up the necessary money to buy either a fifty or a hundred or a five hundred or a thousand dollar bond.

In the United States there were about 4 subscribers to the first American loan out of every 100 persons. They only received received 3½%. In Canada for the last war loan there were only 41,000 subscribers or say 4 in every 700. Yet in Canada the interest was much higher—on the Victory Bonds that will probably be issued to yield about 5½%.

The first thing anyone should, in our opinion, is to get rid of the idea that there is any sacrifice involved in investing in this loan. It is true that the patriotic spirit is appealed to and it is equally true that a great and generous response is expected on that ground. But the new war loan is a straightway business proposition: safe, profitable and convenient. Every man and every woman with as much as fifty dollars to spare should own one of these bonds by recommending them everywhere. The readers of this paper are among the most thrifty, prosperous and public spirited in the Dominion. When the subscriptions to the Victory Loan are added up from the various districts and sub districts we expect them to show that this part of the great Dominion has been true to its traditions and just to its opportunities. For Port Elgin E. R. Sayles and John McCallum and for Saugeen F. W. Elliott and G. M. Jamieson are the men to whom to apply if you will take out a bond. All business placed with these men will be considered as absolutely confidential

C. S. Harris, deputy sheriff of Bruce county, died at Walkerton last week. He was 61 years of age, and death was caused from paralysis. He was Masonic auspices.

Advertise it in The Times

GIRLS NEEDED IN OFFICES

Voluntary enlistment has taken thousands of men from office work. Conscription will take more. Office help is scarce now, will be scarcer very soon. Young women must fill the vacant places, and they need training.

NORTHERN Business College

Owen Sound, Ontario

Is the very best place to get a practical training and prepare to help to meet the demand for trained office help. Students may enter any time. No increase in fees. Circular free on application.

C. A. FLEMING, F. C. A., Principal
Dept. A., Owen Sound, Ont.

Upright Pianos

Have several good upright pianos for sale at a bargain. Write to

Louis Block's Music Store, Owen Sound

MEDICAL

DR. F. H. WELLS, Office and residence on Green street, one door west of Bank of Hamilton.

W. J. CHAMBERS, M.D., L.R.C.P., L.M., Edinburgh. Office and residence "Lakeview Hall" opposite South End park Port Elgin.

DENTAL

W. P. POWER, D.D.S., Dentist, office over South End Store. Hours 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

SOCIETIES

PORT ELGIN LODGE No. [illegible] G.R.C., A.F. & A.M. Regular communications in the Masonic Hall, Thursday on or before full moon, at 8 p.m. Visiting brethren cordially welcomed. George Chapman, W. M.; Geo. Smith, Sec'y.

DENOVO LODGE, No. 173, I.O.O.F., Ontario, meets at 8 o'clock, p.m., every Monday in their hall in the Commercial Block. Art Harrison, N.G.; T. Rankin, Rec.-Sec.; D. Geddes, Fin. Sec.

WANTED—We are paying the highest prices for beefring hides. B. Zelkind Port Elgin.

CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE

Stratford, Ontario

Ontario's Best Business College
FALL TERM FROM SEPT. 4TH

Commercial, Shorthand and Telegraphy departments.

We have thorough courses, experienced instructors, and we place graduates in positions. The Demand upon us for trained help is many times the number graduating. Get our free catalog.

D. A. McLACHLAN, PRINCIPAL

WHAT ABOUT UNDERWEAR ?

Some of the finest lines we have ever shown, are now in stock we have them for ladies, men, boys and girls, and the little ones, all varieties, and all prices.

Special For Baby

Pure wool caps, gloves, stockings, mitts and all the dainty woollen goods to keep the baby warm and comfy

B. HILKER

The Merchants Bank will erect a fine new bank building at Tara.

FOR DARK NIGHTS

Flashlights are becoming very popular because they are so easily carried on your person and are ready to use instantly. Prices **$1.00** and upwards. Call and see the various styles and sizes.

Lanterns—An old defective lantern is a constant danger, and an anoyance. Our new lanterns are guaranteed to work perfectly, and not flicker or go out in the wind. Prices are

$1 and $1.75

We will be pleased to show you our stock.

McLAREN'S HARDWARE

[illegible]THOUT PAIN!

[illegible]rity tells how to dry [illegible] or callus so it lifts [illegible] with fingers.

[illegible]orn-pestered men and women [illegible]ffer no longer. Wear the shoes [illegible] nearly killed you before, says this [illegible]nnati authority, because a few [illegible]ps of freezone applied directly on a [illegible]nder, aching corn or callus, stops soreness at once and soon the corn or hardened callus loosens so it can be lifted out, root and all, without pain.

[illegible]mall bottle of freezone cost very little at any drug store, but will positively take off every hard or soft corn or callus. This should be tried, as it is inexpensive and is said not to irritate the surrounding skin.

If your druggist hasn't any freezone tell him to get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house. It is fine stuff and acts like a charm every time.

The Farmer

with a balance in the Bank is in an easy position. He is prepared for any emergency and is able to take advantage of any opportunities offering. He can make his purchases at the most favorable terms. His seed, implements and other requirements all cost less if paid for in cash.

Open an account in our savings department and make a start towards independence.

50

The Bank of Nova Scotia

PAID-UP CAPITAL - $ 6,500,000
RESERVE FUND - - 12,000,000
TOTAL RESOURCES over 110,000,000

Port Elgin Branch
A. L. WYANT, Manager

MARRIAGE LICENSES

R. C. CRAWFORD, Official Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Office at Drug Store, Port Elgin

J. A. CHAPMAN, Official Issuer, of marriage licenses, Port Elgin, Ont. Office Muir Block.

For That . . . Presentation

FREQUENTLY it is our duty and pleasure to give presents, and just as frequently it is difficult for us to decide what to give.

WE CAN HELP

You out in that part of the deal. Just come to our store. We have a great assortment of useful and beautiful present in gold and silver, cut glass, etc.

Rowlands
The Jeweller

Bruce Township School Fair
(Continued from last week)

CLASS 11 POULTRY (Barred Rocks)
Pen
Ernest Riebel, 12 Bruce
Christena McAngus, 15 Br
Harvey Helwig 8 Br
Dolph Wilson, 7 Greenock
Russel Avis 8 Bruce
Clark White, 14 Br
Pair
Bessie McGillivray, 10 Bruce
Johnnie Stafford, 14 Br
Celestia Holtzman, 12 Br
Christena McAngus, 15 Br
Jean Leask, 7 Greenock
Cockerel
Ernest Reibel, 12 Bruce
Harvey Helwig, 8 Br
Kathleen Bruce, 10 Br
Robbie Carleton, 7 Br
Clarke White, 14 Br
Pullet
Ernest Reibel, S S 15 Bruce
Dolh Wilson, 7 Greenock
Mac. McDougall, 7 Bruce
Clarke White, 14 Br
Wesley Nelson, 9 Br

CLASS 12 HOME FLOCK
Pair
Edwin Keyes, S S 7 Greenock
John Thornburn, 15 Br
Roy Giess, 9 Br
Hugh Bell, 7 Greenock
Dolph Wilson, 7 Gr

CLASS 13 WEEDS AND INSECTS
Weeds
Hazel McIntyre, 15 Br
Gladys Hetzler, 7 Greenock
Erwin Helwig, 8 Bruce
Clifford Richardson, 7 Br
Harold Kopas, 8 Br
Weed Seeds
Edna Megraw, 8 Gr
Wilfred Helwig, 8 Bruce
Russel Avis, 8 Br
Mary McInnis, 15 Br
Wilmer Ribey, 13 Br
Insects
Edna Megraw, S. S. 8 Gr.
Harvey Helwig, 8 Bruce
Hildred Turnbull, 13 Br
Mac McLean, 8 Br

CLASS 14, GIRLS' CLASSES
Bread
Henrietta MacDougall, 7 Br
Minnie Sieffert, 12 Br
Isabel Richardson, 7 Br
Sadie McInnis, 15 Br
Mildred McInsrye, 15 Br
Apple Pie
Tillie Abbs, 7 Br
Christena Houston, 7 Gr
Hazel Cruickshank, 7 Gr
Nora Leggett, 7 Br
Helen Thornburn, 15 Br
Biscuits
Helen Thornburn, 15 Br
Bessie Davidson, 7 Gr
Hazel Cruickshank, 7 Gr.
Vera Howe, 13 Br
Hazel McIntyre, 15 Br
Cake
Florence Clark, 7 Gr
Janet Dobson, 13 Br
Tillie Abbs, 7 Br
Ethel Reid, 7 Gr
Helen Thornburn, 15 Br
Apron
Helen Thornburn, 15 Br
Reta EcKenzie. 7 Br
Janet Dobson, 13 Br
Hildred Turnbull, 13 Br
Hazel McIntyre, 15 Br
Handkerchief
Edna Vance, 10 Br
Helen Thornburn, 15 Br
Gladys Jones, 13 Br
Beatrice Helwig, 8 Br
Nellie McKay, 8 Br
Asters
Vera Howe, 13 Br
Jean McKenzie, 18 Br
Mildred McIntyre, 15 Br
Beatrice Lyon, 8 Gr
Hildred Turnbull, 13 Br
Boquet of Flowers
Jessie McKay, 7 Br
Ella Airth, 13 Br
Isabel Howe, 15 Br
Helen Thornburn, 15 Br
Garnet Brill, 9 Bruce
Sweat Peas
Janet Dobson, 13 Br
Mary Clark, 7 Gr
Ola Megraw, 8 Gr
Janet Begg, 7 Br
Nellie Sieffert, 12 Br

CLASS 15, Campbell's Breadmaking Competition
Henrietta MacDougall, 7 Bruce
Sadie McInnis, 15 Bruce

CLASS 16 MANUAL TRAINING
Box
Nelson Howe, 15 Br
John Thornburn, 15 Br
Moir Hay, 8 Greenock
Orville Young, 7 Bruce
Russel Avis, 8 Br
Milking Stool
Watson Nelson, 18 Bruce
John Thornburn, 15 Br
Bill Clark, 7 Greenock
Archie Thompson, 8 Gr
Howard Sieffert, 12 Br
Robbie Carleton, 7 Br

CLASS 17 LIVE STOCK
Colt (draft)
Arthur Stafford, 14 Bruce

RHEUMATISM ARRESTED

Many people suffer the tortures of lame muscles and stiffened joints because of impurities in the blood, and each succeeding attack seems more acute until rheumatism has invaded the whole system.

To arrest rheumatism it is quite as important to improve your general health as to purify your blood, and the cod liver oil in Scott's Emulsion is nature's great blood-maker, while its medicinal nourishment strengthens the organs to expel the impurities and upbuild your strength.

Scott's Emulsion is helping thousands every day who could not find other relief. Refuse the alcoholic substitutes.

Pattison's Fo[illegible] Furniture And W[illegible]aper

We have a [illegible]k of well-assorted goods to c[illegible]n. This week we have opened [illegible] of

Elec[illegible]ng Lamps

Hanging[illegible] in Japanese [illegible]Work

These good[illegible]able in price, and stylish in app[illegible]

All gr[illegible]st fancies in wall paper are sho[illegible]eapest to the highest class of m[illegible]tisfaction guaranteed.

[illegible]how goods

: : [illegible]ttison : :
[illegible]d Undertaker

[illegible]e,
W
W
Arth
H
[illegible]lf, McK
[illegible]rd. Da
2nd, D
[illegible]teer, McK
W A Begg
1 2 or over, G
diploma, Geor
[illegible]ngwooled variet
chief winner, a
C McDougall, a
[illegible]red some section
H. McDougall
[illegible]izes, with the e
[illegible], which went to
Downs where show
[illegible]ill & Son, and V
[illegible]d the prizes wer
[illegible]ese exhibits. For fa
[illegible]l took first, Johnso
[illegible]hird.
[illegible]OGS
[illegible] class of swine Mc
[illegible]d boar, boar under
[illegible]rst and third and Jame
[illegible]r brood sow it was Mc
[illegible]vis. Sow under 6 mos
[illegible]nd 3, McKay Bros 2. Th
[illegible]re all taken by J W
[illegible]ting a second in sow un-
[illegible]hich went to D. G. Camer-
[illegible]ot second for sow under 6
[illegible] sows over 12 mos., McKay
[illegible] 2nd, Alf Bradley. Sow over
Bruce [illegible]vis, D G Cameron, J W
Bacon hogs, D G Cameron.

Pandora Conveniences

The "Pandora" Range has triple grate bars that turn easily because each bar is shaken separately. The firebox is made smooth to prevent clogging of ashes and the ash-pan is large enough to hold more than one day's ashes. Write for booklet.

McClary's
PANDORA RANGE

LONDON TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
ST. JOHN, N.B. HAMILTON CALGARY
SASKATOON EDMONTON
23

Sold by J. H. Kennedy, Port Elgin

WILLOW CREEK

(Intended for last week)

On Monday night of last week the young people of the Y. P. A. met at the home of Mr. Harvey Giess, when the side which lost the contest gave a splendid program and lunch. Among other treats, F. Schnittker and Irwin Bepkie treated the winning side to all-day suckers.

Some of the farmers around here will have to make a raft to lift their potatoes if the wet weather continues.

Tax Sale of Lands

Notice is hereby given as directed by the Assessment Act, R.S. O. 1914. Sec. 169, s. s. 1. That a sale of lands for arrears of taxes will be held at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, at the Council Chamber in the County Building, in the town of Walkerton, on Friday the 2nd day of November A. D. 1917. When there will be offered for sale by public auction, unless the taxes and charges are sooner paid, the following described lands in the village of Port Elgin viz:—

Lot 30, block 92, Taxes and Costs $3.48
Lot 31, block 92, Taxes and Costs $3.48
Lot 32, block 9[illegible], [illegible] and Costs [illegible]48
Lot 33, block 92, Taxes and Costs $3.48
Lot 63, block 112, Taxes and Costs $3.10

NORMAN ROBERTSON
Treasurer Co. Bruce

If it be required to hold an adjourned sale it will be held on Friday November 16th next at the above mentioned place and hour.

Walkerton, October 5th 1917. 41-4tc

Answers Letter Found in Socks

Mrs. Neil McDonald, of Port Elgin, in sending socks to soldiers, placed a letter in one some time ago, and has received the following letter in reply from Pte. T. Duncan, of the 43rd battalion in France. He says:

"I should have written sooner to you, but my battalion has been in the front line quite frequently, and have scarcely had time till now. You see I write two letters a week to my parents in Scotland. I have several cousins in active service here, and also four brothers in the fight, but I have never come across any of them out here yet. They are all in the Imperial army, I being the only one with the Canadians. I joined the Cameron Highlanders at Winnipeg in November, 1915. I have had quite a siege of it here, but am thankful I am not wounded. Only a few scratches. Just put a little iodine on, and never left the line. Well, we are not allowed to say much about our fighting. I should like to tell the places and the scraps we have been in, such as Vimy Ridge, and so, on. That's where the Canadians made great a name for themselves. Your gift of socks is the first I have received from the other side of the water. I came up from Minneapolis to join the army, though previously I was in Regina and Moosejaw. With best wishes to you, I will close.

ANNOUNCEMENT

To the people of Port Elgin and the surrounding townships

We have opened, in the McPherson block, and next to the North End Store, a clean and up-to-date stock of groceries, flour and feed. We invite you to our new store. See how clean and sweet we have everything, and we respectfully solicit your patronage. Orders by telephone will be promptly attended to.

Respectfully yours
Chas. F. McPherson

TIVERTON

(Intended for last week)

The mission in Knox church conducted by Rev. Congle will continue this week.

Rev. Hawke started a series of meetings in the Methodist church Underwood on Monday evening 15th.

A meeting was held in the town hall Monday evening to consider what steps should be taken in the British Red Cross interests.

Fall plowing is receiving the attention of the farmer now and the recent rains have improved conditions.

The council have started repairs on the bridge at the northern end of the Village.

Mr. Kuntz, Formosa, Fire Insurance inspector adjusted a claim for Mr. R. Kinmond, 4th of Bruce, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Dave McIntosh and family spent Saturday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Nelson 12th Bruce. It was Tom's birthday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Webb and children, of Port Elgin Sundayed with Mr. and Mrs. D. McIntosh at Tiverton.

Mr. Wm. Carruthers purchased the old tannery property from Dr. W. H. Mawhinney.

Mrs. John McFadyen of Tiverton sold her farm on the 4th of Bruce to Mr. James Farrel.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

There are still $1,000 of unpaid subscriptions to the Walkerton Patriotic Fund [illegible] of 18 months ago.

[illegible] males have received copies of the Military Service Act. Study it closely. Ignorance of the law will not be accepted [illegible] excuse.

Neil Dick, a former Arkwright boy died in Calumet, Mich., Oct. 3rd. He was injured Sept. 26th by a falling elevator in the Tamarac store where he worked.

Pte. Duncan Bell, who left a 200-acre farm in Saugeen and signed up with the 160th. Battalion, passed through Walkton on Monday on his way home from England, where he has been on the sick list of late. After a short furlough he will report for active service.—Walkerton Herald.

While Guyer's outfit was filling silos last week at Ed. Bricker's a certain Saugeen councillor, who wasn't the engineer, undertook to back the tractor. It didn't back, but went straight ahead "Billy" says they should make these engines so they'll go where they're told.

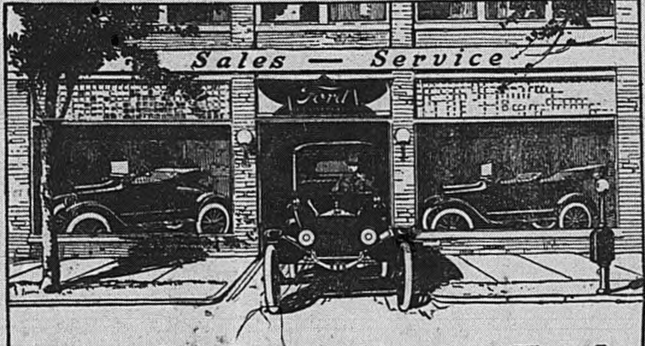
The Chinese laundry in Port Elgin has been closed. Thus will the editor of The Port Times be forced to get his biled shirt ironed to home or don the grey flannel, which is the regulation garb of Bruce county between September and the 24th of May.—Guelph Mercury.

LEGAL

W. BURGESS, LL.B., Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, &c., &c. Office, Hutton's Block. Private and other funds to loan.

UNDERTAKING

J. W. PATTISON, Funeral director and embalmer. Residence on premises. Rural phone No. 22.



Complete Service to Ford Owners Everywhere

COURTEOUS attention to your needs wherever you may travel is something you appreciate, and being a Ford owner you can get it. You are always "among friends".

There are more than 700 Ford Dealer Service Stations throughout Canada. These are always within easy reach of Ford owners—for gasoline, oil, tires, repairs, accessories, expert advice or motor adjustments.

The cost of Ford Service is as remarkably low as the cost of the car itself. Nineteen of the most called for parts cost only $5.40. Just compare this with the cost of spare parts for other cars and you will realize the advantage of owning a Ford.

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

Runabout - - $475
Touring - - $495
Coupelet - - [illegible]
Sedan - - - [illegible]

F. O. B. FORD, ONT.

W. P. POWER, Dealer, Port Elgin

Send Your Soldier Friend a Box of Goodies Now

Corrugated boxes made of card board, strong as leather and light as a feather, are now here. Made to hold from 5 to 10 pounds.

Put these in Your Box

We suggest items that soldiers appreciate, make up your box from this list,

Prepared Coffee, Prepared cocoa, Chocolate, Chocalatta, Oxo, Canned chicken, Beef chips, Pork and bean's, Sardines, Soups, Sliced pineapple, Nuts, Ice Waffers, Maple butter, Gum, Chocolate bars, over seas packages, Tobacco, Cigars, especially wrapped, Cigarette papers.

For overseas we have nice Red Liberty Cherries in individual jars.

GEO. McMURRAY

IF YOU WANT

IF You want a good grass farm or a hundred acre well-tilled farm, or 200 acres, or 50 acres, or a good house in town. Apply to

D. O. Cavin,
Real Estate, Auctioneer, Port Elgin

Keep Your Feet Dry!

Bad colds are caused by damp feet. Keep your feet dry with a pair of

Rubbers

We have neat fitting rubbers & they keep out the wet, too. Try a pair.

JAMES GEORGE AND SON.
Port Elgin

On Time!

Being on time is a great assset to business men, farmers, or any who serve others in any capacity, to be on time one needs

A GOOD WATCH

And we have just that kind. We are experts in the repairing of watches.

Try our watch service department

J. J. BUSBY,
The Quick Repair House

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Highlands of Ontario Canada.

Home of the Red Deer & Moose
Open Seasons:

DEER —Nov. 1 to 15, inclusive.

MOOSE—Nov. 1 to 15 inclusive. In some northern districts of Ontario, including Temagami, the open season is from Nov. 1 to 30 inclusive.

Full particulars and tickets from any Grand Trunk Ticket Agent or C. E. Horning, District Passenger, Union Station, Toronto, Ont.

J. S. Cameron, Agent, Port Elgin, Both telephones.

MORE COAL FOR THE WORLD'S BIN

It would be an interesting as well as a profitable task to sit down and figure out just what the advent of a railway line means to undeveloped country. Take the case of western Canada and the Grand Trunk Pacific. More obviously it has meant the opening of new land to agriculture and the making of new towns. These in turn have meant large increases to the population of the Dominion, both rural and urban?

An active agency in this work has been the Geological Survey Branch of the Federal Department of Mines. Both in 1910 and 1911 an expert, Mr. D. B. Dowling, with a competent staff, was sent out to examine and report upon the geology of the Roche Miette Map Area, in Jasper Park, Alberta. His first report, which has already been made public, proved to be of considerable interest, and his latest account is, if possible, of even greater value. Naturally much of it is highly technical, but an abstract is given herewith, which shows in convenient form the outstanding features of Mr. Dowling's most recent findings.

"The activity in prospecting for coal in the Yellow Head Pass region," he writes, "noted in the summary report for 1910, was continued during the past summer and has resulted in the establishment of a shipping mine—the Jasper Park Collieries. Coal seams were also found east of Brule Lake, at no great distance from the Grand Trunk Pacific, so that four coal-mining centres will probably be actively engaged in producing coal.

The coal-bearing Kootanie formation, of lower Cretaceous age, forms two coal areas, each of which extends in a general northwest-southeast direction on both sides of the valley of the Athabaska. One of these coal areas is situated east of the first range of the Rockies and crosses the Athabaska in the neighborhood of Brule Lake. The second lies to the west of the first, inside of the first range of the Rockies.

The coal area inside the first range crosses the Athabaska from the valley of Moose Creek, on the north, and follows south along the east face of the range, which terminates at the river in Roche Miette. The southern part is divided along its length by a broken anticline, which shows in places older strata. The eastern portion is probably a narrow basin, in which only the lowest seams are likely present. The western part, which is a monoclinal block for part of its length, presents more favorable conditions for mining from the edge of the valley by tunnels along the seams. Three workable seams of steam coal, in beds of 5, 10 and 13 feet, respectively, have been prospected at the Jasper Park collieries, situated in this western portion.

The facility with which the mountains can be reached since the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway to the mouth of the Miette River, offers great inducement to those seeking change for health or recreation, and the adaptability of this area for health and pleasure resorts may be noticed. The scenery of Jasper Park is magnificent, since the valley of the Athabaska, which is wide and well furnished with lake-like stretches of water, forms a contrasting foreground to the mountain peaks and ranges on either side. The outer ranges are sufficiently high to afford difficulties in mountain climbing, besides which they offer in their folded strata studies great progress of mountain building.

A new town, Fitzhugh, is now being laid out at the mouth of Miette River, a few miles above the site of William Henry's old trading post.

Another townsite is being surveyed at Fiddle Creek, and it is also the location for a large hotel selected by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, under the shoulder of Roche Perdrix, commonly called folding mountain.

Trains on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway are run west as far as Fitzhugh, near the mouth of Miette Creek and the site of Henry House. Progress is being made on the construction of the line through the pass.

Calcareous deposits in the form of marl beds have been found in the vicinity of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway west of Edson. The foundations of cement works in the vicinity have already been laid, and it is probable that the manufacture of cement will be assured in a few years.

The resemblance and behavior of the coal in this district to that from the Crow's Nest Pass has been remarked and confirmed by the mechanical department of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. It is slower burning than the Ohio coals used in the eastern section of the railway, and its use requires different methods of firing. Experiments in a small way show that it is practically all coking, so that when a demand for coke in northern British Columbia is made the supply may be drawn not only from this district, but from the nearby fields on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains.

The greatest activity was confined to the south side of the river, where at the Jasper collieries every effort was made to be ready to ship some coal as soon as the railway could be connected by a spur with the temporary tipple. The first carload was delivered to the railway company in the last week of September. By Nov. 13 the output was 130 tons per day, and this was increased by Dec. 16 to 275 tons. The latest returns, to March, 1912, give 400 tons per day, with a maximum of 496.

The coal horizon which underlies the city of Edmonton is being mined only on the outskirts of the town since the possible damage to property by the sinking of the surface is becoming too great. Attempts at reaching the horizon at points available for shipment are being made. Farther west, the coal of the top of the Edmonton formation outcrops at the surface near Wabamum Lake, and mining on it has been commenced in the vicinity of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. A shaft at Gainsford had this summer about reached a seam which is stated to be ten feet in thickness. Near Pembina River several shafts have been put down to the seams that are found in the banks of the river, and it is expected that coal will be "mined" there shortly. Further west the coal horizons are again brought to the surface in the edge of the disturbed belt of the foothills, and from the thickness and number of the seams it is probable that the coal seams represent the same horizon as that of the upper part of the Edmonton formation.

An uplifted block of these rocks is found on the head waters of the Embarras River and southeast to the Pembina. On the Embarras head waters, the Yellowhead Pass Coal & Coke Company is preparing to mine from several seams as soon as the railway branch is completed from the Grand Trunk Pacific. This is reported as being constructed at the present time a distance south of 30 miles. This line will also pass near mines operated by the Pacific Pass Coal Fields, Limited, whose holdings extend to the Pembina River.

The exposures of the Edmonton coal measures on the Grand Trunk Pacific extend eastward past Beaver Lake. In this vicinity coal is being mined and quarried. Just south of the town of Tofield a flat-lying seam about nine feet in thickness is found, having from fifteen to twenty feet of cover, consisting mostly of sandy shales with a few streaks of hardened sand approaching sandstone. This is now being mined by stripping (two companies operating steam excavators), and the exposed coal quarried and loaded either on railway cars or on wagons. Drilling at the town, which is below the level of the coal seam, has resulted in the finding of another seam at a horizon approximately 200 feet below the surface seam. This would appear to be the lowest seam in the Edmonton measures. An analysis of both seams shows them to be excellent fuels of the sub-bituminous class. The surface seam does not appear to have suffered to as great extent as has been reported from weathering due to its thin covering.

HAPPINESS IN LOVING.

Happiness is the thing most sought for in this world—We are all questing for it, most of us by different roads. Some seek for it in money. Others in fame. Others in feasting and the gratification of the senses. But with all our searching, few of us find it. Yet is it not lying right at our hand, simply in loving! For is not the man or woman whose heart is full of love, happy!

And by this is not meant sentimental love. This to be sure brings happiness, for a time at least. But it is only a small part, merely a drop, of the great ocean of love, the love that laves all shores and has no element of personality or selfishness in it.

Think of love in its largest sense, think of it as filling your heart, as overflowing your whole nature, and flooding you with good-will toward every one, and immediately, does not the spirit of happiness take possession of you!

If you could imagine yourself in the starry spaces above, with the great eternal love throbbing in every part of your being, and see yourself looking down upon the world, and loving every single person and thing in it, wouldn't you be gloriously happy? Wouldn't a wondrous joy fill you, which even to imagine thrills all your being?

Just try for the sake of the experiment [illegible] this state. Leave your envyings and your jealousies and your dislikes and hates behind. Try to understand your fellowmen and women and their weaknesses and their temptations in such a big way, that all these wrong feelings in regard to them drop away from you. Try to fill your heart with love for them and all the beautiful creation about you. Rather, let the great love that is under and in all flow in upon you. Try to realize it in your consciousness. Try to feel it and know it. And to you will come a sense of happiness almost overpowering in its greatness and joy.

We realize, even in small ways, the power of love to make us happy. When we are feeling the sense of love for our child or our father or mother, husband or wife, or friend, we are happy. And yet how limited is this, how infringed upon and broken here and there by the things of the world? But it furnishes a taste of the happiness love can give. It points the way to the wondrous happiness that would be ours did we love greatly, did we give all of ourselves over to love of all.

And at this season, when love is already at higher tide than usual in our hearts, why not let it flow on unchecked? Why not let it well into all the dry springs of our nature, until the little flowers of happiness start up everywhere, and life becomes beautiful for all the rest of our days?

At any rate, this effort of withdrawing from worldly affairs for a little while, and trying to feel love for all humanity, is worth while. It will give us a foretaste of that happiness that will be ours when we can see life with the larger vision.

ANCIENT TRAVELER'S OUTFIT.

A small "Traveler's Guide," dated 1788, contains a good deal of curious advice as to the luggage which should be carried. "Take," says the book, "two suits of clothes, one coffee colored and one blue; a chest flannel, a pair of leather breeches, a sleeping suit, three pairs of stockings, two pairs of gloves, two wigs, one hair box (?), two caps, two hats, two pairs of shoes, one pair of slippers, six 'undershirts,' four 'overshirts,' six neckties, six collars, six handkerchiefs, four pairs of cuffs, three cravats, two pairs of cotton hose and two pairs of socks.

But this is not all, as is shown by the following items: "Take a Bible, a book of sermons, a "Travelers' Guide," two albums, a diary, a quire of white paper, quills and ink, an almanac, a mirror, a silver watch, a silver snuffbox, a silver spoon, a pair of silver shoe buckles, a silver tie pin, three silver studs, a gold seal ring, a knife and fork with silver handles, a sewing case, an opera glass, a compass, a wax light and a tinder box, a toothbrush, a silver toothpick, a sword, a silver mounted cane, a padlock with which to fasten your door at night inside, a clothes brush, a box of medicine."—Pall Mall Gazette

Blobbs—Good thing, Methuselah was a man and not a woman. Slobbs—Why? Blobbs—Well, if he had been a woman we would never have known how old she really was.

From Profits—or Losses?

WE all advertise.

A man advertises his character by his de his wisdom by his words or by his silen A merchant's store, stock, and windows spe either well or ill of his business.

So when a man says "No, I do not adv tise," he knows not what he says. What really means is that he does not publish printed advertisements.

Some proclaim this as though it were a virtue—yet spend much effort and invest much money in advertising their business through mediums other than the printed word.

They may make their wares fit for a king—yet hesitate to introduce them to Brown or Smith.

This is inconsistency.

The truth is, printed advertising is a vital force in *every* business, just as is the "silent" advertising of a product's quality or a merchant's service.

When you employ the Printed Word as your solicitor in the Court of Public Opinion, you build good will for your product or service—a good will that results in profit.

If unrepresented at this Court, your interests are as unprotected as though, when involved in a law suit, you failed to "enter an appearance" and the case is decided against you—by default.

So it is clear you pay for advertising—one way or the other. If you pay it wages, it will work *for* you.

If you refuse its offers of service, it will work *against* you, in just the measure of its employment by your Competitors.

So you *are* paying for advertising either out of your profits or by your losses.

Advice regarding your advertising problems is available through any good advertising agency, or the Secretary of the Canadian Press Association, Room 503 Lumsden Building. Enquiry involves no obligation on your part—so write, if interested.

TALK WITH MONKEYS.

Scottish Explorer Says African Natives Do This.

It is the firm belief of James Stewart, the Scottish surveyor, who has returned to England after spending over three years in darkest Africa, that many of the natives can almost speak the monkey language.

Mr. Stewart travelled through Liberia and parts of the Upper Congo with a party of surveyors, and during the whole of their arduous march they killed their dinner every day. Sometimes they travelled at the rate of twenty miles a day, sometimes the forests were so dense and the obstacles so numerous that they made no more than a few miles.

"During one of our marches," he said, in relating further experiences to a representative of the London Standard, "we had to plough our way through a marsh that rose up above our knees. The boggy nature of some of the country was such that we were splashed from head to foot, and it was the most tiresome walk we had in the whole of our journeys. For miles the marsh stretched on all sides: the carriers told us that it never had been fully explored, and the only way to get to our destination was to go through it as quickly as we could. We went through it—but not quickly.

"Added to the inconvenience and sodden condition of the land was the terrible smell of rotten and rotting vegetation. We lost one or two of our packages at this stage, for they fell off the heads of our carriers, who stumbled against submerged trees.

"One of the men disappeared too. He was in the rear, and had only a light load, but suddenly he was missed from the caravan and we had to search for him. The natives spread out in a semicircle, and did a complete tour round us, sweeping the marsh for a radius of about three hundred yards. They never found him.

"It was when we were going down the river that we made the acquaintance of the monkeys. We could hear them in the forests, chattering to each other and calling plaintively, almost like human beings. At first I could hardly believe they were monkeys; I thought they were tribes of natives, and some of their cries were like those of children who had been frightened. It was the weirdest thing to see them swinging along one of the boughs of the trees, hand in hand or grasping each other's tails.

"They would swing together in this fashion, forming a bridge right across the stream, and then our carriers would get quite excited. The natives were very fond of monkey flesh. As we approached the animals they would stop their paddles and sit quiet, while the best marksman would hold a gun so that he could have good aim. As a rule he would bring down one of the monkeys with a screech.

"I am convinced that most of these men knew the monkey language, if there [illegible] it. More than once I have seen a carrier and a companion go off into the bush [illegible] until they were within sight of some of the animals. Then one would sit down on his haunches and put his fingers to his lips and nose and make cries we had heard from the forest. In a little while one or two monkeys would come hopping along toward the spot, also calling, and when near enough the carrier who had the gun would fire, and another monkey would be added to the larder."

More than once the party were saved from death by the natives, who always kept a sharp lookout for snakes. Most of these are poisonous, and on one occasion a snake was found coiled up on one of the camp beds just before the owner retired for the night. A native carrier who entered the hut behind the explorer pulled the latter back as he was about to sit down on the bed, and, seizing a gun, killed the beast with a blow from the butt end. After that no one slept before the tent had been thoroughly searched.

But if there were plenty of dangers to be met with, there were also times when there was plenty of fun. At one village the explorers met a local chief who at first refused to see them. The interpreter explained that the chief had retired to his hut to make himself presentable to the great white men.

After waiting nearly half an hour the party met the worthy dusky native. He was attired in a pair of corsets, a linen collar, which had once been white, tied round his neck with fibre, a loin cloth, the remains of a soft felt hat, and a large smile. He explained that he had desired to welcome the white men in their own costume.

MAN'S MOST DEADLY WATER FOE

Perhaps one of the most dangerous and least known of man's watery enemies is the candera, or canero, a fish three to eight inches long, and guilty of the extraordinary habit of diving suddenly into the human economy by the most convenient channels.

There are two distinct species, one eel-like in appearance, blunt-headed and smooth-bodied, the other armed with a sharp, bony snout, two or three inches in length, swallow-tailed, and covered from snout to tail by small barbs. It is particularly attracted by the orifices of the human body, into which it dives suddenly and with great force, producing a shock somewhat akin to a powerful electric discharge. In the case of both types a serious surgical operation is involved; but in the case of the Basl variety the more the fish or the victim wriggles the farther the fish penetrates—and it cannot get back. It frequently causes death, for a surgeon is a rara avis in these wilds. I saw two cut out of a woman in Riveralta, South America, where victims are common, says a writer in the Wide World. The fish is a bloodsucker, and can be easily caught with a lump of raw meat, into which it dives in a mu
similar way—the proboscis being pro
ably its usual means of securing bloo

TRAIN WAS LATE.

But Sympathetic Passengers Made No Complaint.

If the railway guard who held his trai
half a minute beyond schedule time should
be reprimanded at headquarters a hun-
dred passengers who know why he did it
will sign a petition for his pardon. Senti-
ment was back of it. Somebody wanted
to kiss. A lot of people want to d
that. Women kiss each other. Men kis
their wives. The guards have no pa-
tience with sentiments of that kind.
They flaunt their contempt by bawling
"Break away there; no time for that!"
and refuse to hold the train half a sec-
ond for the tenderest salute.

But this case was different. It wa
easy to see how it was. A mother wa
giving away her child. The little fello
was in good hands. The couple who ha
adopted him were wholesome, kindly peo-
ple: the mother was wretchedly poor. N
doubt it was best all around to give hi
away. She and the boy stood the part-
ing like majors up to the last minute
then the baby broke down.

"Mom—mom—mom," he blubbered fro
the car platform.

Before the guard could close the do
or give the signal she had reache
through the crowd and had snatched hi
from the man's arms.

"I can't, I can't," she said.

"And then the kissing began. Th
guard didn't even try to say "Brea
away!" He smiled. So did everybod
else. Presently the woman handed th
boy back, and the train started amid
the deepest silence that had ever hung
over that subway station.—New York
Press.

WORTH KNOWI

Pickled cauliflower is
every housewife ought t
away for a rainy day
on bright days, first
time, as the politic

The ingenious w
covers some new
Have you ever t
ped up in the
juicy porterho
good as sweetb

Try stuffing
baked with a
roasting ear
ter should
Corn withou
stock comp
of the ca

After d
fill the
cold, oth

When
chops
steak
or pie
saves

To
put t
do r
tor,
be

p a
ces ant
Wallp
large stoc
choose fron
up a nice line
tric Read
Baskets
Wicker
are most reason
arance.
tades of the newe
wn, from the ch
achine goods Se
No trouble to s
J. W. Pa
Furniture Dealer an
'phone 22

Lante
defective
constant d
anoyance.
terns are gu
work perfec
flicker or go
wind. Prices
$1 and
We will be
show you our
HARDV

nd residence on
est of Bank of
L. R. C. P.,
nd residence
End park

BACK TO TI ...HOME...

Is it not time that we began a
ous "back to the home" movem
It is foolish and sinful to form a h
of railing against the tendencie
the times, for after all the majo
of them are good and wholesome w
we understand them, but there is
marked tendency of our day that
cannot but look upon with grave
givings, the tendency to count
home out in the midst of all the
side attractions and interests app
ing to us.

We asked the question of pare
last week if they always knew wh
their children were after dark. Is
is a question to be asked that pr
as a little closer home than t
ought not our children to be in t
own homes more than they are,
ought they not to desire to be th
more than they sometimes do? B
clubs and girls' clubs are good,
there are a multitude of outside
tractions for our children to-day
in their way are wholesome enou
but are we not in danger of ha
too many of them? Are not our c
ren, especially perhaps in our
inclined to look too much to
side sources for their social life,
fun and their excitement, and
the consequent weakening of the
fluence of the home in their live
very serious matter?

It is wholesome for parents to
ber that children are more li
spend their time in their ho
for homes are made attrac
it is, and that for the most
making, parents that have to do
it is that sometimes wonder
building of as not guided in
are by [illegible] more tha
going [illegible] children are li
might be somewhere. It we a
the home that is easier to
our [illegible] more airy to set
or our girls but attractive to ou
so much a matter of all it is
of atmosphere. The building
a home that will be the
in the life of the boy greatest
nurtured in it, and the girl
ory in the heart of the gr
woman is one of the finest
arts, an achievement that a f
mother ought to desire abov
all other possible ones.

To see it in that light is,
more than some parents ha
dreamed of. But underst
any degree the real impor
true home-making, the thi
ought not to be impossibl
parent. Let the house be
large, well furnished or ill, th
parent who will give him or he
to it can make it into a re
that in the great majority
will hold the affection of the
born into it against all other
tions.

As parents do we not too
lightly let other things interfe
our great business of home-m
To neglect it for anything el
mighty mistake, a mistake
some parents discover they
made when it is too late. It
be a very clear call of duty
would take parents out from a
in which there are children
after night. Even if it be to d
ingly very necessary and very
work, the call should be mos
phatic and plain before it be
taken. There can never be a
cause that any parent can ser
the cause of home-making.

We believe there should be
reaction in favor of the home,
vival of interest in it, a fresh
zation of its place and value, of
beauty and saving loveliness. Aft
all there are quite a few of the
outside things that we are trying
do that we might neglect a little a
the onward march of the world wou
never know the difference. The
are movements that never move any
where, campaigns that never win any
real or lasting victories, propagandas
that just spread themselves over and
disappear, enterprises that build up
nothing that is lasting. We can spare
our time and our energies from some
of these and give them to this one
great institution whose influence
ought to touch with a great blessing
every corner of life.—Christian
Guardian.

FEEDING AND GROWTH OF BABE

(By a Physician.)

A baby should weigh seven and
half pounds at birth. It should lose fro
four to eight ounces the first week o
its life and gain each week during it
first year. During the first six month
it should gain from four to eight ounce
a week and during the second s
months, 15 to sixteen pounds; nin
months, 17 to 18 pounds. And at twelv
months, three times its weight at birt
Every week until it is a year old th
baby should be weighed and every tw
weeks when between two and thr
years old.

If a mother cannot nurse her ba
must look about for some fo
ich is wholesome and nutritiou
the artificial foods, cow's milk, pr
y diluted, is the best. But it mu
lean, young and have been kept co
best of all milk is that which com
a healthy cow which is kept u
nitary conditions. Such mi
be consumed before it is twel
If this cannot be secured,
ilk is next best and then past
h. No mother should feed
her baby which has not been
d.

Y WOMAN'S THOUGHT

his that is born of wh
skidders usually please th
on going "straight."
onal peacemakers often pro
oly rows.
e kill time, which they h
like Troganst to save
ip to the average woman's m
combination safety valve.
irgency brain depends upon
ucked cells for supplies.
silk manufacturers grow
a narrow skirt is mention
flounce
es and expense
accounted beyond a b
this world.
e never as important
ll the piper knocks.

ER OF DEGREE.

oit Free Press)
es has decided that
crime) very wel
fomener.

EXTRA SPECIAL
During this sale we will sell
12 lbs. of sugar for $1.00
Limit $1.00 worth to one customer

CLOSING OUT SALE

EXTRA SPECIAL
During this sale we will sell
3 pounds regular 50c Japan Tea for $1.00

THAT the public of Underwood and surrounding country is quick to recognize a genuine VALUE GIVING EVENT has been proven beyond a shadow of a doubt by the immense crowd who are attending this CLOSING OUT QUIT BUSINESS SALE. The mere announcement of this sale has spread consternation amongst the trade and has started a rush to Roppel Brothers' store that has never before been equaled. Our grim determination to close out our stock in double quick time, has caused us to make the most radical price concessions of our existence. The values we are giving speak for themselves. Read every item quoted below. Come bright and early, select what you need for the present and future use, at the lowest prices ever known. It will pay you to come 100 miles. Stock consists of Groceries, Dry goods, Clothing, Ready-to-wear furnishings, Shoes for men, women and children. Carpets, Rugs, Floor oil cloth, Mattings, Trunks, Suit cases, Wall paper, Etc. Entire stock $25,000 STOCK ON DISPLAY, and sale. Nothing reserved. You get reduced prices on everything including Groceries.

Great Sale Now Going On

Bring Us Your produce---Butter, Eggs, Chickens, Etc., We will pay the highest market price. : : :

Ladies' Coats

Ladies' $30.00 Fur Collar Coats for	$18.95
Ladies' $23.00 Fur Collar Coats for	15.85
Ladies' $11.50 Long Fall Coats for	4.95
$11.50 Ladies' Rain Coats for	4.98

Gents' Furnishings

Men's 85c Fleece-lined Underwear for	.68
Men's $2.00 Heavy Wool Underwear for	1.45
Men's 50c President Suspenders for	.39
Men's 30c Suspenders for	.22
Men's 35c Heavy Union Socks for	.24
Men's 50c Heavy Wool Socks for	.33
Men's 60c Heavy Wool Socks for	.38
Men's Regular $1.50 Sweaters for	98
Men's Regular $2.50 Sweaters for	1.65
Men's Regular $4.00 Sweaters for	2.85
$18.00 Men's Rain Coats for	7.95

YOU CAN BUY Clothing

Men's regular $30.00 fur collar overcoat for	$18.95
Men's regular $25.00 fur collar overcoats for	$16.95
$10 Men's heavy wool Frieze short coats for	4.98
$18 men's fine black wool overcoats, velvet collar for	11.95
$20 men's fine brown, shawl collar overcoat for	14.85
$15 men's fine dress overcoat	9.95
Men's $18.50 navy blue serge suits	12.95
Men's $18 black serge suit	12.45
$9.00 youth's suits for	5.95
$12 youth's suits for	7.95

Shoes

You Can Buy

Ladies' Fine $7.00 High-top Shoes, latest styles, for	$5.35
Ladies' Fine $5.00 High-top Shoes, latest styles, for	2.95
Ladies' Fine $4.25 Dongola Blu. for	2.65
Ladies' Fine $3.00 Shoes for	1.95
One Lot Pumps and Oxfords values up to $3.60, choice	85c
Misses' Reg. $2.25 Dongola Blu. Shoes for	$1.38
Misses' Reg. $3.00 Box Kip Shoes for	1.95
Youths' $2.50 Dongola Blu. Shoes for	$1.65
Youths' $3.25 Peb. Blu. Shoes for	2.15
Boys' $3.50 Dongola Blu. Shoes for	2.35
Men's Reg. $7.00 Gun Metal Blu Shoes for	$5.35
Men's Reg. $6.00 Gun Metal Blu Shoes for	3.98
Men's Reg. $4.00 Patent Bals. Shoes for	3.48
Men's Reg. $3.50 Dongola Blu. Shoes for	2.35
Men's reg. $7 Blu. Work Shoes Goodyear Welt, sewed soles for	4.95
Men's reg. $4.00 Heavy Work Shoes, choice	2.65
Men's reg. $3.00 Mule Skin Work shoes for	1.95

Dry Goods

10c Bath towels for	8c
20c Bath Towels for	13c
20c Face Towels for	13c
Regular 25c Knitted Turkish Toweling per yard	18c
Regular 12½c Linen Toweling per yard	9c
20c Prints for per yd	14 1-2c
25c Flannelette per yard	18c
18c Flannelette per yard	12c
17c Shirting Flannelette per yd	11c
25c Shirting Flannelette per yd	16c
60c Blue Flannel per yd	39c
60c Military Flannel per yard	44c
22c Grey Cotton per yard	15c
17c Bleached Cotton per yd	12 1-2c
25c Apron Gingham per yard	17c
18c Dress Gingham per yard	12 1-2c
25c Pillow Cotton per yard	17c
12½c Grey Cotton per yard	9c
Regular $2.25 Plaid Wool Coating per yard	$1.65
Regular $2.75 Navy Wool Serge per yard	1.85
Regular $2.50 Black Wool Serge 56 in., per yard	1.78
Regular $1.60 all wool Factory Yarn, 2 and 3 ply, for	$1.25
Men's 20c White Handkerchiefs for	13c

Groceries

3 lbs. regular 50c Japan Tea for	1.00
3 lbs. regular 40c Black Tea for	.95

It is impossible to enumerate and quote prices on everything in stock. There are hundreds of other articles where the savings will be just as great as those mentioned above. Come, you will not be disappointed in the savings you make.

ROPPEL BROTHERS

Underwood, Ontario

Sale continues until the entire stock is sold.

MAIL ORDERS carefully filled the same day as received, if accompanied by a Money Order or Cash. Your money will be cheerfully refunded for any unsatisfactory purchase.

See our bills for a more complete list of BARGAINS

Underwood Prize List

HORSES

General Purpose—Span, Alex Carr. Agrl span, C Nicholson, P J Brown. Brood mare, C Nicholson 1st and 2nd, Wm Hendry. Foal, C Nicholson 1 and 3rd' Wm Howe. 3 yr old, Robert Parks, McKay Bros, P J Brown. 2 year old, P J Brown, Coll McDougall, W A Begg. Yearling, Geo Roppel.

Draught—Span, D Stewart, Wm Howe, Wm Semple & Son. Brood mare, Wm Howe 1st and 2nd. Foal, Wm Howe. 2 yr old, Wm Stanley. Yearling, McKay Bros.

Roadsters—Brood mare, Nilidge Struthers, E Clayton. Foal, N Struthers, Hugh McDougall, E Clayton. 3 yr old in harness, Thos Carruthers. 2 yr old, Russel Reid, Wm Howe, Wm Semple & Son. Yearling, Wm Cassidy, Geo Russel, Art Cameron. Team, Arch McLean, Peter Urquhart.

Buggy horse—Robt Fullerton, Hugh McDougall, J A Laidlaw.

Carriage—Brood mare, P J Brown & Son, McLean Young. Foal, P J Brown & Son, McL Young. Yearling, Wm Hendry. Span, R C Pearce. Single carriage, E Bowes.

CATTLE

Durham—Yearling bull. Geo Roppel. Bull calf, W A Begg 1st and 3rd, T A Howe. Best bull on grounds, diploma, W A Begg. Milk cow, T A Howe, W A Begg 2nd and 3rd. 2 yr old heifer, T A Howe. W A Begg. Yearling heifer, Howe 1st and 2nd, Begg. Heifer calf, McKay Bros, W A Begg 2nd and 3rd.

Grades—Milch cow, W A Begg 1st and 2nd, Ed Schmidt. 3 yr old cow, Robt Parker, McKay Bros 2nd and 3rd. 2 yr old heifer, Robt Parker, T A Howe. Wm Howe. Yearling heifer, Wm Howe, R Parker 2nd and 3rd. Heifer calf, W A Begg, McKay Bros. 2 yr old steer, W A Begg. D H McDonald, C McArthur. Yearling steer, C McDougall, D H McDonald, McKay Bros. Steer calf, McKay Bros, Robt Parker 2nd and 3rd. Dairy cow, McKay Bros 1st and 2nd, D H McDonald. Fat ox or steer, McKay Bros. Fat cow or heifer, W A Begg 1st and 2nd, C McDougall.

Aberdeen Angus—Bull 2 or over, Geo Bailey. Bull, any age, diploma, George Bailey.

SHEEP

In sheep of the Longwooled variety, J W Johnson was the chief winner, although McKay Bros, C McDougall, and Albert Gibson captured some sections. In the Shropshires, H. McDougall & Son, had all the prizes, with the exception of ram lamb, which went to J. R Hunter. Oxford Downs where shown solely by H Brill & Son, and W Semple & Son, and the prizes were divided between these exhibits. For fat sheep, McDougall took first, Johnson second and Brill third.

HOGS

In the Berkshire class of swine McKay Bros had aged boar, boar under 6 mos, they took first and third and James Avis second. For brood sow it was McKay Bros, Jas Avis. Sow under 6 mos, James Avis 1 and 3, McKay Bros 2. The Yorkshires were all taken by J W Johnson excepting a second in sow under 12 mos, which went to D. G. Cameron. He also got second for sow under 6 mos. Grade sows over 12 mos., McKay Bros, 1st and 2nd, Alf Bradley. Sow over 6 mos. Jas Avis, D G Cameron, J W Johnson. Bacon hogs, D G Cameron.

DOMESTIC

Quilted quilt, Wm Semple & Son. Knit quilt C R Johnston. Crochet quilt N D McKinnon Mrs John Pierson. Towels, Mrs John Pierson, C R Johnson. Baby's bonnet, C R Johnson. Kitchen apron, N D McKinnon, Mrs J Pierson. Sofa Pillow hlub., Mrs. John Pierson, C R Johnson. Emb. on linen C R Johnson, Mrs J Pierson. Emb. eyelet, Mrs J Pierson. Punch work, Mrs J Pierson, C R Johnson. Table runner, C R Johnson. Ladies cap. Jno. Pierson. Bedroom slippers, N D McKinnon, Mrs John Pierson. Wool sock plain, Alex Lamont, M Nelson. Wool socks fancy, M Nelson. Gent's wool mits, N D McKinnon, M Nelson. Ladies wool mitts, Mrs. J Pierson, M Nelson. Fancy work by girl under 13. Isabell Richardson. Buttonholes, Mrs. J Pierson, Geo Ribey. Darning on socks, Mrs J Pierson, Wm Hendry. Hooded mat rag, N D McKinnon. Fancy work by lady over 30, C R Johnson, Sparks. Painted cushion, Mrs. J Pierson. Stencilling. Hugh McDougal & Son.

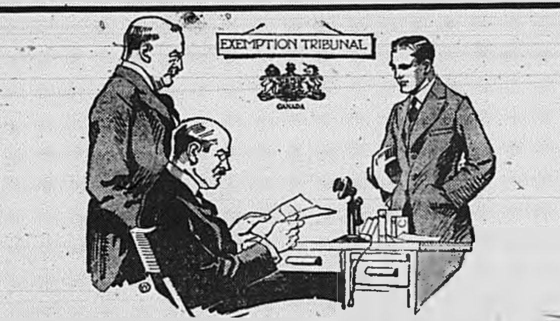
PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Penmanship by 4th class, Coll McDougall, S S No 4 Saugeen. Ink drawing Bruce Co S S No 7 Bruce, S S No 4 Saugeen, S S No 7 Bruce. Map Bruce Twp, S S No 7 Bruce, S S No 4 Saugeen. Penmanship by child under 10, Alf Bradley, John G McKay. Collection of weeds mounted, Clifford Richardson. Special—best decorated car, Milton Roppel, Howard Richardson, Elmer Ribey.

DAIRY

Pickled butter 5 lbs. Alex Lamont, Coll McDougall, Geo Ribey, M Nelson. Packed butter 10 lbs, Alex Lamont, N D Cameron, Coll McDougall, McKay Bros. Firkin, Wm Hendry M Nelson, Geo Ribey Pound prints, Alex Lamont, M Nelson, George Ribey, Coll McDougall, Home made cheese, Wm Semple & Son, Alex Lamont, Wm Hendry. Comb honey, Robert Parker. Extract honey, H McDougall, McKay Bros. Jar pickles, S Sparks, F Harmer. Bread, N D McKinnon, Alex Lamont. Mrs John Pierson, Wm Hendry. Maple syrup, McKay Bros, H McDougal. Wm Parker. Maple sugar, McKay Bros. H MacDougall, Geo Ribey. Hen eggs, M Nelson, A Bradley. Biscuits. William Cassidy, Coll McDougall, Oatmeal cakes, W A Mitchell, N D McKinnon. Buns, N D McKinnon, Alex Lamont. Doughnuts, Wm Cassidy, M Nelson. Layer cake light, Wm Cassidy. Alex Lamont. Layer cake dark, S Sparks, T A Howe. Sponge cake, C R Johnson, N D McKinney. Raisin pie, Wm Hendry, Coll McDougall. Pumpkin pie C R Johnson McKay Bros. Apple pie Wm Hendry, M Nelson. Soft soap, McKay Bros Wm Hendry. Hard soap N D McKinnon. M Nelson.

(Concluded in next issue)



Exemption Tribunals.

Exemption Boards have been chosen in such a way as to make them absolutely independent and removed from all influence. There are over 1,250 boards throughout the country, each composed of two men, one appointed by the county judge in the district concerned and one selected by a joint committee of Parliament. Being familiar with local conditions where they sit, the members are well-fitted to appreciate such reasons for exemption as are put before them by men called up.

Exemption will be granted to those who can establish that it is in the national interest that they remain in civilian life. This is for the Exemption Board to decide after having received full information in each case.

The grounds on which exemption may be claimed (which are similar to the grounds recognized in Great Britain and the United States) are as follows:—

(a) That it is expedient in the national interest that the man should, instead of being employed in Military Service, be engaged in other work in which he is habitually engaged.

(b) That it is expedient in the national interest that the man should, instead of being employed in Military Service, be engaged in other work in which he wishes to be engaged and for which he has special qualifications.

(c) That it is expedient in the national interest that, instead of being employed in Military Service, he should continue to be educated or trained for any work for which he is then being educated and trained.

(d) That serious hardship would ensue if the man were placed on active service, owing to his exceptional financial or business obligations or domestic position.

(e) Ill health or infirmity.

(f) That he conscientiously objects to the undertaking of combatant service and is prohibited from doing so by tenets and articles of faith, in effect on the sixth day of July, 1917, of any organized religious denomination existing and well recognized in Canada at such date, and to which he in good faith belongs.

(g) That he should be exempt because disfranchised under the War Time Election Act.

No Claim for Exemption should be put forward unless one or other of these grounds in fact exists, and no loyal citizen should assist in, or allow himself to be made a party to, any Claim for Exemption unless thoroughly satisfied that it is made in good faith.

Exemption may be applied for by the men selected themselves or by their parents, near relatives or employers. Application for exemption must be made on printed forms to be found at every post office, which are to be filled in and left with the postmaster if exemption is desired. The postmaster will forward the form to a Registrar, who will send it to the appropriate Exemption Board. In due time, then, the Applicant will get notice as to when he must present his case before the Board.

Issued by The Military Service Council.

AUCTION SALE

D. C. Cavin has received instructions from John Wilson to sell at the Queen's Hotel at TARA on ***Wednesday Oct. 31st.,*** at two o'clock p. m., 20 good cows, supposed to be in calf; 20 young cattle. TERMS—12 month's credit given on approved joint notes bearing 6 percent interest.

John Wilson, Proprietor

AUCTION SALE

D. C. Cavin has received instructions from John D. McArthur, lot, [illegible] concession 1, Saugeen township, to sell by public auction on Thursday **November 1**, at 1 o'clock, the following list of Shorthorn cattle, horses, sheep and implements.

THOROUGHBRED CATTLE—Stock Bull Royal Marshal [illegible], bred by Geo. D. Fletcher, Erin, Ont.; cow, Golden Pansy 9018, dam, Countess Golden [illegible], Sire, Paisley Beau [illegible]; cow, Leonie Locke [illegible], Dam, Midsummer Lily [illegible], Sire, Golden Count [illegible]; cow Lady Lyla [illegible], dam, Leonie Locke [illegible], sire, Ramsden Victor [illegible]; cow, Lady White [illegible], dam Countess Golden [illegible], Paisley Beau [illegible]; cow, Florence of Grandview [illegible], dam Lady White [illegible], sire, Jerry White Stockings [illegible]; cow, Julia R. [illegible], dam, Golden Pansy 9018, sire, Miss Ramsden's Victor; cow, Mary of Wales [illegible], dam, Golden Pansy 9018, sire, Miss Ramsden's Victor.

These cows are all extra good milkers, and are in good breeding condition, and a number of them well gone in calf. Particulars given on day of sale.

2 heifers 2 yrs. old from Royal Marshal [illegible]; [illegible] heifers from Royal Marshal [illegible]. [illegible] calves, from 1 month to 1 year of age, from Royal Marshal [illegible].

GRADE CATTLE—1 cow milking, 2 yearling steers, 1 yearling heifer, 1 steer calf.

SHEEP—5 well bred young ewes, [illegible] lambs.

HORSES—[illegible] 4 yrs. old.

IMPLEMENTS—1 Deering binder, 1 Deering mower, 1 horse rake, 1 grain drill, 1 lumber wagon, 1 hay rack, 1 Disc harrow, 1 spring tooth cultivator, 1 harrow, 1 Wilkinson plow, No 1; 1 set bob sleighs, 1 root pulper, set platform scales, grain cradle, scythe, shovels forks and other articles.

HARNESS—set double harness.

ROOTS—[illegible] drills good mangolds.

TERMS—All sums of $5 and under, cash; on sums over that amount 12 months' credit will be given on furnishing approved joint notes bearing 5 per cent per annum. As Mr. McArthur has sold his farm, everything will be sold to the highest bidder.

Soldier Gets the Socks Knitted

That the soldiers get the socks knitted by the Red Cross is vouched for in the following letter sent to Mrs. James Avis at Underwood, who placed a note in the pair of socks she knit, asking the soldier who got them to write.

They were received by Bombardier Frank Clarkson of the 40th Battery, 10th Brigade, who writes as follows :

Dear Friend,

I really must write you a few lines in answer to your request, and also to acknowledge the pair of socks which I received a few days ago, with a note in which I am very pleased to answer

I must thank you very much indeed for your kindness and please rest assured that your work for us is much appreciated.

The socks are a perfect fit, and will last me quite a while, as I always wash my own, and have a change now, so I think I'm lucky.

I also thank you very much indeed for your good wishes, and hope with you that this war will soon be over, tho' we are resigned now to another winter out here, as the general opinion amongst us is that it will finish about next fall.

I can assure you that Fritz is getting the medicine now that he handed out to our boys at the beginning of the war.

We were in the fight a couple of days ago, though of course I being in the artillery, did not go over the top, but it was just murder, as Fritz hadn't a chance, and his waves of men were mown down like grass.

We are well taken care of now, and everything seems to have got down to a good system.

We are all well provided with food and clothing, and everything is done for us that can be done, but I'm sure we shall be glad to get back home just the same.

I have been out here more than a year now, and am eagerly looking forward to a "leave to Blighty", as my dear wife is there waiting for me. Our home is, or was, in Hamilton, and will be glad to get back there too, but not until this job is done, and done properly.

We have just heard that there is to be an election in Canada soon, and we understand we are to get a vote out here, so I feel sure the Government that has done so much for us will be returned, and tho' I belong to no party, I hope they do, as they are looking after us, and our interests, to which I think we are entitled.

Hoping this letter will be a source of pleasure to you, and convince you that your work reaches the front, and trusting that God will reward you and bless you for your kindness

Bombardier Frank Clarkson, No 302160

Military Representatives For Bruce County

Walkerton—Wm McNally.
Paisley—Alex. Galbraith.
Tara—W J Taylor.
Port Elgin—E. Roy Sayles.
Chesley—W. Halliday.
Kincardine—James Brown
Lucknow—Robert Johnston
Wiarton—Steven Pope.
Lion's Head—Rev. Mr. James.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson IV. Oct. 28, 1917.

Ezra's Return from Babylon.—Ezra 8: 15-36.

Commentary.—I. Preparations for the return (vs. 15-20). The first ten verses of the preceding chapter give an outline of the return to Jerusalem of exiles from Babylon with Ezra as their leader. This significant record is made, "for Ezra had prepared his heart to seek the law of the Lord, and to do it, and to teach in Israel statutes and judgments." We have in the verses preceding the lesson a partial catalogue of those who went with Ezra from Babylon to Jerusalem. The place of assembly was probably not far from Babylon, near one of the canals connected with Euphrates River at Ahava, though some think the people gathered near the Euphrates. When Ezra found that there were none of the Levites present to make the journey to Jerusalem, he sent for some of them in order that the temple service might be provided with ministers of this rank. Ezra's call met with a ready response, and a considerable number of Levites became members of the expedition.

II. Prayer for protection (vs. 21-23). 21. I—Ezra speaks in the first person in giving the account of his great undertaking. Proclaimed a fast—Fasting was recognized as a means of successfully approaching God in prayer. Jehoshaphat proclaimed a fast when threatened by his enemies (2 Chron. 20: 3), Jehoiakim proclaimed a fast (Jer. 36: 9), and Esther ordered the observance of a fast that she might approach the king on behalf of her people (Esth. 4: 16). Fasting indicates submission to God's will and humility, and is an expression of dependence upon God and faith in him. By fasting one places spiritual good above temporal. That we might afflict ourselves—"That we might humble ourselves"—R. V. To seek ...... a right way—This was an acknowledgment that Ezra felt his insufficiency for so important an undertaking, and an expression of his confidence in God's power and willingness to render aid. Our substance—Goods or property. 22. Ashamed to require ...... soldiers—Ezra had expressed to the king his confidence in God's protecting care over those who trust him, and it would be inconsistent to ask for a band of soldiers to ward off the attacks of enemies. The enemy—The route to Jerusalem lay through regions infested with bands of robbers ready to fall upon unprotected travellers. Ezra recognized the danger, but he was determined to depend upon the protecting hand of Jehovah, whose servants he and his companions were. Hand of our God—A symbol of the divine power, protection and love. 23. Intreated. True prayer is never offered in vain. The company gathered at "the river of Ahava," believed in the importance of their divinely appointed mission, recognized the dangers of the journey and offered the prayer of faith.

III. Precautions taken (vs. 24-30). 24. Separated—Set apart for a particular and important service. Chief of the priests—Those among the priests who were leading men on account of their ability and perhaps because of their mature age. Sherebiah, Hashabiah, and ten of their brethren—According to vs. 18-19 these were Levites. The passage, "Besides Sherebiah, Hashabiah and ten of their brethren with them" (R. V., margin), indicates that in addition to the twelve priests, twelve Levites were appointed to have the charge of the treasures. See v. 30. 25. The offering for the house of our God (R. V.)—A dedicatory offering. Which the king had offered—The king and the chief men in his kingdom were deeply impressed with the power of the God of Israel and with the excellence of worship offered to him, and were ready to contribute liberally to that worship. They joined with the Jews in their offerings for the temple service. 26. Weighed—Money was mostly reckoned by weight. Unto their hand—The treasures were carefully weighed and a strict account was kept of the amount in order that there might be no loss. They must deliver in Jerusalem the exact amount that was weighed into "their hand" in Babylon. Six hundred and fifty talents of silver—At $1,600 to the talent the silver would amount to more than $1,000,000, and the silver vessels $100,000. Of gold an hundred talents—The talent of gold was worth upward of $25,000, and the value of one hundred talents was at least $2,500,000. 27. A thousand darics (R. V.)—The daric was a coin worth about five dollars. Fine copper—A kind of brass in which was possibly a mixture of gold. This was an alloy highly prized by the ancients on account of the difficulty of its production and because of the high polish which it was capable of taking. The total value of the treasures has been placed at from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000. 28. Ye are holy unto the Lord.—The priests and Levites had been set apart and consecrated to the service of the Lord. The vessels are holy also—They were separated from profane uses and were set apart for the temple service. A freewill offering—It is not the abundance of the gifts that affords satisfaction to the giver, but the spirit of devotion with which he makes the offering. 29. Watch ye and keep them—A sacred trust was committed to them for which they must give account and they were exhorted to exercise the utmost diligence. Until ye weigh them before the chief of the priests.... at Jerusalem—There could be no cessation of watchfulness until they had deposited the treasures intact with the proper officers at the house of Jehovah. Chambers—Rooms in the temple used as store-rooms and as places of meeting for the priests. 30. So the priests and the Levites received (R. V.)—From this it is reasonably certain that the treasures were committed to twelve priests and an equal number of Levites.

IV. A prosperous journey (vs. 31-36). 31. First month. This was the Jewish month Abib, or Nisan, corresponding nearly with April of our year. The company arrived in Jerusalem about the first of July. The distance in a direct line is five hundred miles, but it is probable that Ezra and his company went nearly nine hundred miles to avoid difficult desert marches. Delivered us from ... the enemy—They were saved from the attacks of those who would naturally have fallen upon them for the immense wealth they were carrying with them, such as lay in wait. It is not stated whether any attack was made upon the company or not, but in either case the Lord protected them, [illegible] in causing their defeat if they tried to plunder the returning exiles. 32. Abode there three days—Thus allowing time for rest and for making plans for future action. 33-36. The next step was to deliver the treasures to the priests and Levites authorities to receive them at the temple. An account was taken of the weight of the silver and the gold, as well as the number of the sacred vessels, which would correspond with the inventory which was made before leaving Babylon.

Questions.—Who was Ezra? What aid was given him by the king of Persia? How long had it been since the first return from captivity under Zerubbabel? How many accompanied Ezra from Babylon to Jerusalem? What was the value of the treasures carried with them? What was the occasion for a call to fasting and prayer? How was the faith of Ezra shown? How long were the people in making the journey?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Armed faith.

I. Exalted God before the heathen.

II. Directed the people to seek God.

III. Prepared against misfortune.

I.—Exalted God before the heathen. Ezra was about to conduct his brethren on a perilous journey to Jerusalem. He did not want Artaxerxes to take the place in his plans which belonged to God. He wanted to show that God was the object of his supreme confidence. When making request of the king for authority to make his proposed journey, he declared his faith in God and his providence to promote the interests of his people. Ezra knew that he had but to ask an escort from the king. He had influence enough at court to have procured such help. His faith impelled him to forgo the protection of a Babylon guard. He considered that to reveal any anxiety would appear to a heathen king like a practical denial of the overshadowing providence of Jehovah. A band of soldiers would have hidden the "Shepherd of Israel." With the spiritual perception Ezra saw that his declining the escort would leave open to view God and his gracious and glorious government.

II. Directed the people to seek God. Ezra was accompanied to Jerusalem by members of the same families as Zerubbabel had taken with him. They were on their way from captivity to liberty, from exile to their ancestral home, from the land of idolatry to the scene of true worship. They were in a position of great responsibility, being entrusted with the care of many treasures for God's house. They were in danger of being attacked. They were not organized for defence. Ezra was not indifferent to the danger to which he might be exposed in marching without a band of soldiers. They trusted in the God of infinite power, who governs the world and can dispose all things in it to such ends as are agreeable to his will. The journey from Babylon to Jerusalem under the guidance and protection of Jehovah was somewhat comparable to the journey of their forefathers in their exodus from Egypt under the fiery, cloudy pillar as they journeyed to Canaan. Not by presumption, but by fasting and prayer they obtained the assurance that God would honor their faith and preserve them. Their fasting was to express their humiliation. By prayer they committed themselves to the guidance and protection of God. It might be expected that under such a leader as Ezra with such encouragements all the remaining Jews would have joined the returning company. Ezra's plans were examples of courage and caution.

III. Prepared against misfortune. Ezra was zealous for the honor of God, courageous in sacred toil, devout in daily life, and could act alone when necessary. He traveled unattended in an important crisis rather than compromise divine truth in the estimation of the king. He would not substitute a carnal expedient for a spiritual preparation. The hearts of the people were strengthened to follow his leadership with true faith in God. Ezra took particular care of the treasures of God's sanctuary. After fasting and prayer, before the caravan moved from Ahava, Ezra made arrangements for the custody of the offerings with which he was entrusted. It was fitting that the priests should carry the things that belonged to the temple. "To no other guardianship but that of the possessors of a symbolic and ceremonial purity could the vessels of a symbolic and ceremonial worship be entrusted." With exactness Ezra charged them with their trust. The safety of the treasure meant much to him. In answer to the humble prayers of Ezra and his company, God gave them guidance and guardianship all along the journey to Jerusalem. They reached their destination with joy and without misfortune. It was the end of a toilsome march. It brought the satisfaction of a long cherished hope of reunion with their own people in the true worship of Jehovah. Their faith was rewarded. Ezra and his company were just such characters as were needed in Jerusalem at that time. T. R. A.

Profit or There.

Do not be content with following [illegible] catch up with it.

Keep an eye on the job ahead, but keep the other eye and both hands on the job you have.

There is plenty of room at the top, because those who get there are the ones who started early to avoid the rush.

The man who goes half way to meet Fortune is more likely to find her than the man who waits for her to knock at his door.

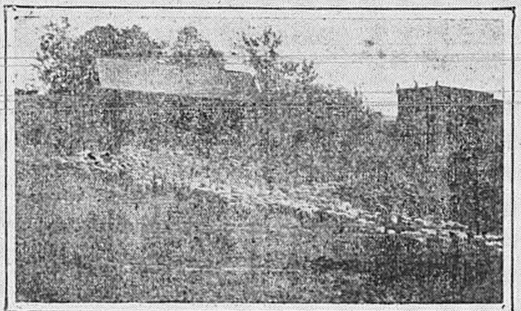
The men who succeed best when they work for others are those who see that in doing so they are also working for themselves.

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE FOR THE BEGINNER WITH SHEEP

Common Sense Boiled Down and Practical Pointers Told Plainly From Experience—By W. H. Underwood.

I have maintained a flock of good sheep on my farm for a good many years and have always found them very profitable. Why more of these animals are not raised is something I can hardly understand. There are many reasons for raising sheep. First, is the money that can be obtained for the wool and mutton. It is needless to say that there is a big demand for these products and every indication points to a big demand for many years to come.

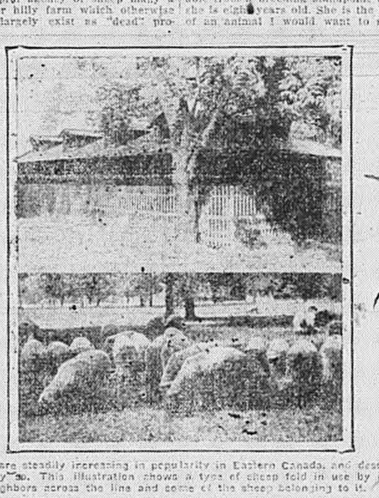
This class of animal should be maintained to aid in keeping down weed life. When weeds are young and sappy, sheep are in a sense insatiable devourers of the same. There are but few kinds of weeds that they will not crop down and consume and turn into good mutton if they have access to the same at a comparatively early stage in the growth of the weeds. When other pasture is not over abundant, this cropping down of weeds will be more complete than under other conditions. They are equally ravenous also for the seeds of weeds. When these have been formed and, even when mature and consumed by the sheep, they are so finely ground that they do not grow when dropped upon the ground.



This picture taken in one of the northern sections of Ontario show a flock of "animals with the golden hoof," such as one does not see in the older sections as a rule.

SHEEP GRAZE EVERYWHERE.

Sheep should be kept to consume the waste products. On every farm these waste products abound more or less. They abound not only in the form of weeds, but in the form of grasses of various kinds. These are found in quantities in the grain fields after the grain has been harvested. They are found in the highways beside the farm, and they are found along fence borders, whatsoever may be the build of these. The sheep that are given access to them will virtually clean up everything and in good form, and the food thus eaten would otherwise be wasted, at least in large measure. Sheep adapt themselves to waste places, and adapt waste places to themselves. They will graze to the very bottom of the deep ditches. They will graze to the very summit of steep hills and crop the succulent tufts of grasses that grow where other animals fear to tread. Thus through the helpful agency of sheep many a stony or hilly farm which otherwise would largely exist as "dead" property is utilized and conducted in profitable channels.



Sheep are steadily increasing in popularity in Eastern Canada, and deservedly so. This illustration shows a type of sheep fold in use by our neighbors across the line and some of the sheep belonging to it.

Sheep should be raised to supply meat for the household. Mutton is one of our best meats, and on my farm we have it when desired. Many farmers are prone to confine their meat diet to salt pork, and largely for the reason that in this form meat is most easily kept. Where sheep are kept upon the farm one may have fresh meat and of a delicious character by killing and dressing occasionally a mutton from his flock. With a good place to keep such meat, such as an apartment in an ice house, it can be enjoyed in warm weather. But even in the absence of such a place one may partake of such food during much of the year, that is, during all portions of the year when the weather is cool enough to enable him to keep such meat in good condition. In this way much of the meat may be grown to meet the needs of the farm, from products which would otherwise be wasted.

Sheep ought to be raised because of the influence which they exert upon fertility. No class of animal raised on the farm will equal them in the favorable influence thus exerted. This arises first from the readily available condition in which droppings reach the soil, second, from the scattered condition in which they reach the land, and third, from the general distribution of the droppings all over the land. In this way sheep leave the land richer in available fertility when they graze upon it than it was when the grazing began. Thus it is that the proverb has arisen that the sheep has a golden hoof.

Sheep are docile and easily cared for. Most of the care they need is required when other farm operations are slack. The returns from sheep are quick and many, profits made principally from pasture, with a little concentrated feed to finish up on; a very small amount as compared with the grain feed necessary to finish other farm animals for the market.

In starting a flock of sheep, some advocate the purchase of pure bred animals, such as a bunch of ewe lambs. This means a heavy outlay at the beginning, with not much income during the first year. A ewe should be two years old before she drops her first lamb. Thus the only source of income from the ewe lamb is her wool clip, which should pay for her keep. For the man who has had no experience in raising sheep, and who wants to start a flock at small expense, I consider that a better method than buying purebreds would be to buy the so-called old ewes which have been discarded from the flocks of sheep men. Such ewes can be obtained at the city markets at a very reasonable price.

SELECTING THE EWES.

When a ewe attains the age of five years many people consider her to be undesirable. Such a ewe, if a good breeder, will not appear so nice to the eye of the visitor as the ewe two or three years of age, but if her udder is in good condition there is no reason why she should not be profitable from a breeding standpoint until she is eight years old. She is the kind of an animal I would want to start with, if I had had no experience in raising sheep and wanted to start a flock. In selecting such ewes, those which show good breeding and have good fleeces should be obtained. Care must be taken to secure animals free from scab, ticks and like diseases. Though these diseases may be controlled, it is much better never to introduce them onto the farm, since the buildings, yards and pastures soon become infested, and there must be a continual war waged with parasites. In addition to seeing that they are free from diseases, the beginner should ascertain that the animals have full mouths. More than one beginner has been fooled by buying almost toothless ewes. Obviously such cannot be thrifty.

The tendency on the part of beginners is to buy a good many sheep and [illegible] in this condition when they are in. This is not good policy. I don't think any one should start with more than 15 or 20 ewes. There is a good deal for a beginner to learn about growing sheep, and experience can be bought much more cheaply with a small than with a large flock. One may find that he does not like sheep. This being so, he had better not try to grow them, for in all probability he will not give them the attention they need. With only a few ewes to start with, a large flock can soon be grown. The flock ought to double itself every year, and this increase will be about all the average beginner will be in position to handle well for a few years.

USE PURE-BRED RAM

After the ewes have been secured, one can well afford to pay a good price for a good ram. It is impossible to get a ram of too high quality. The better the quality in the ram, the better the quality one will get in his produce. This is true regardless of the quality of the ewes. In the selection of the ram choose for constitution, vigor and masculine characteristics generally. It is always desirable to avoid certain physical defects, such as what is commonly called a bad back, low back of the shoulders, or sharp withered, steep rumped, narrow over the heart girth and flat ribbed. All these undesirable characteristics go with the poor backed ram. A broad backed ram straight from where his neck couples onto his shoulders right back to his tail is what should be required, and, in addition, a round barrel or well sprung rib, especially full over the heart girth. The present day stylish ram does not need a neck. If I could get one with his head coupled onto his shoulders I would not mind the neck, he will be able to get head down to graze. A short legged ram is desirable, and if the animal is well down to the ground on a good set of strong legs, it is just as much in his favor. The nearer the ram is to a good mutton carcass the better. He should have and will have, a strong, broad head, broad and wrinkled nose when he is equipped as previously described.

The above described sheep will answer for the ram, be he of the mutton breed or fine wool breed. The covering or wool feature should be just as good as one can get it. It is desirable to get a fleece on the ram with the longest growth of staple or wool fibre possible, and as dense and compact on his skin and of as fine quality as possible. It is hard to get length, density, fineness of fibre, freeness from yellow, gummy, discolored oil, all in the same animal, but this can be approximated by keeping all the desirable features of fleece and carcass in mind when selecting the ram. These qualities are more or less transmissible to the offspring and, therefore should be considered carefully in selecting a ram for breeding purposes.

No grade ram should be selected. There can be no [illegible] improvement secured from the use of a grade in any kind of a breeding venture that is worth talking about. The pure bred sire is the only kind that should be used. I would never use a ram lamb for breeding. My reason for this is that a lamb makes its best growth in its first year, and if it is used for breeding before it is a year old, its growth and full development is naturally hindered. Lambs sired by a ram lamb are not nearly so large as those sired by an older ram, and they do not always do well and make good growth.

The ram should have the very best of care during the breeding season. It is important to keep this animal in good flesh, strong and vigorous. It should be provided with a ration such as a little grain, with clover or alfalfa hay, and a [illegible] that will encourage an appetite and yet temperate to avoid founder or overfeeding. A good way of being sure that the ewes are bred as fast as they come in season is to dust the belly of the ram with ochre and turn him with the flock a short time night and morning. He will find the ewes in season, serve them and leave a little ochre on their bodies, by which they can be detected and removed from the rest of the flock as fast as bred. The ram should be turned in with them again after 14 days or so in order that he may catch any that may have come in season again.

The aim should be to have the ewes in good condition at the time for mating. It is an easier matter to lay flesh on a ewe before she is pregnant than subsequently, when a portion of the feed is used in developing the unborn lamb. I do not mean that the ewes should be fat, but in good flesh or breeding condition. They are in good condition when they are good flesh, but lack the fat to make them fit for the shambles. Oats and bran fed night and morning, and the animals allowed to run outside during the day with access to some good clover or alfalfa hay, will produce splendid results. Turnips and other roots are very beneficial to the breeding flock in the fall, and also during the winter, as they help to counteract the binding tendency of grain feeds and provide succulence.

The next fall, after the ewes have dropped their lambs, some culling out should be done. Those ewes which are the oldest and least prolific, should be separated from the rest of the flock and fattened for the market. A number of the best ewe lambs should be selected to replace the old ewes which have been discarded, thus selecting the foundation for the future breeding flock. If this method is followed up, in a few years all the old ewes will be replaced by younger ones of better type and breeding. By getting a new sire every two years an excellent flock can be built up from a small outlay of money. If after a few years of experience with grades one desires to establish a pure bred flock, a few choice pure bred ewes may be added to the original flock. Then by proper care and selection the pure breds may be increased from year to year and the grades discarded.

—The Canadian Countryman.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dairy Produce—		
Butter, choice dairy..	$0 45	[illegible]
Eggs, new-laid, doz.	0 55	[illegible]
Cheese, lb.	0 30	[illegible]
Do., fancy, lb.	0 40	[illegible]
Dressed Poultry—		
Turkeys, lb.	0 28	[illegible]
Fowl, lb.	0 20	[illegible]
Spring chickens	0 25	[illegible]
Ducks, Spring, lb.	0 24	[illegible]
Fruits—		
Apples, bkt.	0 30	[illegible]
Do., bbl.	3 00	[illegible]
Grapes, 6-qt. bkt.	0 20	[illegible]
Do., 11-qt. bkt.	0 35	[illegible]
Peaches, Can., bkt.	0 50	[illegible]
Pears, bkt.	0 50	[illegible]
Plums, bkt.	1 00	[illegible]
Cantaloupes, bkt.	0 50	[illegible]
Vegetables—		
Beans, small measure	0 05	[illegible]
Beets, bkt.	0 25	[illegible]
Do., bag	0 90	[illegible]
Cucumbers, doz.	0 30	[illegible]
Cauliflower, each..	0 15	[illegible]
Corn, dozen	0 20	[illegible]
Carrots, peck	0 05	[illegible]
Do., bag	0 90	[illegible]
Celery, per head	0 05	[illegible]
Cabbages, each	0 05	[illegible]
Gherkins, bkt.	1 00	[illegible]
Egg Plant, bkt.	0 40	[illegible]
Lettuce, doz. bchs.	0 25	[illegible]
Do., head, doz.	0 50	[illegible]
Onions, 75-lb. bag	2 50	[illegible]
Do., small bkt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., pickling, bkt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., silver skins, bkt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potatoes, bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., peck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pumpkins, each	0 10	[illegible]
Parsley, bunch	0 05	[illegible]
Radishes, 3 bunches	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peppers, red, doz.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., green, doz.	0 15	[illegible]
Sage, bunch	0 05	[illegible]
Squash, each	0 15	[illegible]
Savory, bunch	0 05	[illegible]
Turnips, peck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vegetable marrow, each	[illegible]	[illegible]

MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Beef, forequarters, cwt. ..	$12 00	[illegible]
Do., hindquarters	17 00	[illegible]
Carcases, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., common, cwt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., medium	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., prime	[illegible]	[illegible]
Heavy hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shop hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Abattoir hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mutton, heavy	12 00	[illegible]
Do., light	16 00	19 00
Lambs, Spring, lb.	0 21	[illegible]
Do., yearlings	20 00	[illegible]

TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS.

Receipts—Cattle 1,310; calves 186; hogs, 2,66[illegible]; sheep and lambs.

Ex. Cattle, choice..	11 25	[illegible]
Butcher cattle, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butcher cattle, medium	9 25	[illegible]
Butcher cattle, common	8 75	9 00
Butcher cows, choice	8 25	[illegible]
Butcher cows, medium.. ..	7 00	[illegible]
Butcher, cows, canners	6 40	[illegible]
Butcher bulls	6 25	[illegible]
Feeding steers	8 50	[illegible]
Stockers, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stockers, light	7 00	7 40
Milkers, choice	75 00	125 00
Springers, choice	75 00	125 00
Sheep, ewes	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bucks and culls	9 00	[illegible]
Lambs	15 00	[illegible]
Hogs, fed and watered	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calves	[illegible]	[illegible]

OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG GRAIN [illegible]

[illegible]

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

[illegible]

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, Receipts—Cattle [illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Oct. 17—Cattle receipts [illegible] market slow.

Beeves	[illegible]	17 40
Western steers	[illegible]	14 00
Stockers and feeders	[illegible]	11 50
Cows and heifers	[illegible]	12 15
Calves	9 50	[illegible]
Hog receipts 27,000; market slow.		
Light	16 15	[illegible]
Mixed	15 50	18 15
Heavy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rough	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pigs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bulk sales	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep receipts 24,000; market firm.		
Wethers	[illegible]	12 60
Lambs, native	[illegible]	[illegible]

A man may be up one day and down the next, but that doesn't necessarily prove he isn't on the level.

"Do you think your constituents will give you any banquets?" "Not if I can head 'em off," replied Senator Sorghum. "I don't want to get with a crowd and sit right down in front of a reminder of the high-cost-of-living problem."—Washington Star.

All Pure Tea | **Sealed Packets Only**
Free from Dust | **Never Sold in Bulk**

"SALADA"

Black—Mixed—Natural Green. B213

Through Many Trials

He is moving on again, when Imogene's voice arrests him in such accents of ingenuous astonishment, grief and regret that the pride and hardness in his face softens, as it twitches and pales even to his lips; and as she leans forward—perilously forward, for more than half of her slender, lissom young body is in the lane, that she may the better look down and stare at him in utter dismay, he leaps off his horse and comes just beneath her.

"Take care of your foothold!" he says anxiously; "you are leaning over so far that if the branch you are holding gives way, you know——"

"Down I go!" Imogene says, nervously; but the next moment, with lips trembling, and her color coming and going, and her sweet, star-like eyes dim with tears, she asks, struggling to maintain that piteous nervous little smile still: "What did you mean by saying—saying that we shouldn't meet again? You are going to Portdreath, are you not?"

"I have been to Portdreath, Miss Trefusis," he answers, deliberately, "and received my dismissal from Sir Philip."

"Dismissal!" repeats Imogene, flushing scarlet. "Why has papa dismissed you?"

A strange look flashes into Dick Dumaresq's brilliant hazel eyes, a blaze of darkness and brightness—to speak in the paradoxes in which the beauty of the wondrous visual organs ofttimes requires to be described—and ere he can conceal it, Imogene reads the truth in his eyes, why her father has dismissed him.

"My long, unexplained absence was the reason," he answers, slowly. "I was not surprised, Miss Trefusis; I expected nothing else than dismissal on that score."

"Well, but you could explain your absence; you were detained unavoidably—some private business, I suppose," she falters, eagerly, and the tears in the starry eyes are wetting the long, dark lashes now.

"Yes; you suppose. Yours is the sweet charity that thinketh no evil," he answers, with subdued passion in his voice and in his eye, full now of gloomy fire and all the sunshine of his face [illegible] by a dark cloud of raging emotion.

"I could not explain my absence satisfactorily, Miss Trefusis; not to Sir Philip—not to any one, indeed. It was such a lame, confused, improbable story. I cannot explain it quite to myself; I shall not try any more," he concludes, curtly and defiantly, as he steps back into the roadway with his hand on the saddle as if ready to mount and be off.

"But—but are you really going away—going away now?" Imogene [illegible], blankly and slowly. "Shall we never see you any more? Lionel will be so dreadfully sorry!"—she can hardly utter the words in her utter, choking, childlike grief—"and—so shall I!"

"You are very good to say so," Dick says, huskily, looking up at her with a faint smile. "My last memory of you, as well as my first, will be a gracious, kindly one. May Heaven bless you!"

He raises his hat once more in adieu to her, but the only answer Imogene makes to his farewell words is a stifled sob as she shrinks back almost out of his sight, save for a gleam of her white dress and a glimpse of her ruffled brown hair.

"I had better go; better be rude, and brusque, and anything," he mutters to himself. "What good can I do? What harm may I not do? I had better go without a word."

And yet it is so hard to go without a word, to go and leave her weeping—weeping with sorrow and disappointment about him; she for whom he would have died to save from a pang.

"I am sorry—truly sorry that things have happened so, Miss Trefusis," he says, in a quiet, matter-of-fact tone of regret. "I had hoped that Portdreath would have been my home for years to come; I hoped many things, indeed, which will not now come to pass. Pray do not let it distress you, though," this in a tone of cool surprise, which had its effect, for Imogene, taking away the little white hands that were covering her face, and keeping her face partly veiled by the leaves, and keeping the sobs out of her voice, she says, quietly and sorrowfully:

"But it does distress me. I am so grieved that papa was displeased with you. Papa has a hasty temper, perhaps"—this with a sudden gleam of hope, looking down at him standing [illegible] amongst the couch-grass, and the sword-grass, and the rank herbage of the dry ditch below her. "Perhaps if—if—you could explain to me, I will try and understand, and not doubt anything you tell me, however odd or improbable it seems, and—and—I might tell papa myself."

But the brief, emphatic shake of Dumaresq's head makes her pause, and a cold smile curls his lip, and a dark, proud look settles on his face.

"Thank you, it would be no use," he says, coldly. "Nothing could make me willing to accept servitude beneath Sir Philip Trefusis again. As an old man and my superior, as well as my employer, he had a perfect right to express his displeasure, to catechise and cross-examine me respecting my absence; but he went beyond that—"

"But if you would tell me, you know I should believe you," urged Imogene, firmly, though timidly, and Dumaresq smiles at the persistent, pleading smiles, at the downcast eyes and trembling, rosy lips, and the little restless fingers pulling off leaves, and buds, and bark from a hazel branch in a remorseless manner, and the wave of a great temptation rushes over his soul as he draws nearer to her, and, throwing his horse's bridle over a gnarled branch, he grips the slender young hazel by its trunk and swings himself up on a ledge, so that his face is on a level with Imogene's waist.

"I will stay here," he says, firmly, to himself. "This is the double walk you told me of," he says, looking into the narrow, leafy avenue; "it is exceedingly pretty."

"Yes, is it not?" Imogene says, timidly, wishing to ask him to come up into her bowerlike retreat, but deferred for a moment by that nameless change in Dumaresq's appearance; the next moment it is impossible to her. Glimpses of that vague isle of enchantment lies before her vision, but as she draws back, a little coldly and shyly, gathering back her soft white flounces which are actually touching Dick Dumaresq's hair, he takes it for a gesture of invitation, and—the great wave of temptation hurrying on despite his calm and fixed resolution—he leaps up lightly beside her, and, throwing his hat on the grass, he stands, his fine, muscular figure drawn up to its full, shapely height, looking down at the fair girl [illegible] before him.

She does not look up—she does not dare.

Perhaps Dumaresq sees that she [illegible] upon his eyes, bent on her with such [illegible] reverential adoration, for his own words, which he begins calmly enough, grow hurried and confused.

"I will tell you all I could tell Sir Philip, if you care to hear it, Miss Trefusis," [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible], and then breaks off.

"After all, why should I?" he says, as if to himself. "I'll come to other things, and I may do harm. I may do harm all round. I will leave [illegible] father, Sir Philip, left it, Miss Trefusis," he says, [illegible] voice. "[illegible] have it to say that I impressed you with a different belief to that which he cherishes himself."

"But I want to know the reason why papa was so displeased with you as to dismiss you," persists Imogene, [illegible] looking up into the handsome face [illegible] upon her. But as she asks the question forcefully the [illegible] in Dumaresq's eyes, which meet hers an instant, and then look down at the hem of her white dress, the truth of the reason of his dismissal.

"I am afraid Sir Philip would have genuine cause to blame me, and ascribe all manner of evil designs and base intentions to me," he says, huskily, with a bitter smile, "if I told you the reason of my abrupt dismissal—that which has put me quite beyond the pale of his forgiveness."

But Imogene looks up again, meeting his gaze steadily, though she trembles, and speaking with a brave, calm modesty which no man could possibly mistake for tender encouragement, while the deep virginal blush rises all over her face until her white brow and ivory throat are tinged alike—"celestial rosy red."

"Perhaps I do know the real reason," she says, quietly; "and if so, I think my father has treated you with cruel injustice."

CHAPTER XX.

"Do you?" Dumaresq asks, in a quiet, low voice, while his burning eyes devour every detail and outline of the fair, sweet, young face, the slender, graceful, maidenly figure, in her white gown and her straw hat. "That I love you? Is that what you know?"

"No; I mean—I mean," Imogene says, taking her courage with both hands, as it were, while she is trembling visibly — I mean that papa thought—that he was told—that you had spoken of me, discussed my name. I know it is false."

"False as hell!" Dumaresq says, quietly—"as it is true as heaven that I love you with all my heart and soul."

The sweet, rose-red flush on Imogene's face deepens into a flood of burning crimson in a moment, and then fades, leaving her as white as a fair piece of sculptured marble.

"It needn't trouble you in the least, you know, Miss Trefusis," Dick Dumaresq says, carelessly—a carelessness which his burning, haggard eyes contradict fatally. "It need never trouble you in the future to remember you inspired a passionate love any more than I shall trouble to try and forget it, the dearest memory of my life."

"Don't say that—you mustn't say that," Imogene mutters, vaguely, in an agony of fear and emotion, and a trembling, wild delight that unnerves her.

But Dumaresq, as he listens, without the faintest shadow of a hope that his words find an echo in her heart, reads all wrongly the shy, girlish, half-audible exclamation.

"You needn't tell me how presumptuous you consider me—a servant in your father's house as I was," he says, calmly; "or how presumptuous it was for a penniless man, without prospects or position to own such a feeling, even if he could not help experiencing it. Put these insurmountable barriers aside for a moment, just for the sake of supposition. Let us suppose, Miss Trefusis, that you and I stood alone as man and woman; it would not be presumptuous in me to speak or in you to listen, for I am well born, and was as gently nurtured as yourself; and since then, though I have fallen to a low estate, and have had a rough path of it through life, I have tried hard to keep my life clean and my soul honest toward Heaven and man. Now, that is all I have to say," he concludes, as quietly and helplessly as he had spoken all along—"except to ask your forgiveness for having spoken so to you at all. I never meant you to hear that confession, Miss Trefusis."

He smiles slightly, with mingled bitterness and tenderness, as he stands, bareheaded before her, asking for forgiveness, thinking how innocent, and gentle, and credulous she is—how easily he could atone to himself for her proud old father's insults and contumely.

"I am not angry," she says, timorously, lifting her dark-gray eyes to his for a moment. "You have not said anything to offend me, I am sure," this more bravely, with another warm flood of color mantling her cheeks, "that you never have said anything which could offend or displease me regarding me."

"You may be quite sure," he says, briefly; "and as you are kind enough to give me this assurance, will you give me one other? Will you try to think as well as you can of me in the future? Give me the benefit of the doubt, as [illegible] with prisoners at the bar, when you hear my name leveled with accusations which I am not by to defend myself from."

"What accusations?" asks Imogene, quickly and breathlessly.

"Too many for me to recollect even the heads of the discourse now," he says, lightly and bitterly. "You will hear sufficient, I have no doubt, through your new channel of relationship, to remind you of my [illegible]."

"What new channels of relationship?" Imogene asks, blankly, puzzled to account for any acquaintance between Sir William [illegible] and Dumaresq.

"Your sister is going to be married, is she not?" he asks, quietly, with another bitter smile. "Well, I have no doubt you will hear a good many things against me; I shall not be by to defend myself; nay, more, I shall never be able to defend myself, and so I will make a parting request to you, Miss Trefusis, to think as well of me as you can—to give me the benefit of the doubt, will you?"

"Yes, certainly," Imogene says, hurriedly; "but speaking of relatives, your cousin, Captain Dumaresq, is a friend of yours, is he not?"

Dick Dumaresq flushes darkly all over his sun-browned face.

"A friend of mine? My cousin Richard? Of course he is!" he says, almost defiantly. "How did you know he was my cousin?" he asks, hurriedly.

"He told [illegible] himself," Imogene says, curtly, "and I think——"

"But," Dumaresq interrupts her eagerly.

"Did he really? Well, that is just what he said he would do," and "I doubted him! I doubted him!" he repeats, quite remorsefully. "When I found he did not either write or send me out to Berlin, whither I had gone at his request—by his advice, I mean—and I trusted to him when he told me he should surely see Sir Philip Trefusis within a day or two, and explain my absence to him and get extension of leave for me. And I did not believe him when he told me he had seen Sir Philip; I wronged him, and thought he had wronged me cruelly, and I told him so, poor fellow. No wonder he looked hurt and said, 'You are very unjust, Dick!' So I was! so I was!" Dick reiterated, quite in transport of self-reproach.

"I do not think you have anything to thank Captain Dumaresq for, or reproach yourself with concerning him," Imogene says, in a displeased voice, "except to thank him as much as I do for disseminating a malicious story concerning me!"

The generous flush and hopeful sparkle in Dick's face fades out and clouds over.

"Things sound so different in repetition," he says, in a sorrowful, apologetic voice. "What Richard may have alluded to in friendly confidence—though, indeed, he had no business to make any such confidence, or betray a word—would bear such a different complexion when repeated in an unfriendly spirit!"

"Then you did make confidence respecting me with him?" Imogene asks, sternly, her very lips paling.

"Nothing that could offend you—your name, indeed, was never mentioned," he says, hurriedly, passionately. "In my faith as a man, nothing was said, nothing alluded to, which could trespass on the reverence of my regard for you."

"Then your cousin's repetition of our confidence must have been a rather garbled account," Imogene says, coldly, with a heaving breast, and haughty, downcast eyes.

"So I feared," Dick answers slowly, "from what your father, Sir Philip, said in his anger to me. I thought it was but Sir Philip's anger," he says, more slowly, lifting up his head, and gazing blankly about like one blind with a sudden revelation—blinded or stunned; "for Richard could never have played me false! We have been boys and brothers, friends and comrades together, and Richard could never have played me false."

"I should rather think he had played you false!" Imogene says, impatiently; "I suspected it from the first. I wonder you did not suspect it, too."

"Would you be likely to suspect immediately a person you loved, and trusted, and admired, and had faith in, a beloved brother or sister, or playing you false, Miss Trefusis?" Dumaresq asks, with the same bewildered, pained look. "Would you credit, we will say, your beautiful sister Evelyn with being cruel and false and treacherous toward you?"

"No, that I never should—never could!" Imogene says, with indignant emphasis.

"No more can I credit Richard, my cousin, with deliberately and cruelly playing me false. He never would—never could, I tell you!" he breaks off suddenly, his face crimsoning, and the sweat of emotion standing on his brow.

"Do you know that that would mean that he was the most forsworn hypocrite that ever the sun shone on, the most cruel traitor that ever——"

"I won't think such things! Above all, I won't say them to you or any one belonging to you," he says, angrily, self-reproachful once more. "It would be a shame now, and I believe I am wronging my cousin cruelly! I will go and see him, confront him, talk everything over with him, he will tell me the plain truth. If there are any wrongs, he will help me to right them, I feel sure," Dick says, honestly. "[illegible] Heaven forbid I [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] I never came back, better I put up with any misrepresentation to my [illegible]. Heaven forbid! I spoiled Richard's happiness!"

"How could you spoil his happiness?" Imogene asks, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] them at cross-purposes [illegible] her.

"It might, easily—too easily," Dick says, wearily, [illegible] [illegible] to her. "[illegible] [illegible] know what [illegible] [illegible]. Heaven forbid I meddled with his happiness!" he [illegible]. "Let me [illegible] and say good-by to you. I [illegible] do much harm [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] be your generous [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] meeting [illegible] [illegible]

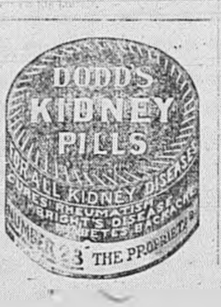
[illegible] it does not matter [illegible] [illegible] a perfect right to [illegible] [illegible] to speak [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

(To Be Continued.)

A Pound of Whole Wheat contains 1700 calories, says the chemist—but it doesn't contain any calories for you unless you can digest it. It is what you digest, not what you eat, that supplies nourishment for the day's work. It is a time to cut out expensive foods that generally contain little nutriment. **Shredded Wheat Biscuit** is 100 per cent. whole wheat—nothing wasted, nothing thrown away. It is real man-power food. Two or three of these little loaves of baked whole wheat with milk and fresh fruits make a nourishing, strengthening meal at a cost of only a few cents.

Made in Canada.

GILLETT'S LYE
MADE IN CANADA
For making soap.
For softening water.
For removing paint.
For disinfecting refrigerators, sinks, closets, drains and for 500 other purposes.
REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.



Proving Multiplication.

The following method, which is taught in nearly all English elementary schools in India, is the quickest way of proving multiplication, and it will be found that it is absolutely correct in every case.

Example—Multiply 84,639 by 5,214—441,563,446. Add all the digits of the multiplicand till one digit is obtained, thus: 8x4x6x3x9—35—3x5—8. Do likewise with the multiplier, thus: 5x2x1x4—12—1x2—3. Multiply the two results and add the digits till one digit is obtained: 8x3—24—2x4—6. Lastly, add the digits of the product till one digit is obtained, thus: 4x4x1x5x6x3x4x6—42—4x2—6, and if the result agrees with the result obtained by adding the digits of the preceding sums the product is correct. We get 6 in both cases. Hence the product is correct.—Machinery.

Big Naval Guns.

Firing a big gun on one of our battleships is a costly proposition.

A fourteen inch shell weights 1,400 pounds and costs $700.

A twelve inch shell, already considered one of our "smaller" shots, costs $600.

Fourteen inch guns throw projectiles fourteen or sixteen miles. They will pierce an eleven inch Krupp steel plate at seven miles.

Twelve inch guns will shoot just as far, but will pierce the eleven inch plate only at five miles.

When big guns are fired every man on the battleship has to stuff his ears with cotton and touch the deck with his toes and finger tips, keeping his mouth open. This is to prevent broken bones and lost teeth.

Toilet of the Tidy Ant.

No creature is more tidy than an ant, who cannot tolerate the presence of dirt on its body, says a writer in St. Nicholas. These little creatures actually use a number of real toilet articles in keeping themselves clean. A well-known authority says their toilet articles consist of coarse and fine toothed combs, hair brushes, sponges, and even washes and soap. Their combs, however, are the genuine article and differ from ours mainly in that they are fastened to their legs. The ants have no set time for their toilet operations, but clean up whenever they get soiled.

NEW HEALTH FOR WOMEN

The most fateful years in a woman's life are those between forty-five and fifty. Many of the sex enter this period under depressing conditions through overwork or worry about the home, or through a condition in which the blood is weak or watery and so they suffer heavily. Among the commonest symptoms are headaches, feverish flushes, palpitation of the heart, dizziness, backache, depression and other well recognized disturbances of the health which signalizes that the blood requires attention. Women urgently need rich, red blood all their lives, but never more so than in middle-life, when the nerves are also weak and overwrought.

Now every woman can prove the prompt help afforded to her health by renewing and building up the blood. It is a test that any ailing woman can take by using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, for these pills make rich, red blood, which in turn stimulates the appetite, strengthens the nerves and restores full robust health. Thousands of women have found in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills new health and strength and with these a new happiness and interest in life.

So if you suffer, avail yourself at once of the splendid home treatment which Dr. Williams' Pink Pills so easily afford, and you will be among those who rejoice in regained health. These pills are sold by all dealers in medicine, or may be had by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

MEDICAL SCIENCE

BUNIONS.

The civilized man, made of hard, unyielding leather in a shape usually unlike any human foot, is responsible for a great deal of pain and discomfort. One of the most painful and crippling deformities for which it is directly responsible is the bunion.

Bunions are extremely common among people of middle age, particularly among those who have worn cheap and [illegible] fitting boots or shoes [illegible] [illegible]. The bunion is an inflammation and enlargement of the lower joint of the big toe, and is due to [illegible] the inward [illegible] of the toe by tight [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of tissue containing a minute quantity of fluid designed to lubricate the joint. The bursa so [illegible] [illegible] fills with fluid, [illegible] and this swelling usually [illegible] [illegible] inflammation [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the inflammation, [illegible] being extremely painful, and making the wearing of any boot or shoe [illegible] impossible.

Bunions are often curable by treatment, but sometimes, in bad cases, [illegible] [illegible] for. The treatment [illegible] [illegible] taking measures [illegible] [illegible] to its normal angle, at the same time taking all pressure from the inflamed joint. Special rubber pads and rubber-covered springs [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the toes to straighten [illegible], and pads and rings [illegible] [illegible] are so placed as to relieve pressure from the painful spot. [illegible] [illegible] and roomy boots or shoes should of course be worn, or no good result can possibly follow. In most slight cases a cure can be effected by perseverance in these measures. Operation is only desirable in those where practical crippling is caused.

BLUSHING.

Many, especially those still in their teens, seem to suffer daily agonies through their habit of blushing. Some of them, indeed, feel so acutely self-conscious about it that they avoid all company, and, just at the age when young people desire and need companionship and active personal interests, these poor young things turn themselves into hermits, see no one, and avoid all social life. Their difficulty lies, of course, in the unfortunate fact that the mere fear of blushing makes one blush.

Blushing is, scientifically, due to the dilatation of the superficial or capillary blood vessels, those which lie in the surface skin, dilatation being caused by the temporary paralysis or, at any rate, imperfect action of the vaso-motor nerve centre, which governs the action of the blood vessels. The nervous system is intricately linked together, and one part of it can seldom be seriously disturbed without affecting one or more of the others. Hence the mere disturbance caused by the acute shyness and the fear of blushing affects the vaso-motor centre and brings about the dreaded result.

The cure for blushing, apart from that almost always wrought by time, lies only in the exercise of the will. The sufferer should first clearly understand that the blush itself is neither ridiculous nor unbecoming. Next he should try to realize that even if he blushes hardly anyone will notice the fact; that most people are far more worried about the figure they are cutting themselves than about him, whether he blushes or no. And last he should try to strengthen his will-power by forcing himself to go into all kinds of company and "brazen it out." Once he can bring himself to do this, his cure is not far distant.

YOUR SOLDIER friend—whether in training, or already at the front—needs Zam-Buk. It cannot be equalled for the many small injuries and ailments incidental to a soldier's life.

Sergt. F. Bromner of the 8th Canadian Mounted Rifles, writes: "For healing cuts, sores, blisters, etc., Zam-Buk cannot be beaten."

Corp. Fremlin of the 10th Field Ambulance, writing from France, says: "We find Zam-Buk splendid for injuries and ailments, but we haven't enough of it."

Every soldier should carry a box of Zam-Buk, as nothing ends pain and stops bleeding so quickly; it also prevents blood-poisoning. 50c. all druggists, or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.

ZAM-BUK

Gov't Loans to Farmers

In Western Canada, as in all new countries, development is limited by the fact that a great many of the new settlers are unable to purchase livestock and implements until they have taken one or more crops from the land. As a result, the new settlers' efforts are confined to putting in his crop and harvesting it.

If he were able to purchase sufficient cattle to start a good herd, some hogs as well, he would in this way be enabled to live much better at less cost, as he would be producing a great many things for his own table besides being able to market the surplus.

While Government loans to farmers for this purpose have been a subject of discussion in all the prairie provinces, it has actually been put in practice in British Columbia. Up to the end of last October loans aggregating $234,430, and in number 144, had been granted by the agricultural credits commission of that province. In all 1011 applications for loans were received, the amounts asked for totalling $2,475,455.

The farmer applicant must meet certain requirements before he is granted a loan, appraisement of the applicant's property being made in each case, and many of the applicants have been unable to secure same because they did not come up to the standard set by the commission.

Early in 1916 the provincial government accepted $1,000,000 which is being loaned out to the farmers at the favorable rate of 6½ per cent. The bulk of the loans made are for long terms, the longest period for which a loan may be made granted being thirty-six and one-half years. These long terms may be made on the amortization plan, interest and principal being payable half yearly. The shortest term loan may be made from three to ten years, and need not be amortizable. Borrowers have the privilege of paying off in addition to the regular half yearly payments $25 or any multiple of $25 from time to time on any interest [illegible] date [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

The commission has five appraisers in the field, and each application is carefully dealt with. Two of the directors of the commission have spent considerable time in the field with the appraisers for the purpose of obtaining first hand information regarding agricultural lands and conditions throughout the province. The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

The policy of the commission [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] has been to give consideration to those applicants where the money is to be used for purposes that will tend definitely to increase agricultural production, and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Canada have [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] plans for making capital [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. The [illegible] [illegible] of the province [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of settlers and farmers. Every step [illegible] [illegible] direction tends to increase agricultural production and [illegible] [illegible] prosperity of the country.

They seated themselves at a table. "Will you have a little [illegible]," he asked. "[illegible]," she [illegible]. "This is so sudden." [illegible] [illegible] Journal.

Falconer Brothers For

FOOTWEAR

Of unquestionable quality. October days will be bargain days, right through the leather shoe department. So if you want something good for the coming damp days, step right in and get fitted out very reasonably.

Falconer Bros.

THE HOME OF GOOD GROCERIES

Headquarters for Heaters

Coal Oil
Sheet Iron
Tortoise
Elegant Peninsular with oven.

Call and see these stoves.

Thomson's Hardware Store

Get Your

SUIT OR OVERCOAT

From D. Geddes & Co.

Made to your own measure, fit guaranteed, cloth, lining, and trimmings of the best material. Prices are still reasonable. Made up in first-class style, very promptly. See our samples, they are going fast, don't delay. You may miss the best.

D. GEDDES & CO.

Sole Agent for the "House of Hobberlin"

ALLENFORD

Mrs. D. Cunningham and mother were visiting here.

Friday night the boys here held their annual fowl supper at L. Porter's. A jolly time was spent.

At the Bible Society meeting on Wednesday night O. Baker was appointed president, and Miss Maybell Broadfoot was re-elected sec.-treas. Rev. B. Smith, of Toronto, gave a fine address. The wet weather hindered the attendance.

Communion services were conducted in the Presbyterian church Sunday morning.

Mrs. J. Draper is slightly improved.

Mrs. A. Beattie is recovering from blood-poisoning.

Miss L. Young is visiting Mrs. T. Aiken.

E. Crawford and W. Fenton have returned from the west.

A wedding of interest to many Allenford people took place in Winnipeg on Monday October 15th, when Therese E. daughter of Mrs. M. A. Webster was united in marriage to Mr. Ross H. Simpson of Melville, Sask, formerly of Allenford. Mr. and Mrs. Simpson will reside in Melville Sask.

Several from here attended the induction at Kilsyth on Tuesday afternoon.

WILLOW CREEK

Wm. Kopas lost a valuable driver last week. The animal fell over a wire fence and broke its neck.

Rev. Mr. Glachler preached a splendid sermon on Sunday last, for Harvest Home.

The U. B. church is having revival services at present.

Frank Wrightson bought Herbert Wrightson's farm, while Herbert bought Wm Wrightson's farm.

Tom Bradley purchased G. Baker's 50 acre farm.

Mrs. T. Wrightson is ill.

Miss T. Schwass has gone to Listowel

Fred Schnitzker sold lambs at $18 each

Pigs are up. One sold for $50

Mr. W. Bannister has removed back to Port Elgin from Toronto

Mrs. Kate Stewart, a resident of Southampton, died suddenly on Tuesday night.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Mr. A. E. Brill, of Stratford, has been spending a few days here.

People who have houses to rent should advertise them.

Mr. Aylwin, of Hamilton, visited Mr. J. M. Roy over the week-end.

Reg. Mann has been appointed organist at the Methodist church,

Mrs. T. I. Thomson and Mrs. McLachlan, of Owen Sound, were visiting Mrs. J. A. Thomson last week.

Only thirty forms have been applied for at the local postoffice in connection with conscription

Mrs. Wm. A. C. Lee left Thursday for Iroquois, to attend the Sanford-Reid wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Hagg are home from Dobbinton. Mrs. Hagg is not enjoying good health just now.

Mr. D. Drinkwater, of Guelph, spent a few days last week at Mr. H. D. Hoover's, North Bruce.

Clarence Cottrill had the misfortune to break his collar bone on Thursday, while playing basketball at the high school.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Robinson, have removed to town from Hamilton. They will reside on Elgin street, next to Mr. Cluley.'s

Miss Pollock, daughter of Herb Pollock, is very seriously ill. An operation for appendicitis was performed on Monday.

Dr. W. S. Laird of Southampton, has closed, his office here, and has gone to London, where he has received an appointment with the Canadian Army Medical Corps.

Many friends will regret exceedingly that Allan Bell had the misfortune to fall and break his injured leg. Mr Bell had just gone home from his long illness here, and while exercising in the house, slipped and fell.

Rev. J. Archie Barker, was married recently to Miss Ethel McHarvey of Mar, near Wiarton. The wedding took place at Liberty, New York State, where Mr. Barker is pastor of the Baptist church. Many friends here will extend congratulations.

Mr. and Mrs. Adam Brill celebrated their 40th wedding anniversary on Tuesday. The members of the family were present, and with other guests an enjoyable occasion was celebrated. Many friends in this district will extend congratulations.

The Metropolitan Church was the scene of a quiet but pretty wedding on Sept. 6, when Miss Mary E. Lyness, formerly of Port Elgin Ont., was united in marriage to Mr. Malcom McKinnon, of Moose Jaw Sask., formerly of Sydney N. S. The Rev D. E. Milliken performed the ceremony. The bride was becomingly attired in a suit of cream serge with hat to match and carried white carnations, She was attended by Miss Bessie McLean of Moose Jaw, wearing copenhagen blue, and carrying pink carnations. The groom was supported by Mr. Walter Hillier of Moose Jaw. After the ceremony, a wedding dinner was served at the King's Hotel, Regina, only the immediate friends being present. Mr. and Mrs. McKinnon will reside at Suite 39, Russel Block, Moose Jaw, Sask. Many friends join in best wishes for a long and happy married life.

W. C. T. U. gave a social evening in honor of Mrs. B. S. Begg, who is to leave town shortly. The affair was held at the home of Mrs. Coulter. A social time and lunch was the program. Mrs. Begg has been closely allied with the union for many years, and much regret was expressed on the occasion of the removal of this estimable family, Mr. Begg has been in Walkerville, for some time and the family will follow shortly.

UNDERWOOD NEWS

Mr. and Mrs, Dunlop, of Huron, spent the week end with her sister, Mrs, E. Strachan.

Nurse Shewfelt, Kincardine, was the guest, during the past week of Miss M. Roppel.

Mrs. Cooper, Toronto, is home on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. MacKay.

The annual Thank Offering meeting of the Women's Missionary Society of the Presbyterian church was held in the church here, on Wednesday afternoon at 2.30 The president. Mrs. McNabb, was in the chair. After the opening exercises the address of welcome, was given by Miss Hannah Russell, about 60 ladies being present. A splendid address was then given by Mrs. (Rev.) Wilson of Walkerton, which was greatly enjoyed by all. Mrs. Dunc McDougall of Centre Bruce, delighted the ladies with a well-rendered solo, and a duet, was given by Mrs McNabb and Mrs George. At the close of the service lunch was served by the members.

Rev. McNabb and Isabel, were at Whitechurch last week, where Mr. McNabb officiated at a wedding ceremony.

Special services are being conducted in the Methodist church by the pastor, Rev. Hawke.

Communion services are to be observed in the Presbyterian church on Sabbath next. Rev. Keith, Glamis, is to conduct the preparatory service on Friday morning.

Roppel Bros closing out sale is attracting great crowds to the store.

Mrs Henry Gibson of the 4th, has returned from the funeral of her sister, the late Mrs. T. Davidson, at Bowmanville.

Williscroft

Miss Olive Robb and Mr. Louis Davies were married in Toronto on Saturday. The people of this community wish Mr. and Mrs Davies a prosperous voyage through life. When they return they will reside on the groom's farm at Salem.

Mr. Duncan McKinnon's sale was very successful this week as his sheep sold for $31 a piece.

Many of the farmers brought home cattle on Saturday which they bought at J. E. Ferguson's sale in Paisley. It seems as if Mr Ferguson is going to make live stock industry boom

No service in the Baptist church here on Sunday, as Rev. Mr. Neilson was away at the convention.

Red Cross Notes

Over 40 ladies responded to the call of Mrs. Barber, the president, to be present at the quilting Friday afternoon. As a result nine quilts were finished. The afternoon was much enjoyed in the work for the soldiers. The ladies had tea together after work.

TIVERTON

Mrs. (Rev.) Wilson of Walkerton gave a very interesting and instructive address at the annual thankoffering meeting of the Women's Missionary Society of Knox church Tiverton on Wednesday evening last.

Mr. A. Nelson, Undertaker, and Mr. Norman McKay, mail carrier, made extensive repairs to the tannery bridge last week. The despatch with which the work was done as well as the excellency of the work nearly took the wind out of the council.

Mr Leslie Chittick, of Stony Creek is visiting at the home of Mr. Wm Hendry boundry east.

The British Red Cross subscription for the Village will be taken on or before next Thursday instead of last. The council have granted $50.00 which is more for the Village than $1000 for Bruce Tp.

A number of our boys have been to Wingham for military examination

Rev. and Mrs. Cougle are conducting services on 2nd of Bruce this week.

Miss Alexander and Miss Matheson our esteemed teachers, attended the Teachers' Association in Paisley last week.

Reeve D. B. McDonald has been asked to arrange a canvass of Tiverton and Bruce Tp. for the Liberty War Loan. Government Bonds will be offered bearing interest at 5½% which makes a good safe investment. Every man or woman who can do so should buy some should buy some of these bonds as in this way the credit of Canada is good and on this largely depends the amount of war orders Canada will receive from the Allied countries.

West Arran

Lance-Corp. McLachlan returned to Quebec this week.

Arthur Plaunt was home last week. Reuben Plaunt went to London to take a position on the railroad.

Messrs McIntosh, Gingrich, Trask and Cruickshank were in Owen Sound for medical examination

Mr. and Mrs D. Crowe attended the funeral of the infant son of Mr. and Mrs Jack Crowe. Much sympathy is extended to the bereaved parents.

Mr and Mrs W. Johns, Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery spent Sunday at Ed. Gingrich's.

Some of the young people went to Owen Sound Sunday night

The house of S. Thaler, near Chesley, was burned Sunday night.

ELSINORE

A number of young men have been going to Owen Sound for examination. This is not necessary.

Mrs Kolb, of Port Elgin visited her son here.

Friday night the young people's society are holding a social evening in McLeod's hall. Misses Smith, Forsyth and McClain are in charge

The W. M. S. hold their thankoffering meeting on Thursday afternoon.

Communion service in the Pres. church was well attended. Five new members were received. The Methodists cancelled their service Sunday last, for the Crossley services.

ARKWRIGHT

The Missionary banquet which was held in the town hall here on Friday night October 19 was quite a success. A good supper was provided, after which the programme was given, which consisted of addresses by Rev. Daniels of Tara, Rev. W. W. Prudham of Wiarton, Mr. J. J Grant of Tara, and Rev. J. Stapleton of Arkwright.

Rev. Stapleton left here on Monday, on a business trip up the Peninsula.

Miss Lily Barber returned home on Monday, after visiting friends in Chesley.

The proceeds of the lecture given by Capt. Duncan for the Ladies Aid of the Methodist church amounted to $84.

"Yes---They're Cleaner, Fresher---

"when washed with Sunlight Soap. I find it cleans the clothes more thoroughly and with less work than ordinary soaps. It doesn't hurt the clothes and I must say my hands never feel the worse for it either. I really do not find it hard to look after the wash myself, because Sunlight Soap does so much of the work for me."

Sunlight Soap

Madam—there's nothing but truth in this lady's remarks. Sunlight Soap is made so well and so honestly that our guarantee of $5,000 that it contains no impurity has never been challenged.

All grocers sell Sunlight Soap.

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, TORONTO. 10

See The New Hats, Caps, Shirts, Gloves, Neckwear and Shoes

Sooner or later you're going to find out that it is to your own best interest to buy your clothing here.

It's a simple matter of dollars and cents to you this clothes question. What you want is the BEST CLOTHES for the LEAST MONEY By all means, don't fail to investigate the special values we are offering in

Men's pure wool and worsted suits and overcoats at surprising values at $12.50, $15, 17.50, $20, 22, 25, 28 and $30.

Boys' suits or overcoats at $5, $7.50 $10, to $15.

Come, see the goods, and buy only when you are satisfied that you are saving money by doing so. The store that saves you dollars.

Big values in underwear, hosiery, shoes, rubbers, and all men's and boy's wear.

The Boy's Store

F. R. BARBER,
Men's and Boy's Head-to-Foot Outfitter

The Boys' Store

BURGOYNE AND DISTRICT

Burgoyne people got a surprise last week on seeing the Times when almost the first thing to catch the eye was a true to life photo of their esteemed pastor, Rev. C. C. Strachan. The Times evidently spares no pains or expense in getting up good things for its readers.

At W. McTaggart sale last week, conducted by Mr. D. Cavin, who by the way is a terror to get bids from the crowd, stock, as usual, went high, milk cows averaging well over the $100. steers rising three, $110 each, heifers rising two $79 each, sow and litter $95, but horses scarcely got a bid. Implements went cheap considering the high prices asked by dealers for new articles.

Arran taxes are high enough to growl about this year, being within a fraction of $10 on the 1000 higher than last year. Maybe the council men had better skip before nomination day, cause there's no use trying to explain how it was.

At the young people's meeting on Wednesday night October 17, altho' not a great number were present officers for the Literary Society were elected as follows:—President, Arthur Burgess; Vice President, Olive Ferguson; Secy. Treas., Nora Cunningham; Convener of Debate Com., Will Cheesman; Convener of Program Com., Coral MacIver. It was decided to hold the first meeting on November 14th.

Piano Cased Organs

Slightly used piano cased organs at a bargain, taken on piano sales, guaranteed in perfect condition. Easy terms. Write to

Louis Block's Music Store
Owen, Sound

BUYERS' GUIDE

Salt Water Herring—N. End Store.

Fresh Fish at Eaton's butcher shop.

Cash for eggs. North End Store.

B. Hilker for a nobby cap or hat.

Men's work shoes, splendid stock, spring buying—N. End Store.

Men's, ladies' and children's sweater coats, pull overs and fine wool jerseys at South End Store.

B. Hilker for overalls, plain smocks and lined smocks.

Try Koebke for your next grocery or fruit order

Rolled Oats—20's, 40's, 90's, N, End Store.

Canadian pure wool yarns $1.40 per lb. Scotch fingering all good colors at $1.75 at South End.

B. Hilker is selling his shoes at original price.

N. End for Rubbers—We have the famous Granby.

Footwear of all kinds for sloppy and cold weather at the South End.

Big values in Mens' and Boys' shoes at F. R. Barbers.

Pork is very high in some places, but not at Eaton's shop. Try a roast of our special-fed pork.

Get our Flour prices—We handle a large assortment—Our prices are right. N. End Store.

New rugs and Carpet squares at South End.

Neilson's chocolates—once used always used—you get them at Koebke's

This is the suit and overcoat shop. A fit for every figure. A style for every taste. F. R. Barber

Clean up lines. Men's tweed and Corduroy pants also Hats and Caps at South End.

Bacon is dear, yes, but not so dear when you consider the splendid quality of our breakfast and tender bacons. Try some. Eaton, the butcher.

Koebke sells Neilson's soldier chocolate Send a bar to your soldier boy at the front

Flannelette blankets 12-4 or largest size 1bex, this is the best make, special $2.35 per pair, medium size or 11-4 at $1.75 per pair at Barber's.

Eaton's butcher shop is the house of quality. Nothing but the very best of meats go into our sausages, bolognas, jellied meats, etc. We have all varieties. Eaton, the butcher.

Try a nice fresh lake trout. Telephone Eaton.

Our stock of winter underwear is very complete and value unsurpassed. We carry a full line of the best makes, Stanfield's, Penman's, Watson's and Atlantic. Prices from 75c to $2.50 a garment F. R. Barber.

W. Bottrill and H. Crowe shipped a couple carloads of cattle Saturday. G. M. Jamieson shipped recently 20 fine head for which he received 12 cents, weighed here.

CONDENSED ADVERTISING

HOUSE FOR SALE—Good place on Elgin street, in good repair. For particulars apply Mrs. J. B. Thornburn.

STRAYED—On to the premises of G. C. Smith lot 32 Con. 10 Saugeen, two bay mare colts. Owner may have same by proving property and paying expenses.

FOR SALE—Part lots 6, 7, 8, on concession 8 Saugeen, farm containing 123 acres, situated on Goderich road, 2½ miles south of Port Elgin, 5 rods from school, bank barn, two dwellings one frame one brick, also good orchards. Apply J. W. McKinney, Port Elgin.

The Times "as good as a letter from home"

The Port Elgin Times.

47th YEAR—NO. 45 PORT ELGIN, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY, NOV., 7, 1917 $1.50 PER YEAR [illegible] PER YEAR TO UNITED STATES

Malc. Campbell Ends Life

A week ago Monday, Malcolm Campbell, a man about fifty years of age, living on the 2nd of Bruce went away from home, and did not return. On Tuesday a search was begun by neighbors, but no trace was found, until Saturday, when Reuben Wittig, while strolling through the bush, found the unfortunate man hanging to a limb, and quite dead.

Coroner Ferguson was at once summoned and the body taken down.

Deceased man had not been well for some time, and his illness had affected his mind.

Much sympathy is felt for the bereaved mother and sister in their sad bereavement.

The funeral took place on Tuesday afternoon Nov. 6th, to Tiverton cemetery.

Corrections in List of Red Cross Contributions

Treasurer Strathers has furnished The Times with some corrections regarding the list of contributors to Port Elgin Red Cross Canvass.

Mr. George Carlie's name, who gave $5, was omitted

Mrs. McIntyre was credited with 15c. This should have read $1.

Hugh McLaren credited with $2, Mr. McLaren has been for some time contributing $5 monthly to Red Cross, and is still keeping that up. Mr. McLaren's name should not appear in this list.

George MacCallum, should have read John MacCallum.

Geo. Brill $1 omitted.

COMING EVENTS

REGULAR MEETING—Red Cross to-night (Wednesday) at 7.30.

LADIES AID—Of Methodist church will have charge of the tea rooms on Saturday Nov. 10th.

WOMEN'S INSTITUTE Meeting Thursday, November 8th at 2.30 at the home of Mrs. Wismer. Program. Lunch will be served.

CHALK TALK TO-NIGHT—The Bible Society invites all citizens to attend the meeting in the Presbyterian church this evening. Dr. Hassard is to give a chalk talk. Only a collection will be taken, and the money will go to the great work of giving the Bible to all people. Spend an hour and make an offering for the sake of the Bible. Meeting begins promptly at 8 p. m.

CONDENSED ADVERTISING

STRAYED—From lot 16, con. 12 Bruce, a 2 year-old light gray heifer, without horns. Information gladly received by Geo. Ribey.

LOST—In Port Elgin on Friday evening, a gents grey tweed coat. Finder please leave at Times office, and receive reward.

LOST—On Wednesday night last, a white enamel drum, between Port Elgin and North Bruce. Finder return to Times office.

CANADA

EXEMPTION TRIBUNALS

MILITARY SERVICE ACT 1917

For the Attention of Class One Men

The location of The Exemption Tribunals in this district is as follows:—

Tribunal Ont. No. 29—Port Elgin
Ont. No. 30—Kincardine
Ont. No. 35—Tara

These Tribunals will commence to deal with claims for exemption on November 8th.

All claims for exemption must be made not later than November 10th.

Those who make or have made their claim for exemption in writing through the Post Office will receive notice by registered letter of date on which their claim will be dealt with.

Those who neglect to make use of the Post Office must present themselves in person at a Tribunal on November 8th, 9th or 10th, and they will then be informed as to when their claims will be dealt with.

Reports for service must be made on or before November 10th through the Post Office.

Severe penalties are provided by law for failure to report for service or claim exemption as above.

Issued by
The Military Service Council.

207

Needs a Flashlight To See Small Children

Clerk Geddes sprung a good one at the council meeting on Friday night.

The reeve and council were discussing the reading of the water meters at the Stevens-Hepner Works, and Supervisor Fisher reported that he could not read one of them because it was dangerous to take anything but a flashlight into the place where the meter was situated, and thought the council should provide him with a proper light.

Clerk Geddes ventured to say that the town constable "needed a flashlight to see some of the children which were allowed on the street till ten o'clock and and after—they were so small."

The supervisor was instructed to get a flashlight.

A. C. Fawcett is away deer hunting.

Tax collector Chapman reports the taxes are coming in better than usual. Up to Friday night last there were $2000 to be paid in. More people took advantage of the discount this year than last. The total taxes amount to about $17,000

Barber,s Bargain List for

Friday & Saturday

Nove'ber 9th, 10th

You should not miss a single one of these items.

10 doz only men's heavy wool sox, good 35 cents for ***23c*** per pr

Men's lined pigskin and dogskin leather mitts, good $1.00 line for ***69c*** per pair.

25 pairs only men's chrome tanned leather gauntlets, a splendid work glove and good value at $1, Friday and Saturday ***69c*** per pr.

25 pairs men's pants reg $2.25 for ***$1.69*** per pair.

Men's lined smocks, heavy blk drill, flannelette lined, good $2.50 for ***$2*** each

Penman's fleece-lined underwear, Special for Friday and Saturday ***75c*** each

Men's black and tan Paus calf heavy work shoe worth $5.00 for ***$4.15***

50 pair boy's shoes, bargains at ***$2, 2.50, $3***

12 pairs boy's high cut laced boots, good $4.50 for ***$3.35***

30 prs men's solid leather work shoes worth $4.00 for ***$3.15.***

About 100 pairs Astoria shoes present values $5, $6, $7 Friday and Saturday ***$4.50 to $6***

Men's heavy ribbed woollen shirts and drawers good $1.25 value ***$1.00***

Men's heavy ribbed woollen shirts and drawers, good $1.50 value for ***$1.25*** each

F. R. BARBER

Dominion Election December 17th

With the issuing of the writs for the election, the decks are are cleared for the coming contest. Nominations take place on Monday November 19, so that between now and then, Unionists will have to reach an agreement on candidates if there is not to be throat-cutting. The elections will take place Monday, December 17. The soldiers start voting on the 20th and close December 27. The ballots for the overseas troops will be counted in the High Commissioner's office, London, and if the election is at all close the result may not be known for four or five weeks. The writs are returnable February 27, 1918.

There will be voting in the camps of England, France, the hospitals scattered all over the Brithish Isles and France, the trenches of Flanders, on the ships in the North Sea, in Egypt and in Saloniki.

There is but one deferred election, the Yukon, where the elections are on January 28, with nominations on December 31.

John Purvis, Tory candidate in south Bruce, has resigned

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Cameron are holidaying at Bay City, Mich.

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Krauth, on October 22nd, a daughter.

The fine residence of Dr. Wigle's at Wiarton was destroyed by fire last week.

Valentine Cottrill died at Kincardine on Monday. Funeral takes place on Wednesday afternoon to Bale do Dore cemetery. An obituary will appear next week.

The following were packed by the Red Cross ladies on Saturday. 12 quilts, 49 suits of pyjamas, 4 boxes of shaving soap, value $165.

Mr. H. Strathy found a bottle on the shore containing a note as follows: "This bottle was thrown overboard off Saginaw Bay, October 4th, 1917. W. Kunner, Cleveland." The note also asks that the finder write.

TURNER'S

A good number attended Bachelor McArthur Sale on townline on Tuesday where some fine stock were disposed of. Josiah Bell purchased a fine pure bred cow.

Inspector Bald was visiting the schools in this section on Friday

Mr. Arch. Bell was preaching at Glamis on Sunday.

Mr. George Atkinson attended the fowl supper at Arkwright on Friday night.

Miss Reoch of North Bruce visited her friend Miss Miss Ethel Christie.

Mrs. A. McKinnon and daughters moved to Port Elgin on Tuesday. Mr. and Mrs. Jno. McKinnon and Ewart have moved to the home vacated by them.

BORN—On Wednesday Oct. 1st to Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Bell, a son.

$50 REWARD

I will pay $50 reward to any person who will furnish information leading to the conviction of the guilty party or parties, who are stealing combs from my beehives and destroying queen bees.
J. H. Sieffert, North Bruce.

BUYERS' GUIDE

Salt Water Herring—N. End Store.

Cash for eggs. North End Store.

B. Hilker for a nobby cap or hat.

Men's work shoes, splendid stock, spring buying—N. End Store.

Rubber footwear of all kinds at the South End.

B. Hilker for overalls, plain smocks and lined smocks.

Try Koebke for your next grocery or fruit order

Another shipment of Ladies' sealette and cloth coats at the South End.

Rolled Oats—20's, 40's, 90's, N. End Store.

B. Hilker is selling his shoes at original price.

Furs, fashionable and serviceable, in up to date styles at the South End.

N. End for Rubbers—We have the famous Granby.

Neilson's chocolates—once used always used—you get them at Koebke's

Get our Flour prices—We handle a large assortment—Our prices are right. N. End Store.

Koebke sells Neilson's soldier chocolate Send a bar to your soldier boy at the front

The South End for men's and ladies' waterproofs and men's and boys' oiled waterproof clothing.

Men's curl cloth coats, men's buffalo coats, also ladies' beaver coats with fur collars, at closing out prices at the South End.

Raisins, seedless or seeded, at 15c a lb. New currants and peels at South End.

Price of Meat Drops

A. E. Eaton, the butcher, has good news for the people. The price of beef and pork is lower, and we are giving our customers the cut at once. We have in our stables the finest of beef, and our customers will have the advantage of this meat at the lowest prices. Let Eaton the butcher serve you. Plenty of lamb, fowl and sausages, jellied meats.

PTE. GEORGE WEISHUHN
Son of Mr. and Mrs. John Weishuhn who was wounded, last week in France.

FARM FOR SALE—Good hundred acre farm, lot 6, con. 6, Bruce Tp. Fine barn and house. The soil is excellent. See D. C. Cavin about it.

J. W. Reany is Appointed Returning Officer

The list of returning officers for the Dominion Election is to hand, and it is noted that Mr. J. W. Reany, of Burgoyne, will have charge of the riding of North Bruce.

Mr. Reany is well-known throughout the riding as a license inspector, and he is well qualified to look after his new task.

WILLOW CREEK

The Sunbeam class of the Evangelical S. S. met at the home of Mr. Kopas on Friday night to plan for progressive work. A program was also given by the class. Roy Glass gave the report for the year, and the teacher, Mr. Fred Schnitther, gave an address. The rest of the evening was spent in music, songs, and a lunch served after. Mr. Kopas responded to the hearty vote of thanks tendered to Mrs. Kopas and himself for their kindness.

Mr. and Mrs. Holtzman were visiting here Sunday.

D Wittig and son had a successful sale of cattle down near Kincardine.

CARD OF THANKS

Mr. Dan Cairns wishes to thank his friends and neighbors for kindness and sympathy shown him during his recent bereavement.

Port Elgin Tribunal Sits To-Morrow

At 10 o'clock to-morrow morning Port Elgin tribunal, under the Military Service act, opens its sittings in the library.

Warden Izzard and his associate, Mr. Donald Gillies, and the Military Representative, Mr. E. Roy Sayles, are conferring this afternoon on the various points of the act.

The 8th, 9th and 10th the tribunal will hear only the cases of those eligibles who have not had the opportunity of going to a postoffice, or who have not done so.

The sessions will last from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

J. W. McKinney sells Farm

Mr. J. W. McKinney has sold his farm on the Goderich road, and may leave this section. Mr. Herman Beettger, of Paisley, is the purchaser, and he will take possession in March.

Mr. and Mrs. McKinney moved here about twelve years ago from Tottenham, and they have made a whole host of friends in the district, who will hope that they will remain here.

What Will Canada's Answer Be?

OVER in the sodden trenches amid the bursting shells and the roar of artillery where Canada's boys are fighting and dying.

—they are waiting for Canada's answer when the sale of Victory Bonds begins.

CANADA'S soldiers expect that we at home will put up the millions they need to keep on fighting,

—the millions they must have to win Victory for freedom, home and Canada.

What answer will Canada make?

What answer will you make?

Shall it be said that Canada spares not her sons from the sacrifice of battle, yet withholds her dollars to give them victory?

Rather will it be said that Canada once more, for the fourth time in three years, cheerfully puts up her millions upon millions for the cause of freedom, righteousness and justice.

Canada's answer must be,

—that the Canadian hand to the plow of Victory holds steadfast and firm.

—that Canada is in deadly earnest when she says the "last man and the last dollar."

That is the answer Canada will give to our boys in the trenches, our kinsmen in Britian, and our Allies everywhere.

That is the answer we will give to the Huns who thought and said that Canada would desert the Empire before she would fight or pay.

Every bond you buy is an answer. Let the millions of answers from Canada's loyal men and women make a chorus of Victory to ring around the world.

Canada's Victory Loan Campaign opens on Monday, November 12

"Canada's Victory Loan All About It"

is the title of a pamphlet that should be in the hands of every man and woman in the country.

Mail this coupon at once and get your copy

Chairman, Provincial Committee,
Canada's Victory Loan,
Toronto.

Kindly send me a copy of pamphlet entitled:—"Canada's Victory Loan, All About It."

Name ....
Street or R.R. ....
P.O. ....
Prov ....

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee
In co-operation with the Minister of Finance
of the Dominion of Canada.

73

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson VI., November 11, 1917.

Nehemiah's Prayer.--Nehemiah 1. 1-11.

Commentary.—I. A disheartening report from Judah (vs. 1-3). 1. Words—History."—R. V. margin. Nehemiah the son of Hachaliah—He is thus distinguished from the Nehemiah who accompanied Zerubbabel upon the first return from captivity (Ezra 2: 2), and from the Nehemiah who assisted in rebuilding the walls of Jerusalem (Neh. 3. 16). It is not known to what tribe he belonged, but from v. 2 and Neh. 2. 3, it is thought he was of the tribe of Judah. He was a man a man of deep devotion, a man of prayer and a man of deeds. Chisleu—The ninth month of the Jewish year, corresponding to the latter part of November and the first part of December. Twentieth year—The twentieth year of the reign of Artaxerxes Longimanus, king of Persia. Ezra had gone with his company from Babylon to Jerusalem thirteen years before this. Shushan—Two hundred and fifty miles east of Babylon. It was one of the three capitals of Persia, and the favorite winter residence of the king. Palace—Nehemiah, as an officer in the king's court, performed the duties of his office in the palace. The magnificence of this building is shown by the fact that its ruins, discovered many years ago, cover about three thousand square feet. 2. Hanani—From Neh. 7. 2 it appears that Hanani was a brother of Nehemiah, which is probable, yet the term "brother" is used in the scriptures to denote other near relatives. Men of Judah—"Out of Judah."—R. V. Some who had returned from Judah. Had escaped—This has reference to those who had gone to Jerusalem from the captivity in Babylon. Left of the captivity—Those who had returned from the captivity had survived the hardships of the restoration. Concerning Jerusalem—Nehemiah desired to know how his people were succeeding in their own land in the restoration of the nation. The fact that he held an honorable position in the royal palace did not keep him from being solicitous for the prosperity of his fellow Jews in Jerusalem. 3. Province—One of the provinces of the great Persian empire was a heavy burden; again, the country was being repeatedly devastated by enemies, property being destroyed and the inhabitants slain or enslaved. The stand which the Jews had taken in refusing their neighbors the privilege of joining with them for the purpose of building the house of the Lord, and in breaking up the practise of intermarriage of the Jews with outside nations, had exposed the Jews to the hostile attacks of other peoples. The wall...is broken down—After the destruction of the walls by Nebuchadnezzar one hundred and forty years before, it was partly rebuilt by Ezra. The enemies of the Jews had destroyed the walls and gates of Jerusalem, thus rendering the city virtually unprotected.

II. An earnest prayer (vs. 4-11). 4. wept, and mourned—Nehemiah's intense interest in the welfare of his own nation moved him to weep and lament when he heard of their affliction. We remember that the Oriental is of an excitable disposition, and quickly affected by joy or sorrow; but the language here indicates that Nehemiah's sadness was not a mere passing emotion, but continued for days and months, and led him to self-denial and prolonged activity. fasted, and prayed—Nehemiah has set the world an example of prayer in times of distress. He fasted and prayed until his course of duty became clear. His fasting and praying lasted for four months. God of heaven—This is a title used by the Persians for the supreme being. 5. beseech—A word denoting intensity of supplication. Lord God of heaven—"Jehovah" denotes the self-existing One; "God," the invisible One. great and terrible—Expresses his greatness and power. covenant and mercy—The faithfulness of God in keeping his promises is declared by Nehemiah, as well as his love in showing mercy. 6. let thine ear now be attentive—Nehemiah approached the Lord as a true suppliant. He was convinced of God's greatness; he came with humility; he begged for a hearing; and he had an important petition to make. day and night—This expression shows his earnestness and importunity. —both I and my father's house have sinned—The suppliant made genuine confession of sin. He had no disposition to spare himself. He acknowledged that the responsibility for national sins rested upon individuals and families, and that the deplorable condition of the nation existed because of their sin. 7. corruptly—Among other things the Jews were guilty of oppression (Neh. 5. 1-7, 10, 11), the desecration of the Sabbath (Neh. 13. 15), and intermarriage with heathen nations (Ezra 9: 2). commandments—Divine precepts to govern the life. statutes—Rites relating to the Jewish religious system. judgments—Judicial decisions in respect to sin and righteousness. 8. Remember...the word—Nehemiah pleaded God's promises in his prayer. If ye transgress—Reference is made to the thoughts contained in such passages as Lev. 26: 33-45 and Deut. 28: 45-58, 62-67. 9. If ye turn unto me—It is an exhibition of God's mercy that man is given an opportunity to repent and to be restored to the divine favor. will I gather them—God would not forget their location, no matter how far they might become scattered through their sin. The cry of the penitent always reaches the ear of the Lord. place that I have chosen—Jerusalem, and the temple there. 10. these are thy servants and thy people—Nehemiah goes a step further in his intercession and uses argument. He has referred to God's promise and now pleads that the Jews are included in that promise. whom thou hast redeemed—The redemption, here spoken of, looks back, beyond the recent restoration from Babylon, to the original deliverance from Egypt, which sealed forever the relation between Jehovah and his people.—Cam. Bib. Nehemiah pleads this relation and the great care the Lord had exercised for the nation. 11. thy servant—Nehemiah. grant him mercy—He prayed that he might have favor in the sight of the king. He needed the king's approval in order that the work he was undertaking might be a success, for it would be of great advantage to him if he could go to Jerusalem with the influence of the powerful Artaxerxes in his favor. the king's cupbearer—As the term indicates, he had charge of the wines used by the king. This was an important office, and one in which only a most trustworthy person could be allowed.

Questions.—How long after Ezra's journey to Jerusalem was this lesson? Where did Nehemiah live? How was he affected? Why was he thus affected? What was the condition of those in Jerusalem? How did Nehemiah pray for his people? What office did he hold? Who was king at this time? How was Nehemiah's position an advantage to him?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—True Patriotism.

I. Involved personal sacrifice.

II. Sought guidance through prayer.

I. Involved personal sacrifice. This lesson records an event, apparently trifling, which led to results of great magnitude. It contains a summons of the most unexpected character which Nehemiah recognized as the divine call, and which involved great sacrifice and prompt obedience. Nehemiah was a large-hearted, sympathetic man. He entirely disregarded his own comfortable prosperity, in contemplating the adversity of his people. To him their suffering was his misfortune. Nehemiah was humble amidst the vanities of the palace, pure amidst the luxuries, faithful in his Jewish faith and to his God amidst its heathenism, sympathetic amidst its conventionalities, prayerful amidst its levity, pious amidst its anxieties. With an earnest desire to work for God, Nehemiah first sought to gain accurate information from a reliable source concerning his nation, both as to the need that existed and the nature of the work that needed to be done. As a man, as a brother, as a servant of the living God, Nehemiah was bound to feel the deepest concern in the welfare of his nation. Outward conditions of national existence stood in the clearest connection with the religious life of the people. Nehemiah was impressed with a sense of his obligation to them at the cost of self-denial, property and peril to himself.

II. Sought guidance through prayer. Nehemiah's power to help his country was not so much in his rank or in his influence with royalty as in his power to pray. He expressed his reverence and confidence in approaching God on behalf of his people. There was earnestness and importunity in his prayers, together with humble confessions, powerful pleadings and particular request. He pleaded his dependence upon divine aid in the responsibilities of the enterprise he hoped to undertake. He uttered a powerful plea for a declining, divided, persecuted church. He dwelt upon God's relation to his people which he had established. His was an earnest to God's love, his regard, his pity, and his past mercies in behalf of his chosen people. His whole being was engaged in his devotion as he looked to the only source of comfort. He pleaded God's promises and reverently affirmed that they for whom he was making intercession were included in those promises. Such prayer was the inspiration and evidence of his true patriotism. His prayer was reverent in its attitude toward God, persistent in pressing its suit, scriptural in its argument, childlike in spirit, definite in its aim. Nehemiah was burdened with a single great desire. He felt that relief must come through God. There was no selfishness in his prayer. Nehemiah mentioned the aggravated sins of Israel, committed against God, against specific commandments, statutes and judgments. He took upon himself the burden of his country's sins. He sought divine assistance in presenting his plan to the king. In Nehemiah's unusual act of asking the king for leave of absence he might risk the royal displeasure. That he should wish to exchange Shushan for Jerusalem might be viewed as an insult. If his request was granted, he would have to sacrifice all the luxury and ease of his position and subject himself to toil and danger. He would have to endure an arduous journey. When there he would have to confront the hostility of the surrounding tribes and act in the capacity of a soldier. All such sacrifices he was ready to make. There was peril in the look of anguish which he could not conceal, for no token of grief was allowed in the royal presence. It was not his purpose to break away from his connection with Persia. He wanted to enlist the king in the cause so near to his own heart. Israel was a sacred nation, representing and embodying the kingdom of God on earth. God had made the palace of a heathen monarch a place of training in the principles of government. There Nehemiah was prepared ... his people until ... the providence to go to Jerusalem. Nehemiah relied upon God to ... his appointment to his mission.

T. R. A.

Spiking the Guns.

The expression "spiking guns" is a survival from the days when all that was necessary to put a gun out of action ... provided, of course, that you had ... was a large nail or spike and a hammer. You simply drove the nail into the touch hole at the breech. If the nail was long enough to turn ... at the end on the bottom of the ... so much the better. It is just as simple, perhaps simpler, to put a modern gun out of action. All you want is a hammer. The breech-block of the modern gun is held closed by screw threads. After the breech block is shut on the click a turn of two or three inches engages the threads. By knocking a bur on these threads you prevent them engaging. Any attempt to fire the gun without the breech block being perfectly closed would, of course, be of material assistance to the enemy.

Wigg—Jjones is a man of mighty strong character. Wagg—You said a mouthful. Why, that fellow is still keeping some of his New Year's resolutions.

HYDRAULIC RAM FOR FARM WATER SUPPLY

Principle of Hydraulic Rams---How to Determine Daily Capacity

--By Thomas Stansfield

There are, no doubt, many people in our rural districts and farms who have heard of that very useful and inexpensive machine, the hydraulic or water ram; but how many are there who really understand the principle upon which these rams operate? I venture to say very few; otherwise the hydraulic ram would be more frequently in operation where water flows are available, or where lakes or ponds are located and a slightly higher elevation than where a ram could be placed.

The principle of the hydraulic ram may be briefly explained as follows:

A quantity of water situated at a higher level is piped down to the ram. By the sudden opening and closing of certain valves and by confining air in a vessel, a cushion of air is compressed, and alternately released, causing the air to contract at certain periods and then to expand. The latter operation forces the water, or some part of it, to a higher level than its source. The accompanying illustrations will be of value to those who are interested in the subject.

Suppose a pipe were conveying water from its source to a lower level, and a valve in the pipe line were to be suddenly closed, what is known as a water hammer would be set up, that is, an impact or blow would result, and under certain conditions it would be quite possible to burst the pipe. Now the power thus suddenly exerted in the case of the sudden closing of the valve, is in the case of the hydraulic ram, utilized to lift the water or some of it to a higher level.

There are certain conditions to be taken into consideration in using a hydraulic ram.

First. A fairly large volume of water is required, as a rule not less than 2 feet of a head, although in certain cases where the quantity of water is almost unlimited a ram can be made to work under a head of 18 inches. Second. The distance between the ram and the source of water, and third the height to which the water is to be lifted, or if the water has to be forced into a pneumatic tank, then the pressure required in the tank has to be very carefully calculated.

Fig 1 is a sectional view of an ordinary hydraulic ram, showing the principle upon which such rams nearly always operate. A is the drive pipe, or pipe which conveys the water from the source of power to the ram. The term "drive pipe" is given to this portion of a ram because of the fact that water flowing through this pipe "drives" the ram. E is the supply pipe to the cistern or other source of storage up which the water is to be raised.

The operation of the ram is as follows: The water enters the drive pipe A and at first flows through valve B until the flow becomes sufficiently powerful to force the valve B upwards and closing it suddenly.

This sudden closing results in a pressure being exerted upon valve D opening same. The water thus arrested in its flow towards it rises up into the air chamber C and confines the air in the upper part of the chamber. As soon as a force has been exerted against the compressed air equivalent to the pressure in the drive pipe and against valve B, valve D closes and the compressed air in the air chamber C forces the water up through the supply pipe E.

The moment the water is thus forced up the supply pipe, the operation is repeated. The sudden closing of valve B creates a slight vacuum caused by the recoil, which recoil is taken advantage of to keep up the supply in the air chamber C, which would otherwise become filled with water. This slight vacuum operates the small snift or air supply valve air, which is then forced into the air chamber C at each stroke or pulsation of the ram.

The air being elastic and compressible, it is possible to keep a steady flow of water running through the supply pipe.

A drive pipe should be capable of conveying at least three times the amount of water required for domestic purposes, and a delivery pipe should not be less than half the diameter of the drive pipe. The accompanying table will be found useful in computing pipe sizes.

Relative Sizes for Drive and Delivery Pipes

Drive pipe	Delivery pipe for short distances	Delivery pipe for over 1-4 mile
1 inch	3-4 inch	1-2 inch
1 1-2 inch	1-2 inch	3-4 inch
2 inches	3-4 inch	1 inch
3 inches	1 1-4 inch	1 1-2 inch
4 inches	1 1-2 inch	2 inches
6 inches	2 1-2 inches	3 inches

In the first place it is always well to know the exact volume of water at the disposal of the ram. Many a ram has been installed and the supply of water has failed soon after it has been put in operation. Fig. 3 shows how the volume of water can be gauged if the supply is small and can be dammed up with a board or some other method. By using a bucket and a watch, to find out how much water will flow through the pipe or hole in the board per minute. The hole should be the same size as the pipe necessary for a pipe drive.

A stick should be driven into the bed of the stream and marked so as to make sure that the water does not decrease in height to any appreciable degree. If the water level does fall to any great extent, it shows that the supply would soon run out unless replenished by rain.

When the stream or spring from which water is to be procured is less than one-quarter of a mile distant, the ram may be installed as shown in Fig. F., viz., direct from the stream to the ram. But when it is necessary to place the ram at a greater distance from the stream it is well to install a stand pipe made of a larger sized pipe than the drive pipe. For example, if a 2-inch drive pipe is necessary, a 3-inch stand pipe would be advisable.

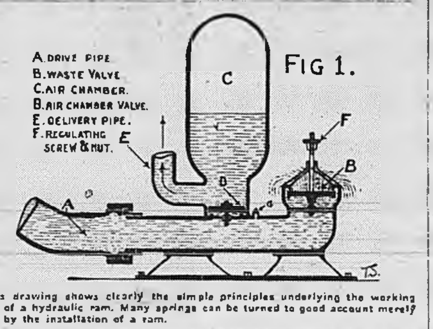
To determine the location of the ram, the information may be procured in the following manner: Turn to Fig. 2 and let us suppose that a 1 1-2 inch pipe is used to fill a 3-gallon pail and that is is filled in 15 seconds. That would mean that 12 gallons of water per minute had flowed through the pipe. We will suppose there is 3 feet of fall from the high water mark to where the water enters the ram (see figs. 4 and 5) and that the water has to be raised to a cistern 30 feet higher tha nthe ram.

Multiply 12 gallons by 3 feet and again multiply the result (36) by 40, and divide this result (1440) by 30, the height to which the water has to be raised. This gives us 48. Multiply this figure by 24, and we have the number of gallons of water that the ram will deliver to the cistern every 24 hours.

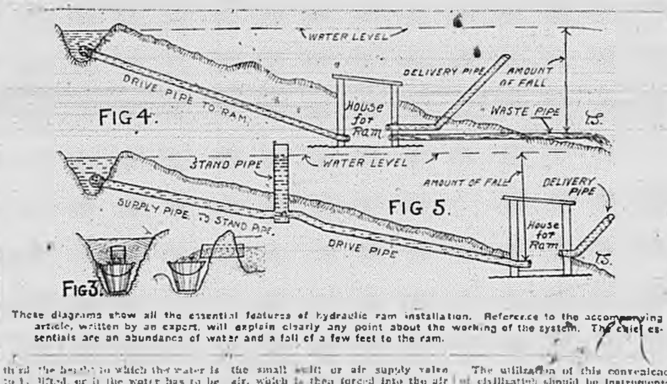
The above rule can be followed and results will be found to be approximately correct.

Without mentioning the figures as given above, the plain rule is as follows: Multiply the number of gallons per minute available for supplying the ram by the number of feet fall. Multiply this amount by 40, and then divide by the height in feet to which the water is to be delivered. Multiply this amount by 24, and the result will be the number of gallons delivered per days of 24 hours. It will thus be seen from the foregoing that the hydraulic ram constitutes a simple and inexpensive method of raising water wherever a flow of water with any appreciable downward grade exists. The steeper the grade with volume, of course, the more efficient will be the ram.

The utilization of this convenience of civilization should be instrumental in many cases in providing a country dwelling, or even a community, with a sanitary system and water service. There is less chance of the water becoming polluted if pure at its source than is the case with a well. The latter may become fouled by the very sewage disposal system in connection with the residence, because of the fact that the well would be lower generally than the sewage disposal system.—Canadian Countryman.



This drawing shows clearly the simple principles underlying the working of a hydraulic ram. Many springs can be turned to good account merely by the installation of a ram.



These diagrams show all the essential features of hydraulic ram installation. Reference to the accompanying article, written by an expert, will explain clearly any point about the working of the system. The chief essentials are an abundance of water and a fall of a few feet to the ram.

SUNDAY AT HOME

LEAD US.

Father of love, our guide and friend,
  Oh, lead us gently on,
Until life's trial time shall end,
  And heavenly peace be won!
We know not what the path may be,
  As yet by us untrod;
But we can trust our all to Thee,
  Our Father and our God.

—William Henry Trout.

Keep yourselves in the love of God. Abide in me, and I in you. As the branch cannot bear fruit of itself, except it abide in the vine; no more can ye, except ye abide in me. I am the vine, ye are the branches. He that abideth in me, and I in him, the same bringeth forth much fruit, for without me ye can do nothing.

The fruit of the Spirit is love.

Herein is my Father glorified, that ye bear much fruit; so shall ye be my disciples. As the Father has loved me, so have I loved you; continue ye in my love. If you keep my commandments, ye shall abide in my love; even as I have kept my Father's commandments and abideth in his love.—Who so keepeth his word, in him verily is the love of God perfected.

This is my commandment. That ye love one another, as I have loved you.—God commandeth his love toward us, in that, while we were yet sinners, Christ died for us.—God is love; and he that dwelleth in love dwelleth in God, and God in him.

MAN.

Man was made in the image of God, made a little lower than the angels. His body is from the earth, his soul is from heaven. He is limited and free, he is distinct; he is not another, he builds his character, he has a course, he has an end. He gathers, he reaps, by himself; he thinks alone, he dies alone, confronts the Day of Judgment alone. In marriage two persons become one flesh, but not one spirit; the marriage compact is for earth, not for the Grand Review, not for Eternity.

Man is a receiver. "What hast thou that thou hast not received?" His is the perogative of welcome, of refusal, of building. "As a man thinketh in his heart so is he." Man is a tower, stands erect; air comes, light shines, perfume floats, vibrations touch, and he responds. He is a man of action, but this is not first, he is a man of thought. What is thought? It is a visitor. It comes like the wind to the sail, it comes for admission, a rejection, for adoption, or to be cast out. Here is the true workshop. The whole man is never seen in things, the harvest of thought is never gathered here. Take a single day. Your thoughts are many, your works are few, your results are small. But, oh! the fruit that's never brought to market, yet it is securely stored, in cold storage, deep down in sub-conscious caverns, and when the caverns are taken off, what a cargo on the wharf! What sorting, dividing, weighing, apportioning!

You pass a man on the street, and your thought is black, another passes the man, and the thought is white. One thought is indifferent, cold, dead; the other is a prayer, a pity, a tear. An impure thought comes to one and is welcomed; it comes to another and is rejected. It all depends upon the quality of the welcome. If Christ is in you there will be a standard of values and a prompt decision. Some men are moral and pursue a lawful callings. When the invitation is pressing and urgent there is a polite excuse. They are busy buying land, or oxen, or getting married. All lawful callings, but improperly treated. The Master invites, and you say no. He goes away. He may never return. The thought has done its work, and cast the dice of destiny.

The garment of the bride is of fine needlework. The mind of the Master is exceedingly delicate and refined. "In some chemical processes they employ balances adjusted with such nicety that an almost imperceptible weight cause them to turn. You may put, say, two cards upon the scales and find the balance exact; if now, you will write a single word upon one of the cards, the mere weight of the ink wherewith the word is written will make that side go down. The fact may stand as a symbol of what may easily happen in the inner condition of man. When, as we think, the heart and mind lie passive, evenly balanced, with no particular dip towards the side either of right or wrong, the faintest touch upon either scale (a touch perhaps unnoticed by ourselves) will leave its permanent effect. Safety, then, lies in this alone, in throwing positively and consciously upon the side of right all the weight we can. Even thought must be controlled, since thought, no less than action, must bear its inevitable fruit."

"Guard well thy thoughts,
Thy thoughts are heard in heaven."

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dairy Produce—		
Butter, choice dairy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eggs, new-laid, doz.	[illegible]	0 65
Cheese, lb.	0 00	0 30
Do., fancy, lb.	0 00	0 35
Dressed Poultry—		
Turkeys, lb.	0 30	0 32
Fowl, lb.	0 25	[illegible]
Spring chickens	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ducks, Spring, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Geese, lb.	0 21	0 27
Fruits—		
Apples, bkt.	0 50	0 70
Do., bbl.	4 00	6 00
Grape Apples, 11-qt. bkt.	[illegible]	1 25
Grapes, 6-qt. bkt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., 11-qt. bkt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peaches, Can., bkt.	[illegible]	1 25
Pears, bkt.	[illegible]	0 75
Cantaloupes, bkt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vegetables—		
Beans, small measure	0 00	[illegible]
Beets, bkt.	[illegible]	0 40
Do., bag	0 00	1 00
Cauliflower, each	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, dozen	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carrots peck	0 00	[illegible]
[redacted]		
Lettuce, doz. bchs.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., head, doz.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vegetable marrow, each	[illegible]	[illegible]
Onions, 75-lb. bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., small bkt	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., pickling, bkt	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., silver skins, bkt.	[illegible]	1 00
Potatoes, bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., peck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pumpkins each	[illegible]	[illegible]
Celery, bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Radishes, 3 bunches	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peppers, red, doz	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., green, doz	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sage, bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Squash, each	[illegible]	[illegible]
Parsley, bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Turnips, peck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tomatoes, 11-qt. bkt	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., green, 11-qt. bkt	[illegible]	[illegible]

SUGAR MARKET.

A reduction of ten cents per cwt., was announced by the Atlantic Sugar Co. on all grades of sugar, effective at noon yesterday.

Wholesale quotation to the retail trade on Canadian refined sugar, Toronto delivery, in effect October 31—

Acadia granulated	100 lbs.	[illegible]
Redpath granulated	100 lbs.	[illegible]
St. Lawrence granulated	100 lbs.	[illegible]
Lantic granulated	100 lbs.	[illegible]
xNo. 1 yellow	100 lbs.	[illegible]
xNo. 2 yellow	100 lbs.	[illegible]
xNo. 3 yellow	100 lbs.	[illegible]

Granulated in 20-lb. bags, 15c cents over cwt prices; 10-lb. bags, 20 cents over; 5 lb. cartons, 25c over, and 2-lb. cartons, 30 cents over.

xAtlantic quoted 10c lower.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS.

Receipts—Cattle, 1,226; calves, 151; hogs, [illegible]; sheep, [illegible].

Ex. Cattle, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butcher cattle, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butcher cattle, medium	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butcher cattle, common	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butcher cows, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butcher cows, medium	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butcher cows, canners	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butcher bulls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feeding steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stockers, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stockers, light	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milkers, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springers, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, ewes	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bucks and culls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lambs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs fed and watered	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calves	[illegible]	[illegible]

OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG GRAIN INSPECTION

Fluctuations of Winnipeg ... yesterday were as follows—

Oats—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Oct.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flax—				
Oct.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis.—Corn—No. 3 yellow, $2.25 to $2.07. Oats—No. 3 white, 57 1-4 to 58 3-4c. Flax, $3.14 3-4 to $3.16 3-4. Flour unchanged. Bran, $30.50 to $31.50.

DULUTH LINSEED.

Duluth.—Linseed—On track, $3.16 to $3.17 1-4; arrive, $3.12 3-4; October, [illegible] asked; November $3.12 3-4 bid; December, $3.05 1-2; May, $3.02 1-2 bid.

CHEESE MARKETS.

St. Paschal, Que.—At the Dairy Board today 30 boxes of cheese were offered and sold to Hodgson Bros., Montreal, at 21 5-8c; one hundred packages of butter offered, sold at 45c.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts 21,000.
Market steady.

Beeves	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stockers and feeders	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cows and heifers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calves	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs, receipts 23,000.		
Market firm.		
Light	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mixed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Heavy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rough	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pigs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bulk of sales	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, receipts 21,000.		
Market steady.		
Wethers	[illegible]	[illegible]

Through Many Trials

CHAPTER XXII.

Imogene thinks often of Miriam Lilly's words, "I shall not see you again for a long time," during the weeks that follow her visit to London, whither she goes to attend Evelyn's wedding, the quietest and gentlest of fair, pale, gray-eyed bride-maidens to the most blooming and brilliant of brides—Evelyn, Lady Petherick—as she steps down from the altar that has heard her newly-spoken vows before Heaven and "the sight of this congregation," is just as charmingly arrogant and as proudly self-conscious and self-possessed a beauty as ever Evelyn Trefusis had been.

She is an utter bewilderment to Imogene, perplexing and confounding all the girlish romance, the delicate roseate imaginings, and the intense, half-sad, half-joyful sentiments which the very name of a bride conjure up in maidenly fancies. She is ashamed of her own emotions and her tender enthusiasm before Evelyn's unruffled bearing, her dainty cynicism, her careful egoism and vanity, which makes herself the be-all and end-all of everything, the central figure in the drama, around which all of importance and interest settles, the bridegroom and future husband being merely an accessory to herself, her beauty and elegance.

Poor Imogene tries very hard at first to even conjure up some romantic interest in Sir William Petherick as Evelyn's husband, although the idea of cultivating a sisterly affection for the elderly, surly, pompous man appalls her by its utter futility.

But ere the lovely young bride and her gray-haired bridegroom have departed on their honeymoon travels—your hymen of these latter days scorns rural retirement and sylvan seclusion—to Paris, Trouville, and later on to Switzerland and the Tyrol, Imogene discovers that Sir William as little expects or desires that his young wife's sister shall feel any special regard for him as does his young wife herself.

But this is all a long time, a very long time ago, it seems to Imogene, as she sits, thinking deeply in the bow window of Lady Petherick's sitting-room in Sir William's house in Kensington, watching the yellow leaves flutter softly down in the crisp freshness of the bright October morning.

She had been more than two months—nine weeks—from home. Her life in gray old Portdreath on the Cornish coast seems to have receded into the past—with her childhood and pleasant old days of childish joys, and troubles, and hopes, and fears.

They have all gone—quite gone, receded forever before the tide of changes that have come into her life since the cold spring evening when Richard Dumaresq first entered Portdreath. Life has never been quite the same since that hour.

Yet she would not, if she could, bring the old days back again. Richard Dumaresq was not in the old days, and Imogene shrinks from acknowledging, even to herself, what Richard Dumaresq has become to her in the days of her present life—this life in her sister's splendid home, luxurious, easy, indulgent, but not a happy, healthy, pleasant life.

Her sister's mercenary marriage is a horror to her. Imogene's eyes have been opened in these two months; one spent alone with her aunt Althea, and the next with Sir William and Lady Petherick on their return from Switzerland.

Lady Althea has gone back to Portdreath, but Imogene, by her sister's special request, is "to stay a while," as Evelyn vaguely puts it. And again Imogene often recalls her own words of premonition to Dick Dumaresq on that day in the garden of Portdreath:

"I shall dread Evelyn as much as Aunt Althea!"

Her words have come too true. She has begun to dread her sister, whose beauty and grace—now more evident than ever, heightened and set off by all that wealth can devise—have almost as much fascination for her as for the numerous admirers that begin to gather about the lovely Lady Petherick.

Imogene's eyes have been effectually opened, and she knows now what Evelyn has done—that she has sold herself to Sir William Petherick for so much money, as surely as if he were a trader in flesh and blood, and bought her in a market-place.

Ever since that golden evening time when she had had that strangely sudden meeting with Richard Dumaresq in the hazel walk; ever since the hour of that passionate lover's parting, which she has cherished to dream over in lone, silent hours, Imogene has seemed to know what a loveless marriage must mean.

Evelyn's ample settlement, her unexceptionable establishment, her excellent position—as Imogene has heard Lady Althea sum them up a score of times with stately self-gratulation—are all a horror to Evelyn's sister.

They can be nothing else than a horror to the high-souled, passionate, imaginative girl, when she shudderingly thinks of Sir William Petherick as a lover, in contrast to Richard Dumaresq.

She is tired of London; she has almost told Evelyn so, and spoken of returning to Cornwall repeatedly, only to have her intentions calmly put aside, ridiculed, or rebuked.

Only last evening she has been sharply rebuked and reproached by Evelyn for wishing to leave her.

"When you know I want you for a companion—some one I can trust and talk to," the bride of three months says, angrily: "when you know I counted on having you with me when I married!"

"But—not to stay always!" Imogene exclaims, in dismay. "I could not stay in London always, Evie!"

Her old home, on the shore of the western sea, seems unutterably dear to her when she is threatened with severance from it, and besides all—below all—above all—is the whispered memory echoing through every chamber of her heart and brain—written in letters of fire on the tablets of her mind, pressed in with those quick, burning kisses.

"I will come again to you, if it were in twenty years! I will come again to you, living or dead!" Portdreath is ten times dearer to her than ever since that hour; it is the home of her fancies and dreams, and sweet, sweet hopes; for the fond, lonely young heart has surrendered itself wholly to the secret love that is hidden deep and quiet in her maiden soul.

"All the current of her being" sets toward him, the man, her lover, who has first made her know what love is.

Never seeing him, never speaking of him, never hearing his name even mentioned—for Lady Althea haughtily tabooed any allusion to "that person"—Imogene thinks there is little danger of any one discovering that Richard Dumaresq has confessed a passionate love for her—that Richard Dumaresq is all the world to her. It is his secret and hers, hidden and sacred, even if they meet no more for weary long years.

She can live on the sweetness of the hidden knowledge and the memory of the parting in the hazel walk; she forgets that a man's love craves more sustenance than a sweet, sad memory, and yearning desperately for a sight of her or a sound of her voice, it will go hard with him, but he will make the opportunity to enjoy both. Even as she sits there by the open window, in the clear, bright autumn morning, watching with sorrowful eyes the yellowing leaves fluttering down from the trees in the planted crescent opposite, Richard Dumaresq, a little way off, is standing, looking at her.

He has been there for nearly half an hour, pretending to read a newspaper, seated in the shadow of the boughs of a copper-beech which overhangs the sidewalk, and ceaselessly watching the house which he has discovered to be Sir William Petherick's, in the hope, for which he chides himself, of seeing Imogene's face. He has learned that she is in town, and since he came to the knowledge, more than three weeks ago, he has been trying vainly, almost daily, to catch a glimpse of her—more than this he will not suffer himself to hope for or expect.

At last his patience is rewarded—he sees her at the open window, like a young white rose—his fair, pale darling, with her sweet, serious, and her proud, tender mouth, and her soft, hazel-brown hair, rippling and curling over her brow and temples, as in his first pleasant memory of her as the angel of gloomy Portdreath. He has a lorgnette with him, and uses it for a moment, to be sure that his longing gaze has not deceived him—that it is Imogene herself; and the powerful glass has shown him every outline and detail of the fair, thoughtful face, and the pose of her figure, leaning a little wearily against the window curtain, as she gazes out wistfully.

"She does not look so happy and bright as she used to look," he thinks, and just as he thinks it Imogene's eyes fall on him, at first with transient curiosity, then with a shock of terrified delight that makes her shrink out of his sight altogether for a moment or two.

Then she comes to the window again, flushed and radiant, but dreadfully frightened at herself and at him—at his daring pursuit of her, at her own wicked, clandestine behavior, as she deems it, in being so glad, so wildly, tremblingly glad, to see him again that she dares even to make a signal to him.

It is the merest gesture of salutation from her little white hand; but he instantly perceives it, and takes his hat off, standing with the sunshine on his crisp, close-cut brown hair, bareheaded before her, until she flutters her hand entreatingly toward him once more; and then Imogene, feeling herself an intriguante of the deepest dye, a wicked, forward Juliet of the nineteenth century, sinks back behind the friendly curtain again, in a fever of smiles and blushes; but ere they can fade, Lady Petherick, attired in hat and habit for her matutinal canter, enters the room.

And instantly she perceives the unwonted flush and sparkle in her sister's face.

"What is the matter?" she asks brusquely. "You look as if you were delighted about something! What is it?"

"Do I?" Imogene asks, calmly, in spite of the tints of her glowing face and cheeks, and the liquid brilliance of her great, dark eyes, shadowy and sparkling like veiled jewels.

"Yes," Lady Petherick says, languidly, "you do," moving to the window swiftly as she speaks, but apparently intent on the buttoning of her glove.

Forever on the alert, in suspiciousness, as becomes a woman of the world—worldly—her thoughts at once connect the girl's unconcealable emotion with the presence of a lover.

And intent on the buttoning of her tightly-fitting glove on her tiny hand, she remains close to the window curtain, until hand and glove are the perfection of size and fit and shape, and then she raises her languid-white eyelids with a half yawn, and gazes out sleepily at the trees and sky, never at the pavement, although she is quite aware that there is a man's figure in the shadow of the copper-beech, some fifty or sixty yards away.

Then, just as she turns away, by the merest shifting of her glance, as it were, she looks straight toward the muscular, tall figure under the drooping branches of the beech.

She looks but a moment or two, and then she turns sharply away, Imogene noticing with some surprise, how oddly pale and hard Evelyn's blooming, soft face looks just now, and how tightly her lips are closed.

"Are you not well, Evie?" she asked, hurriedly.

A fierce flash, almost a glare, of Evelyn's dark eyes answers her.

"No," she says, curtly and indistinctly; "I am not! I have a shocking headache. I am going out to ride it off. Good-by!"

There was a curious rending sound as she had turned from the window, and Imogene, moving the lace curtains to adjust them better, discovers with surprise that the one by which Lady Petherick stood is badly torn, and hangs limply in a great loop, rent away from the hooks and rings above.

"Why, Evelyn must have stood on it, or torn it in holding it back!" Imogene thinks, innocently, in great concern for the damage to the beautiful, clear, Swiss muslin curtains.

And then, as she hears the horses' hoofs moving off below, she takes heart of grace to look out boldly.

But there is no one beneath the copper-beech now; there is no sign of him as far as she can see, which is, indeed, but to the curve of the crescent around which Evelyn is cantering swiftly now, for there is a swiftly walking figure some distance ahead of her; but she overtakes him soon; and almost as soon as he hears the thud of the horses' hoofs on the moist, newly-sanded road, she is beside him, reining up her pretty bay mare, and bending from her saddle toward him with a gracious smile.

"Mr. Dumaresq, have you forgotten me?" she asks, sweetly, and Dick only answers truthfully when he says, bowing to her:

"That would be impossible, Lady Petherick; but I should certainly have thought you had forgotten me. I never had the pleasure of seeing you as Miss Trefusis more than once or twice."

"Very likely!" Evelyn smiles, in a sweetly cordial manner that reminds him of Imogene, "but I seem to know you quite well! I have heard so much of you from Lionel, to begin with! you were so kind and good a friend to my poor brother!"—this in a soft, grateful tone—"and then I have met your cousin, Captain Dumaresq, a good deal you know."

"Yes?" Dick says, questioningly, flushing and frowning slightly, and as she sees he is embarrassed and excited she pursues her advantage.

"Yes," she says, nodding her head with a pretty, confidential gesture, "I know he has not been altogether the friend to you that he ought to have been; he has made some grievous mistakes, and behaved very foolishly altogether, I am sorry to say! But I take a great interest in him—we are quite old friends, you know," with a pensive little smile and sigh; "but I am quite aware he has wronged you in various ways—quite aware," she repeats, impressively; "and I believe I may say he is deeply, truly sorry for the past—I hope I may say so. He wants to be reconciled to you now, and to ask your forgiveness; that, I know, your noble nature will not withhold from him," Evelyn says, with kindling brilliance and deepening bloom of cheeks and eyes, as she stoops nearer to him and softens her voice into accents of almost tender persuasiveness. "I know what you have been to him in the past—the best of friends, kindest of adopted brothers! I know he has behaved cruelly, shamefully, let us say; but he was tried and tempted—poor Richard!"

Dumaresq starts and flushes like a schoolboy, under the absurd impression that Evelyn, Lady Petherick, has addressed him in those sweet, caressing tones, and she sees what his mistake has been. But she only smiles, smiles softly, kindly, a slow, sweet, languorous smile, looking straight into his bold, bright eyes, which involuntarily droop before hers.

"Poor fellow!" she repeats, softly, and with a tremor in her voice, "he was my lover, and unhappy; let that plead for him!"

The filmy little white handkerchief out of the saddle-pocket covers Evelyn's beautiful eyes for a moment, and Richard Dumaresq softens—softens like wax in her fair, adroit hands, and he draws nearer to her, laying his hand on her mare's glossy neck, and listens to all she has to say to him—listens gratefully, gladly, eagerly, until at length he sees all things possible through the silvery persuasiveness of Evelyn's sweet voice.

"I could do no less than sunder every tie of acquaintanceship between us when I believed him guilty of such cold-blooded treachery to me, could I?" he asked, agitatedly. "I never wished to look on his face again. He was just to me as if he had died, for I never could trust him again—I never can, Lady Petherick!"

"Perhaps not quite," she says, sorrowfully; "but you can pity him and forgive him, and be reconciled to him at least, even if you and the poor old viscount are to be separated through him!"

"Poor old man!" Dick mutters, hoarsely. "I wish to Heaven I could forget his last merciless words and his scornful look! I wish I had a pleasanter memory of him than his unjust anger, for I deserved no blame in the matter of that forged telegram."

"Ah, yes," Lady Petherick says, drawing a deep breath, "we must sift that matter out thoroughly also! Yes, we must! I must, if you won't. I think you have been wronged cruelly by everybody—and—and I cannot bear to think of it; my father has wronged you by believing slanderous stories of you. I cannot even understand," Lady Petherick says, with an air of perplexity, "why papa need have acted on any unfriendly or untrue suggestions. It is quite a mystery, as, of course, my father could have had no personal reason for behaving badly to you."

"Then the old man never betrayed the truth," Dumaresq thinks, puzzled, but relieved so that he can control himself enough to ask with perfect calmness for news of Imogene and Lionel.

"They are quite well, thanks, both of them," Lady Petherick says frankly and brightly; there is not a shadow of arriere pensee in her voice or eyes as she continues: "Dear Minnie has been staying with me for a few weeks, but she goes home on Saturday next. I wish you could see her when you come to dinner on Tuesday next, as you have promised, mind! But she can't or won't stay an hour longer with me; she is longing to get home, to be among the rocks and the seagulls—the little wild Cornish girl!"

Lady Petherick laughs, and then instantly subdues her face with a sudden, almost tearful gravity.

"Speaking of that, Mr. Dumaresq, do you think," she asks, quite passionately, in her strong emotion, "that I have forgotten, if my father has, that we must, we ought to regard you as the best of friends through all our lives? You saved our Imogene from a terrible death! Oh, yes, I heard it all—you need not say a word; you would not do yourself justice."

She presses his hand closely and warmly, with quite sisterly affection.

"Mind, remember Tuesday, and come early," she says, smilingly. "Adieu!"

And she canters off lightly once more, leaving Dick Dumaresq absolutely overwhelmed with astonishment, gratitude and admiration. How he had wronged her—how [illegible] and wicked hasty judgments [illegible]!

Impulsive, generous, womanly, kind-hearted as ever sweet Imogene, was this beautiful, brilliant sister of hers, whom neither rank, riches nor prosperity can warp the nobleness of her large-souled nature!

(To Be Continued).

SICK WOMAN HAD CRYING SPELLS

Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Enhaut, Pa.—"I was all run down and weak inwardly. I had female trouble and nervous feelings and my head bothered me. I would often have crying spells and feel as if I was not safe. If I heard anyone coming I would run and lock the door so they would not see me. I tried several doctors and they did not help me so I said to my mother 'I guess I will have to die as there is no help for me.' She got me one of your little books and my husband said I should try one bottle. I stopped the doctor's medicine and took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It soon made a change in me and now I am strong and do all my work."—Mrs. Augustus Baughman, Box 36, Enhaut, Pa.

Why will women continue to suffer day in and day out and drag out a sickly, half-hearted existence, missing three-fourths of the joy of living, when they can find health in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound?

If you would like free confidential advice address Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

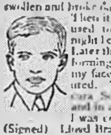
CUTICURA HEALS BAD DISFIGUREMENT

Very Itchy. Burned at Night. Could Scarcely Sleep. Healed in One Week.

"My face became very red and swollen and broke out in watery blisters. Then it got very itchy and used to burn so that at night I could scarcely sleep. Later the blisters broke out forming hard scales, and my face was badly disfigured. Then I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment and in about a week's time I was completely healed." (Signed) Lloyd Brady, Breckenridge, Que., May 25, 1917.

Skin troubles are quickly relieved by Cuticura. The Soap cleanses and purifies, the Ointment soothes and heals.

For Free Sample Each by Mail address post-card: **"Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A."** Sold everywhere.



Bradstreet's Trade Review.

Toronto.—Wholesale trade, generally speaking, is regarded quite satisfactory, and, in a majority of cases, increases were reported over last year. [illegible] in great measure for the large turnover which many wholesalers are able to show. The list of failures is light, and collections are measuring up fairly well. Repeat orders in fall are good [illegible] considerable thus far. The price situation shows no sign of weakness, but wholesalers, while experiencing a large volume of orders for spring delivery, are not as confident with regard to the sort of reception prices for next fall's goods will receive. Retailers are mostly well stocked up. An easier undertone is predominant in the leather trade. The shoe trade is rather dreary, and instead of the price advances that would have been in order, manufacturers have been willing in some cases to make concessions. Retailers are well stocked. Grocery trade is fair.

Montreal.—There has been little change in the general trade situation during the last month. Payments have been well met, and the number of failures and amount of liabilities involved has been small. Distribution of fall and winter goods continues active, and satisfactory results are being secured by travellers on the road with spring samples. The boot and shoe trade is still slow, but prices are holding firm. Groceries are moderately active, but dried fruits are practically unavailable.

Ottawa.—Retail distribution of goods is proving quite satisfactory. Spring orders continue to come in to wholesalers in good volume.

Hamilton.—Seasonable trade has been very fair, in consideration of the rather unfavorable weather recently. The demand for rubbers has been stimulated by rainy weather, but boots and shoes are rather inactive at the high prices. Dry goods are moving out quite well, and spring orders continue very fair. Country trade has been the source of much satisfaction, as high prices for farm products have aided in producing an active turnover of seasonable commodities. The canned goods situation is still unsettled, but record prices are assured. Collections are reported to be fair to good.

Calgary.—The expansion of trade has continued to be steady. All other leading centres in the prairie provinces confirm reports of extensive trade activity.

Vancouver.—Heavier dry goods and clothing has been moving out better. The mining industry is undergoing steady expansion. Labor is busily employed. Agricultural conditions are good.

NERVOUS AILMENTS

Few people realize that nervous ailments, often arise from digestive troubles. The stomach fails, for some reason, to digest food properly. Then the system languishes and the nerves become exhausted in striving to continue their work. Impure blood also causes nerve troubles, but frequently it is in the stomach where the mischief starts. As the nourishment is carried to the nerves by the blood, it will be seen what an important connection exists between the stomach, the nerves and the blood, and how such troubles as nervous headaches, nervous dyspepsia and insomnia may begin.

In such cases relief is easily obtainable by means of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills replenish the blood with the food elements on which the nerves thrive; at the same time they exercise a tonic influence on the digestive organs, enabling the system to derive nourishment from the food taken. By this perfectly natural process nervous ills are steadily dispelled by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. If you are suffering from nerves, or require a blood-making tonic, give these pills a fair trial, and see how speedily the best of health will be yours.

You can get these pills through any dealer in medicine, or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Guided By an Unknown Paper

(Corporal H. S. McClure, of the Canadian Infantry, in Dundee People's Journal.)

They can talk as much as they please about their White Ladies, their Mad Majors, and the angels at Mons, but give me the story of Piper McClatchey, of the Canadian Highlanders, and how he guided our Highland lads to victory during the attack on one of the big German positions in front of Lens.

A certain Highland battalion was advancing through the mud and rain to attack this position. They got swallowed up in the thick mist that settled over the ground soon after they left their own trenches. For two hours they floundered about in the muddy waste, getting soaked through and plastered from head to foot with mud, besides running the gauntlet of fearful enemy fire. They were completely lost, and had no more hope of finding themselves than the Kaiser has of winning the war. They might have been anywhere for all they knew. They sent out scouts in different directions, but all to no purpose.

"OH, DINNA YE HEAR IT?"

Then, when hope seemed to have gone from them, and they were squatting in over a foot of mud, trying to find cover from the enemy's fire, one keen-eared man of the Cameron Clan caught the sound of the pipes in the distance. He told his comrades. They only laughed, and sarcastically asked if he could recognize what the piper was playing. He said he could. It was the "March of the Cameron Men." Still his comrades were skeptical.

An officer came along, and the sharp-eared Cameron repeated his story. The officer listened intently, but at first could hear nothing. Then he thought that he could hear something like the pipes. Soon his hope became certainty, and with the soldier who had first heard the strains, the officer undertook to guide the men toward the spot whence the martial music came.

The men set out on what many of them regarded as a wild-goose chase, but as the only alternative was to lie shivering in the mud, subjected to heavy enemy fire, they trudged on without murmuring. By and by they began to be less skeptical, for the strains of the pipes could indeed be heard by all. Soon they rose into loud, swelling, soul-stirring notes, reminding the men of their native glens, making them forget their misery and discomfort, and inspiring them with the determination to conquer or die for Scotland.

THE UNSEEN PIPER.

The surrounding country became more familiar, and in a short time the officers were able to satisfy themselves that they had reached the German position which was the object of their attack. Still, they were in doubt as to the meaning of the pipe strains coming from the heart of the German post. They wondered if by chance they had been forestalled by another Highland regiment and robbed of the honor of taking the trenches.

They didn't think like that for long. Just at that moment a storm of machine-gun fire swept across their front, and the familiar field grey of the German infantry appeared over the parapet. With the strains of the mysterious and unseen piper still thrilling them, the Highlanders sprang to the attack. The Germans offered a stout resistance, but they were no match for the stalwart Highlanders, who soon had the whole position at their mercy.

When the last of the enemy had been driven out the Highlanders began the quest for their unknown guide, whose pipes were still skirling shrilly above the noise of bursting shells. After wandering through a maze of communication trenches they came to their piper, and the mystery was solved. He was Piper McClatchey, of the Canadian Highland Brigade. He had been with the Canadians advancing against Lens from another direction. He got wounded and fell into the hands of the enemy. They took him into their front line trenches, and in the excitement of our new attack they appear to have forgotten all about him.

AN UNACCOUNTABLE IMPULSE.

Just about the time when the battalion I speak of had lost its way hopelessly in the mist and mud McClatchey was seized with an unaccountable desire to play his pipes. He crawled out of the shelter in which the Germans had placed him, and, reaching a shell-hole just by their parapet, he tuned up the pipes, and once started he did not seem able to leave off.

For the life of him, he could not explain the spirit that prompted him to do this, but he was greatly pleased when he heard how the skirl of the pipes had led [illegible] to safety and victory. What makes it all the more remarkable is that, had the Highlanders not been attracted and guided right to the [illegible], they would have found themselves in the morning in a trap for which there would have been no escape except through Bethin of the Gate of Death, for the Germans dominated the hollow in which the Highlanders lay when McClatchey's piping called them away from their danger.

You Can Do Your Bit

in the trenches, in the home, in the office, in the factory, in the store, when the body is nourished with foods that build healthy muscle without overtaxing the digestive organs. Shredded Wheat Biscuit contains the greatest amount of body-building nutriment at lowest cost. It strengthens the muscles of the stomach and intestines by making them do their normal work in a natural way. A better-balanced ration than meat or eggs, more easily digested and costs much less. Ready-cooked and ready-to-eat. For breakfast with milk or cream, or for any meal with fruits. Made in Canada.

COMPLEXION EVERY WOMAN LIKES

to preserve her complexion, and she finds this an easy task, if she uses Zam-Buk. This herbal balm not only keeps the surface skin smooth and soft, but penetrates to and feeds the underlying tissues. It stimulates the cells to healthy action, and produces vigorous circulation, which by carrying away all impurities creates a permanently clear complexion. How much more satisfying than a temporary complexion produced by powders and cosmetics! 50c. box, all druggists or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.

ZAM-BUK

FOR SALE

Book and Stationery Business

IN HAMILTON

Established 12 years in good central location.

Will be sold at a sacrifice. Good reasons for selling.

Apply to

THOS. FRENCH

50 JAMES STREET NORTH

HAMILTON, ONT.

TORONTO FAT STOCK SHOW

From indications the Stock Show to be held at the Union Stock Yards of Toronto, December 7th and 8th next, will be larger than ever. The 1916 show had 776 entries, comprising in all 2,500 show animals which sold for the Christmas trade, some of whom brought record prices. Premium list has been enlarged and each class carries a handsome prize.

For further particulars, write C. F. Topping, care of Union Stock Yards of Toronto.

Rubbers!
Rubbers!

How about your feet ? Are you ready for the wet fall weather. We are ready to supply your rubber wants at prices not much higher than a year ago. Our stock is new and complete.

Children's Rubbers
Little Gent's Rubbers
Boys' Rubbers
Misses Rubbers
Ladies' rubber,s diff. lasts
Men's rubbers,&overshoes

Men's heavy bush rubbers all black, black with red soles and heel, black with white sole and heel, All red, Black with 7-inch leather top, Black with 12 inch leather top

N. McGillivray
North End Store

BANK OF HAMILTON
Established 1872.
Capital Authorized, $5,000,000
Capital Paid-up, - $3,000,000
Surplus, - - - - - $3,500,000

A Dollar A Week

Not much, is it? But if you deposit that small sum in the Bank of Hamilton regularly, it will amount to almost $1,000 in ten years. This habit, once formed, is easy to continue.
Begin to-day with one dollar

PORT ELGIN BRANCH.
R. J. RANNEY. MANAGER
40-C

Can you afford to be without The Times ?

WINTER WOOLLENS

It is still possible to secure all wool garments here at very reasonable prices.

Sweaters, sweater coats and pull overs made by Perfect Knit Co., Monarch Knit Co., Ballantynes and Best Knit. Infants to men's sizes, from $1 to $10 each. Some handsome garments shown

Underwear

For women and children separate pieces and combinations. Penman's & Turnbull's makes Prices in ladies 25c to $5.50 each. Men's and boy's in Penman's, Standfields and Tiger brand 50c to $5 each.

Hosiery

Cashmere, in fine and heavy wool. All sizes and prices. Men's heavy wool sox 25c to 60c. Woollen gloves, mitts, caps, toques, scarfs and sets, consisting of cap and scarf, smart in style and comfortable.

Special—A limited number of Stanfield's Red and Blue label shirts and drawers in small mens sizes at $1.25 for Red, and $1.50 for Blue

South End Store
N. McGillivray & Co.

Put Less Tea in the Pot

Because it chiefly consists of the Assam teas of Northern India, the strongest and richest in the world, less Red Rose is required in the tea pot.

Where four or five spoonfuls of ordinary tea are required just use three of Red Rose.

And Red Rose tastes better.

Kept Good by the Sealed Package

RED ROSE TEA is good tea

The Port Elgin Times
MEMBER OF THE CANADIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION (INC.)

E. Roy Sayles, Editor and Proprietor

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Keep the party fires burning. It shows a fine patriotic spirit, especially while the boys are are giving up their lives to keep the enemy from our shores.

* * *

Some people are so selfish in spirit and so suspicious in nature that they cannot imagine anyone doing a patriotic work except for money. Money is their god. Was it Shakespeare who said, "suspicion always haunts the guilty mind."

* * *

Buying a Victory War Bond will help Canada help you. Canada gets the money to loan to Great Britain and you get the best security in the world and 5½ per cent interest.

* * *

Every man and women should see to it that they have their names in the patriotic list of Canadians who will purchase a war bond. No matter how small the amount be an investor in Canada's Victory Loan.

* * *

While certain men have been asked by the officers of the county organization to canvass for the Dominion War Bonds it is every Canadians' duty to help. Don't wait for the canvassers to call on you. Tell them you want to invest and it will be their duty to see that your name is properly listed at headquarters.

* * *

Those who are prepared to support union government naturally expect that they shall have a voice in the selection of union candidates. Any course which prevents this is liable to provoke discord and undermine unity of effort when it is most needed.—Sir R. L. Borden.

* * *

If some members of the W. C. T. U had only attended the council meeting on Friday night we believe they could have had a curfew by-law passed. A good opportunity was presented when the clerk said that the town constable needed a flashlight to see some of the little children which were allowed to run the streets till after 10 o'clock. It is true that too many small children are roaming the streets at night when they should be in bed. Where are the fathers and mothers on this matter ? Have they no concern ?

* * *

The men who did the trimming of the trees made a fine job of it. The limbs were cut closely, neatly, and were properly painted after. The accounts show that it cost quite a little, but it must be remembered there are many trees in town that they are a great asset to any place, and that it is always a good investment to have them properly looked after. It would be a good move for the council to see that a few more nice maples are planted wherever needed. Each year sees a few trees dying, and if we are to enjoy beautiful trees, they must be cared for.

* * *

The Politicians' Union, holding the fort at Ottawa, is not a national government, but rather a number of politicians of both parties We should have made better progress in and after the war if men had been chosen who were above the political game. However the Politicians' Union is better than politicians without union, and perhaps through this effort we shall profit and progress even to a national government.

* * *

The gathering of Liberals at Hamilton pledged themselves to support only those candidates who were chosen by a joint or fusion convention after a conference of Liberals and Conservatives. This will put the two gentlemen from Wiarton who attended meeting from North Bruce, in rather a peculiar position. Unless there is a union convention of Liberals and Conservatives in this riding these two men will not have anyone qualified to demand their support.

Nomination day is November 19, but there is still time for Liberals and Conservatives to get together in selecting a man who is above politics to serve the country during the great crisis as a true unionist. We have been divided all through these recent years, especially these last three years at home, though our boys have been united and side by side—Liberal and Conservative alike—have gloriously upheld the best traditions of the races from which they sprang. The party spirit cannot be buried any other way except by a great gathering of all the people with the country's interest uppermost.

* * *

Nomination day is November 19. North Bruce has a Liberal supporting the Union government and also a Conservative doing same thing. Which one will the Union Government acknowledge ? That makes little difference. What is really needed in this constituency is a man actually chosen by the people to represent and to serve them, not to gratify some political ambitions of their own.

Dunblane Patriotic Society Has Fine Social Evening

The home of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Rowand was thrown open to the use of the Dunblane Patriotic Society on Wednesday night last, when a house social was given.

There was a good attendance and about $30 was realized. Rev. Mr. Strachan was chairman, and in his happy way, made the evening enjoyable. The program included songs by Alma Fraser, Mr. McArthur, James Scott, instrumentals by Mary McKechnie, Helen Hamilton, Mrs. Lamont, Miss McIvor, Miss Munro, Miss Christie whistling solo, Miss McDonald, violin music, Messrs. Fraser and Rowand, address, E. R. Sayles.

After the program, sandwiches, pumpkin pie and coffee were served.

Guessing at the number of beans in a jar created quite a little fun, and gained some money as well. Rev. Mr. Strachan made the winning guess with 789 The editor was away in the woods with a guess of 1812. The actual number of beans in the jar was 790, so the minister had it down to a science.

High School Reports

Latin Form 1—40% and above—G Burgess 98, G. Cluley 94, N. Botarill 92, Anna Bell 88, B. Ramsey 86, J. D. Lyness 84, C. Upshall 80, H. Christie 80, R. McIvor 75, J. Muir 73, M. Christie 71, N. Chambers 67, H. Vogt 66, F. Bell 62, E. Keske 54, P. Ragg 47. A. Geddes 44.

Form 3 Physics—John Reech 64. A. Rushton 60, E. Rowlands 60, H. Stevens 57, R. Schierholtz 56. C. McDonald 48, E. Miller 33. H. Richardson 29, A. McArthur 27, A. Carr 24, B. Stewart 21, B. Buschlen 20, K. McLeod 15.

Arithmetic Form 2—40% and above—A. McGillivray 92, A. McIntee 90, G. Parfitt 88, Richardson 80, L. Wells 80, L. Rushton 79, A. Surgeon 76, C. Cotarill 73, N. Smith 65, O Lyness 64, McGillivray 60, F. Lamont 56, E. Reech 56, C. Schierholtz 47, K. McBride 44, M. McEwing 44, M. Stevens 44, M. Fletcher 40.

Camera Pictures

New facilities have been installed in our photography department, and we can now do developing and printing in 48 hours. Bring us your film.

R. C. Crawford
Drugs and Kodaks
C. P. R. ticket agent

TOWN COUNCIL

The reeve and his council were on the job promptly Friday night, and the business was got through with in good order, the session adjourning at 10 o'clock.

Councillor MacCallum reported that one or two days would be needed to finish the job of tree trimming There were some piles of brush which would have to be removed.

Councillor Pattison presented the matter of a proper place for the weighmaster at the scales It was pointed out that the moving of a partition and putting up two ends would make a place large enough for a stove, and provide a place during the winter days for the weighmaster. The matter will be attended to at once.

Councillor Eidt noted that certain work at the corner of the Stevens Hepner Co., on the street leading to the depot, must be looked after and will be attended to this week

Councillors Cottrill and Eidt were appointed to take up the matter of a couple of accounts for coal and also another account. The council made it plain that these accounts must be paid at once or legal proceedings would be taken.

Reeve Izzard, suggested that a load of fine sand be stored away for the purpose of sanding the walks when the ice was bad The supervisor was instructed to have the sand looked after at once.

The matter of striking the rate for water for factory use was again laid over.

Following are the accounts:

Jas. Struthers, $3 01; R. H. Fenton, 18 00; Geo. Currie, 20 50; F. Bowen, 6 75; C. Berndt, 6 25; Wm. Brown; 5 75; Jno MacCallum, 13 61; E. Roy Sayles, 8 50; Wm. Gray, 7.00; Geo. Fisher, 56.00; Walter Brown, 13 00; Geo. Gray, 6 50; D. Geddes, 6 00, Electric Light, 63 75 Total — $231 41

Public school, $342 00; Weigh scale receipts, 13 75.

MARRIED

A quiet but pretty wedding took place Wednesday evening Oct 17th, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Caldwell, 1702-17 Ave West, Calgary, when their nephew, Mr. Knox Carmichael, and Miss Mary Jane Hamilton, of Kindersley, Sask., were united in marriage by the Rev. Alex. Esler. The groom was attended by his cousin, Mr. John Caldwell, while the bride was attended by Miss Mae Caldwell, also cousin of the groom. Following the ceremony, a wedding dinner was served, the table decorations being pink and white carnations. After a few days spent in the city, Mr. and Mrs Carmichael left for their home in Kindersley, sask., mid showers of confetti

85 Years

The fact that this bank has been in business for the long period of 85 years, and has grown until its Total Resources have passed the hundred million mark, is proof of careful, conservative, and yet progressive management on the part of directors and officials. Safe banking methods appeal both to the conservative business man and the savings bank depositor. 43

The Bank of Nova Scotia

PAID-UP CAPITAL - - $	6,500,000
RESERVE FUND - -	12,000,000
TOTAL RESOURCES over	110,000,000

Port Elgin Branch
A. L. WYATT, Manager

FOR DARK NIGHTS

Flashlights are becoming very popular because they are so easily carried on your person and are ready to use instantly. Prices **$1.00** and upwards. Call and see the various styles and sizes.

Lanterns—An old defective lantern is a constant danger, and an annoyance. Our new lanterns are guaranteed to work perfectly, and not flicker or go out in the wind. Prices are

$1 and $1.75

We will be pleased to show you our stock.

McLAREN'S HARDWARE

MEDICAL

DR. F. H. WELLS, Office and residence on Green street, one door west of Bank of Hamilton.

W. J. CHAMBERS, M. D., L. R. C. P., L. M., Edinburgh. Office and residence "Lakeview Hall" opposite South End park Port Elgin.

DENTAL

W. P. POWER, D. D. S., Dentist, office over South End Store. Hours 9 a. m. to [illegible] p. m.

SOCIETIES

PORT ELGIN LODGE No. 429 G.R.C., A.F. & A.M. Regular communications in the Masonic Hall, Thursday on or before full moon, at 8 p.m. Visiting brethren cordially welcomed. George Chapman, W. M.; Geo. Smith, Sec'y.

DENOVO LODGE, No. 179, I.O.O.F., of Ontario, meets at 8 o'clock, p.m., every Monday in their hall in the Commercial Block. Art Harrison, N.G.; T. Rankin, Rec.-Sec.; D. Geddes, Perm Sec.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

R. C. CRAWFORD, Official Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Office at Drug Store, Port Elgin

J. A. CHAPMAN, Official Issuer, of marriage licenses, Port Elgin, Ont. Office Muir Block.

CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE
Stratford, Ontario

Ontario's Best Business College
FALL TERM FROM SEPT. 4TH

Commercial, Shorthand and Telegraphy departments.

We have thorough courses, experienced instructors, and we place graduates in positions. The Demand upon us for trained help is many times the number graduating. Get our free catalog.

D. A. McLACHLAN, PRINCIPAL

WHAT ABOUT UNDERWEAR ?

Some of the finest lines we have ever shown, are now in stock we have them for ladies, men, boys and girls, and the little ones, all varieties, and all prices.

Special For Baby

Pure wool caps, gloves, stockings, mitts and all the dainty woollen goods to keep the baby warm and comfy

B. HILKER

LEMON JUICE IS A SKIN WHITENER

How to make a creamy beauty lotion for a few cents.

The juice of two fresh lemons strained into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white makes a whole quarter pint of the most remarkable lemon skin beautifier at about the cost one must pay for a small jar of the ordinary cold cream. Care should be taken to strain the lemon juice through a fine cloth so no lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as freckles, sallowness and tan and is the ideal skin softener, whitener and beautifier.

Just try it! Get three ounces of orchard white at any drug store and two lemons from the grocer and make up a quarter pint of this sweetly fragrant lemon lotion and massage it daily into the face, neck, arms and hands.

LEGAL

W. BURGESS, LL.B., Barrister, Solicitor Notary Public &c. &c. Office, Hutton's Block. Private and other funds to loan.

Upright Pianos

Have several good upright pianos for sale at a bargain. Write to

Louis Block's Music Store, Owen Sound

SUFFERING FROM COLD

If you shiver in frosty weather, if you have cold hands and feet, if colds are stubborn and frequent, then your blood may be thin and impoverished.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

has been correcting this condition for nearly fifty years. It possesses rare powers for creating natural body-warmth, for charging summer blood with winter richness and strengthening both throat and lungs.

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont. 17-13

For That . . . Presentation

FREQUENTLY it is our duty and pleasure to give presents, and just as frequently it is difficult for us to decide what to give.

WE CAN HELP

You out in that part of the deal. Just come to our store. We have a great assortment of useful and beautiful present in gold and silver, cut glass, etc.

Rowlands

The Jeweller

Buy A Sewing Machine

The fall is here and you will be doing a good deal of sewing you may require a new sewing machine or machine supplies.

We are sole agents in this district for the famous Singer sewing machine $2 down and $2 a month will buy a Singer machine. This is an easy way to buy one, you don't miss $2 a month, and you will soon have your machine paid for.

We also handle White and Raymond models and will give you best prices and easiest terms on them.

: : J. W. Pattison : :

Furniture Dealer and Undertaker

Bruce 'phone 22

Can You Feed More Live-Stock?

If so you will be interested in conditions under which freight charges will be paid for you on carlots.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture is anxious that the splendid crops harvested this fall should be used to the best advantage. In many cases this can be done by feeding a few more head of cattle or sheep for breeding purposes. The Department therefore calls attention to the announcement of the Federal Minister of Agriculture offering to pay freight shipments on car lots from Eastern Stock Yards to country points.

Please note these facts:

Individually or in co-operation with your neighbors you can purchase a carload of heifers or ewes or both combined and have them shipped from any eastern Stock Yard to your station without any cost for freight charges. You will be required to make declaration that the stock is for breeding purposes only.

Any farmer or drover can purchase a car load of cattle for feeding purposes on the Winnipeg market and have them shipped to any country point in Ontario upon payment of only one half the usual freight charges.

Feeding at the Toronto Stock Yards available at Reduced Rates and expert assistance is at disposal of farmers.

"Every effort should be made to bring the surplus stock of some sections to the surplus feed of others. All indications point to a steady demand for the meat supplies of this country for some time to come."—Sir William Hearst, Ontario Minister of Agriculture.

The District Representative will assist you in organizing a co-operative car for your district if desired or giving any other information.

DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVE
Ontario Department of Agriculture
Walkerton, Ontario

Bal-do-Dore

(Intended for last week)

Mr. and Mrs. John West Sundayed on the 8th con.

Miss Margaret Brown, spent the week end in Tiverton

Mrs. H. McLennan has returned home.

Mrs D Riebel, North Bruce, visited at Wm Steinhoff's last week.

Mrs. Johnson, Port Elgin, is visiting at L. Schell's.

The threshing machine is on the sixth line now.

Miss Mildred Patterson is spending a few days at North Bruce.

Canadian fishermen in Lake Huron propose to form an association and deal directly with consumers.

Of 125,302 men so far examined by Medical Boards about half have been found fit for category A.

Clean Without Rubbing

Here is the modern soap and the modern way of using it—LUX—tiny flakes of the purest essence of soap, making the creamiest of lathers in which even your very finest things are safely washed because they are not rubbed—just cleansed by gently stirring about. Try LUX and see for yourself.

British made, by
Lever Brothers Limited
Toronto

All grocers

42

This Up-to-Date Range

has a ventilated oven with walls of nickelled steel that roasts and bakes to a turn. The glass door enables you to watch the baking and the thermometer shows exact temperature. Our free booklet describes many other special features. Write for it.

McClary's PANDORA RANGE

LONDON TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER ST. JOHN, N.B. HAMILTON CALGARY SASKATOON EDMONTON

Sold by J. H. Kennedy, Port Elgin

SAUGEEN CONTRIBUTORS

$30—Robt McKechnie

$25.00—G Christie, M Chappel, F Elliott, Jno Coulter

$20.00—A Brunton, G Jamieson

$15.00—R J Scott, A Cairns, A Dier, J D Muir.

$10.00—Shanks Bros, R Webb, S Sparks, W Karcher, D McRae, Alex Bell, Arch Bell, J S Cameron, J Wright, J Cassie, Jno Thede, Alex Lamont, Jas Mitchell, P A McKinnon, N Muir, J D McArthur, J T Wallace, Wm Atkinson, J H Webster, Jno Scott, A J Rowand, Jas Bryce, Aug Thede, Jos Thede, D Bryce, A McCannel, Wm Jeffrey, J J Hillis.

$8.00—R Telfer

$7.00—L Eby

$6.00—C Nelson, J Duke, Walter Gowanlock Sr, Geo Grieve

$5.00—D Gibbard, M Cook, Mrs Tranter, J S Tranter, E Doll, J K McIntosh, E Chappel, Wm Lovell, Elsie Lovell, W Peirson, J Pierson, Capt Lambert, J Cook, Geo S Webb, Jno Bricker, W Greathead, E Leeder, J Kephey, E Haase, W Walker, E Ewald, A McDermid, D Cameron, A Cameron, D Smith, W McClinton, J Baker, D W Cairns, Mrs A McKinnon, J McCulloch, A Sutherland, Geo Kidd, N Gingrich, Jacob Schwass, J Reoch, J Witting, J Bennett, J Bolton, J Rushton, Mrs Rushton, Tom Rushton, J McKinney, J McEwing, J T Agar, L Shipley, Arthur Campbell, G Osborne, J McVinnie, F McRae, A J Lamont, J J Bell, A Bell, Jas Munro, J Thomas, D Currie, C Kelly, J Brunton, D Porter, Mrs W Scott, D P Cairns, J S Schrank, A Munro,, J B Lyness, J W Reany, L Cobean, E Schwass, C Bell, E Ferguson, S F Smith, W Gowanlock Jr, D E Campbell, Gowanlock Bros, J C Young, T Stanton, Jno Wallace, Mrs D Lamont, Miss McKerracher, Wm Miller, Jno McDougald, H McTavish, I Thede, C Weishuhn, R Chappell, M Murdoch, R Hear, A Upshall, W H Cann, E Hillis, J Clark, Wm Thede.

$4.00—Thos Mitchell, Mrs A Bryce, Milton Thede, A S Koebke

$3.00—S M Elliott, R Daniel, P Thomson, A Pollock, H Pollock, Jno McArthur, C M Thede, J Grieve, Wm Gowanlock, S Schwass, Jno Lyness, W Bolger, J Kaufman, D Pinole, A McCullough.

S S No 2 pupils—$2.85

Pupils S S Saus and Elderslie—$2.40

Patriotic helpers S S No 1—$5.00

S S No 5 pupils and teacher—$12.35

S S No 4 pupils and teacher—$4.00

S S No 6 pupils—$2.35

S S No 7 teacher and pupils—$13.55

S S No 1 Saugeen, Arran and Elderslie—$1 75

$2—James Scott, J B McKechnie, Wm McAngus, C McArthur, Mrs McLeod, C Kettles, G McKillop, A Miller, Mrs Hagan, Jas Mitchell, Wm Beech, J A Bell, Miss B Young, Mrs J C Young, Mrs J Moore, J Gottfried, G Gibbons, D Gowanlock, R Stewart, J H Schwass, J A Busch, H Baker, Jno Weick, J Anderson, Mrs Henderson, J Kesselring, W Graham, R McCulloch, A Reinhart, H Schwass, R Collard, W Smith, Jas Gibbons, Mrs M Black, E C Cook, Mrs S M Elliott, D Brooks, W Miller, A Sparks, Miss M Cook, Wm Walker, J Kohl, Miss M Bell, Ed Clasie, W Witting, B Struthers, A Kolb, Roy Walker, W Jenner, E Eidt, Jas Scott Jr, D. McCarrol, F Schildroth, T Holtz, C Johnson, C Kelso, Josiah Bell, R Pollock, Mrs Schell, D Christie, A J Pollock, A Davidson, Miss Angnes Cairns

$1.50—L Krauth, G Ament, Miss A Pollock, Mrs J B Lyness, A M Bell

$1.25—Archie Sparks, S Harvey

$1—A Teeple, Mrs Teeple, P Dawson, M Spencer, D Martindale, A Hill, Mrs Walker, Mrs Brown, D Brown, D Chappell, W Lancaster, A Kerr, Mrs McAndrew, M McAndrew, Elsie Miller, D Cook, I Cook, Eva Cook, T Manley, E Gunchlouer, N McAulay, J Leadbeater, Mrs Leadbeater, W Paddon, Miss K Campbell, G Campbell, A Campbell, a Friend, Mrs H Nelson, Mrs McEvers, J Stauch, J Dobson, Mrs Pate, A Kesselring, C Phillips, Mrs Ross, N E Leeder, F Schilling, R Campbell, H Campbell, H Nelson, M Zant, J Voogard, Mrs Ewald, C Philp, L Hamilton, A Brand, Wm Howe, G McIntee, Jos Scott Jr, Mrs Reibel, Jos Scott Sr, A Hearn, Jas Scott Sr, F Welch, Mrs Mann, Wm Guthrie, W Steele, Miss A Schwass, D A Campbell, M Jamieson, Jas Cassidy, Mrs Baker, J McFadden, Mrs A Campbell, S Wallace, M McKechnie, Mrs Hyde, N Davidson, Mrs J Pollock, Roy Pollock, J Christie, Mrs S Chappell, Miss E Chappell, Mrs M Stewart, W Bailey, J H Gowanlock, H Wagner, R Wagner, A McDougall, Mrs D Bryce, E Fraser, Harcourt Bros, W McKinnon, Miss L Kesselring, W Cheeseman, A McDonald.

75c—D H Chappell.

50c—C E McLean, Jas Manley, D Campbell, J Shular, G Dannbauer, Alex Martindale, A Koepke, Miss A Chappell, Miss V Chappell, H Rae, Jno Struthers Jr, R Parks, D McDougal, Mrs C Guyer, E Hoover, Miss Steele, A Darroch, M McMillan, W Lewis, Mrs C Bell, Hazel Moore, Mrs McNeil

25c—Katie Campbell, Jean Campbell, Reuben Gingrich, Harvey Campbell, A Russell, Jas. Moore, A McPhee

10c—Hetty Guyer, Mrs. W Gibbons

5c—Maggie Guyer

WILLOW CREEK

On Friday night of last week the members of the beef ring met at Mr. Wm. Parker's on the 8th. Mr. James Johnson, president, Alex Mewhinney acted as secretary. Wm Parker was re-appointed butcher for 1918. There were 54 present, and all were very kindly provided with lunch by Mrs Parker. Brief speeches were made by several of the men present. The ring has been operating for three years now, and if Mr Hanna allows us to eat beef it will run in good style for another year.

The special services in the U. B. church have been closed here, and will be carried on at North Bruce.

SCHOOL REPORTS

The following is the report of S. S. No. 12 Bruce for the month of October.

Sr. 4—Douglas Riebel 219, Howard Sieffert 203, xVera Smith 168

Sr. 3—Lizzie Dobson 249, Charlie Schell 162, Harvey Sieffert 149.

Jr. 3—Ernest Riebel 183, Allan Nelson 104

Sr 2—Hilda Jennings 262, Chester Smith 224, James Scott 223, Percy Collins 180, xDonald McLeod 145, xAngus McDonald 117.

Jr. 2—Bertha Scott 245, Nellie Sieffert 241, Gertie Schell 235

Sr. Pt 2—Gordon Dobson 179, Norman McLeod 90.

Jr. Pt. 2—Vera Holtzman 179, Myrtle Collins 175, xAndrew Smith 90, xWillie Smith 85

Sr. 1—Marie Scott, Muriel Christman.

Jr 1—Wesley Smith, Joseph Cottrill, [illegible] Nelson, Ena Guthrie, David Cottrill, [illegible] Scott, Melvin Christman, Sadie Scott, Ruby Collins, Della Russel, Lily Russel, Lloyd Hearn, Reta Sieffert, Irene Guthrie, John Nelson, [illegible] Guthrie, Harold Hearn.

No on roll 43. Average 36

B. S. Robertson, teacher

Roast Fowl Supper

The White School patriotic society had a fine social evening on Tuesday night of last week, when they served a roast fowl supper. The affair was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Walker, on the 10th of Saugeen, and the evening proved a most enjoyable one.

The menu provided consisted of roast chicken, scalloped potatoes, jellies and other dainties, and was daintily served and heartily partaken of by the large crowd present. Home-made candy and cooking was also disposed of during the evening, with the result that the society will have over a $30 for their funds.

After supper Mr. Fred Elliott presided over a program of music, songs and speeches. Those taking part were: Mr. and Mrs. Mel, Black, Eddie Smith, R. E Smith, Gus Shantz, Ed McLean, G. Rae, E. R Sayles, Miss Jean Moore. Mr. Elliott in his remarks pointed out the necessity of everyone giving wherever the opportunity afforded. The tenth of a man's income was little enough, and yet how few in this district even gave one-tenth of one per cent in the greatest time of need the country ever knew. He referred to the recent Red Cross canvass in Saugeen township and said that while the amount in total was $1500 in reality it only amounted to two or three shovelfuls of wheat to each 100 acres.

The party was a fine success, and everyone had a good time. A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr and Mrs. Brown and Mr. and Mrs. Walker for their generosity in providing their home for the occasion.

The Military Service Act, 1917

DON'T DELAY!

Do It TODAY

THE MILITARY SERVICE ACT is passed; the Proclamation issued October 13th. It is now the bounden duty of every man in Class One to report for service or claim exemption. This includes all bachelors and widowers without children (not otherwise excepted) who were 20 years old on the 13th October, 1917, and whose 34th birthday did not occur before January 1st, 1917.

What To Do

Go to your Post Office and ask for the form for reporting for service or for claiming exemption. The form contains clear instructions for filling in. Do this not later than NOVEMBER 10th.

Beware of the Last Minute Rush

With so many thousands of reports and claims to be dealt with, the rush of Class One Men will grow heavier day by day. You will waste less of your time and serve your own best interests if you avoid the inevitable rush on the last days.

The law is being enforced with the Government and the People firmly behind it. Obey the law. Do it today.

Issued by
The Military Service Council

321

Send Your Soldier Friend a Box of Goodies Now

Corrugated boxes made of card board, strong as leather and light as a feather, are now here. Made to hold from 5 to 10 pounds.

Put these in Your Box

We suggest items that soldiers appreciate, make up your box from this list,

Prepared Coffee, Prepared cocoa, Chocolate, Chocolatta, Oxo, Canned chicken, Beef chips, Pork and bean's, Sardines, Soups, Sliced pineapple, Nuts, Ice Waffers, Maple butter, Gum, Chocolate bars, over seas packages, Tobacco, Cigars, especially wrapped, Cigarette papers.

For overseas we have nice Red Liberty Cherries in individual jars.

GEO. McMURRAY

Piano Cased Organs

Slightly used piano cased organs at a bargain, taken on piano sales, guaranteed in perfect condition. Easy terms. Write to

Louis Block's Music Store Owen, Sound

Keep Your Feet Dry!

Bad colds are caused by damp feet. Keep your feet dry with a pair of

Rubbers

We have neat fitting rubbers & they keep out the wet, too. Try a pair.

JAMES GEORGE AND SON.
Port Elgin

On Time!

Being on time is a great assset to business men, farmers, or any who serve others in any capacity, to be on time one needs

A GOOD WATCH

And we have just that kind. We are experts in the repairing of watches.

Try our watch service department

J. J. BUSBY,
The Quick Repair House

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Highlands of Ontario Canada.

Home of the Red Deer & Moose
Open Seasons :

DEER —Nov. 1 to 15, inclusive.

MOOSE—Nov. 1 to 15 inclusive. In some northern districts of Ontario, including Temagami, the open season is from Nov. 1 to 30 inclusive.

Full particulars and tickets from any Grand Trunk Ticket Agent or C. E. Horning, District Passenger, Union Station, Toronto, Ont.

J. S. Cameron, Agent, Port Elgin, Both telephones.

IN HOSPITAL

(By Patrick MacGill, author of "The Great Push, etc.)

The hour was three o'clock in the afternoon. I entered the dug-out to find my mate Spudhole gazing mutely at some black liquid in a sooty mess-tin.

"Some milk, Spudhole?" I said, handing him the tin which had just come to me in a big parcel from England.

"No milk for me, matey," he replied. "I'm feelin' done up proper, I am. Cannot eat a bite. Tummy's out o' order and my 'eads spinnin' like a top. When's sick parade?" he asked.

"Seven o'clock," I said. "Is it as bad as that, Spudhole?"

"Worse'n that," he answered with a smile. "Ave yer a fag to spare?"

"I have, I answered, fumbling in my jacket.

"Well, give it to somebody as 'asn't got none," said my mate with a wan smile. "I'm off smokin' a bit."

The case was really serious since Spudhole could not smoke, for a smokeless hour for him had always been a Purgatorial period. After tea I went with him to the dressing station and Ted Higgles of another section, accompanied us. Ted's tummy was also out of order and his head was spinning like a top.

I stood outside the door of the dressing-station while the two men were inside. Presently Spudhole came out.

"My temperature's an 'unner and nine," he said.

"A hundred and what?" I ejaculated.

"'Unner point nine, 'is was," said Ted Higgles appearing at the doorway. Mine's an 'unner point eight. Lots o' blokes are sufferin' from the same thing. Froxie the M. O. calls it, but the right name o' it's trench fever."

"Right name?" interrogated Spudhole.

"Well, it's somefing' wot we can understand," said Ted.

"Are you coming back again to the trenches?" I asked.

"We're to sleep 'ere to-night in the cellar unner the dressin' station," they told me. "In the mornin' we're to report to the M. O. again. Then if 'e thinks fit 'e'll send us off to the 'orspital."

I went back to the firing trench alone. Spudhole and Ted did not return the next day or the day after. Three weeks later Spudhole came back.

We were sitting in a dug-out in the Ypres salient when a Jew's harp, playing rag-time, was heard outside. The Germans, at the time, were shelling our position. Who was he who played rag-time as an accompaniment to the thunder of his explosives? Who could he be —unless Spudhole?

And sure enough it was Spudhole back to us again, trig and tidy from hospital, in a new uniform, new boots and with that air of importance which sits so easily on a man who has seen strange sights in strange regions.

"What's your temperature now?" I asked as he came in.

"Blimey it's the correct thing now, but it didn't 'arf go up and down," said Spudhole putting the Jew's harp in his pocket and sitting down. "And 'orspital!" he went on. "It's no fun, I can tell yer."

"What sort of disease is Pyrexia?" a voice enquired.

"It's not 'arf bad if you've got it bad and it's no good if ye've only got it 'arf bad," said Spudhole, adding: "Wot I mean's this. If I 'ad it bad I'd get off ter blighty by my case was only a light one, not so bad as Ted 'Iggles. 'E's not out o' 'orsp yet, and may be it's a trip across the Channel for 'im. Gawd! we wor bad goin' down from the dressin' station. I couldn't even smoke a fag! We came to a village and from there a motor ambulance took us to a clearin' station. There was a 'ot bath there and we wor put to bed in a big 'ouse; blankets, plenty o' 'em and a good bed. 'Twas a rum(?) place to 'ave a kip."

"No stand-to at dawn," I said.

"Worn't there!" said Spudhole. "Two 'ours 'fore dawn we 'ad all o' us to stand-to in our blankets for the Germans began to shell the place. We 'ad to 'op it away further back in a bus. We were rattled about on that there bus and we wor dropped down at another 'orsp about breakfast time. My temperatoor was up more'n ever now. I almost burst the thermometer! And Ted! Blimey! yer should 'ave seen Ted. Looret to the wife 'e was. 'E could 'ardly speak but 'e managed to give me 'is muvver's address and I was to write to 'er when 'e went West.

"We went further back after we'd a bit o' grub, such o' us as was able to eat somefing, and we came to an 'orsp under Canvas as X——. A nice quiet place, it, and me and Ted was along wiv two others in a bell tent. There we began to get better. 'Twas a 'ungry place all the same. They were tryin' to cure us by starvin' us. Eight days in bed wif nuffing to eat but a drop o' milk and once or twice a bean. Them little beans they wor; they must 'ave been laid by termits in a 'urry.

"I got inter trouble once," said Spudhole warming to his narrative. "I climbed up the tent pole one night just to 'ave a song on my own and when I was on the top down comes the 'ole thing and I lands on Ted 'Iggles bread-basket. 'Is temperatoor was up to an 'unner and two points fire the next mornin'. The doctor didn't 'arf give me a look when 'e 'eard about me bein' up the pole.

"But 'e was a good bloke, the M. O. When I got inter me 'ole uniform 'e looked 'ard at my cap. Ye remember it boys? 'Twas more like a rag man's than a soldiers o' the King's. Then 'e arst me: Ave you ever much war?' 'Not 'arf I ever'n,' I told 'im. 'I thought so,' he says, 'judgin' by yer cap.' And 'e told the orderly to indent me for a brand new uniform. And 'e gave me two francs to get meself a drink when I was leavin' ".

"And how is Ted?" I asked.

"Not so bad yer know," said Spudhole. "And 'e didn't 'arf want to come back wiv me. 'E didn't mind stayin' there as long as I was wiv 'im, but when I was goin' away 'twas another story. 'E did want to get back to the trenches again——"

"Spudhole! Is Spudhole in here?" asked a Corporal peering into the dug-out.

"I'm 'ere," said Spudhole. "Wot d'yer want me for?"

"It's you turn on sentry-go," said the Corporal.

"Blimey!" exclaimed Spudhole. "Didn't take yer long to find that I was back! Wunner the war wasn't stopped while I was away. A sick man goin' on sentry too——. If ye're goin' to carry on like that my temperatoor will soon be up again. All right, Corpril I'll be out in a tick——".

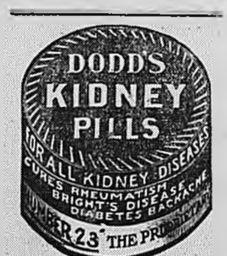
Fairville, Sept. 30, 1902.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—We wish to inform you that we consider your MINARD'S LINIMENT a very superior article, and we use it as a sure relief for sore throat and chest. When I tell you I would not be without it if the price was one dollar a bottle, I mean it.

Yours truly,

CHAS. F. TILTON.



Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

THE SAVED DOLLARS.

When Properly Invested They Help to Develop Our Country.

What work does the saved dollar do to help make this country a better place for the saver? At a meeting of the American Bankers' Association an intelligent answer was made by a man who is well qualified to speak. He said:

"While a dollar saved by a workman helps to give to some workman a job, so does every other dollar of savings, whether it comes from wages, interest or profits.

"The economic effect of a dollar saved and invested is just the same, whether the owner is a wage earner, an employer or an heir of inherited wealth. Income, however it originates, that is saved and put to reproductive uses performs an inevitable service for society.

"Every form of savings finally seeks investment, and if you will follow the investment through to its ultimate reaction you will see it putting men to work; you will see it enlarging the agricultural, the industrial or the transportation equipment of the community; you will see it creating new demands for labor, raising the rate of wages and increasing the production of things which men design.

"If savings are devoted to reproductive purposes, it makes no difference whether they are the savings of the workman or of the millionaire, they ultimately accomplish the same result —they increase the supply of things that the whole community wants."

F. A. Vanderlip said that. It is true. Your $50 in the savings bank works at the same job to which the $50,000 of the rich man is sent.

If the men who manage the work are honest and capable they use our saved dollars to make this country worth living in, worth working in, worth being proud of, worth fighting to preserve.—John M. Oskison in New York Globe.

Drawn Glass.

On account of its great strength drawn glass is used for many purposes. It withstands sudden changes of temperature, resists fire to a great extent and is very strong.

SATISFIED MOTHERS

Once a mother has used Baby's Own Tablets for her little ones she will use nothing else. The satisfaction she derives from their use is wonderful. They are easy to give the baby: their action is prompt and thorough, and above all they are absolutely harmless. Concerning them Mrs. Jean Dechaine, Lacordaire, Sask., writes: "I am well satisfied with Baby's Own Tablets. I had no trouble in giving them to my baby, and they have promptly cured her of constipation." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

VANITY AND SPECTACLES.

Old Plea That Wearing Glasses Makes One Look Aged.

One of the popular objections to wearing glasses is that wearing glasses makes one look old.

This was true in the days when they were worn only to help poor sight and chiefly by the elderly. Now a very large percentage of wearers of spectacles are children, and the wearing of spectacles is no longer a mark of advanced age. It is not a sufficient excuse for a lady to say that glasses would make her look old.

Moreover, wearing glasses is one of the best preservers of a youthful appearance. This is because prolonged eye strain causes wrinkles to appear prematurely and gives the countenance a strained, anxious, tired, drawn, cross look, which is very characteristic and is far more to be avoided from the point of view of appearance than the slight disfigurement of glasses.

Indeed, so far from being unbecoming, there are some types of face to which glasses just add the finishing touch.—Charles Phelps Cushing in World's Work.

The one time when a fellow feels he ought to be let down easy is when he is hard up.

"SALADA"

Tea is Delicious and Pure

Sealed Packets Only - Never in Bulk

E218

BLACK, MIXED or NATURAL GREEN

THE MAN FROM BALLYRUDDEN

(By Patrick MacGill, Author of "The Great Push," Etc.)

The night was ebony black, but still and warm. The summer clouds hung very low and seemed to be thrusting the heat down on the watchers in No-Man's Land. The covering party lay in a line amidst the grasses, a space of half-a-dozen yards between each man and his mate. Gahey, an Irish rifleman, was there, lying face down to the ground, the smell of the earth heavy in his nostrils and the dreams and thoughts engendered by such a night running riot in his head. He was very sleepy, for he had had no sleep the night before. All that day he had been very hard at work, for the trenches were in a bad state. Parapets had been blown down by German shells; machine gun emplacements had been levelled to the earth; sandbags flung broadcast by the fury of war, had filled up parts of the communication trench. All this had to be remedied, and all day long Gahey sweated at his toil. Now, when night had fallen, the barbed wire entanglements had to be repaired and the engineers were set to work on the job. The infantry holding the trench supplied the covering party and Gahey was one of the men who went out.

As he lay there in the grass he could hear the engineers at work, hammering in the posts, buckling the supports and pulling the wires taut. They were as quiet about it as was possible, but to the tensely strained ears of Gahey the noise of labor came like the rumble of artillery. The enemy would surely hear it too.

He may have done, but perhaps he had his own working parties out and thought it wiser not to take any notice. Now and again Gahey fancied that he could see dark forms standing quite motionless and very near him, but probably his eyes played him false and the objects might be tree-trunks trimmed down by shellfire. He was very sleepy and his chief wish was that his job might soon cease and allow him to get back to his trench.

"I wish the sleep wasn't so much in my eyes," he muttered. "I'm afraid that I might drop off for a snooze in a minute ...... This won't do. I'll nip my leg and keep myself up to the mark ...... Right in the thick of my leg."

He caught the soft of his thigh between finger and thumb and pinched vigorously. Once, twice, thrice. He almost screeched with the pain.

"It's the only way to do it," he said apologizing for the pain he had inflicted on himself. "If I don't pinch like blazes I'll maybe drop off ...... That won't do and the life of me mates depending on me and others like me ...."

He pinched his leg again, then rapped his knuckles against the butt of his rifle. He kept on rapping until one of his fingers was bleeding.

"It's a damned funny caper, this," he muttered. "It has got to be done, I suppose. But they don't know at home what we've got to go through out here. This is a war in defence of civilization," he said with a low laugh. "Here I am doin' my bit by lyin' down on my tummy and rappin' my knuckles against a rifle. Well, I suppose it's one way o' carryin' on. What would they say at home in me own town, the town of Ballyrudden, if I told them that in France I spent all my days working with a spade like a man on a potato patch, and all my nights rappin' my fingers on a rifle-butt? Oh, glory, but it's a funny war!"

Gahey became sudenly alert as a starshell went up over the German trenches and a dark object was disclosed moving in the grass some eight yards away. What could it be? A German crawling out towards the British lines, Gahey thought. He gripped his bayonet with a steady hand and got up on one knee. At that moment he heard the man next him calling out in a loud whisper: "The right flank has encountered an enemy patrol! Reinforcements! Pass it along!"

Gahey passed the message along, stood upright and rushed at the figure which was lying in the grass.

"Who's there?" he hissed, as he stood over it.

The click of a rifle bolt was the only response and Gahey gave the figure a kick. It rose upwards with a whimper and shot its hands over its head. It was a German soldier.

"Kamerad!" he appealed. "Wife and three children!"

"If ye yell like that again a harem and a school of children won't save ye," said Gahey. "What the divil are ye comin' atween me and a fight for, anyway?" he thundered.

"Kamerad!" wained the German.

Gahey was very annoyed. A fight on and he had to take charge of a prisoner! It was a job not to his liking. From the right came the sound of rifles and yelling. The men from the left were rushing by, and one took shape opposite and made to pass. Gahey reached out a long arm and gripped the man by the shoulder.

"Let me be!" gasped the man. "I want to get up to the fighting."

"Take charge of this man," said Gahey in a voice of command. "Take him back to the trench now! Get behind him with the bay'net and take him in."

The soldier, a young fellow of nineteen, newly out, had heard of Gahey and knew him to be one of the most reckless and daring men in the battalion. He obeyed Gahey's command and took charge of the prisoner. Then Gahey doubled off to the right where the fight was in full swing.

"Not much of a fight it was," said Gahey afterwards, when giving an account of the scrap. "It lasted for just a minute or two and I had only a couple of jags at the buckos. It was a poor lot we came on and they had no love for the bayn't. It always makes me mad to see them refusin' to take part in a good, honest stand-to fight. But I suppose it's in the make-up of some of them to behave like that....... I haven't seen what I call a good fight since the last harvest fair I spent at Ballyrudden."

It was on the morning after the "scrap" that Gahey was speaking. He looked at his listeners and drank a cup of tea from his sooty mess-tin.

"Ballyrudden was the place for a fight," he said. "It was a place to warm the cockles of a man's heart. The ash-plants goin' swingin' about the heads and the men fallin'! 'Twas a sight to see!"

He fixed a contemplative eye on the empty mess-tin.

"Ballyrudden for ever!" he said in a slow voice filled with longing. "Ballyruden for ever and the times we used to have at the harvest fair!"

Reducing Expenses

The war has so increased the cost of living, the housewife must make her money go further.

By using Red Rose Tea, which chiefly consists of strong, rich Assam teas, she can keep her tea bills down. The rich Assam strength requires less tea in the pot—and there's only one tea with the rich Red Rose flavor!

Kept Good by the Sealed Package

Joy in Trying.

Do not allow yourself to just drift along through life. Set before you an aim, some real purpose. Cultivate hope and ambition to accomplish something. Do not be contented to let things happen; make things happen. Whatever your business or occupation aim to excel in it. Financial gain is not all one gets from labor well performed. Your character is elevated and your mind is enlarged, and the satisfaction in having done well is the most real joy. Don't be afraid to set your aim high. Gild it with your highest ideals. Let the hope of its attainment nerve your every act. Turn incidents and circumstances toward the attainment of your aim. If you have no aim you reach nowhere. A life without a purpose is a dreary thing, without real joy. Suppose you fail to reach the heights you have set as your standard; you will have gone higher than if you had not striven. You will be more useful, of more worth, than if you had not tried.—Milwaukee Journal.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

BURDEN OF WORRY.

To-day's Enough; Never Mind Yesterday's or To-morrow's.

A wayfarer carried a heavy sack under which he toiled and complained unceasingly. From none could he get help or comfort.

And as he slowly journeyed, groaning under his burden, the Angel of Opportunism came to him and spoke kindly, saying:

"Brother, what carriest thou?"

The man answered surlily, "My worries."

The angel smiled pityingly upon him and said, "Let us look into thy burden and examine they worries."

And so they looked in. But lo, the sack was empty.

"Why surely!" cried the man, "there were two great worries, too heavy for man to bear; But—ah, yes, I had forgotten—one was a worry of yesterday, and so it is gone."

"And the other?"

"That—why, that was a worry of to-morrow, and it—it has not yet yet come."

Then the angel smiled with infinite pity, saying:

"Hearken. He who bows himself down under the worries of yesterday and to-morrow wears himself out for naught. Be he who carries only the worries of to-day has no need of a sack for his sorrows. If thou wilt cast this black thing aside and give all thy strength and cheer and courage to the things of to-day real misfortune never can burden thee."

Wondering, the man did as the angel commanded.

And as he took up his journey and went lightly, swiftly on, his heart and his hands were free to relieve many a brother wayfarer of his burdens and to pluck sweet fruits and flowers along the wayside.

And when he came at last to the setting of the sun it was with smiles and a song.—Christian Herald.

Marines.

Marines—soldiers serving on shipboard—date back to the year 1664, when an order-in-Council, dated Oct. 16, authorized 1,200 soldiers to be raised and formed into a regiment. More regiment were later on formed, and in the latter years of the French wars they numbered 22,000. The marines are to-day a feature of every navy, and in most countries officers of the marines are equal in rank with those in the army and navy.—London Chronicle.

A MESSAGE TO WOMEN!!

LET a woman cure your suffering. I want you to write, and let me tell you of my simple method of home treatment, send you ten days' free trial, postpaid, and put you in touch with women in Canada who will gladly tell what my method has done for them.

If you are troubled with weak, tired feelings, headache, backache, bearing-down sensations, bladder weakness, constipation, catarrhal conditions, pain in the sides, regularly or irregularly, bloating, sense of falling or misplacement of internal organs, nervousness, desire to cry, palpitation, hot flashes, dark rings under the eyes, or a loss of interest in life, write to me to-day. Address:

Mrs. M. Summers, Box 8, Windsor, Ont.

A New Household Word.

The expression "food alternative" is practically of recent origin, and it has a pleasant ring in our ears. As used by dietitians and cooking experts, it signifies a second choice, providing the same food value, but of lower price or easier to obtain.

Some of the fish and cereal dishes are food alternatives to meat.

Wheat flour is scarce; as an alternative housewives are urged to use more rye and corn.

The scarcity of hogs and the fact that they are often undersize when brought to the market has made pure leaf lard high in price. A pure vegetable shortening is the ideal temporary alternative. It is also a satisfactory permanent alternative for families where pork shortening is never used.

When we speak of a substitute, we infer that the original article cannot be obtained. When we use the world alternative, the supposition is that we have freedom of choice.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Instead of making hay while the sun shines, some people would rather make trouble when it rains.

"How are your nephew and his bride getting along by this time?" "Finer than frog hair!" triumphantly replied the Missourian. "They've been married mighty nigh three weeks now, and, by cripes, they are still speaking!"—Judge.

$220.00 IN PRIZES

to the Grand Champion Steer and Heifer at . .

TORONTO FAT STOCK SHOW

December 7 and 8, 1917

GOOD CASH PRIZES FOR ALL CLASSES

If you have not received premium list and entry blank, write to-day

ISSUE NO. 45, 1917

SITUATIONS VACANT.

YOU CAN MAKE $25 TO $75 weekly, writing show cards at home. Easily learned by our simple method. No canvassing or soliciting. We sell your work. Write for particulars.

AMERICAN SHOW CARD SCHOOL, 801 Yonge Street, Toronto.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED — PROBATIONERS TO train for nurses. Apply, Wellandra Hospital, St. Catharines, Ont.

MEN WANTED FOR TANNERIES AT Acton, on Grand Trunk, 35 miles from Toronto, mechanical and laboring work at good wages; healthy thriving town; excellent school; cheap house rent and living. Apply Beardmore & Co., 37 Front street east, Toronto.

WANTED—GLOVE OPERATORS, WAX thread, union special and Holt machines. The Craig, Cowan Co., Ltd., 151 Pearl St., Toronto, Ont.

LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN and light sewing at home, whole or spare time; good pay; work sent any distance, charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Co., Montreal.

MONEY ORDERS.

DOMINION EXPRESS MONEY Orders are on sale in five thousand offices throughout Canada.

FOR SALE.

A-1 TOBACCO BUSINESS: STEADY trade; rent moderate; splendid living apartments; price, two thousand dollars; owner leaving city. Cherrier, 25 James street north, Hamilton, Ont.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—GOOD FARM ON YONGE street; 325 acres; near Richmond Hill; lot 45; three spring creeks, first-class house; ample stabling for horses, cattle and hogs, water in stables; Metropolitan cars hourly; Richmond Hill station. Inquire of Mrs. J. N. Boyle, Richmond Hill, or Cook & Gilchrist, 25 Richmond street west, Toronto, Ont.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWO ONE-HUNDRED acre farms, Wellington county, Peel township; no better soil; good buildings and shade trees; flowing spring on each lot; if you want a farm look this one over; will stand inspection; immediate possession given; price and terms right; will meet you at Gladstone or Drayton station; phone to house, rural mail at gate. Walter Eckwill, R. R. No. 2 Drayton, Ont.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE DAIRY FARM, sand loam. A photo can be had of the building. Apply, to John McCormick, Kelvin, Ont.

FOR SALE OR RENT—320 ACRES, A-1 wheat land in Southern Manitoba, all cultivated. G. C. Gordon, baker, General Delivery, Vancouver, B.C.

The Wagon Wheel Paradox.

A very interesting paradox is the one concerning an ordinary wagon wheel, which is solid and rigid, yet, when fastened on its axle on a wagon, when the wagon moves part of the circumference of the wheel which is in contact with the ground is for an instant at absolute rest, while the point directly perpendicular to it is flying along at a high rate of speed. The two points horizontal with the centre of the wheel are travelling pretty fast, but only half as fast as the topmost point, and as the upgoing horizontal point increases in speed the downgoing one slows up until it is at rest for a moment when in contact with ground. Yet the wheel is one solid piece and there are only two points going at the same rate of speed at the same time. Yet if the wheel is taken off the axle and rolled down an incline every point of the circumference moves at the same rate of speed.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

ENEMIES TO SUCCESS.

Learn to Avoid Timidity, Shyness or Self Consciousness.

Timidity, shyness and selfconsciousness belong to the same family. We usually find all where we find any one, and they are all enemies of peace of mind, happiness and achievement. No one has ever done a great thing while his mind was centered upon himself. We must lose ourselves before we can find ourselves. Self-analysis is valuable only to learn our strength; it is fatal if it makes us dwell upon our weaknesses.

Timid, shy people are morbidly self conscious. They think too much about themselves. Their thoughts are turned inward; they are always analyzing, dissecting themselves, wondering how they appear and what people think of them. If these people could only forget themselves and think of others they would be surprised to see what freedom, ease and grace they would gain, what success in life they would achieve.

Thousands of young people are held back from undertaking what they long to do and are kept from trying to make real their great life dreams because they are afraid to jostle with the world. They shrink from exposing their sore spots and sensitive points, which smart from the slightest touch. Their supersensitiveness makes cowards of them.—O. S. Marden.

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

SPECIALISTS

Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin, Kidney, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases.

Call or send history for free advice. Medicine furnished in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Consultation Free

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

25 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

Please Mention This Paper.

GERMANY WILL BE BANKRUPT AT WAR'S CLOSE

Cannot Bear Financial Strain as Long as the Entente Allies.

THE WAR'S COST

Told in British Commons by the Chancellor, Bonar Law.

London Cable—The war is making increasingly heavy demands on the Exchequer it was revealed to-day, when a vote of credit for £400,000,000 was asked for.

Addressing the Commons, Bonar Law said that in the period from July 22 to Sept. 22 the daily average expenditure of the British Government was £6,414,000.

The Chancellor said the expenditures of the army and navy exceeded the budget estimate by £570,000 daily.

The average daily expenditure since the beginning of the financial year has been £6,450,000, or £1,227,000 above the budget estimate.

Bonar Law said that as far as he could judge the financial position in the second half of the year would not be quite as favorable as in the first half, partly on account of the increased pay for the army and navy.

On Sept. 29, said Mr. Bonar Law, the total amount of the national debt was between £4,900,000 and £5,000,000,000, less £1,100,000,000 advanced to allies and £160,000,000 to Dominions. There must also be deducted, he explained, apart of the gift of the Indian Government, which amounted to £100,000,000. The net increase in the debt due to the war, the Chancellor stated, was £3,000,000,000.

The Chancellor said America had given great financial assistance at times when her expenditure was greater than that of the allies.

The increase in the vote of credit for the War Office, he explained, was due in part to the larger force maintained abroad; to the forward movement of the troops in France, and to other causes, including motor transport.

If the war ended as the Allies meant it should the financial burden would be one which could be borne.

The Chancellor said the German Reichstag had passed votes of credit which amounted to £4,700,000,000 exclusive of advance to allies. There were indications, he said, that Germany would be hopelessly bankrupt at the end of the war. The Allies could bear the financial burden longer than Germany, and it would not be lack of money that would be recoverable. Millions had been advanced to the dominions for supplies and for payment to their troops in England. In all £179,000,000 would be recoverable.

The increased pay of sailors and soldiers and the subsidizing of the loan would amount to between £10,000,000 and £50,000,000 in the second part of the fiscal year.

German taxation had been increased by more than £185,000,000, but that sum fell short by £55,000,000 of the interest of the war debt.

"I am glad to be able to take this opportunity of saying how much reason not only the British, but all the Allied Governments, have for appreciating the very generous way in which the United States Government has come to their assistance in financing purchases in America," said the Chancellor. "It is an open secret that until America came into the war the method of financing our purchases there and the question of exchange were not only serious problems, but, in my opinion almost insoluble problems.

"The fact that America has given generous assistance at times when she was incurring expenditure at a heavier rate than any of the Allies I believe it my duty publicly to acknowledge."

NEW GERMAN CHANCELLOR

No Official Word of Hertling's Appointment.

Pan Germans Bitterly Opposed to Him.

London Cable says—No official announcement of the appointment of Count von Hertling as German Imperial Chancellor has been made, according to special despatches from Amsterdam, but it is believed to be certain. The Lokal Anzeiger, of Berlin, and Neueste Nachrichten, of Munich, say the count has accepted, while the Deutsche Tages Zeitung says he will accept, and that Dr. Michaelis will become Premier of Prussia.

On the other hand, a despatch to the Daily Mail from Amsterdam ascribes to Catholic Centrist circles in the Bavarian Chamber of Deputies the statement that Von Hertling's acceptance is conditional upon Dr. Michaelis not having any high official position, and upon Von Hertling being wholly independent of Berlin official circles.

The Rheinische Westfalische Zeitung of Essen is indignant over the possibility of Von Hertling's appointment, which, it says, would be an irreparable blunder.

HERTLING'S RECORD.

Copenhagen Cable—Count George von Hertling, who has been appointed to succeed Dr. Michaelis as German Imperial Chancellor, was for long years the leader of the Catholic Centre in the Reichstag. He was one of the few forcible and first-grade personalities among the non-Socialist representatives.

Even after his retirement from the Reichstag to become Premier of Bavaria the count remained one of the guiding influences in the Catholic party, and as the head of the Government in the second largest Federal state he has played an important role in imperial affairs during the war. He supported Von Bethmann Hollweg against the Conservative campaign for a long time, and when he withdrew his support Von Bethmann Hollweg fell.

Count von Hertling may have asked for time in which to consider the appointment in order to consult with Reichstag leaders, according to their expressed wish. In this case he would hear nothing favorable from the Socialists and part of the Radicals who already have expressed themselves as being opposed to his candidacy. To the Catholic Centre he would, of course, be highly acceptable, and probably the National Liberals also would be willing to work with him.

The new Chancellor's name has been an anathema to the pan-Germans of the Count von Reventlow type, owing to the belief that he is not their man as far as the annexation programme is concerned. Von Hertling and Foreign Minister von Kuehlmann have been coupled in the pan-German abuse, but Von Hertling's conservative orthodoxy concerning parliamentary reform may be sufficient to overcome this prejudice. Much will depend on his attitude on Prussian franchise reform, concerning which he has been silent, on the ground that this is Prussia's own affair.

TO RUSH AID TO ITALIANS

U. S. Waives All Export Restrictions

To Send Coal and Steel to Ally.

Washington, D.C., Report.—All export restrictions will be waived by the American Government in forwarding supplies to Italy to aid in meeting the Austro-German invasion. The Italian Government, it was made known today, will be permitted to take the kind of materials it needs most to the limit of its tonnage capacity, regardless of prospective shortages here.

Approximately 100,000 tons of shipping has been promised Italy by the Shipping Board. Four vessels already have been turned over and the others will be delivered as fast as they are available. The shortage of ships is so serious, however, that the Shipping Board has to pick them up as it can find them and the whole amount of tonnage promised may not be available under thirty days.

Italy's greatest need is coal, and, next, steel, for her munition factories. She has been drawing on this country for about [illegible] tons of coal a month, but now that English coal is harder to obtain, her requirements from the United States will approach [illegible] tons monthly. The country starts the winter, according to Italian officials, fully two millions tons of coal short.

The shipping the United States is able to release, will be totally inadequate to meet the demand for coal and to carry food and munitions. It is likely, it was said, today, however, that the Italians will make a trade with Spain for a large amount of Spanish tonnage to supplement the American ships. At the same time the Italians will put into trans-Atlantic service as many of their own ships as possible.

Italy's food situation, it was said today, is not as bad as it has been pictured. The bread ration is larger now than in either France or England. If, however, the Italians wish to transport food in preference to coal and munitions they will be given export licenses to ship as much as they wish.

BRITISH FLIERS DO MUCH DAMAGE

German Bases in Belgium Again Bombed.

Raid Into Prussia Also Succeeded.

London Cable—The British War Office last night issued the following statement on aviation activity:

"Yesterday there were a few fine intervals, during which our airplanes observed for our artillery and fired several thousand rounds from their machine guns at enemy troops in the trenches and on the roads. About 100 bombs were dropped on hostile billets at Roulers and elsewhere during the day, and again at night. In air fighting four hostile machines were driven down and one was driven down out of control. Two of our machines are missing.

"Last night our machines again attacked the railway station and lines around Saarbrucken, Rhenish Prussia, northeast of Metz, Germany. The bombs were seen to burst with good effect. All our machines returned though the weather conditions were exceptionally bad. This morning at 11 o'clock twelve of our machines went further afield and attacked the munition works and gas works at Pirmasons 20 miles beyond Saarbrucken. Bombs were seen to burst on factories and the gas works with excellent results. Many photographs were taken and the weather was good. All our machines returned."

BRAZIL PREPARES FOR WAR.

Rio Janeiro, Brazil, Report.—In view of Brazil's entrance into the war, plans for intensified military training are being put into effect, although no mobilization measures has been decreed. The garrisons in Southern Brazil, where there is a large German element, have been reinforced. Twenty-two former German sailors were arrested to-day and taken to Sao Paulo. All German newspapers and other publications have been seized.

ITALIAN PEOPLE STEADY UNDER THE TEUTON DRIVE

London Special Cable—Military critics here hazard the guess that the first instalment of Entente troops have already reached the line selected by General Cadorna to give battle to the Teuton invaders of Italian soil. They are supremely confident that this line cannot be broken by any troops that the Germans dare to concentrate there.

Since last Friday the War Committee of the French Government has held sittings, at which in close accord with London and Rome, French military authorities have perfected a plan which is expected to relieve the terrific pressure on the Italian forces.

London Cable says—Semi-official the authorities here are taking a cheerful view of the Italian crisis, believing that the Germans thrust is inspired quite as much by the political as military conditions. Germany invariably plays politics and war together, and in the present instance it is believed the huge military enterprise probably was launched in an effort to start a revolution in Italy, where the activities of the German propagandists long have been afoot. The shortage of coal, food and metals, and the beginning of cold weather apparently is expected by Germany to discourage the Italian masses. Accentuated by the great military drive, this discontent might precipitate a crisis which the enemy thinks would lead to a separate peace.

GUARANTEE AGAINST REVOLUTION.

The announcement of the new Italian Cabinet is accepted in the most authoritative circles as a guarantee against a revolution. The new Government appears to be vigorous in its support of the war policy. The German general staff is credited with fine work in moving and concentrating such great masses of troops for the Italian drive, but there seems no reason to fear that the advance will go far toward the achievement of Berlin's designs against the Italian State.

Military critics here say General Cadorna's new line behind Udine cannot be broken by any force Germany dare concentrate there. Consequently Italy's position is safe enough unless internal troubles arise. However, the new Cabinet plainly realizes that tonnage is a vital element if an ultimate disaster in Italy is to be avoided. The country is far stronger in a military sense than it is economically.

It may be stated positively that Germany did not weaken her western lines for the recent advance on the Isonzo, but used troops Hindenburg has been holding in reserve in German depots.

The most encouraging feature of the whole situation seems to be the fact that Berlin miscalculated the political effect, reports agreeing that the Italian people are undismayed.

THE ITALIAN OFFICIAL.

The text of the Italian statement reads: "During yesterday's various engagements took place on the Hills of St. Daniele Del Fruili, along the Ledra Canal, at Pasian, Schiavonesco, and at Pozzuolo Del Fruili.

"The brave behavior of our covering units and cavalry has permitted the other troops to continue the movement towards position on the new line."

THE GERMAN STATEMENT.

To-night's Berlin War Office report said:

"In Italy there have been successful engagements on the Tagliamento Plain. The number of Italian prisoners has increased to more than 120,000. The number of guns captured is more than 1,000."

An earlier report said: "Movements of the troops of the 14th and the Isonzo armies, which are advancing out of the Carnic Alps are taking place in accordance with the intentions of the leadership."

A Geneva despatch to the Daily Mail says Austrian newspapers express confidence that the Italian reserves will not support the crisis and that internal disorders will lighten the task of the invaders of Italy. The Zeit declares that the Italian people cannot hold out any longer, while the Socialist Arbiter Zeitung hopes for a national revolution on Russian lines or at least local revolt.

THE SITUATION SUMMARIZED.

Virtually one thousand square miles of Italian territory have been overrun, more than 120,000 Italians have been made prisoner, and in excess of 1,000 guns have been captured by the German and Austro-Hungarian armies in their eight days drive from the Isonzo and Carnic Alps' front of the Austro-Italian war theatre, according to Berlin.

From the east the enemy lines on the centre of the battlefront now is well within gun range of the Tagliamento River, where it has been presumed that Gen. Cadorna would turn and make a stand. The Italian commander-in-chief, however, has not yet brought his troops about to face the enemy, but is continuing his retreat, with the rear-guards harassing the advance. Just where Cadorna purposes to give battle has not become apparent. Neither is it known how well the northern and southern flanks of his army are keeping pace with the retirement in the centre.

According to the latest Berlin official communication announcing the heavy losses of the Italians in men and guns, engagements successful for the enemy have taken place on the Tagliamento Plain, while the Rome communication announces that there has been fighting on the hills of St. Daniele Del Friuli, along the Ledra Canal, at Pasian Schiavonesco, and at Possuolo Del Fruiuli, northwest of Udine, and from four to five miles east of the Tagliamento.

Meanwhile preparations to aid the Italians in their hour of extremity are being rushed by all the Allies. Jules Cambon, General Secretary of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in a statement has expressed the conviction that the Italians will be able to stem the tide of the invasion with the aid of French and British troops sent to reinforce them. The American Government is to waive all export restrictions in favor of Italy, permitting that country to take whatever material she requires, regardless of prospective shortages here. A large amount of shipping also is to be given Italy to work in conjunction with her own merchant marine in taking supplies overseas.

The new Italian Premier in a message to General Cadorna has assured the commander-in-chief that all classes of the population of Italy are with him in his hour of trial, and will stand by him and the army until victory rests with them. A similar message was sent to the British Prime Minister.

SINN FEIN RULE.

Irish Body Attempts to Control Food.

London Despatch—The Sinn Fein organization, according to the Morning Post, has started a food control department in Ireland, independent of the Government. The newspaper prints the text of a circular, which it says is being distributed widely, asking priests to help in making an inventory of food stocks, as an initial step toward "retaining in Ireland sufficient food for the entire population, and arranging to have it available for distribution whenever famine is to be dreaded.

The circular ascribes the danger of shortage to the excessive exportation of Irish food products, the consumption by the large garrisons there, and the submarine menace. It declares a wish to avert a repetition of the calamity of 1847.

GERMANS LOST OVER 12,000

In Four-day Offensive by French Forces

And Also Lost Total of 180 Cannon.

Paris Cable—The official communication issued at the War Office [illegible] reads:

"[illegible] north of the Aisne artillery [illegible] in the neighborhood [illegible].

"[illegible] number of prisoners captured by us in the course of our offensive [illegible] was 12,000 of whom [illegible] were officers. The cannon number [illegible].

"On the right bank of the Meuse the Germans attempted this morning against our positions in the sector of [illegible] a surprise attack which we repulsed. Between the Meuse and Bezonvaux there was quite a violent bombardment during the course of the afternoon.

"On Oct. 20 six enemy aeroplanes were brought down by our pilots; four others fell in a damaged condition within their own lines. Our bombing escadrilles last night dropped 7,700 kilos of projectiles and explosives on the railway stations at Thionville, Bettembourg, Maizieres-lez-Metz, Longeville-lez-Metz, Jeoply and Conflans, as well as on the station at Luxemburg. All our objectives were reached."

GERMANS BLAMED FOR COSTLY FIRE

$5,000,000 Blaze at Docks at Baltimore.

British Ship Also Burned and Sunk.

Baltimore Despatch—A disastrous fire, which wrecked two of the finest of the Baltimore & Ohio terminal piers at Locust Point, spread to a British steamship, which had just docked, and caused it to burn and sink, with the probable loss of four of its crew, broke out here last night and was got under control at about 3 o'clock this morning.

Two stevedores, who had been at work on the ship and were thought to have gone down, were all accounted for to-day.

Vice-President J. M. Davis, of the B. & O. Railway, said it was the belief of the railroad officials that the fire was of incendiary origin, as credible witnesses stated they saw flames leap from piers No. 8 and 9 at five points almost simultaneously.

The total loss will be over $5,000,000. Of this, which is said to be a conservative estimate, the piers represented a value of $1,500,000; the goods stored on them $3,000,000, and the steamer and cargo $500,000.

The steamer, which docked yesterday afternoon, had on board eighty anti-submarine shells from a British port. Three exploded with loud reports when the ship took fire, and it was not long after the ship had been towed into mid-stream that she sank.

Pier No. 1, loaded with wheat for export, was in danger of being burned early to-day, and only a fire wall stood between the fire and this pier and two others. Baltimore & Ohio officials felt confident of saving these piers. The customs house authorities saved their records on Pier No. 8, but those on Pier No. 9 were destroyed.

Chief of Police Leigh, of the Baltimore & Ohio, began an investigation of the report that the pier watchmen saw five or six men jump from Pier No. 9 just as the flames broke out. The piers have been under armed guards for a number of months.

ONE LITTLE CANARY

Cause Trouble for Entire British Division.

Washington Report—How one little canary bird caused consternation among an entire division of British troops and had to be killed, is told by Dr. Robert Davis, recently arrived in the United States to lecture at the officers' training camps on activities of the Red Cross in Europe.

For more than a month, on a northern sector of the line, the British had been secretly mining beneath the German trenches, said Dr. Davis. The work was almost complete. During the operations several canary birds were, as usual kept in the excavations to warn the workers of the presence of fire damp, which is fatal to the birds. One little songster, however, escaped from its job, flew into the middle of No Man's Land, and alighting on a bush began to sing.

Consternation reigned in the British lines. If the bird had been discovered by the Germans, the work of weeks would go for nought, as the enemy could easily interpret the meaning of its presence and prepare to combat sapping operations. The infantry was immediately ordered to open fire on the canary to destroy it, but it seemed to bear a charmed life. Even the sharpshooters failed to bring it down, as it hopped from twig to twig. Finally the artillery had to be called on. A trench gun with a well aimed shell blew the bird and the bush and the song into nothingness.

SANK 25 VESSELS.

Raider Seeadler's Captain Boasts of His Work.

A Pacific Port Report—Count von Luckner, commander of the German raider Seeadler, told Fiji Island newspaper correspondents, when he was captured near the Fijis recently, that the raider was destroyed by fire two thousand miles from land, according to officers of a vessel which arrived here yesterday with details of the count's capture. Previous reports were that the vessel was wrecked on an island.

The count also asserted, according to the steamer's officers, that the Seeadler destroyed 25 steamers and sailing vessels on its cruise. Five of the captured craft, all sailing vessels, were sunk in the Pacific, he said. All the crews were sent ashore.

A favorite plan of his, he was reported to have said, was to send out a wireless message asking for the time. Someone would oblige him, and often the ship supplying the time was traced and sunk.

HUN ATTACK IN ARGONNE FAILS

Artillery Battle Along the Aisne Front.

Another Futile Air Raid On Dunkirk.

Paris Cable—A German attack in the Argonne last night was beaten off by the French, the War Office reports. An artillery battle is in progress over the front of the recent French attack north of the Aisne. The announcement follows:

"North of the Aisne there was artillery fighting on the whole sector between Vauxaillon and Pinon, and along our new positions in the region at Froidmont. We repulsed enemy detachments, which attempted to capture our small posts north of the Loivre, in the [illegible] northwest of Rheims.

"In the Argonne, in the region of Bourcilles, the Germans made a surprise attack. After a spirited engagement they were compelled to return to their lines, having suffered considerable losses.

"There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front.

"Enemy aviators threw down thirty bombs last night on Dunkirk. Neither victims nor important material losses have been reported up to the present."

FOE PATENTS TO U. S. LICENSES

German Secrets Free to American Manufaturers.

20,000 Articles Affected by the Order.

Washington, D.C. Despatch—The vast store of German scientific information in this country was opened today to American manufacturers, in regulations issued by the Federal Trade Commission under which enemy-owned patents and copyrights will be licensed for manufacture by citizens of the United States. When the regulations had been made public the commission met a group of medical men to consider licensing the manufacture of certain drugs, principally salvarsan, used in virulent blood diseases, and non-toxic substitutes for local anaesthetics, of which the supply in this country has run dangerously low since the war interrupted commerce. Approximately 20,000 patented and copyrighted articles are said to be affected by the commission's order. These include dyestuff formulas of vital importance to American industries and mechanical devices of wide use.

SHORT ITEMS OF THE NEWS OF THE DAY

Twenty-Six Persons Killed by Autos in Toronto Streets This Year.

BLOWN OUT TO SEA

Two Suspects Arrested in Connection With B. & O. Terminals Fire.

Mr. George T. Holloway, who was a member of the Royal Ontario Nickel Commission, died in London.

Another large military hospital is likely to be established at Kingston, with a capacity of 1,500 beds.

The need of the State is to be the only test applied in exemptions from military service, essential industries will be maintained, and allowance made for previous service out of families.

President Wilson has sent a message to the President of Brazil on the occasion of the latter's entry into the war on the side of the allies.

Ten members of the United States Congress arrived in Paris on their way to pay a visit to the front.

For a serious offence, William Arnold was sentenced by Judge Coatsworth at Toronto, to serve three years in the penitentiary.

Frank Champion, an American aviator, fell and was killed while making a flight over Kochi, Japan.

Harold Jukes, the 17-months-old Toronto child, who was found by his mother enveloped in a mass of flames Tuesday last, died in the Hospital for Sick Children.

The celebration of the burning of the mortgage on Knox Church, St. Mary's, took place in the church.

Fred J. Tremane, K. C., a well-known Halifax lawyer, died after a brief illness. For many years he was an active Conservative. He was seventy-four years of age.

The Grand Jury has returned a true bill in the case of William McIlrady, Port Arthur, charged with the murder by shooting of his son, Robert, on the night of Oct. 3rd.

J. H. Pouliot, manager of the Gaspe & Baie des Chaleurs Navigation Company, owners of the coasting steamers Gaspesien and Percesien, was drowned at Quebec by falling between the wharf and the Gaspesien.

President Wilson was urged to call a special session of Congress at an early date to declare war on Austria in a resolution adopted by the Board of Trustees of the American Defence Society.

China has protested against the extension of the Japanese civil administration along the railway on the Shantung Peninsula between Tsingtau and Tsinan Fu, captured from the Germans.

The Queen's Hotel at Point Edward has been quarantined as a result of an outbreak of smallpox, a man named Huff, who has been employed at the Northern Navigation sheds, being the victim.

Rev. J. B. Silcox tendered his resignation as pastor of First Congregational Church, London, Ont. He came from Kansas City three years ago.

Burglars gained entrance to F. W. Karn's hardware store, Woodstock, and got away with a large number of shot guns, razors and pocket knives and numerous other articles. The job is thought to be the work of local men.

The conductors and motormen of the Kitchener & Waterloo Street Railway have been granted an increase in wages of from twenty-five cents an hour to twenty-seven and one-half cents an hour, to take effect on January 1 next.

Little Irene Ryan, daughter of Pte. Thomas Ryan, Ingersoll, who went overseas with the 168th Battalion, was drowned in the Thames River. The circumstances point to her having fallen into the river when she endeavored to cross a footbridge over the Thames.

The power schooner White Bear, carrying a crew of three, one passenger, and a shipment of bullion, was blown to sea by a north gale Sunday while on her way from Solomon to Nome, Alaska, and has not been heard from.

Two men suspected of having a hand in the disastrous fire which visited the Baltimore & Ohio railroad terminals at Baltimore, were arrested and grilled in the office of the Department of Justice. The names of the men will not be made known at present.

The toll of lives from automobile accidents on Toronto streets is rapidly increasing, despite all the efforts of the police to punish speeders, and the campaign of "safety first." No fewer than seven of the twenty-seven violent deaths during October were auto fatalities. This makes the number for this year twenty-six.

DRY WASHINGTON.

U.S. Capital Cuts Off Liquor To-night.

Washington Despatch—At midnight the national capital goes dry.

Among the establishments going out of business to-day, under the terms of Sheppard Prohibition Law, are several which served during a historic existence of more than half a century as familiar meeting places for prominent political figures of past generations.

Washington is planning a farewell celebration, and the usual carnival scenes probably will be enacted as the closing hour approaches.

100,000 BULBS

For winter and spring bloom Hyacinths, and Tulips, in all colors, also Narcissus and Sacred Lilies. Call early in November and select as only one lot can be stocked by us.

Falconer Bros.

THE HOME OF GOOD GROCERIES

SAVE YOUR EYES?

RAYO LAMPS are the lamps to furnish good light for work or reading. Eyes are valuable, therefore use good light. RAYO lamps and our refined oil make the kind of light which will save your eyes.

Thomson's Hardware Store

Get Your

SUIT OR OVERCOAT

From D. Geddes & Co.

Made to your own measure, fit guaranteed, cloth, lining, and trimmings of the best material. Prices are still reasonable. Made up in first-class style, very promptly. See our samples, they are going fast, don't delay. You may miss the best.

D. GEDDES & CO.

Sole Agent for the "House of Hobberlin"

They say that if you want a choice cow, attend John Kepkey's sale tomorrow. Some fine ones will be auctioned off by D. C. Cavin.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Mr. W. J. Campbell was operated on for appendicitis at his home last week, and is doing nicely. Mrs. Campbell who has been in Owen Sound hospital, was brought home on Sunday. She is improving, but is still very weak.

While walking along the lake shore Mr. Dan McCarrell found a jar, inside of which was a note and address of "W. Oxford, S. S. Glenshee, Sault Ste. Marie. Home address Box 17, Tiverton, Ont." Apparently this a Tiverton mans' address and the jar found its way nearly home.

Rev. Mr. Gischler went to Stratford and Kitchener Saturday. He is attending the big union evangelical campaign in Stratford, and goes with it to Kitchener. All the churches in the district have joined in one big union evangelistic effort. Mr. Gischler's pulpit was occupied here Sunday by Rev. S. S. Lautenschlaeger, of Kitchener.

What About Flour and Feed

We are handling large quantities of flour and feed, and are prepared to quote close prices on the finest lines.

Groceries are a speciality with us, and we solicit your order. Coleman's choice meats are always nice and fresh at our store.

C. F. McPHERSON

PERSONAL MENTION

Mrs. W. F. Bald is holidaying in Detroit.

Miss Stella Ebert was in Harriston last week.

Pte. Harold Geddes was home over the week end.

Mr. E. Vaupel has returned from a trip west.

Mrs. Begg and family left Monday for their new home in Ford City.

Miss Mona Martin and Bernice went to Brockville last week.

Lieut Gandier is the guest of his sister Mrs. Chas Webster.

Miss Laura Ebert is spending a ten days' vacation at Harriston.

Gunner Martin Welsh is home for a week. He goes overseas on the 10th.

Mrs. Jack Baker and daughters left Monday for their home in St. Louis, Mo.

Bruce County Dental Association was formed at Walkerton on Friday. Dr. Power was in attendance.

Mr. Harry Muir, will return to Detroit this week, after a visit with his mother.

Mrs. Andrew Forrester left Monday for her home in Red Deer, after a pleasant visit with her parents.

In eleven months the White school patriotic society has raised a thousand dollars.

Mr. George S. Webb has bought the Sutherland residence, Goderich street, south.

Many friends will be sorry to learn that Mrs. Edgar Martin, who is in Brockville hospital, is not improving.

Mrs. Brinkman and daughters of Tara are visiting Miss Welsh and Miss Johnson.

Mr. W. W. McGillivray is acting manager of the Bank of Hamilton here while Mr. Ranney is away.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Doll and Miss Gertie are in Paisley to-day attending the Reid-George wedding.

The Bible society meeting is to-night in the Presbyterian church. Dr. Hassard is to give a very interesting talk chalk, and no doubt our citizens will want to show their interest in the work of this society by attending.

Mr. John Klinpert lighthouse keeper at Chantry Island has received official notification from the superintendent of the department that the lights are to remain on the lakes if necessary until December 25th—Southampton Beacon.

Several carloads of potatoes have gone out of this district. A dollar a bag was the prevailing price, although toward the latter part of the week a buyer or two offered $1.25 in order to get a car away before the cold weather arrived.

The smaller boys and girls enjoyed Hallowe'en by parading the streets with false faces and other disguises. Very few pranks were indulged in, the public school getting a few extra waggons, etc. Soap on plate glass windows was about the only thing to worry about.

There was a good crowd at A. B. Reinhart's last Friday, and everything offered for sale was practically sold out. Mr. Reinhart intends going to Stratford to live. This community will miss the Reinhart family, and it is hoped that after a season of city life they might come back to our midst again.

AUCTION SALE

D. C. Cavin has received instructions from J. W. Anderson, Lot, 14, Con, 8, Saugeen, former McGillivray farm, to sell by public auction on Saturday ***November 10th,*** at 1 o'clock, p. m. the following list:—40 head of cattle, including 2 cows with calves at foot, cow supposed to be in calf, three fat cows, fourteen 2-year old steers, eight 2-year-old heifers, twelve yearling steers and heifers, one horse, a registered Polled Angus bull will be sold All these cattle must be sold. No reserve

TERMS—10 month's credit given on approved joint notes bearing 6 per cent interest.

Jno. Purvis has received instructions from Mr. James McEwen to sell by public auction at Lot 1 Con. 2, Bruce Tp. Friday **November 16**, at 1 o'clock sharp the following list:—

HORSES—3 Clydesdale mares, supposed to be in foal, 1 span Clydesdale Geldings, 2 year old, 1 span Clydesdale Fillies, 1 year old, 2 Clydesdale foals, 1 Percheron mare, 5 yrs old.

CATTLE—Shorthorns, 1 bull, 1 yr. old, 1 cow supposed to be in calf, 2 heifers supposed to be in calf 2 yr. old, 1 heifer, 1 bull calf.

GRADES—9 cows, supposed to be in calf, 2 heifers supposed to be in calf, 15 yearling steers, 15 calves, 4 yearling heifers.

HOGS—2 brood sows, due to farrow in January.

IMPLEMENTS—1 lumber waggon, 1 set bob sleighs, cutter, single buggy, disc drill new, Massey Harris binder, 7 ft, hay loader, 2 mowers, manure spreader, hay rake, land roller, 2 disc harrows, walking plow, riding plow, hay racks, set single, set heavy harness and other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS—All sums of $10 and under cash, over that amount from 1 to 10 month's credit will be given on furnishing approved joint notes with 6 per cent interest. Everything must be sold without reserve, as the proprietor is giving up farming.

D. C. Cavin has received instructions from John A Kepkey, Lot 15, Con. 7 Saugeen Township, to sell by public auction on Thursday ***November 8th,*** at 1 o'clock the following list:

HORSES—Mare 9 years, horse colt rising 3 years, mare colt rising 1 year, horse colt rising 1 year.

CATTLE—Cow 9 years fresh, cow 10 years, fresh, cow 6 years, due June 12 cow 5 years due February 8th, cow 4 years, due April 15th, heifer 3 yrs, due February 14th, cow 7 years, due April 10th, 3 yearling heifers 3 spring calves, fall calf.

FOWL—3 doz. white Leghorn pullets, 2 dozen 1 year old hens.

POTATOES—100 bushels potatoes, 25 bushels "4th of July".

IMPLEMENTS—Deering binder, deering mower, Massey-Harris hay rake, Massey-Harris 11 hoe drill, land roller, Bissel disc, nearly new, set of iron harrows, plow, scuffler, root pulper, waggon, buggy, set of bob sleighs, hay rack, gravel box, rubber tired buggy, nearly new, cutter, set of single harness, set of double harness, plough harness, iron kettle, fanning mill, Empire cream separator nearly new, wheel barrow, corn planter, wire stretchers, Dairy churn, parlor heater, 200 pounds of fence wire. Also horse blankets, robes, grain bags, forks, shovels, logging chains, kitchen chairs, kitchen table, floor chest.

TERMS—Ten dollars and under cash, over that amount, 9 months credit on approved joint notes, six per cent per annum off for cash on credit amounts.

CLIP THIS AND PIN ON WIFE'S DRESSER

Cincinnati man tells how to shrivel up corns or calluses so they lift off with fingers.

Ouch ! ? ! ! ! ! This kind of rough talk will be heard less here in town if people troubled with corns will follow the simple advice of this Cincinnati authority, who claims that a few drops of a drug called freezone when applied to a tender, aching corn or hardened callus stops soreness at once, and soon the corn or callus dries up and lifts right off without pain.

He says freezone dries immediately and never inflames or even irritates the surrounding skin. A small bottle of freezone will cost very little at any drug store, but will positively remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's feet. Millions of American women will welcome this announcement since the inauguration of the high heels. If your druggist doesn't have freezone tell him to order a small bottle for you.

NORTH BRUCE

The convention closed in the U. B. church on Monday evening, there was good attendance every day and each session full of interest. A cradle roll was organized at this place, a teacher's training class in the future. Many of the delegates and visitors went to their home churches full of enthusiasm to carry on a greater work. A full report will appear next week.

Red Cross Report from Oct. 3rd to Nov. 5th.

Tea Room:	
Oct. 6 Women's Institute	$15.10
Oct. 13 N. B. Sunshine Club	15.05
Oct. 20 Young Ladies of Town	12.45
Oct. 27 Ladies' Aid Presbyterian church	14.20
Nov. 3 S. S. No. 4 Saugeen	23.00
From Treas. of Fair for lunch given committee	2.50
Donations:	
Mr H. McLaren, Sr.	10.00
Ladies' Aid Methodist church	10.00
Mrs. W. A. Mitchell	25.00
Mite Boxes for Aug. and Sept.	5.43
Total for month	$188.73

E. D. Kennedy, Treasurer

BURGOYNE AND DISTRICT

Mrs. Chas McLean who went west in the spring arrived home last week and will start farming again. Ontario is not such a slow place to live in after all.

The reeve of Arran was at Burgoyne last [illegible] to arrange for the gravelling of that stretch of muddy road east towards the B. line. He was offering $1 [illegible] a square yard but there were no takers. It is estimated that to cover this stretch of road would take eight or ten hundred yards of gravel, rather a big contract for one man to undertake so late in the fall seeing the average round trip for each load would be at least five miles and a heavy road too at this season. Perhaps if such a big job were let in sections one and another might be able to take a part as there should be pretty good money in it if the the busy season on the farm was over.

Messrs. A. and A. Durrance have rented the larger part of Mr. Kerr's farm on the Elora road.

Mr. John McKinnon and family will leave the Russel McIver farm shortly to reside on his farm in Saugeen. Burgoyne is losing several good men.

Miss Lovell who has been motoring to her school in Arran since the holiday found the roads rather wintry last week.

Mrs. Weirs is visiting her sister Mrs. Esplen.

Hallowe'en passed off quietly in this district

The Women's Missionary meeting was postponed last week on account of bad weather.

Mr. W. J. Pierson shipped a car load of potatoes this week to his brother in St. Catharines.

TIVERTON

Rev. Cougle conducted successful two weeks services on the 2nd of Bruce, on Sabbath evening and with his wife returned to their home in Toronto on Monday.

Threshing in this neighborhood will last two or three weeks longer.

While a few have the plowing well under way there is yet a great deal to do.

Miss C. Campbell is visiting her sister in Toronto.

The Xmas boxes for the soldiers were shipped first of the week and we will anxiously look for news of their safe arrival.

Five dollars a single cord for wood is surely taking advantage of the situation.

Hallowe'en passed quietly in the village. A few gates were removed but not so as to cause great inconvenience or damage.

Mr. D. J. McIntyre sold his residence here to H. E. Steincamp, editor to the Watchman.

Mr. and Mrs. Anderson left last week for their home in Aylmer.

Mr. Walter Johnston and family move this week to Guelph.

ALLENFORD

Mrs. J. E. Brant and daughters have returned to her home here.

Miss Annie Broadfoot is visiting with friends in Stratford and St. Mary's.

The last of the very successful Crossley meetings was held on Thursday evening November 1st., when Mr. Crossley gave a very interesting and educative lecture.

Master Howard Broadfoot had the misfortune to break his colla bone at school one day last week.

ARKWRIGHT

The fowl supper which was held by the Arkwright Orange Lodge last Friday night Nov. 2nd was quite a success. The amount taken in was $245.

Miss Jessie and Florence Tippin, who are attending Owen Sound Business College, spent the week-end at their home here.

The Wiarton District Epworth League Convention was held at Park Head this year. Rev. J. T. Stapleton, Mrs. Alfred Palmer and Miss Ruby Barber were delegates from this League.

Sacrament was administered in the Methodist church here last Sunday. Three new members were admitted into the church.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Atkinson motored to Chesley on Sunday to attend the funeral of the formers aunt, Mrs. Sutcliffe.

We are in the market for all kinds of fowl, live or dressed. The highest price is offered. I have both the Bell and the Rural phones in my store, and can be called up any time. Feed your fowl well, so as to secure the best weight. We are loading a car of potatoes, call me up if you have any to sell. Our butcher shop is stocked with all the choicest meats, and you know our prices have always been low. We try to give all a fair deal in these days of high prices. Lambert Hamilton.

We want to impress upon your mind that an inspection of the

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

Shown at this store will prove profitable to you Come and see the newst style in

**Suits and Overcoats
Mackinaws and Raincoats
Shoes, hats, caps, shirts, underwear, sweaters, gloves, and hosiery.**

Prices are purposely omitted from this advertisement, because we believe that you would prefer to SEE the values with your own eyes, than to read about them.

We are showing everything a man or boy wears from hats and caps to shoes and rubbers Assortments large enough, qualities good enough, and prices low enough to please all who appreciate the value of good goods.

The Men's Store

F. R. BARBER,

Men's and Boy's Head-to-Foot Outfitter

The Men's Store

Warden Izzard is able to be out again after his recent accident.

Lieut. W. D. Northgrave who was operated on at the base hospital Toronto is improving nicely.

UNDERWOOD NEWS

Miss Clark, Kincardine is the guest of Mrs. Murray.

Rev. McNabb left on Friday to visit his daughter at Guelph. In his absence the pulpit was occupied by Rev. Konkle, who preached splendid sermons.

Miss Schwass Port Elgin, is visiting her sister Mrs. Jno. Roppel.

A number from here attended the dance in Tiverton last Wednesday night.

The Red Cross society gave a hallowe'en social last Wednesday. An offering of comforts for the overseas boxes was asked for every one responded. Deputy Reeve Dobson was chairman and a splendid programme was given. A cushion donated by the Red, White and Blue club, was auctioned off and brought $10.30. A splendid lunch was served at the close. Twenty-six boxes were packed and sent overseas at the Red Cross meeting on Friday.

Williscoft

A few people from around here took in the Philharmonic concert in Paisley given by Prof. Lesson's chorus which consisted of 65 voices. All who were there couldn't help but enjoy it was a treat of that kind is seldom.

Miss Lottie McKinnon is expected home from Edmonton this week after a visit of four months.

The people who took in Arkwright fowl supper Friday night report a big crowd and a good time.

The men in this district are having their cattle vaccinated as a lot of them are dying with anthrax.

Mr. Arthur Walker disposed of a fine horse last week and has bought another to put in its place from Mr. John Brown.

Mr. Wm. McKinnon motored to Owen Sound last Sunday.

Mr. Calvin Crawford is our tax collector this year, and is at the job.

The farmers are all making good use of the fine weather.

WANTED—We are paying the highest prices for beef ring hides. B. Zolkind Port Elgin.

Printing at Reasonable Prices

The Times has unexcelled equipment for producing fine printed matter of all kinds. Business Stationery and Office Forms, Advertising Booklets, Circulars, bills tickets, envelopes, etc. Prices are always reasonable.

If you have over three tons of coal in your bin and a coal shortage arrives such as last winter the reeve or warden can instruct a coal dealer to confiscate any portion of it and deliver it to others in need.

The New Hamburg News has an extended report of the opening of a new school at Philipsburg, near New Hamburg. The new school is described as one of the most up to date and best equipped rural schools to be found anywhere. Miss Ruby L. Eidt of Port Elgin, is the teacher of this progressive school, and her many friends here are glad to hear of her progress.

His Smile

He wasn't rich as dollars go,
He didn't have a pile of dough,
He didn't own a motor car
He couldn't often travel far.
He couldn't dress in costly style
He just possessed a kindly smile.
He had a happy sort of way,
Knew how to work and how to play;
And he respected women fair
And dealt with men upon the square,
And people thought him much worth while
Because he had a kindly smile.
You do not need a store of good
The love of real friends to hold;
Be honest, boy, and kind, and true,
And do the work you find to do;
Win openly and not by guile,
And folks will like you for your smile.

—A. E. Guest, in Detroit Free Press

GIRLS NEEDED IN OFFICES

Voluntary enlistment has taken thousands of men from office work. Conscription will take more. Office help is scarce now, will be scarcer very soon. Young women must fill the vacant places, and they need training.

NORTHERN Business College

Owen Sound, Ontario

Is the very best place to get a practical training and prepare to help to meet the demand for trained office help. Students may enter any time. No increase in fees. Circular free on application.

C. A. FLEMING, F. C. A., Principal
Dept. A., Owen Sound, Ont.

Successful Sale

Hundreds going home happy every day as a result of visiting and buying at Roppel Bros. closing out quit business sale. Did you get your share of the bargains. They are here for you, unless you allow someone else to get there first. Read over carefully our big sale bills mailed to you this week, which only quote a few of the bargains.

Roppel Brothers

Watch this space next week

Count That Day Lost—whose low descending sun finds in your hand—No Victory Bond or Gun

The Port Elgin Times.

47th YEAR—NO. 46 PORT ELGIN, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY, NOV., 14, 1917 $1.50 PER YEAR $2.00 PER YEAR TO UNITED STATES

COMING EVENTS

10c. per line
No notice less than 25c

THE VILLAGE SCHOOL MA'AM—A country play in three acts given by the Soldiers' Friend Club. To be held in the town hall on Friday evening Nov. 30th. See posters later.

THE LADIES AID—Of the Baptist church will look after the "Tea Room" Saturday Nov. 17th.

THE XMAS ENTERTAINMENT—In North Bruce U. B. church will be held December 21st.

Sergt. Meredith Reany and Pte. Rooch, Wounded

Word has been received that Sergt. Meredith Reany and Pte. Rooch, both Saugeen boys, have been wounded in France.

Sergt. Reany had just won the Military Cross. The news of our boys being killed and wounded, is bringing the war home to us with a vengeance.

A meeting of the younger ladies' of the town will be held Thursday night at 7.30 in the Library to discuss methods to assist Red Cross work. All are invited

Mr. N. McGillivray was in Toronto.

Mrs. G. Falconer and Master Duncan are in Toronto.

The flag at High School was at half-mast for the late Lieut. John R. Geddes.

"Bringing up Father", coming here. Tom Marks and his clever dramatic and vaudeville company and Highland band will appear in town hall Port Elgin, one night only Friday Nov. 23rd, presenting the funniest comedy written, "Bringing up Father", and 6 vaudeville acts. No waits. Tom Marks appears as "Jiggs", and Grace Marks as "Maggie". Prices 35 and 50 cents seats on sale at Crawford's Drug store.

CONDENSED ADVERTISING

LOST—In Port Elgin on Saturday afternoon a $10 bill. Please leave at Times office. Reward.

FOUND—A sum of money. Owner may have same by proving property. Apply at Times office.

STRAYED—From lot 16, con. 12 Bruce, a 2 year-old light gray heifer, without horns. Information gladly received by Geo. Ribey.

LOST—In Port Elgin on Friday evening, a gents grey tweed coat. Finder please leave at Times office, and receive reward.

FARM FOR SALE—Good hundred acre farm, lot 11, con. 7, Bruce Tp. Fine barn and house. The soil is excellent. See D. C. Cavin about it.

WANTED—Several hundred of live geese. Find out our price before selling. We are also paying special price for old fed hens. B. Zelkind, Port Elgin.

AUCTION SALE

D. C. Cavin has received instructions from John Wilson to sell by public auction at McLean's Hotel, Underwood, on *Thursday November 15th* at at two o'clock p. m., the following list:

Twenty 2-year-old and yearling steers, about 14 good young cows.

TERMS—9 months credit given on approved joint notes bearing 6 per cent interest.

Jno. Purvis has received instructions from Mr. James McEwen to sell by public auction at Lot 1 Con. 2, Bruce Tp. Friday **November 16**, at 1 o'clock sharp the following list:—

HORSES—2 Clydesdale mares, supposed to be in foal, 1 span Clydesdale Geldings, 3 year old, 1 span Clydesdale Fillies, 1 year old, 2 Clydesdale foals, 1 Percheron mare, 5 yrs old.

CATTLE—Shorthorns, 1 bull, 1 yr. old, 1 cow supposed to be in calf, 2 heifers supposed to be in calf 2 yr. old, 1 heifer, 1 bull calf.

GRADES—9 cows, supposed to be in calf, 2 heifers supposed to be in calf, 15 yearling steers, 15 calves, 4 yearling heifers.

HOGS—2 brood sows, due to farrow in January.

IMPLEMENTS—1 lumber waggon, 1 set bob sleighs, cutter, single buggy, disc drill new, Massey Harris binder, 7 ft, hay loader, 2 mowers, manure spreader, hay rake, land roller, 2 disc harrows, walking plow, riding plow, hay racks, set single, set heavy harness and other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS—All sums of $10 and under cash, over that amount from 1 to 10 months' credit will be given on furnishing approved joint notes with 6 per cent interest. Everything must be sold without reserve, as the proprietor is giving up farming.

D. C. Cavin has received instructions to sell by public auction from Dan Dalrus, Port Elgin, on Saturday ***November 17,*** at 2 o'clock, the following list of household effects:—Half dozen kitchen chairs, half dozen dining room chairs, glass cupboard, sink, three beds and springs, three mattresses, stretcher and mattress, two couches, sewing machine, two small tables, three bedroom stands, bureau, invalid chair, coal heater, cook stove, a number of stove pipes, box stove, two rocking chairs, bedroom chair, a number of pictures, two clothes baskets, two leaf tables, eight day clock, arm chair, three oil lamps, a number of dishes and glassware, and fruit jars new tea kettle, boiler, washing machine, wringer, wash tub, Pat. washer, three large stone crocks, coal oil stove, bedroom set, three looking glasses, brace and bit, wheel barrow, buck saw, three shovels, pitch fork, buggy, bed quilts, other household articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS—Cash. Everything must be sold.

"I Surrender All"

LIEUT. JOHN ROWAND GEDDES
Killed in France

Last week Mr. and Mrs. Alex Geddes, of Arran Tp, received word that their son, Lieut. John R., of the Royal Flying Corps, had been killed in France

They had just received a letter from him and dated October 21st, that he was leaving for France in his plane. The next news was a cablegram that he had been killed. Apparently he had been in France not more than a week.

Lieut. Geddes was using one of the light swift, fighting planes capable of travelling at 130 miles an hour and could drop at the rate of 300 miles an hour,

Lieut Geddes had been wounded in a previous encounter in France, had recovered and had taken a special course in England. Just before he wrote his last letter he said he had been run into by an auto but not hurt very much.

The announcement of his death gave no particulars.

Lieut. John R. Geddes was born Sept. 15, 1894, He got his first education in Gowanlock school, then in Port Elgin High School, where, as a young lad, he established a record for having secured his matriculation under Principal Bald, in two years. Being too young for Normal school he went back to the farm until he was old enough to go to Normal, Then he went to Stratford, secured his teachers standing and taught first at Bang's school. Then he taught near Woodstock, enlisting in September 1915 in the 71st. While in England he took up a course in the Royal Flying Corps.

No finer type of young man has given up his life in this great war, for liberty and justice, than John R. Geddes. He was clever, ambitious and a Christian gentleman. A leader of young men in all the higher things of life, and a man of fine athletic training.

Tomatoes For Sale

To sell at 20c each, one hundred 11-quart baskets of green tomatoes, good for pickling. Please bring baskets. Thomas Ashwell, Goderich Peach Farm, Port Elgin.

BUYERS' GUIDE

Salt Water Herring—N. End Store.

Cash for eggs. North End Store.

B. Hilker for a nobby cap or hat.

Spanish valencia raisins 2 lbs. for 25c at South End store.

Men's work shoes, splendid stock, spring buying—N. End Store.

Rubber footwear of all kinds at the South End.

Men's smocks in the cottonade and duck also heavy sheep lined and wool lined smocks at the South End.

B. Hilker for overalls, plain smocks and lined smocks.

Eaton's butcher shop the place to buy good meat.

Try Keobke for your next grocery or fruit order

All numbers in mercer crochet cotton now in stock, white at 13 cents. ecru at 16 cents at the South End.

Another shipment of Ladies' sealette and cloth coats at the South End.

Buy your meat at Eaton's butcher shop.

Rolled Oats—20's, 40's, 90's, N. End Store.

Ladies' and Misses worsted and wool hose in all sizes at the South End.

B. Hilker is selling his shoes at original price.

Furs, fashionable and serviceable, in up to date styles at the South End.

N. End for Rubbers—We have the famous Granby.

Value, is the big word in our lines of Underwear. You cannot do better than come to the South End.

Neilson's chocolates—once used always used—you get them at Keobke's

Get our Flour prices—We handle a large assortment—Our prices are right. N. End Store.

Keobke sells Neilson's soldier chocolate Send a bar to your soldier boy at the front

Men's curl cloth coats, men's buffalo coats, also ladies' beaver coats with fur collars, at closing out prices at the South End.

It's Your Job

Scores of busy men here, and all over Canada are out this week asking for subscriptions to Canada's Victory Loan. It's YOUR job. They are acting as agents for every loyal citizen

When they come to you to ask for a subscription they are doing you a favor. Receive them in that spirit Thank them for doing the work that perhaps you ought to be doing yourself. Thank them and take out as many bonds as you can.

Shipped Eight Tons of Cabbages

Mr. Ashwell who has the fruit farm just north of the town, shipped eight tons of cabbages last week. The goods were consigned to a Winnipeg dealer. Mr. Ashwell, since taking up this property has put the land and trees in good shape and is preparing for larger business.

Soloist Wins Praise

Before a very large congregation yesterday morning in First Presbyterian Church, Miss Hazel Webb, of Port Elgin sang "Just For to-day". This was Miss Webb's first appearance before a Chatham audience, and she immediately won many admirers. She has an excellent contralto voice: and her phrasing and expression are exceptionally good. For the past year she has been training under Mrs. John K. Cooper, who is greatly pleased with her work. The congregation was much pleased with Miss Webb's singing, and she has before her a very promising future.—Chatham Banner.

Mr. and Mrs. Langford entertained visitors from Owen Sound on Sunday.

The Women's Mission Circle of North Bruce Baptist church held their annual Thankoffering services Wednesday Nov. 7th. Miss C. Cameron gave an address of welcome, A. Nicholson sang a solo, Miss Young gave an address on band work in New Ontario which was very much enjoyed. Mrs. J. A. Chapman read a very interesting letter from Miss Myers, of India. The pastor gave an address on Business Methods in Circle Work. Port Elgin circle was well represented and a number of visitors had a very enjoyable time. A liberal offering was taken. Lunch served at close.

Port Elgin Tribunal Has Few Calls

Port Elgin Military Tribunal, Warden Izzard and Donald Gillies, had only one call on the first three days, but on Monday, Tuesday and to day the Registrar made a regular allotment of work of ten cases, the same number being tried by all tribunals.

To-morrow (Thursday) the work increases to 25 cases.

The only man to call on the Tribunal the first three days was Allan MacDonald, who had just returned from the west.

When asked by Mr. Izzard if he desired to apply for exemption or report for service he replied:

"I will do whatever the authorities desire. If I am of more service in France with a gun I'm willing to go," said the young man in a very frank and business-like way.

Mr. Gillies inquired as to the age of the father, the brothers and their ages, number of acres, etc, and the applicant was later notified by letter and given transportation to Harriston where he will be examined to-day.

MONDAY'S CLAIMS

Exemptions Granted—Wellington Avis farmer; Henry Dent, physical infirmity; Gordon Eaton, physically unfit; Cecil Vanwyck, Class C., Archie MacKay, blacksmith (conditional); R. J. Gatis, (conditional).

Exemptions Disallowed—A. E. Yeomans, Thos. Stewart, Henry C Wipp.

Omissions in Red Cross Canvass report are noted as follows: Tom Swalwell $5, H. McGillivray $2.

Mr. B. Hilker reports a pair of bush rubbers taken from in front of his store. Mr. W. J. McCullough reports a fine black minorca rooster missing from his pens.

Ptes. R. L. Seaman, grandson of Dr. McClurr; Larson J. Hargreaves, nephew of Mrs. Rowlands, and Harold Bronson, are among the wounded.

Buy Lifebuoy Brand Rubbers because they wear longest. Full range both light and heavy and reasonably priced at Falconer Bros.

Wm. Atkinson Port Elgin Gets First Victory Bond

The first subscriber to the Victory Loan in Port Elgin was Mr. William Atkinson. The canvassers were out promptly at 9 a m Monday and on calling on Mr. Atkinson started to explain their mission. "You don't need to explain," said he I know there is no security in the world to beat it. The interest is good and I want $2000, worth of it, so sign me up." Mr Atkinson is 72 years of age but had read all about the Loan and was familiar with it.

The women's institute meeting at Mrs Wismer's on Thursday was well attended, and a very enjoyable afternoon spent also the buying of a flag was discussed The idea is to have a flag raised in honor of our soldier boys from town and country, when they leave for overseas, or for any time needed. Contributions are asked from town or country for this worthy purpose. All contributions should be handed to Mrs. Wismer, convener of committee.

Provincial Meeting For Victory Loan

David Robertson, K. C., of Walkerton Mr. Leach, of Chesley, and Mr. E. R. Sayles, of Port Elgin represented Bruce County at Toronto on Tuesday last at a big meeting of men from all over the province, called for the purpose of taking up plans which will see that every person in province will not have it to say that he or she does not know about the Victory Bond

On Monday morning the campaign began, and from one end of Canada to the other, publicity committees are using every conceivable means to make it impossible for anyone to look anywhere without seeing the words "Victory Bond".

Mr. Robertson and Mr. MacKay of Walkerton, have Bruce county well organized, and news from the canvassers are that people are taking up the bonds eagerly.

The great publicity campaign takes in the preaching of sermons, public meetings, electrical signs, moving picture shows, window displays, great posters, stickers, auto decoration, scholars and teachers are to help, in fact every man, woman, boy and girl, is expected to boost the Victory Loan It's a patriotic duty, as much as anything that has ever been done in connection with this war.

Canada must raise the cash. Will you help.

Arthur Christian Killed in France

Word was received by Mrs. Christian that her son Arthur had been killed in France. No particulars are to hand.

Corp. Christian won the Military Cross for bravery with his machine gun company.

Corp. Christian was an employee with the Stevens Hepner Co. and a young man well known and well-liked. He was one of the first volunteers and has served through all the big battles finally laying down his life in defence of the, principles of justice and democracy.

The Enumerators

Messrs. Thos. Swalwell and Court Curtis have been selected as enumerators for Port Elgin for election purposes.

Saugeen—Messrs. S. Tracter, H. Nelson, Harb Fenton, R. McKechnie, J. B. Lyness.

Bruce—Dan McIntosh, J. B. Richardson, John Nuttall, Thos. White, Thos. Currie, John C. Kennedy.

Arran—Messrs. J. D. Potts, F. H. King, Robert Neill, Jas. Crawford, Jr., Johnson, John Montgomery.

The duties of enumerating will be hard and responsible, A thorough canvass will have to be made of every resident to ensure proper and fair lists.

In Ontario rural districts, villages, and towns of less than 9,000 population, 1916 revised Provincial voter's lists must be used. The only additions will be the names of the wives, widows, mothers, sisters, or daughters "of any person, male or female, living or dead, who is serving or has served without Canada in any of the naval forces, of Canada or of Great Britain in the present war." These women voters must, of course, be British subjects and qualified as to age, race, and residence as required in the case of male persons. The enumerators must also strike off the conscientious objectors to combatant service, the citizens of enemy alien birth naturalized since March 31, 1902, and the other classes disqualified by the Act.

Count that day lost whose low descending sun finds in your hand no Victory Bond, or gun.

The Minister of Finance offers for Public Subscription

Canada's Victory Loan

Issue of

$150,000,000 5½% Gold Bonds

Bearing interest from December 1st, 1917, and offered in three maturities, the choice of which is optional with the subscriber, as follows:

5 year Bonds due December 1st, 1922
10 year Bonds due December 1st, 1927
20 year Bonds due December 1st, 1937

This Loan is authorized under Act of the Parliament of Canada, and both principal and interest are a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

The amount of this issue is $150,000,000, exclusive of the amount (if any) paid by the surrender of bonds of previous issues. The Minister of Finance however, reserves the right to allot the whole or any part of the amount subscribed in excess of $150,000,000.

The Proceeds of this Loan will be used for War purposes only, and will be spent wholly in Canada.

Principal and Interest payable in Gold
Denominations: $50, $100, $500 and $1,000

Subscriptions must be in sums of $50 or multiples thereof.

Principal payable without charge at the Office of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General at Ottawa, or at the Office of the Assistant Receiver General at Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and Victoria.

Interest payable, without charge, half-yearly, June 1st and December 1st, at any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank.

Bearer or Registered Bonds

Bonds may be registered as to principal or as to principal and interest.

[illegible]

Delivery of interim certificates and of definitive bonds will be made through the Chartered Banks.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Surrender of Bonds

[illegible]

[illegible]

Issue Price Par

Free from taxes—including any Income tax—imposed in pursuance of legislation enacted by the Parliament of Canada.

Payment to be made as follows:

[illegible]

The Bonds therefore give a net interest yield to the investor of about:

5.61% on the 20 year Bonds
5.68% on the 10 year Bonds
5.81% on the 5 year Bonds

[illegible]

Forms of application may be obtained from any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank, or from any Victory Loan Committee, or member thereof.

The books of the Loan will be kept at the Department of Finance, Ottawa.

Applications will be made in due course for the listing of this issue on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges.

Subscription Lists will close on or before December 1st, 1917.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
OTTAWA, November 12th, 1917.

It's Easy To Get Rid of Dandruff

Gently rub spots of dandruff, scales, itching and irritation with Cuticura Ointment. Next morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water. This treatment every two weeks is usually sufficient to keep the scalp clean and healthy. Sample Each Free by Mail. Address postcard: "Cuticura, Dept. N, Boston, U.S.A." Sold throughout the world.

EGG FACTORY SECRETS.

Furnish Reason for Scarcity of Eggs in Chinese Stores.

Imagine yourself residing in the province of Kiangsu, China. One morning you are out for your constitutional and feeling a bit curious to familiarize yourself with the interior of the Chinese "general store," you drop into one of those institutions. You must inquire for eggs, else the hypothesis is to no avail. You ask for a dozen fresh eggs. What? They haven't that many in stock? How surprising!

This is, of course, only a hypothesis, but there is no reason in the world why it might not happen in real life. As a matter of fact, the Chinese merchant who handles more than a dozen eggs at one time is a rare article. It isn't because he doesn't want to carry the eggs; the real reason is a much better one than that. He can't get them.

Should you wake up in China some morning and follow the above itinerary it is quite possible that you might see long lines of "coolies" jogging along the highway, balancing large wicker baskets on their heads. Once more your curiosity gets the better of you, and you stop one of them and ask what is in the basket. The answer will be "eggs," and if you press him for further information as to the number of eggs in the basket he might tell you anywhere from 500 to 800.

And now for the egg factory. If you have read this far and will continue for a moment you will absorb the knowledge of something which many of the residents of China know nothing about. It is a fact that there are hundreds and thousands of persons born and brought up in a Chinese city, perhaps within a stone's throw of an egg factory, who are ignorant of the existence of the industry, let alone the factory.

The daily capacity of the average egg factory is something over 100,000 eggs. The first step in the manufacturing process is to separate the yolks from the whites. Women are employed of this purpose. That these women become marvellously efficient may be illustrated by the fact that each woman handles 2,000 eggs per day, and at that she is finished with her day's work by noon. Incidentally the price for handling 2,000 eggs is approximately 5 cents. The woman takes the egg from the basket and as she picks it up she breaks the shell on the side of the basket. Then she empties the contents of the shell into her other hand. This action is reversed, and the yolk and white are separated.

The yolks are churned until the mass is of one solid color, and it is then strained through four or five sieves. Preservation is of more importance than delicacy of taste, and for this reason borax is mixed with the yolks to preserve them. After straining, the yolks are poured into large vats, twenty feet long, and three or four feet deep. There they are allowed to rest for a few days in order that they may settle. Once they have thoroughly settled, a white foam which rises to the top is skimmed off, and the residue, a deep yellow, slightly thicker than the cream, is sealed in wooden barrels and is ready for shipment.

The treatment of the whites is more involved and more interesting. They, like the yolks, are churned and put into large hogsheads, where they undergo the process of fermentation. The time occupied in this process varies from five days to two weeks, the fermentation proceeding more rapidly in warm weather. The fermentation causes the more volatile constituents of the albumens to rise to the surface, and the usable part of the albumens is therefore drawn off from the bottom of the hogshead. In appearance this portion is not unlike skimmed milk. This is then mixed with a small portion of ammonia and is poured into small pans which are very shallow in depth. The pans are taken to the evaporating room, where they are piled up in tiers of shelves reaching six or seven feet. The ammonia, of course, aids somewhat in the process of evaporation, but heat is also necessary. The method of supplying this heat is unique in its simplicity. Flues of brick wind their way through the evaporating room, and these are fired from the outside, causing the heat to circulate uniformly through the room.

Evaporation is accomplished very quickly. Workmen are able to pass through the evaporating room, but the heat is such that they cannot remain there long.

When the evaporation process is finished, the result is a pleasing product. Odorless and perfectly dry, it comes from the pans in crinkled sheets of a clear, transparent amber, that readily crumbles on being pressed or handled. After being thoroughly cooled it is packed in air-tight tins and is ready for market.

That the business is a profitable one is shown by the fact that no less an authority than the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce lists the importation of "egg products" from China to the amount of $1,203,945 for the eleven months ending in November, 1916. Compare these figures with the annual imports of these products into the United States for 1912—$43,000—and one will readily see the industry is a progressive one.—Exchange.

The Nova Scotia "Lumber King." says:

"I consider MINARD'S LINIMENT the best LINIMENT in use. I got my foot badly jammed lately. I bathed it well with MINARD'S LINIMENT and it was as well as ever next day.

Yours very truly,

T. G. McMULLEN.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

THE DEADLIEST POISON.

Curaro, Whose Secret is Known Only to the Abors of India.

The cranks who not so long ago conspired to murder Premier Lloyd George were going to employ curare, the kind made by the Abor tribesmen of India, which is the deadliest poison known to man.

It is believed in London, where curare has been extensively studied, that its chief ingredients are snake venom and certain distillations from decayed corpses. It is asserted that the Abor tribesmen test the strength of curare by injecting a little into a vigorous tree. If all the leaves of the tree do not fall off within twenty-four hours the poison is considered inefficacious.

The Abors use curare in a simple, primitive way. They dip their arrow tips in the fresh poison. The slightest scratch from one such arrow tip means certain and immediate death.

Firm, practical habutais from Japan—to make blouses, lingerie and other garments.

From Switzerland there are warm, new undergarments—single garments or union suits, of merino, part silk or all silk.

The daintiest new neckwear—exquisite collars and vestees from Paris.

New filet laces to make the fashionabel collars and cuffs, from China.

The New Suits.

Show.
Uneven coat lengths.
Fitted and semi-fitted lines.
Belts, simulated and belts real.
A more economical use of fur trimmings.

FIFTEEN YEARS' USE OF BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Thousands of mothers keep a box of Baby's Own Tablets in the house as long as there are little ones about. Among them is Mrs. Marcel D. Le Blanc, Memramcook West, N. B., who says: "For the past fifteen years I have never been without Baby's Own Tablets. Whenever any of my children are ailing the Tablets promptly relieve them. I have such faith in them that I never hesitate in recommending them to any of my friends who have little ones in the home." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

One Man's Prayer.

Out in Kansas there is a man named Homer McKee. He wrote a prayer, and it was printed in the State Board of Health Bulletin. The Bulletin fails to identify Mr. McKee further than to publish his name. Which is enough in a way, for the prayer speaks for the man. Here it is:

Teach me that sixty minutes make an hour, sixteen ounces one pound, and 100 cents $1.

Help me to live that I can lie down at night with a clear conscience, without a gun under my pillow, and unhaunted by the faces of those to whom I have brought pain.

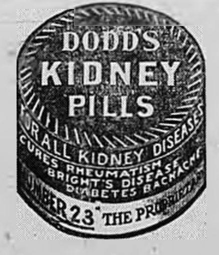
Grant, I beseech thee, that I may earn my meal ticket on the square, and in doing thereof that I may not stick the gaff where it does not belong.

Blind me to the faults of the other fellow, but reveal to me my own.

Keep me young enough to laugh with the children, and to lose myself in their play.

And then, when comes the smell of flowers, and the tread of soft steps, and the crushing of the hearse's wheels in the gravel out in front of my place, make the ceremony short and the epitaph simple.

Ted—I suppose you can hardly stand him now that he is so rich. Ned—That's so. Since he won an auto he blows his horn more than ever.—Town Topics.



BIG MONEY IN OIL

The Oil Industry is booming. The ever increasing demand for Gasoline and Lubricating Oil, which are refined from Crude Oil, has forced the price of Crude Oil at the well in some instances as much as

300 PER CENT. IN A FEW MONTHS

New oil fields are being opened up. Drilling for oil is being carried on as never before. Oil leases bought for a song a few months ago are increasing in value almost daily. Payment of hundreds or thousands of dollars per acre for land worth practically nothing a year ago is to-day a common occurrence.

27 Oil Companies paid $22,207,418 in Dividends
in first three months of 1917.

You owe it to yourself to get posted now regarding "Profits in Oil". Send to-day for free information.

UNITY OIL & GAS CO., 405 BANK OF HAMILTON BLDG. HAMILTON, ONT.

Meats in War Time

whom the high cost of foods, created by unusual demands on our country's supply, does not particularly affect take to demanding cheaper cuts of meat thus increasing demand for them the prices will naturally go higher than if the demand is equalized.

For those who must economise for personal financial reasons the less expensive cuts of meat can be made into splendid dishes.

BEEF CUTS TO BUY.

For stews and soup buy a shank, plate, neck or chuck piece. In making soup brown and meat first and then put it to cook in boiling water. Keep it at the simmering point until meat is tender. By this method you have meat for a stew or ragout and the stock for soup. If you put the meat to cook in cold water you extract all the flavor, leaving the real food in the meat but with no flavor.

It is better economy to add cereal and vegetables to the soup stock prepared in the first way. Thus you will have a nutritious main dish for two meals.

Our eating to-day is based not only on the fundamental principle "to live" but also on the democratic principle "to let live." Thus it is that no matter how little we need to economize personally, we are willing to forego the pleasures of indulging in foods that are scarce, merely to satisfy a personal whim as to flavor.

We are emphatically requested by the United States Food Administration to use less of certain meats so that the soldiers may have the necessary amount to keep them fit for the strenuous work of the trenches.

The simplest way for each family to co-operate in this patriotic movement is for the members to agree together on one day a week to have a meat substitute. It will be found entirely practical and possible by the average home manager to reduce the amount of each meat serving.

Those families financially able should continue to buy the so-called choicest cuts. That is the loins, rib roasts, sirloin and porterhouse steaks, tenderloins and sweetbreads. If there shoulder clod. Steaks from the two last coarser cuts should be well seared and then allowed to simmer with seasoning and vegetables and just enough water to cover, until tender.

For roasting purposes buy cuts from the rump, sixth and seventh rib, short ribs and chucks. These cuts should first be put into a very hot oven or should be thoroughly seared on the skillet before going into the oven. This keeps the juices in. Then roast the meat slowly, basting very often. These cuts are delicious cooked with vegetables. That is, sear the cut thoroughly, lay in the roasting pan and surround with carrots, potatoes, turnips and a few slices of onions previously prepared.

For pot roasts, buy cuts from the shank, rump, plate, chuck, neck or shoulder clod. Sear the meat, browning it well before covering it, with boiling water.

USING UP LEFT-OVERS

Any left-over pieces of beef, ham mutton or pork can easily be turned into a "made dish" that will take the place of another meat order for the next day. Run the meat through the chopper or cut into small cubes. Mix with canned or cooked hominy, salt, pepper, chopped green pepper and a little white sauce. Cold cooked rice may be used in place of hominy.

FOR MEATLESS DAYS.

So long as the family is provided with the necessary tissue building material it makes no particular difference excepting with regard to flavor and supply which of the tissue building foods one uses.

Dishes that satisfactorily replace meat are made with cheese, fish, eggs, nuts, peanut butter and beans.—Mrs. Jean Prescott Adams, Domestic Science adviser, Armour & Co.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

New—These

Black velours with a black check, almost invisible, running through the weave.

Bisquet veils—hexagon meshes with borders, chenille dots and flower patterns.

Military overcoats for men—coats with high straight shoulders, flare skirts and belts that button in front.

Soft crown velvet hats with trimmings of black braid and hanging tassels.

Autumn silk petticoats of red, purple, rose, blue, gray or green taffeta or jersey silk with finely pleated flounces.

It is probably when a man is on his uppers that he feels he can't call his sole his own.

250 Seems a very large number of cups to get from a pound of tea. But that proves the fine quality of Red Rose Tea, which goes further and tastes better because it consists chiefly of rich, strong teas grown in the famous district of Assam in Northern India.

A pound of Red Rose gives 250 cups.

Kept Good by the Sealed Package

KANDY.

Old-Time Capital of Ceylon is Picturesque.

The old-time capital of Ceylon is a city rich with the usual picturesqueness of the East, and having two or three unusual points about it as well. In Kandy you will find the Rodaya caste, one of the few Buddhist castes whose origin is a matter of history. Kandy, too, contains the most sacred object in the Orient, no less a relic than a tooth of Buddha. These two features are Kandy's principal claims to fame and interest.

It is written that the Rodaya had their origin in the sentence pronounced by an old-time king, who charged that they served his table with the flesh of pigs instead of the flesh of deer. For this crime he made them the lowest of all casts, and their lot has not been a happy one. There are perhaps five hundred of them left to-day; they may be seen daily around the outskirts of Kandy. They are not allowed to live in houses, but inhabit miserable lean-tos. They have no recourse to native courts of justice, although under the English law they are not discriminated against. They may not use a bridge, but have to swim all streams. They must kneel when addressing the higher castes. When the shadow of one of them falls upon food, the food cannot be eaten.

Generations of this organized outcastery have naturally enough driven the Rodaya into all manner of objectionable h[illegible]. They are not nice about their bill of fare, nor overparticular about the ten commandments. The men are an unlovely crew, but the women, strangely enough, are among the comeliest in Ceylon. Men and women, they are incurable wanderers and vagabonds.

The Rodaya are a pretty clear case of people who have been made what they are by persecution. There is something ironical in their worship outside the great temple—they are not admitted within—for it stands for the system that cast them down. The temple shields what is believed to be a tooth of the Buddha himself. The fact that the tooth in question is two inches long and an inch in diameter casts a certain amount of doubt upon the authenticity of this belief.

RELIEF AT LAST

I want to help you if you are suffering from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding Piles. I can tell you how, in your own home and without anyone's assistance, you can apply the best of all treatments.

PILES TREATED AT HOME

I promise to send you a FREE trial of the new absorption treatment, and references from your own locality if you will but write and ask. I assure you of immediate relief. Send no money, but tell others of this offer. Address

MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box 8,
Windsor, Ont.

TREE TALK.

About nine million acres out of a total of 210 million acres in Quebec Province are under agricultural development. The chief crop of the remaing 200 million acres is and will always be timber, for the reason that the soil is unfitted for tillage.

More than two-thirds of the technical foresters in Canada in 1914 have seen military service at the front. The enlistment of forest rangers has likewise been heavy.

The use of hydro-aeroplanes for detection of forest fires is being considered by certain governmental and private interests in Canada.

In order to save for the Indians of Canada their large timber holdings against loss of forest fires, the Indian Department at Ottawa is obliging licensees to pile and burn their 'slash' after taking the logs out of the woods. The precaution will save numerous bad fires.

While Canada spends about four millions yearly in studying agricultural problems, only a trifling sum has been spent thus far on the study of forest problems. More than two-thirds of the whole of Canada is better adapted for tree growing than anything else, and will pay profits according to the scientific care bestowed on it.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Spiking the Guns.

The expression "spiking guns" is a survival from the days when all that was necessary to put a gun out of action (provided, of course, that you had access to it) was a large nail or spike and a hammer. You simply drove the nail into the touch hole at the breech. If the nail was long enough to turn round at the end on the bottom of the bore so much the better. It is just as simple, perhaps simpler to put a modern gun out of action. All you want is a hammer. The breech block of the modern gun is held closed by screw threads. After the breech block is shut on the shell a turn of two or three inches engages the threads. By knocking a bur on these threads you prevent them engaging. Any attempt to fire the gun without the breech block being perfectly closed would, of course, be of material assistance to the enemy.

A Dyspepsia Cure

M. D. advises: "Persons who suffer from severe indigestion and constipation can cure themselves by taking fifteen to thirty drops of Extract of Roots after each meal and at bedtime. This remedy is known as Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup in the drug trade." Get the genuine. 50c. and $1.00 Bottles.

Ode to the Slacker!

What will you say, young man of to-day,
When your son clambers up on your knee,
And with eyes all a-shine, says "Daddy of mine,
In the days when the world was made free,
Oh, what was your part in that wonderful fight,
When the price that men paid was so dire?
What DID you do, Daddy? "I did NOTHING, Lad"
Is THAT what you'll have to reply?"

What will you say, young man of to-day,
When all this earth carnage is done,
If OTHERS have fought your fight and have bought
Your peace from the murderous Hun?
Will you callously care to ask for a share
In what they have anguished to buy?
Or if you could sink to such depths,
can you think

You are called on to weight, young man of to-day,
Comparative losses and gains.
Is stoppage of breath as ghastly as death
As LIVING when HONOR is slain?
In that wonderful earth that is coming to birth
The roll will be called by and by,
And each man must declare his right to be there,
WHAT, THEN, WILL YOU HAVE TO REPLY?
—A. M. A., in New York Herald.

Veil Allure.

Grape motifs.
Chenille embroidery.
Bold designs generally.
Hairline meshes altogether.
Applied motifs of silk crepe.
Veils that come in individual boxes.

The paths of glory lead but to the grave.—Gray.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

YOU CAN MAKE $25 TO $75 weekly, writing show cards at home. Easily learned by our simple method. No canvassing or soliciting. We sell your work. Write for particulars.

AMERICAN SHOW CARD SCHOOL,
801 Yonge Street, Toronto.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED — PROBATIONERS TO train for nurses. Apply, Welland[illegible] Hospital, St. Catharines, Ont.

WANTED-GLOVE OPERATORS, WAX thread, union special and 46-11 machines. The Craig, Cowan Co., 140-154 Pearl St. Toronto Ont.

LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN and light sewing at home; whole or spare time; good pay; work sent any distance, charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Co., Montreal.

MONEY ORDERS.

IT IS ALWAYS SAFE TO SEND A Dominion Express Money Order. Five dollars cost three cents.

FOR SALE.

A 1 TOBACCO BUSINESS; STEADY trade; rent moderate; splendid living apartments; price, two thousand dollars; owner leaving city. Cherrier, 223 James street north, Hamilton, Ont.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE DAIRY FARM; sand loam. A photo can be had of the building. Apply, to John McCormick, Kelvin, Ont.

FOR SALE
Book and Stationery Business
IN HAMILTON

Established 12 years in good central location.

Will be sold at a sacrifice. Good reasons for selling.

Apply to

THOS. FRENCH
90 JAMES STREET NORTH
HAMILTON, ONT.

Pig and Pickle.

I was a fine big piggy, cavorting round the sty,
Until the price of bacon went up so very high.
Then the farmer sold me at eighteen cents a pound;
I landed in Toronto, and before I looked around,
They cut me up in pieces, and stuck me in the brine,
And though I have no tummy, I'm really [illegible] fine.
They say you'd hardly know me, I've taken on such weight,
And lots of it's just water, which [illegible] evaporate,
But not until they've sold me; when in the frying pan,
That's when you'll see me tearful; I'll shed about a can.
If they ship me o'er the briny (I understand they may),
I guess they will just cure me [illegible]ing that, they say,
I'll keep my weight right over, except, say, two per cent.
If that's all I will suffer, I will be well content.
They sure enough have soaked me, for I am wringing wet;
But, say, friends, that's not in it with the soaking you will get.
They say I'm now worth fifty good solid cents per pound,
Including all the pickle which into me they've ground.
So, friends, think when you eat me, whom they so gaily croaked,
That I am not the only one who's getting surely soaked.
—H. DERIM, in Toronto Star.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Blind Dogs and Rats.

Canines born blind or that become blind by accident are able to smell and paw their way into the most inaccessible and out of the way places. It is practically impossible to starve them, lose them or trap them. Furthermore, blind dogs learn as quickly as those that see. Loss of sight in no way interferes with their ability to learn tricks, acquire habits or find their bed.

Rats, as a matter of fact, if they use their eyes at all—a doubtful matter—can see little or nothing of the world. The retina of these creatures has no point of perfect vision such as is found in the higher animals and man; hence their noses, muscles, touch and hearing give them information about the world they live in.

A War Obituary.

Solomon Grundy
Married on Monday,
Drafted on Tuesday,
Claimed exemption on Wednesday,
Wife [illegible] it Thursday,
Sought the office Friday
Returned him with thanks to his country Saturday
And blew him up all Sunday.
That was the end of Solomon Grundy
—Columbia [illegible]

The Greek White Book also proves the ruthlessness and brutality of Germany. Most everything else published these days proves the same thing.—Chicago Herald.

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

SPECIALISTS

Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin, Kidney, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases.

Call or send history for free advice. Medicine furnished in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Consultation Free

DRS. SOPER & WHITE
25 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

Please Mention This Paper.

Always First
because of
—Cleansing power in every grain
—Superior quality assuring economy
—Absence of Caustics, Acids, Alkali or Ammonia
—No roughening or reddening of the hands

SHORT ITEMS OF THE NEWS OF THE DAY

Australia is to Take Another Referendum On Conscription.

ITALY CONFIDENT

President Wilson to Fix Bread Price and Standard Loaf Size.

Lottie Ackerman, aged three, of Toronto, died of burns received while playing with fire.

In two days the London Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. raised more than $[illegible]600.

Capt. Matron Annie Hartley, from Brantford, of No. 1 Toronto University Hospital Unit, has been invested with the Order of the Royal Red Cross for her work at Saloniki.

The three and five-year-old boys of Mrs. Joseph Forbes, whose husband was recently reported seriously wounded in France, were found drowned in a prospector's pit near their home.

Philip Pearsall and his son, Percival, aged, respectively, fifty and twenty-six, who came from their home, near Picton, to Kingston, with apples, were found suffocated by gas.

Immigration into Western Canada for the past ten months was more than double that in the same period of last year, and more than treble that in the first ten months of 1915.

Samuel Petch, one of the best known County Constables of Waterloo County, is dead.

William Hunter Kendal, actor and theatrical manager, died Tuesday in England.

The Australian Commonwealth Government has decided to take another referendum on conscription.

A ten per cent. wage increase for [illegible] operatives, effective Dec. 2, was announced by the New Bedford, Mass., Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

The lumber manufacturing plant owned by John E. Moore, at South Bay, N. H., valued at more than $100,000, was totally destroyed by fire. About eight carloads of lumber were also burned.

Charles Edward Monette, one of the gang of alleged dynamiters, was found guilty at Montreal of attempting to murder Conrad Therrien, a chauffeur, on August 5th last.

Direct action to control the price of bread and fix the size of a standard loaf will be taken soon by President Wilson in a proclamation placing all bakers under the license system, administered by Food Administrator Hoover.

A damage action for $10,000 brought by the administrator of the estate of Telesphore Desrochers, who was killed on the G.T.R. at Penetang on April 6, 1916, resulted in a verdict of $6,000 against the company, this amount being divided among five children.

A semi-official statement issued at Rome says: "Some time must necessarily elapse before an equilibrium has been re-established, but all existing conditions give confidence that the fate of the great battle initiated 12 days ago will be concluded in our favor.

Negotiations are in progress for modification of the British order-in-Council issued last February, prohibiting shoe imports into Great Britain. American manufacturers have entered into contracts for supplying British firms and find themselves unable to deliver their products.

ENEMY COULD DO LITTLE IN CANADIAN FIRE

Its Effectiveness Was the Feature of the Taking of Passchendaele.

UNITS WIPED OUT

Awful Tales Told by Captives of the Deadly Gunnery.

Canadian Headquarters in France, Cable.— Over Passchendaele Ridge into the land of the far-reaching Roulers plain Canada has driven the Hun. This afternoon the men of the Dominion are well-established on the crest with Passchendaele village in their hands, and with it a good-sized semi-circle of captured ground. Our wounded are coming down the line exhausted and covered with mud, but jubilant. With them are coming German prisoners, dazed from the terrific nature of our artillery bombardment, worn out from their experiences of the last few hours, and despondent at the loss of Passchendaele, but glad to be relieved of a winter campaign behind Passchendaele.

Eighteen officers and nearly three hundred of other ranks have been taken prisoners by our men, making a total since the beginning of the operations, on Oct. 25th, of more than 35 officers and nearly 900 non-commissioned officers and men. All the prisoners agree that Passchendaele Ridge was to have been held, or, if lost, recaptured at all costs. They all bear testimony to the deadly character of our artillery barrage, testimony of which is borne out by great praise of our own infantry. Our machine-gun fire also was very destructive.

WHOLE COMPANY WIPED OUT.

One prisoner reports his whole company casualties, those who endeavored to run back before our advancing troops being caught in our barrage while others were either killed or taken prisoners.

Another prisoner declares that our barrage was so perfect his regiment suffered "heaviest losses." Ordered to counter-attack, his battalion in this regiment advanced in extended order until within striking distance, but the losses were so enormous they were ordered to retire. On the retreat they were mown down by our machine guns.

In another officer's diary is the significant sentence. "We are in Zilverberg for the fifth day now as the counter-attack division. The artillery fire and mud are frightful. One loses one's boots even; one can hardly move. I pray to God I may be spared." He was spared, but both the statements from prisoners and the testimony of our own men, who declared that the forward areas, covered with the Boche dead, indicate how heavily the enemy suffered.

HELD BOMB TILL EXPLODED.

On our left reports of desperate opposition from a stronghold 75 yards from Meetcheele are not confirmed. Our infantry were on top of the enemy before he could work his guns. So the advance moved on to Mosselmarkt, where real resistance was offered from a nest of concrete strong points. But the Canadians, rushing the position with bombs and bayonets, broke down the defence until the enemy surrendered in numbers. One German officer, seeing his men giving themselves up and realizing that the position could no longer be maintained, held his own bomb in hand until the explosion blew him to pieces.

The most desperate fighting of the day was at Vine Cottage, on the extreme left of our advance. There, after prolonged resistance, from a company, half of our men, who were detailed for this special operation, finally rushed the place, taking 10 prisoners. Such, in brief, is the infantry story of Passchendaele.

FEATURES OF BATTLE.

Three striking facts characterized this morning's battle: the disciplined, irresistible action of our infantry; the striking efficiency of our artillery and the splendid work of our medical services.

Through mud and slime, by night and by day, our guns had been advanced for the day's barrage. It involved heroic work, both from those who toiled with the guns and those who moved back and forth constantly through the shell-swept area, bringing up munitions. But the guns and ammunition were there. More than anything else, the capture of Passchendaele has been an artillery victory.

Before [illegible] this afternoon battalion after battalion had reported and its wounded had been evacuated. No equal record has been made in the history of any of the corps fighting in this salient under such conditions at such a time of year.

The infantry to-day are singing the praises of the medical service, as they are those of the artillery. Stretcher-bearers, in some cases suffering losses of 50 per cent. from the shell fire, persisted steadily in their great work of relief. In the regimental aid posts of the advanced dressing stations, then there down the line to the main dressing stations, and so to the Red Cross trains, the medical officers, striving to expedite the treatment of the wounded, assisted in triumph in the evacuation and established a proud record.

The conditions of to-day's battle on the whole were not as bad as those of October 26 and October 30. When the Canadian advance had gone forward all manner of constructive activity. The narrow gauge railways had been extended, plank roads had been advanced and board walks had been carried forward.

The salient had been active night and day, with men working hour by hour under hell fire bringing up the [illegible] of war, perfecting the medical arrangements and rushing up munitions and food [illegible].

The result of all this is Passchendaele.

PLEDGE TO KAISER

By Ex-Greek King, of No Aid to Allies.

London, Cable.— A despatch to Reuter's Limited, from Athens, [illegible] telegrams which were forwarded to Berlin during the régime of King Constantine has been published. [illegible]

One of these despatches, dated June [illegible], 1916, follows:

"The King of Greece pledged his word to the German Emperor that in no [illegible] Government [illegible] against the German troops [illegible] Germany and [illegible]."

Another telegram, dated two days later, says the correspondent, explains the presence of Prince Nicholas and Prince Andrew in Petrograd and London had no political character. It says the visits were intended to draw closer the bonds which existed between the royal house of Greece and the courts of London and Petrograd, which of late have been much relaxed."

In latest telegram the correspondent [illegible] King Constantine [illegible].

CLAMED FOR GIRL'S DEATH.

Windsor, Report.— Responsibility for the death of Miss Frances McMarchen, the eighteen-year-old Rodney girl who died at the Hotel Dieu here on October 26 from the effects of a criminal operation, was placed upon Dr. George A. Fritch, of Detroit, according to the verdict rendered by a coroner's jury here to-night. The principal witness was Miss Margaret McMarchen, a sister of the dead girl, whose testimony directly contradicted that of Roy Knight, a Pere Marquette brakeman, who, at the first hearing three weeks ago, disclaimed responsibility.

To feel that he is above criticism and above reproach naturally makes a man feel high-and mighty.

CANADIANS CAPTURED TWO FOE COMMANDERS AND STAFFS

London Cable.— Field Marshal Haig's report from Flanders to-night reads: "During the day the work of organizing our new positions at Passchendaele and on the high ground to the north of the village continued without interruption from the enemy. In spite of the great importance which it is known the enemy attached to this commanding locality, no hostile reaction has yet followed its capture.

"Over 400 prisoners, including 2[illegible] officers, were taken by us in our attack yesterday, so far as has been reported. Our losses in this highly successful operation were very light."

British Front in Belgium, Cable.— Two German battalion commanders and their staffs were taken prisoner by the Canadians yesterday when Passchendaele fell. In the capture of one of these commanders probably lies a partial explanation of the failure of the enemy to launch a counter-attack against the village at a time when it would have stood most chance of success—before the British had begun their concentration.

This man was the commander of a reserve battalion, which had been brought up for the express purpose of counter-attacking. He and his staff had come into Passchendaele to consult with the battalion chief commanding the troops in the village, and when both these commanders and their subordinates were taken their troops were left without a commander. Consequently the reserve battalion appears to have waited in a state of indecision for the return of its leaders, and never ventured forward.

The two commanders, with their staffs, were in a conference in a concrete pillbox when the Canadians entered.

The attacking forces swept by the pill-box, and nobody thought to examine it. As a result the German officers were left in peace. They remained in their safe hiding place until four o'clock in the afternoon, when the Germans became uneasy, thinking they all would be killed if found in the pill-box. Accordingly they came out and surrendered.

FAILED TO ATTACK.

At least three small bodies of Germans turned up in different places in the afternoon, apparently for counter-attacks against the new line, but in each case the British artillery nipped the proposed adventure in the bud.

The Canadians are more or less protected from counter-attacks on their right by a wide sweep of marshy ground lying south of Passchendaele.

However, there is ample opportunity for the Germans to come at them from the north. The fact that the enemy has not made a big assault does not prove he will not, and a vigorous attempt to retake the lost position is not unexpected.

The hottest fighting yesterday developed on the left of the Canadian line at the German stronghold known as Vine Cottage, near Goeberg. This place was strongly held by machine-guns and the ground about the redoubt was very marshy and difficult to traverse. The Canadians stormed the fort and a sharp conflict ensued at close quarters. The redoubt finally was forced to surrender and forty Germans were made prisoner.

There was very little hand-to-hand fighting yesterday, the Germans depending mainly on long distance machine-gun fire for defence.

Upwards of 400 prisoners were in the Canadian cages this morning, and five field guns had been accounted for. The German losses again were very heavy, while those of the Canadians were comparatively light. Many Germans were killed by their own barrage fire.

The rain of this morning ceased and bright sunshine came during the afternoon, making aerial observations much easier and smoothing the way for the troops who got a thorough drenching last night.

FORMED A SQUARE.

Paris Cable. (Reuter despatch) The correspondent of the Petit Parisien on the British front says: "Passchendaele is the crowning of a nightmare of struggle and the attainment of an end. The effort of our Allies is affirmed and the superiority of their guns is proved," the correspondent continues. "The Germans have been defeated and dislodged from the heights from which they overlooked our lines. They have been overthrown from the sands and comparatively dry summits into the marshes of the plain.

"It was the Canadians who, supported by drumfire, entered at the charge into Passchendaele in a formidable rush and occupied the positions there. They then had to form a sort of square so as to face on all sides at once the Germans who hurried up from all quarters. Furious hand-to-hand encounters took place near the church. Three times the Germans retired from the struggle. They had been given orders to retake the church, and hold it to the death, and large numbers fell in the attempt.

"But the task of the Canadians was not yet complete. They had to fight from house to house and were compelled to shell the mayor's residence. A Prussian major who had taken up his quarters there had a dugout 20 yards below the ground, consisting of three rooms panelled with wood, one of which, serving as a dining room, was painted white with a red border. On a large marble table, which had been stolen from some chateau, a cup of coffee was still steaming. His dressing case was lying open, a map was laid out, clothes were lying about and everything testified to the precipitate haste with which the officer had fled. In ascending the sixty steps leading from his dugout, the major had let fall his iron cross and had not picked it up. He had come out as soon as the first fugitives brought news of their defeat."

IS NOW A MEMORY.

(By R. T. Small, Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press.)

British Front in Belgium, Cable.— Even Marshal von Hindenburg's stern edict that if the Germans lost Passchendaele village it must be retaken at all costs, had not stirred his beaten back troops to action up to this morning.

The intrepid Canadians were still standing, as they had for twenty hours, along a line well beyond this vital point, although rain-drenched and shivering under the biting autumn wind in their muddy fastnesses.

Every hour made the British positions on the fronts of Passchendaele, Mosselmarkt and Goeberg stronger, for the work of consolidation proceeded apace during most of yesterday and all of last night.

Passchendaele, whose spires not long ago showed picturesquely against the sky from their elevated position, is now a memory. The little hamlet has all but disappeared under the deluge of shells. It was not the village that counted, however, but its enviable site.

From it one can see a great distance out across occupied Belgium, and the possibilities for artillery work here are wide in scope.

Its loss threatens the retention by the Germans of their defences for many miles. Field Marshal Haig and the Canadians on the spot are watching to see what the enemy's next move may be.

Rain continued to fall to-day, rendering the task of keeping up communications still more difficult, but the British engineers appear capable of coping with any situation. Military movements were proceeding steadily during the day over the vile ground below the ridges.

HAVE REACHED THE LIVENZA

Teutons Claim to Be Up to New Italian Line.

Military Crisis Being Solved With Ally Aid.

Rome Cable.— "On the effectiveness with which a reconcentration can be carried out on the newly-chosen Italian front depends the issue of the military movement now in progress in Italy. The reconcentration is developing with reasonable promptness, considering the magnitude of the reorganization necessary after the recent retreat of the enemy's pressure," writes the Associated Press correspondent on the Italian front. According to to-night's German official communication the invaders have reached the line of the Livenza River on the Venetian plains. It was to this line that Cadorna announces his troops have been withdrawn after the abandonment of the defence of the Tagliamento.

A semi-official statement says: "The retreat caused a military crisis which gradually is being solved by the assembling of troops on a previously-established line and by the rushing up of Anglo-French forces. While this is being done fighting is going on all the time so as to delay as much as possible the advance of the Austro-Germans, who desire to take advantage of the situation."

"The text of the Berlin statement reads: "On the Venetian Plain the Livenza line has been reached. During the pursuit several thousand prisoners were taken."

U.S. MISSION IN ENGLAND TO AID WAR

To Attend Coming Most Important Conference of the Allies.

UNIFY THE FORCES

And Attain More Vigorous Prosecution of the Struggle.

Washington Report.— An American mission landed in England to-day on the eve of the opening of the first great war conference in which the United States will participate.

Colonel Edward M. House, President Wilson's personal friend and adviser, is the officially designated representative of the United States. He is accompanied by a staff representing every war agency in the United States, including Admiral Benson, Chief of Naval Operations, and General Bliss, Chief of Staff of the army. Secretary Lansing said to-day: "The Government of the United States will participate in the approaching conference of the powers waging war against the German Empire, and has sent as its representative Mr. Edward M. House, who is accompanied by Admiral W. S. Benson, Chief of Naval Operations; General Tasker H. Bliss, Chief of Staff, United States army; Oscar T. Crosby, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Vance C. McCormick, chairman of the War Trade Board; Bainbridge Colby, United States Shipping Board; Dr. Alonzo E. Taylor, representing the Food Controller; Thomas Nelson Perkins, representing Priority Boards; and Gordon Auchincloss, Assistant Secretary.

"The conference is essentially a war conference, with the object of perfecting a more complete co-ordination of the activities of the various nations engaged in the conflict and the more comprehensive understanding of their respective needs in order that the joint effort of the co-belligerents may attain the highest war efficiency. While a definite programme has not been adopted, it may be assumed that subjects to be discussed will embrace not only those pertaining to military and naval operations, but also the financial, commercial, economic and other phases of the present situation which are of vital importance to the successful prosecution of the war."

"There will undoubtedly be an effort to avoid any conflict of interests among the participants, and there is every reason to anticipate that the results will be fuller co-operation, and consequently a much higher efficiency and a more vigorous prosecution of the war.

"The United States, in the employment of its man power and material resources, desires to use them to the greatest advantage against Germany. It has been no easy problem to determine how they can be used most effectively, since the independent presentation of requirements by the allied Governments has been more or less conflicting on account of each Government's appreciation of its own wants, which are necessarily given greater importance than the wants of other Governments. By a general survey of the whole situation, and a free discussion of the needs of all the approaching conference will undoubtedly be able to give the demands of the several Governments their true perspective and proper place in the general plans for the conduct of the war.

"Though the resources of this country are vast, and though there is every purpose to devote them all, if need be, to winning the war, they are not without limit. But even if they were greater, they should all be used to the highest advantage in attaining the supreme object for which we are fighting. This can only be done by a full and frank discussion of the plans and needs of the various belligerents. It is the earnest wish of this Government to employ its military and naval forces and its resources and energy where they will give the greatest return in advancing the common cause. The exchange of views which will take place at the conference and the conclusions reached will be of the highest value in preventing waste of energy and in bringing into harmony the activity of the nations which have been unavoidably acting in a measure independently."

A VILLA MASSACRE.

Bandit's Followers Kill 125 On a Train.

Juarez, Mexico, Report.— With blood-stained floors, shattered windows, and coaches crowded with frightened Mexican men, women and children, who were shivering half-naked in the bullet-broken seats, the Mexican Central passenger train which was attacked by Villa followers at Armendariz Station Sunday, arrived here to-night. One hundred and twenty-five soldiers and passengers were killed on the train.

The train passengers were still so badly frightened they could only tell disconnected stories of what occurred Sunday morning on the desert 50 miles south of Chihuahua City. The locomotive and two cars of the train were completely wrecked by the dynamite which had been placed on the track. The [illegible] train guards from the Federal garrison at Torreon were either killed during the attack or executed soon after. Everyone on the train was robbed and made to disrobe, even the clothing of the women and children having been taken by the Villa followers [illegible].

NEAR FAMINE.

Teutonic Food Shortage is Very Pronounced.

London Cable (Reuter Despatch)— Sir Arthur Yapp, director of food economy, in a speech delivered to-day, said that while Britain's food position was serious, the position of the Central Powers was still more serious. The only commodity Germany had in any degree resembling us was potatoes, of which the allowance was seven pounds per head weekly. There was no tea in Germany, he said. The weekly rations in Germany were: Bread or flour, five pounds for a person doing heavy work and 4 1-4 pounds for others; meat, 9 ounces; sugar, 6 ounces; butter, 2 1-2 ounces; while only 20 eggs were allowed to each person yearly.

SOFT COAL FAMINE.

Operators Confer in U. S. Capital to Remedy It.

Washington Report.— Directors of the National Coal Association, representing bituminous coal operators with a yearly output of 250,000,000 tons, met here to-day to frame a comprehensive programme for dealing with the threatened coal shortage.

Primary consideration will be given to co-operation with the railways to obtain an adequate car supply and quicker movement of cars when loaded. Reports from eastern and middle western coal fields indicate that the car shortage has reduced the output of these mines from two-thirds to three-fourths of their capacity. There is every indication, according to directors of the association, that cold weather will further will reduce output, unless immediate remedial steps are taken and that serious embarrassment to all users of bituminous coal, including public utilities plants supplying eastern cities with light and power, will result.

When a fellow is looking for a fat opening the drill sergeant will tell him to fall in.

TO ORGANIZE ENTIRE WORLD AGAINST HUN

Allied Conference in London Last Week One of Most Important Yet.

SAVE ITALY FIRST

With Disaster Averted There, Foe Expected to Submit Next Spring.

London Cable.— It is now known that last week's conferences of the Allied political and military leaders in London were among the most important of the entire war. Not only was the Italian situation discussed with reference to immediate relief measures, but plans for the co-operation and unification of all military, naval and economic operations are understood to have been considered in a preliminary way. Particular attention is expected to be directed, whenever the Italian situation is less absorbing, to the huge problem of closely organizing practically the entire world outside the Central Empires in a league designed to bring to bear universal financial and material resources against the Teutons. The scheme involves reciprocal community relations between countries possessing capacity to provide particular necessities, whether of food, industrial products, man-power or financial capacity. In short, it represents a gigantic project of literally mobilizing an organized world against Germany. It is unknown what preliminary work has heretofore been done in this connection and how long will be required to work out such a scheme among the nations or the extent to which the Governments have roughly acquiesced in the plan. Only the general intimations of such enterprise have thus far been given out.

The Italian situation continues to be regarded as grave in view of the Austrians crossing the Tagliamento and continuing to exert the extremest pressure against the Italians. Reports agree that the French and English were remarkably successful in hurrying reinforcements to Italy, where they were received with great enthusiasm by the people and soldiers. The French authorities are credited with especial promptness and efficiency in hurrying effectives south.

LARGE AMERICAN FORCES.

There is much variety of opinion as to what disposition will be made of the American forces now in Europe, some circumstantial reports indicating that the numbers are already vastly greater than is commonly known either here or in America. That Germany is making extreme efforts to win a spectacular success in Italy preparatory to a new peace bid is everywhere accepted. In this connection significance is attached to Dutch reports that Austro-Germany is preparing an upward revision of war aims and demands in case of success in Italy. These stories are undoubtedly inspired as in the past. It is a German game designed to frighten the people, if not the Governments, of the Allied countries, and cause the masses of the people to fear a very long war and strengthen the hands of the pacifists everywhere. If such is the purpose all indications are that it will be a failure. British labor is strongly supporting the war policy, as indicated in the result of the strike ballot of the South Wales miners, where a proposal to strike was overwhelmingly defeated without serious outside urging, because the miners are convinced that it is nationally necessary that the industry shall proceed. Likewise in Italy and France political bickerings have been placed in the background in face of the peril of the allies' cause.

There is a universal determination to exert the utmost strength to resist the blow. Germany's internal necessities have dictated the greatest military effort ever organized in the hope of ending the war before the winter. The Allied Governments are convinced that if Germany's supreme effort fails, especially if another Marne and Verdun can be accomplished in Venetia, the Central Empires may present possible peace proposals before spring. The Italian thrust, in fact, brings the war for the first time into the phase of a contest of endurance wherein the Allies, knowing Germany's desperate straits in reference to several vital necessities, believe an Allied victory is certain if only a military disaster is averted in the immediate future.

HAMMERING BULGAR FRONT.

Paris Cable.— The French War Office report referring to operations in the eastern theatre read:

"The British artillery [illegible] the enemy front between Lake Doiran and the Vardar. The enemy artillery [illegible] intermittently against our lines east of the Vardar. Enemy [illegible] were dispersed in the neighborhood of [illegible] and the Cerna Bend."

SEVENTH AUSTRIAN WAR LOAN.

Copenhagen, Cable.— The seventh Austrian war loan will bear interest at [illegible] per cent., and will be issued at [illegible], [illegible] in forty years, according to a Vienna despatch to the "Vossische Zeitung" of Berlin. Subscribers will receive a bonus of [illegible] per cent., and the bank will give a commission of one-half of one per cent., so that the loan will [illegible] the Government approximately 9[illegible].

IMPORTANT BRITISH DECISION.

London, Cable.— An important request has been made to the English Exemption Tribunals by the Ministry of National Service, which has just taken recruiting from the control of the military authorities. The tribunals are asked not to give conditional exemption for a longer period than four months. Those hitherto exempted [illegible] than four months [illegible] and that every exempted man should appear before the tribunal and re-establish his claim to exemption three times yearly. It is asserted that the military has often had great difficulty in tracing men granted indefinite exemptions.

Rubbers!

Rubbers!

How about your feet ? Are you ready for the wet fall weather. We are ready to supply your rubber wants at prices not much higher than a year ago. Our stock is new and complete.

Children's Rubbers
Little Gent's Rubbers
Boys' Rubbers
Misses Rubbers
Ladies' rubber,s diff. lasts
Men's rubbers,&overshoes

Men's heavy bush rubbers all black, black with red soles and heel, black with white sole and heel, All red, Black with 7 inch leather top, Black with 12 inch leather top

N. McGillivray
North End Store

BANK OF HAMILTON
Established 1872
Capital Authorized, $5,000,000
Capital Paid-up, $3,000,000
Surplus - - - - - $3,500,000

Send your Boy at the Front a Five Franc Note for $1.00

Can be used to buy little comforts close behind the Firing Lines.

For Sale by
Bank of Hamilton
R. J. RANNEY, MANAGER
PORT ELGIN BRANCH.
41-C

Can you afford to be without The Times ?

Ladies' Winter

Coats $3.50

We have a few Ladie's Coats carried over from last seasons which must be sold at some price. Materials are No 1, style of course is not up to date, but every garment will be

Big Value At $3.50

Each and Up

New garments up to date in style at very reasonable prices.

No 1 Produce of all kinds wanted

South End Store
N. McGillivray & Co.

The Port Elgin Times
MEMBER OF THE CANADIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION (INC.)
E. Roy Sayles, Editor and Proprietor

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Henri Bourassa has decided to follow Laurier. Sir Wilfrid, of course, cannot help this.

* * *

"No right-minded man wants extra profit from the war. If he does he should be branded with the brand of Judas for selling the blood of our sons for profit."—Mr. Hoover, U. S. Food Controller.

* * *

If you want to maintain the operation of factories and the demand for farm produce than you will need to buy a Victory Bond. Put all your savings in these Bonds. All this money is to be spent absolutely in Canada. Help yourself by buying Victory Bonds.

* * *

It was announced last week that 32 out of the 37 counties in Ontario have adopted the county roads system. The total mileage scheduled for good roads is 7,500. Nearly 2300 miles of improved highways have already been completed. Bruce county was a tail-ender in the movement, but it's there. In a short time — probably after the January elections—the five remaining counties will be in line.

* * *

The best pledge of the Dominion of Canada to pay is a Canadian Victory Bond; better than checks or bills—as good as wheat! Suppose you change that twenty bags of wheat on your waggon, not into a check or notes or even gold; but into Canadian Victory Bonds of $50 each, bearing interest at five and one-half per cent. per annum and as negotiable on the market as the best check or the best load of wheat you ever saw ? It's worth considering.

* * *

Sir Wilfrid Laurier made a great appeal in Quebec last week urging every French Canadian to get into the great war in an heroic effort to beat Germany. He declared that he believed in the voluntary plan of service, but nevertheless he believes in service. There is no doubt but that the Old Chieftain's appeal will help greatly the workings of the military service act in Quebec. The impression he has created throughout Canada in calling upon French-Canadains to serve in defence of our country, has put a new interpretation on the manifesto he recently issued.

* * *

At a recent gathering of teachers, the revival of the curfew bell was advocated. One prominent principal in attendance said that the running on the streets at night had unfitted boys and girls for their duties at school, and that the curfew bell would at least send them to their homes at the proper hour, whether they went to bed or not. Boys and girls going to school needed plenty of sleep, but not the kind of sleep that was allowed them by going to bed at 11 and 12 o'clock night and in the morning rushing them off to school in no fit condition to take up their tasks. Apparently early to bed and early to rise is still a good old motto, and although the present generation may think it old-fashioned, it was the rule that gave strong bodies, clear minds and made men and women of integrity and principle.

Union Government

There are still many things hard to understand about the union government. It is not quite clear how a straight Conservative nominee can claim to be "the" union government candidate, any more than a straight Liberal nominee, for it is supposed to be a fifty-fifty government. It would seem to us that only men nominated by a fusion convention of official Liberals and Conservatives can rightfully claim that honor.

Fine Address

Those who did not attend the Bible Society meeting on Wednesday night in the Presbyterian church missed a very interesting and instructive opportunity.

Dr. Hassard was the speaker, and altho only about 80 people were present, there was a feast of information, very pleasingly and impressively given. A feature was the use, by Dr. Hassard, of a blackboard on which he traced the origins of various languages in the world. The Bible in 600 languages showed the great progress of the Bible Society. The work of the Missionary was dependent on the Bible Society, and without it many people of all nationalities would be without the Word of God. Thousands upon thousands of portions of God's Word, translated in the languages of the world, were given away freely. This was some of the work of the society.

Collectors will canvass this district, as usual. It's a great cause. all should share in supporting it.

Rev. Mr. Mann presided at the meeting.

Count that day lost whose low descending sun finds in your hand no Victory Bond, or gun.

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs Earl Grant, Arran Tp. on November 5, a daughter.

Light by Motor

To the Editor of The Times:

Sir :—We have had one month's trial of electric light on the motor system, and the experiment has resulted in a good deal of comment, favorable and adverse, on the part of the patrons of the Saugeen Electric Light and Power Company. From general expressions that I have overheard by groups of citizens in shops and on the street I judge that the trial has proved fairly satisfactory to most people, with the exception of one of the questionable methods employed by the company for revenue purposes, I refer to the "floor space" plan on which the minimum payment per month is based. To show what quality of imposition this is I will need to give you a few examples to draw comparisons and conclusions from. Here they are. One house contains 2200 feet of floor space; another 1100 feet. The former is taxed 66 cents per month for meter service, the latter 33 cents, or half, though both houses may be using the same number of lights and consuming the same volume of current. Is there any logical reason why the one should be charged double that of the other for the same service ? Good business would dictate that if 33 cents is a proper and just charge in the one case it must be in the other. The difference in the charge between these two houses, for the same meter service, I repeat, figures approximately to $4.00 per year. And there are houses where there is still greater difference. By what system of reasoning or figuring can the company justify itself in imposing a discrimination of say $2.00 to $6.00 per year on some of us and giving us absolutely no value for that money ? To talk about floor space or to quote Hydro Electric as a precedent is no answer to these questions. Favorable acquaintance with the gentlemen composing the company makes it hard to believe that they would want to be high handed or wilfully unreasonable. Yet here are the facts staring us in the face. If the company or some one else will give a satisfactory negative answer, the writer will be pleased to apologize for the appearance of this letter.

Yours for equal rights,
J. H. Wismer

Mrs. Brill and Mrs. Harrison of Port Elgin, were visiting at Williscroft last week.

A Great Sale

Auctioneer Cavin had the privilege of officiating at a great sale on November 1st. It was the auction sale of stock etc. of Mr. John D. McArthur, con. 1 Saugeen.

There was a very large crowd present, buyers coming as far away as Galt. Some of the cattle sold as follows :

Lady Ramsden a fine smooth, red, 2-year-old heifer, to Reeve Christie for $230.

Julie R, a splendid 4-year old roan, to Noah Etsweiler for $285.

Mary of Wales, a good type of Durham, went to William Airth for $220.

The other cows were all bought at prices from $185 to $225.

Stock bull 4 years old, to Harry Rudolph for $230.

Bull calves, 4 weeks to 11 months, sold from $140 to $160. Seven ewes went to John A. Howe at $30 each. The buyers were Messrs G. Christie, J. McArthur, Etsweiler, Airth, L. Cobean, Josiah Bell, A. Cormack, W. Cassidy, John McCurdy, Jas. Cameron, R. Gowanlock, G. A. Klegas, Richard Webb, Wm. Barofather, J. A. Cumming, W. H. Rudolph, John A. Howe.

OBITUARY

The hour glass of time ran down on Monday noon and the life of Mr. Valentine Cottrill, Victoria street, passed out. Mr Cottrill suffered a slight stroke of paralysis a few years ago, from which he had to a certain extent recovered, but two weeks ago he was subjected to a second attack and gradually sank from that time. Mr. Cottrill was a man of fine physique, standing six feet in height and weighing nearly two hundred and fifty pounds. He was of a particularly happy and pleasant disposition and always looked upon the bright side of life. Mr. Cottrill was born in Hope, Derbyshire, England, and at the age of twenty-one came to this country, settling at first in the County of Middlesex, where he was married a short time after to Margaret An McMahon. To this happy union a family of four sons, and two daughters survive with the exception of the eldest son, John, of Weston, who died a few years ago. In the year 1875 Mr. Cottrill and family moved to Bruce Township where his wife predeceased him seventeen years ago. About twelve years ago he again married Mrs. Mary Morgan, of Kincardine. Four years ago he moved to Kincardine. The three sons J. B., Port Elgin; Charles Paisley; and George on the old homestead in Bruce, Mrs. Orford, Owen Sound, and Mrs McKinnon, Gresham, were all present at the funeral which was held from his late residence on Wednesday morning to Bale De Dore cemetery and was under the auspices of the Masonic Order of which he was an honorary member of Port Elgin Lodge, No 429, Port Elgin — Kincardine Review.

WONDERFUL STUFF!
LIFT OUT YOUR CORNS

Apply a few drops then lift corns or calluses off with fingers— no pain.

No humbug! Any corn, whether hard, soft or between the toes, will loosen right up and lift out, without a particle of pain or soreness.

This drug is called freezone and is a compound of ether discovered by a Cincinnati man.

Ask at any drug store for a small bottle of freezone, which will cost but a trifle, but is sufficient to rid one's feet of every corn or callus.

Put a few drops directly upon any tender, aching corn or callus. Instantly the soreness disappears and shortly the corn or callus will loosen and can be lifted off with the fingers.

This drug freezone doesn't eat out the corns or calluses but shrivels them without even irritating the surrounding skin.

Just think! No pain at all; no soreness or smarting when applying it or afterwards. If your druggist don't have freezone have him order it for you.

Camera Pictures

New facilities have been installed in our photography department, and we can now do developing and printing in 48 hours. Bring us your film.

R. C. Crawford
Drugs and Kodaks
C. P. R. ticket agent

Must Have More Hogs

Reeve James Johnston of Bruce Tp., was one of the men in Bruce County who attended the meeting in Toronto last week, when the Minister of Agriculture placed before men from all over Ontario the necessity of raising more hogs. The meeting was an important one, as a greater amount of pork must be forthcoming. The authorities pointed out that there would be government control on all firms handling hogs, and there would be no chance for profiteers. The men present were asked to carry back to their localities the great necessity and to see to it that all farmers co-operated.

One of the Sibbald Family Gives His Life in France

The Duluth Herald has the following clipping which concerns a former Saugeen family :

A telegram received here this morning by Peter S. Sibbald of 2602 Minnesota avenue announced the death from wounds of his nephew, James Sibbald, in a hospital in either France or England, the telegram not saying which. Another message said that he was killed in action, but that concerning death from wounds came later and is believed to be correct. The young man who was with the One Hundred and Fourth battalion of Canada in France was only 19 years of age. He attended the public schools here until he went with his parents to Fort William, Ont., five years ago. He enlisted in Calgary this year and has been at the front several months. Surviving the young man in Duluth are his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Sibbald of 212 Ninth Avenue east. One of his brothers, Walter S. Sibbald is a sergeant with the 125th Artillery. Another brother Fred Sibbald, lives at Fort William. A sister Bernice is a nurse in the Kitchener hospital at Brighton, Eng., and another sister, Mrs. Greig, resides in Edmonton, Alta.

Count that day lost whose low descending sun finds in your hand no Victory Bond, or gun.

"During the year 1918 the Farmer's Sun promises to be more profitable and interesting to those engaged in agriculture than at any time during the past twenty-six years of its production. News and Views from the Farm" by W. L. Smith, for twenty years one of The Sun's Editors, will continue this most pleasing and profitable part of the paper. The farm markets will be given extra and special attention by Mr. Crane and Mr. Thurston, while many others will contribute from week to week, topics of interest to those actively engaged in farm work. One Dollar to 1st January 1919 is a small price for The Sun, a paper that has so long and faithfully served the farming interests. You cannot do better than subscribe at once.

MEDICAL

DR. F. H. WELLS, Office and residence on Queen street, one door west of Bank of Hamilton.

W. J. CHAMBERS, M. D., L. R. C. P., L. M. Edinburgh. Office and residence "Lakeview Hall" opposite South End park Port Elgin.

DENTAL

H. P. POWER, D. D. S., Dentist, office over South End Store. Hours 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

SOCIETIES

PORT ELGIN LODGE No. 429 G.R.C., A.F. & A.M. Regular communications in the Masonic Hall, Thursday on or before full moon, at 8 p. m. Visiting brethern cordially welcomed. George Chapman, W. M.; Geo. Smith, Sec'y.

DENOVO LODGE, No. [illegible] I.O.O.F., of Ontario, meets at 8 o'clock, p.m., every Monday in their hall in the Commercial Block. Art Harrison, N.G.; T. Rankin, Rec.-Sec.; D. Geddes, Perm Sec.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

R. C. CRAWFORD, Official Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Office at Drug Store, Port Elgin

J. A. CHAPMAN, Official Issuer, of marriage licenses, Port Elgin, Ont. Office Muir Block.

CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE
Stratford, Ontario

Ontario's Best Business College
FALL TERM FROM SEPT. 4TH
Commercial, Shorthand and Telegraphy departments.

We have thorough courses, experienced instructors, and we place graduates in positions. The Demand upon us for trained help is many times the number graduating. Get our free catalog.

D. A. McLACHLAN, PRINCIPAL

KIDDIES' WEEK!

This week our store will display a great many useful and pretty things for the kiddies

Voile dress from $1.25 to $3.50

Pique dresses at the same prices

Wool caps, bonnets, pull-overs, underwear. These are very special and the prices only hold while goods last.

Butter 45c. Eggs 45c.
Poultry wanted

B. HILKER

FOR DARK NIGHTS

Flashlights are becoming very popular because they are so easily carried on your person and are ready to use instantly. Prices **$1.00** and upwards. Call and see the various styles and sizes.

Lanterns—An old defective lantern is a constant danger, and an annoyance. Our new lanterns are guaranteed to work perfectly, and not flicker or go out in the wind. Prices are

$1 and $1.75

We will be pleased to show you our stock.

McLAREN'S HARDWARE

A Range You Can Trust

The "Pandora" doesn't require constant watching. You can trust it to do its work while you rest or attend to other duties. The Pandora has features that insure far greater efficiency and economy than can be found in other ranges. Write for free booklet.

McClary's
PANDORA RANGE
LONDON TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
ST. JOHN, N.B. HAMILTON CALGARY
SASKATOON EDMONTON

Sold by J. H. Kennedy, Port Elgin

LEMONS WHITEN AND BEAUTIFY THE SKIN

Make this beauty lotion cheaply for your face, neck, arms and hands.

At the cost of a small jar of ordinary cold cream one can prepare a full quarter pint of the most wonderful lemon skin softener and complexion beautifier, by squeezing the juice of two fresh lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white. Care should be taken to strain the juice through a fine cloth so no lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as freckles, sallowness and tan and is the ideal skin softener, whitener and beautifier.

Just try it! Get three ounces of orchard white at any drug store and two lemons from the grocer and make up a quarter pint of this sweetly fragrant lemon lotion and massage it daily into the face, neck, arms and hands. It is marvelous to smoothen rough, red hands.

LEGAL

W. BURGESS, LL.B., Barrister, Solicitor Notary Public, &c., &c. Office, Hutton's Block. Private and other funds to loan.

Upright Pianos

Have several good upright pianos for sale at a bargain. Write to

Louis Block's Music Store, Owen Sound

For That . . . Presentation

FREQUENTLY it is our duty and pleasure to give presents, and just as frequently it is difficult for us to decide what to give.

WE CAN HELP

You out in that part of the deal. Just come to our store. We have a great assortment of useful and beautiful present in gold and silver, cut glass, etc.

Rowlands
The Jeweller

The townships Victory Loan canvassers have the privilege of using the Times office at any hour of the day or evening for the purpose of furthering the sale of bonds.

School Children's Patriotic War Fund

No. 1—Brant and Carrick Townships—Sale of buttons, $21.85.

No. 2—Brant and Elderslie Townships—Buttons, $26 15, from booth by ladies of North Brant, $40.

No. 3— Saugeen Tp.—Buttons, $37.74, booth by pupils and teachers $33.17.

No. 4—Arran Tp —Buttons $22.70. Booth, Williscroft Women's Institute, $10.

No. 5—Bruce Tp.—Buttons, $42.24, booth by J. Erdman, $5.

No. 6—Culross Tp.—Buttons, $20.63, booth by pupils and teachers $33.32.

Grand Total $297.43.

Overseas Y. M. C. A. fund—Booth by ladies of North Brant, $7.66.

High School Reports

Elementary Science

Form 1—G. Burgess 82, R. Gischler 82, A. Geddes 80, N. Bell 78, N. Chambers 75, J. McKinnon 74, N. Bottrill 74, E. Thornburn 71, H. Vogt 69, J. Muir 69, L. McKinnon 66, M. Clazie 65, R. McIvor 63, F. Bell 62, M. Kaake 69, E. Kaake 69, J. D. Lyness 58, G. Cluley 58, M. Schrank 55, E. George 54, P. Begg 52 G. Thede 51, C. Upshall 48, L. Clue 46, M. Bell 46, M. Rushton 43, R. Christie 32, M. Campbell absent, R. Ranney 60.

Grammar Form 2—C. Schierholtz 92, F. Lamont 87, A. Burgess 83, M. McEwing 81, M. Stevens 80, M. Barber 77, K. McBride 74, O. Lyness 72, O. Ridout 71, J. McLean 70, A. McIntee 70, R. Richardson 67, O. McGillivray 66, A McGillivray 68, L. Wells 65, L. Rushton 63, V. Eidt 63, O. Parfitt 59, C. Cottrill 21, E. Rooch 41, M. Fletcher 41.

Geometry Form 3—E. Rowlands 69, A. Carr 62, K. McArthur 76, K. McLeod 76, B. Richardson 69, C. MacDonald 61, H. Stevens 66, J. Rooch 65, R. Schierholtz 64, A. Rushton 44, B. Stewart 52, E. Miller 40, L. Thornburn 35, A. McArthur 16, B. Buschlen absent.

High School Notes

Any parent not satisfied with the standing of his children at the weekly examinations should forth with interview the Principal.

Mr. Stevens has recently placed in the High School Physical Culture apparatus for the girls and two excellent pictures. Needless to state his generosity is much appreciated both by the staff and the students.

Following is the report of S. S. No 2 Arran, for the month of October.

Sr. 4—M. McLean, G. McDermid, G. Crawford, H Esplen

Jr. 4—J Esplen, A. Burgess, J. McLean, S. McLean, M. McLean.

Sr. 4—M. Campbell.

Sr. 2—N. Maxwell,

Jr. 1—N. Strachan, S. Byers, E. Maxwell, N. Byers,

Sr.Pr.—B. Esplen, A. McCann el, A. Menser, and J. Harper (equal), W. Maxwell, O. McLean.

Jr. Pr.—M. McCannel, M Esplen.

Regular attendants, J. Esplen, B. Esplen, M. McCannel.

No. enrolled 23

Average attendance 20

E. S. Lovell, teacher

There is a world of Satisfaction in buying Furniture at Pattisons

We have a large and well assorted stock to choose from and prices are most reasonable. The range includes Bedroom Suites, Dining Room Suites, Library, Hall and Kitchen Furniture in various woods and finishes. We would especially draw your attention to the

William and Mary Dining Room Suite.

In fumed oak displayed in our window.

We sell the Famous Ostermoore and Marshall Matresses and Ideal Box Springs.

A good assortment of Wall Paper always on hand. Papers trimmed free of charge. No trouble to show goods. Call in and look at our stock and be convinced you can save money by buying at

: : J. W. Pattison : :
Furniture Dealer and Undertaker
Bruce 'phone 22

Reports of Bright Boys and Girls In Town & Township

Port Elgin School Reports

The following is the report for the month of October.

Primer Dept.

1st class Honours—F. Stevens, J. Sparks, M. Swalwell,

Pass—G. McCaw, L. Ferguson, R. Smith, R. Zant, F. Sparks, G. Blundell.

2nd class Honours—M. Burke, C. Vogt, T. Eider, M. Blundell, M. Blindauer, E. Smith.

Pass—E. McCullough, B. Wipp, D. Booth, D. Smith, L. Harrison, T. Overton, F. Collins, G. Bell, A. Barber, W. Bell, I. Gray, M. McArthur, C. Webb, C. Hurlock.

3rd. class—Honours—K. Bolender, M. Henderson, J. Wipp, W. Booth, H. McBride.

Pass—W. Johnson, C. Finlayson, A. Muir, A. Schwass, B. Starling, W. Brown, M. Saleman.

B. Currie, teacher

Form 1

Jr. 1 Honours—Helen Dennis, B. Brigden, Florence Thede, Eva Schrank, J. Falconer, Wilbert Wankel, D. Langford, Myrtle Campbell, M. Schwartz, Birdie Muir, D. McKenzie, Ruth Philps Geo. Henst, C. Nodwell.

Pass—Claude Eby, Finlay McPherson, Frank Bray, O. Brill, Clara Bannister, Frank Fleming, Tom Smith, C. Cottrill.

Sr. 1 Honours—Nellie Webb, Florence Buschlen, W. Schierholtz, L. Smith, Nellie Wilson, L. Saleman, Newton McArthur, W. Osborne, Violet Perry, A. Rowlands, Fraser McKenzie.

Pass—Walter Wilson, Carl Becker, L. Miller.

E. Tofts, teacher

Form 2

Jr. 2 Honours—M. Bell, F. Wipp, J. Hill and B. Scammell equal, I. Krauth, M. Lamont, G. Cottrill, I. Schwass, H. Guthrie, J. Johnstone, M. Wilson,

Pass—B. Soper, F. Barber, L. Bannister, F. Ewald, L. Gamble, C. Bressenauer.

Sr. 2 Honours—J. Bolender, W. McBride, G. Starling, M. Kettles, H. Wipp, M. Finlayson, O. Bray, H. Snyder, E. Johnstone, P. Bannister, E. Fisher, B. Nodwell, L. Schrank and C. Dennis equal.

Pass—L. Blindauer, W. McArthur, P. Collins, B. Philps, R. Thede, C. Tupling, C. McArthur.

Kathleen Cassidy, teacher

Form 3

Jr. 3, Honors—Nellie Schaus, Minerva Smith, Margaret Wankel.

Pass—Luella Weishuhn, Nellie McFadden, Stella Langford, John Miller, Esther Gischler, Margaret McPherson, Mary Park.

Sr. 3 Honors—Vera Schwass, Annie Mitchell, Jean Mitchell, Edward Saleman, Raymond Smith, Kathleen Stephenson.

Pass—Ellen Thomas, Violet Wilson, Leo Begg, Florence Kettles, Albert Scammel, Vera Bell, Clayton Schwass, Weldon Smith.

E. Barnett, teacher

Form 4

Jr 4 Honors—Kathleen Robinson.

Pass—G. Bock, H. Blindauer, S. Anderson, H. Vennard, A. Buschlen, M. Cottrill, S. Goar, H. Brigden.

Sr. 4 Honors—Wilma Becker, Milton Miller, Lyda Blindauer.

Pass—F. Gischler, E. Bolender, M. Barber, E. Hessenauer, M. Macser, F. George, R. Kettles, D. Ranney, M. McCollough.

F. W. Aylesworth, Principal.

The following is the report of S. S. No 4, Saugeen, for the month of October Those in class 3 have missed one or more examinations.

Sr 4 Honours—over 75%—Della Winch 83, Edna Upshall 80.

Pass—over 60%—Mary Muir 70.

Below Pass under 60%—Neil Cassidy 56.

Sr. 3—Honours—Katherine Campbell 76.

Pass—Sandy McDonald 73, Margaret McIntee 70, Peter Cassidy 68, Ezra Schwass 60.

Below Pass—Lloyd Steele 55.

Jr 3—Honours—Lorene Gingrich 70.

Pass—Nellie Muir 74, Cecil McLinton 71.

Sr 2—Honors—W[illegible] Donald 79, Maude Baker 76, Jennie Leggett 75.

Pass—Clarence [illegible] Schildroth, Robert Upshall, Annie Hill, Marjory Leggett (equal) 73, Grace McDonald 71, Ora McIntee 68.

Junior first—Honours—Violet Hamilton 89, Arthur Schwass 82, Lorne Brown 79

Pass—Chrissie McDonald 72, Stewart Leggett 71.

Primer—Honors—Ruby Steele, Verne Baker.

Pass—Louis Schildroth, Johnny McDonald, Alberta Upshall, Roy Hamilton.

Class 2—Jim Clazie, Will Schildroth, Marie Hamilton, Lloyd Gingrich, Robert Wright, James Wright, Harold Hamilton.

Average attendance for the month.

Dorothy Wells, teacher

The following is the report of S. S. No. 1, Saugeen for the month of October.

Sr. 4—Clara Ament, Clifford Vennard, Florence Baker.

Sr. 3—Albert Ross (honors). Alvin Dobson.

Jr. 3—Rena Shipley honor, Emma Scott honors, Lillian Daniel, Walter Schilling.

Sr. 2—Ida Baker (honors), George Baker honors, Freddie Floto, Hazel Daniel.

Sr 1—Winnie Dobson (promoted from Junior to Senior class).

Primer—Florence McIntyre, Hattie Guyer.

Perfect attendance—Clara Ament, Clifford Vennard, Florence Baker, Lillian Daniel, Emma Scott, George Baker, Ida Baker, Hazel Daniel, Winnie Dobson,

E. Ewald, teacher

Following is the report of S. S. No. 7 Saugeen and Arran for the month of October.

Sr. 4—Jessie Bailey, Hazel Kaufman, Florence Geddes, Gladys Bosch, Marie Gowanlock, Stanley Reany, Muriel Reany, Bevis Gowanlock Richard Webster, Sylvester Chappell.

Jr. 3—Robbie Geddes, Ross Gowanlock Murray Chappell, Oral Gowanlock, Heather Gowanlock.

Sr. 2—Earl. Bosch, Harry Gowanlock, Clifford Reany, Alexander Heard, Pansy Gibbons, Robbie Chappel.

Jr 2—Maggie Moore, Harris Gibbons.

Pr.—Caroline Schwass, Florence Young, Willie Chappell, Ewart Young, Ellis Reany, Frank Gowanlock.

Average attendance 24

Felicia Wallace, teacher

Following is the report of S. S No. 5 Saugeen, for the months of September and October. The report is based on class work, exams, attendance and deportment.

Sr. 4—John Jeffrey, Archie McEwing (absent).

Jr. 4—Lorne MacDougall, Howard Nelson.

Sr. 3—Rosie Karcher, Florence Bell, Mabel McVinnie.

Jr. 4—Robert McCulloch, Donelda Jeffrey, John McEwing, Sadie McCulloch.

Sr. 2—Mary Bell, Richie Karcher

Jr. 2—Isabelle Bell, David Jeffrey, Elma Karcher, Archie McDermid.

Jr. 1—Goldwin McCulloch, Archib McCulloch

Primary—Harold Sutherland.

Average attendance 18

A. E. Cairns, teacher

Capt. Langford is around again after an illness.

Good Times

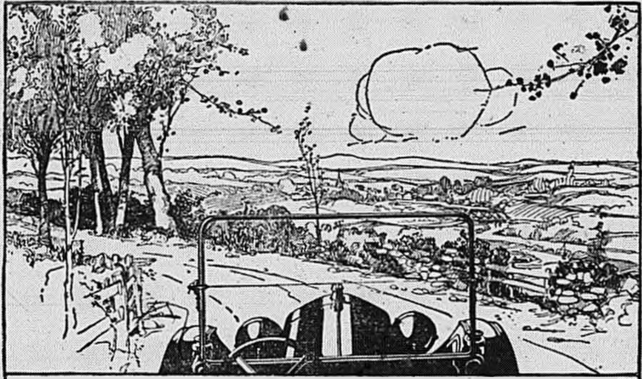
In spite of the high cost of living, these are prosperous times. Wage earners have steady employment and good wages. Those who are wise will save a part of their weekly earnings and deposit it in our Savings Department, for no one can tell just what labor conditions will be two or three years hence.

Enquiries are solicited.

The Bank of Nova Scotia

PAID-UP CAPITAL - $ 6,500,000
RESERVE FUND - - 12,000,000
TOTAL RESOURCES over 130,000,000

Port Elgin Branch
A. L. WYANT, Manager



Get Behind the Wheel of a Ford and Drive

TRY it just once! Ask your friend to let you "pilot" his car on an open stretch. You'll like it, and will be surprised how easily the Ford is handled and driven.

If you have never felt the thrill of driving your own car, there is something good in store for you. It is vastly different from just riding—being a passenger. And especially so if you drive a Ford.

Young boys, girls, women and even grandfathers—thousands of them—are driving Ford cars and enjoying it. A Ford stops and starts in traffic with exceptional ease and smoothness, while on country roads and hills its strength and power show to advantage.

Buy a Ford and you will want to be behind "the wheel" constantly.

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

Runabout - $475
Touring - - $495

F. O. B. FORD, ONT.

W. P. POWER, Dealer, Port Elgin

Send Your Soldier Friend a Box of Goodies Now

Corrugated boxes made of card board, strong as leather and light as a feather, are now here. Made to hold from 5 to 10 pounds.

Put those in Your Box

We suggest items that soldiers appreciate, make up your box from this list,

Prepared Coffee, Prepared cocoa, Chocolate, Chocolatta, Oxo, Canned chicken, Beef chips, Pork and bean's, Sardines, Soups, Sliced pineapple, Nuts, Ice Waffers, Maple butter, Gum, Chocolate bars, over seas packages, Tobacco, Cigars, especially wrapped, Cigarette papers.

For overseas we have nice Red Liberty Cherries in individual jars.

GEO. McMURRAY

Piano Cased Organs

Slightly used piano cased organs at a bargain, taken on piano sales, guaranteed in perfect condition. Easy terms. Write to

Louis Block's Music Store Owen, Sound

Keep Your Feet Dry!

Bad colds are caused by damp feet. Keep your feet dry with a pair of

Rubbers

We have neat fitting rubbers & they keep out the wet. too. Try a pair.

JAMES GEORGE AND SON.
Port Elgin

On Time!

Being on time is a great assset to business men, farmers, or any who serve others in any capacity, to be on time one needs

A GOOD WATCH

And we have just that kind. We are experts in the repairing of watches.

Try our watch service department

J. J. BUSBY,
The Quick Repair House

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Highlands of Ontario Canada.

Home of the Red Deer & Moose
Open Seasons :

DEER—Nov. 1 to 15, inclusive.

MOOSE—Nov. 1 to 15 inclusive. In some northern districts of Ontario, including Temagami, the open season is from Nov. 1 to 30 inclusive.

Full particulars and tickets from any Grand Trunk Ticket Agent or C. E. Horning, District Passenger, Union Station, Toronto, Ont.

J. S. Cameron, Agent Port Elgin, Both telephones.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson VII. November 18, 1917

Nehemiah's Prayer Answered.—Nehemiah 2. 1-11.

Commentary.—I. Nehemiah's sadness (vs. 1-3). 1. Nisan—This was the first month of the Jewish sacred year and was also called Abib. It corresponds nearly to our April. It was four months after the prayer of Nehemiah which was included in our previous lesson. Twentieth year of Artaxerxes—It is evident that in reckoning the years of the king's reign the Jewish calendar was not used, for Nehemiah's prayer was offered in one year and the events of this lesson in the next, according to Jewish reckoning, and both events took place in the twentieth year of Artaxerxes. The king probably reckoned his years from the date of his ascending the throne. Wine was before him—It is a matter of history that the Persians were much given to wine. Gave it unto the king—Nehemiah "was the king's cup-bearer" (Neh. 1. 11). It was his task to care for the king's wine, to cleanse the drinking vessel in his presence, to pour out a portion of the wine into his own hand and taste it, to be sure it was not poisoned, and to hand the cup of wine to the king. The position was a responsible one, and the cupbearer often became the king's trusted adviser. Had not been sad in his presence—The custom of the times demanded that the cupbearer never appear gloomy or sad in the king's presence, for if he did, the king might suspect he was plotting against him. 2. This is sorrow of heart—Artaxerxes quickly observed that his cupbearer's countenance was sad and correctly concluded that his heart was burdened with some great grief. Very sore afraid—It was an anxious moment in Nehemiah's life. The time and opportunity had come for him to tell the king what was the burden of his heart; and he could not discern what attitude he would take toward his servant's plan to build up the walls of Jerusalem and help his people. He might have feared that the king was too greatly prejudiced against the Jews to listen to his request in their behalf. He might have feared, too, that the king would think that he was plotting against him. 3. Let the king live for ever—This was a common form used in the salutation of royalty. It expressed high respect for the king and was a fitting introduction to his reply to his question. Why, etc.—Nehemiah's question is full of pathos and meaning. There was great reason for his sadness, for the sacred city was largely in ruins. His noble heart, moved upon as it was by the Lord, could not endure to have Jerusalem lie waste.

II. Nehemiah's request (vs. 4, 5). 4. For what dost thou make request—This question brought courage and hope to Nehemiah. The king gave evidence of no pleasure with him, but showed an interest in what interested him, and encouraged him to ask what he wished. So I prayed to the God of heaven—Because he had been praying before this, did not appeal to him as any reason why he should not pray now. It was a critical moment and he realized the need of direct help from God, hence he had instant recourse to prayer. 5. If it please the king—If the plan I have in mind meets the approval of the king. If I have found favor in thy sight—Nehemiah had been praying for success in approaching the king, and he was now encouraged to believe he was favorable to him. Send me—His request involved more than a mere permission to go to Jerusalem; he wished to be sent thither as the king's messenger. That I may build it—He wished to go with full authority, and with means, to repair the walls of the city.

III. The request granted (vs. 6-8). 6. The queen also sitting by him—It was not a public banquet, for at such a function the queen would not have been present. The mention of the presence of the queen may indicate that she was favorable to Nehemiah's request. For how long shall thy journey be—The details of the conversation are not required, but simply the decisions reached. It is not stated how long Nehemiah was gone from Shushan. Some suppose he returned in about a year, having completed the walls, and later acted as governor of Jerusalem for twelve years. Others think that at this time he remained that long, having obtained authority from Artaxerxes to that end. 7. Let letters be given me—Nehemiah took the precaution to make his journey as safe as possible. To the governors beyond the river—The Euphrates River is meant. The governors of the provinces west of the river were generally not well disposed towards the Jews. That they may convey me over—"That they may let me pass through."—R. V. Till I come into Judah—The request included the governors of all the provinces which lay between the Euphrates and Judah. 8. A letter unto Asaph. A still further request was made of the king. The material for the walls of Jerusalem was on the ground, but timber would be needed for the palace, or castle, connected with the temple area and for other purposes. The keeper of the king's forest—Forests were then highly prized. An officer was appointed by the king to care for them. The forest here mentioned is supposed to have been six or seven miles south of Jerusalem, yet its location is not definitely known. The house that I shall enter—The house in which Nehemiah, as governor, was to live.

IV. Arrival at Jerusalem (vs. 9-11). I gave them the king's letters—Nehemiah made use of the letters which the king gave him. It is not stated what route he took to reach Jerusalem or through what provinces he passed. He made use of the means within his power to make his undertaking a success. The king had sent captains ... and horsemen—Ezra was ashamed (Ezra. 8:22) and trusted God for his safety; Nehemiah was no less a man of prayer and faith than was he, but he accepted the protection afforded by the king's army. These soldiers would be of assistance in giving to Nehemiah authority among the people of Jerusalem upon his arrival there. 10. Sanballat the Horonite—He was a Persian official who had jurisdiction over Samaria. His native place was probably Horonaim in Moab, which was east of the Jordan. He was a bitter enemy to the Jews. Tobiah—He came from the east of Jordan and held an official position under the Persian government. He also was bitter toward the Jews. grieved them exceedingly—The one was a Moabite and the other an Ammonite, and both races were hostile toward the Jews. They could not bear to have them prosper. Their hatred and jealousy led them to do all in their power to defeat any plan that looked toward the upbuilding of Judah. 11. was there three days—He rested three days after his journey as did Ezra and his company after their arrival from Babylon (Ezra 8:32).

Questions—What position did Nehemiah hold in Persia? How long after his prayer, recorded in Neh. 1, did he appear sad before Artaxerxes? What did the king ask him about his sadness? Why was Nehemiah afraid? What encouraging question did the king ask him? What requests did Nehemiah make? Who was the keeper of the king's forest and what was his duty? What protection did Artaxerxes give Nehemiah? What enemies had the Jews?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Qualified leadership.

I. Combined faith and works.

II. Inspired generous support.

I. Combined faith and works. This lesson describes the circumstances in which Nehemiah obtained his commission from Artaxerxes to rebuild the walls around Jerusalem. Personal feeling, patriotic enthusiasm and religious faith united and produced a heroism which prepared him for so great a work. It was a time of great suspense. The future of Jerusalem depended upon the building of the wall. That depended upon Nehemiah's personal interposition and the pleasure of Artaxerxes. Nehemiah showed great skill in the introduction of his cause. God gave him wisdom in his trying hour. The divine interposition was manifested in the control of the monarch's thoughts and disposition. Nehemiah not only prayed to God for success before making his request, but he strengthened and emboldened himself by prayer at the time he stood in the presence of Artaxerxes. Between the king's question and Nehemiah's answer there was earnest, silent prayer, an uplifting of the soul to God. His silent prayer was an exercise of the mind and heart unknown to the king. Audible prayer at that time would have been unsuitable. Nehemiah's desire was directed to God in faith. He depended upon inspiration to say exactly the right thing and say it so as to obtain his desire. His modest self-command, prudence, boldness, admirableness. There was a special bestowal of grace granted to Nehemiah. The secret of all his strength was his entire dependence upon God.

II. Inspired generous support. Nehemiah did not count his duty done when he had in all humility confessed the sin of his nation and entreated the interference of God. He did not substitute prayer for endeavor, though he would not make an endeavor until he had prepared himself by prayer. Fortified by humiliation and supplication, he sought to take advantage of his position with the king and to render that position useful to his countrymen. He showed prudence in addressing to the mind of the king a motive for his journey which the monarch could understand and appreciate. He offered no description of Jerusalem only that it was the sepulchre of his fathers. That was an argument to which even a heathen would defer. Deeply prayerful and dependent upon God as Nehemiah was, he was not unmindful of the duty of using all legitimate means to secure the important object which he had in view. Nehemiah supplemented his prayers by using his best endeavors to secure such help as man could render. He foresaw the work and its dangers. He knew what to ask for, materials and men. Impelled by the fervor of pious patriotism, he carried out his projects with wise foresight, patient energy and prudent self-control. His success required faith, sagacity and courage. The circumstances which had paved the way for the presentation of his petition, the readiness of the king's consent to his requests, the largeness of the facilities granted him, all indicated that God had ordered events and influenced the king's heart. Nehemiah's cottage opened up the king's resources to him. The answer to his prayer was overflowing and abundant. He had the largehearted sanction of a master for all his undertakings. He was provided with a cavalry escort with letters for safe conduct, and materials for his work. Under God Nehemiah made the most of his opportunity. His strong, practical sagacity was manifest throughout the whole record of his work for Jerusalem. After Nehemiah had been successful in his petition he attributed his success to the good hand of God upon him. He declared that "it came to pass" as he had prayed. Nehemiah's great obstacle was to be found in the virulent enmity of Sanballat and Tobiah at Jerusalem. These unrighteous and short-sighted men concluded that the prosperity of Jerusalem virtually meant the depression of Samaria, that indirectly Nehemiah had come to lower the dignity if not to lessen the prosperity of their state and they counted him an enemy and dealt with him as such.

T. R. A.

Excusable.

In a confidential little talk to a group of medical students an eminent physician took up the extremely important matter of correct diagnosis of the maximum fee.

"If I were a specialist," he said, "something of a specialist, a so-called specialist, I'd, in time, I charge $25 for a call at the residence, $10 for an office consultation and $5 for a telephone consultation."

There was an appreciative and envious silence, and then a voice from the back of the amphitheatre, slightly blackened, spoke.

"Doc," it said, "how much do you charge a fellow for passing you on the street?"—New York Evening Post.

Even the debt a man owes to himself is sometimes more than he can pay.

Making Poultry Pay

If you have not already done so get the pullets into winter quarters at once. The March hatched pullets should be beginning to "shell out" fairly well by this time. If you wait until they lay before putting them into winter quarters they are liable to be checked by the shift and a setback now may upset them for a considerable time.

When you move the pullets from the range and put them into their quarters be sure that you do not forget to supply them liberally with both green food and animal food. Neither should you forget the grit and oyster shells, they are very essential to the welfare of your flock.

Be sure you give the pullets a thorough dusting with a good lice powder or an application of blue ointment before putting them into their new quarters to ensure their being free from vermin. For this purpose nothing is better than blue ointment, as this is convenient to use and is thorough in its effect.

Any kind of fine dust will be effective, even road dust or sifted coal ashes, but flowers of sulphur or pyrethrum are favorite remedies.

This is the time of year that the pullets will appreciate a patch of tender rape. There is no green feed that they eat with more avidity.

BUCKWHEAT SCREENINGS.

Every mail brings in letters wailing about the scarcity and high prices of poultry feeds, and well may producers wail. The prices asked for very inferior grain is enough to make our grandfathers turn in their graves.

Present quotations are: Oats, 83 cents per bushel, cracked corn $4.25 per hundred—and then the city man wonders why eggs are so high in price. Unless eggs reach a record price this winter there are going to be a lot of poultrymen who will lose money. Beef scrap at $6.00 per hundred—just think of it! It behooves every poultry producer to look about him, and investigate every available source of food supply.

The Poultry Division of the Experimental Farm foresaw this food shortage and last July brought down a car load of buckwheat screenings from Fort William to test its value as a poultry food. Ever since, this feed has been used almost exclusively and the results have been very satisfactory.

It might be well to state here of what these screenings consist. Dr. F. T. Shutt, Dominion Chemist, reports as follows:

"Buckwheat screenings, unground—An examination of this sample gave the following results as to composition by weight:

Small, broken and shrivelled wheat	49.65
Flax seed	[illegible]
Wild buckwheat (unhulled)	36.06
Wild buckwheat (hulled)	4.54
Flax seed	.89
Oats	2.56
Wild mustard seed	.07
Other weed seeds	.41
Chaff, oat hulls, fragment of straw, etc.	5.72
	100.00

This product, it will be seen, consists approximately of 50 per cent. wheat, 40 per cent. wild buckwheat (5 per cent. of which is hulled), 2.5 per cent. light oats, 1 per cent. flax seed and 6.5 per cent. weed seeds, chaff, etc., which may be classed as refuse.

The average composition of wheat and wild buckwheat may be given as follows:

	Wheat	Wild Buckwheat
Water	10.5	7.48
Protein	12.1	10.18
Fat	2.1	2.59
Carbohydrates	71.5	70.09
Fibre	2.2	7.29
Ash	1.9	2.48
	100.00	100.00

Comparing these two grains, the wild buckwheat seed contains approximately four-fifths the protein of wheat, and is slightly richer in fat and has a much higher fibre content. In carbohydrates, the two are practically equal.

From analyses and study of wild buckwheat made in these laboratories in 1906, we concluded that this grain, while not highly nitrogenous or oily seed, is of fair feeding value and may be considered of special value for feeding poultry by reason of its comparatively low fibre content. Theoretically, wild buckwheat seed may be said to possess about 75 per cent. the value of wheat for feeding purposes.

Ground Buckwheat Screenings—The analysis of this sample has furnished the following data:

Water	14.07
Protein	11.84
Fat	2.07
Carbohydrates	64.38
Fibre	5.28
Ash	2.15
	100.00

These results agree very fairly well with those which would be obtained from a mixture similar to the whole buckwheat screenings and we may therefore presume that this ground sample had before grinding essentially the same general composition as the sample of unground screenings.

It has a feeding value intermediate between wheat and wild buckwheat. From its composition it should prove an acceptable and valuable poultry feed, with only a small percentage of waste. It is sufficiently high in protein for general grain feeding, with a fat content not exceeding that of wheat—which may be considered an advantage for laying stock, that ration of which is usually enriched by crushed green bone or meat meal. The comparatively low percentage of fibre is a feature that enhances its value for poultry feeding, as this class of stock make use of high fibre feeds."

Now for the actual feeding results. From the very first the fowl took kindly to the ground screenings and ate it with relish. They did not take to the whole screenings so readily and, on other food being cut off, it was several days before they finally accepted it. However, they now eat it readily and the stock are doing exceptionally well. It is not as good as a litter feed as they pick out all the wheat and leave a large part of the buckwheat; when fed in hoppers where they can scatter the grain they will throw it out and pick out the wheat, but where they have to eat the buckwheat before they can get the wheat they clean everything up just as they go and seem to make as good growth as they ever did on ordinary rations. The ground screenings are being fed to the layers three parts screenings to one part beef meal and production has never been better at this season than it has been this year.

Poultrymen may feel perfectly safe in buying this feed; it is the cheapest feed available and it gives satisfactory results.—Canadian Countryman.

The Apotheosis of a Rolling Stone

Again the suspicion of a smile passed across the Brigadier's face, as he said, "I imagine you're a Canadian."

The Corporal hesitated a moment. "Well, General," he answered, "you're not far wrong. I am a citizen of Niagara and it was a close thing anyway."

"What made you join the British army," asked the Brigadier. "I'm glad you did, but why was it?"

"Well, General," he answered, "don't you be patting yourself on the back and thinking it was all for love of the lion [illegible]. Not that I have any grouch against that particular quadruped, but it seemed to me that he was getting a bit long in the tooth, losing some of his mane and a sight readier with his growl than his jaws. I'm not sure that I hold to those opinions now, but when the curtain rose on the big stunt that was how I figured it out. However, I don't like Squareheads—Boches we call 'em, I've seen some. I was touched by one for 20 dollars once. When they got going they got my goat; murdering women and kids and all the other by-products of frightfulness didn't look good to me, and I estimated it would be better for civilization on the whole if the allies put the tin lid on them. Then at the moment the community was not making any violent demand on my services. I have been a bartender, a chucker-out at a downtown vaudeville, a chicken raiser, and real estate distributor and never hankered after a quiet life. When the Boches started my blue blood boiling, I was looking round for a new profession and I reckoned a hero in khaki would do for mine. It seemed to me it would be a new sensation to be a [illegible] and having once for a small wager done the trip from Niagara to Buffalo down the tiled track in one hour, five minutes dead, I reckoned my talents would show to advantage in that department. So here we are. I've no complaints. The boys have been real good to me; I have got to respect Englishmen, which feat I never expected to accomplish. They're good to animals, aliens, kids, women and other hostages to fortune, and I have never found Squareheads giving way to similar weakness."

He paused. The Brigadier got up and shook him warmly by the hand. "What you have said has interested me very much. I'm proud to have you under my command, and shall certainly recommend you for the D.C.M., and if at any time you think of trying for a commission, come to me."

"Thank you very kindly, General," replied the Corporal, "as O. Henry, W. Shakespeare or some other purveyor of high-class fiction once remarked, when I set out to seek the bubble reputation at the cannon's larynx, the only list I hoped to honor was the list of survivors; but I'll be proud to wear the ribbon, but as for the commission, I reckon I'd rather stay with the boys."

So saying he saluted and retired, still with a pleasant smile on his lips, his jaws still moving with a circular motion, and a gentle odor of peppermint still emanating from his person.

"Well," said the Brigadier, "it seems to have been a very successful little show; they bagged both bridges, killed a good few Bulgars and got away with few casualties. I'm sorry [illegible] was killed though, he was a good officer."

"Yes," said the Brigade Major, "a very well carried out little [illegible], but I was talking to that other cyclist officer who was there, Hampden; he says it was a very anxious time when [illegible] was hit; there was some confusion, [illegible] and on the flank, the R. E. [illegible] weren't away and the cycles were 50 yards back on the road. The men had done a [illegible] with a [illegible] in the [illegible] and had no [illegible] thought they were cut off. But one of his corporals with great presence of mind took 30 men out on the flank and held them back while the rest retired to the bikes. It is a good shooting company and they quickly laid out a Boche officer and several men, and the rest lay down and refused to come on. Hampden says if it hadn't been for the corporal things would have looked very nasty. But the hour always brings out the man, and all's well that ends well."

"Is that so?" said the Brigadier, "I should like to see that Corporal, he ought to be recommended for the D. C. M."

"I expect I could get him," answered the Major. "The whole company is [illegible] on the plateau; shall I fetch him for you, sir?"

"Yes, do," replied the General.

The Major saluted and went out.

Half an hour later he returned. "I've got the man outside, sir, shall I bring him in, his name is [illegible]."

"Yes," said the General. "I'll see him at once."

The Major went to the door and made discreet signs. A moment later he ushered in an individual whose most noticeable features were a pair of very humorous eyes and a very firm and implacable chin. A close observer might have noticed that his jaws had a tendency to revolve and that a faint aroma of peppermint emanated from his person. When he was well inside the room he seemed to recollect something and removed his helmet.

A smile flickered across the Brigadier's face. "Not this time, Corporal" he said. "You can keep it on."

"Sorry, General," said the latter, replacing it, "force of habit, I guess. It took me six months to learn to take it off and most likely it will take me another six to know when to keep it on."

"Well, Corporal," said the General genially, "I have received a very good account of your behavior last Thursday. Your officer states that you showed great courage and determination, and that your conduct was very largely responsible for the success of the expedition."

"Well, General," replied the other, "I'm real glad to hear that, but I only did my duty, as the Crown Prince said after looting the Town Hall."

"Thirteen is bad luck. I proposed thirteen times to as many girls." "And got turned down? That was bad luck." "No, that wasn't the bad luck. The thirteenth took me."—Baltimore American.

HOW JAPS COOK RICE.

The quantity of water varies according to the qualities of rice, but five parts of water to four of rice, or six parts to five, by volume, will be common proportion.

Simply boil the water and then pour the rice, previously washed, into this boiling water, at the same time increasing the flame. The pan cover must fit the pan else as tightly as possible and also must be a heavy one, enough to withstand the high steam pressure in the pan, and if it is not heavy enough, put some weights on it. Keep the fire strong. In three or four minutes the steam pushes out of the pan; but let the fire be strong for three or four minutes more, and then, as quickly as possible, withdraw the blazing fire (in case of wood fuel) or make the fire very mild (in case of gas) and let the pan stand on little under fire or very mild flame for 20 or 30 minutes. Then remove the pan from the furnace and let it stand fourteen minutes more. This is all the process.

Rice thus cooked is very delicious to taste and may be eaten by itself or better any milk or sugar.

SUNDAY AT HOME

A SONG OF LIFE.

Rolls the old world ever right, dear—
Sun by day and stars by night, dear;
Here is a rhyme and here is a reason
Still the red rose comes in season.

In the fields the toilers, sowing,
Hear the harvest bugles blowing;
Life, my dear, is joy and weeping—
Sowing time and time for reaping.

Take thy task—if joy or sorrow;
Still the dark will bring the morrow
In the storm the birds are singing,
And the bells of heaven are ringing.

HAVE FAITH IN GOD.

Have faith in God. Whosoever shall say unto this mountain, Be thou removed, and be thou cast into the sea; and shall not doubt in his heart, but shall believe that those things which he saith shall come to pass, he shall have whatsoever he saith. Therefore I say unto you, what things soever ye desire, when ye pray, believe that ye receive them, and ye shall have them. Without faith it is impossible to please him; for he that cometh to God must believe that he is, and that he is a rewarder of them that diligently seek him.

He that had received the promises offered up his only begotten son, of whom it was said, that in Isaac shall thy seed be called, accounting that God was able to raise him up, even from the dead. Being fully persuaded that what he had promised he was able also to perform.

Is anything too hard for the Lord?—With God all things are possible. Lord, increase our faith.

SAKE.

(By the late Rev. H. T. Miller.)

This is an Anglo-Saxon word, very old. It means a cause, a suit at law, a purpose, claiming regard and reasonable respect. We read Noah walked with God. Come thou and all thy house into the ark, for thee have I seen righteous before me in this generation. I will establish my covenant with thee. Was it for Noah's sake that his family was saved in the ark?

The Egyptians were blessed for the sake of Joseph. Isaac was blessed for the sake of Abraham. Lot was saved for Abraham's sake, and Solomon was blessed for the sake of his father David, while Cyrus was called and blessed long before he came for Jacob's sake. How wonderfully is man related to man, and how high the standard of values in some men more than in others.

Paul says we are fools for Christ's sake, ourselves are servants for Jesus' sake. God for Christ's sake hath forgiven you.

Look at that storm-tossed ship with three hundred frightened passengers on board. Death stares them in the face, but there is one man there and the angel of the Lord finds him in the dark, saying "Fear not, Paul, lo, God hath granted thee all them that sail with thee."

Learn here, that no man stands alone, no man liveth unto himself. God has a right to every man. "All souls are mine." God sets a peculiar value on His own. He hides, conceals, reserves, calculates for them, is always ahead. When you come to a crisis you confess, God has been here before me!

He delivers a ship, a city, a soul, after His own wondrous fashion. This "sake" is an atmosphere, an argument, a defence, a purpose, a final cause. It gives to life its value, beauty, dignity and relation. "For their sakes I sanctify myself."

If you will carefully look at the prayers of Paul you will see how rich they are. How much superior and fuller the elements of true prayer are than what is called the Lord's Prayer. In that prayer there is no "sake," no intercessor, no Name. Here Christ's name is a [illegible] to a person by a person. In the Lord's Prayer there is only mention of two. That prayer was for Jews and Jews only; it was the best and fullest the Master could give at the time. The blood had not been shed, the atonement was not complete, the Holy Ghost had not been given, for Jesus had not been glorified.

When you say at the end of every prayer, "This we beg for Christ's sake," you say what the disciples could not say. But now He has gone into Heaven and is on the right hand of God to plead and prevail for us. You can say with boldness that He has a history, a cause, a people, a purpose, a kingdom and that He is King.

"Word of the ever-living God,
Will of His glorious Son,
Without Thee how could earth be trod
Or heaven itself be won?"

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dairy Produce—		
Butter, choice dairy	$0 45	$0 [illegible]
Eggs, new-laid, doz.	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
Cheese, lb.	0 00	0 [illegible]
Do., fancy, lb.	0 00	0 [illegible]
Dressed Poultry—		
Turkeys, lb.	0 30	0 [illegible]
Fowl, lb	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
Spring chickens	0 30	0 [illegible]
Ducks, Spring, lb.	0 40	[illegible]
Geese, lb.	0 [illegible]	[illegible]
Fruits—		
Apples, bkt.	0 20	0 [illegible]
Do., bbl.	4 00	6 [illegible]
Crab Apples, 11-qt. bkt.	1 00	1 [illegible]
Grapes, 6-qt. bkt	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., 11-qt. bkt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vegetables—		
Beets, bkt.	0 [illegible]	[illegible]
Do., bag	0 90	1 [illegible]
Cauliflower, each	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, dozen	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carrots, peck	0 00	0 [illegible]
Do., bag	0 00	[illegible]
Celery, per head	0 05	0 [illegible]
Cabbages, each	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lettuce, doz. bchs.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., head, doz.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vegetable marrow, each	[illegible]	[illegible]
Onions, 75-lb. bag	2 00	[illegible]
Do., small bkt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., pickling, bkt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., silver skins, bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potatoes, bag	1 90	2 [illegible]
Do., peck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pumpkins, each	[illegible]	[illegible]
Parsley, bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Radishes, 3 bunches	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peppers, red, doz	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., green, doz.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sage, bunch	0 05	[illegible]
Squash, each	0 10	[illegible]
Savory, bunch	0 05	[illegible]
Turnips, peck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tomatoes, 11-qt. bkt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., green, 11-qt. bkt.	[illegible]	[illegible]

MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Beef, forequarters, cwt	$13 40	$15 [illegible]
Do., hindquarters	17 00	19 [illegible]
Carcases, choice	16 00	18 00
Do., common	13 00	14 [illegible]
Veal, common, cwt.	9 50	11 [illegible]
Do., medium	12 00	14 [illegible]
Do., prime	17 00	[illegible]
Heavy hogs	17 50	[illegible]
Shop hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Abattoir hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mutton, heavy	12 00	14 00
Do., light	16 00	18 00
Lambs, Spring, lb.	0 24	0 [illegible]

TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS.

Receipts—Cattle, 1,371; hogs 1,963; sheep 1,[illegible]; calves 1[illegible].

Ex. Cattle, choice	10 50	11 00
Ex. Bulls	8 00	[illegible]
Butcher cattle, choice	10 25	10 [illegible]
Butcher cattle, medium	8 50	9 [illegible]
Butcher cows, choice	8 00	9 [illegible]
Butcher cows, medium	6 50	7 [illegible]
Butcher cows, canners	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butcher bulls	7 00	8 [illegible]
Feeding steers	8 50	9 [illegible]
Stockers, choice	7 50	8 [illegible]
Stockers, light	7 00	7 [illegible]
Milkers, choice	[illegible]	125 00
Springers, choice	[illegible]	125 00
Sheep, ewes	11 00	12 00
Bucks and culls	7 50	9 [illegible]
Lambs	15 75	16 [illegible]
Hogs fed and watered	17 00	
Hogs f.o.b.	16 00	
Calves	10 00	14 50

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKETS

Fluctuations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange yesterday were as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Oats—				
Nov.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flax—				
Nov.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKETS

Minneapolis.—Corn—No. 3 yellow, $[illegible] to $[illegible]. Oats—No. 3 white, [illegible] to [illegible]. Flax—$3.25 to $3.[illegible]. Flour unchanged. Bran—$[illegible] to $[illegible].

DULUTH LINSEED

Duluth—Linseed, on track, $3.[illegible] to [illegible] arrive, $3.21; November, $3.21; December, $3.1[illegible] bid; May $3.16 3-4.

CHEESE MARKETS.

St. Paschal, Que.—At today's meeting of the Dairy Board 16 boxes cheese were boarded. All sold to Alexander, Montreal, at 21c. Ninety packages of butter were offered, and sold to the same firm at 43c. The board adjourned for the season.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, Report.—Cattle, receipts, [illegible] steady. Veals, receipts 300; slow; $7 to $17.50. Hogs, receipts 1,400, easier. Heavy $17.25 to $17.[illegible]; mixed $17 to $17.25; yorkers $17 to $17.[illegible]; light yorkers, [illegible] and roughs [illegible]; stags [illegible]. Sheep and lambs, receipts [illegible]. Lambs $12 to [illegible]; yearlings [illegible]; wethers [illegible]; ewes [illegible]; mixed [illegible].

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts 25,000. Market firm.

Beeves	6 90	17 [illegible]
Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stockers and feeders	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cows and heifers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calves	7 00	[illegible]
Hogs, receipts 22,000. Market firm.		
Light	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mixed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Heavy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rough	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pigs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bulk of sales	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, receipts [illegible]. Market firm.		
Wethers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lambs, native	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Use of Candy.

Pure candy is good for children. Pure sugar is good for grown people. Of course there are exceptions to every rule. If the doctor prescribes a diet and orders a patient to refrain from sweets the patient is bound to obey his adviser. What is the use of calling a physician and paying him for suggestions if the latter are treated with indifference? People in ordinary health need not be afraid to gratify an appetite which craves sweets. Those who march hold out better if they have been telling us lately that soldiers on the march hold out better if they have rations of sugar than if their food omits this useful commodity. A fondness for sugar is often a defense against the temptation to use alcoholic stimulants. The inebriate does not eat very much about pure sweets.

Father of the American Navy.

A native born Irishman that the members of his race are particularly proud of is Commodore John Barry, the "Father of the American Navy." He was born in Wexford, Ireland, in 1745. His father put him on a merchant ship before he was twelve years old, and at fourteen he was employed on a ship sailing from Philadelphia. He was a master of ships before he was twenty-one years old. When the Revolution began Barry was employed by Congress to fit for sea the first fleet which sailed from Philadelphia. Barry commanded the Lexington, which captured the first British war vessel taken by a regular cruiser. Blockaded by a superior British fleet in the Delaware, he landed with his sailors and marines and joined Washington's army.—Detroit Free Press.

"SALADA"

It has the reputation of nearly a quarter of a century behind every packet sold——

Black—Green—or Mixed—— E204

Through Many Trials

"To invite me to her home on the footing of an intimate friend, to offer to introduce me among her circle; to try and reconcile me to Richard, and to pave the way for a reconciliation with my uncle. I detected her meaning through her words," he thinks, in a rapture of gratitude. "to try and do all she can to restore me to my lost position and my forfeited place. Heaven bless her! I shall owe her the happiness of my life if she can but succeed," he thinks, and then the rapture and the gratitude fade a little.

"If she had only known—if I could dare to confide in her, I might have seen Imogene and spoken to her! If she had only asked me to dinner this evening, or to-morrow evening, I should have met my darling—met her as her equal. Oh, if she had only thought how I longed for a word of permission!" he sighs, bitterly. "Going home on Saturday!" he repeats, thoughtfully. "If I could find out what train she travelled by—find out the hours of the fast, early or afternoon trains, I might see one sight of her face again!"

CHAPTER XXIII.

It is about one o'clock when Lady Petherick returns from her hour's ride in the park, and there is no lack of softness and brilliance and bloom in the beautiful face now, as she enters the conservatory where Imogene is reading, nestled down in a little wicker-chair by the gold-fish fountain.

She is far, far away, in a sweet dream world of her own, when an interruption comes. Far away with "fool-less fancies," ethereal elements which fill the dream world with life and glow and radiance, which have never yet taken to themselves the solid form of words or uttered expression.

Through the deep-gray eyes, now full of purple radiance, her soul is shining, and her parted lips are smiling, as those sweet fancies come nearer and nestle in her warm bosom, when there comes a sharp "tap-tap" of high heels on the broad marble steps which lead down from the dining-room, and a soft "swish" of draperies, as her lovely ladyship, Evelyn Petherick, comes down daintily, a picture fairer than ever painter's brush created.

Though she looks up, startled and disturbed, for her lovely sister's presence does not ever seem to bring her any additional peace or pleasure, Imogene yet perceives exceeding grace and beauty as if she were a stranger, and notices it with keen and loving admiration to-day, as she has never looked upon it before—as she never looks on it again.

The lofty, handsome doors of carved oak and stained glass which communicate with the dining-room are half closed behind her, leaving but a picture-like glimpse of the interior, with its rich, dark carpets and draperies, the table set for luncheon, where glass and silver glitter [illegible] on the snow-white cloth, with rich spots of color in the vase of flowers and the dish of fruit, among the sparkle and sheen of glass and damask, and over all the ruddy glow of a bright fire.

And, in the foreground, Lady Petherick's graceful, svelte form trips daintily down the wide, shallow marble steps, with her dead blue gown l'eau de nil.

Her face is full of glow and eagerness, but as she comes nearer Imogene, its expression changes into one of anxiety and half-suppressed distress, which arouses Imogene instantly.

She sees, too, that her sister holds a letter crushed in her hand—a letter she makes a pretence of trying to conceal.

"Oh, Minnie, I am glad I have found you!" she says, hurriedly, with a sigh of relief. "I have been looking everywhere for you. I've just had a letter from Aunt Athea, dear——" she pauses, casting an uncertain glance at her sister, and then at the letter crushed in her hand.

"Well," Imogene asks, breathlessly, starting to her feet, "what is the matter? What is the matter, Evelyn?"

"Now! Nothing to alarm or distress yourself. You are such an excitable child! Only Aunt Althea says that Lionel is very bad, poor fellow! Getting almost beyond all control, she says, and papa is in such distress—oh, dear!" She looks down at the crumpled letter and reads a few words.

"Here is what aunt says," she goes on. "'The fits of irritability and violence to which he is subject come on so frequently now, and are really so uncontrollable, that, considering the danger to himself and to others, or permitting him to remain from under proper restraint——' What is it, Imogene? Where are you going?"—this in tones of utter dismay and surprise.

"Home!" Imogene cries, wildly, her face white as death, and then flushing crimson in a passion of excitement. "Home, at once, Evelyn! Let me go! Let me go! Aunt Althea will have him put in a madhouse if I don't! If I don't get home, and make papa listen to me, and tell him, I shall die! I shall go mad, too, if he puts my brother into a madhouse! Oh, poor Lionel! Poor dear! To break his heart, and make him die a raving maniac! Oh, Evelyn, I must go! Don't try to stop me!" she sobs, distractedly, with hysteric, dry-eyed sobs, for the sentences in Lady Althea's carefully-rounded expressions, with their delicate summing up of an inevitable conclusion, set her heart on fire with anger and desperate fear.

"Evelyn! They haven't done anything with him yet?" she asks, breathlessly. "You are sure?"

"Yes, certainly. Good gracious, Imogene! don't go on in that fashion," remonstrates Evelyn. "Aunt Althea only says just what I read to you. She certainly says she cannot see how it is to be avoided ultimately."

"And you—you would agree with her!" demands Imogene, a scarlet spot burning in her pale cheek. "You said long ago before Mr. Dumaresq came, that it was the only fit place for Lionel—a lunatic asylum! You and aunt were both angry because papa engaged Mr. Dumaresq."

With the second mention of his name, a warm, slight flush sweeps over her face; but Evelyn sees that glow and softens, and Imogene, glancing at her, sees that she does.

"She has heard papa's story, she has heard that vile Captain Dumaresq's tales," thinks Imogene; and the flush and embarrassment in her face deepens, and she is quite sure that she has discovered the reason of the flash of contemptuous wrath that darts from Evelyn's eyes like lightning from a cloud, and the hostile flush that burns on her sisters' soft cheek.

"Nonsense!" Evelyn says, with intense sharpness, "I was nothing of the kind! Mr. Dumaresq was very kind and good to Lionel. Only, I thought it rather an absurd thing to have any one employed to take charge of the poor boy in the very house in which one was living. A horrid thing! And I thought that Mr. Dumaresq was absurdly unsuited to a menial position like that!" she adds, sharply and hurriedly, and the color rises higher in her face.

"What?" Imogene asks, rather confounded. "Mr. Dumaresq was a gentleman."

"Precisely," Evelyn says, shortly. "Absurdly unsuited! I told him so."

"Told him so? Why, have you seen him?" Imogene asks, and there is the harshness of suppressed excitement and displeasure in her voice. "You never told me, Evelyn! You must have known I should like to have seen him; I knew him better than you did!"

She scarcely knows why Evelyn's calm assurance and rebuking, cold little smile hurt her worse than blows.

"Excuse me, my dear," Evelyn says, with her woman-of-the-world smile, "I know him far better than you do. You forget that his cousin, Captain Dumaresq, is, or was, a most intimate friend of mine; consequently I know Dumaresq very well indeed—and know all about him still better."

"Oh, indeed, do you?" Imogene says, slowly, and something in that cold, hard smile makes her shrink. "You believe everything that Captain Dumaresq said about him, then?"

"I believe nothing," she is about to say, when she substitutes—"I believe Captain Dumaresq's stories, as far as I know them, to be true. Poor Dick has been dreadfully wild, I am afraid. A bold, brave, dashing fellow, but"—the intolerable, cold, meaning, bitter smile again—"he was hardly the man to let run loose in our virtuous sheepfold at Portdreath. There were little lambs running loose as well."

The curl of her lips, the glitter of her cynical smile, as she looks down at her sister from the steps above her, are enough.

Imogene's face colors hotly to her fair, blue-veined temples; her eyes flash, her lips tremble.

"You are worse than papa! you insult me worse than papa did!" she exclaims, half-suffocating. "It is a shame of you, Evelyn! Mr. Dumaresq was a gentleman, and I am a gentlewoman, and you insult me shamefully by suggesting——"

"My dearest child!" Evelyn interrupts, with a sharp, mocking laugh, "I am suggesting nothing. It is you, meek, mild, little prudish maidens, who suggest everything—to their lovers as well as themselves! I know nothing about papa's 'insults,' as you term some strict fatherly remonstrance on your conduct quite undeserved, I am sure, Minnie! There, don't go into such flames and furies, child! No one suspects you of anything unbefitting the behavior of a young gentlewoman," Evelyn says, with a sweet, matronly air. "No one would dare! Imogene Trefusis is above suspicion. And no one, except poor, dear, old fussy papa, whose ideas are narrow, and whose temper is extremely short, would suspect Dick Dumaresq of behaving in an ungentlemanly manner. He is as well-bred as he is well-born, though he be a mauvais sujet, and a scapegrace, and a prodigal, and not the person, I repeat emphatically, to run loose in dreary old Portdreath with very little to occupy his time, and my pretty sister within arms' length of him!"

Imogene's sweet face burns in a hotter blush than ever, as she vividly recollects the parting in the hazel walk. But there are hidden smiles quivering about her lips, and a hidden radiance glowing in the depths of her eyes under the drooping lashes, and Evelyn perceives in an instant, with a thrill of evil jealousy, that there is a sweet maidenly consciousness and confusion in her face, and her burning cheeks and her half-suppressed smile, but no pride, no anger, no denial.

"It has gone farther than I thought," she says, inwardly. "I did not believe Aunt Althea or that other old woman, Miss Proudes, Minnie! How forward these shoe maidens, these drooping, bashful buds of girls are! Dumaresq has made her more than half in love with him!"

"I respect him greatly that he took no undue advantage of his position," the virtuous young wife proceeds, with calm judiciousness. "All that angered papa was some garbled account he extracted from Captain Dumaresq's foolish talk; he is a foolish, good-for-nothing fellow, too," she laughs, archly, "and was half mad about me at the time, and jealous of his cousin, and quarreling with him furiously as silly men will quarrel. We had all met at a theatre a few nights before, and he didn't want me to speak to Dick Dumaresq at all, so out of revenge or something he goes down to Cornwall to urge papa to make me marry him. Did any one ever hear of such a fool?—and at the same time warned him against poor Dick, who had, harmlessly enough, I daresay, jested about you—said you were a pretty little girl, and he admired you, or was 'spooney' on you, I think was his elegant expression, just as men will do when they sit smoking and drinking brandies and sodas together," Evelyn says with a little giggle, "but nothing more reprehensible than that, I am certain. Men always discuss women and girls in very free language when they are in these confidential [illegible] seances!" she says, laughing gayly, as she sees nothing less than shame, and wrath, and horror evident in Imogene's face, which has quite aged in a few moments, with the rigid pallor and sharpness which has come upon it.

She makes no reply, but walks blindly on into the dining-room, across the hall, and upstairs.

Evelyn runs up lightly after her.

"Where on earth are you going? What is the matter, Imogene? Have I offended you?" she asks, reproachfully. What have I said to annoy you? You mustn't think anything of Dumaresq's having spoken of you. Besides, what does it matter to you?" she demands, harshly, with a thin, cold look.

"It matters a great deal," Imogene answers, turning on her with a haughty self-possession equal to her own, which somewhat startles Evelyn. "I always considered Mr. Dumaresq to be a gentleman; he always behaved to me as such; but, if I am to believe you," she says, fixing her stern, gray eyes on her sister, "I shall never be able to consider him as a gentleman again. Now, please, will you let me go home? I cannot rest here any longer; I must go home and be near Lionel."

"Go home! When? This afternoon?" Evelyn asks, with simulated anger and amazement. "What on earth need you rush off like that for? Why can you not wait until next week? We shall have a small dinner-party on Tuesday."

"I shall not wait for your dinner-party, Evelyn!" Imogene interrupts, passionately. "Let me go home at once; this hour, if possible."

"Very well," Evelyn says, in a hurt, disappointed tone. "Certainly you shall go by the next train, Imogene; I will try and make some excuse for you to Sir William, and my own woman, Shaw, shall pack your dress-basket. I am sorry that neither my home nor myself weigh one atom to influence your decision."

"You have been most kind and generous to me, Evie!" Imogene protests, her eyes flooding with tears. "You have given me a quantity of things prettier and better than I ever had in my life, and I am grateful to you and Sir William. Please make an apology to him, Evie, and—and, if you like," she falters, "I will stay until to-morrow."

"By no means!" Evelyn says, quickly. "You have expressed a wish to go, therefore you'd better go, Imogene. It is better you should go home and satisfy yourself, dear, if you really are worrying about Lionel," she adds, in her sisterly manner once more, "and you can come up to me again soon, you know."

She goes away as she speaks to give Shaw her directions, and there flits just half a moment across Imogene's mind the idea that Evelyn, in spite of her displeased bearing, is secretly very willing that she should go.

It is an unreasonable idea, of course, and Imogene scouts it instantly, for she knows nothing of the strategy, the clever generalship, the scheming and lying, plotting and counter-plotting with which Lady Petherick's busy brain and hot, undisciplined heart are both filled.

She knows nothing of the cool assurance given to Richard Dumaresq that she was going home on Saturday—an assurance which my lady resolved to make good without delay. She knows nothing of the invention of that letter from Lady Althea, as one freshly arrived, when it is really a month old, and only one of Lady Althea's diatribes against the presence in her brother's house of his afflicted son.

It is a brilliant idea, carried out to perfection, which amuses Evelyn intensely, this news which is half distracting Imogene.

And lastly, Imogene knows nothing of the telegram flying before her ere she starts on the homeward journey, wired from Lady Petherick to Lady De Burgh.

"La petite returns to-day. Obliged to send her at once out of danger. Keep up pious fraud which induced her to return so suddenly."

But all she knows is that about a quarter of an hour before the time of starting she is at Paddington station, herself and her luggage in the custody of Shaw, who is in a fiendish temper—as it is an "afternoon out," indefinitely deferred by her having to "dance attendance," as she phrases it, on her mistress' young sister.

Imogene thinks, with sinking dread, of the end of her journey—what may wait her; thinks, with a sorrowful sense of relief, that she has got from London, and Sir William's "painted abode"; thinks, with a burning rush of pride and heartache, of Richard Dumaresq; thinks, most of all, how to get speedily rid of Shaw, who is pale with vexation at finding that there is a full quarter of an hour or twenty minutes to wait, so that Imogene urges her, with a parting present, to go as soon as she can get her seat in a carriage.

"My lady's orders were to wait and see you off, ma'am," Shaw retorts, grimly, heaving a bitter sigh and looking at the clock.

"Never mind," Imogene says, in bitter desperation. "I will not tell her; she need not know but that you waited, Shaw, and I shall be perfectly safe and comfortable; so what is the use of your standing here for ever so long? Please go now—I have not the least need of you."

"Well, if you really are quite sure, ma'am," Shaw says, softening immediately—"if you think there is nothing more I could do for you, I should like very much to go and see my sister for ten minutes. My lady's promised me this afternoon for a week or more."

"Certainly! Good-bye! Go off at once and see your sister," Imogene says, gladly watching Shaw's eminently "genteel" figure disappearing through the barrier gate.

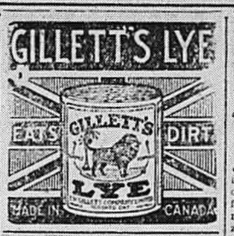
And then she is quite alone, and sits by the open carriage door until a group of men approaching, talking and laughing, making her draw back; for they are all gazing at her.

"Because I am wearing this white, bride-like bonnet," she mutters, flushing vexedly. "Evelyn would make me put it on—she said it became me so well."

And one of the group, to her dismay, lingers behind, looking at her until he meets her glance. Then he falls further back, and his friends go on, casting furtive, curious smiles after him, draws nearer to the carriage, takes off his hat with nervous hesitation, and Imogene, ere she recollects herself, bows and smiles, for the second time to-day, to Richard Dumaresq.

(To Be Continued).

Man's Staff of Life is the whole wheat grain—not the white, starchy centre of the wheat—make no mistake about that—but be sure you get the whole wheat grain in a digestible form. Shredded Wheat Biscuit contains all the tissue-building, energy-creating material in the whole wheat, steam-cooked, shredded and baked. A perfect food for the nourishment of the human body. A better balanced ration than meat, or eggs, or starchy vegetables, supplying the greatest amount of body-building nutriment at lowest cost. For breakfast with milk or cream, or for any meal with fruits. Made in Canada.



STUDY AND EXERCISE

Overstudy and lack of exercise make thin, bloodless children. Study does not usually hurt a child at school unless the studies encroach on time that should be spent on out-of-doors exercise. But lack of exercise and over study is a combination that brings on St. Vitus' dance. If your boy or girl at school is thin and pale, listless and inattentive, has a fickle appetite, is unable to stand or sit still, you must remember that health is much more important than education, and more time should be given to exercise and recreation.

See to it at once that the child does not overstudy, gets plenty of out-of-door exercise, sleeps ten out of every twenty-four hours, and takes a safe, reliable tonic like Dr. Williams Pink Pills until the color returns to the cheeks and lips and the appetite becomes normal. For growing children who become pale and thin Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not only safe but in most cases are the very best tonic that can be taken. These pills build up the blood, strengthen the nerves and assist nature in keeping pace with rapid growth.

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through any dealer in medicine, or by mail postpaid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

FARM AND GARDEN

RESULTS WITH ROOT SEED GROWING IN CANADA.

(Experimental Farms Note.)

Among the problems that the great war has created for Canada, the problem of growing root seed, that is, seed of swede and fall turnips, mangels and field carrots, may seem rather insignificant to the average Canadian citizen. Yet that problem is to-day one of the most vital to the Canadian farmer, notably the dairy farmer, inasmuch as it is directly connected with the providing of that indispensable stock food that is generally referred to as "roots."

In 1915 Canada imported a total of 1,927,313 pounds of turnip seed and 1,056,060 pounds of mangel and beet seed. In 1916 the import of turnip seed dwindled to 150,855 pounds, and the import of mangel and beet seed to 636,797 pounds; and for 1917 the figures stand at 291,379 pounds for turnip seed and 891,677 pounds for mangel and beet seed. This means that Canada imported a total of these most important farm seeds, in the years of 1916 and 1917, which falls short of the import of 1915 alone of, roughly, 1,000,000 pounds. It should be added that practically every pound of field root seed used in this country is of European origin.

That Canada was running a great risk of having her supply of root seed from Europe shut off, partly or wholly, as a result of the war, was regretfully predicted in an Experimental Farms bulletin, entitled "Growing Field Root, Vegetable and Flower Seeds in Canada," issued early in 1915. In the said bulletin an appeal was made—as has also repeatedly been done later in many issues of "Seasonable Hints," distributed by the Dominion Experimental Farms System to Canadian farmers and others interested in the seed supply—has been kept up, urging that Canada could not afford to take the risk of relying on import from Europe either under prevailing war conditions or immediately after the conclusion of peace. It was emphatically stated that "Canada should make herself independent of foreign markets, and produce at home what now has to be bought from abroad. Canadian farmers should not only try to meet the emergency demand for field root seed in the immediate future, but also try to establish a permanent seed-growing industry which would make them independent of any other country." The bulletin went further and predicted "that many districts of Canada where root and seed growing is unknown at present will prove themselves not only able to produce seed of good quality, but also to be especially well adapted to seed raising."

To what extent this prediction was justified will be shown by the data following, showing what results in root seed raising were obtained in the year of 1915. In that year the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa raised from a field about 1½ acres a first-class mangel seed crop at the rate of about 1,450 pounds of seed to the acre. Mangel seed was produced at the Experimental Farm at Agassiz, B. C., at the rate of 2,400 pounds per acre, at the Experimental Farm at Lennoxville, Que., at the rate of 1,150 pounds per acre, and at the Experimental Station at Kentville, N. S., at the rate of 2,100 pounds per acre. The same year the Experimental Station at Lennoxville, Que., raised swede turnip seed at the rate of close to 1,250 pounds to the acre.

But what about the profit? Does it pay the grower to raise that kind of crop? As an answer, it may be stated that there was, according to records kept, a net profit of about $50 per acre from the mangel seed crop at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, in 1915. And this in spite of the fact that the men handling the crop were quite unfamiliar with the same.

The above figures indicate, most decidedly, that there are, in Canada great opportunities for developing a new field in agricultural activity promising substantial rewards, from a profit standpoint, to those who take up root seed growing conscientiously and in a business-like manner.

May it also be added that the raising, in Canada, of the seed needed in the country will directly help to increase the average yield of the root crops of the Dominion? This will, however, be discussed in a special article.

HOME-GROWN VS. COMMERCIAL SEED OF FIELD ROOTS.

One of the reasons why root seed growing has not been practised to any extent in Canada before is the rather widely spread idea that Canadian climatic conditions are not so favorable to the production of high-class seed as are conditions in those European countries upon which Canada has relied in the past for her seed supply. In other words, the European countries have been supposed to be, by virtue of more suitable soil and climatic conditions, capable of raising seed producing larger root crops of higher quality than Canada ever could be expected to do. A similar conception is also very common in the United States. Such a conception has no foundation and is entirely wrong.

Experiments conducted the last few years by the Experimental Farms System all over the Dominion, most conclusively prove that Canadian-grown seed is in no respect inferior to imported seed. On the contrary, it produces better crops than does imported seed. In support of this statement the results obtained in 1916 with home-grown seed of varieties of mangels and swede turnips in comparison with imported seed of the same varieties may briefly be summarized.

Mammoth long red mangel seed, raised at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, in 1915 produced a root crop in 1916 which averaged, when tested at nine of the Dominion Experimental Stations, over two and four-fifths tons more to the acre than imported seed of the same variety. Mammoth long red mangel seed grown at Charlottetown, P. E. I., was tested at Charlottetown and Ottawa and produced about half a ton more of roots to the acre than imported seed of the same variety, and this in spite of the fact that the Charlottetown seed was harvested under most unfavorable conditions. Seed of the same variety, raised at Kentville, N. S., gave a root crop at that station which exceeded the crop realized from the imported seed by close to three and a half tons to the acre.

Yellow Intermediate mangel seed, originated at Ottawa, was tested at seven Experimental Stations and produced, on the average, 3 tons 750 pounds more roots to the acre than imported seed; seed of the same variety raised at Charlottetown, P.E. I., tested at six Stations yielded an average of one ton and three quarters to the acre in excess of imported seed.

Danish Sludstrup Mangel seed, raised at Agassiz, B. C.; Kentville, N. S.; and Charlottetown, P.E.I., respectively was leading with on the average, about half a ton to the acre in comparative tests with imported seed of the same variety, conducted on a number of Stations.

Kangaroo Swede turnip seed, raised at Fredericton, N. B., and tested at five Experimental Stations in Eastern Canada gave an average yield of two tons and three quarters in excess of the imported seed grown in comparison with it.

It is rather obvious, from these figures, that there is no foundation whatsoever for the conception that European-grown seed of field roots is superior to Canadian grown. On the contrary, the figures furnish a strong argument in favor of Canadian-grown seed being used in preference to imported seed. It is true that in some instances the imported seed produced yields only slightly behind those of Canadian seed, but what is of real importance is this: in no single case did the Canadian-grown seed fall behind, in yielding capacity, the same variety of European seed. This is the more encouraging as in most cases the Canadian seed was raised from roots, a great percentage of which would, under no circumstances, have been accepted by European growers fit for seed production.

Under the circumstances there seems no reason why Canada should, in the future, rely on foreign countries for her root seed supply. There is an opening, now, for a new agricultural industry, and indeed, it is believed that the development and firm establishment of that industry will prove of great advantage to Canadian farming in general.

ZAM-BUK

Purely Herbal—No poisonous coloring
Antiseptic—Stops blood-poison
Soothing—Ends pain and smarting, etc.
Pure—Best for baby's rashes.
Heals all sores.
50c. box. All Druggists and Stores

What Corns Are.

Corns are hard growth which occur on the toe or some other part of the feet. They are generally the result of wearing a shoe too small for the foot, says the Popular Science Monthly. They are thickenings of the outer layer of the skin in the centre of which is a nail-like peg which projects downward and hurts when pressed upon. Soft corns form between the toes and are only different from others in that they are soaked with perspiration all the time. The corn itself is composed of a lump of the outer part of the skin which is caused by the pressure of the shoe at that spot. However, the corn would not result unless the pressure were taken off at intervals, and this, of course, is done when you take the shoe off. It stands to reason that if the pressure were continuously applied to this spot the skin instead of overgrowing at that precise point would waste away. The overgrowth of the skin is due to the irritation produced by the pressure.

"Conveniences in the hospital the nurses between times and all the visitors all making sweaters and [illegible] for the soldiers. [illegible] knitting."—Baltimore Sun.

CLIMBED STAIRS ON HER HANDS

Too Ill to Walk Upright. Operation Advised. Saved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

This wo[illegible] does manual labor [illegible] Richmond, Ind.—"For two years I was so sick [illegible]

[illegible] thought I would have to [illegible] and my friends [illegible] live to move into our new house. My daughter asked me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as she had taken it with good results. I did so, my weakness disappeared, I gained in strength, moved into our new home, did all kinds of garden work, shoveled dirt, did building and cement work, and raised hundreds of chickens and ducks. I cannot say enough in praise of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and if these facts are useful you may publish them for the benefit of other women."—Mrs. M. O. JOHNSTON, Route D, Box 190, Richmond, Ind.

IF The Food Controller

Reads this, he will sure put this store down as one, which does not take advantage of war times and try to charge high prices. The war menus of the Food Controller contain groceries which can be bought very reasonably at this store—See this attractive offering for next Saturday and don't come late—

50 lbs. regular 55c black tea for	**45c**
50 lbs. reg. 35c fresh ground navy coffee	**25c**
50lbs. reg. 35c uncoloured jap tea	**25c**
50. lbs best 15c icing sugar	**10c**
25 gals. best 50c vinegar	**40c**
300 big bars no. 1 laundry soap	**5c**
1000 dz. clothes pins 5 dz. for	**5c**
25 jumbo pkgs. chieftain oat flakes	**25c**
100 doz. juicy sunkist oranges per doz.	**25c**

BULBS---Secure your Tulips, Hyacinths and Narcissus bulbs now

Terms Cash or Immediate trade

Save money this winter by following up our Saturday list of special values.

Falconer Bros.

THE HOME OF GOOD GROCERIES

SAVE YOUR EYES?

RAYO LAMPS are the lamps to furnish good light for work or reading. Eyes are valuable, therefore use good light. RAYO lamps and our refined oil make the kind of light which will save your eyes.

Thomson's Hardware Store

Get Your

SUIT OR OVERCOAT

From D. Geddes & Co.

Made to your own measure, fit guaranteed, cloth, lining, and trimmings of the best material. Prices are still reasonable. Made up in first-class style very promptly. See our samples, they are going fast, don't delay. You may miss the best.

D. GEDDES & CO.

Sole Agent for the "House of Hobberlin"

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mr. Harry Strathy has purchased a car.

Mr Harry Koehke is laid up with lumbago.

Miss Rose McIntosh is visiting in Blyth.

Miss Hallman has returned to Mannheim. On Sunday she sang very acceptably in the U. B. church.

Following are the gentlemen who form the Bruce County executive of the Victory Loan Campaign: Wiarton, G. Kastner; Tara, J. E. Grant; Chesley, W. D. Bell; Southampton, C. M. Bowman, M. P. P.; Port Elgin, H. H. Stevens; Kincardine, Hugh Clark M. P., Teeswater B. R. Brill; Lucknow, John Joynt; Walkerton, D. Robertson, K. C.; Mildmay, Dr. J. A. Wilson; Paisley, S. Ballachey.

NOTICE

Will party who took the ladder from Thomson's Hardware, please return it

What About Flour and Feed

We are handling large quantities of flour and feed, and are prepared to quote close prices on the finest lines.

Groceries are a speciality with us, and we solicit your order. Coleman's choice meats are always nice and fresh at our store.

C. F. McPHERSON

TOWN TOPICS

Dr. Lane is in Toronto.

Eric McGillivray was in Toronto last week.

Miss Reta Mulveney is visiting in Toronto.

Mr. M. A. Halliday of Chesley, was in town Friday.

Miss Winnie Struthers is visiting in Toronto.

Mr. Bert Cottrill, of Toronto, was home last week.

Mrs. Robt. Chalmers visited in Paisley last week.

Miss Margaret Webb is home from Toronto.

Miss Ellen Osborne, went to Guelph last week to attend college.

Miss Florence MacDuff has taken a position in the Bank of Hamilton.

Mr. W. Bray has rented Warden Izzard's house on Gustavus street.

Principal Potter is taking up residence here, Mrs. Potter arriving this week.

Sixty eight pairs of socks were sent to Red Cross headquarters last week.

Mr. Walter Townsend has bought Mr. Bray's house, and has moved in.

Messrs R. C. Crawford and J. W. Pattison were in Toronto last week, making the trip by motor.

Herb. Ranney of the Bank of Hamilton staff, has been transferred to Lucknow branch and left on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Horwash returned home after an extended visit with their family in Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

Pte. Wm. Robertson son of Mrs. M. E. Robertson, has been wounded in the right leg in the fighting in France.

The Times office will be open every week night from 7 to 9 to accomodate Victory War bond buyers.

Port Elgin merchants can assist the Victory Loan by giving a front window for the display of the posters.

Mr. Soper, of Hamilton, spent the week end with his daughter, Mrs. R. C. Crawford.

Pte. Roy Beaton, of Derby Tp. nephew of John MacCallum here, is in the list of wounded.

Mrs. Wm Fleming is home from Owen Sound hospital, and although improved is still very weak.

Mr. J. J. George has kindly donated flower bulbs to the public school for beautifying the school grounds.

Patriotic relief for the families of Port Elgin will be paid at The Times office on Saturday at 2 p. m. by the officers.

Later contributions to Port Elgin Red Cross canvass are Alex. H. McGillivray $5, and Mrs. McQuarrie an additional $2.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. McMurray received word on Saturday that their son, Gunner Cecil McMurray had been gassed, and was in the hospital.

Several carloads of cattle were shipped from here Friday. Archie McLean of Bruce drove a few head which brought him $5,300.

The Victory Loan is a good place for the surplus funds of lodges or organizations, of any kind.

Saugeen Council will meet on Saturday, Nov. 17th when wire fence bonuses and gravel accounts will be paid.

Mr. J. J. Busby has donated to the Girls' Friend Club a fine gold wrist watch, chances are being sold for it, the funds to go to the girls' fund for soldiers.

There were quite a few ladies at the Red Cross sewing meeting on Friday afternoon, but there is plenty of room and work for more.

There was a good crowd at John Kopkey's sale last week. Good prices were the order and everything was cleared up. Mr. and Mrs. Kopkey will move in shortly.

Pte. A. Knechtel, son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Knechtel, of Southampton, was killed last week in France. Another son is in the hospital in England having been wounded.

D. C. Cavin has sold Mr. D. Cairns' house on Eugene street to Mr. John Wambold of Southampton, who will move here soon. The price was around $700.

In order to assist the contractor at the dam, the Saugeen Electric Light Co is adding 20 cents per day to the wages offered by the contractor in the hope that the dam may be finished and light provided during the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Vennard moved on Monday to the McArthur farm, town line. On Friday the scholars of S. S. No. 1, Miss Ewald, teacher, tendered Master Clifford Vennard a farewell party. The event was held at the school and was much enjoyed.

Fire destroyed the house of Albert Gibbons on Thursday at midnight. He lived just outside the limits of Southampton and although the firemen were called, the hose could not reach the house. Some furniture was saved.

Potatoes are $2 a bag at Guelph.

Milk advanced to 9 cents a quart in Walkerton last week.

Mr. Angus MacKay of Tiverton was in town last week for a day or two. Angus is troubled with an attack of rheumatism.

Pte. Oliver Alexander a Grey county soldier and nephew of Mrs. James Reoch, of Saugeen is in the list of wounded.

In the list of wounded last week there appear the names of Pte. J. T. Campbell, Tara; Pte. G. J. Campbell, Wiarton; Pte. J. A. B. McInnis, Shallow Lake; Pte. W. A. Elwenze, Chippewa Hill; Pte. H. C. Husband, Hepworth.

Count that day lost whose low descending sun finds in your hand no Victory Bond, or gun.

Gordon Smith who had his arm taken off while feeding the silo filler, was removed from James Reoch's to Cushman Smith's.

The report of U. B. Convention and other news has been unavoidably held over to next week.

It is practical economy to buy here now, when the price of merchandise is going up here's the opportunity of a lifetime. . . . .

Stock Reducing Sale Now On

At F. R. BARBER's

Practice Economy---Be alive to your interests---Buy now when you can save money–Read every item.

Wool Socks

Heavy all wool winter socks good 35c value for only **21c**

45c value for **35c**, or **3** pairs for a **$1**

60c extra heavy wool socks for **45c**

Cashmere socks, 35c line for **25c**

50c line for **39c**

Men's Worsted Socks

Men's worsted socks at **50** cents per pair

Boys' worsted stockings good 75c and 85c lines now **65c** per pair

Men's Felt Hats

100 men's soft and stiff felt hats up to $2.50 clearing price **$1.15** each

Men's Leather Mitts and Gloves

Dog skin & mule lined mits regular 75c and 85c lines for **55c**

Leather gauntlets good $1 line for **69c** pair

Men's Braces

Heavy Police Braces regular 35c line for **25c.**

Boy's Sweater Coats

Heavy wool and worsted lines regular up to $2.75 for **$2.00**. Sizes 26 to 32.

Underwear

High grade underwear at fully 20 per cent below present day prices.

Penmans Fleece lined **75 c** each.

Heavy ribbed woolen shirts and drawers regular $1.25 for **98c** each.

$1.50 line **$1.19** each. other lines at **$1.50, $2.00 and $2.50 each.**

Men's Fine Shirts

Good $1.25 values for **84c.**

All Arrow shirts up to $2.00 for **$1.50.**

Men's horse hide faced mitts regular $1.25 and $1.50 lines for **$1.00** pr.

Blankets and Yarns

Yarns and blankets are advancing in price but for a short time we will sell Canadian pure wool yarn at **$1.40**, and fingering or worsted yarn at **$1.75** pound, Large size of flannelett blankets at **$2.25**

Men's Work Shirts Bargains

Bargains, because they are tailored from most reliable cloths and good and full roomy sizes, and marked at last season's prices.

Small boy's gauntlets away under value clearing prices **35c 50c and 60c**

STOCK UP NOW FOR FUTURE NEED

Its Your Greatest Opportunity. SUITS AND OVERCOATS will be 50 per cent higher than the prices we now offer you and the qualities will be poorer.

Suits and Overcoats for Men and Boy's at Big Reductions

For a short time we will allow you a discount of from 10 to 20 per cent on all lines of men's and boy's clothing. **Terms of Sale Cash.**

Big Saving in Reliable Footwear—Men's heavy solid leather work shoes, good $4 line for **$3.15**; Mens' oil grain work shoes $5 line for **$4.15**; 100 pairs fine Astoria shoes, these are today worth 7 and $8 a pair now only **$4.50, 5 and $6**. Bargains in Boys shoes at **$2.50, $3 and $3.50**

F. R. Barber, Port Elgin

UNDERWOOD NEWS

Mrs. John Wittig is visiting with relatives in Toronto.

Mrs. Knapp, and daughter, Mrs. Alexander, Chesley, were the guests last week of Mrs. H. Cameron.

Mr. W. McGillivray, Inspector of Bank of Hamilton, Sundayed at Mr. P. A. MacKay's.

Quarterly services were conducted in the Methodist church on Sunday at 3 p. m. by the pastor. A large number were present from Tiverton and North Bruce.

Union prayer services are to be conducted in the Presbyterian church here, commencing next Sunday evening at 7 p. m.

A number of our young men, of military age, from this district, are meeting the tribunal in Port Elgin this week.

Pte. Charles Walmsley, who went overseas with the first contingent, is home on a visit to his parents 10th con. He spent a couple of days last week with his sister, Mrs. W. A. Cole, and can tell some quaint stories of his days spent in France. He was granted a two month's furlough.

BORN—On Nov. 3rd to Mr. and Mrs. Sandy White, 10th con., a daughter.

BURGOYNE AND DISTRICT

Prices for potatoes seems to vary from 90c to $1 60 per bag at points not far distant, and the demand is much better than was expected at the opening of the season possibly the great boasted city harvest is all ate up now.

Mr. George and Miss Bessie Cawley of East Linton, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Johnston of Kilsyth, visited at B. F. Smith's on Sunday.

Mr. Alex McCannel is taking an extended visit through different parts of the west and the United States. He expects however to be back in time to vote for the true democratic candidate who may run in his riding.

BRING THE LUMBER WAGGON

ALL OVER IN FEW DAYS

Stock is moving out at a great rate. We shall soon start to sell in big lots to the trade. So you should

STOCK UP FOR SIX MONTHS

Every article in the store reduced in price. $14,000 of Choice Groceries, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Rubbers, Paints, Wallpaper, Furs, Clothing to choose from. Chance of a lifetime. Don't miss it. Don't doubt. Dont hesitate

BUY NOW

Many are coming as far as 30 miles. They come in auto parties. They are saving hundreds of dollars. No doubt of it. So can you. We suggest you get up a similar party. Open evenings. Ready to give you every attention.

Highest Price Paid for Eggs, Butter, Live and Dressed Poultry

ROPPEL BROS. Underwood

SELLING OUT AT UNDERWOOD

Count That Day Lost—whose low descending sun finds in your hand—No Victory Bond or Gun

The Port Elgin Times.

47th YEAR—NO. 47 PORT ELGIN, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY, NOV., 21, 1917 $1.50 PER YEAR $2.00 PER YEAR TO UNITED STATES

COMING EVENTS

10c. per line
No notice less than 25c

THE VILLAGE SCHOOL MA'AM—A country play in three acts given by the Soldiers' Friend Club. To be held in the town hall on Friday evening Nov. 30th. See posters later.

THE XMAS ENTERTAINMENT—In North Bruce U. B. church will be held December 21st.

RED CROSS TEA—At George Osborne's Con. 2, Saugeen on Tuesday December 4th. Tea served from 6 to 8 p. m. A good program will be drawn for a hand made bag. Admission 25c. 46-2tc.

CHRISTMAS CANTATA—Under auspices Underwood Methodist Sunday School entitled "Santa's Parcel Post", Saturday, December 22nd.

THE LADIES AID—Of the English church will look after tea room Saturday 24th.

Mrs. Wm. McClinton has received word that her brother Lance Corp. Gilbert Howe, of Didsbury, Alberta, has been wounded and gassed in the fighting in Flanders.

CONDENSED ADVERTISING

WANTED—A room with or without board, in private home, one with modern conveniences preferred Apply to A. W. care of Times office.

LOST—Between Underwood and 8th Bruce on Goderich road, lady's hand bag. Finder leave at Times office.

FOUND—A muff on Goderich road near North Bruce. Owner may have same by inquiring at Times office.

FOR SALE—First class fox hound. Apply Sol. Schrank.

FOR SALE—100 acres, lt. 7, con. 8, Kincardine, about 8½ miles from Tiverton, has frame barn and frame house. Well watered, the soil is deep black loam. First class for stock or grain. This is one of the best farms in Kincardine Tp. For particulars apply to D. C. Cavin, Port Elgin, or Ed. Forrester, Kincardine. 46 4tc

WANTED—Several hundred of live geese Find out our price before selling. We are also paying special price for old fed hens. B. Zelkind, Port Elgin.

MEDICAL

DR. F. H. WELLS, Office and residence on Green street, one door west of Bank of Hamilton.

W. J. CHAMBERS, M. D., L. R. C. P., L.M., Edinburgh. Office and residence "Lakeview Hall" opposite South End park Port Elgin.

DENTAL

W. P. POWER, D. D. S., Dentist, office over South End Store. Hours 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

SOCIETIES

PORT ELGIN LODGE No. 429 G.R.C., A.F. & A.M. Regular communications in the Masonic Hall, Thursday on or before full moon, at 8 p. m. Visiting brethren cordially welcomed. George Chapman, W. M.; Gus Smith, Sec'y.

DENOVO LODGE, No. 179, I.O.O.F., of Ontario, meets at 8 o'clock p.m., every Monday in their hall in the Commercial Block. Art Harrison, N.G.; T. Rankin, Rec.-Sec.; D. Geddes, Perm Sec.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

R. C. CRAWFORD, Official Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Office at Drug Store, Port Elgin

J. A. CHAPMAN, Official Issuer, of marriage licenses, Port Elgin, Ont. Office Muir Block.

LEGAL

W. BURGESS, LL.B., Barrister, Solicitor Notary Public, &c., &c. Office, Hutton's Block. Private and other funds to loan.

GIRLS NEEDED IN OFFICES

Voluntary enlistment has taken thousands of men from office work. Conscription will take more. Office help is scarce now, will be scarcer very soon. Young women must fill the vacant places, and they need training.

NORTHERN Business College

Owen Sound, Ontario

is the very best place to get a practical training and prepare to help to meet the demand for trained office help. Students may enter any time. No increase in fees. Circular free on application.

C. A. FLEMING, F. C. A., Principal
Dept. A., Owen Sound, Ont.

CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE

Stratford, Ontario

Ontario's Best Business College
FALL TERM FROM SEPT. 4TH

Commercial, Shorthand and Telegraphy departments.

We have thorough courses, experienced instructors, and we place graduates in positions. The Demand upon us for trained help is many times the number graduating. Get our free catalog.

D. A. McLACHLAN, PRINCIPAL

Frank Geddes Seriously Wounded

Mr. David Geddes received word last week that his son, Pte. Frank Geddes, had been wounded in the left thigh in the fighting in France. No further particulars were given.

Presentation of Flag

On Tuesday, November 27th, at 8 p. m. in the auditorium of the library, the ladies of the Women's Institute are to present to the library board a beautiful Union Jack, 9 feet by 18 feet. To this ceremony all citizens are invited. It is a public affair and all are expected to attend.

A False Rumor

To the Editor of The Times:

Sir:—It has come to my notice that rumors have been circulated in Port Elgin, that the Secretary and Treasurer of the Port Elgin Branch of the Patriotic Society, viz, E. R. Sayles and James Struthers receive 10% on the amounts paid to soldiers wives and families through this branch, as payment for for their service. I desire to state for the information of the public and all parties concerned that these officials have for several years given service in connection with the distribution of this fund in Port Elgin which involves not only responsibility, but sacrifice of time, and real work of which the general public know little and possibly care less, and they have not received one cent for their services either from the fund or from any other source. For which in my opinion, they are at least entitled to the gratitude of the people. It is to be regretted that citizens do not try to ascertain the truthfulness of such rumors rather than assist in the circulation broadcast over the community of statements that are not only very unfair to the individuals concerned, but in this case are calculated to injure a cause which deserves and requires the best effort and support of all our citizens.

Yours,
D. J. Izzard,
Chairman of the Port Elgin Branch of the Canadian Patriotic Society

Read Barber's bargain advt. on page 8.

Mr. G. McLaren kindly donated the rope for the new flag pole at the library.

AUCTION SALE

Mr. A. Gammie, of lot 5 Con. 4, Arran Tp., will hold an auction sale on ***November 26th.,*** (Monday) at 1.30 p. m., 50 breeding ewes. 50 well bred ewe lambs, 6 cows in calf.

TERMS—Cash or 8 months with 6 per cent interest.

Count that day lost whose low descending sun finds in your hand no Victory Bond, or gun.

Tomatoes For Sale

To sell at 20c each, one hundred 11-quart baskets of green tomatoes, good for pickling. Please bring baskets. Thomas Ashwell, Goderich Peach Farm, Port Elgin.

BUYERS' GUIDE

Salt Water Herring—N. End Store.

Cash for eggs. North End Store.

B. Hilker for a nobby cap or hat.

Spanish valencia raisins 2 lbs. for 25c at South End store.

Men's work shoes, splendid stock, spring buying—N. End Store.

Rubber footwear of all kinds at the South End.

Men's smocks in the cottonade and duck also heavy sheep lined and wool lined smocks at the South End.

B. Hilker for overalls, plain smocks and lined smocks.

Eaton's butcher shop the place to buy good meat.

Try Keobke for your next grocery or fruit order

All numbers in mercer crochet cotton now in stock, white at 15 cents, ecru at 18 cents at the South End.

Another shipment of Ladies' sealette and cloth coats at the South End.

Buy your meat at Eaton's butcher shop.

Rolled Oats—20's, 40's, 90's, N. End Store.

Ladies' and Misses worsted and wool hose in all sizes at the South End.

B. Hilker is selling his shoes at origin al price.

Furs, fashionable and serviceable, in up to date styles at the South End.

N. End for Rubbers—We have the famous Granby.

Value, is the big word in our lines of Underwear. You cannot do better than come to the South End.

Neilson's chocolates—once used always used—you get them at Keobke's

Get our Flour prices—We handle a large assortment—Our prices are right. N. End Store.

Keobke sells Neilson's soldier chocolate Send a bar to your soldier boy at the front

Men's curl cloth coats, men's buffalo coats, also ladies' beaver coats with fur collars, at closing out prices at the South End.

Sergt. Meredith Reany

Who has won the Military Medal for bravery, and who was wounded last week.

Letters From the Front

Mrs. William Harper of Burgoyne, has placed notes in several pairs of socks knitted, and the two following interesting letters have been sent to her:

Some place in France

Mrs. William Harper

Dear Madam :—No doubt you are wondering what lonely soldier got your lovely socks. Well I did, and you bet I was more than delighted for it has just been awful cold these last few weeks, some snow and the ground is frozen hard, so those nice warm socks just come in right I have them on now and believe me, I will hate to take them off to get washed, I have some more though, so am quite comfortable at present. I am in a dug out or dirt house made in the trench and for company we have a lot of dirty fat rats running over us at night One gets used to them though. We are very well looked after though and you hear very few complaints. We have plenty to eat and tea three times a day and fish, meat quite often and we are all doing our little might to help give old Fritz a good beating which we will do I have lost several of my pals but have not got hurt myself yet. This is war, though, and a cruel one.

Now Mrs Harper I want to thank you for your kind favor. I do not know what we would do without the help of you ladies and I thank you in behalf of all the boys for your kind wishes hoping you are well as these few lines leave me quite all right. Excuse bad writing as I am writing on my knee, best to you all From yours sincerely

Pte. Walter Adams

Somewhere in France

Dear Madam :

It is with great pleasure that I acknowledge the reception of a good pair of socks together with a little message dated the 18th of March 1917

Will you please accept my personal and my comrade's thanks for yourself and the other women whose great care for the soldiers is worth far more to us than many compliments given without any good heart feeling Being in the firing line for two years and it is a great relief for me to know that the Canadian women have not forgotten their brothers in France, and are still able to prove it by sending them what they need most.

Pte E. Panneton
Machine Gunner

Read Barber's bargain advt. on page 8.

Public Meetings

A public meeting will be held in the public library, Port Elgin, on Friday Nov. 23rd, at 2 p. m. for the purpose of organizing for further hog production. A meeting will be held at Underwood town hall on the same date at 8 p. m. Speakers from Department of Agriculture will address both meetings

N. C. McKAY,
Dept. Agri., Walkerton.

This is rubber season. Let F. R. Barber fit you out with a good pair of rubbers.

A Great Start for Victory Loan

Port Elgin, Saugeen, Arran, Bruce Tp. every block of territory in Bruce County has placed against it an objective to be obtained in connection with the Victory Bonds.

Every reader of The Times will be interested in trying to see that these objectives are reached.

Saugeen canvassers report good report good response so far, and so do the Bruce To. men

In order that Bruce county may do its share in the great Victory Loan our County must raise over a million dollars.

This district will do its share, and Port Elgin people are prepared to do their part. They have a record for giving away money for patriotic purposes, but they haven't given it all away. They'll have some for the Victory Loan, which will bring them back their money again and over 5½ per cent interest for the use of it.

See the canvasser in your district, dear reader.

UNDERWOOD NEWS

Mr. Archie McLean is in Toronto attending a gathering of the Telephone Association.

Special services are being held in the Presbyterian church here every night during this week.

Bert Knapp and Wm. Shipper who went west for the harvest season, returned home on Monday of last week.

Mrs Fred Thede is visiting at her sister's Mrs. H. E. Brill.

Some good second hand coal heaters for sale at Hardware Store.

Don't miss the bargains in halter's and horse blankets at Thede & Brill's.

BURGOYNE AND DISTRICT

The Bible society meeting last week was very well attended and Mr. Hassard gave a very instructive address. The year's report showed that $33.00 had been raised by this branch during 1916. The former officers were again elected. The lady collectors are beginning to canvass for this year. A point to remember was that every boy received a testament from the Bible society when going to the front

Wednesday evening Nov 14th, Burgoyne Literary Society held their first regular meeting for the winter season. It took the form of a debate "Resolved that travelling is the best way to get an education". Will Cheesman, Coral McIvor and Maggie McAndrew supported the affirmative side, the negative being upheld by Arthur Burgess, Olive Ferguson and Rowand Burgess. The judges brought in a final decision of one point in favor of the affirmative. The next meeting will be held Nov 28th and will be a program.

Mrs. McIvor was visiting friends up north last week.

Memorial service for the late John R. Geddes will be held in Burgoyne Presbyterian church on Sunday Nov. 25th at 11 a. m.

ALLENFORD

Miss Ida Craig has returned to her home here after visiting relatives in Chatham.

Several from here attended the Interdenominational Missionary Institute in Owen Sound, viz Dr. H. R. Campbell, Rev. B. Edmunds, Mrs John Broadfoot, Misses Mary Aitken and Mabel Langstaff.

We are glad to see Mr. D. K. McKinnon able to be out again after having severely cut his foot.

Mr John McCool, public school inspector, visited the school here on Thursday.

Dr. and Mrs. A. B. Taylor of Hanover, visited at the home of Mr. Geo. Baker on Thursday.

Miss Maybell Broadfoot spent the week-end in Hamilton attending the Union Christian Endeavor Convention held there

A number of young people from this neighborhood attended the box-social in Elsinore on Thursday evening and all report a good time.

BORN—On Thursday November 15th, to Rev. Dr and Mrs Campbell, a son.

The Nominations

The nomination of Federal candidates for North Bruce was held in the town hall, Port Elgin, on Monday, November 19th. The hall was filled to the doors and the electors were keenly alive to the situation as presented by both candidates. Mr. J. W. Reany, at 2 o'clock declared the nominations closed. Only two names were submitted, being Lieut Col. Hugh Clarke, of Kincardine, who represented the riding in the last parliament, and Mr. John McAuley, of Wiarton. Mr. Reany was moved to the chair but was asked to be excused on account of pressure of business. Mr. J. J. Hunter, Kincardine, was then elected to act as chairman.

The arrangement of time was decided by Mr. Clarke and Mr. McAuley in a satisfactory manner.

Lieut.-Col. Clarke was the first speaker. He dealt with the momentous events during the past three years. Among the most wonderful things that had happened was a Union government in Canada. This had been made possible only by the war. Recruiting in his opinion had not been a failure. Under it Canada had raised 400,000 men. In it Liberals and Conservatives had joined heart and hand. At no time had there been a definite promise that there would not be conscription. The voluntary system had succeeded in spots, but not well enough in other spots. Quebec had not done her duty. He thought when war broke out the French would spring to arms. They had a treble reason for it. Love of the homeland and allegiance to Great Britain. He was not finding fault with them. They had been educated falsely by their leaders, Liberal and Conservative alike. The introduction of the military service act was to equalize matters. Tribunals had been appointed to say who should go and who should stay. He thought they were doing their work judiciously, and it was necessary to have a Union government to carry out the military service act. Twenty-seven Liberals had voted for the act. He gave them credit for doing so. Credit was also due the Conservative ministers who had given up their portfolios to make room for the Liberals who had been taken into the government. The speaker pointed out that Liberal news papers throughout Canada were in accord on the great question of union. He said they should not be impatient if the electors did not get to-gether. He trusted they would, in the interests of the country. He explained the franchise act and many patriotic women had not been given a vote, but all women would have a vote after the war. Germans, Turks and Austrian aliens would not be allowed to vote.

Mr. John MacCauley in his opening remarks paid high tribute to the Canadians who had died on the fields of France and Flanders. They were proud of this record and were assembled today as a solid unit filled with hope and confidence that victory will be achieved by Great Britain and her allies. When he was nominated at the convention at Tara there was no union government, and there had been little prospects of one. Conditions had been changed rapidly and events have occurred quickly. What had happened in the last few months was now possible and a union government had been formed. We should put our whole strength into the war to crush our foes. The speaker's heart had always been sound on this question. He was also in favor of enlisting the entire energies of the country, not only in men, but in wealth and resources. He had informed some Liberals of the riding of his position, and if they had not been satisfied with his stand he had asked that a convention be called. No action had been taken and he believed he was in accord with true Liberal principles in the stand he had taken. He was surprised when the Hon. N. W. Rowell stated that he would not recognize him as a union candidate. When the union government was formed it was stated that in ridings where there were two union candidates one Liberal and the other Conservative, the government would not interfere, but allow them to fight it out among themselves, that was just what he wanted to do.

His exact words are as follows: "If elected as your representative I will advocate and support any and all measures that in my opinion make for winning the war. I am as much Liberal as ever. I believe in the Liberal principles of democracy as opposed to autocracy either in Europe or at Ottawa, and I believe that Liberalism has to be preserved in order that it will yet strike a body blow at the intolerable Prussianism that is springing up in this country, and I want it distinctly understand that I am appealing to the electors of North Bruce as an Independent Liberal, holding myself open at all times to support or oppose any measure as I consider it in the best interests of Canada."

He then proceeded to deal with the past Govt. record, citing the Ross Rifle, J. Wesley Allison's deals, then protection of the big interests, inferior boots and spavined horses bought for the army. He denounced the franchise act which cut off many voters who were loyal to Great Britain.

In conclusion he said, "whether elected or not, I feel that it will be my duty to do my utmost to bring success to the cause for which our brave sons of Canada have reddened the battle fields of Europe with their blood."

Mr. C. M. Bowman then spoke half an hour in which he dwelt with the government's past policy and the profiteers.

Col. Clark closed the meeting in reply, remarking that he was a Union man, without a hyphen.

Mr. C. Start, Tara, asked Mr. McAuley if he were in favor of conscription.

Mr. McAuley—It is the law of the land and I am in favor of it.

Mr. Start wanted to know if he believed in it, but the meeting came to a close with the chairman calling for the gathering to sing the national anthem.

Tribunal Has Heavy Task

Port Elgin Tribunal have had a heavy task the past week. The summoning of the eligibles by the Registrar, not only brought to the tribunal the young man but in most cases, the fathers, as well.

With nearly every applicant appearing personally, the examination has proceeded slowly. On Saturday one case was that of a married man aged 49, for whom the wife asked exemption. Needless to say the Tribunal scored the case off the lists, but how it got past the Registrar is the conundrum. Another conundrum would be how any postoffice in our locality could misunderstand, the instructions, and still another conundrum is presented, when anyone who reads does not know that the first class called is only single men or widowers 20 to 34.

Following are the dispositions made by the Tribunal since Tuesday morning last.

EXEMPTIONS ALLOWED

Charles Drummond, farmer.
M. Roppel, farmer.
Dunc. Campbell, farmer.
R. J. Lyness, farmer.
Arthur Burgess, farmer.
Archie McKinnon, farmer.
Roy Salmon, farmer.
Andrew Pinnie, farmer.
M Roedding, (unfit).
N. D. McLachlan, farmer.
Gordon Cann, farmer.
Calvin Hearn (farmer. to March 1st)
Hugh M. Cameron, farmer.
Harold Campbell, farmer
W. A Gowanlock, farmer.
Irvin Grieve, farmer.
Geo. Zeigler, farmer.
Eldon Thede, farmer.
Emerson Smith, farmer.
Earl Hasse, farmer.
Douglas Gowanlock, farmer.
Jacob Kauffman, farmer.
Bert Schell, farmer.
Walter Knechtel, teacher, two brothers at front.
Wm. McIntosh, farmer.
Frank Trask, farmer.
Ed. Gingrich, farmer.
W. J. Sparling, barber, discharged from 69th Battery as unfit.
Coll. McDougall, Jr., farmer.
Edwin Stauch, farmer.
Arnold Hammond, farmer.
Jos. Reibel, farmer.
Rev. David Chester Soules.
John E. Carr, farmer.
Charles Steinhoff, farmer.
Stanley Traster, farmer.
F. W. Stanley, farmer.
Stanley Smith, farmer.
Wesley Smith, farmer.
Noble Burgess, farmer.
Earl Ferguson, farmer.
Duncan A. Campbell, farmer.
Ambrose McFadden, farmer.
Sid. Harvey, (Class B).
Murray Bell, farmer, (physically unfit).
W. C. Ribey, farmer.
Tom Rushton, farmer.

EXEMPTIONS DISALLOWED

Albert J. Lowes, express and bus, given to March 1st.
R. D. McRae, bank clerk.
Mungo Murdock, farm helper.
James John Corrie, farmer's son.
Herbert S. Ranney, bank clerk.
Albert Webster, fisherman.
Donald Johnston, light farming and teaming, (allowed to Feb. 1st).
Andrew Brown, light farming.
Geo. Busch, broom-maker.
Mado McLeod, fisherman.

There is still an appeal tribunal and some exemptions not allowed have already been appealed.

Any young man sent up for medical examination has not necessarily had his case finally settled. The Tribunal still has it under consideration.

Miss Lila Cunningham of Glamis, was a caller at the Baptist Manse.

Buy Lifebuoy Brand Rubbers because they wear longest. Full range both light and heavy and reasonably priced at Falconer Bros.

Upright Pianos

Have several good upright pianos for sale at a bargain. Write to

Louis Block's Music Store, Owen Sound

What About Flour and Feed

We are handling large quantities of flour and feed, and are prepared to quote close prices on the finest lines.

Groceries are a speciality with us, and we solicit your order. Coleman's choice meats are always nice and fresh at our store.

C. F. McPHERSON

MARKS BROTHERS WHO APPEAR HERE FRIDAY NIGHT

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Nov. 25, 1917. Lesson VIII.

A PSALM OF THANKSGIVING.

Psalm 103: 1-22.

Commentary.—I. Praise for personal blessings (vs. 1-5). 1. bless the Lord—"Bless Jehovah"—R. V. The word bless means to praise and adore, but it also expresses deep affection for the object of one's praise. O my soul—The psalmist addresses his real self, his immortal nature, and calls upon him to bless Jehovah. all that is within me—He makes it clear that his entire being should fall down in lowly adoration before God. his holy name—The "name" stands for all the nature and attributes of Jehovah. 2. forget not all his benefits—The psalmist is considering in these few verses the many mercies for which he desires to praise God. He recognizes a natural tendency to forget the favors which God abundantly bestows upon mankind, and demands that his soul shall not forget them. "All his benefits" is a comprehensive term and some of the items are included in the following verses. 3. forgiveth all thine iniquities—He begins his enumeration of benefits received with spiritual blessings. Iniquities include all departures from righteousness. The psalmist bears testimony to his freedom from condemnation, for all his sins were forgiven. healeth all thy diseases—David was praising the Lord, not only for forgiving his sins, or healing the malady of spiritual sickness, but for healing his body or for keeping him in health. The health we enjoy and the healing that comes to us are God's gifts to us. 4. redeemeth the life from destruction—To Jehovah is given praise for the preservation of the physical life in the midst of countless dangers; but beyond that is the redemption of the soul from spiritual and eternal death. There is an intimation also of the resurrection of the body in the last day. 5. satisfieth thy desire with good things (R. V.)—All the longings of the nature are filled in Jehovah whether those longings pertain to the soul or body. youth is renewed like the eagle's—Reference is made to the annual molting of this bird, after which it looks fresh and renewed.

II. The greatness of God's mercy (vs. 6-18). 6. executeth righteousness and judgment—The Lord does not favor the rich and high above those who are poor and despised. He does not show respect of persons. He administers justice and relieves the oppressed. 7. made known his ways unto Moses—He employed Moses as the one through whom he declared his will to the Israelites and to the world. his acts unto the children of Israel—By his miracles he showed his power and wisdom, and his love for his chosen people. 8. gracious—The Lord shows favor to sinners, who deserve no mercy at his hands. He grants the favor of pardon to those who repent and believe in him. 9. he will not always chide—The Lord rebukes and chastens men for their profit and not for his pleasure. He will cease his chastenings as soon as their purpose is accomplished. his anger—His displeasure. When men cease from sin, God's displeasure with them ends. 10. hath not dealt with us after our sins—God has not punished us as severely as we have deserved or we should long ago have been cut off beyond the hope of mercy. 11. as the heaven is high above the earth—How high heaven is above the earth no man can tell. Stars are known to be so distant that it requires four thousand years for their light to reach the earth, and light travels at the marvelous rate of 186,000 miles a second. 12. as far as the east is from the west—The comparison in v. 11 involves the unmeasured stretches of the heavens, and this employs the greatest distance pertaining to the earth.

13. As a father pitieth his children—This is another striking comparison that appeals to every one. We readily understand what a father's love for his child will lead him to do or suffer. God's pity for those who fear Him is like that of an earthly father, only it is the pity of One who is infinitely stronger and wiser and more loving. 14. he knoweth our frame—God takes into consideration our powers and our limitations. Remembereth that we are dust—Man was formed of dust and will return to dust, as far as the material body is concerned. He is weakness and frailty, and God has mercy upon him. 15. His days are as grass—The psalmist is here enlarging upon the weakness of man as set forth in vs. 14. "The grass lives, grows, flowers, falls beneath the scythe, dries up and is removed from the field: read this sentence over again, and you will find it the history of man." 16. He is gone—[illegible] quickly [illegible] as the grass [illegible] [illegible] flourish [illegible] wind [illegible] been forgotten. 17. But—A strong [illegible] everlasting [illegible] God's [illegible] 19. A call to bring [illegible] 20. [illegible] angels [illegible] commandments [illegible] hearkening [illegible] 21. All ye His hosts [illegible] ministers of His [illegible] 22. All His works [illegible] of His dominion [illegible] my soul.

Questions.—Of what is the Book of Psalms [illegible] [illegible] What personal blessings called forth praise to God from David? How is God's greatness shown? What comparison is used to show God's mercy? How far are the sins of the penitent removed from Him? How is man's frailty expressed? What is the climax of this psalm?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Spiritual meditation.

I. Upon blessings experienced.

II. Upon blessings enumerated.

I. Upon blessings experienced. This psalm is one of devotion. Memory, heart and will were employed in David's devotion. He exalted the Lord as the Fountain of all good, worthy of all praise and thanksgiving. His psalm is a stream of grateful praise, poured forth when his soul was moved to its utmost depths by the blessing which God had abundantly bestowed upon him. It is a psalm of of life, the experience of a throbbing heart and the exigencies of weakness and sin. It is a striking revelation of the being, character and purpose of God. It is also a clear portrayal of the origin, doings, needs, blessings and destiny of man. God called forth this tribute to Himself from a heart in which he dwelt. Finding his voice inadequate to give vent to his gratitude, the psalmist summoned a goodly choir, the workings of God, the angels of God and every living thing to accentuate the joyful strains and to make his praise glorious. He proclaimed universal, unreserved adoration. With the business of faith he spoke of the eternal One as standing in close relation to himself, of his soul and God as being in touch with each other. He was solicitous that his praise should be spiritual. He bade his own soul yield its whole self to the praise of God in a way pleasing to him. The psalm is a type of intelligent thanksgiving, an expression of purified emotion, based upon holy thoughts, the immediate acknowledgment of vast spiritual favors received. Jehovah's dominion is proclaimed as universal, founded upon his preservation of all things, strengthened by the innumerable benefits he bestows upon his believing children. His dominion, though absolute, is not tyrannical. After exhorting himself to praise the great God on account of the benefits which he had conferred, the psalmist gave general reasons why he and all men should bless his holy name.

II. Upon blessings enumerated. The psalmist specified certain causes for thanksgiving, the first of which is the forgiveness of sin, the key to this psalm. God first blesses man with pardon and then receives his praises for the gift. How he takes care of the disaster wrought by sin, he does not explain. It is plain that his mercy is so great that he forgives sin and then adds great favors and great privileges and enjoyments. Forgiveness is a perfect blessing, a priceless blessing, the crown of God's benefits. He loves to forgive sinners, to adopt them into his family and to cheer them with his promises. Knowledge of human frailty is the occasion of his compassion. Consciousness of the tender mercy enables the soul to exult in its deliverance. The pardon of sin comes first that it may be seen to be an act of pure grace. All mercies are the gifts of God, the purchase of infinite love. The acceptable return which can be made for them is gratitude, praise and service. Man's course is downward until he is divinely forgiven and healed and enabled to rise to heavenly places in the realms of divine grace. God is again and again presented as the source of strength, as the supreme cause of health. He provides suitable nutriment to sustain the powers he renews. He will proportion trials to man's endurance. He will not demand more service than man is capable of rendering. There is a spirit in man that can reverence the Infinite, that can keep his covenant and obey his precepts. God will not crown a man with loving kindness and tender mercies while he clings to his sins. Renewal is essential. God's mercy surpasses all the extent of human reason, human expectations, human sentiments and hopes. "It flows a spontaneous stream from an infinite fountain." It is the attribute in which Deity perfectly delights. God has trusted his world to demonstrate his wisdom, omnipotence and justice. The great purpose of divine revelation is to declare the mercy of God and lead needy humanity to accept it. "Mercy is the exercise of a divine benevolence in respect to a guilty being." There is much need of proclaiming the great truth that God can forgive sin.

T. R. A.

SUNDAY AT HOME

WAS IT YOU?

Somebody [illegible] whole day [illegible]

Was it you?

Somebody [illegible] of the songs [illegible]

Was it you?

[illegible] frowns;

[illegible]

[illegible]

Was it you?

[illegible]

Was it you?

[illegible]

Was it you?

[illegible] morning, we are told,

[illegible]

[illegible] young and old

Was it you?

[illegible] in New York [illegible]

IN CHRIST WITH GOD.

[illegible] the flesh, I live by the faith of the Son of God, who loved me and gave himself for me. [illegible] for all, that they which live should not henceforth live unto themselves, but unto Him which died for them, and rose again.—If any man be in Christ, he is a new creature; old things are passed away; behold, all things are become new. We are in Him that is true, even in His Son Jesus Christ.—As thou, Father, art in me, and I in thee, that they also may be one in us.—Ye are the body of Christ, and members in particular.—Because I live, ye shall live also.

To him that overcometh will I give to eat of the hidden manna, and will give him a white stone, and in the stone a new name written, which no man knoweth saving he that receiveth it.

WORK.

"A ship once asked a man, "What shall I do?" And the man said, "Come to me, with spars and sails, with sound timbers and a good deck to turn the water, and I will tell you what to do. I will put cargo in the hold to keep you steady. I will put in provisions for the crew, charts, compass and chronometer. I will come on board and control, guide, and bring to destination."

A man once came to the Lord and asked, "What shall I do to work the works of God?" and the Lord said: "This is the work of God, that ye believe on Him whom He hath sent." That is, come, like the ship, empty, unoccupied; you shall be made clean inside and outside, have a wholesome cargo, intelligence on the quarter deck, safe guidance and a sure arrival. What the wind is to the sail God is to the soul. What the man is to the ship, God is to the man. Listen, "My Father worketh hitherto and I work." He keepeth no Sabbath, never takes a rest. He ever worketh. Come to the wharf again; here is cargo piled up in the shed, here is the ship, well rigged, seaworthy, a presiding intelligence. Bring these together, the ship is nothing, the cargo is nothing, the presiding intelligence does it all. When the Lord said, "This is the work of God, that ye believe on him whom He hath sent." He simply meant, come like a ship to her berth, and let God do the works, all of them, from first to the last. To come rightly to God is to come as the clay comes to the potter. Let God work in you to will and to do. When it is said, "Be filled with the Spirit," you have to remember, you do not fill yourself, but you allow yourself to be filled.

God is active, you are passive. I once saw a small ship taking in coal on the River Tyne. Twenty tons came down the spout at once. It was the sensation of the hour, it was an imperative moment, an importation from above. The ship trembled, moved, was conscious of a new burden. So, when God puts the Spirit into a man, he quivers, shakes, is renewed, steadied, employed and made glad. This is the way, there is no other. We are just to let God fill us, guide us, and bring us home. This is religion! "O that thou hadst hearkened to My commandment, then had thy peace been as a river, and thy righteousness as the waves of the sea." When we work so, we shall work restfully, energetically, confidently, victoriously, work in harmony with God, who worketh in His servants mightily.

Orchard and Garden

Quite a large number of people are becoming convinced that the idea of fall planting is a better one than was usually supposed a few years ago. Recent experiments have shown that in some cases and under some conditions fall planting of nursery stock is better practice and will be productive of more satisfactory results than spring planting.

Most of our hardier tree fruits can be fall planted with success, provided however that trees can be obtained from the nursery which are sufficiently matured to be dug, shipped to the grower and planted early enough. Some of the bush fruits, such as currants and gooseberries, do better when fall planted than when spring planted, because they start to grow so early in the spring that it is sometimes difficult to get them planted early enough.

As a general rule, however, spring planting is still preferred, partly because the merits of fall planting have not been sufficiently demonstrated and because growers are so used to spring planting that they hesitate to experiment with plants of doubtful maturity.

One great mistake made by men who wish to plant out an orchard, whether it be large or small, is that they wait until nearly the time for planting before ordering stock from the nursery. Nurserymen follow the practice of "first come, first served," and the dissatisfaction often experienced by growers who do not get the varieties they order, is frequently due to the fact that their orders came in late and the varieties ordered were all sold. Most nurserymen reserve to themselves the right to substitute in such cases, other varieties of similar character for the unavailable ones and growers are frequently incensed at this practice, warning of which can usually be found in the catalogues of the nurseries. If no substitutes are desired, the order sheet should say so; much unpleasantness would in this way often be avoided.

Fruit growers who are planning to plant out orchards of any size, even to half an acre, should secure catalogues from several nurseries so that prices may be compared and so that the best trees will be obtained. Every nurseryman of any importance uses a catalogue and will be pleased to send one on request. These catalogues should be secured now if they have not already been written for and the order sent in as early as possible.

MAKING APPLE BUTTER.

Who is there who does not like apple butter, or cider apple sauce, as it is sometimes called? In some sections of the country nearly every farmer will make his own supply of this delicious by-product. Occasionally one finds a person to whom this excellent dish is a stranger, but most people are acquainted with at least the commercial product if not the home made.

The best cooking apples as a rule are the most satisfactory for making apple butter. Such well known and standard varieties as Northern Spy and Rhode Island Greening, for example, make excellent samples as do King and other varieties of good cooking reputation. Overripe apples should not be used, as they tend to destroy the high flavor for which apple butter is best liked. A little vinegar added when the apples are necessarily overripe, will help this deficiency.

Only fresh sweet cider should be used and it is common practice to take the apples to the nearest cider mill just previous to the time when the boiling is to take place so that the cider will be quite fresh when used. It takes a long time to boil the apples and cider and usually occupies the greater part of a day. The cider is usually boiled down to about half its original volume when the apples are added. The proportions of apples and cider used should be about equal so that the quantity of apples used will be equal to the original quantity of cider before boiling down.

The product must be constantly stirred while in the making and the boiling takes from four to six hours. Sugar is sometimes used, but this is a matter of taste, as is also the matter of spicing. Boiling is stopped when the apples and the cider no longer separate and when the mixture has reached the proper thickness. This is determined by cooling small lots in a saucer at frequent intervals until it reaches the consistency of apple sauce. Immediately after boiling, the apple butter should be packed away in sealers or in sterilized stone jars or crocks.

Apple butter may be made without cider by the addition of water to the apples and the use of brown rather than white sugar.

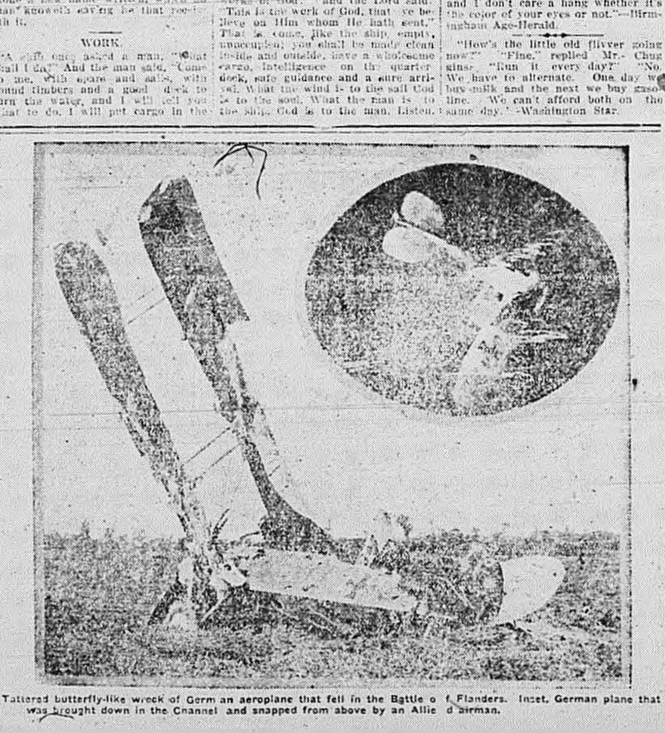
WINTER KILLING OF GRAPES.

Winter killing of fruit plants is a serious question among fruit growers nearly every year, and there is no known way of preventing it except by the most intelligent cultural practices known and as full a knowledge as possible regarding the habits and the methods of growth of the fruit plant in question.

Quite a large number of grape vines die down every year and numbers of them never recover. Undoubtedly the most important factor in the winter killing of grapes, as in the winter injury of most other fruits, is the immaturity of the vines when they are brought face to face with the severe tests of a cold winter. The vagaries of winter are hard on human beings and they are no less hard on the tender tissues of the plant which may be sent into winter condition in an unnecessarily tender condition because of the laxity of a careless cultivator.

The energies of the vine are probably devoted to the ripening of the fruit as long as this remains in an immature condition on the vine. Thus the ripening of the wood and the buds is left until the short period which elapses between the harvest of the fruit and the cessation of growth due to the cold weather. If the crop has been a large one, and no steps have been taken by the fruit grower to hasten the ripening of the buds and the wood before the fruit needs all the energies of the vine, it is quite likely that there is not sufficient strength left in the vine to finish the maturing of the buds, with the result that they are more easily killed by the winter.

The bud of the grape is compound, consisting frequently of three buds, enclosed within the same bud scales. One of these, the primary bud, is for the purpose of producing fruit, the second for the purpose of growing wood, and the third is in the nature of an auxiliary which expands in case the others are destroyed. If winter killing destroys the primary bud, and possibly the secondary one also, the third or auxiliary bud may still expand and give rise to the impression that no fruit buds were formed because of food exhaustion.—**Canadian Countryman.**



Tattered butterfly-like wreck of German aeroplane that fell in the Battle of Flanders. Inset, German plane that was brought down in the Channel and snapped from above by an Allied airman.

BURDEN OF WORRY.

To-day's Enough; Never Mind Yesterday's or To-morrow's.

A wayfarer carried a heavy sack, under which he toiled and complained unceasingly. From none could he get help or comfort.

And as he slowly journeyed, groaning under his burden, the Angel of Opportunism came to him and spoke kindly, saying:

"Brother, what carriest thou?"

The man answered surlily, "My worries."

The angel smiled pityingly upon him and said, "Let us look into thy burden and examine they worries."

And so they looked in. But lo, the sack was empty.

"Why surely!" cried the man, "there were two great worries, too heavy for man to bear; But—ah, yes, I had forgotten—one was a worry of yesterday, and so it is gone."

"And the other?"

"That—why, that was a worry of to-morrow, and it—it has not yet yet come."

Then the angel smiled with infinite pity, saying:

"Hearken. He who bows himself down under the worries of yesterday and to-morrow wears himself out for naught. Be he who carries only the worries of to-day has no need of a sack for his sorrows. If thou wilt cast this black thing aside and give all thy strength and cheer and courage to the things of to-day real misfortune never can burden thee."

Wondering, the man did as the angel commanded.

And as he took up his journey and went lightly, swiftly on, his heart and his hands were free to relieve many a brother wayfarer of his burdens and to pluck sweet fruits and flowers along the wayside.

And when he came at last to the settling of the sun it was with smiles and a song.—Christian Herald.

* * *

In view of the Bernstorff exposure it may be remarked that crocodiles are not the only animals who shed tears on a bluff.—Florida Times-Union.

* * *

"Young woman," said the irascible family man to the haughty saleslady, "you needn't treat me with such lofty disdain." "Well, sir?" "I didn't come in here for the purpose of making love to you. I want to match this ribbon, and I don't care a hang whether it's the color of your eyes or not."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

* * *

"How's the little old flivver going now?" "Fine," replied Mr. Chuggins. "Run it every day?" "No. We have to alternate. One day we buy milk and the next we buy gasoline. We can't afford both on the same day."—Washington Star.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKETS.

Dairy Produce—		
Butter, choice dairy	$0 45	$0 47
Eggs, new-laid, doz.	0 70	0 [illegible]
Cheese, lb.	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
Do., fancy, lb.	0 00	0 [illegible]
Dressed Poultry—		
Turkeys, lb.	0 30	0 [illegible]
Fowl, lb.	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
Spring chickens	0 23	0 [illegible]
Ducks, Spring, lb.	0 00	0 [illegible]
Geese, lb.	0 24	0 [illegible]
Fruits—		
Apples, bkt.	0 30	0 [illegible]
Do., bbl.	4 00	6 [illegible]
Crab Apples, 11-qt. bkt.	1 00	1 [illegible]
Vegetables—		
Beets, bkt.	0 00	0 [illegible]
Do., bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cauliflower, each	0 10	0 [illegible]
Carrots, peck	0 00	0 [illegible]
Do., bag	0 00	[illegible]
Celery, per head	0 05	0 [illegible]
Cabbages, each	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vegetable marrow, each	[illegible]	[illegible]
Onions, 75-lb. bag	2 00	[illegible]
Do., small bkt.	0 00	[illegible]
Do., pickling, bkt.	0 00	[illegible]
Do., silver skins, bkt.	[illegible]	1 [illegible]
Potatoes, bag	2 00	2 [illegible]
Do., peck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pumpkins, each	0 [illegible]	[illegible]
Parsley, bunch	0 [illegible]	[illegible]
Peppers, red, doz.	0 00	[illegible]
Do., green, doz.	0 30	[illegible]
Sage, bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spinach, peck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Squash, each	[illegible]	[illegible]
Savory, bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Turnips, peck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., bag	[illegible]	[illegible]

MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Beef, forequarters, cwt.	$13 00	$15 00
Do., hindquarters	17 00	19 00
Carcases, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., common	12 00	14 50
Veal, common, cwt.	9 50	11 50
Do., medium	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., prime	19 00	22 00
Heavy hogs	17 50	[illegible]
Shop hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Abattoir hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mutton, heavy	12 00	16 00
Do., light	15 00	19 00
Lambs, Spring, lb.	0 24	0 26

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Fluctuations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange yesterday were as follows:

Oats—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Nov.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flax—				
Nov.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis—Corn—No. 3 yellow, [illegible] Oats—No. 3 white, [illegible] Flour unchanged. Bran—[illegible]

DULUTH LINSEED.

Duluth—Linseed, [illegible] to November, [illegible] bid; December, [illegible] asked; May [illegible]

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, Report.—Cattle, receipts, [illegible]

Veals, receipts [illegible] slow and steady, [illegible]

Hogs, receipts [illegible] active and strong; heavy [illegible] mixed [illegible] yorkers [illegible] light yorkers [illegible] pigs [illegible] roughs [illegible] stags [illegible]

Sheep and lambs, receipts [illegible] slow and steady. Lambs [illegible] others unchanged.

Worth Remembering.

Half a teaspoonful of salt to a quart of cooked starch will prevent irons sticking to clothes.

If you will soak new clothes pins in cold water for a half hour before using, they will not split.

When baby falls and gets bruised, put butter on immediately and it will not turn black and blue.

Perspiration stains may be removed with solution of oxalic acid.

Automobile grease, tar, oil and ordinary grass spots can be taken out by soaking with gasoline and then washing with soap and water in the usual way.

Silk stockings will wear longer if rinsed in cold water before being worn and every time after they are worn.

Salted water, or water to which turpentine has been added will set pinks and blue. Colored silk stockings may be successfully washed by following the same rules.

That Serge Frock.

It's nifty

And an economy

Because [illegible] so many [illegible]

[illegible] durable [illegible]

Midnight blue is the very best [illegible] for it.

"Going South."

[illegible]

—From the Kansas City Star.

Model.

The [illegible] old gentleman asked the [illegible] travelling companion, "Have you any children, sir?"

"Yes, sir, a son."

"Ah, indeed! Does he smoke?"

"No, sir, he never so much as touched a cigarette."

"So much the better, sir; the use of tobacco is a poisonous habit. Does he frequent clubs?"

"He has never put his foot in one."

"Allow me to congratulate you. Does he never come home late?"

"Never. He goes to bed directly after dinner."

"A model young man, sir, a model young man. How old is he?"

"Just six months."

EFFICIENCY.

(Washington Star)

"[illegible] is doing even less work than he used to do."

"Yes. He has gotten into the way of wasting time on himself and always standing around talking about 'efficiency.'"

* * *

Tommy—Pop, what do we mean by a bear with a sore head? Tommy's Pop—A bear with a sore head, my son, must be one that is on the wrong side of the stock market.

Through Many Trials

CHAPTER XXIV.

The next moment she has recalled Evelyn's speech, her insinuations, her malicious little smiles, and coarse little jests, and her heart beats fiercely, hot with wrath, and her bright smile fades.

"You here, Mr. Dumaresq!" she exclaims, in a tone of cold surprise, "Then I was not mistaken—you were in Oldington Gardens this morning?"

"Yes, Miss Trefusis. I thought—I ventured to hope, at least—that you recognized me?" he says, questioningly, and his face darkens, and the voice that falters a little is very proud and cold.

"Oh, yes," she says, carelessly, only her eyes are downcast, and the color is ebbing and flowing in her cheeks; "I saw you. Walking past the house, were you not? I thought I could not be mistaken. I hope you are quite well."

"I am quite well," thank you," he says, very quietly, with a slight, conventional smile, but all eagerness and anxiety have died out of his low, even voice, and his face has visibly paled under the bronze of his skin.

"I hope you are quite well, Miss Trefusis, and Mr. Lionel and Sir Philip?"

He speaks to her in his old, quiet, deferential way, as if he were still a dependent of her father's household; and Imogene struggles hard to keep up her hauteur and coldness by mentally repeating Evelyn's assurances.

"Thank you, they are very well," she says, mechanically, and then, recollecting herself suddenly, she adds, impulsively: "No, no, I am forgetting. Poor Lionel is not well, Mr. Dumaresq; he is getting very bad, Aunt Althea says."

"Indeed?" he asks, with quick interest. "What do you mean by getting bad? Getting rather violent and unmanageable?"

"So Aunt Althea says," Imogene answers, with despair in her tone and in the wistful look in her great, beautiful eyes which are dewy with tears. "I am afraid she [illegible] you know, will consent to put him somewhere under restraint—"

She cannot get a word farther. Her lips are quivering so, and she looks appealingly in Dumaresq's face with a piteous appeal, dimly feeling he can help her if no one else will.

"So this is why I am going home," she concludes. "I have been staying with my sister, Lady Petherick."

"Yes, I know," Dumaresq says, absently, scarcely knowing what he is saying in the pleasure and sadness, the despair and delight, with which he looks on her for these few fleeting moments: this fair young rose of womanhood, to whom he has given the first, best, strongest love of his life.

For never has he seen her look so fair, so winsome, so virginal and altogether lovely as she looks at this moment, with the dark blue cushioned and carpeted compartment of the railway carriage for a background to her pretty girlish figure, daintily arrayed in a delicate, pale-brown costume, which is of cloth-like material, with linings of pale gold-color satin gleaming out here and there, long, pale, fawn peau de suede gloves, ruffles of snowy crepe lisse high and full about the rounded, pearly throat, and above the ripples and baby curls of her brown hair is a bewitchingly delicate, coquettishly modest bonnet-like hat, or hat-like bonnet, of roughish white straw, lined inside with puffings of palest corn tulle, in which are placed, like the tiny syringa or [illegible] like, remarkably like, orange blossoms.

And the hat—straw-colored [illegible] the bonnet is tied down with a wide [illegible] scarf of the same pale-yellow tulle, resting in a great fluffy bow under the dimpled little white chin.

It is altogether a costume à ravir, as our French friends effectively and concisely describe it, but the gypsy, bride-like chapeau is simply perfection.

Imogene herself had chosen attire much plainer and darker, and more suitable for a long railway journey, but Lady Petherick utterly overruled her decision, and superintended her toilet herself with affectionate interest, answering all Imogene's remonstrances with sisterly authoritativeness.

"I want Aunt Althea and papa to see what I have made of you in this little time," she says, triumphantly; "you were nothing but a pale, awkward little rustic when you came up to my wedding, and now dressed like that, I should not be ashamed to introduce you to the best people in London!"

So Imogene wears her pretty dress and bonnet, both gifts from Lady Petherick's full purse, and thinks gratefully of her sister's generosity, and never dreams that the attire she is in is as much part and parcel of one of beautiful Evelyn's [illegible] schemes as is her journey home, the lying letter that has terrified her, and the elaborate "faint praise" which damns," of Dick Dumaresq.

"Yes, I know," he says, a vague suspicion rising up in his thoughts. "Lady Petherick told me herself when I met her this morning; by the by she said Saturday."

"Who said?" demands Imogene, staring at him unbelievingly.

"Your sister, Lady Petherick," he answers, slowly, his vague suspicions strengthening. "I met her this morning, just after I left Oldington Gardens; she was riding, and she reined up and accosted me."

"Evelyn did?" Imogene reiterates.

"Yes," Dumaresq answers, earnestly, "she was most kind and cordial to me and invited me to dine at her house next Tuesday."

"Next Tuesday!" Imogene repeats, bewildered, her eyes dilating, her brow lined with pain from a sickening fear which she resolutely banishes in a moment—that horrible, impossible as it is—she had almost believed in that moment that Evelyn was behaving treacherously to her, was lying to her, and plotting against her.

"Next Tuesday," Dumaresq says, gravely.

He sees in a moment that he has contrived, in all ignorance and all unwittingly, to let in light on some elaborate piece of sisterly plotting whose aim, as far as he can imagine, is to keep him from meeting Imogene.

"And she said you were returning on Saturday," he concludes; and then, as Imogene lifts her startled eyes to his he reads there her belief in her sister's duplicity, and doubt creeps into her own mind, and her brain whirls.

She crimsons painfully, and sits quite still, with drooping eyelids and fast-throbbing heart until Richard Dumaresq says, quietly, as he leans against the jamb of the carriage door, looking at her with hopeless, stern eyes, his passion [illegible] repressed:

"She was unaware that I should have any chance of meeting you, I suppose." Then, after a long pause: "She was quite right; she knows the world, you see, and she was very kind and cordial toward me. I must feel most grateful to her—friendless, penniless and—an outcast beyond the gilded pale of society as I am—she gave me permission to look on her as a friend, promised me invitations to her parties and introductions among her friends. Nothing could have been kinder than her manner was," he adds, gratefully still, but a little uneasily and thoughtfully.

Then Imogene turns on him with a flame of jealous wrath blazing in her gray eyes, and her soft, fair face rigid, strong, womanly in passionate emotion.

"You would scarcely have said so, or considered Lady Petherick as so kind and generous a friend," she exclaims, hotly, "if you had heard the way in which she spoke of you to me!"

"As a mauvais sujet?" he asks, with a slight smile.

"Yes, and—and a dangerous sort of person," Imogene stammers, rather wishing she had left this subject untouched, only her heart is throbbing so with indignation and with hurt feeling that she must speak.

"She never said she had [illegible] you [illegible] she invited you to her dinner party next Tuesday," she says, [illegible] affected [illegible]

"Did she not?" Dumaresq says [illegible]. "Nevertheless, Miss Trefusis, I am sure you [illegible] have spoken the truth."

[illegible]

"I beg your pardon," she says [illegible] "It only seems that I [illegible] much at my sister not having told me [illegible] opinions of you [illegible] and your cousin Captain Dumaresq."

"And my cousin Captain Dumaresq's [illegible] of the dangerous sort of person [illegible]" Dumaresq says, [illegible] through a sort of spasm [illegible] his face, and the color burns [illegible] in his cheeks. "I have discovered that my cousin, Captain Dumaresq, is a far cleverer fellow than I ever gave him credit for being. His [illegible] and [illegible] anything I have ever [illegible] from him."

Imogene is looking at him with [illegible] of innocent surprise and [illegible] questioning.

"I dare say it was he who told Evelyn all these stories," she falters, [illegible] at him in the hope to hear him contradict them every one.

"What stories?" Dumaresq asks, curtly. "Stories of my profligacy and villainy, eh?"

Poor Imogene's face is crimson to her little shell-like ears.

MOTHERHOOD WOMAN'S JOY

Suggestions to Childless Women.

Among the virtues of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the ability to correct sterility in the cases of many women. This fact is well established as evidenced by the following letter and hundreds of others we have published in these columns.

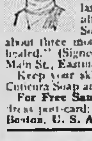
Poplar Bluff, Mo.—"I want other women to know what a blessing Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been to me. We had always wanted a baby in our home but I was in poor health and not able to do my work. My mother and husband both urged me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I did so, my health improved and I am now the mother of a fine baby girl and do all my own house work."—Mrs. Alta B. Timmons, 216 Almond St., Poplar Bluff, Mo.

In many other homes, once childless, there are now children because of the fact that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound makes women normal, healthy and strong.

Write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for advice—it will be confidential and helpful.

WATERY BLISTERS FORMED ERUPTIONS

On Hands. Caused Disfigurement, Itching and Burning. Cuticura Healed.



"The trouble which I had affected my hands only. It first came in watery blisters under the skin, and if they were scratched they broke, causing a mass of sore eruptions that caused disfigurement, itching, burning and loss of sleep. The trouble lasted about one year and after using the Cuticura Soap and Ointment for about three months I was completely healed." (Signed) Miss Aileen Sweet, Main St., Eastman, Que.

Keep your skin clear by daily use of Cuticura Soap and Ointment.

For Free Sample Each by Mail address post-card: **"Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A."** Sold everywhere.

"They, or rather Evelyn—but I suppose it was he who told her," she says, with feminine unfairness, "that you had been very wild—[illegible]—a rake, Evelyn said."

She has a very dim idea of what a rake may mean, except that it describes a condition of terrific iniquity, and she is hot with shame and embarrassment as she stops hopelessly in the thick of the subject, dreadfully frightened and abashed beneath the mesmeric gaze of Dumaresq's eyes, which are fixed on her.

"That I was a rake, eh?" he says, slowly, talking as if partly to himself. "Now which is it, to Captain Dumaresq or Lady Petherick that I am indebted for that flight of fancy. To Lady Petherick I feel tolerably sure. Captain Dumaresq played his trump card long ago, when he went down to Porthcreath to warn Sir Philip against me. Then it is to guard you from the vicinity of the rake that your sister sends you summarily home, your mind filled with evil tales of me, even while she extends her own gracious favor to me—why, I am sure I cannot at present imagine!"

He draws a long, deep breath, looking at Imogene with a half-sad, half-[illegible], wholly passionate gaze.

"I have no right to stand here and talk to you like this—no earthly right!" he mutters. "I shall have no need in shaping your future, my darling!"

She looks up startled at the passionate [illegible], and though he will not suffer himself to see it, he knows that all her innocent young heart is glowing in her eyes and trembling on her soft, parted lips for him.

She shrinks a little from his [illegible] gaze, but in the very shrinking leans a little nearer to him and dares not look up at him, and in those few, fleeting moments her whole soul's allegiance goes over to him and turns away from her sister she had loved so dearly and trusted so entirely—forever.

"I have no right to dare to place myself in your regard as a lover, even if a hopeless one," he says, in a low, hoarse, suppressed way. "But you know I loved you—always, and an honest, intense love is neither a harm nor a shame to a princess if even from a peasant, and they—your father, your sister, your friend—might have left me so much kindness and regard as your tender, true heart gave me. They need not have tried to make you blush to remember that I forgot myself once—for those two or three minutes that will last me while I live. My darling," he whispers, hoarsely, "for that you are—that you will be as long as I live—nothing can uproot or prevent that; my darling and the love of my soul [illegible]—Imogene, I kissed you!"

Imogene makes no verbal reply, but the [illegible] flush that overspreads her face seems meet for the bride-white blossoms above her brown hair.

"You know I kissed you," he whispers. "My darling, my [illegible] I held you in my arms and kissed you, do you think I would have dared to do that [illegible] I don't think I should [illegible] hardened or reprobate! I told you the truth, sweetest, dearest, as they tell you at this moment, that, except for my poverty, there was no reason why I should not try to win you [illegible] all [illegible] my heart. No reason, Imogene, except what the world counts the greatest reason of all—poverty. [illegible] place [illegible] in the [illegible] of the world, and place you as far beyond me as the stars."

CHAPTER XXV.

He says it quite quietly, in the utter, aching hopelessness, looking at the sweet, fresh young face of his goddess.

"As far beyond me as the stars, I know that well," he repeats. "Long before I could hope for such a [illegible] in a position to [illegible] will have passed over your [illegible] you will be married and [illegible]—forever [illegible] and I shall be [illegible] but I dare say [illegible]

FIELD CASHIERS
AND
PAYMASTERS
IN FRANCE
CASH
DOMINION EXPRESS
FOREIGN CHEQUES
THE BEST WAY TO SEND MONEY
TO THE BOYS IN THE TRENCHES

me, as a selfish scoundrel who took advantage of the position in which he was placed. That is how they will all teach you to regard me," he concludes. "But, as Heaven hears me, Imogene, I am nothing worse than a rough, plain man, who loves you as well as ever a woman was loved, and who honors, reveres you as much as he loves you! Now, good-by! I had better go at once, before my foolish tongue runs on any further. Good-by! As Heaven hears me, I have spoken the truth, and nothing but the truth, to you! I love you, and I shall love you to my dying day. Do let me have the comfort of thinking that you do not dislike or despise me! Farewell!" he says, huskily, with a sad, wistful smile, while his brilliant eyes are clouded with a mute anguish such as you may see in the eyes of a sorrowing, dumb creature.

"You may come down to Cornwall sometimes?" she says, questioningly.

"Yes, sometimes," he answers.

"But—soon?" Imogene persists. "We shall be so glad to see you, Lionel and I, at least."

"No, not soon," he says, briefly, the slight, sorrowful smile growing more wistful.

"But," Imogene says again, looking up in his face with a swift, bashful entreaty, and struggling violently with her words lest they choke her, "you might—when I ask you."

He starts, and flushes a little, for a moment.

"Because you ask me," he says, smiling, though the flush fades. "That is why I cannot—must not come. 'That way madness lies.' When I feel it is safe for me to come—in five or six years' time—when you have almost forgotten me, and your life is full of new interests and pleasures—until then, good-by, Miss Trefusis!"

He presses the little hand in its soft pretty glove, which has lain in his all this time; he cannot quite prevent the pressure from being "close and kind," and draws back from the carriage door a pace or two, while the fair, small oval face, the grieved, [illegible] lips, and the big gray eyes clouded with tears looked at him with a [illegible] little smile that struggles hard to make itself a calm, self-possessed smile.

For with these few parting words he has put himself miles apart from her, made himself years older, wiser, colder than she is—lets the hard, chill barriers of the world, and life, and years of absence sunder every bond of their spirits—alas, already wedded to each other fond and true!—and all the sweet, magnetic sympathies between them.

"You—you promised to come back!" [illegible] a half-choking voice, and the pitiful little smile is quite drowned in tears.

"Yes, I know I did," he says, with a short fierce laugh, he is so tortured by the sight of her tears and her unmistakable disappointment and pain;

"And perhaps a little girlish, romantic tenderness for me that I must take care to crush at once," he adds, mentally. "I was fool enough that evening for anything!" he says, bitterly, continuing, "I was smarting so beneath a sense of wrong and insult, and your father's treatment of me had stirred up every evil passion, and your sweet courtesy and sympathy turned my brain! I was between two minds whether I wouldn't steal you there and then!" and he laughs convulsively.

"Steal me!" Imogene says; and there is something pleasant in this utterly honest announcement to her as well as to him, for the sweet, drowned eyes begin to sparkle, and the quivering red lips curve into a hidden smile.

"Yes: snatch you down out of your arbor, and take you in my arms on the saddle before me, and ride away with you—a sort of young Lochinvar business!" he says, his bright, handsome face aglow with passionate delight and humor at the very thought, and Imogene looks at him, and the fire of his passion flushes her fair, pale face; her eyes glow and flash like jewels from under dark, wet lashes.

"Why didn't you?" she asks, with a low soft laugh.

"Because I could never give you back again," he says, gravely, his ardent gaze fixed on her with a half melancholy tenderness. "I should have linked your fate to mine forever then; I could never give you back again."

And she looks up at him with a sort of terror of delight and [illegible] in her half-veiled eyes, and [illegible] swift blushes which the [illegible] have it [illegible] hotly.

"I should not have wanted you to give me back again," she murmurs, softly, her eyelashes touching her soft cheeks, and the slender, daintily gloved hand, in its pale chamois glove, moves along the ledge of the carriage door, with a swift involuntary motion, until it touches his arm, and rests there.

"Do you mean that?" he asks, with a sudden smile, half playing, half passionate, "Would you have been willing to come to me and share my lot whatever it was? To take me for better, for worse, for the rest of your days? Would you?"

"Yes, you mean," Imogene says, so confused and [illegible] are her thoughts that she blunders [illegible] into a perfect maze of [illegible]

[illegible]

"[illegible] I mean that exactly," he says [illegible], still in the [illegible] is the sweetest and best after all! Would you be willing to marry me if I had asked you that August evening?"

[illegible]

(To be Continued.)

Velveteen Suits.

Velveteen is taking its annual place.

Plain, dark velveteens predominate.

[illegible] and the [illegible] colored suits of velveteen.

With a square, a smart, short silken waistcoat.

Something is needed to adorn these suits.

Why not a touch or two of soutache?

Or coarse silk-and-thread embroidery?

MAGIC
BAKING POWDER
CONTAINS NO ALUM.
The only well known medium priced baking powder made in Canada that does not contain alum and which has all its ingredients plainly stated on the label.
E.W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
WINNIPEG TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL

Ontario's Fruit for Overseas

Despite the great shortage of all fruits in the Province, the Government has determined that our men in the hospitals shall receive the best that we have in even larger quantities. Our Agent General in London, England, was asked for 25 per cent. more than 1916 to meet the increased needs in Great Britain and France, and has been promised that the requirements, totaling some 2,050,000 pounds, shall be supplied.

Of this quantity, some 500,000 pounds will consist of canned fruits and jams, and will all be put up at the Vineland Experiment Station in the small experimental [illegible]. The package exclusively used is the gallon sanitary can which requires no solder for the cap. This can makes an ideal size for hospital use.

Already the following quantities have been put up, and are awaiting shipment:

Strawberry jam	3,500 gals.
Raspberry jam	3,250 gals.
Black currant jam	2,250 gals.
Blackberry jam	2,200 gals.
Canned sour cherries	2,250 gals.
Other canned fruits	250 gals.
Jellies	225 gals.

The heaviest part of the pack will be, as in 1916, canned peaches, with a considerable quantity of plums and pears. The factory is now running night and day on these fruits, the season for which being considerably later than last year.

Apples—The remainder of the shipment, some 1,200,000 pounds, or 22,000 boxes, of apples, will be put up by the Fruit Branch, very largely in Eastern Ontario. Owing to the failure of the crop in the West and North from which most of the fruit came in 1916, only some two or three cars will be packed in these districts. About 12,000 boxes have been purchased in Prince Edward county and 15,000 in Northumberland and Durham. These will be largely packed at Wellington, Brighton and Newcastle, [illegible] sent to the seaboard for storage until boat space is available. Owing to the embargo on all fresh fruit, this shipment will likely constitute the only Canadian fruit sent overseas during the shipping season of 1917-18, a truly remarkable record, considering the enormous trade in this commodity in past years.

Despite the German submarine blockade of the British Isles, the losses have been very light, only two shipments totalling some fifty thousand boxes having been lost since the war broke out. Of this quantity twenty-five hundred boxes were on a steamer sunk in the middle of the Atlantic by one of the German commerce raiders last year. This shows only 1½ per cent. loss from submarine activity and is a striking example of the protection afforded our commerce by the British navy.

Owing to the scarcity of apples in the centre of the Province, the Red Cross Society has appealed to the Ontario Government for some ten car loads of low grade fruit for their fruit kitchen at Hamilton. This fruit is essential to the making up of the large quantities of jams and jellies shipped by the society from Hamilton to their distributing offices in London, England. The Fruit Branch has been entrusted with the securing of the supply, which will necessarily have to be obtained this year in the eastern [illegible] counties.

SOLDIERS' FUEL

Italy and France Are Making "Ration-Heaters."

A new use for old newspapers and candle-ends has been found in Europe. They are used to make what the Italians call scalda-rancio (ration-heaters), which are now prepared by the million by women and children and sent to the troops in places where coal cannot be used—in the high Alps, for instance. The old papers are rolled tightly, the edges pasted down, and the rolls then boiled in paraffin. A patriotic society in Italy is delivering these rolls to the government at the rate of [illegible] and the old newspapers are being used up for this purpose so fast that they are becoming very expensive, says a writer in "The National Geographic Magazine."

"In America there are still millions of candle-ends and thousands of tons of newspapers scattered over the country, and it would seem to be well worth while for the thousands of willing hands in the homes to convert them into these most useful ration-heaters for the boys at the front, or for their use next winter in the training-camps, or even for use at home, where they can take the place of the more expensive solid alcohol or replace kindlings in the kitchen stove.

"It is the easiest thing imaginable to make ration-heaters, or scalda-rancio, as they are called in Italy, if one follows the directions of the National Italian society.

"Spread out four newspapers, eight sheets in all, and begin rolling at the long edge. Roll as tightly as possible until the papers are half rolled, then fold back the first three sheets toward the rolled part and continue to wrap around the roll almost to the first fold then fold back another three sheets and continue to wrap around the roll again up to the last margin of the paper. On this margin, consisting of two sheets, spread a little glue or paste and continue the rolling, so as to make a compact roll of paper almost like a torch. If six of the sheets are not turned under, there will be too many edges to glue.

"While the newspapers may be cut along the line of the columns before rolling and the individual columns rolled separately, as is done in the making of the trench-candles in France, it is easier to roll the whole newspaper into a long roll and then cut it into short lengths. A sharp carving knife, a pair of pruning shears or an old-fashioned hay-cutter will cut the rolls easily. These little rolls must then be boiled for four minutes in enough paraffin to cover them and then taken out and cooled, when they are ready to be put in bags, and sent to the front. If there are more newspapers than candle-ends, black paraffin can be bought for a few cents at any grocery.

"Little children and grown-ups in Italy and France are rolling, gluing and paraffining these ration-heaters by the million, and their fathers and husbands in places where wood and coal cannot be sent are cooking their rations over them."—Literary Digest.

Chapeau Ornament.

Carat cog.
Felt strips.
Feather cones.
Feather bands.
Bales of ribbon loops.
Flattened tassels of chenille.

RHEUMATISM CURED

In the days of our fathers and grandfathers rheumatism was thought to be the unavoidable penalty of middle life and old age. Almost every elderly person had rheumatism, as well as many young people. Medical science did not understand the trouble—did not know that it was rooted in the blood. It was thought that rheumatism was the direct effect of exposure to cold and damp, and it was treated with liniments and hot applications, which sometimes gave temporary relief, but did not cure the trouble. In those days there were [illegible] of rheumatic cripples. Now, medical science understands that rheumatism is a disease of the blood, and that with good, rich, red blood any man or woman of any age can drive rheumatism out by killing the poison in the blood which causes it. There are many elderly people who have never felt a twinge of rheumatism, and many who have conquered it by simply keeping their blood rich and pure. The blood-making, blood-enriching qualities of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is becoming every year more widely known, and it is the more general use of these pills that has robbed rheumatism of its terrors. At the first sign of thin blood, which is shown by loss of appetite, palpitations, dull skin and dim eyes, protect yourself against the further ravages of disease by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They have cured thousands of people—if you give them a fair trial they will not disappoint you.

You can get these pills through any dealer in medicine or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

VANITY AND SPECTACLES

Old Plea That Wearing Glasses [illegible]

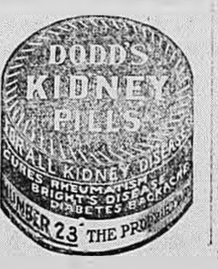
[illegible]

[illegible] no longer a mark of advanced age; it is not a sufficient excuse for a lady to say that glasses would make her look old.

Moreover, wearing glasses is one of the best preservers of a youthful appearance. This is because prolonged eye strain causes wrinkles to appear, [illegible] and give the countenance [illegible] tired, drawn, frowning, which is very characteristic, and is far more to be avoided from the point of view of appearance than the slight disfigurement of glasses.

Indeed, so far from being unbecoming, there are some types of face to which glasses just add the finishing touch.—Charles Phelps Cushing in World's Work.

Remember that time is money.—Benjamin Franklin.



Rubbers!
Rubbers!

How about your feet ? Are you ready for the wet fall weather. We are ready to supply your rubber wants at prices not much higher than a year ago. Our stock is new and complete.

Children's Rubbers
Little Gent's Rubbers
Boys' Rubbers
Misses Rubbers
Ladies' rubber,s diff. lasts
Men's rubbers,&overshoes

Men's heavy bush rubbers all black, black with red soles and heel, black with white sole and heel, All red, Black with 7 inch leather top, Black with 12 inch leather top

N. McGillivray
North End Store

BANK OF HAMILTON
Established 1872.
Capital Authorized, $5,000,000
Capital Paid-up, - $3,000,000
Surplus, - - - - - $3,500,000

In The Beginning

THE primery object of the bank was to encourage the habit of saving, especially amongst the small wage earners. The Bank of Hamilton has never lost sight of this object.

The small depositor is alway assured of courteous treatment. One dollar will open a saving account.

R. J. RANNEY. MANAGER
PORT ELGIN BRANCH.
40-C

Can you afford to be without The Times ?

Ladies' Winter
Coats $3.50

We have a few Ladie's Coats carried over from last seasons which must be sold at some price. Materials are No 1, style of course is not up to date, but every garment will be

Big Value At $3.50
Each and Up

New garments up to date in style at very reasonable prices.

No 1 Produce of all kinds wanted

South End Store
N. McGillivray & Co.

The Port Elgin Times
MEMBER OF THE CANADIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION (INC.)

E. Roy Sayles, Editor and Proprietor

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Thousands of gallant Canadian lads have been wounded the past ten days, and many killed. Yet some people wonder why it is necessary to send reinforcements.

* * *

This is no time to look for especial places to do your bit to win this war. The opportunities are many every day, and the fighting is good all along the line. Don't look for a special place. Just pitch in anywhere.

* * *

This is no time to argue what Britain needs most. We do know that she needs everything we can possibly do every hour, day and night. There is no room for contentious people. Service to our Empire is the standard by which we are measured.

* * *

Canada is in the war. We must either carry it on with men and money or back out. With Italy sore pressed and Russia looking to peace, the allied armies are in great need, and the colonies of Great Britain must shoulder greater responsibilities. Canada with 400,000 sons at the front can no more think of abandoning them than can the people of the Mother Land, their brave, who have suffered so much If Great Britain for one moment ceased the vigilance she has kept with her ships and her sailors, Canada would be lost to the enemy.

* * *

The Union Government has done some good. Word comes from Ottawa that an Order in Council has been passed to the effect that after the 30th of November no grain of any kind, and no food stuff of any sort, shall be used in the Dominion of Canada for the distillation of potable liquors. The saving which the new order may be expected to effect may be seen from the statement that during the year ending with 31st of March, 1917, the aggregate of barley, corn, rye, oats, wheat, sugar, rice, molasses, etc., used in brewing and distilling, amounted to more than one hundred and sixty-four millions of pounds.

REV. S. S. LAUTENSCHLAEGER, B.A
Pastor of Kitchener U. B. church

Rev. Lautenschlaeger is conducting a Revival Campaign at the North Bruce United Brethren church from Nov. 19th to 30. Mr. Lautenschlaeger is a powerful speaker and Evangelist. You are invited to attend these bright and helpful services. Rev. Lautenschlaeger will preach in local United Brethren church Sunday Nov. 25th, at 11 o'clock.

Young Women To Help

Last Thursday evening, a goodly number of the young ladies in the town met together in the Library, for the purpose of organizing a society to aid Red Cross work. The name chosen for this band of workers was, "The Cross Auxiliary", which will be most commonly known as the Port Elgin "R. C. A." The following were elected to office: President, Miss Lulu Darling; Secretary, Miss Myrtle McLaren; Treasurer, Miss Pearl Izzard. A programme of work has been outlined for the winter months the Red Cross Society supplying all materials for sewing and knitting, and the articles when finished will be turned over to the Society and packed in the regular boxes of hospital supplies. The R. C. A. will meet every Monday evening from 7.30 to 9 p. m. in the library. There will be a membership fee of 25 cents and all those not belonging to other clubs or societies engaged in patriotic duties are invited to come and assist in this splendid work.

Bal-de-Dore

Mrs. M. Drummond has returned to Toronto.

The threshing machine finished on the sixth last Saturday.

Mrs. C. Drummond is visiting in Chesley.

It was a shock to the community to see in the Globe that Mr. John McKay, son of Allan McKay was wounded in France. Jack has just been in France about a month,

Mrs. S. Bruce has returned home after a few weeks in Port Elgin.

Mr R. Robinson has returned home after a week's hunting deer at Madock.

Ralph Atkinson Arrives From England

Pte Ralph Atkinson, son of Mr. and Mrs Geo Atkinson arrived home from England Wednesday night. He has been with the 160th battalion but has been p onounced physically unfit

Ralph looks well and says he liked the army life.

There was some misunderstanding in connection with the medical authorities and he came home on a different date than he expected, therefore the "Welcome home" by the civic authorities could not be planned.

Wallace McCulloch Killed In France

Pte. Wallace McCulloch of Grandview a nephew of Mr. Hugh McCulloch, was killed in France last week. He is a son of James McCulloch, of Grandview.

NORTH BRUCE

Mr. and Mrs. Airth were in Coatsworth and Markdale last week.

BORN—On November 19th, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Scott, Bruce Tp, a daughter.

LITTLE LOCALS

Miss Ida Rankin has returned from Windsor.

Mrs. Walker of Paisley is the guest of Mrs. Coulter, after a visit to the west

Mrs. Coulter was in Paisley last week.

Mrs. J. Rennick, West Monkton, Ont., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Buckborough.

Mrs. James McQuarrie received word from Ottawa on Monday that her son Gunner Robert McQuarrie had received gunshot wounds in left shoulder.

Mr. James Beech has received word from his son which says he has shrapnel wounds in his right arm and will be removed to England soon.

Money fights to day, and it is the bounden duty of every Canadian to back Canada's part in the war by buying Canada's Victory Bonds.

Mrs. Finley Vennard of Bethune, Sask., in renewing for the Times says: "We have the most beautiful weather now, and it has continued for the past two weeks, but we may expect to pay up for this, for winter is approaching."

Of the numbers of British troops engaged in the war, 70 per cent are English, 8 per cent. Scotch, 6 per cent. Irish, and 16 per cent. from Canada, Australasia, India, etc. But of the Casualties up to date 76 per cent were the English troops.

An exchange says:—"Cheer up ! You have two chances—one of being drafted and one of not; and if you are drafted, you have two chances—one of going to France and one of not; and if you go to France, you have two chances—one of getting shot and one of not; and if you get shot, you have two chances—one of dying, and one of not: and if you die—well, you still have two chances.

In connection with an article appearing in The Times recently of a lady canvasser visiting Port Elgin, we have been informed that if the people whom she called upon understood her to claim she was the Regent of the Daughters of the Empire at Hanover, they must have mistaken her meaning. Though she is a member of that order, she is not the Regent, and she informs us she had no intention of claiming to have that office.

"Bringing up Father", coming here. Tom Marks and his clever dramatic and vaudeville company and Highland band will appear in town hall Port Elgin, one night only Friday Nov. 23rd, presenting the funniest comedy written, "Bringing up Father", and 8 vaudeville acts. No waits. Tom Marks appears as "Jiggs", and Grace Marks as "Maggie". Prices 25 and 40 cents seats on sale at Crawford's Drug store.

You know of course that every industry of any importance has a paper of its own, one to which it gives its united support by way of advertising and subscriptions. Those interested do this that the paper may live and continue to be useful to them by aggressively advocating their interests. You have a paper that for over twenty-six years has been looking after the interests of the farmer. Have you given it your support? If not, see that you subscribe for The Weekly Sun, Toronto, the farmers business paper, from the present time to January 1919. It will cost you only one dollar but you will find the dollar well and profitably spent.

The Times, as good as a letter from home. Send it to your friends.

Camera Pictures

New facilities have been installed in our photography department, and we can now do developing and printing in 48 hours. Bring us your film.

R. C. Crawford
Drugs and Kodaks
C. P. R. ticket agent

Pte James McIntyre Wounded In France

Mrs. Mary McIntyre received word Friday that her son James had been wounded in the neck and knee. Of four sons in the service, one is killed, one wounded and two still carrying on.

Red Cross Notes

Mrs. W. A. Mitchell was presented with a life membership pin, by the Red officials last week, she having previously paid the $25 fee.

Sunlight Soap

There is pleasure at every stage in the use of Sunlight. In the washing—for the work is greatly lightened. In the ironing—for the clothes have such a fresh, sweet air of newness. In the wearing—for the clothes have inherited the exquisite purity of Sunlight itself — and are clean indeed.

A $5,000 guarantee attests the purity of Sunlight Soap. All grocers sell it.

13

BRING THE LUMBER WAGGON

ALL OVER IN FEW DAYS

Stock is moving out at a great rate. We shall soon start to sell in big lots to the trade. So you should

STOCK UP FOR SIX MONTHS

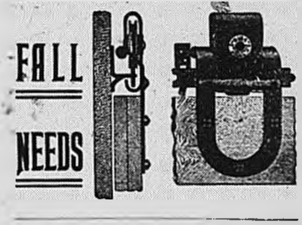
Every article in the store reduced in price. $14,000 of Choice Groceries, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Rubbers, Paints, Wallpaper, Furs, Clothing to choose from. Chance of a lifetime. Don't miss it. Don't doubt. Dont hesitate

BUY NOW

Many are coming as far as 30 miles. They come in auto parties. They are saving hundreds of dollars. No doubt of it. So can you. We suggest you get up a similar party. Open evenings. Ready to give you every attention.

Highest Price Paid for Eggs, Butter, Live and Dressed Poultry

ROPPEL BROS. Underwood
SELLING OUT AT UNDERWOOD



Barn door hangers and tracts, Latches, Hooks, Glass (all sizes) Putty, Nails, Strap and Tee hinges, Bolts (all sizes), Nail hammers and everything needful to put your buildings and stables in good shape for winter.

Cattle chains and statchions
Prices 20c to 30cts
Statchions 10c each
(old prices)

McLAREN'S HARDWARE

It Cleans and Safeguards

Lifebuoy Soap is always on guard against dirt and disease. In the home, at your work, for hands and face, for shampoo and bath it will be found always on the watch against germ and microbe. Withal, the rich, creamy Lifebuoy lather makes it a real pleasure to use this "super soap."

LIFEBUOY
HEALTH SOAP

The old proverb "prevention is better than cure" is another way of saying use Lifebuoy Soap. Start using it to-day and see that the children use it.

The mild antiseptic odor vanishes quickly after use.

At All Grocers—

LEVER BROTHERS
LIMITED
TORONTO

174

Count that day lost, whose low descending sun, finds in your hand no Victory Bond, or Gun

SCHOOL REPORTS

The following is the report S. S. No. 14, Bruce.

Sr. 4—Charlotte Dunlop.

Sr. 3—Grace Thomas, Peter Stafford, Howard White.

Jr. 3—a., Clarke White, Bessie Currie, b., Arthur Stafford, Alma Dunlop, Ethel Kaake.

Sr. 2—Elihu Luttrell, Stella Scott, Walter White.

Jr. 2—Johnnie Stafford, Carl Luttrell, Willie Kaake, Hugh McGillivray, Milton Scott, Zelta Atkinson, Willie Christie.

Pt. 1—Alice Luttrell, Sam Christie.

Primer A—Catherine Thomas, b., Florence White, Ethel Scott.

Bertha Moulton, Teacher

TIVERTON

Intended for last week

The late John Dewar, who died at his home here on Wednesday last was buried in the Tiverton cemetery on Saturday. Mr. Dewar was one of the oldest residents in these parts. He was an esteemed elder of Knox church and had passed his 93nd birthday. He leaves a son John in the west and three daughters Misses Mary and Annie of Tiverton and Miss Jessie of Ottawa. Mr. Smyth of Strathroy, attended the funeral. Services were conducted in the church.

Miss Manda McKim left on Saturday for Detroit where she has secured a good situation.

D. B. McDonald and A. Nelson started out bright and early Monday morning in quest of purchasers of Victory Bonds.

Mr. James Begg of Greenock is threshing on the B. Line.

Mr. John Campbell and Mrs. Grunder on 10th Kincardine Tp., had enough threshing to keep McLean Bros' machine hustling for over a week. Mr. Crawford has, it is said, over four thousand bushels, about one thousand of which is wheat.

Gravel evenly spread and in a straight line greatly improves the appearance of a road.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Johnston and family moved to Guelph last week.

Mrs. L. Bell and family, 2nd of Bruce, have moved to London for the winter.

Merchants who helped the farmers with their harvest naturally look for fair consideration from farmers.

The proclamations were posted last week. The omission of Tiverton, necessitated many extaa miles for the posters to make repairs. Who pays the shot?

Mr. McAuley of Wiarton was in Tiverton last week. He was brought out as a Liberal standard bearer at a fully represented Liberal convention favorable to conscription when necessary. He now declares himself in favor of the Union government without consulting his Liberal friends. Does he now think conscription is necessary. Who knows but before nomination day he may want to ride a Conservative horse.

Ambassador Gerard

Florence Boultbee

Carl Ackerman.

Sergt.-Major Geggie

"Windermere."

F. A. McKenzie.

"My Paper!"

When Ambassador Gerard left Berlin, the only correspondent who traveled with him, and the last American Newspaper man to leave Berlin, was Carl Ackerman of the United Press Service.

Mr. Ackerman's dispatches appear exclusively in The Toronto "Daily Star."

About once a month we "Scoop" every other paper in the Province with the aid of Mr. Ackerman and other United Press correspondents.

The only Canadian Woman Correspondent in the War Zone—Miss Rosamond Boultbee—sends us dispatches exclusively.

In London the veteran War Correspondent, Mr. F. A. McKenzie, assisted by The Star's own Staff, cables the big news of each day.

Thomas Geggie, late Sergt.-Major K.O. S.B., writes regularly upon Imperial and Military matters.

The big news from the United States comes to us through the Chicago Daily News' special correspondents, as well as their War cable service.

We also carry the cable service of Windermere of the "Montreal Daily Star."

We maintain our own staff in Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec and Winnipeg, and our local News Service is right up to the minute.

Our special articles are contributed by foremost writers on each subject.

Our regular news service consists of all Canadian Press, American Associated Press and Canadian Associated Press dispatches.

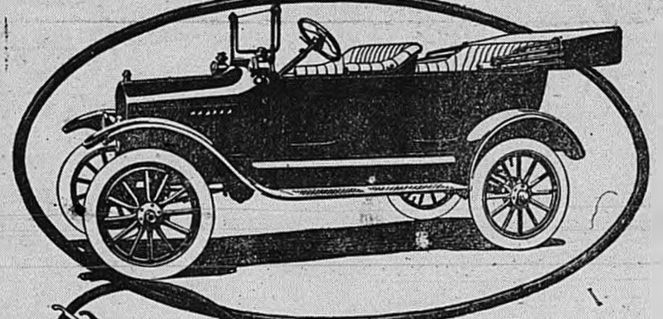
We also have exclusive rights to the pictures of the London Daily Mirror, Underwoods, Daily Mail, Topical Press Services, as well as Canadian Official War Records, Sports, etc.

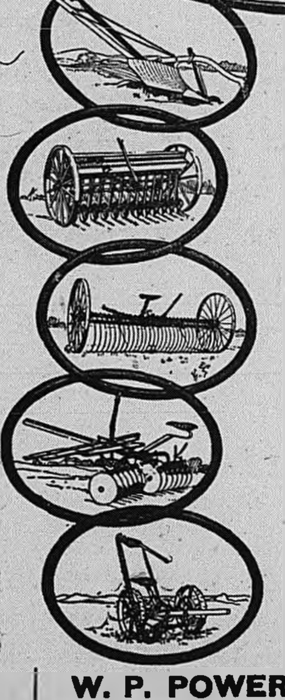
In brief, The "Toronto Daily Star" is one of the great broad-gauged newspapers of the World. By reading it you will be kept well informed upon every subject that a good citizen and man of the World should know about.

Read The "Toronto Daily Star" each day. You will thoroughly enjoy it, and be glad to acclaim it in all sincerity as "MY PAPER!"

Order it to-day.

The Toronto Daily Star





Necessary Farm Equipment

MORE and more the Ford car is looked upon by progressive farmers as necessary farm equipment, the same as the plow, the hay-rake, the drill, the mower, the harrow and other labor and time-saving machinery.

A farmer with a Ford car can dispense with one or two of his horses and make the trips to town, railway station, creamery, or to the neighbours in one-third the time. In fact there is no farm machine made that will save the busy farmer and his busy wife so much valuable time as a Ford. And it's so easy to take care of—far easier than a horse. No bed to make, or hay and oats to get, no harnessing and unharnessing, and no stables to clean. The Ford practically takes care of itself.

Ask any farmer who owns a Ford if he would ever again try to get along without it. His answer will hasten your decision to own one.

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

Touring - - $495
Runabout - - $475
F. O. B. FORD, ONT.

W. P. POWER, Dealer, Port Elgin

United Brethren Convention

The North Bruce U. B. church entertained the Annual U. B. Ministerial, Sunday School and Christian Endeavor Conventions of Ontario Conferences, Nov. 3-5th. The Conventions proved a great success. Quite a number of preachers and lay delegates were present from outside points.

The first day Nov. 3, was taken up by Ministerial Association. "The Fundamentals of the U. B. in Christ", by Rev. C. W. Backus, New Dundee. "The Successful Revival", by Rev. Geo. A. Shepherdson, Stevensville. The Pastor in his Study", by Rev. S. S. Lautenschlager, Kitchener. The Value of the Prayer meeting", by Rev. S. H. Swartz were among the helpful papers read. These topics brought out lively and helpful discussions.

In the evening Rev. J. W. Burton, of Huntington, Ind., preached a rousing sermon on the subject, "The Faith of our Fathers".

Saturday Nov. 3rd was taken up by the Sunday School Convention. Many vital S. S. problems were brought before the convention, and ably discussed. Among the papers given were "Sunday School and Evangelism" by Rev. James Hope, Roseville, "Best Methods of Teaching the Lesson", by Miss Albert, Kitchener. Organizations of the S. S." by Rev. J. W. Burton, Huntington. "The value of a Teachers Training Course" by F. A. Shantz, Kitchener. "Sunday School and the church", by Miss Dora Hallman, Mannheim", were among the splendid papers given.

The convention was favored by having present Rev. J. W. Burton, Huntington, Ind. general Secretary U. B. Sunday Schools, whose presence and helpful suggestions, added much to the inspiration and benefit of the conventions.

The evening sermon was preached by Rev. Geo. A. Shepherdson.

The Sunday services were attended by large and appreciative audiences. A special S. School service was held in the afternoon, in which prominent S. School workers addressed the school. Following the S. S. was a church service. Rev. A. B. Bowman, Alma, Mich. preached to a full house on "Power for Service" followed by communion services.

The evening service was in charge of Rev. C. W. Backus, New Dundee, a former pastor of the U. B. churches here.

Monday Nov. 5th was Christian Endeavor Day, Rev. A. B. Bowman, general secretary of U. B. C. E Societies, was present. Among the good papers given were' Opportunities of Soul winning in C. E. work" by Mr. Asa Hahn, Sherkstone. "Present Day Evils of the Drink and Tobacco Habits", by Miss McIntee and Miss Brigey, Mannheim. "What part can the C. E. Society take in the problem of re-construction after this war", was ably given by E. B. Hallman, New Dundee. "How to prevent Spiritual growth in C. E. Societies" by Miss Detweiler Centreville, "Timely Hints to Leaders", Mrs. James Hope, Roseville. "The Christian Endeavorer as a Sunday school worker", Mr. R. F. Thamer, were well given.

The series of conventions closed with the Monday evening service when Rev. S. S. Lautenschlager B. A., Kitchener, gave a powerful patriotic address.

The splendid way in which the meetings were carried out was a tribute to the work of the local pastor, Rev. Mr. Hallman, who worked hard and succeeded in making the convention a fine success.

Among the delegates and visitors were, Rev. C. W Backus, New Dundee: Rev. Geo. A Shepherdson, Stevensville: Rev. S. S. Lautenschlager, Kitchener: Rev. S. H Swartz, Kitchener: Rev. J. W. Burton, Huntington, Ind: Rev. A. B. Bowman, Alma, Mich. : Mr. Asa Hahn, Sherkston : Mr. E. B. Hallman, Miss Biegeman, New Dundee : Miss Hilborn, Roseville : Misses Hallman, Bergey, Eckbard, C and P. Hickert, of Mannheim, Williamsburg:

NORTH BRUCE

Intended for last week

Mrs. Jno. Stienhoff and children spent Sunday with friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Jones spent Sunday at Mr. J. Weick's.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. McIntee attended the Reid-George wedding in Paisley last week.

Mrs. C Schell entertained the ladies of the W. M. A., on Wednesday last. The Dec meeting will be at the home of Mrs. C. Nicholson.

Floyd Wieck had an attack of appendicitis last week but is improving again.

Everybody reports a jolly time at the masked Hallowe'en social at Mr. H. Carr's.

ALLENFORD

(Intended for last week)

Miss Emma Hillier has returned to our burg for the winter months.

Mr. R. Bedell of Toronto, spent a few days at the manse.

We are glad to hear that Capt. Milton J. Aiken of the 160th Battalion is returning to Canada. He will aid in training the new army of recruits.

Mrs. H. E. Campbell, left for Toronto on Friday.

West Arran

Intended for last week

BORN—On Wednesday Oct. 31st to Mr. and Mrs. John Nickason, a daughter.

Mr. Reuben Plant has returned home after spending a few weeks at Stratford.

Mr. Ed. Gingrich spent Sunday at North Bruce.

Farmers are making good use of the fine weather in storing the roots and corn.

The ladies of the this division are busy getting ready to pack the Christmas boxes for the soldiers. Quite a number of well filled boxes are to be sent. These ladies are doing good work, and it is good when one can stand with square shoulders and say, "I am trying to do my part."

The ditchers are still busy in this section.

Mr. Allan McDonald who has been in the west for five months, has returned home smiling and happy. Glad to see you back, Allan.

We are sorry to report that Mrs. Miller is still in a very critical condition.

Messrs Grant and Poole from Mount Hope visited the Sunday School on Sunday, the latter speaking on the Religious Census which is to be taken shortly.

This community was very much grieved when word was received last week that Lieut. J. R. Geddes was wounded and died while at the dressing station. Lieut. Geddes was greatly esteemed, having had charge of this school a few years previous to enlisting. Much sympathy goes from here to the bereaved relatives.

YES! LIFT A CORN OFF WITHOUT PAIN!

Cincinnati authority tells how to dry up a corn or callus so it lifts off with fingers.

You corn-pestered men and women need suffer no longer. Wear the shoes that nearly killed you before, says this Cincinnati authority, because a few drops of freezone applied directly on a tender, aching corn or callus, stops soreness at once and soon the corn or hardened callus loosens so it can be lifted out, root and all, without pain.

A small bottle of freezone cost very little at any drug store, but will positively take off every hard or soft corn or callus. This should be tried, as it is inexpensive and is said not to irritate the surrounding skin.

If your druggist hasn't any freezone tell him to get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house. It is fine stuff and acts like a charm every time.

HOW JIMMIE WON HIS PRIVILEGE

Jimmie's father was the most trusted engineer in the employ of the great railroad that wound its way over the mountain range from the city in the valley on the east to the ocean at the west. For twenty years he had been in charge of the one train that left every other day to make the trip. To the west he would go one day and back to the east the next.

Ever since Jimmie had been able to toddle his father had taken him to visit the big locomotives that he drove. Jimmie's home was only a few feet from the track near one of the terminal stations and whenever his father could arrange to do so he would take his little son down to the station and board his engine with him. And whenever Jimmie could not be taken to visit the big piece of machinery he would watch for his father to pass and wave his little hand in response to the wave from the engine cab.

So it went on until Jimmie grew up to be five, six, seven and then eight years of age. Many kinds of toys his father bought for him in his babyhood. These amused him only a short while. He was all locomotive. He liked nothing so well as to be taken down to the track and then be lifted into the little cab.

By the time he was 6 years of age Jimmie had taken many trips with his father and had asked hundreds and hundreds of questions about all the parts and movements of the big machine. He never forgot anything that was told him. At least it seemed that way, because he could explain all about it afterward when his father questioned him, and it got to be a saying among those who listened to Jimmie talk about the locomotive that while he might not understand all he was telling he certainly told it as if he did.

When he grew to be 7 years of age Jimmie's father took him for his first trip from the starting to the finishing point. That was the joy moment of his life, you may be sure. His father fixed him a little seat near him in the cab, and as the locomotive puffed up the mountain side and he watched his father peering out ahead, with vigilant hand on the lever, he thought there never could be much greater happiness for any boy in the world.

As it got dark Jimmie's father—always with one hand on the lever—ate his supper with his little boy. It wasn't the most expensive kind of a supper, but it was very appetizing to Jimmie and his father, even though it did come out of a tin pail. And even while he ate Jimmie continued to ask questions about the trip and the machinery.

Shortly after supper the train reached the top of the mountain range and started down the other side.

"You had better go to sleep now, Jimmie," said his father. "I'll fix you up a little bunk right back to me. It is getting late, and I will need to give all my attention to the track as we go down this side of the mountain.

"But I'm not at all sleepy, papa," said Jimmie, "and besides I'd like to see how we go downhill."

"No, you had better sleep, Jimmie," said papa. And so saying he fixed the little bed for his boy.

But Jimmie couldn't sleep. He tried to obey his father, but it was of no use. He would keep one eye open watching the trees and telegraph poles on the mountain side flash by as the train acquired greater and greater speed. And he was still looking out of one eye when they reached the ocean terminal at 6 o'clock in the morning.

"Did you sleep pretty well, Jimmie?" asked his father as he helped his boy down from the bunk he had made.

"I didn't sleep at all, papa," answered Jimmie. "I didn't mean to disobey you, but I can't sleep when there is so much to see."

Jimmie's father scolded him some and then took him to the hotel and put him to bed until that night when it was time for the train to start back east. Jimmie promised to try to sleep, but it was no use—he had to keep awake because he was on a locomotive. So when Jimmie's father told the other engineers about it they called him from that day Engineer Jimmie.

The little boy could not rest content with that one trip. He coaxed his papa in season and out of season to make another and then another journey across the mountain. And by and by his father grew to plan on having his little boy with him in the cab, and so when Jimmie arrived at eight years of age he had been making the trips every week for two whole years.

The first trip that his father let him put his hand on the lever (right on top of his father's) was a proud time indeed for him. He peered out through the cab window just like his father did and imagined himself a grown man driving a great big mogul locomotive up and down the mountain side. By and by his papa would let him hold the lever when the locomotive was stopped and Jimmie proudly thought he had a large share in making the big machine stop puffing and moving. And when his father let him reach up his hand (along with his father's) and apply the air brake he thought he was the happiest boy alive.

"I know I could run a locomotive and put on the brakes right, papa," he told his father very earnestly in the engine yard shortly after this and all the engineers and firemen who stood near and heard him clapped their hands and laughed and cried:

"Indeed you can, Jimmie. We know you can."

Papa laughed too, but he said: "I really think you can, Jimmie, but I don't believe I'll have you do it just yet."

Right about this time there were two things that happened that you should know about in connection with this little story. One thing was there was a new division superintendent appointed on this section of the road. He was very strict and the men soon began to complain that he was too hard on them. The other thing was that Jimmie's father contracted a sickness that while it did not force him to stop work still grew on him, making him weaker and weaker.

He was advised to take a rest, but he refused to do so, saying that he would be better after a while. But he grew thin and Jimmie felt like crying many a time as he saw him drag himself wearily from their little house with his lunch pail in his hand to go down to the roundhouse and take his locomotive out. In the last two trips that Jimmie made the month before he had noticed his father bend over the lever in a strange way several times. Jimmie thought he was going to sleep and once he touched him so that he might wake him. His father just nodded and straightened up right away.

Jimmie had wanted to take a trip several times since the last one, but was told by his papa that he could not expect to go any more at all. The new division superintendent had seen him in his father's cab at the end of the last trip he had made and, stepping up to Jimmie's father, had said:

"Holmes, you know very well that there is a strict rule against outsiders riding in the engine cab. It makes no difference whether it is a child or not—those are the rules. I have heard that you have been in the habit of taking your boy with you frequently. You will have to stop it."

So that was why Jimmie had had no trips since. But his father did not like what the superintendent had said and the way in which he had said it. So when Jimmie coaxed hard one Saturday night to take another trip his father reluctantly consented.

"It is not exactly right, Jimmie," he said to the boy, "because rules are rules and on a railroad they mean a great deal more than they do in other places. But you are doing no harm with me and you are not taking my attention away from my work. So I'll let you take this one last trip. Do not come to the roundhouse, but get aboard the engine when we pull up to the station."

It was dark when the engine came out of the roundhouse and was coupled to the train at the station. Jimmie ran up to the cab and climbed in—he was a big eight-year-old now, you know, and could do it without being helped. The conductor waved his hand and the long train started.

Into the night they went puffing and pulling up the first steep grade. Jimmie stood back of his father gazing out into the darkness. Several feet to the rear on the other side of the boiler the fireman looked out of his window, once in a while jumping down to shovel coal in the furnace. Back of the locomotive the lights of the coaches streamed out into the gloom, lighting up the bare mountainside to which the train seemed to cling like a spider to its web.

Finally they reached the mountain top. Jimmie had already taken his share of his supper out of the pail, and his father had eaten sparingly. This done Jimmie lay down on his bunk and the train flew on down hill.

Many a time had Jimmie taken the trip and had always noted just about where the train began getting faster with the down grade. But this time it seemed to him that he had never seen it go so fast. They flew around one curve that he had always heard his father say was a dangerous part of the road.

Onward they went, the locomotive rocking and swerving back and forth in a strange way. Jimmie touched his father gently to inquire the reason for going so fast, or if they were going faster than usual. His father straightened up and even in the dim light that came from the gauge lamp he noticed a haggard look on his father's face he had never seen there before. But his father just nodded in a wabbling sort of a way and pulled the lever back a notch and put on the brakes for a moment. The train slowed some, but Jimmie saw that it was still going very fast.

Then his father put the lever where it had been before and in another second was nodding again. And also in another second the train was going faster than ever. Jimmie knew they were approaching Rock Bridge, a point on the descent where they entered a chasm over which there was a bridge across which the train had to pass with a sudden right angle curve in order to continue its way along the side of the mountain opposite.

Always his father had shut off steam and applied the brakes a full mile before this point was reached. Jimmie had been very much impressed with this from the time he had taken his first ride. They were nearing this mile shut off point, because he knew his father always marked the place by a big tree that stuck out from the mountain right alongside a telegraph pole. The tree had been struck by lightning and was a sure mark of location.

The mile shut off point was reached. Jimmie's father did not pull the lever and did not apply the brakes. The train roared on. Jimmie grew alarmed. He touched his father's arm again. There was no response. He shook the hand that held the lever. Still no answering motion. Jimmie put his arm about his father, climbed up on the bunk ledge in the cab and cried in his father's ear:

"Papa, what is the matter? Wake up, papa! Wake up!"

But not a sign did Jimmie's father make, because, as the doctors said afterward, he had sustained a paralytic stroke and could neither speak nor move.

Jimmie was only 8 years of age, but he knew what to do. He reached his little hand above that of his father's and unnotching the lever pulled it away back, although it was a hard tug for his boy strength. Then—although he had to stand on his father's lap to do it—he reached the airbrake handle and at first gently and then hard applied the brakeshoes to the many wheels under the train.

It was a hard task, I can tell you, to stop that train before it got to Rock Bridge and not shake the cars off the curving rails or the passengers out of their seats. The long down grade start was hard to control. But Jimmie worked the brakes like a veteran and when the bridge was reached the locomotive was moving as slowly as though Jimmie's father had been awake and doing it himself. Over the bridge they went slowly and when they got on the other side and turned to go down the mountain Jimmie put on the brakes to make a dead stop—and then—and then—what do you think? He went over to his papa and began to cry.

So the fireman climbed into the cab and soon the conductor and the brakemen came running up to know why they was a stop. And then, when they found Jimmie's father bent stiff over the lever and Jimmie crying and the fireman talking they began to feel grateful they were alive.

"I wondered above the mile shut off why we were going so fast," said the fireman, "and I was going to come into the cab and see if there was something the matter. But we slowed up some and I thought all was right again. Then we began to fly again. I thought Holmes wanted to make up some time. But when we neared the bridge I knew there must be something wrong. As I climbed in the cab I saw that we were slowing down all right. But I stayed a second longer to make sure, and there I saw that this little chap—little Jimmie—actually pulled the lever back and was putting on the air. I tell you he did it like a veteran. If he hadn't done it when he did we would all have been in the ravine now."

You should have heard what they said to Jimmie and have seen the purse they raised for him right there. They carried his father into the coach and Jimmie watched by his side the rest of the night.

"Who is taking us through since the engineer cannot do so?" asked a passenger of the conductor as he patted Jimmie on the head after he had heard all the story.

"Why, the fireman's but I wouldn't be afraid to trust Jimmie at the lever all the way in."

"Neither would I," said the passenger, "and I shall see to it that my friend, President Parker, of this road, hears about his heroism."

And you should have seen that very strict division superintendent take Jimmie in his arms and hug him when he got back. And you should have been at Jimmie's side the following week, which was Christmas. Papa was sitting up in bed when the package came. In it was a complete electric railroad system with —well, it looked like miles and miles of track. And with it also was a piece of blue pasteboard and a letter. The letter told Jimmie that during his vacation time in the summer he was to be engineer on the miniature railroad that was to run about the State fair grounds. But the blue pasteboard pleased him most of all. It read:

"Permit James Holmes to enter the cab of all locomotives on the mountain division for two hour trips after school hours and before dark. P. J. Parker, President."

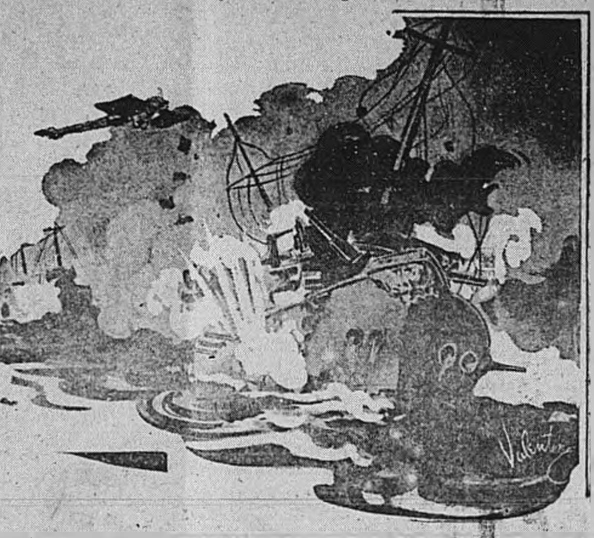
Most Important of All.

Do you know of anything in this world more important than the preservation of health and life? If you do, you are wiser than all wisdom—or else a madman or a boob. A man ought to wash his hands before handling food for himself or anybody else, and not stick fingers, pins, money, or pencils or fingernails in the mouth. Never cough, sneeze, breathe near another person's face.—New York Press.

"Our sins are sure to find you out," quoted the Wise Guy. "Yes, but they have an unpleasant habit of calling again," added the Simple Mug.

Manless Navies Will Battle By Wireless

Says an Expert



FUTURE WARS MAY BE FOUGHT BY PROPERTY, NOT MEN—NO BLOODSHED, NO HEROES, NO PATRIOTISM, NO ELECTRIC ENGINEERING.

Artist Valentine's conception of a naval battle without a man on board—the ships steered and guns fired by wireless, directed by a distant admiral from information supplied by the aeroplane scout.

Chicago—Before this century is more than half spent fleets of warships, without a man on board, may meet in battle at sea, piloted by wireless operators on the shores or on auxiliary vessels 30 miles away, and their guns aimed at and discharged by sparks that fly through the air from the operator's key.

That is the prediction of a soldierless, bloodless, heroless war made by H. E. Blanchard, associate editor of the Popular Electricity Magazine.

But it will be mighty tough on property!

Then a naval battle will be nothing more or less than a test of brains, steel and powder. Giant dreadnoughts will batter each other into junk piles, and clutter up the bottom of the ocean, but not a single drop of human blood will be shed. ... ...

"It isn't a fairy dream," says Blanchard, "for wireless invention is but an infant now. Genius will develop the use of it until such a thing as sending a whole fleet of battleships out unmanned to engage in battle with another fleet, also crewless, will be a matter-of-fact happening during war, the same as sending a fleet manned by human beings is to-day."

Christopher Wirth, a German wireless inventor, has already demonstrated in a test on a lake near Berlin, the fact that a vessel may be managed and its guns discharged by wireless from the shore. The German Navy department has taken up the idea and is trying to develop it.

"In the event of a wireless naval engagement the directing officer will have to be within seeing distance of the two fleets. That does not mean that he must see all the vessels with his own eyes. Aerial scouts will report by wireless to him the progress of the enemy's ships, and by the chart on the table before him he can maneuvre his own battleships and cruisers. He can pass the orders down to the assistant commanding the gunnery of a particular vessel who will instruct the wireless operator to flash the spark through the ether that will discharge any particular gun or guns.

"On the commander's ship will be none of the present-day equipment of war. He will have only his charts and his wireless outfit, all of which include differently tuned equipment for each of his vessels and for his aerial scouts.

"On board each warship will be the guns, the powerful storage batteries, for there will be no engineers or firemen aboard, and the wireless outfit that will keep the ship's course and its cannon in close obedience to the commanders' orders. If the battle is waged within 50 or 60 miles of the shore the commander will be stationed there.

Wirth's invention works like this: The vessel is equipped with the overhanging wires, tuned to the wires overhanging the sending keyboard. The receiving key is above a magnetized wheel, which, turning beneath the wireless sparks, forms circuits at certain points of contact. These various connections steer the vessel and fire the guns.

One great difficulty would be in aiming the guns. Blanchard thinks that an electro-magnetized mechanism on the gun will indicate the exact position of the nearest vessel facing it and will fire the gun automatically.

"Of course I realize," added Blanchard, "that a manless naval battle would be little more than an expensive game in which the best armament and electric skill would win. And I believe that it would make war mighty unpopular."

SUNDAY AT HOME

MI AIN COUNTRIE.

I'm far frae my hame, an' I'm weary aftenwhiles
For the langed-for hame-bringing, an' my Father's welcome smiles;
I'll ne'er be fu' content until my een do see
The gowden gates o' heaven, an' my ain countrie.
The earth is flecked wi' flowers—mony-tinted, fresh an' gay—
The birdies warble blithely, for my Father made them sae;
But these sichts an' these soun's will as naething be to me
When I hear the angels singing in my ain countrie.

I've His gude word o' promise, that, some gladsome day, the King,
To His ain royal palace His banished hame will bring;
Wi' een an' wi' hearts running o'wer we shall see
"The King in His beauty," an' our ain countrie.
My sins hae been mony, an' my sorrows hae been sair,
But there they'll never vex me, nor be remembered mair;
His bluid hath made me white, His hand shall dry mine e'e,
When He brings me hame at last to my ain countrie.

Like a bairn to its mither, a wee birdie to its nest,
I would fain be ganging noo unto my Saviour's breast;
For He gathers in His bosom witless, worthless lambs like me,
An' carries them Himsel' to His ain countrie.
He's faithfu' that hath promised—He'll surely come again—
He'll keep His tryst wi' me, at what hour I dinna ken;
But He bids me still to wait, an' ready aye to be
To gang at ony moment to my ain countrie.

—Mary Lee Demarest.

THE NIGHT COMETH.

We hear it often said that life is but a day. It is said to express the shortness of our stay upon the earth. It is said, for the most part, sorrowfully. Let us reverse it, and say, with more striking truth, that each day is a life. Every day is a life, fresh with reinstated power, setting out on its allotted labor and limited path. Its morning resembles a whole youth. Its eventide is sobering into age. It is rounded at either end by a sleep—unconscious at the outset and oblivion at the close. We are born anew every time that the sun rises, and lights up the world for man to do his part in it. One thing at least may be shown of each day, as it dawns and darkens. It is that every one, short as it may be, embodies the fulness of the past, and indicates what is long afterwards to come. —N. L. Frothingham: A Day's Duty.

PRAYER BY MARY QUEEN OF HUNGARY.

O God! though sorrow be my fate,
And the world's hate
For my heart's faith pursue me,
My peace they cannot take away;
From day to day
Thou dost imbue me;
Thou art not far; a little while
Thou hidst Thy face, with brighter smile
Thy Father-love to show me.

Lord, not my will, but Thine, be done;
If I sink down
When men to terrors leave me,
Thy Father-love still warms my breast;
All's for the best;
Shall man have power to grieve me
When bliss eternal is my goal,
And Thou the keeper of my soul,
Who never will deceive me?

Thou art my shield, as saith the Word,
Christ Jesus, Lord,
Thou standest pitying me,
And lookest on each grief of mine
As if 't were Thine;
What then though foes may try me,
Though thorns be in my path concealed?
World, do thy worst! God is my shield,
And will be ever nigh me!

--Translation.

MIRACLES.

What is a miracle? It is a suspension of a lower law to make room for a higher; it is to stop a proud Pharisee on the road and turn him into an empty and humble man. Is the age of miracles past? No. We stand for miracles, the whole church stands for miracles, the miracle of the spiritual and the supernatural. The Holy Ghost is the soul of the miraculous. There is no miracle like the miracle of grace, which changes the bloodthirsty bigot into a man of peace with the heart of a child.

Here is a zone occupied entirely by God, who can tell, with all his searching and inquiring, where the line is that divides the supernatural, that separates the human from the divine, whether in being, in history, or in record? The Bible has human authors and a divine message. Surely John the Baptist was an imperfect man, but a perfect witness; by the miracle of spiritual discernment man can receive a perfect message by an imperfect messenger. The Bible has human authors, but they are comparatively so unimportant that no one can tell who they are in many cases.

The miracles of the Bible and of all history are not enough. "Your fathers did eat manna in the wilderness and are dead; I am the bread of life!" Milton wrote "Paradise Lost," we can say truly that Milton is in the book, but we cannot say that he is with the book, for his record is ended. God is in the Bible, but He is also with the Bible. Here is the secret! and no longer a secret. The secret of the "lodge" man is well guarded. Sentinels are at the door when they meet, but our secret is open. We proclaim it, we urge it, we command it, and our miracle worker is ever at hand to interpret, to explain, to impart, to inspire wonder, awe and amazement.

The spirit of man speaks of man, but the spirit of God understands both God and man, and gives discernment and leads them out of the deep bondage than that of Egypt, and leads him to the promised land, where he waits and serves, and searches and wonders, at the miracle of grace that has made him acceptable in the beloved. The Bible remains secure in title and character, but to be the book of life. The wonder-working miracle must be felt as plentiful as dewdrops, as beautiful as the songs of birds, as freshening as the water of life, or there is no life.

Wonder, awe, amazement are the children of one mother, the name of that mother is reverence. Christ has done honor to the human body by calling it to be the temple of the Holy Ghost. In this temple there must be reverence; there must be reverence for self, before there can be reverence for God. "God is in this place and I knew it not; how dreadful is this place! Take off thy shoes, for the place where thou standest is holy ground." Here and here only, can you awake and hear the voice that Samuel heard in his childhood.

"Would you like to know the sweetness of the secret of the Lord?
Go and hide beneath His shadow; this shall be your reward.
And whene'er you leave the silence of that happy meeting place,
You will bear the shining image of the Master in your face."

—H. T. Miller.

AS MOUNTAINS ROUND JERUSALEM.

If we feel assured of the grace of God through the mediation of Christ, we have just reason to hope that futurity will unfold to us with joy and gladness; and, as there is a just and gracious God, who orders and directs the universe, who knows all the events of our lives, and before whose views is continually present the circle of eternity, we may with safety, when we lie down to sleep, commend ourselves to His care, undisturbed as to what may happen during the day. And in the hour of trial, when dangers threaten and destruction seems to impend, let us still remember the goodness of God, and rely upon His protecting arm, in perfect assurance that whatever happens is for our good.—From the German of Christopher Christian Sturm.

GIFTS.

When the blessed Master ascended in triumph He received gifts for men—can we go through the factory where men are made, can we visualize the process, can we make the siftings, the sortings, watch the precipitants as they fall into this skull or that?

What a close corporation is this factory: What a monopolist is God! Does He let us into the secret, are we invited to the inner chamber where destinies, affinities, are carefully distributed? No doubt the angels wonder, no doubt man is oppressed by the study. It is left to man to study, reflect and arrange, to classify men and make a guess. God begins low and works up; Luther came from a miner's hut, Jesus from the carpenter's shop, John Newton from the deck of a slaver, and George Whitfield from a tavern. "He distributeth gifts severally as He will."

Who taught Joan of Arc warfare, where did Galileo and Keppler and Tycho Brahe learn the music of the spheres? Who taught Homer to compose and sing heroic poems, two hundred years before the Greeks had an alphabet? Who taught Abraham Lincoln politics, or Cromwell tactics? and whence Napoleon's inspiration when he declared, "Impossible is the adjective of fools." Buddha, Confucius, Socrates had their gifts and callings. Thomas Carlile takes up his pen and writes very fully on Mahomet, and misses the great drift and power of the man's life. His great mission was to destroy idolatry, make God supreme, and man one! Children are not allowed dolls or animal playthings, for fear of idolatry; the Sultan's image is never seen in picture or on coins of currency. When the Sultan goes to the masque to worship he wears a plain red fez, the meanest slave boy in the camel cavalcade wears the same headgear, to show that man is one! Does God employ wicked men? Yes! "He has the wicked for the day of evil." It is calculated that Bonaparte slaughtered two million and a quarter of men. He went down under the united curse of mothers, and yet he had a mission. One was to topple over the rotten thrones where every abomination was found, and designing men worked their will.

Stormy winds fulfill His word and purpose, and earthquake and hurricane, and iceberg are ministers of His high behest. Who will not fear and have Him in reverence?

The gifts and garments of humility await us, come into the wardrobe and be adorned; without humility no man shall see the Lord.

H. T. Miller.

THE IDEAL HOSTS.

"English country houses are, to my taste, the most elegant and at the same time the most comfortable places imaginable. In my India sketches I have already paid tribute to the wonderful hospitality of the Briton, and I should like to mention it gratefully again. At home we are apt to think a guest must be everlastingly amused; he is worn to death with the occupations, pleasures, 'sight-seeing,' provided by his host. There is nothing of this kind in England. Unless there is something special on foot, such as a shoot, each guest is absolutely his own master. The whole home and home of the hosts is in the fullest sense of the word at the guest's absolute disposal. He has only to say the word, and he can ride, motor, fish, shoot, sail, play tennis, or flirt—everything is at his hand. The English excel in this art of genial and thoughtful entertaining."—From My Hunting Day-Book, by the Crown Prince of Germany.

"The postmaster at Plainville says that if he doesn't handle more mail they'll close the office." "Tell him to put an 'ad.' in the local paper stating rich widow wants husband."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Hoax—Have you ever looked up your family tree? Joax—No; I'm afraid I might have a few cocoanuts thrown at me. Hoax—Elucidate. Joax—Well, you know, I'm a firm believer in the Darwinian theory of evolution.

Never Disappoints You

You'll never be disappointed or have to worry about your cooking or baking if you use a "Pandora." In this range nothing has been omitted that could make it more efficient, economical or durable. Write for free booklet.

McClary's
PANDORA RANGE
LONDON TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
ST. JOHN, N.B. HAMILTON CALGARY
SASKATOON EDMONTON

Sold by J. H. Kennedy, Port Elgin

-: MUSIC :-

For Your Evenings at Home

YOUR home will be the most enjoyable place you can find with a splendid modern **Columbia Grafonola** playing all your favorite selections. It will gladden the heart of every member of the family. Whatever model Columbia you select you can be sure you are getting absolutely the best talking machine value on the market. In quality, appearance, cabinet work and mechanism, the Columbia Grafonola is easily first among all talking machines. Big range of prices. Mahogany, Oak and satin Walnut finishes for your selection.

Put down a Columbia Grafonola on your Xmas shopping list and call in at Pattison's and buy one.

Electric vaccuum cleaner for rent.

: : J. W. Pattison : :
Furniture Dealer and Undertaker
Bruce 'phone 22

Send The Times to The boys at the front

The MINISTER OF FINANCE offers for Public Subscription

Canada's Victory Loan

Issue of

$150,000,000 5½% Gold Bonds

Bearing interest from December 1st, 1917, and offered in three maturities, the choice of which is optional with the subscriber, as follows:

5 year Bonds due December 1st, 1922
10 year Bonds due December 1st, 1927
20 year Bonds due December 1st, 1937

This Loan is authorized under Act of the Parliament of Canada, and both principal and interest are a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

The amount of this issue is $150,000,000, exclusive of the amount (if any) paid by the surrender of bonds of previous issues. The Minister of Finance however, reserves the right to allot the whole or any part of the amount subscribed in excess of $150,000,000.

The Proceeds of this Loan will be used for War purposes only, and will be spent wholly in Canada.

Principal and Interest payable in Gold
Denominations: $50, $100, $500 and $1,000

Subscriptions must be in sums of $50 or multiples thereof.

Principal payable without charge at the Office of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General at Ottawa, or at the Office of the Assistant Receiver General at Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and Victoria.

Interest payable, without charge, half-yearly, June 1st and December 1st, at any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank.

Bearer or Registered Bonds

Bonds may be registered as to principal or as to principal and interest.

Scrip certificates, non-negotiable, or payable to bearer, in accordance with the choice of the applicant for registered or bearer bonds, will be issued after allotment in exchange for provisional receipts. When these scrip certificates have been paid in full and payment endorsed thereon by the bank receiving the money they may be exchanged for bonds, when prepared, with coupons attached, payable to bearer, or registered as to principal, or for fully registered bonds when prepared, without coupons, in accordance with the application.

Delivery of interim certificates and of definitive bonds will be made through the Chartered Banks.

Bearer bonds with coupons will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, and $1,000, and may be registered as to principal only. Fully registered bonds, the interest on which is paid direct to the owner by Government cheque, will be issued in denominations of $1,000, $5,000, or any authorized multiple of $5,000.

Subject to the payment of 25 cents for each new bond issued, holders of fully registered bonds without coupons will have the right to convert into bonds of the denomination of $1,000 with coupons, and holders of bonds with coupons will have the right to convert into fully registered bonds of authorized denominations without coupons, at any time, on application to the Minister of Finance.

Surrender of Bonds

Holders of Dominion of Canada Debenture Stock, due October 1st, 1919, and bonds of the three preceding Dominion of Canada War Loan Issues, have the privilege of surrendering their bonds in part payment for subscriptions to bonds of this issue, under the following conditions:—

Debenture Stock, due October 1st, 1919, at Par and Accrued Interest.
War Loan Bonds, due December 1st, 1925, at 97½ and Accrued Interest.
(The above will be accepted in part payment for bonds of any of the three maturities of this Issue)
War Loan Bonds, due October 1st, 1931, at 97½ and Accrued Interest.
War Loan Bonds, due March 1st, 1937, at 96 and Accrued Interest.
(These will be accepted in part payment for bonds of the 1937 maturity ONLY of this Issue.)

Bonds of the various maturities of this issue will, in the event of future issues of like maturity, or longer, made by the Government, other than issues made abroad, be accepted at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash for the purpose of subscription to such issues.

Issue Price Par

Free from taxes—including any income tax—imposed in pursuance of legislation enacted by the Parliament of Canada.

Payment to be made as follows:

10% on December 1st, 1917
10% on January 2nd, 1918
20% on February 1st, 1918
20% on March 1st, 1918
20% on April 1st, 1918
20% on May 1st, 1918

A full half year's interest will be paid on 1st June, 1918.

The Bonds therefore give a net interest yield to the investor of about:

5.61% on the 20 year Bonds
5.68% on the 10 year Bonds
5.81% on the 5 year Bonds

All payments are to be made to a Chartered Bank for the credit of the Minister of Finance. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture, and the allotment to cancellation. Subscriptions accompanied by a deposit of 10% of the amount subscribed, must be forwarded through the medium of a Chartered Bank. Any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank will forward subscriptions and issue provisional receipts.

In case of partial allotments the surplus deposit will be applied toward payment of the amount due on the January instalment.

Subscriptions may be paid in full on January 2nd, 1918, or on any instalment due date thereafter under discount at the rate of 5½% per annum. Under this provision payments of the balance of subscriptions may be made as follows:

If paid on January 2nd, 1918, at the rate of 89.10795 per $100.
If paid on February 1st, 1918, at the rate of 79.46056 per $100.
If paid on March 1st, 1918, at the rate of 59.72274 per $100.
If paid on April 1st, 1918, at the rate of 39.88959 per $100.

Forms of application may be obtained from any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank, or from any Victory Loan Committee, or member thereof.
The books of the loan will be kept at the Department of Finance, Ottawa.
Applications will be made in due course for the listing of this issue on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges.

Subscription Lists will close on or before December 1st, 1917.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
OTTAWA, November 12th, 1917.

EBENEZER

Ladies Aid met at the home of Mrs. George Grant on Wednesday last. 26 ladies present, 6 boxes were packed for the soldiers

Mr. and Mrs. T. Bryce visited their friends here on Sunday.

Mr and Mrs. A. M. King spent Saturday with their daughter Mrs. E. Grant.

Daddy wears a pleasant smile these days, another little girl came to his house and he thinks he'll just keep her.

Mrs. J. H. McFadden has returned home from Hamilton and Toronto where she has been visiting friends.

Mrs. Wm McKelvey is visiting her daughter in Paisley.

We are pleased to hear that Mr. John Purves has resigned. He had been nominated some time ago by Conservatives as their standard bearer, but feeling as a great many of the people of both parties that we should bury party differences at present, and combine all our efforts toward winning the war and back up the boys who are fighting our battles. The South is setting the North a good example and we would like very much to see both parties come together and choose a man that would be acceptable to all. We do not want an election at this particular time when we all should be united. How would it be to let things stand as they are in Bruce and give it to Clark in the North and Truax in the South. We understand that these gentlemen are strong Union government supporters. Mr. Purvis and Mr. McCauley are practically young men yet and can afford to wait

Mr. Case, president of the Elderslie Sunday School Association, Mr. Oswald of Elderslie, Mr. and Mrs C. J. Halliday, of Chesley, made their official visit to Ebenezer Sunday. Mr. Case and Mr. Halliday gave inspiring addresses on the importance of keeping up the attendance and organization of classes.

Mr. J. De Pool, president of Arran S. S. Association and Richard Grant visited Seng's Sunday School on Sunday last.

Liquor ordered by Jos. Foster, of Bruce Tp., from Detroit was seized at Paisley station by Inspector White. At night some one stole the whiskey. Now Mr. Foster who had sent his money to Detroit for the booze, is suing the Express Co. for non-delivery of goods.

The Executive of the South Bruce Liberal Association, which met in Walkerton on Tuesday afternoon to consider an invitation from the South Bruce Conservative Executive to call a joint convention and bring out a Union candidate, has rejected the offer.

As Ye Shall be Judged

For there is no respect of persons with God. For as many as have sinned without law shall also perish without law: and as many as have sinned in the law shall be judged by the law; for not the hearers of the law are just before God, but the doers of the law shall be justified.—Romans 1 1. 11-13.

Nocturne

The following poem appeared in The Globe last week and is by Reginald Mann of Port Elgin, who has had frequent contributions in the larger publications:

A cleft in the clouds,
And over this, frail silver drapery.
Beyond is the moon, and riding deep
In a mystery of space and light.
Peeping with wonder
At the earth, stretched in gloomy
Stolidness, infinities below.,
Colories and vague in the night.
And to our ears
A sympathy is borne from the ultra distant
Orchestra of stars, swelling forth
Thro' the vast cathedral of the universe:
Harmonious millions!
That rise toward the great crescendo,
Guided by th' Eternal Artist's hand,
Playing on until the course of time be run.
A smiling moon
Among the clouds that cover the earth
While the night rings, is riding deep
In a mystery of space and light.

The clouds shall pass away;
And the moon shall wax no more;
Even the night shall fade forever.
On the long and [illegible] journey
Up the Ray the traveller,
Passing, sings a fragment
In the night.

SAUL ITAIRE

A Good Ally

The man who saves nothing remains stationary, or goes behind. The man who saves progresses. Money makes money. Money out at interest works for a man and helps him along the road to success. It is his best ally next to his ability and integrity. 67

Open a savings account with

The Bank of NovaScotia

PAID-UP CAPITAL - $ 6,500,000
RESERVE FUND - - 12,000,000
TOTAL RESOURCES over 110,000,000

Port Elgin Branch
A. L. WYANT, Manager

ARKWRIGHT

(Intended for last week)

Miss Marguerite Lind who is taking a course in Owen Sound Business College, spent the week-end at her home here.

Mr Albert Lowes of Port Elgin, spent Sunday at Mr. Jacob Lowes.

Miss Jennie Porter is visiting friends in Owen Sound

Mr John Walpole of Gillies Hill, was in this neighborhood lately, looking for a farm

A baby girl arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs Eldon Gallagher November 1st,

The Ladies' Aid met at the home of Mrs. Thomas Porter's last Wednesday November 7th.

Mr. Joseph and Hiram Byers attended the sale of Mr. Henry Ball, and purchased some fine calves

AUCTION SALE

D. C. Cavin has received instructions from George S. Webb, Lots [illegible] mile north of Port Elgin, to sell by public auction on **Thursday Nov. 29th** at 1 o'clock, the following list of farm stock and implements:—

HORSES—Three horses, two rising five years, one horse 9 years.

CATTLE—Four young cows supposed to be in calf between February 22, and April 4, three farrow cows, four steers rising 2 years, three steers rising 1 year, two heifers rising 2 years.

SHEEP—20 ewes, 7 ewe lambs and 21 sheep, 1 ram.

HOGS—Brood sow and 8 young pigs.

POULTRY—Fifty young hens Plymouth rocks pure bred, a number of young pullets, two young cockerels for breeding purposes.

IMPLEMENTS—Massey Harris binder, Frost & Wood mower, horse rake, stiff tooth cultivator, two-horse scuffler, disc harrow, set of iron harrows, single plow, double plow, land scraper, 2 lumber wagons, wagon box and stock rack, light spring wagon, buggy, cutter, set of sleighs, F. & W. seed drill, cutting box, root pulper, grindstone, corn planter, cyclone grass seeder, corn sheller, fanning mill, H. T. car, ropes, slings, 2000 pounds scales, set of double harness, two sets single harness, one 18 foot ladder, 14 foot ladder, hay rack, gravel box, 2 barrels salt, post hole auger, 3 sets double trees, chains, forks, shovels, 3 balls binder twine, grain bags, potato bags, pig crate, wire stretchers, grain scoops, steel cook stove, box stove, bureau, beds, kitchen chairs, sideboard, two tables.

A quantity of oats, buckwheat and barley. Grain to be cash.

TERMS—Ten dollars and under cash, over that amount, 9 months credit on approved joint notes, six per cent. per annum off for cash on credit amounts.

Following are the members of the county publicity committee for the Victory Loan: Wiarton, Rev. W. W. Prudham; Tara, H. A. Vandusen; Chesley, D. G. Leitch; Southampton, E. E. Short; Port Elgin, E. Roy Sayles; Kincardine, J. J. Hunter; Teeswater, Dr. G. S. Fowler, Lucknow; George A. Siddall; Walkerton, County Headquarters: Mildmay, John A. Johnston; Paisley, D. McKenzie; Ripley, D. A. McInnes; Lions Head, F. G. Moore.

Official notice has been received by Mr. and Mrs. Isaac B. Orford of Owen Sound, that Pte. Charles Edgar Orford had been killed in action on Oct. 26th. He was born in Gresham, Bruce Tp., on the 29th May 1892, and enlisted October 6th 1915. He was a young man of sterling qualities and greatly respected by those who knew him. His bereaved mother, father, sisters and brothers have the sympathy of the entire community.

Mrs. Wm. Atkinson, of Port Elgin, visited with relatives in Tara this week, on her way back from Chesley where her sister, Mrs. Jacob Sutcliffe, passed away recently. Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson formerly resided in the Tp. of Amabel, one and a half miles north of Allenford. About 20 years ago they purchased the late John Sparling farm near Burgoyne and removed thither. Fifteen years ago they sold this fine farm to Mr. W. Underwood and removed to Port Elgin where they have since resided. Tara Leader.

Since March 17th 1917, the Burgoyne Patriotic League have sent the following articles to the Red Cross Society: 294 pairs socks, two pairs of which were donated by Mrs. Gedder, 28 towels, 8 housewives, 24 doz. mouth wipes, 2 doz. face cloths, 2 pkgs. old cotton. 14 flannel shirts, 27 suits pyjamas, 26 vermin suits, 16 sheets and 39 pillow cases.

The society has also sent $25 to the Red Cross and $25 to the Y. M. C. A. Mary E. Smith, Secretary.

KIDDIES' WEEK!

This week our store will display a great many useful and pretty things for the kiddies

Voile dress from $1.25 to $3.50

Pique dresses at the same prices

Wool caps, bonnets, pull-overs, underwear. These are very special and the prices only hold while goods last.

Butter 45c. Eggs 45c. Poultry wanted

B. HILKER

Send Your Soldier Friend a Box of Goodies Now

Corrugated boxes made of card board, strong as leather and light as a feather, are now here. Made to hold from 5 to 10 pounds.

Put these in Your Box

We suggest items that soldiers appreciate. make up your box from this list,

Prepared Coffee, Prepared cocoa, Chocolate, Chocalatta, Oxo, Canned chicken, Beef chips, Pork and bean's, Sardines, Soups, Sliced pineapple, Nuts, Ice Waffers, Maple butter, Gum, Chocolate bars, over seas packages, Tobacco, Cigars, especially wrapped, Cigarette papers.

For overseas we have nice Red Liberty Cherries in individual jars.

GEO. McMURRAY

Piano Cased Organs

Slightly used piano cased organs at a bargain, taken on piano sales, guaranteed in perfect condition. Easy terms. Write to

Louis Block's Music Store Owen, Sound

Keep Your Feet Dry!

Bad colds are caused by damp feet. Keep your feet dry with a pair of

Rubbers

We have neat fitting rubbers & they keep out the wet, too. Try a pair.

JAMES GEORGE AND SON.
Port Elgin

On Time!

Being on time is a great assset to business men, farmers, or any who serve others in any capacity, to be on time one needs

A GOOD WATCH

And we have just that kind. We are experts in the repairing of watches.

Try our watch service department

J. J. BUSBY,
The Quick Repair House

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

The Double Track Route Between

MONTREAL
TOTONTO
DETROIT
and
CHICAGO

Unexcelled Dining Car Service Sleeping cars on night trains and Parlor Cars on principal day trains.

Full particulars and tickets from any Grand Trunk Ticket Agent or C. E. Horning, District Passenger, Union Station, Toronto, Ont.

J. S. Cameron, Agent, Port Elgin, Both telephones.

FOR SALE
Book and Stationery Business
IN HAMILTON

Established 12 years in good central location.

Will be sold at a sacrifice. Good reasons for selling.

Apply to
THOS. FRENCH
90 JAMES STREET NORTH
HAMILTON, ONT.

PYROTECHNICS

If you should happen to meet in the purlieus of your metropolitan hamlet, a painful pessimist who would have you believe that the spirits of our lads at the front are at a low ebb, that their one desire in life is to end the war at any cost, then you have my full permission and authority to brand him a super-Ananias; and, lest he protest too vigorously that his opinion is just as good as yours, then you may produce in evidence against him this little story of a night in front of the front line.

Working parties were out, the men putting every bit as much heart into their digging as they do into everything pertaining to the strafing of the Boche. The men in the front line were widening and deepening trenches. Covering parties and patrols peopled the mysterious darkness that hung over No Man's Land. Sentries were standing very watchful at their posts. In fact, it was just a typical night on the western front.

There was no actual warning of the thing at all. A few spasmodic bursts of rifle grenades that registered perilously near the diggers indicated that Fritz had some vague suspicion that we were not idle; but that all comes in the night's work, and worried nobody. A few hours in the front line breed a fine contempt for anything of less calibre than a rum jar. Then, about the hour before the working parties were due to return, the real thing happened. Three four-point-two's that smashed into the front line opened the ball; and then it seemed as though the stars had commenced a game of general post. The sky was full of sweeping fiery tails, lunging in mighty parabola towards us. Rum jars!

Now the rum jar, or giant trench mortar, is probably the most potent weapon of the Boche. It is no respecter of persons and makes game of the widest of traverses. It is a thing distinctly to be avoided. It has its compensations, like all evils, and the greatest of these is that you can see it coming, and dodge it. But dodging is a difficult matter when a hundred rum jars are in the air at the same time. That is how it was on this night. The air was full of them! They came to earth with nerve shuttering crashes. They made pandemonium of the calm of peaceful war.

But presently a strange thing happened. Instead of the devastating crash, there came scarcely any noise at all—a simple "pop," scarce more than the explosion of a puffed up paper bag banged between the hands of a child. "Duds" make a noise like that, but it was not conceivable that there should be so many "duds" all at once. There was only one other explanation, and, of course, it turned out to be the true one. Gas! We got our respirators ready, but as the wind was the other way, and the bursts were at least a hundred and fifty yards from us, we carried on with the work.

The "strafe" lasted an hour all told. It was very heavy, and, I have no doubt, the Boche thought that it was highly demoralizing. As to that, this is what I want you to tell the painful pessimist.

A Cockney corporal who was working near where I stood turned round to a pal and said:

"Lemme, Bill, look at these bloomin' fireworks. Beats the Crystal Palace, this does, and you've got to pay there!"

A subaltern stood on a heap of newly turned soil and muttered soulfully:

"Pretty—oh, pretty! Best sight I've seen since I've been out! And they think they've got us running, I bet. What a sell!"

We still went on working. Not for a single moment did the men lay down their tools. They paused for perhaps a moment at the beginning to see where the rum jars dropped. A quarter of an hour after the strafe ended they filed out, at the appointed time, and went home to sleep.

Tell that to your painful pessimist.

The publisher of the best Farmer's paper in the Maritime Provinces in writing to us states:

"I would say that I do not know of a medicine that has stood the test of time like MINARD'S LINIMENT. It has been an unfailing remedy in our household ever since I can remember, and has outlived dozens of would-be competitors and imitators."

FALL SKIN SORES

When troubled with fall rashes, eczema, or any skin disease apply Zam-Buk!

Surprising how quickly it eases the smarting and stinging! Also cures cuts, burns, sores and piles. Zam-Buk is made from pure herbal essences. No animal fats—no mineral poisons. Finest healer!

Druggists and Stores Everywhere.

Zam-Buk

Metal Laces.

Many are French.

And they are in vogue for gowns and hats alike.

There are dull gold, silver, bronze, copper and gun metal effects, as well as brighter laces.

Metal soutache braiding on the metal net is both new and attractive.

They are all quite lovely in their gleaming richness.

A GRAND MEDICINE FOR LITTLE ONES

Baby's Own Tablets are a grand medicine for little ones. They are a mild but thorough laxative; are absolutely safe; easy to give and never fail to cure any of the minor ills of little ones. Concerning them Mrs. Jas. S. Hastey, Gleason Road, N. B., writes:—"I have used Baby's Own Tablets and have found them perfectly satisfactory for my little one." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE AIRPLANE'S LIMIT.

Fliers as Big as Ocean Liners Are an Impossibility.

I am not one of those who entertain extravagant ideas concerning the future of the airplane. All sorts of ridiculous notions are afloat, largely fathered by people of lively imagination and of limited information. I do not believe that all transportation in future will be through the air. The airplane will not supplant the railroad, the trolley car or the motor car. It will merely be another agency for performing a similar kind of work.

There are certain things that it will do better than the railroad or the motor car, and its use will therefore be limited to these, for we must realize at the start that the airplane has decided limitations. We see enormous pictures to-day of aircraft as large as ocean liners, but there are merely vain imaginings. We shall have no airplanes as large as the Lusitania.

Anyone who understands the fundamentals of air mechanics will immediately understand why this is so. The airplane is built essentially upon the same principles as a bird. It has the same flying capabilities as a bird and precisely the same limitations. The best flier among birds is the humming bird, and certain insects, which are much smaller, such as the dragon fly are also wonderful fliers. It is a law of nature that the larger the bird the poorer its flying ability.

There are excellent mechanical reasons for this. The main one is that as a bird increases in size its weight increases at a much greater rate than the area of its wings. Thus if a bird doubles its size it would need, to lift itself in the air, not twice as much power, but eight times as much—that is, its weight increases as its cube, whereas the area of the wings increases as its square. This is the principle that limits the size of birds, and it is also the principle that limits the size of airplanes, which fly just as birds fly. Each increase in size demands a much greater proportional increase in motive power, the result being that we have to add so enormously to the weight that the airplane soon reaches a size where it cannot leave the ground. From interview with Orville Wright by Burton J. Hendrick in Harper's Magazine.

Spanking Doesn't Cure!

Don't think children can be cured of bed-wetting by spanking them. The trouble is constitutional, the child cannot help it. FREE I will send to any mother my successful home treatment, with full instructions. If your children trouble you in this way, send no money, but write me to-day. My treatment is highly recommended to adults troubled with urine difficulties by day or night. Address,

Mrs. M. Summers,
BOX 8 WINDSOR, Ontario.

SANTA CLAUS WRITES.

North Pole, Nov. 1, 1917.

Dear Children: I have received many letters from you already, and most of them ask me, rather wistfully, whether I am coming around this year (on account of the war, you know). So I thought I would answer a lot of your letters at once by writing to the paper in this way.

I have been very busy for a long time now, making things for the soldiers and sailors [illegible] sending them away, across the [illegible] to the training camps [illegible]. I have also been [illegible] and sending things to the little [illegible] children in Belgium and France and all those other places where the terrible war is being fought.

Not many of [illegible] have been toys and such. Most of them have been useful things to wear, to eat, or to really use in other ways. It is a long time since I made so many useful things instead of so many toys, and I can tell you that it was pretty hard for me to remember how to do it.

I know it was right for me to do it, even if it has made [illegible] of the things that I usually have for you. I think—and I hope I am right—that you are glad to have me do it and that if I had written to ask you about it you would have told me to go ahead.

So many of the soldiers and sailors were children like yourselves only a little while ago. Perhaps they don't look forward to Christmas with the same eagerness that you do, but I like to think that the things I have made and sent them make them happier and more comfortable while they are fighting for us.

And now to answer your questions about coming around this year. Of course, you all know what Christmas day is—that it was Christ's birthday, and that is why we make it a holiday. That is one reason why I have always looked upon Christmas as the children's special day. So, in spite of the war and of all the time I have spent sending things to the soldiers and sailors, I expect to come around this year as usual. No, not quite as usual, because I expect the things I can bring you will bear the marks of what I have been doing for the others. I shall not bring so many toys—or such expensive ones—but what I do bring for you will, I hope, be more useful and just as pleasing. Certainly it will carry just as much love and good wishes as ever.

I don't see why I should forget you or pass you by entirely because of the war work I have been doing and expect still to do. After all, it is your day, and I am still

Your Santa Claus.
—Chicago Tribune.

"SALADA"
Tea is an Every-day Luxury
STEADFASTLY REFUSE SUBSTITUTES
Black, Mixed or Natural Green. E205

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

"Before I take the case," said the lawyer, "there is one thing to be looked into." "I presume," said the client, "you refer to my pocketbook."—Boston Transcript.

Killed Soul of Germany

In the olden days somebody once asked, "What shall it profit a man, if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" and Prussia, in these later days, has answered—soldier, philosopher and economist alike—that it would profit immeasurably; that the loss of the soul was but a small price to pay for the winning of the whole world and the setting up of a state which, in power, wealth and prestige, should overtop even the Roman Empire itself in the most august days of the Caesars.

Just when it was that Prussia reached the conviction that the soul was a stumbling block in the way of material and military success, it would be hard to say. Those of us who have read the "Confessions of Frederick the Great" will feel that as early as the middle of the eighteenth century the father of modern Prussianism had "lost his own soul," having cast it out as being antagonistic to the principles of the infamous Machiavelli, of whom he was an avowed and delighted pupil.

Perhaps it will be as well, before we go any further, to define our terms. The soul of which we speak is the soul as recognized by the greatest moral teacher of all time, whom we have quoted above. And when He asked His question, nineteen hundred years ago, the world knew perfectly well what He meant by the soul; for the term had conveyed a clear idea to men's minds from the very dawn of civilization. It means the same thing throughout the civilized world to-day, except in those portions of it upon which has fallen the dark eclipse of so-called Prussian Kultur.

The Prussian, of course, would indignantly deny that he had lost his soul. Judging from the Kaiser's boisterous announcement of his copartnership with the Almighty, he believes, doubtless, that in discarding the soul of Christianity he has found the supersoul of Kultur, the soul of the superman. Be that as it may, it is certain that the deceit, dishonor and trickery which, as our State Department has shown, marked everywhere the course of Prussian diplomacy before the war, and the murder, rapine, piracy and unprintable abominations which the Prussian army has perpetrated during the war, prove that Prussia, from Emperor down to enlisted man, has cast out of herself that very soul which has banded together practically all the civilization of the earth to break down and blot out, once and for all, a military philosophy which reduced to the language of everyday life, stands for mere burglary and brigandage.

In material things, at least, the Prussian is nothing if he is not logical; and when he set out to conquer the world by military methods he determined to apply to the problem the acid test of material efficiency. He passed in review the whole range of mundane life, all that goes to make up the sum total of human activity. Everything that would conduce to the winning of world domination he retained. Everything that would not be cast out. During this process of selection he came to consider the soul, with its attributes of honor, mercy, humanity, fidelity, chivalry, charity and moral rectitude. And he found that, so far from contributing to the highest military success, the soul of Christianity and civilization, with its obligations to magnanimity, generosity and good faith, was utterly incompatible with that cold, remorseless, material and military efficiency by the development and exercise of which he hoped at once to Prussianize and possess the world.

And so, with deliberation and with clear eyed knowledge of what he was doing, he put aside the soul as likely to prove not only unserviceable but utterly destructive both of his unholy philosophy and the barbaric dream which it cloaked but did not entirely conceal.

Now in our modern civilization, when a man deliberately casts out his soul, we class that man as a criminal. It matters not what particular form of outlawry he adopts; whether he become safe cracker, house burglar, horse thief or counterfeiter—he is a criminal by choice and by profession. Nor does the possession of extraordinary mentality, of rare versatility, of many accomplishments in the arts and sciences, or of the social graces, serve to do anything more than make heavier his accountability and increase the detestation of his crime.

By the degree to which Germany has been fruitful in art, science, industry and social uplift, by so much the more was the murder of her own soul a foul deed, first against herself and then, as the present frightful catastrophe has shown, against all humanity.

Therefore, when we read of a Bernstorff using the privileges of his high and honorable office as a channel for treacherous intrigue—of a Hollweg announcing, without a tremor of shame, that Prussia had torn up a treaty and invaded a small and friendly state because it suited her convenience to do so—of a Von Kluck standing silent and acquiescent while his soldiery fell upon the helpless peasants with rape, robbery and the torch—of a Tirpitz besmirching the chivalric traditions of the sea by the deliberate drowning of unarmed and unoffending men, women and children—of the deliberate violation of that sacred symbol the Red Cross—of a Kaiser standing in the midst of his organized devilry and calling upon God to witness that he ever was, is now, and ever will be, the apostle of peace and good will—when we read of such doings, let us cease to cry, "How can these things be?" and remember that when a nation has lost its own soul these are the very things that will inevitably happen.—Scientific American.

BRIDGE COLLAPSE RECALLS ROMANCE OF NORTHWEST

Telegraph Wire Left by Overland Pioneers Was Used by Indians to Build This Remarkable Structure.

The suspension bridge constructed by the Hagwilget Indians across the Bulkley River in Central British Columbia has collapsed and now floats in the waters of Hagwilget Canyon, held by the cables on which it was suspended for more than twenty years. The news will be received with regret by engineers in all parts of the world. This frail structure was regarded as a remarkable example of Indian skill in bridge building and had been a subject of comment in many engineering magazines, while it was also regarded as one of the many features of interest seen from the trains of the Grand Trunk Pacific line. Conceived in the mind of a native and built by his fellow tribesmen, the true principles of the modern suspension bridge were carried into the construction work. The bridge was the third attempt to get a permanent crossing over the Bulkley River, the first two bridges having been swept away by high water. When the Indians built this bridge they had no modern tools, nor did they have nails, spikes or bolts, wooden spikes and telegraph wire being used at joints. The bridge had a span of 146 feet and was 10 feet wide.

Interwoven with the story of the Indian bridge is a romance of the Northwest. The telegraph wire used in its construction was discovered by the Indians at a point some eight hundred miles west of Edmonton and 40 miles inland from the Pacific Coast, where it had been hidden for many years. This is how it happened. Between the date of the unsuccessful and the day of the successful attempts to lay a submarine cable which would connect New York and London, a plan was put forth for an overland telegraph line from New York to St. Petersburg. The close of the Civil War found the country full of men of mettle. Some of the old campaigners were selected and sent to work.

In the meantime, while these heroic explorers were working away in the wilderness, London and New York were coupled up by the submarine cable. Instantly, all interest in the overland disappeared, as the need of the line no longer existed. Away out on the Northern corner of this continent there is a line of fifty-year-old telegraph poles. It is easy to understand and appreciate the disappointment of these brave fellows who had fought the good fight in sun and rain for over a year and a half, only to be told to quit. And that is how they happened to leave the telegraph wire used in the bridge in a cache on the river, along whose banks the Grand Trunk Pacific transcontinental trains are now travelling.

When this enthusiastic band of workers went home, the "silent places" fell asleep again, and the younger generation forgot. After forty years more of unbroken sleep, other telegraph builders blazed the trail planting poles and stringing wires. What was regarded as a worthless wilderness was hailed as the new Empire of the North, teeming with natural riches. This time they succeeded, for the men were on the payroll of the Grand Trunk Pacific Telegraph Company, and the wires follow the right-of-way of Canada's new line. This modern successor of the overland has become an important factor in handling the telegraph business of a large section of the continent.

It is hard to break the chains of habit. It took one man six months to stop saying "Gee Whiz."

Perhaps habit has kept you ordering "the same tea as before" when you had intended to buy Red Rose.

This will be a reminder. So next time you will order Red Rose. You will be pleased, we are sure.

Kept Good by the Sealed Package

RED ROSE TEA is good tea

642

A Constipation Cure

A druggist says: "For nearly thirty years I have commended the Extract of Roots, known as Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, for the radical cure of constipation and indigestion. It is an old reliable remedy that never fails to do the work." 30 drops thrice daily. Get the Genuine, at druggists.

THE THINKER.

Back of the beating hammer
  By which the steel is wrought,
Back of the workshop's clamor,
  The seeker may find the Thought,
The Thought that is ever master
  Of iron and steam and steel,
That rises above disaster
  And crushes it under heel.

The drudge may fret and tinker
  Or labor with lusty blows,
But back of him stands the Thinker,
  The clear-eyed man who knows;
For into each plow or sabre,
  Each piece and part and whole,
Must go the brains of labor
  Which gives the work a soul!

Back of the motors humming,
  Back of the belts that sing,
Back of the hammers drumming,
  Back of the cranes that swing,
There is the eye which scans them
  Watching through stress and strain,
There is the Mind which plans them,
  Back of the brawn—the Brain!

Might of the roaring boiler,
  Force of the engine's thrust,
Strength of the sweating toiler,
  Greatly in these we trust,
But back of them stand the Schemer,
  The Thinker who drives things through
Back of the Job—the Dreamer
  Who's makes the Dream come true!

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Begin nothing without considering what the end may be.—Montague.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

YOU CAN MAKE $25 TO $75 weekly, writing show cards at home. Easily learned by our simple method. No canvassing or soliciting. We sell your work. Write for particulars.
AMERICAN SHOW CARD SCHOOL,
801 Yonge Street, Toronto.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED — PROBATIONERS TO train for nurses. Apply, Welland Hospital, St. Catharines, Ont.

LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN and light sewing at home, whole or spare time; good pay; work sent any distance, charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Co., Montreal.

MONEY ORDERS.

SEND A DOMINION EXPRESS Money Order. Five dollars costs three cents.

FOR SALE.

A-1 TOBACCO BUSINESS; STEADY trade; rent moderate; splendid living apartments; price, two thousand dollars; owner leaving city. Cherrier, 225 James street north, Hamilton, Ont.

Don't say "Breakfast Food"—say "Shredded Wheat"—for while you no doubt mean Shredded Wheat, you may get one of those mushy porridges that are a poor substitute for the crisp, delicious shreds of baked whole wheat—that supply all the nutriment for a half day's work. Two Biscuits with milk or cream make a nourishing meal at a cost of a few cents.

Made in Canada.

NEW—AND FOR HER.

Quilted Japanese Vests With Satin Outside and Silk Inside.

Those quilted Japanese vests which so many women like to slip under their coats in cold weather now come with satin outside and habutai silk inside. Some have sleeves and some haven't.

The long, shawl-shaped collar is particularly fashionable, and among the new pieces is one style of Georgette crepe in this popular shape. Real lace trimming and a touch of hand embroidery make it quite lovely.

An extremely handsome new fur coat was of Persian broadtail, with big collar and cuffs of the now fashionable skunk.

A great many women now wear bloomers in preference to petticoats so says one shopkeeper who ought to know. If milady prefers the bloomers she may have them in crepe de chine in light colors or black satin if she wishes something more practical.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Counting the Salmon.

The Wood river in Alaska has been closed to fishing for many years and is resorted to for breeding purposes by red salmon escaping the nets in Nushagak bay. The counting of the salmon was first undertaken in 1908, and has been continued annually since that time, except in 1914.

The counting is made possible by throwing a rack across the stream and compelling the fish to pass through a narrow gate, where they are readily visible to persons immediately above. Agents of the fisheries bureau in relays are kept on duty day and night for the entire period of the run, and the tally is kept by an automatic counting device manipulated by hand.

The highest count for any one day in recent years was 25,331.—New York Sun.

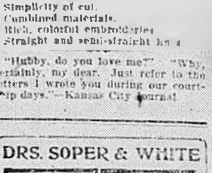
Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Frock Features.

Draped skirts.
Turkish hems.
Belt buckles.
Simplicity of cut.
Combined materials.
Rich, colorful embroideries.
Straight and semi-straight hems.

"Hubby, do you love me?" "Why, certainly, my dear. Just refer to the letters I wrote you during our courtship days."—Kansas City Journal.

DRS. SOPER & WHITE



SPECIALISTS

Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin, Kidney, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases.

Call or send history for free advice. Medicine furnished in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Consultation Free
DRS. SOPER & WHITE
25 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

Please Mention This Paper.

CANADA'S HOLD NOW SECURE ON THE RIDGE

Long-Expected Counter by the Germans Came and Failed.

MANY ATTACKS

Every One Repulsed—Striking Forecast is Fulfilled.

Canadian Headquarters in France, cable: Hindenburg has failed. The boasted attack which was to have swept our troops off Passchendaele Ridge was launched late yesterday afternoon. From Vindictive cross roads to Vocation farm the enemy advanced in force, only to be met by the terrific fire of our artillery, causing him heavy losses every step of the advance. Those of the enemy who survived our barrage were caught by rifle and machine gun fire, and repulsed all along the line by our infantry.

As he has failed to blast our men out of the position, so the enemy has failed to drive them out. Canada is secure on the ridge. Our troops have been [illegible] strengthening the forward line, while our guns have been advanced to new positions.

Prepared for yesterday's attack, our artillery and infantry co-operated in a decisive defeat of picked fighting troops of the central empires.

OVER TWO DOZEN ATTACKS.

The story of Passchendaele is one of severe enemy casualties, steady loss of ground and declining morale. The Canadian corps has moved steadily to its objectives.

There have been captured during the several battles 1,174 prisoners, including two battalion commanders. Over two dozen attacks and counter-attacks have been broken up in the last three weeks by our men. Our line overlooks Keiberg spur, Roulers Plain, Moorslede and the green, rolling country of [illegible] and villages [illegible] untouched by the war.

Behind us are Mosselmarkt, Meetcheele, Bellevue, Crest farm, long months of enemy [illegible] that were enemy pillboxes, blasted trees, mud and devastation. Enemy shells are blasting Passchendaele, our guns are blasting [illegible], while our men are toiling to strengthen their positions in the mud. From Passchendaele to Ypres mist [illegible] over the land, veiling the desolation. Our men have won their way [illegible] the valley of the shadow [illegible] the salient, to the heights that [illegible] domination, the crown of [illegible] achievement.

THE DEAD OF THREE YEARS.

The dead of the Empire lie in the valley, the dead of three years, our dead of Langemarck, of St. Julien, of yesterday and of to-day. Because of them the living who fought with them followed after them, the ridge is ours. The tragedy of low graves is relieved [illegible] of high hill. For the triumph that is Passchendaele is shared by all. The shadow over the valley is lifting.

Up to the ridge and on to the ridge the Canadian corps stormed its way in a remarkable series of battles. When I arrived in France, October 20, the corps had just moved into the salient.

In a room at headquarters I was told: "Our objective is Passchendaele. We will take it in three jumps, the first will carry us to Bellevue Spur, the second will take us to the Crest Farm, Meetcheele, and the third will give us the village. Our first attack will be on October 15th, our second about November 1st, and the third five or six days later."

It was a striking prophecy, strikingly fulfilled. Canada knows now how the schedule was observed. It could not know before, for it is only possible to tell the story now of how the corps moved up its men, its guns, its munitions, equipment, and supplies, and smashed its way on time through the enemy defences, held by troops without peers in the Central empires.

TRIUMPH OF STAFF WORK

There has been praise for the infantry, praise for the artillery; there should be great praise for the staff. For the taking of Passchendaele has been a triumph of staff work in the great departments of G and Q and other vital branches behind the line, as well as of the combatant arms. The whole corps was moved as a man might move pieces on a checker board. [illegible] battalion went forward with all supplies essential to the objective, were relieved, and went forward again, victory following victory. Light and heavy guns were brought up over the roads that were [illegible] for their coming. They were [illegible] on temporary foundations, or [illegible] bottoms between yawning shell [illegible], then moved forward again with the advance.

Passchendaele has been a triumph of mind as much as of men and guns, a triumph of mind and of co-operation between the different services working together with precision towards a common end. Bellevue Spur and the first footing on the ridge of Crest Farm and Meetcheele, Passchendaele — three battles and three victories, as planned. The achievement has been great. The cost has been heavy. Many noble men of yours have died for Canada.

"If ye break faith with us who die, we shall not sleep, though poppies blow in Flanders fields."

Australia: Do you have any police protection out where you live? Suburbia—Oh, yes; no trouble about that. There's a saloon in the next corner, and we have an Irish cook right in our own kitchen.

CAN TRY HUMBERT.

Immunity Suspended at French Senator's Wish.

Paris cable: The Senate yesterday voted to suspend the immunity of Senator Chas. Humbert, owner of the Paris Journal. This is to allow Bolo Pasha, under arrest for espionage, to institute proceedings against Humbert.

Bolo Pasha has charged that he loaned money to Senator Humbert in order to complete the purchase of the Journal. He also has accused the Senator of keeping 43,650 francs. Senator Humbert last week asked the Senate to approve the suspension of immunity, after he has explained to an examining committee how he has employed the money Bolo accused him of keeping.

TO HAMPER HUNS.

Big U. S. Plans to Put End to Propaganda.

New York Report.—Vigilance corps of the American Defence Society will be extended throughout the United States "for the purpose of aiding the Government to end German propaganda and enemy activities which have been responsible for fires, munition plant explosions, sabotage, food scares and other attempts to damage the morale of the American people," according to a statement made public to-night by the trustees of the society.

Under the plan of organization proposed, one of the duties of the vigilance corps in every city and town would be the classification of all residents under the following classes: Loyal, disloyal, doubtful, unknown. After the completion of this classification a further designation is [illegible] as follows:

Alien enemy, pro-German, anti-Government.

CROP REPORT FOR ONTARIO

Young Fall Wheat and Rye Picking Up.

Roots Turning Out Well as a Class.

Toronto despatch: Following is a summary of weekly crop reports made by district representatives to the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

The young fall wheat and rye have picked up somewhat, owing to the recent warmer weather, although yet comparatively backward, owing to the late seeding and delayed growth during the cold weather in October. The [illegible] Representative reports seeing a farmer sowing fall wheat during the week.

Beans have suffered from the unfavorable weather of the past month, and are generally late in being harvested. Considerable of the crop was injured by frost.

Roots are turning out well as a class, and storing is nearly completed. Turnips are described as being very uniform in size, and mangels and sugar beets are also favorably regarded both as to yield and quality.

Some potatoes were [illegible], as representatives reported. Sometimes regarding yield, quality and price vary considerably.

New seeding of clover promises well; in fact clover fields generally will enter the winter in very fair condition where they have not been pastured too close.

Some Spy apples were still on the trees in Norfolk at the end of the week. Apples in that county are selling at from $1.75 to $2 a bushel, tree run. In boxes, properly graded, they bring $2.50 to $2.75, and in barrels they range from $5 to $6, according to variety and quality.

Stockers are selling well at auction sales, even though of only medium quality. Many cattle already have been put in for the winter, as pastures had not very poor, owing to the bad weather of October. For this reason also the milk flow has fallen off, more especially as mill feed and other concentrates are very high in price. The Leeds representative states that the factory at Athens is paying its members $50 a ton net for milk delivered at the factory in fit condition to ship to the Brockville Condensary. The Lanark representative says: "The total output of milk, according to a cheesemaker I talked with, will be about the same as that of last year; [illegible] much ahead but the latter part is behind."

Hogs are being marketed steadily, but some sold have been below weight and generally unfinished. Prices range from $15 to $16 per cwt.

As to fodders, hay and coarse grains are plentiful, but ensilage and shelled corn will be comparatively scarce, and much of it inferior in quality.

The agricultural labor situation is more or less in a daze, and will be until the more immediate matter of military conscription has been settled. Farmers are naturally waiting to see how this calling out of men is going to effect them before they finally make their plans for the coming season. Meantime all necessary field work, such as the storing of roots and other late crops is being pushed along, together with a fair amount of fall ploughing, which has been favored during the week by more open weather. Thrashing, for various reasons, has been greatly delayed this season. One representative states that more farms are going to be worked on shares.

HISTORIC MANSION DESTROYED.

London Cable.—Sir John Horner's mansion at Mells Park, which has been partly destroyed by fire, was the "plum" which gave rise originally to the familiar rhyme about "Little Jack Horner." The poem was written as a piece of political doggerel. At the time of the Dissolution, a certain John Horner was steward of the great Abbey of Glastonbury, and with the dissolution of the Monasteries he secured his "plum" the Manor of Mells. Since that time the eldest son of the Horner family has always been named John.

Some people never profit by their own mistakes so long as they can make something out of other people's.

HUNS CONSIDER AN ARMISTICE

Press Views On the Bolsheviki Offer.

Amsterdam cable: The German Independent Socialists, according to the Tageblatt, of Berlin, publish in the Volks Zeitung of Leipzig a manifesto calling upon the Socialist proletariat in Germany to respond to the Russian peace offer, as made by the Maximalist Government in Petrograd. The manifesto suggests that meetings be held everywhere in favor of a general armistice for the purpose of obtaining a peace without annexations.

BERLIN PRESS VIEWS.

A Berlin cable, via London—The Berlin press generally gives a friendly reception to the peace manifesto of the Russian Maximalists. The Vorwaerts, the Socialist organ, and the Germania, the Catholic organ, both raise the question as to whether the Bolsheviki will retain power in Russia.

The question as to whether the belligerents are ready for three months' armistice for the purpose of discussing peace, the Vorwaerts says, can only be answered by the German Government affirmatively, declaring at the same time that it does not intend to annex or consent to annexation at Germany's cost. Whatever Germany has to say concerning annexations, it adds, is contained in the Reichstag resolution of July 19 and in the German reply to the Pope. The Vorwaerts continues:

"German Socialists do not accept all the theories of the Bolsheviki, but recognize them as Socialists and comrades. Therefore, they gladly regard the Bolsheviki offer as worthy of Socialists and most promising."

A temporary cessation of hostilities between Russia and the Central powers, the Germania says, would bring peace nearer. It adds that Germany and Austria-Hungary would promptly agree to a limited armistice as proposed, and that Russia's allies could not escape the effects of such a step.

The difficulties of arranging such an armistice are pointed out by the National Zeitung, which asks how an armistice would be interpreted. While the Allied blockade of Germany would be raised, the Zeitung objects to such a procedure on the ground that England could then calmly re-stock herself, while Germany would not enjoy any benefits, adding:

"For who would supply Germany? The [illegible] countries yet neutral would count for little."

BULGARS SCOFF.

Amsterdam cable: Aroused apparently by the Maximalist peace offer, the Mir of Sofia, organ of the Bulgarian national party, says that the Bulgarians cannot permit themselves to be troubled by the [illegible] of Russia, illusionists or the Dutch-Scandinavian committee, it adds:

"Bulgarians are completely unanimous that Bulgaria's future imperatively demands the possession of Dobrudja to the mouth of the Danube River."

DESTROYER IS DREAD OF SUB.

Advances Made in Finding and Ending U-Boats.

Vessels' Immunity Depends On Their Speed.

Washington report says: [illegible] progress has been made [illegible] the problem of locating submarines, after which their destruction is comparatively simple matter, Secretary Daniels said to-day in a statement in which he discussed the 40,000 separate suggestions, plans, or models of devices submitted to the Naval Consulting Committee since the United States entered the war against Germany.

"The idea that the submarine will be overcome by a miraculous invention is not now seriously considered," the Secretary said.

"The more intimate knowledge civilian obtains on this subject the more convinced he is that the submarine can be conquered by persistently hunting him down by the weapon of which he is most afraid. This is the armed service boat, equipped with all the latest scientific devices and typified in the modern torpedo boat destroyer. Foreign naval authorities have frankly stated their admiration of the degree of perfection of American designs.

"In regard to the protection of ships against torpedo attacks the undeniable evidence of recent months of submarine activity has demonstrated that the immunity of a vessel depends very largely on its speed and manoeuvering ability."

There is a possibility that some artificial means of protecting cargo-carrying vessels may be found practicable. In no other field have so many suggestions or so many duplicate inventions been presented to the board."

The Secretary said that the thought of submarine defence may be subdivided in three groups:

1. Methods to accomplish the destruction of submarines, involving detection and destruction after detection.

2. Means of avoiding submarine attack, involving instructions for merchant vessels, proper handling of vessels, camouflage, smoke screens and other confidential information known to American naval authorities.

3. Protection of ships against torpedo hits.

All of the forty thousand suggestions submitted have received careful consideration, Mr. Daniels said, and much valuable aid has been given to various branches of the war service. Many proposals, however, have been found to be impracticable, largely due to the failure of inventors properly to inform themselves of certain fundamental principles.

KILLED BY PLANE.

In Rising, Propeller Struck Woman Spectator.

Georgetown report says: Tragedy followed the landing of a flight cadet of the Royal Flying Corps at this point this afternoon, Mrs. William Cleaves, aged 65, wife of a well-to-do farmer, being killed as a result of being struck by the propeller of the machine when the cadet made an attempt to rise into the air again. The cadet, who declined to give his name even to the coroner, made a landing in a large field just outside the town in a search for gasoline, and while he was supplying his needs a large crowd of citizens gathered, upwards of a hundred being in the field. When the aviator attempted to resume his flight he guided the machine along the ground, but as the field was not large enough to enable him to get up sufficient speed to take to the air, he turned it about and started back down the field. In doing this the aeroplane ran directly into the crowd, several people, mostly children, being knocked down, and Mrs. Cleaves being struck by the propeller. Her body was almost cut in two. The machine was so badly damaged that the cadet could not continue his flight.

REASONS FOR FRENCH CRISIS

Three Causes for Chamber's Adverse Vote

Is Expected to Be Settled Quickly.

A Paris cable says: The Painleve Ministry was defeated by a direct vote in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, and later resigned. This is the first time such action has been taken by the Chamber since the beginning of the war, as up to the present it has been a point of honor with many Deputies not to vote against the Government, but to express criticism by abstaining from recording their votes.

Strong dissatisfaction with the Government's handling of the Bolo Pasha affair is believed to be the motive which changed the passive discontent to active opposition. Two other things thought to have had a part in the downfall of the Painleve Cabinet were the Premier's statement exonerating M. Malvy, the former minister of the interior, and the fiasco attending the prosecution of L'Action Francaise, edited by Leon Daudet, the accuser of M. Malvy.

The Ministerial crisis comes on the eve of the Inter-Allied Conference here, and every effort will be made to settle it quickly.

President Poincare will begin consultations with political leaders to-morrow morning.

HOLLAND WATCHFUL.

Big Credit for Extra War Preparedness.

Amsterdam cable: A supplementary estimate, increasing the extraordinary war credit for 1917 by 100,000,000 florins, has been [illegible]

[illegible] on the same principles as on the war fronts, where operations long have assumed the form of a war of positions and zones at a considerable depth prepared for defence."

ONE GERMAN SPY GAVE SELF AWAY

Tricked by Passenger On Red Sea Steamer

And Paid the Penalty at Sunrise.

A Pacific Port cable: The story of how a German spy betrayed himself was told to-day by Dr. M. A. Jelier, of a steamer that has arrived here from Europe.

On the way out, Dr. Jelier said, there was a passenger on board of charming manners who spoke English and went by the name of Forbes. He showed an unusual interest in military matters and took photographs while passing through the Suez Canal.

Forbes claimed to be Scotch, but Dr. Jelier said that during the journey across the Red Sea he suddenly asked Forbes in German where he was born. Forbes sprang to his feet, and also in German, asked the doctor what he meant, as he was an Englishman.

When the steamer put in at Colombo, Ceylon, the doctor saw Forbes making sketches, and informed the British authorities, who took the man into custody.

Dr. Jelier said he has since learned that Forbes was tried, convicted and shot.

Mother in Railroad Coach (to her 8-year-old) Mary, don't you see the people looking at you? Stop stretching your gum out in a string; chew it like a lady.—Christian Register.

INTER-ALLY WAR COUNCIL IS EXPLAINED

Lloyd George Gives Details of the Newly-Evolved Scheme.

IS ADVISORY

Final Decision Rests With the Separate Governments.

London cable: The proposed new Inter-Allied Council was the subject of discussion in the House of Commons to-day, when the former Premier, H. H. Asquith, brought the matter before the House by interrogating Premier Lloyd George on the functions of the council.

Mr. Asquith asked the Premier whether he would now state the precise functions of the Inter-Allied Council, and, in particular, of its military staff; whether it was proposed that the council if so advised by its staff should have the power to interfere with and override the opinion on a matter of strategy of the general staff at home and the commander-in-chief in the field; whether the military staff of the Inter-Allied Council was to have intelligence and operations departments, or either of them, of its own—whether the ultimate decision as to the distribution and movement of the various armies in the field was to rest on the council or of the Governments represented in it, and whether opportunity would be given to discuss the proposed arrangements and the statements made in connection therewith in the Premier's speech.

TERMS OF AGREEMENT.

Premier Lloyd George in replying to Mr. Asquith, said that the best way of answering the question was to read the actual terms of the agreement between the British, French and Italian Governments for the creation of a supreme council of the Allies. The text of the agreement follows:

"First—With a view to better co-ordination of the military action on the western front a supreme war council is created, composed of the Prime Minister and a member of the Government of each of the great powers whose armies are fighting on that front; the extension of the scope of the council to other fronts to be reserved for discussion with the other great powers.

"Second—The supreme war council has for its mission to watch over the general conduct of the war. It prepares recommendations for the consideration of the Governments, and keeps itself informed of their execution and reports thereon to the respective Governments.

"Third—The general staff and military commands of the armies of each power charged with the conduct of the military operations remain responsible to their respective Governments.

"Fourth—General war plans drawn by competent military authorities are submitted to the supreme war council, which under high authority of Government insures its concordance, and submits, if need be, any necessary changes.

"Fifth—Each power delegates to the supreme war council one permanent military representative, whose exclusive functions is to act as technical adviser to the council.

"Sixth—Military representatives receive from the Government and the competent military authorities of their country all proposals, information and documents relating to the conduct of the war.

"Seventh—The military representatives watch [illegible] the situation of the forces and the means of all kinds of which the allied and enemy armies dispose.

"Eighth—The supreme war council meets normally at Versailles, where the permanent military representatives and staffs are established; they may meet at other places according to circumstances. Meetings of the supreme war council take place at least once a month."

NO EXECUTIVE POWER.

[illegible]

"The object of the allies has been to [illegible] charged with the duty of continuously surveying the conduct of operations as a whole by the light of information derived from all the fronts and from all the Governments and staffs, and of co-ordinating the plans prepared by the different general staffs, and, if necessary, of making proposals of their own for the better conduct of the war."

Mr. Lloyd George announced that the Government has set aside Monday for the discussion of his Paris speech and the proposed council.

Premier Lloyd George finds himself faced by the sharpest crisis of his career as Prime Minister. The crisis is one which may quite possibly result in a vote of want of confidence by the Parliament, which would be followed automatically by his resignation.

Don't move in circles. The fellow who does a lot of running around naturally doesn't get very far ahead.

MEXICAN BATTLE.

Villistas and Government Forces Are Fighting.

Presidio, Texas, report: Fighting between Villa forces and Mexican Government troops began at Ojinaga at 5.20 a.m. (central time). The attack started from the southwest, and grew gradually with the approach of daylight into a constant fire of rifle shots. No artillery, machine guns or hand bombs were used in the first attack.

American patrols are guarding the ford opposite Ojinaga. It is reported bullets are falling on the American side of the Rio Grande.

RICHTHOFEN IS CONFIDENT

Premier Hun Aviator Laughs at U. S. Big Plans.

German Air Fleet is Steadily Increasing.

Copenhagen cable says: Captain Baron von Richthofen, Germany's leading aviator, expresses himself as unconcerned over the reported preparation to place 10,000 American aviators on the western front. He believes it will be impossible to get together that many trained pilots, as the training is long and costly and involves heavy casualties. The newcomers, he said, will, particularly at first, "be unable to judge the military conditions, and at least 25 per cent. of the machines will be disabled during the long transport."

Lieut.-General von Ardenne, of the Berliner Tageblatt, who reports this conversation with Baron Richthofen at the Flanders front, adds that the German air service, which evidently has been forewarned by newspaper discussion of American plans, is steadily increasing the number of aviators and machines.

German fighting airplanes, General von Ardenne says, now carry wireless receiving outfits which enable them to engage in combat promptly with enemy fliers. This is necessitated by new conditions on the Flanders front, where whole squadrons of allied machines can appear over the German lines in a surprisingly short time. German squadrons starting from the ground to meet the invaders would be too late, so they must constantly be in the front lines either flying or ready for flight.

TEUTON RULER GIVEN THE LIE

Emperor Karl Said Anglo-French Offered Peace

And Britain Officially Denies the Claim.

Amsterdam report: According to the Koelnische Volkszeitung Emperor Charles of Austria, referring to the Austro-German alliance, declared that the Central Powers were enabled to defeat the efforts of the world in arms during [illegible] months of war because they were united.

"Several times during the war," said he, "French and British statesmen offered Austria handsome compensations if she would make separate peace."

The Emperor asserted that these efforts undoubtedly had had considerable effect on certain nationalities and parties in Austria-Hungary. But, he added, the Hapsburg and Hohenzollern houses were more closely united than ever, and the Venetian offensive offered a good lesson as to what their post policy should be.

OFFICIALLY DENIED BY BRITAIN.

London cable: Reuter's Limited is officially authorized to issue a categorical denial that British statesmen have approached Austria with a promise of compensations if she would make separate peace.

ITALIAN SPIRIT STIFFENS DAILY

Starve Like the Belgians, but Never Make Peace.

Strong Measures to Stamp Out Hun Treachery.

Rome cable says: The spirit of the Italian people appears to be stiffening daily. The pride of the people has been deeply touched by recent events. There have been many callers at the American Embassy to assure the Ambassador that the nation will resist to the uttermost.

"We have never made peace," exclaims one prominent editor. "We may become homeless; we may starve like the Belgians, but never peace."

While there have been no popular demonstrations of any kind during the past two weeks, the people are calmly determined, and the strongest measures are being taken by the Government to stamp out the activities of Austro-German agents.

The Giornale d'Italia emphasizes that with the United States helping the war cannot be lost; that Italy's ambition has merely postponed final victory.

Falconer Brothers
The Home of
GOOD
GROCERIES

We offer for next Saturdays buying the following extra specials in the grocery department.

25 jumbo packages chieftain oat flakes **25c**
6 lbs. large sound Canadian onions **25c**
50 lbs. regular 55c English breakfast tea **45c**
100 doz. juicy sunkist oranges **25c** doz.
25 packages luxury macaroni at **10c** each
200 bars No. 1 laundry soap at **5c** each

Bulb Specials This Week
All Narcissus and colored Hyacinth bulbs for
3 for 10 cents

Falconer Bros.
THE HOME OF GOOD GROCERIES

SAVE YOUR EYES?

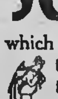
RAYO LAMPS are the lamps to furnish good light for work or reading. Eyes are valuabie, therefore use good light. RAYO lamps and our refined oil make the kind of light which will save your eyes.

Thomson's Hardware Store

Get Your
SUIT OR OVERCOAT
From D. Geddes & Co.

Made to your own measure, fit guaranteed, cloth, lining, and trimmings of the best material. Prices are still reasonable. Made up in first-class style, very promptly. See our samples, they are going fast, don't delay. You may miss the best.

D. GEDDES & CO.
Sole Agent for the "House of Hobberlin"



A Natural Fortification

If you catch colds easily, if troubled with catarrh, if subject to headaches, nervousness or listlessness, by all means start today to build your strength with

SCOTT'S EMULSION

which is a concentrated medicinal-food and building-tonic to put power in the blood, strengthen the life forces and tone up the appetite. No harmful drugs in SCOTT'S.

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont. 17-21

TOWN TOPICS

Mr. and Mrs. Busby have taken up residence in Mr. C. Gilbert's house.

A subscription to our Victory Loan is not a sacrifice. It is everybody's duty.

Gunner Alex Mann, of Toronto, spent the week end at his home here.

Miss Greta Christian, of Toronto, spent a few days last week, with her mohter.

There were 25 ladies at the Red Cross sewing meeting on Friday afternoon. Still there's room and work for more.

Pte. McLean, son of Mr. and Mrs. Angus McLean of Toronto, formerly of Bruce, has been killed in action.

Edwin Atkinson has returned home after a visit with his cousins Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Carter, Wiarton.

Mr. W. J. Campbell, who was operated on for appendicitis, is improving slowly.

Messrs Geo. E. Atkinson, and John Hilker, of Walkerton, visited friends near Elsinore last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Johnston of Guelph, are visiting with the bride's mother, Mrs. John Kelliher.

Mr. D. Forrester, Paisley, spent the week-end with his mother Mrs. Wm. Forrester.

Treasurer Struthers has received $15 for British Red Cross from Mr. W. C. McFadden.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Hunter of Kincardine, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Sayles, Monday.

Will families receiving word of the wounding of their boys at the front, please notify The Times office.

The enumerators are on their rounds They have but a few days to do the work. Assist them wherever possible.

Mr. J. J. Busby and Mr. B. Hilker have been appointed as deputy-returning officers for Port Elgin.

Mrs. C. Drummond, Underwood, and Miss Mary Drummond Toronto, were visitors at Mr. James Struthers.

Mr. Geo. Tupling has been at North Bruce for the past two weeks refitting up a house for Mr. John Rushton.—Beacon.

The death occurred on Tuesday of Mrs. Jacob Hutton Miller, in her 86th year. An obituary will appear next week.

Mr. George McMurray has received a letter from his son Cecil, that he is now in an hospital in Bath, England, and recovering.

Mrs. Hammel Sr., Mrs. (Dr.) Doering, Mrs. Hammel Jr., and Mrs. A. Fink, motored here from Mildmay last week and were guests of Mrs. W. J. Avis.

Mr. R. J. Ranney has returned from a hunting trip, and has a fine large deer, on view at Hamilton's butcher shop. S. S. Cameron has also a fine specimen on view at Eaton's butcher shop.

A special day of prayer and thanksgiving has been fixed by King George George for Sunday January 6th. This day is for all the Empire.

At Galt the other day a few cars of coal came in, and the citizens turned out and carried it away in small orders. Scarcely any coal has reached Galt.

Mrs. Abe Lyness received word last week of the death of her brother-in-law, Mr. Fred Gibbons of Derby Tp. Deceased had been ill for some time.

Alex. McNab, ex warden of the county of Bruce, is the Unionist candidate for South Bruce. Mr. McNab is a prominent man in the county, and well known as a barrister.

There must be some individual here who does not like the Victory Loan. The fine posters were put in the windows on Saturday. On Sunday last someone deposited a big mouthful of tobacco juice on one window which held the picture of the little girl.

The following is taken from "Bruce in Khaki", a publication printed by the Bruce Battalion in England:

Sad was the fate of poor Dunc. McDougall.
He went for a bath and slipped down the plug'ole.

Messrs. R. M. Lowry, John Falconer, Geo. Falconer, J. J. George, S. Lowry and Charles Schwass have supplied the material and work and now have the flag pole up at the corner of the library. Now for the Union Jack. Donations are being received for a new flag.

A big surprise was given on Thursday night when Mrs. Schrank's five children and families gathered at her home in honor of her 77th birthday. A short address was read and [illegible] Sol. Schrank presented her with an arm-chair. Refreshments were then served and a very enjoyable evening was spent by all.

Williscroft

The people of Williscroft are sorry to hear the illness of their former pastor Rev. Mr. McEwen now of Wiarton.

Mr. James Dudgeon made a business trip to Walkerton last week.

Mrs. Herb Walpole visited friends on the 4th of Elderslie over Sunday.

Mr. James Lewis of the 10th of Elderslie has purchased Mr. Gilbert McLaughlin's farm on the same concession.

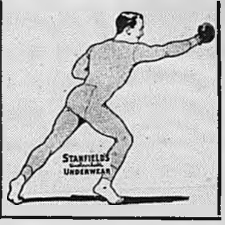
Mr. Calvin Crawford attended the nomination in Walkerton last week.

SAYS LEMON JUICE WILL REMOVE FRECKLES

Girls! Make this cheap beauty lotion to clear and whiten your skin.

Squeeze the juice of two lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white, shake well, and you have a quarter pint of the best freckle and tan lotion, and complexion beautifier, at very, very small cost.

Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply three ounces of orchard white for a few cents. Massage this sweetly fragrant lotion into the face, neck, arms and hands each day and see how freckles and blemishes disappear and how clear, soft and white the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless.



Suits! Overcoats!

Stock Reducing Sale of Clothing Furnishings, Shoes, Etc. . . .

If we could make you fully realize what a saving it means to you to buy a Suit, Overcoat, Shoes and Furnishings now you would come here right away, to-day and try on some of these elegant garments. Right in the face of advancing prices and reported serious coming shortage of woollen goods and right in the commencement of the winter season this is a most opportune time for you to purchase your winter garments at from **10** to **20** per cent off

Finer clothes are not made and lower prices are not to be found anywhere

Men's Suits $12.50
Perfect fitting S. B. styles good qualities of tweed and nice dark patterns in greys and browns. Better suits than cheap tailoring houses sell at $16

Boy's Suits and Overcoats
Our regular prices on boys' clothing is lower than the manufacturers are now asking and as a special inducement to buy now we will allow you a discount of 10%

Heavy Overcoats
Men's overcoats in heavy tweed, frieze, melton and whitney. Sale $12.50 $15 $18, $20, $22.50

Shoes! Shoes!
Save money buying serviceable shoes at Barber's shoe sale. $5 oil grained heavy work shoe sale price **$4.15**

$4 25 solid leather work shoes for **$3.15**

Fine Astoria shoes which are to-day worth $7, $8 pr. now only **$4.50, $5, $6**

Boys' black and tan, grain solid leather, high cut a real boys' shoe good $4.50 values now only **$3.25.**

Other boys shoes $2.50 $3 and $3.50

Leather Mitts
$1.25 horsehide, lined mitts, for **1.00**

Boys' leather gauntlet only **35c, 50c. and 90c.**

Underwear! Underwear!
The largest distributor of mens and boys underwear in this district. We show all the best makes, Stanfields, Penmans, Atlantic, Watsons, and Mercury. You sure can fill your undewear wants here.
Penmans Fleece Lined **75** each.
York-Knit Boys Fleece Lined **69c** each.
Atlantic ribbed wool underwear good $1.25 value for **$1.00**
Heavier 1.50 value for **$ 1.25.**

Boys' Sweater Coats at Bargain Prices
Boy's sweater coats that we could not buy from the makers at $300 eaeh. Some are very heavy and all of good quality specially priced.
2.00 each, others at 1.50 each.

Blankets and Yarns
Yarns and blankets are advancing in price but for a short time we will sell Canadian pure wool yarn at $1.40, and fingering or worsted yarn at **$1.75** per lb.
Large size of flannelett blankets at **$2.25**

Fur collar ovecoats, 2 only, to clear at $12.75

Men's Work Shirts Bargains
Bargains, because they are tailored from most reliable cloths and and full roomy sizes, and marked at last season's prices. **75c 90c $1.00 $1.25**

Handkerchiefs
Lawn hdkfs with blue polka dot-border at **5** cents each.
Plain white lawn hemstitched special price **3** for **25** cents.

Wool and Cashmere Hosiery
Heavy all wool socks at less than manufacturers price.
Men's heavy wool sock reg 35c for **21c**
45c value now only **35c**
60c value now only **45c**
35c cashmere socks now only **25**
50c values now only **39 cts**
75c, and 85c boys' blk. worsted stockings now only **65 cents**

STOCK UP NOW FOR FUTURE NEED
Its Your Greatest Opportunity. Suits and Overcoats will be 50 per cent higher than the prices we now offer you and the qualities will be poorer.

F. R. Barber, Port Elgin

Read The Times advertisements and save money.

Count That Day Lost—whose low descending sun finds in your hand—No Victory Bond or Gun

The Port Elgin Times.

47th YEAR—NO. 48 PORT ELGIN, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY, NOV., 28, 1917 $1.50 PER YEAR $2.00 PER YEAR TO UNITED STATES

COMING EVENTS

10c. per line
No notice less than 25c

THE VILLAGE SCHOOL MA'AM—A country play in three acts given by the Soldiers Friend Club. To be held in the town hall on Friday evening Nov. 30. The handsome ladies' wrist watch donated by Mr. Busby, and for which the girls have sold tickets, will be drawn for.

THE LADIES—Of W. C. T. U. will look after the Red Cross Tea Room on Saturday Dec. 1st.

CHRISTMAS CANTATA—Under auspices of Wesley Methodist S. S North Bruce, on Dec. 20th. The cantata, "The Heart of the Bells", will be given.

THE XMAS ENTERTAINMENT—In North Bruce U. B. church will be held December 21st.

RED CROSS TEA—At George Osborne's Con. 2, Saugeen on Tuesday December 4th. Tea served from 6 to 8 p. m. A good program will be given. Tickets will be drawn for a hand made bag. Admission 25c. 2tc

CHRISTMAS CANTATA—Under auspices Underwood Methodist Sunday School entitled "Santa's Parcel Post", Saturday, December 22nd.

THE W. C. T. U.—Will have charge of the Tea Room on Saturday. All members are requested to help.

THE SECOND" EVENING—Of "The Heart of Berry" in Southampton has been postponed to Sat. Dec. 1st. So as to allow Southampton people to attend "The Village School Ma'am in Port Elgin,

PORT ELGIN Methodist church Sunday School entertainment on Thursday December 20th.

Curtailing Expense

Many widows and wives receiving separation allowance though their men folk being in the army, have received several pages of questions to be answered.

Since the new Union Government has appointed General Mewburn Minister of Militia there has been a tightening up in his department, and only those properly entitled will henceforth receive separation allowance.

The department's questions to the women are numerous and occasions them a good deal of worry. However, if they are read carefully and thoughtfully a few times the answers will be made easier.

Hardly a month to Christmas.

John McCauley and C. M. Bowman were in town Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hepner have returned from a holiday in Buffalo.

Mr. A. F. George, was in Toronto this week.

CONDENSED ADVERTISING

FOR SALE—100 acres, R. 7, con. 8, Kincardine, about 3½ miles from Tiverton. has frame barn and frame house. Well watered, the soil is deep black loam. First class for stock or grain. This is one of the best farms in Kincardine Tp. For particulars apply to D. C. Cavin, Port Elgin, or Ed. Forrester, Kincardine.

46 4tc

WANTED—Several hundred of live geese Find out our price before selling. We are also paying special price for old fed hens. B. Zelkind, Port Elgin.

MEDICAL

DR. F. H. WELLS, Office and residence on Green street, one door west of Bank of Hamilton.

W. J. CHAMBERS, M. D., L. R. C. P., L. M., Edinburgh. Office and residence "Lakeview Hall" opposite South End park Port Elgin.

DENTAL

W. P. POWER, D. D. S., Dentist, office over South End Store. Hours 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

SOCIETIES

PORT ELGIN LODGE No. [illegible] G.R.C., A.F. & A.M. Regular communications in the Masonic Hall Thursday on or before full moon, at [illegible] p. m. Visiting brethern cordially welcomed. George Chapman, W. M.; Gus. Smith, Sec'y.

DENOVO LODGE, No. 170, I. O. O. F., of Ontario, meets at 8 o'clock, p.m., every Monday in their hall in the Commercial Block. Art Hartman, N.G.; F. Rankin, Rec.-Sec.; D. Geddes, Perm Sec.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

R. C. CRAWFORD, Official Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Office at Drug Store, Port Elgin

J. A. CHAPMAN, Official Issuer of marriage licenses, Port Elgin, Ont. Office Muir Block.

LEGAL

W. BURGESS, LL.B., Barrister, Solicitor Notary Public, &c., &c. Office, Hutton Block. Private and other funds to loan.

Piano Cased Organs

Slightly used piano cased organs at a bargain, taken on piano sales, guaranteed in perfect condition. Easy terms. Write to

Louis Block's Music Store Owen, Sound

Fine Meeting of Farmers

There was a fine gathering of representative farmers in Port Elgin on Friday afternoon, when Mr. Norman McKay Bruce County's Agricultural Representative, presented to the men the opportunities which the war presented for the raising of more hogs.

Reeve Gilbert Christie was moved to the chair, and after a few remarks called upon the first speaker, Reeve James Johnson, of Underwood. He had attended the meeting at Toronto, which was called by the Minister of Agriculture and at which Food Controller Hanna presented some reasons for hog raising. Mr. Johnson read the pamphlet which the Food Controller had issued, showing the need and the opportunities afforded for profitable raising of hogs.

Messrs. Alex Lamont and J. W. Reany followed Mr. Johnson, after which Mr. MacKay urged that the township be organized which was done. The following were the officers and canvassers appointed:

President—Geo Jamieson.
Secretary—Fred Elliott.
Canvassers for North—R. Webb, W. Pierson, W. Greathead.
Elora Road—J. McDougall, W. Gowanlock, James Gowanlock, R. Teller.
No. 2 Ward.—J. Clazie, Alex Bell, Albert Upshall, G. Leeder, R. Scott, H. Theda.
No 3 ward—A. Lamont. Dan Cairns, W. Howe, A. Brunton, J. J. Hillis.
No 4 ward—J. Wallace, D. Christie. A. J. Lamont, Charles Nelson, D. Currie, C. Kelly.

Among others who were at the meeting, other than those mentioned above were: R. Hanbidge, A. Bell, D. Gowanlock, J. H. Wismer, W. Smith, H. Carr, Duncan Campbell, John Rushton, J. McGillivray, W. McClinton, Wm. Gowanlock, W. Nicholson. The above list of those present is perhaps not complete, and if any names are omitted, it is not intentional.

The meeting was most enthusiastic, and the sentiment patriotic, showing the farmers willing to undertake greater tasks.

The duties of the canvassers are to canvass their districts and endeavor to have every one using one brood sow to keep two sows, in an effort to double the production. To help this production Mr. MacKay told the men that the government was co operating to furnish them with cheap feed, such as millfeeds and corn. The duties and embargoes were being removed, and he urged farmers to co operate with the government and endeavor to bring the cheap feed into this district by the carload. Therefore, it was necessary to begin now to double up in brood sows.

BUYERS' GUIDE

RATES—Contracts for 500 lines or over in a year 5c a line; regular weekly users of liners, 8c per line casual users of liners, 10c per line Black type, count two lines for one.

Salt Water Herring—N. End Store.

B. Hilker for a nobby cap or hat.

Spanish valencia raisins 2 lbs. for 25c at South End store.

Men's work shoes, splendid stock, spring buying—N. End Store.

For sale—Lots of first class dairy butter—45c lb. at North End Store.

Rubber footwear of all kinds at the South End.

We have for sale now—oats, wheat, buckwheat and barley at North End Store.

Men's smocks in the cottonade and duck also heavy sheep lined and wool lined smocks at the South End.

B. Hilker for overalls, plain smocks and lined smocks.

Eaton's butcher shop the place to buy good meat.

Try Koehle for your next grocery or fruit order

Ontario mill feed—bran, shorts, middlings, feed flour and oatchop, a full stock at North End Store.

This is rubber season. Let F. R. Barber fit you out with a good pair of rubbers.

Lake Trout—quality No 1—100 lb. kegs, or by the lb, at North End Store.

All numbers in mercer crochet cotton now in stock, white at 15 cents, ecru at 18 cents at the South End.

Another shipment of Ladies' sealette and cloth coats at the South End.

Buy your meat at Eaton's butcher shop.

Rolled Oats—20's, 40's, 90's, N. End Store.

Ladies' and Misses worsted and wool hose in all sizes at the South End.

B. Hilker is selling his shoes at original price.

Furs, fashionable and serviceable, in up to date styles at the South End.

N. End for Rubbers—We have the famous Granby.

Value, is the big word in our lines of Underwear. You cannot do better than come to the South End.

Neilson's' chocolates—once used always used—you get them at Koehle's

Get our Flour prices—We handle a large assortment—Our prices are right. N. End Store.

Koehle sells Neilson's soldier chocolate Send a bar to your soldier boy at the front

Men's curl cloth coats, men's buffalo coats, also ladies' beaver coats with fur collars, at closing out prices at the South End.

W. C. McFadden Dies Suddenly

The call came suddenly to William McFadden, on Sunday when, with scarcely a moment's warning he passed away from heart failure.

As was usual for him on Sunday morning he, with his family, was found in the family pew at the Methodist church. During the sermon Mrs. McMcFadden noticed her husband become ill. She supported him for a few minutes, and he revived sufficiently to walk, with her aid, to the vestry.

Dr. Wells was hurriedly summoned, and was present in a very few minutes, but before anything could be administered to revive him, Mr. McFadden had passed away.

William McFadden was but 53 years of age, and was a man of fine physique. He was over six feet in height and a powerful man physically. He was a blacksmith by trade, and was known in this district as a whole souled, genial man, whose kindly disposition made him hosts of friends.

He occupied the positions of County constable, and bailiff, and was a member of Port Elgin school board. He was also prominent in Orange lodge circles.

The sudden taking off of husband and father is a great grief for the sorrow-stricken wife and family, and, indeed to the entire community. There are four daughters Misses Lena, Gladys, and Della in Toronto and Nellie and Master LaVerne at home. To them the deepest sympathy will be extended.

The funeral on Tuesday afternoon was very largely attended. The public school was closed, and many parents and scholars were in attendance.

Exemptions at Tara Tribunals

The first list of cases handled by the Tara Tribunals, as reported by last week's Tara Leader is as follows:

Exemptions granted:—Thomas E. Humphrey, Arran Township, farmer; Robert Hall, Arran Township farmer; Wm. T. Holmes, Arran Township farmer; Ed H. Ball, Arran Twp, farmer; Wilfred L. Hammel, Arran Twp, farmer; Alex S. Henderson Derby, Twp, farmer; Louis Crigger, Chesley, G. T. R; Hugh J. Nash, Chesley, mechanic; John S. Jackson Chesley, merchant; James Vance Arran Twp, farmer; Robt A. Cross, Sullivan Twp, farmer; John A. Crawford, Dobbington, farmer; Geo. E. Miller, Arran Twp; Thos. J. Hall, Derby Twp, farmer; Wm. A. Brown, Arran Twp, farmer; Joseph Tindale, Tara, merchant; Wm. F. Cordick, Arran Twp, famer; Oliver S. Smith, Amabel Twp, farmer; Geo. Morley Boax Allenford, farmer; Oswald H. Baker, Allenford, clerk; Harvey Alex Jones, Arran Twp, farmer; Roy S. Gibbons, Tara, butcher.

Exemptions Refused—Arth Kelburn, Elmwood, banker, A; Berthold Monk, Elmwood, farmer, B; Jno, Ed. Virtue, Arran Twp, farmer, D 2; Wilbert D. Vance Arran Twp, farmer, A 2; Wes. S. Tindale, Tara, merchant A 2.

Lorne Schell Dies In England

Sad news has again reached a Saugeen home, Lorne Schell, son of Mrs. George Schell at Turner's, is dead in England from spinal meningitis.

Those Who Vote In Next Election

Those who will be allowed to vote at the next federal election in Canada, according to the War Elections Act and the soldier's vote bill which was passed recently are: All civilian citizen males over 21, except conscientious objectors to military services, those of alien enemy origin who have become naturalized citizens within fifteen years, and those of alien enemy mother tongue, although born in other countries and naturalized less than fifteen years ago All soldiers in the Canadian forces All Canadian soldiers in the Imperial forces Wives, widows, mothers and sisters over 21, of soldiers in the overseas forces. All nurses and other women officially connected with the overseas forces.

Messrs. Court Curtis and Bis. Hilker were in Walkerton this week for jury duty.

NORTH BRUCE

We are sorry to report Mrs. James G. Scott to be seriously ill.

Sacramental services were held in the Methodist church on Sunday.

Miss Martha Stienhoff, Underwood, spent a short holiday with Miss Olive Riebel.

Mr. and Mrs. Irving McVittie and children visited at Mr. C. Nicholson's for a few days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Riebel attended the funeral of the late Mrs. Orford on Sunday.

The G. S. C. met at the home of Miss Ethel Brooks on October 30th and elected the following officers for the coming year, President, Laura Agar; Secretary, Anetta Nicholson; Treasurer, Bessie Mass. During the past year 106 pyjama suits were made and 37 pairs socks knit. There are 26 members, 21 meetings held, with an average attendance of 14.

You can get Paisley bread at McMurray's, F. S. McLachlan.

Advertise it in The Times.

SENTIMENTS of Patriotism are necessary, but *ACTS* of Patriotism are vital to win the war.

Buy Victory Bonds

and help to shorten the struggle.

The advertising columns of The Times are open to the candidates in this riding on the same basis as other advertisers. The arguments used in any advertising by candidates in this coming election will be marked 'advt.' and may or may not be the views of The Times. The expression of the editor of this paper on the various issues of the day are found under the heading "Editorial Comment."

Somewhat Crippled But Willing to Serve

Port Elgin Tribunal receive during their sessions many reason why applicants for exemption should not go to war, but here is a case of a young man aged only 18, and therefore out of the draft, seeking to show the Board why he should be sent. The letter is from Jerry Johns of Chippewa, a brave young Indian warrior, and it is as follows, in part:

"I am applying to Port Elgin tribunal to say that I am willing to serve in some capacity in this war, I am somewhat crippled but can do something, My left arm was dislocated, and is not as good now, not having grown much since my accident. Since war broke out I have been anxious to serve my country and am applying to you to see if you can get me a place where I can be of any help beating the Kaiser, I am willing to go and have no other troubles but my arm, I was rejected once at Toronto. I am a telegraph operator and ready to go to war to do that work, or any kind of scouting, I can talk English and Indian fluently, and have had good training.

Yours truly,
Jerry Johns

Some Fine Beef

Mr. Eaton, the butcher, has some beautiful baby beef which he is offering to his patrons at low prices. These fine little beeves were secured from Mr. Dougald Smith. They are in prime order, grain fed, and deliciously tender. Order some. Eaton, the butcher.

Rev. Mr. Daniels, of Tara, exchanged pulpits with Rev. Dr. Seaman, Sunday.

Mr. Grey Owen of New York, is visiting Mr. J. M. Roy.

Col. Hugh Clarke has been endorsed by the Union government as the candidate representing them, for the soldier's votes John MacAuley has been endorsed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

PUBLIC MEETINGS

In the interest of the Union government will be held as follows:

Burgoyne, ***Wednesday Dec. 5th.***
Elsinore, ***Tuesday Dec. 4th.***

The meetings will be addressed by the Union candidate, Col. Hugh Clark, and other speakers

Discussion welcomed.

All welcome. Ladies are respectfully invited to attend.

Be sure and secure a box of home made candy to be offered for sale at "The Village School Ma'am".

Adjourned Tax Sale of Lands

I hereby give notice that an Adjourned Sale of Lands that are liable to be sold for arrears of taxes will be held on Wednesday, December [illegible], at the hour of nine o'clock a. m. in my office in the County Buildings at Walkerton. When I shall sell by public auction **lands in the Village of Port Elgin** remaining unsold at the previous Tax Sale, as advertised in the issues of this paper during the month of [illegible] last, unless the taxes and charges are [illegible] paid.

Notice has been given to me by the Corporation of the Village of Port Elgin of purchasing at the said sale lands for which the amount of taxes and costs are not bid.

Norman Robertson
Treasurer Co. Bruce.

Walkerton, November 26th, 1917.

Schoolhouse Totally Destroyed by Fire

On Wednesday night of last week the building known as S. S. No. 3, situated just near St. Andrew's church, in Saugeen, was totally destroyed by fire. The building was one of the coziest and neatest in this district, the library being a splendid feature.

About 7 p. m. some neighbors noticed a small light in the school, but thought little of it, until between 8 and 9 o'clock the whole building was seen in flames. The alarm was spread and the neighbors turned out promptly, but nothing could be done to stop the flames.

Only the upper section of a bookcase was saved. A quantity of Red Cross goods were also burned. The building was insured for $1,600, but this will not by any means cover the loss.

A meeting of the trustee board was held on Monday night, the ratepayers being invited to come and give their ideas as to what should be done. The meeting was largely attended and was held in St. Andrew's church and was noted for its splendid harmony. Mr. James Clark was the chairman and A. McKinnon, secretary. After general discussion it was decided to erect a small building at once, in order that the scholars may lose no time. A fine spirit was shown by the ratepayers in volunteering to haul material and do other work to erect a place promptly.

The trustees were instructed to proceed to a call for plans and tenders for a new school building.

Case Transferred

The case of Dr. W. P. Power, who being within the call of the first draft, has been transferred to another tribunal.

Mr. D. J. Izzard a member of the Port Elgin tribunal, informed his associate, Mr Gillies, that for personal reasons he would decline to adjudicate in this case.

The Registrar at London was notified, and he has had the case transferred to another tribunal.

The act states that where a member of a tribunal might have reasons "by interest or kinship" to become disqualified he shall notify the other member, and the Minister of Justice shall be notified, who will appoint another.

Mrs. Phil. Collins Passes Away

After an illness of a few weeks from lung trouble, Mrs Philip Collins passed away Saturday evening.

Deceased had not been very strong for the past year, but was only confined to her bed for the past two weeks.

Deceased came with her husband and family to Port Elgin about seven years ago. There is a family of four small children. To them, and to the bereaved husband much sympathy is extended

Last Chance For Victory Loan

Saturday is the last day for the Victory Loan and unless people make up their minds soon the nine hundred millions of dollars lying in the savings banks drawing only 3 per cent interest will still be there, that is, for the most part. Up to now the Victory Loan has only reached the sum desired, whereas those in charge of the Loan believed the Canadians would raise three hundred millions.

So far as Port Elgin is concerned it is doing well. The objective set for Port Elgin was $20,000, and the canvassers report that they will double it. There are still three more days, and Port Elgin may reach the $50,000 mark.

We have a good record for giving and this old burg will show the way in the matter of loaning Count Port Elgin in—body, soul and spirit, when it comes to winning the war. It has sent the men, is still sending them. Has given money, is still giving it, and now it over subscribes to the Victory Loan nearly 2½ times. Three more days to treble it. Let all try.

According to Walkerton headquarters Walkerton has raised $85,000; Wiarton has raised $15,000 The Herald says some townships have failed to respond. For instance, Brant, whose objective is $76,000, has subscribed so far $30,000; Carrick with an objective of $90,000, has raised $7,000; Greenock with an objective of $14,000 has also raised $7,000, and so on.

The total for Bruce county on Tuesday had reached the $1 0 0,000.

Mr. MacKay, the County secretary, in a letter to The Times says: "The figures from the town of Port Elgin are very encouraging We cannot give too much credit to the way the towns have responded to the good work, Practically all of them have exceeded their objectives by a large margin. The rural districts are the ones who have not responded We have until Saturday next, and if the farmers will rally with their subscriptions Bruce county will come through with flying colors"

Saugeen township is in the honors, for up to Saturday last the Canvassers Messrs Elliott and Jamieson had secured $33,000. The objective placed against Saugeen was $30,000

Bruce Twp. is divided into two parts, or four canvassers. The figures were not available, but Messrs A. McLean, Fullerton, Nelson and MacDonald say the bonds are going well and they hope to beat the objective.

For Arran township particulars are not to hand.

You can get Paisley bread at McMurray's, F. S. McLachlan.

The report of the presentation of a flag to the Library board is held to next issue

Exemption Board Nears an End

The Deputy Registrar at London has notified Messrs. Gillies and Izzard that their labors are nearing an end, and they may finish in a few days now, unless, of course the Registrar sees fit to add further work.

Following is a list of men dealt with:

EXEMPTIONS ALLOWED

Robert Stewart (class E).
Edward Bechthold (class E).
Richard Miller (class E.),
Jos. Miller.
Archie Sparks.
Alex McLean.
D. F. Christie.
Rev. Wilmot Legeer.
Wm. Goar, allowed to may 24/18.
Adam Bell.
Stewart Bruce
James R. Christie (class E).
Archie Campbell.
D. A. R. Hopper (Class E)
T. H. Hopper.
Geo. Campbell.
Donald Cairns.
Donald F. Cairns.
Wm. R. Dobson.
Jas. Greathead (class E).
R Quigley.
W. Cargenven.
Hugh Black (Class E).
Heather Robertson (class E).
Thos. Walker.
Walter Leeder.
Albert Robinson.
Malcolm McKay.
Gordon Smith.
John Baker (class B).
James D. Cook.
Robert J. Dobson.
Jos. McCulloch.
Norman McLeod.
Wesley Bulger.
James E. Scott (class E).
Jacob Miller (class D).
Blair Robertson (class E).
Waldon Schrank, Class E.
Chas. Potter.
Alex McLean.

DISALLOWED

Dan McLean Jr.
Henry Schwass.
W R. Mass.
William Nelson.
Carl Kones.
Arthur I. Leeder.
Ed. Longe.
Edward Cook.
Herbert Leeder.

The Tribunal meets only occasionally now on order from the Registrar, as the work is about ended.

Special in cut glass Berry Bowl and Salad Dishes just now. You will do well to have these laid aside, for that Christmas presents W. H. Rowlands.

Wants Explanation

To the Editor of The Times

Sir:—In your issue of the 14th inst., there appeared a letter from Mr. J. H. Wismer in regard to the "Light by Meter." Now quite a number of those using the lights would like to have the matter explained, and have been expecting a satisfactory explanation from some representative of the Company, and they hope will yet get it, as Mr. Wismer's reasoning seems just and logical, and they cannot understand what the difference the floor space can make when using same amount of current.

Pro Bono Public

Too Much Money Spent

To the Editor of The Times:

Sir,—I can hardly express myself over the money spent by our people in attending the Marks Bros. show, when the money is so much needed in France add Belgium. The Company charged 50 cents for all seats. Do these men think it right when there is such a war going on that they should not be doing something to win it?

A Subscriber

Monthly Auction Sale

Saturday Dec. 1st at Auctioneer Cavin's. Among the goods are: 1 solid oak chairs, 2 solid oak dressers, oak washstand, iron bed, springs and mattress, single iron bed with springs, kitchen table, sheets, quilts, pillows, straw cutter, root slicer, parlor wood heater, bundle poultry netting.

CARD OF THANKS

The family of the late Jane Miller wish to thank their friends and neighbors through The Times for kindness and sympathy shown them in their recent bereavement.

Read Barber's bargain advt. on page 8.

Buy Lifebuoy Brand Rubbers because they wear longest. Full range both light and heavy and reasonably priced at Falconer Bros.

Upright Pianos

Have several good upright pianos for sale at a bargain. Write to

Louis Block's Music Store, Owen Sound

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON IX. December 2, 1917

Nehemiah rebuilds the walls of Jerusalem.—Nehemiah 4: 1-23. Print 4: 7-21.

COMMENTARY.—I. Enemies deride the builders (vs. 1-6). The enemies of the Jews were promptly on hand to oppose the work of improving conditions in Judah. Jerusalem had lain in ruins for nearly a century and a half, and had been a prey to surrounding nations. When the people round about saw an effort being made to rebuild the walls, they ridiculed the attempt, declaring that the Jews were too feeble for so great an undertaking. The words of Sanballat and Tobiah in vs. 2, 3 express the estimate which they placed upon the Jews' ability to restore Jerusalem and the nation. They flattered themselves into believing that the thing which they did not want done was impossible of accomplishment. As an offset to this derision Nehemiah betook himself again to prayer, committing the entire case to Jehovah, yet used his utmost diligence to carry forward the work already begun. The entire wall was apportioned to forty-four different companies and they worked so faithfully that the breaches were all closed in fifty-two days (Neh. 6: 15), building "every one over against his house" (Neh. 3: 28). The wall was built up to half of its original height the entire distance. From discoveries made by Sir Charles Warren it has been estimated that the most ancient wall was built up to half of its original height the entire distance. From discoveries made by Sir Charles Warren it has been estimated that the most ancient wall was built to a height of two hundred feet.

II. A conspiracy formed (vs. 7-12). 7. Sanballat—An officer of the Persian government, who had authority in Samaria. He is chiefly noted for his hostility to the Jews. He is called "the Horonite" (Neh. 2: 10), probably from Horonaim, a city in Moab. Tobiah—He was an Ammonite Neh. 2. 10). The Moabites and the Ammonites were enemies of the Jews, and this fact may account for their bitter hostility to the plan of rebuilding the walls. Arabians—Wandering tribes of the desert probably under the leadership of Geshem (Neh. 2: 19). Ammonites—A people having their home to the east of the Jordan. Ashdodites—The inhabitants of Ashdod, a city of the Philistines, near the Mediterranean Sea. Were very wroth — They were angry when they heard of the Jews' purpose to rebuild the walls and their anger increased when they knew that the work was actually being done. They construed the act of the Jews in fortifying the city as an attempt to throw off the Persian yoke, but the real cause of their anger seems to have been a jealousy because of the increasing power and prosperity of the Jews, and, moreover, Jerusalem fortified would no longer be an open field for plunder. 8. Conspired ..Together — Literally "breathed together in unison." The hostility of these peoples toward the Jews was great enough for the time being to unite them in their opposition to the plan of fortifying Jerusalem. There is no account of their having put their conspiracy into action. 9. We made our prayer unto God—Nehemiah was a man of prayer; his prayers had thus far brought success in his important undertaking, and he believed the Lord would not fail him at this critical moment, and set a watch—Watching and prayer are brought together in their proper relation. On the part of the enemies of the Jews there were ridicule, hatred and conspiracy; but on the part of the Jews, prayer, watching and concentration of purpose to carry out the divinely-appointed plan. 10. Judah said..we are not able — Nehemiah met opposition, not only from without, but even from his own people, who harbored a spirit of discouragement. There was a great amount of rubbish, which must be removed to found a foundation and to secure building material, and it was a great height to which stones must be raised to build the walls. 11. Our adversaries said—The plan of the enemy was to make a sudden and secret attack upon the Jews with the purpose of utterly routing them and permanently hindering the work of repairing the walls. 12. The Jews which dwelt by them—The Jews in scattered communities, dwelling among the Samaritans and other enemies.

III. Nehemiah's defence (vs. 13-18). 13. In the lowest parts ... in the open places (R. V.) — Nehemiah placed guards behind the workers in the exposed places where the walls were not yet raised high enough for protection. after their families—Both the defenders and those working on the walls at any given place belonged to the same family. 14. be not ye afraid of them—It was known that an attack was likely to be made by the Jews' enemies. Nehemiah had done his best in organizing the workers and the defenders. He had prayed earnestly to the Lord, and with confidence he could encourage his people to be brave and strong. fight for your brethren, etc. The strongest incentives were placed before them. "To the Jews the contest must be to their very existence as a people." 15. when our enemies heard—The enemies expected to keep secret the plan of their attack, but it became known to the Jews. 16. half of my servants—Reference is probably made to Nehemiah's band of personal servants. They were divided into two companies, and half working at rebuilding walls and the other guarding against the enemies. habergeons—Coats of mail, protections for the body, made of metal or coarse leather. rulers were behind—They took their position behind the workers to direct the work of building, and to direct the defence in case an attack should be made. 17. bare burdens—The burden-bearers needed but one hand for their work, so they were free to use the other for defence. 18. his sword—The builders carried their swords in their girdles, where they could be grasped quickly, if needed.

IV. The builders at work (vs. 19-23). 19. nobles—Those who were descended from the royal family of David and honored as such. rulers—Officials of Jerusalem. separated—The workmen and the defenders were scattered far as they labored on the whole extent of the wall. 20. our God shall fight for us—These words came fittingly from the man who had made use of his own skill in pushing forward the work and in guarding the workmen, and had prayed in faith for the success of the undertaking which he was certain was divinely directed. 21. so we labored—The energy with which the work was advanced appears from the fact that the workmen were busy from daylight until dark.

Questions — Who was Nehemiah? Why had he gone to Jerusalem? What did he do first? How did the people receive his plan? How were they opposed? How did Nehemiah meet their opposition? What complaint did the men of Judah make? Why? How did Nehemiah learn the plan of his enemies? How did he arrange to meet their forces? What appeal did Nehemiah make to the people? How did his plan effect his enemies? How did he arrange to complete the work? What was the need of a trumpeter?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Opposition.

I. Tested loyalty and devotion.

II. Met skill and perseverance.

I. Tested loyalty and devotion. It was exasperating news to Sanballat that Nehemiah had come from Shushan to Jerusalem with a commission from Artaxerxes to rebuild the walls of the city. He and his friends had at first thought it impossible that Nehemiah would attempt to repair and restore the city. When they found the work progressing, they gave vent to their wrath in scoffs and ridicule. Sanballat was most irritating to Nehemiah and taunted him bitterly. He sought in every way to check the work by abuse of its official leader. He combined open opposition with mockery. As his custom was, Nehemiah betook himself to the divine Comforter and there poured out his wounded feelings in prayer. The good work of Nehemiah was in serious danger from the craft and violence of its foes and from the faint hearted of its friends. There were enemies without and difficulties within. Tobiah with others was acquainted with the internal state of Jerusalem. Through his influence much evil was wrought. He showed contempt for the efforts of Nehemiah. He ridiculed the plans of the people and kept up a constant intrigue with those within who were disaffected. His pleas of friendship were a greater detriment than the threats of enmity. They were far more likely to weaken the forces than the intimidation of pronounced foes. Geshem was a characterless man. He brought false charges against Nehemiah, as one who only wished to set up a sovereignty and to become independent of the central power at Shushan. He was a most dangerous opposer, for he could insinuate that unprincipled motives were back of all Nehemiah's efforts. From sneers and taunts his enemies laid plots and conspiracies to overthrow his work by force. Nehemiah was so absorbed in the restoration that the enthusiasm of his patriotic purpose quickened the hearts of the people with an energy that never let go until the work was done.

II. Met skill and perseverance. Having set his hand to the work, Nehemiah judiciously employed every means calculated to promote it. He first sought divine direction, then employed means upon which he implored the divine blessing. In no other way could the work have progressed and been successfully completed in so short a time. Nehemiah resisted his foes by pressing all his people into service, by inspiring them with confidence in God, by insisting that there be no parleying with the enemy. It was necessary to present a bold and united front to the enemy and to be soldiers as well as builders. Only by zeal, diligence and unity could they hope, under the blessing of God, to encircle Jerusalem with walls and bulwarks. Recognizing their weakness and dependence and regardless of discouragements, they prayed. They combined prayer and watchfulness with precept and example. As difficulties thickened, Nehemiah's courage rose, his capacity became more evident and his ability to sway the many was unquestioned. Full of confidence and resolution, he inspired others with like feelings. They built the wall notwithstanding sneers, active opposition or despairing friends. They built the wall by prayer, by working together, by the willingness on the part of each to do his best and by courageous trust in God. There was thoroughness and discouragement and opposition. Consecration, zeal and activity, diligent use of appointed means, fortitude and perseverance with entire dependence upon the blessing of God characterized the builders in their efforts to upbuild their sacred city. Nehemiah acted as architect, general, diplomatist. The contempt of the Samaritans was wholly misplaced. The wall grew rapidly under the busy hands nerved and stimulated as they were to do their best. Jerusalem was to be no longer [illegible] Samaria, [illegible] and Sanballat, [illegible] away the rubbish was a [illegible] and depressing task, entailing much toil and little show of progress for a time. God's help encouraged exertion. The builders did their secular work in a religious spirit. They not only began well, but they persevered to the end of their work. T. R. A.

SHOULD GOVERNMENT GUARANTEE PRICE OF HOGS?

With Shorts Selling at $45 per Ton the Price of Hogs Should be $16.13—Why Farmers Should Raise More Hogs—By Daniel McKee, B.S.A.

On account of grave food shortage in Europe the government is making an appeal to all Canadian farmers to breed as many sows as they can this fall, so as to increase the supply of hogs next spring. The Food Controller, the Hon. W. J. Hanna, in opening the campaign for greater hog production at a meeting of farmers and district representatives held in Parliament Buildings, Toronto, on November 6, said that never was there a greater need for increased production than at the present time, and that if farmers did not make every effort to increase the supply of food our Allies in France would be reduced to something approaching starvation. There was a shortage of 32,425,000 hogs in Europe, and he appealed to Canadian farmers to make good this shortage by raising more hogs.

Mr. Hanna's remarks concerning the profits to be made in raising hogs would have carried a good deal more weight with the audience if he had declared that the government would guarantee a minimum price for hogs and safeguard farmers against loss. He said that if the Canadian Government guaranteed the price of hogs, it would be the equivalent of a forced loan to the Allied Powers, and the Canadian government required all the money it had for other purposes. If prices for hogs are going to be high, as the speaker declared they would be, the government would not lose a cent by guaranteeing a minimum price for hogs. To tell farmers that hog raising is going to be profitable, and then refuse to guarantee a minimum price, is inconsistent. The law of supply and demand makes prices lower when the market is glutted with a surplus of hogs, just as it makes prices high when there is a shortage.

Unless the government is prepared to guarantee the price of hogs, it should not advance increased profits as an argument for raising hogs, but base its appeal solely on humanitarian considerations and the grave—very grave—need of more foodstuffs.

For the campaign to succeed the government must get the confidence of the farmers. It will get the confidence of the farmers if the gravity of the situation is placed before them and it asks them to produce solely for patriotic reasons. But to introduce profits into the appeal, when the price of hogs is not guaranteed, arouses distrust at once. The profit argument should be left severely alone.

There is no reason of course why the government should guarantee prices, outside of the fact that when munitions were required the manufacturers were guaranteed a fair profit, and as one farmer remarked, "What's sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander."

When a general asks his troops to charge the enemy he does not guarantee that they will not get killed or wounded. It is said that Hector Macdonald, before the battle of Paardeberg in the South African war, told the Highlanders that they would have to wade through blood up to their knees. The soldier gives his all, and the least that those who remain at home can do is to make certain, as far as lies in their power, that the cause for which the soldiers are giving their lives or suffering torture, both physical and mental, day after day, without a grumble, should succeed. Mr. Hanna and those closely in touch with the food situation in France and England say it is vitally necessary that we have more hogs, and when the farmers of Canada realize the seriousness of the situation they will produce as many hogs as they can, even if they have to sell them at cost or even at a loss.

Unless a definite ratio is fixed between the price of hogs and the price of feed, no one can tell whether hogs will be produced at a profit or a loss during the next few years. The United States government has appointed a commission to determine a fair ratio between the price of corn and the price of hogs.

There is room for a good deal of difference of opinion as to what the best grain would be to compare the price of hogs with here in Canada. Although corn is used in certain sections of this country quite extensively as hog feed, these sections are limited. Oats is the most widely grown grain crop in Ontario, there being almost three times as many acres sown to oats this year as there were sown to fall wheat, which is the next most widely grown grain crop. Although oats is excellent feed for horses and cattle, it is not suitable for feeding to pigs except in mixtures, and then it should only constitute a small part of the ration, as it contains too much crude fibre. Shorts or middlings cannot be beaten for pigs, and we are fairly safe in assuming that shorts or middlings is the most widely used meal in Ontario.

The average top price for hogs on the off car basis at the Union Stock Yards, Toronto, for the last ten years was $9.25. The average price for shorts over a similar period of years was $25.84 per ton, or $1.29 per hundredweight. This means that the price of 7.17 hundredweights of shorts was necessary to induce farmers to stay in hog raising business. When hogs were selling for more than the price of 7.17 hundredweights of shorts hog raising was comparatively profitable, but when hogs were selling for less than the price of 7.17 hundredweights of shorts hog raising was comparatively unprofitable.

Although we say that during certain years hog raising was relatively unprofitable, we do not mean that a man was necessarily actually losing money during these years. We simply mean that during these years hog raising was not as profitable as it was on the average.

What the future holds for the hog producer so far as profits are concerned, it is extremely difficult to say with any degree of accuracy unless a definite ratio is fixed between the price of feed and the price of hogs. It is certain, however, that the business aspects of the situation will have little weight in deciding Canadian farmers whether they will raise more hogs. When men enlist to go to the front, they do not consider the business advantages of shooting and being shot at, for there are none. They hold the front line trenches because they feel it their duty to do so. It has been said farmers never start a war but always finish it, and they can help to finish this one by producing more hogs.

—The Canadian Countryman.

SUNDAY AT HOME

A HOME SONG.

I read within a poet's book
  A word that starred the page:
"Stone walls do not a prison make,
  Nor iron bars a cage!"

Yes, that is true, and something more
  You'll find where'er you roam,
That marble floors and gilded walls
  Can never make a home.

But every house where love abides,
  And Friendship is a guest,
Is surely home, and home-sweet-home:
  For there the heart can rest.

—Henry Van Dyke.

Brethren, pray for us.

Is any sick among you? let him call for the elders of the church; and let them pray over him. And the prayer of faith shall save the sick, and the Lord shall raise him up. Pray one for another, that ye may be healed.

The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much. Elias was a man subject to like passions as we are, and he prayed earnestly that it might not rain: and it rained not on the earth by the space of three years and six months. And he prayed again, and the heaven gave rain, and the earth brought forth her fruit.

Praying always with all prayer and supplication in the Spirit, and watching thereunto with all the perseverance and supplication for all saints.

Without ceasing I make mention of you always in my prayers.—Always laboring fervently for you in prayers, that ye may stand perfect and complete in all the will of God.

REAL TIME.

A man said, "Am I actually free, or is my liberty of action only ignorance of conditions that determine my actions?"

What we really mean when we ask, "Are we free?" is, whether we act, we really create. It has been said that life is a creation, and that the reality of the universe is incessant creation. Man is oppressed by illusions. In ordinary thought and language we represent space and time as two realities.

In space material objects lie outside one another, like barrels on a wharf, and in time when they succeed each other—as barrels rolling down a plank. Now, the time which we imagine is only a symbolical representation of space. When we think of states succeeding each other, we are not thinking of time at all but of space.

Real time, the true duration, is entirely different. It is not a succession. Time does not run. Like a bird, it does not fly, but, like life, it is here—an actually present, moving, changing now. In the mind states do not lie outside one another, like barrels, but interpenetrate, and the whole individual consciousness changes without ceasing. It is only in space that one thing is outside another thing. In real change there are no states at all. Everything is a living, moving present.

Existence in time is life, it is a whole life (holy). Life is not measurable at all. You cannot count conscious states. They are not quantities, but pure qualities; and outside and distinct from one another, but interpenetrating and permeating the living individual, who is seen to be the creative power of the individual who is one and indivisible.

One star differeth from another star in glory. But each moves in the magnificence and majesty of an entire and positive whole. Men are too prone to count quantities like dollars. They are slow to estimate qualities. It would be difficult to count the bubbles of the ocean, but a child can dip its cup and taste the quality of the sea. The Master said, "I am the light of the world, and He said, "Ye are the light of the world." He also said, "Ye are the salt of the earth." Perhaps He said this of Himself, though it is not recorded, but we know this living effusion rises like a cloud and gives the atmosphere of the heavenly places, thus preventing for ever the bad smell of earth rising to contaminate the sweet beauty of the saints. "Blessed are the pure in heart"—they know all things. That is, they know the quality of all things, both in heaven and in earth.

"I create the fruit of the lips." The words of the tongue are His, and as they come forth they become the property of the speaker. It is the glory of man that he can utter the words of the Most High. Life is a continuous creation. Man is a partner of God. How inscrutible is the fellowship of God and man—His ways are past finding out!

What "Amen" Means.

Amen is a Hebrew word signifying "so be it," "truly" [illegible] the amen is [illegible] by the congregation at the conclusion of the benediction. Among the early Christians the prayer offered by the Presbytery was concluded by the word "amen" uttered by the congregation. Justin Martyr is the earliest of the fathers who alludes to the use of the response. At the conclusion of a prayer it signifies, according to the English church catechism, "so be it"; after the repetition of the creed, "so it is."

Acts of the Apostles.

The weight of testimony is in favor of St. Luke as the author of the Acts of the Apostles, though some respectable critics claim that the authorship is quite unknown. There are no sure data for determining the date of the Acts. Various dates have been ascribed. Some think that it was written about the year 80, while others hold that it could not have been written before the second century, about A. D. 125.

Reprisals? Don't worry. Germany has supplied civilization with an eternal one."

Chats with the Doctor

HERPES.

Herpes is a skin disease which appears in two or three forms, and is a painful as well as a disfiguring affection. Perhaps the most common form is that known as Herpes facialis, in which the eruption appears on the lips or face, the usually the former. Indeed it is sometimes called H. labialis, though this is too narrow a definition. It shows itself first as a sensation of itching and burning, usually on or near the lips, developing into a swollen reddish patch, which latter becomes covered with small blisters. Though the patches most commonly appear singly, there may be two or three, which soon meet and run into each other. If the blisters are scratched they dry up into hard scabs and fall off in anything from a week to a fortnight, and the patient is cured till the next attack, which is almost inevitable. People subject to this affection will suffer for almost any small derangement of health, a chill or slight digestive trouble being quite sufficient to cause an outbreak. Sometimes exposure to strong sunshine is responsible. If the patches are scratched and dirt allowed to get into them the consequences may become much more serious and the more difficult of treatment.

Treatment is only ever possible to a limited extent, but attention to the general health will do a great deal in the way of prevention. When the first signs of the attack show themselves—and these are usually easily recognized by habitual sufferers—bathing the part with very hot water or painting it with flexible collodion will sometimes restrict it in area and severity. Once the blisters have actually developed the utmost care should be taken to prevent their rupture, but when they are situated, as is frequently the case, on the red part of the lips, this is practically impossible. The application during the attack of a lotion consisting of [illegible] grains of nitrate of silver in one [illegible] and [illegible] seems to lessen the frequency of the attacks, and may help to a real cure.

Herpes Zoster, or shingles, as it is popularly called, appears on the body, and its habit of forming a band round the back and chest like a girdle is accountable for its name, "Zoster" meaning a girdle, and "Cingulum"—whence "shingles," being the Latin form of the same word. The symptoms and early appearance of this form of the disease are the same as of the facial kind, but it covers far wider areas of skin and is accompanied by far more serious pain and disturbance of the health. If neglected, and particularly if the blisters become purulent, there may be considerable scarring, and in elderly persons the pain is continuous and severe. Very little treatment is possible beyond cleanliness. Free powdering of the affected parts with a disinfectant powder, such as boric acid powder, and the application of cotton wool pads held in place by a bandage is as good a local treatment as any. Where the eruption has ulcerated, scrupulous cleanliness is necessary, and an antiseptic ointment should be kept continually renewed. This will also help to keep the skin soft, and lessen the risk of scarring.

THE FATALITY OF SCARLET FEVER.

The records of various outbreaks of scarlet fever in the past show a most curious variation in the fatality of the disease. This variation is noticeable not only in epidemics separated both in time and locality, but in outbreaks which have occurred simultaneously and in [illegible] neighborhood. So, also, the nature of an epidemic is often known to change during its course, the fatality usually becoming much less as the outbreak wears on.

Early records show these changes in virulence to a marked degree. Thus in [illegible] of Tours from the year [illegible] to [illegible] no death from scarlet fever was observed, but in the year [illegible] a most malignant form of the disease raged both in the town and its neighborhood. The epidemic in Dublin in [illegible] was severely fatal, but the following year the type changed entirely, and for twenty-seven years the only form of the disease which appeared was a very mild one. At the end of this time the old severe form reappeared and remained. In Australia the form of disease is a uniformly mild one, with the exception of one outbreak in Melbourne in [illegible], which ravaged the city.

No connection has yet been traced between this variation and any influence of soil, condition, or climate. There seems to be a slight increase of fatality in the summer and winter months, as compared with the spring and autumn, but this is so slight as to be negligible.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dairy Produce—		
Butter, choice dairy	$0 45	[illegible]
Eggs, new-laid, doz.	0 70	0 75
Cheese, lb.	0 00	[illegible]
Do., fancy, lb.	0 00	[illegible]
Dressed Poultry—		
Turkeys, lb.	0 30	[illegible]
Fowl, lb.	0 25	[illegible]
Spring chickens	0 20	[illegible]
Ducks, Spring, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Geese, lb.	0 25	[illegible]
Fruits—		
Apples, bkt.	0.40	0 70
Do., bbl.	4 00	[illegible]
Vegetables—		
Beets, bag	0 00	[illegible]
Do., peck	0 00	[illegible]
Cauliflower, each	0 10	[illegible]
Carrots, peck	0 00	[illegible]
Do., bag	0 00	[illegible]
Celery, per head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cabbages, each	0 05	0 10
Vegetable marrow, each	0 05	[illegible]
Onions, 75-lb. bag	2 50	[illegible]
Do., large bkt.	0 00	[illegible]
Do., pickling, bkt.	0 00	[illegible]
Potatoes, bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pumpkins, each	0 10	[illegible]
Parsley, bunch	0 00	[illegible]
Peppers, red, doz.	0 00	[illegible]
Do., green, doz.	0 00	0 15
Sage, bunch	0 05	[illegible]
Spinach, peck	0 00	[illegible]
Squash, each	0 10	[illegible]
Savory, bunch	0 05	[illegible]
Turnips, peck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., bag	[illegible]	0 70

MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Beef, forequarters, cwt.	$13 00	$15 00
Do., hindquarters	17 00	18 00
Carcases, choice	[illegible]	17 00
Do., common	13 50	14 50
Veal, common, cwt.	[illegible]	11 50
Do., medium	12 50	14 50
Do., prime	19 00	22 00
Heavy hogs	17 50	19 50
Shop hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Abattoir hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mutton, heavy	11 00	16 00
Do., light	15 00	21 00
Lambs, Spring, lb.	0 21	[illegible]

SUGAR MARKET.

Wholesale quotations to the retail trade on Canadian refined sugar, Toronto delivery, in effect October 30:—

Acadia granulated	100 lbs.	$9.14
Redpath granulated	100 lbs.	9.14
St. Lawrence granulated	100 lbs.	9.14
Lantic granulated	100 lbs.	9.14
No. 1 yellow	100 lbs.	8.64
No. 2 yellow	100 lbs.	8.64
No. 3 yellow	100 lbs.	8.44

Granulated in 20-lb. bags, 15 cents over cwt. prices; 2-lb. bags, 20 cents over; 5-lb. cartons, 25 cents over, and 2-lb. cartons, 30 cents over.

Atlantic quoted 5c lower.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS.

Ex. cattle, choice	10 50	11 00
Ex. bulls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butcher cattle, choice	10 25	[illegible]
Butcher cattle, medium	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butcher cattle, common	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butcher cows, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butcher cows, medium	7 50	[illegible]
Butcher cows, canners	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butcher bulls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Common	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feeding steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stockers, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stockers, light	7 00	7 40
Milkers, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springers, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, ewes	11 00	[illegible]
Bucks and culls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lambs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs, fed and watered	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calves	[illegible]	[illegible]

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Fluctuations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange yesterday were as follows:—

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Oats—				
Nov.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flax—				
Nov.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKETS

Minneapolis.—Corn No. 2 yellow, [illegible] Oats—No. 3 white, [illegible] Flour, in carload lots—Fancy patents, [illegible] first clears, [illegible] second clears, [illegible] Bran—[illegible]

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth.—Linseed—[illegible] to arrive, [illegible] to arrive November, [illegible] November, [illegible] December, [illegible] asked; May, [illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts [illegible]

Market firm.

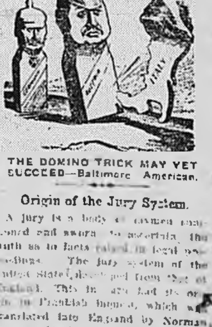
Beeves	7 00	15 90
Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stockers and feeders	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cows and heifers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calves	7 00	[illegible]
Hogs, receipts [illegible]		
Market strong.		
Light	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mixed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Heavy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rough	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pigs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bulk of sales	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, receipts [illegible]		
Market strong.		
Wethers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lambs, native	[illegible]	[illegible]

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, Report.—Cattle, receipts, [illegible]

Veals, receipts [illegible] steady [illegible] Hogs, receipts [illegible] heavy [illegible] mixed [illegible] yorkers [illegible] light yorkers and pigs [illegible] roughs [illegible] stags [illegible]

Sheep and lambs, receipts [illegible] active and steady; lambs, [illegible] others unchanged.



THE DOMINO TRICK MAY YET SUCCEED—Baltimore American.

Origin of the Jury System.

A jury is a body of laymen summoned and sworn to ascertain the truth as to facts raised in legal proceedings. The jury system of the United States developed from that of England. This in turn had its origin in Frankish inquest, which was translated into England by Norman kings. In these inquests a body of neighbors was summoned by a public officer to give answer upon oath on some question of fact or law or of mixed fact and law. In the beginning the object of the inquiry was usually to obtain information for the king to ascertain facts needed for assessing taxes.

ROYAL YEAST

Has been Canada's favorite yeast for over a quarter of a century. Bread baked with Royal Yeast will keep fresh and moist longer than that made with any other, so that a full week's supply can easily be made at one baking, and the last loaf will be just as good as the first.

MADE IN CANADA

E.W.GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
WINNIPEG TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL

Through Many Trials

"Beg pardon there, sir! You going on, sir?" the guard inquires with curt courtesy, as he bustles up to perform the double duty of locking the door and escorting some first-class passengers into a carriage. "Plenty of room here, madame," he adds deferentially, to the portly, superb dame who is moving with leisurely dignity along the platform, and to Dumaresq's intense vexation the guard unlocks the carriage door where Imogene is.

It certainly wants only three minutes to the time of departure, but he is hot with "envy, hatred and malice" against the guard, the lady and the lady's escort—a tall, thin, ungainly young lad of one-and-twenty or two-and-twenty—for the loss of those last minutes alone with his darling.

"Rudolf," she says, laughingly, "you can go and look for her, you know, and bring her—"

When "Rudolf" interrupts her eagerly:

"Why, mother, here is Miss Trefusis!"

"Really! How delightful!" the stout lady says, putting up her gold pince-nez with one hand over her dainty, spangled veil, and with the other gathering the skirts of her splendid, brocaded velvet mantle about her as she steps into the carriage, favoring Dumaresq with a very cold stare, which he returns with interest, for he is anything but prepossessed with the appearance of "Rudolf" or his mamma, who is an over-dressed, under-bred looking woman of fifty with powder-laden cheeks and Kohl-painted eyes, and buttress curls and braids of daffodil hues.

"My dearest child! This is so charming," she says, gushingly, shaking hands with Imogene, while her small, crafty eyes are scanning her face and Dumaresq's presence with hostile criticism. "Dear Lady Petherick said to me only this morning, 'How I wish my sister could travel with you when you are going down to Exeter!' but we scarcely hoped for the pleasure. Did we, Rudolf?"

"No, indeed, mother," Rudolf says, awkwardly, eyeing Dumaresq much as his maternal parent has done, haughtily, but uneasily.

"Lady Petherick will be so pleased," the lady goes on, gushing still, but with an effort; "she regretted your having to travel, with only a maid, so much!"

"I am traveling alone, Lady Bankes," Imogene says, very coldly and distinctly; "Lady Petherick's woman came with me to see to my luggage, but she has gone home again."

"And you are really quite alone!" Lady Bankes exclaims, looking quite shocked, and then darting a suspicious glance at Dumaresq again.

But Imogene neither heeds her nor hears her, for the parting moment has come, and quite regardless of Lady Bankes or "Rudolf," she remains by the carriage door with Dumaresq standing beside her.

"Friends going to travel with you?" he queries, with a dubious glance at the tulle veil and the powdered face and the sumptuous attire.

"No. Friends of Sir William," Imogene says, very briefly, with the least disdainful upraising of her delicate dark brows. "I know very little of her. I wonder Evelyn wished them to be with me."

"They do not look congenial to you, certainly," Dumaresq says, with a look into the fair, high-bred countenance. "I wonder, too, Lady Petherick could choose them for your escort."

"So do I," assents Imogene. "They are very wealthy people."

And then Dumaresq wonders less.

"That is Lady Bankes' son?" he asks, in a low tone.

"Yes; the only child," Imogene says, with a droll little moue. "He doesn't look as if he was particularly blessed, after all; yet they say he will be heir to a quarter of a million of money."

And then Dumaresq wonders no more why the pompous, under-bred woman and her son have been chosen by Lady Petherick as her sister's companions on a long railway journey.

"I envy him from the depths of my soul!" he says, with a sudden fierce bitterness that startled her, "his quarter of a million in perspective, and—his two hundred miles and odd of a journey with you!"

"Why should you?" she asks, in a whisper, blushing like the heart of a rose.

And Dumaresq looks at the sweet, flushed face with another bitter smile.

"Why should I, indeed?" he echoes. "Because 'that way madness lies' for me. I told you so before."

"But—why?" she persists, softly.

"Because I have nothing left but to say farewell to you," he says; "nothing left but jealous despair, Imogene."

The whistle has actually sounded, the train has actually given its preliminary start and began to glide onward, but Imogene is only conscious of Richard Dumaresq's passionate eyes gazing at her in desperate yearning, and of Richard Dumaresq's goodly five feet ten of manhood standing so close beside her that she can almost feel the throbbings of his heart; and in that moment of parting, and grief and bitterness, her timid, girlish love flies forth on the strong wings of a woman's unseeking passion.

"You need not," she mutters, standing up; and he keeps close hold of her little hand, as he clings to the carriage door a few moments, and is thereby nearly meeting a cruel death at the hands of his gentle young love; "you need not—I love you, Richard!"

Five minutes later, walking on in a reverie of sweet and painful thoughts just outside Paddington station, Richard Dumaresq is passed close by Lady Petherick's carriage.

And Lady Petherick sees him, and sees where he has been, and in a moment perceives she has been outgeneraled.

CHAPTER XXVI.

"I wish you were in the diplomatic service, Sir William," Lady Petherick says, thoughtfully.

"Indeed!" he retorts, grumpily, "why may I ask? Think I should do better than in the city? I don't."

"No better in a monetary sense," Sir William's beautiful young wife says, with a slight arching of her shining dark brows, "but I should like it so much. I should like to be an embassadress, for instance," she smiles to herself, with a soft, inscrutable smile. "I should like to be a power in politics—a leader of a party. I should so enjoy the excitement of the intrigues, the plotting and counter-plotting!" she laughs in a half-defiant, regretful way. "If my husband were a member of the cabinet I should be in my proper sphere!"

"It is a great pity you are not in your proper sphere, then," Sir William retorts, surlily.

"It is," Evelyn says, airily; "for I am sure I have wonderful talents lying perdu. Hidden in a napkin, so to speak—unknown, untried, lost to society."

Sir William Petherick's gray eyebrows lower gloomily as he listens to [illegible] of her proud, perfect loveliness—which will bloom into full blown beauty in years to come; and, in twenty years to come, when, in all human likelihood, he will be mouldering in the grave.

He cannot read her thoughts as she sits there, reclining on the luxurious pillow-cushioned couch, covered with olive satin, looking like a picture in her quaintly-fashioned aesthetic teagown of pale-yellow, soft, figured silk, short-waisted and falling straight to her feet, where it is narrowed by being gathered into a flounce.

She has copied it [illegible] from a picture, and the soft, old gold brocaded silks is as [illegible] eighteenth century [illegible], and as the tea-gown, with its quaint [illegible] and its old-world [illegible] pattern, ruffled with soft [illegible] yellow lace, is a triumph of aesthetic elegance and picturesqueness, and the envy and despair of Lady Petherick's friends.

She has chosen it carefully, and worn it especially on this afternoon, and her husband does not even dimly imagine why she has donned one of the choicest, prettiest gowns in her wardrobe, and chosen to remain at home under the plea of a headache.

He does not venture to intrude on her too long—the surly, elderly husband plays a very smart part, indeed, in the drama of the beauty's life—and so Sir William [illegible] takes his departure, and goes about some of his heavy, sordid, gold-making schemes—the real and only pleasure of his slow, sordid, money-getting existence, and leaves his young wife to enjoy herself.

"I thought he was never going!" she cries, springing up with a yawn of relief; "insufferable poor old dear! It is actually 3 o'clock, and I told him to be punctual. What a narrow escape from having the poor old man doing watchdog duty the whole livelong afternoon! He would not have stirred an inch, if the city itself was to be burned down!"

And she laughs heartily at the ideas which suggest themselves to her mind: visions of Sir William's jealousy, and her own clever policy in allaying and blinding the same.

As she lies there and counts the minutes, and waits and listens, the knock and ring come for which she waits; and Evelyn Petherick rises from the couch with hurried, uneven steps, to look at herself in the mirror, frightened at herself to feel the wild throbbing of her heart, and to know that the blood forsakes cheeks and lips. She is pale, yet with the lovely pallor of excitement, as her visitor enters the room, and there are delicate violet shadows beneath the silken lashes of her languid, dark, soft eyes.

He notices it all, and wonders even now at her loveliness, and pardons her a great deal, as men will pardon a woman for the beauty of her complexion and the length of her dark eyelashes.

"And yet you will not come to my dinner-parties!" she says, gently reproachful, when he thanks her ardently and gratefully for all the kindness of words and promises, advice and assurances which she gives him during their tete-a-tete interview, which has lasted more than an hour—more than an hour and a half, indeed, indeed, shut up in my lady's charming little sitting-room, where even Sir William does not dare to intrude too much—Lady Petherick and Mr. Richard Dumaresq, with her ladyship's French waiting-woman keeping guard against intrusion or disturbance in an adjoining room. The bland, courteous, bright-eyed young person has succeeded to the post of my lady's continental maid, vice Shaw, the ill-tempered, summarily dismissed a week ago, on the day of her return from a certain unlucky visit to her sister, when she ought to have remained on the platform at Paddington.

It is a week to-day since Imogene Trefusis returned to Cornwall, and since Dumaresq's meeting with Lady Petherick, and her gracious invitation to dine at her house, which invitation he has declined with an apology, after one thought.

And yet, neither angered, nor offended, nor tired of trying to befriend him, apparently, Lady Petherick has written to him. She knows his address, although he never gave it to her, and asked him to call on her today at three o'clock; and she has received him as the kindest of friends—of sisters—might do.

"You know I apologized, Lady Petherick," he says, flushing a little uncomfortably, in an answer to her gentle, sisterly reproach. "I apologized, after having time to consider the information you kindly gave me that Captain Dumaresq had received an invitation likewise, and that you were anxious for us to meet and be friends. I told you, Lady Petherick," he continues, firmly, "that I had no wish to meet Captain Dumaresq in enmity, but I certainly could not meet him in friendship."

"You certainly could, and you certainly ought," Lady Petherick retorts, as firmly. "You know we must forgive our enemies, the Bible tells us" she adds, with sweet pious fervency, emphasized by the upraising of her beautiful eyes and a flash of a diamond fire from the rings on her clasped hands.

Richard Dumaresq sees the gesture, and apprehends it at its true worth, and it disenchants him a little, but he looks on her again and forgives. He listens to the music of her voice, and sits in the sunlight of her smiles until she half bewitches him half persuades him, and he yields to her wishes, and gives assent to her suggestions, and suffers half-willingly the silken meshes of her influence to wind closer and closer about him, and surrenders his pride and self-will as a sacrifice to her, in return for her kind sympathy, her sisterly friendship—so he persuades himself.

So when he rises to go away he has pledged himself to love [illegible] Petherick in various ways. To visit at her house when she thinks well to invite him, to suffer her gentle mediation between him and his cousin—"You are both my friends, you must be friends with each other," she says, sweetly—and to accept her good offices to obtain him a situation—through Sir William—of foreign correspondent for a city house.

For this last promise Dumaresq is warmly, intensely grateful to her, and she does seem once more a goddess of good to him—friendless, without money or prospects as he is, earning a temporary income from his old friend, the Irish army surgeon, Dr. O'Driscoll, for whom he does work of an evening, translating from French and assisting on certain days in the week the dispenser in the military hospital to which Dr. O'Driscoll is attached.

But the pay is small, the work tiresome and continuous, and worse than all can be but a temporary arrangement, and when Lady Petherick talks of Sir William's "unlimited influence" with rich city firms, and alludes, as a matter of course, to a salary of "three or four hundred a year, until something better occurs," Dumaresq could almost worship her for her goodness.

Only—he wonders vaguely, with a lurking sense of doubt and uncertainty shadowing the brightness of his anticipations—wherefore—wherefore this frank friendship this keen, kind interest in his welfare, this sisterly sympathy?

From a wealthy young bride, too, newly married, newly surrounded with the pleasures and distractions of wealth. And he persuades himself, or tries to persuade himself, that here lies the sad, secret reason.

That her generous, loving, womanly nature—a nature in some degree akin to Imogene's—yearns for some warmer, kindlier interests to fill her empty life, her lonely heart, whose cravings wealth cannot satisfy.

"I am parted, you see, from all my old associates, from my home, and all I love," she says once, with gentle pathos, adding with a little hurried, half-smothered sigh, "and my husband is so much my senior, he cannot be expected to take an interest in what I take an interest in."

But Dumaresq's [illegible] cleverly holds his peace, and does not commit the folly of sympathizing with a lovely wife of twenty respecting her husband's forty years' seniority.

"You must have found it pleasant having your sister here," is all he says in reply, determined to introduce Imogene's name into the conversation for the first time during the hour and a half which his visit has lasted. Lady Petherick has avoided the least allusion to her hitherto.

"Oh, yes; only too pleased if she would stay always with me," she says, with a half-sad little smile, "but, of that I have no hope."

"Do you know that I saw Miss Trefusis at Paddington the day she left?" he asks, deliberately. "I happened to go with some friends to see two of the party off, on Thursday afternoon, and met your sister, saw her and spoke to her. I had quite understood you to say she was returning on Saturday."

But there is no consciousness, no embarrassment in Lady Petherick's soft smile of inquiry and placid interest, as she says:

"Yes? She went on Tuesday in consequence of a letter from home. Poor, dear Lionel was not so well, and so nothing would induce Imogene to remain away any longer."

"Yes. She told me Lionel was worse," Richard Dumaresq says, and waits for another question respecting his meeting with Imogene, but none comes.

"Can it be possible that she knows nothing?" he asks himself repeatedly; "or is this merely her evidence of proud, quiet displeasure—this utter ignoring of the subject?"

It is a gentle and ladylike method of evincing her feelings, however, and he can no more blame her for it than for them.

But it worries and distresses him, nevertheless. It makes itself up with that rather perplexing "wherefore?" and when he takes leave of Lady Petherick he carries the perplexing problem away with him to solve.

"For," she says, with a pretty, arch kindliness of manner, clasping his strong, sinewy hand with both her tiny white bejeweled ones in farewell, "you must come again—one day next week. I will write to you and fix the day." This is said with an espieglerie and drollery of sparkling glance and meaning smile which quite bewilders him—honest, plain soldier as he is.

"For I want to see you very particularly," she says, smiling up into his eyes. "I have a great deal to tell you; a great deal that will surprise you, I fear, but give you pleasure ultimately, I hope. You must come. More depends on it than you perhaps imagine."

"I will certainly come, Lady Petherick. Thank you a thousand times for your kindness to me," Dick says, huskily, in his emotion, his face flushing to the roots of his crisp, shining brown hair, consciousness in his face, rapture in his eyes telling all too plainly to the woman who watches him, what secret, sudden hope her words have kindled into life. A hope which concerned not her, a vision in which she, despite her warm, radiant presence, is to him but a cold shadow, rapture which she could never create, in which she has no share.

And the deadly sickness of a wrathful despair comes over her, with an ivory pallor overspreading her bright, flushed face, and a mist of bitter tears in her violet eyes. She looks strangely like Imogene at the moment, and Dick Dumaresq, in his new-born, passionate gratitude, looks at her with deeper, intenser admiration, and her eyelids droop until the long, silken lashes touch her cheek.

"I told you I meant to be your friend," Lady Petherick says, in a soft murmur, looking up at him once more with those tear-wet, [illegible] eyes, and her little, soft, white hands, with their clustering rings, press his fingers gently.

(To Be Continued.)

The Brawn and Brain of a boy are not made out of books or sermons. They are built out of foods that supply in well-balanced proportion and in digestible form every needed element. These elements are found in **Shredded Wheat Biscuit**, a real whole wheat food which contains all the material for building the human body. A perfect food for growing youngsters. Its crispness encourages thorough chewing, which develops sound teeth and healthy gums. Children like it and thrive on it. It is ready-cooked and ready-to-eat. For breakfast or any meal with milk or cream. Made in Canada.

THOSE AWFUL CRAMPS

Suggestions that may save Much Suffering

Marysville, Pa.—"For twelve years I suffered with terrible cramps. I would have to stay in bed several days every month. I tried all kinds of remedies and was treated by doctors, but my trouble continued until one day I read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and what it had done for others. I tried it and now I am never troubled with cramps and feel like a different woman. I cannot praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound too highly and I recommend it to my friends who suffer as I did."—Mrs. George R. Naylor, Box 72, Marysville, Pa.

Young women who are troubled with painful or irregular periods, backache, headache, dragging-down sensations, fainting spells or indigestion should take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Thousands have been restored to health by this root and herb remedy.

Write for free and helpful advice to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass. Only women open and read such letters.

FOOD CONSERVATION

You can take your full share in this important national win-the-war measure, and benefit both in pocket and in health, if you use the proper economic and labor-saving methods in the preparation of the staff of Life—bread.

THE CANUCK BREAD MIXER

is the great modern exponent of cheaper, better, cleaner, digestible home-made bread.

Cut your baker's bill in half, and eliminate your doctor's account.

Save your money, and buy Victory Bonds.

Sold by your local dealer, or may be ordered direct from us, delivered, all charges paid.

Four loaf size .... $2.75 each
Eight loaf size ... $3.25 each

The principle of saving and economy as practised by users of the "Canuck" will eventually win the war.

Give your wife a "Canuck" for Christmas. Christmas giving for 1917 must be confined to useful—not luxurious—gifts.

E. T. WRIGHT CO., Limited., Hamilton, Can.

SERIOUS ILLNESS AVOIDED

Many a serious illness has been avoided by the prompt use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills actually enrich and purify the blood, and in this way build up the system, tone and strengthen the nerves and invigorate the vital organs.

Serious diseases generally come from some simple disorder that has been neglected, therefore anything of the kind should be looked upon as a warning sign, and more serious illness should be avoided by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. In the case of young girls and women the blood is peculiarly liable to get out of order—to become thin and watery—and to lead to a general breakdown in health. This can be avoided by the occasional use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which are suitable for the most delicate constitution. These pills will give you a new appetite, improve your digestion, tone and strengthen weakened nerves, banish depression, and lack of energy, clear the complexion of pimples and blotches, cure pain in the back and general weakness, cause the disappearance of headaches, dizziness and heart fluttering. Give these pills a fair trial and you will soon note a wonderful change in your condition. Your spirits will brighten, good health and strength will return, and you will feel like a new person. You can confirm these statements by inquiring among your friends almost anywhere, as thousands and thousands of hopeless sufferers have been restored to new health and energy by using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

You can get these pills through any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

FOR SALE
Book and Stationery Business
IN HAMILTON

Established 12 years in good central location.

Will be sold at a sacrifice. Good reasons for selling.

Apply to
THOS. FRENCH
90 JAMES STREET NORTH
HAMILTON, ONT.

THE MILK COMMITTEE

DR BOUCHER MONTREAL QUE
MR W. WILSON SASK
MR P.B TUSTIN, Chairman, WINNIPEG MAN.
MR E.H. STONEHOUSE WESTON ONT
MR J BINGHAM OTTAWA ONT
DR N.C. McKAY. HALIFAX N.S.
MR W.R. HAMILTON. VANCOUVER B.C.
MR WM WIGMORE ST JOHN N.B.

In the above pictures are shown the members of the milk committee, appointed by the food controller, which [illegible] a careful study of the milk situation in this country, considering such questions as supply, costs of production, utilization, etc. P. B. Tustin, of Winnipeg, the chairman of the committee, is one of the foremost experts on dairy and farm matters in Canada. He is honorary secretary for Western Canada of the Royal Sanitary Institute. He is also a member of the Institute's examining board for Western Canada. Mr. Tustin is chief of the food and dairy division of the city of Winnipeg, and manager of the child welfare bureau of that city. W. A. Wilson, of Regina, is dairy commissioner of Saskatchewan, and has done much for the dairy industry in the prairie provinces. Dr. Boucher and Dr. McKay are medical health officers of Montreal and Halifax, respectively. Commissioner Wigmore of St. John, N.B., and Ald. Hamilton, of Vancouver have both given much time to a study of the milk problem. E. H. Stonehouse, [illegible] and John Bingham, manager of the Ottawa Dairy, represent the milk producers and the milk [illegible] respectively.

Rubbers!

Rubbers!

How about your feet ? Are you ready for the wet fall weather. We are ready to supply your rubber wants at prices not much higher than a year ago. Our stock is new and complete-

Children's Rubbers
Little Gent's Rubbers
Boys' Rubbers
Misses Rubbers
Ladies' rubber,s diff. lasts
Men's rubbers,&overshoes

Men's heavy bush rubbers all black, black with red soles and heel, black with white sole and heel, All red, Black with 7 inch leather top, Black with 12 inch leather too

N. McGillivray
North End Store

BANK OF HAMILTON
Established 1872

Capital Authorized, $5,000,000
Capital Paid-up, - $3,000,000
Surplus, - - - - - - $3,500,000

Send your Boy at the Front a Five Franc Note for $1.00

Can be used to buy little comfort,' close behind the Firing Lines.

For Sale by
Bank of Hamilton
R. J. RANNEY, MANAGER
PORT ELGIN BRANCH.

41-C

Can you afford to be without The Times ?

Ladies' Winter Coats $3.50

We have a few Ladie's Coats carried over from last seasons which must be sold at some price. Materials are No 1, style of course is not up to date, but every garment will be

Big Value At $3.50

Each and Up

New garments up to date in style at very reasonable prices.

No 1 Produce of all kinds wanted

South End Store
N. McGillivray & Co.

The Port Elgin Times
MEMBER OF THE CANADIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION (INC.)

E. Roy Sayles, Editor and Proprietor

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Think nationally, not politically, then vote.

* * *

If winter has come to stay this early the coal problem may be a serious one before spring.

* * *

Election !
Victory Loan !
Military Service Act !
What a slump after these are over ! No wonder people are irritable.

* * *

One thing sure, the voting in this election will be much mixed. Men will change their party affiliations for the first time, and it will be a good thing. How foolish to follow blindly because the party tom toms have been sounded.

* * *

The announcement of the new scale of pensions has been well received. The increase in pensions for disabled men is regarded as particularly satisfactory in every way. Under the old scale a totally disabled man with a wife and two children received $488 plus $144 for his children, or $632. Now he gets $600 plus $96 for his wife and $192 for his children, or $888 in all. If he has not a wife, but has two children, he formerly received $624, and now $792.

* * *

Although the newspapers have been forbidden by the censor to comment on the finding of the exemption tribunals, we are going to risk the wrath of Major Chambers long enough to draw the attention of those who are finding fault with some of the decisions of Messrs. Gillies and Izzard (the local tribunal), to a few things. These men are in a very unenviable position. They are there by the order of the government, and are sworn to do their duty to their country without fear or favor. The Military Service Act is law and the tribunals are part of the machinery for enforcing it. Failure to do their duty would result—as in the case of some other tribunals not far from here—in their being summoned before the judge and reprimanded. Mr. Gillies has three sons at the front, and besides is a very capable and well informed gentleman. While Mr. Izzard has no sons to send, as Warden of the county, he has shown himself to be not only patriotic in sentiment, but in real work, in his official capacity and as a private citizen.

* * *

Canada is at war. 400,000 of our brave boys have gone voluntarily to fight our battles. We promised to support them to the last man and the last dollar. Many of them will never come back. The soil of France and Belgium is hallowed by their graves :

"In Flanders fields the poppies blow,
Between the crosses, row on row
That mark our place, and in the sky
The larks still bravely singing, fly,
Scarce heard amid the guns below,
We are the dead. Short days ago
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,
Loved and were loved, and now we lie,
In Flanders fields.
Take up our quarrel with the foe;
To you from failing hands we throw
The torch; be sure to hold it high.
If you break faith with us who die,
We shall not sleep though poppies grow,
In Flanders fields

Can we break faith ? Tariffs, railway steals, big interests, the high-cost of living, are all serious questions, but they can wait. The one big, burning, vital question, is the support of the boys who are keeping back the foe "in Flanders fields." Let us not forget this when we are trying to decide which way to vote on December 17th.

Let the Higher-Ups Do Their Duty

One of the things Canadians would like to see is a tightening up in connection with the management of Canada's part in this war. In many departments of the service there is a looseness. Many men have been taken out of productive occupations and put into the King's uniform, only to spend a year and sometimes two years, doing very little.

These things are being noticed by many people who are working hard, believing that all their energy is needed in producing the sinews of war. This was made plain the other day before the Port Elgin Exemption Board, when a mother who has had to go out in the fields and pitch hay and farm as the women of France and England are doing, pleaded to the board that there were "thousands of men in the army doing nothing, and yet her son, who was needed at home would be forced into the army where he would not be used perhaps for two years in any work worth while".

These words from a mother who knows what hard work is, and who knows that there is a great waste of men and time in the army, are worth thinking over. The young men taken by the first draft should be allowed to remain in their regular lines of work until it is absolutely necessary that they should go. Some of the finest soldiers in this war are the men who were made ready in less than three months for overseas. A great deal of the objection to the Military Service Act raised by the fathers and mothers is caused through the inability of the authorities to make good use of the men after they have been called to the colours. The men higher up are responsible. The people have a right to demand service from them.

There is a great deal of selfishness mixed with the patriotism of some people. They are quite willing that the Germans be beaten, providing someone else furnishes the men and the money.

Why The Tribunals, Anyway ?

In view of the pronouncement of Premier Borden and the Minister of Militia, that farmers' sons actually producing food stuffs will be sent back home, even if taken by the Tribunals, what is the use of Tribunals?

The young men whose claims have been disallowed, will have a new deal, according to the announcement, while the question arises in the minds of the Tribunals "What is the further use of taking men"?

Of course the village and town men may be drafted and sent to war, but is that quite fair?

The Slacker's 23rd Psalm

My friend in khaki is my shepherd, I shall not want.

He maketh me to lie down in my cosy cottage. He spareth me the evils of the fight.

He gladdeneth my heart. He maketh it possible for me to walk in the paths of cowardice, for my own life's sake.

Yea, though the shadows of destruction, fear and death hang over my cowering head, I will fear no evil, for is not my brother fighting for me; his weapons and his courage, they comfort me.

He enableth me to prepare a plentiful table, while he keepeth my enemies far from me; luxury and pleasure attend my way; the cup of life never tasted so sweet.

Surely safety and happiness shall follow me as long as my friend is unfailing; and I will dwell not in the trenches, but in my own house, undisturbed, as long as my brother does his duty.

SAUGEEN COUNCIL

All the members of the Saugeen Council were present at the meeting on Nov. 17th, except Councillor Chappell.

Minutes of last meeting read and adopted. $900 was drawn from the Bank to meet current accounts and a grant of $40.00 was given the Agricultural Society as usual.

On motion of Webster and Atkinson, Mr. S. P. Smith was paid a bonus on 210 rods of wire fence.

The following accounts were ordered paid:—N E Leeder, 20 rods wire fence $2.00; Ed Bricker, 40 rods wire fence, $4.00; Jno Scott, 40 rods wire fence $4.00; John Coulter, 45 rods wire fence $4.50; Jas McEwing 20 rods wire fence $2.00; S F Smith, 210 rods wire fence $21.00; D Martindale, 125 yards gravel at 60c, (less ½ inspecting $7.00) $5.00; D Finnie, 9½ days inspecting, $19.00; I Thede, 2½ days inspecting, $2.00; Wm Gowanlock, 100 yards gravel at 72c (less $5.00) $70; Wm. Gowanlock, 40 hours grading (less use of grader 37 hours, $9.25) $26.75; L Hamilton, 371 yards at 30c (less $4.00) $107.30; Wm Brown, 4 days inspection $8.00; R O Daniel, repairing approach to Schwass bridge, $2.00; F W Elliott, grant to Agricultural society $40.00; Sessional allowance meeting no. 10 $12.05.

Gravel accounts at 10c per yard:—Smith Bros, $21.20; L Hamilton, $37.10; Jno Baker, 31.10; Jas Cassidy, $6.70; Mrs Reibel, $9.06; C A Brooks, $3.35; Jos Thomas, $12.15; road, $1.00; Geo McKillop, $26.40; Thos Mitchell, $17.90; road, 5.00; M Zant, $14.85; J T Wallace, 60c; James Scott, 10c C Morton, $41.95; A J Rowand, $6.50; road, $2.00; Earl Grant, $2.80; J Pierson, $3.10; S Schaefer, $31.40; M Spencer, $5.00; A L McKinnon, $4.00; T Sparrow $9.80; Mrs Tranter, $5.20; J H Gowanlock, $7.90.

Council will meet again on Saturday, Dec. 15th, to wind up the year's business.

F. W. Elliott, Clerk.

A travelling salesman found himself in a village hotel dining room when a heavy downpour of rain set in. Addressing the waitress, he remarked: "It looks like the flood.

"Like what ?" the girl inquired.

"Like the Flood. You have read of the Flood and how the ark landed on Mount Ararat, haven't you? "

"No, sir. . I haven't seen a newspaper for three days," confessed the waitress.

Christmas !

Have you thought of it ?

You'll be interested in our beautiful display of ivory goods. Prices are quite moderate. If you make your selection early we will keep it for you.

Soldiers' Kit
Auto Strap

Send one to the boy at the front. They are neat and complete.

R. C. Crawford
Drugs and Kodaks
C. P. R. ticket agent

BURGOYNE AND DISTRICT

Farmers were very busy during the fine weather of last week getting ready for a bumper crop next year, but a damper has been cast on their ardour by the unbelievable news that farmers' sons were being conscripted wholesale and in many cases the only efficient workman on the farm taken. Of course farmers are out in protest. If the already diminished help is to be further depleted, they may as well give up the battle, raise enough for their own bread and butter, and let everyone else go hang. If the Borden manifesto stating emphatically that abundance of provision was as necessary to the winning of the war as more men, and that men engaged in agriculture would not be called to serve in the army was another, "scrap of paper", then the country that would keep such a shifty government in power is simply courting starvation and ruin. We see a man coming, a real man, a chieftain, "Canada first" written on his heart and in his whole life, his face set like a flint, unaffected by Imperial tapestry, or steam roller, Canada ruled by the voice of the people, is ever his motto. He is not afraid to trust the people and the confidence is mutual. shame on those Liberals who a few months ago were pelting the Borden government with all manner of dirt, and condemning certain acts of the old "Rump" so called to political perdition, but are now found eating from the same plate with those they had condemned and as they swallow the dainty bits they hold up their faces to their amazed former comrades, and say come and share the spoils with these splendid patriotic men and win the war.

Mr. George Grieve has been suffering much for several days from neuralgia in one side, the pain very severe at intervals.

The funeral of the late Mrs Miller took place on Friday to Port Elgin cemetery.

Winter has shown 20 degrees of frost already and stock have had to be gathered into winter quarters from the snow covered fields.

Master Archie McCannel was the finder of a well filled purse the other day outside Mr. Ferguson's store, although no advertising was done about it the owner turned up the following day in person of Mr. Kerr, he having dropped it while leaving the store the previous evening.

A very large gathering of former acquaintances and friends from the surrounding country attended the memorial services Sunday morning. The church was beautifully decorated with flowers and national flags, one large Union Jack enshrouded the Roll of Honor which was set up close to the pulpit. The excellent sermon preached by the Rev. C. C. Strachan was from latest words of the apostle Paul "I have fought a good fight" etc Mr. James Scott from Dunblane sang with good effect an appropriate solo after the sermon. O 'Canada' was sung by the choir and a verse of the National Anthem was sung after the last hymn. This is the second service of the same kind held here within a short time."

UNDERWOOD NEWS

Some good second hand coal heaters for sale at Hardware Store.

Don't miss the bargains in halter's and horse blankets at Thede & Brill's.

R. D. Northgrave has sold for Mitchell Bros. of Kerrobert Sask. their farm on Con. 1 Saugeen to John Coulter.

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA ESTABLISHED 1832

Service

By reason of its widespread branches in every Canadian province and in Newfoundland, Jamaica, Cuba, Porto Rico, Boston, Chicago and New York, this bank is enabled to provide exceptional facilities for economical and speedy collections.

The Bank of Nova Scotia has a Savings Department in every branch in Canada, and depositors are assured most careful attention. A complete service is given at each branch of

The Bank of Nova Scotia

PAID-UP CAPITAL - $ 6,500,000
RESERVE FUND - - 12,000,000
TOTAL RESOURCES over 130,000,000

Port Elgin Branch
A. L. WYANT, Manager

BRING THE LUMBER WAGGON

ALL OVER IN FEW DAYS

Stock is moving out at a great rate. We shall soon start to sell in big lots to the trade. So you should

STOCK UP FOR SIX MONTHS

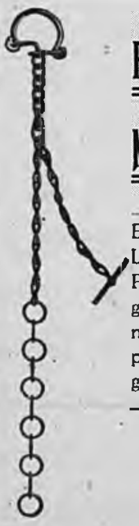
Every article in the store reduced in price. $14,000 of Choice Groceries, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Rubbers, Paints, Wallpaper, Furs, Clothing to choose from. Chance of a lifetime. Don't miss it. Don't doubt. Dont hesitate

BUY NOW

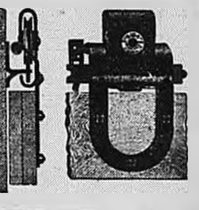
Many are coming as far as 30 miles. They come in auto parties. They are saving hundreds of dollars. No doubt of it. So can you. We suggest you get up a similar party. Open evenings. Ready to give you every attention.

Highest Price Paid for Eggs, Butter, Live and Dressed Poultry

ROPPEL BROS. Underwood
SELLING OUT AT UNDERWOOD



FALL NEEDS



Barn door hangers and tracts, Latches, Hooks, Glass (all sizes) Putty, Nails, Strap and Tee hinges, Bolts (all sizes), Nail hammers and everything needful to put your buildings and stables in good shape for winter.

Cattle chains and statchions
Prices 20c to 30cts
Statchions 10c each (old prices)

McLAREN'S HARDWARE

NOTES BY THE WAY

It is not quite fair for Northcliffe's influential Daily Mail to campaign for the promotion of the marriage of English women and Canadian soldiers. Respect is due to the parents here who wish their boys happily to return to continue their education or professional training. Respect is also due to cherished ambitions for family alliances. Above all, perhaps, respect is due to the natural right of Canadian women to marry Canadian men, their schoolmates and neighbors. The war has already thinned the ranks of an army of young men of 380,000, which in due course is to be raised to 450,000 and probably more. The unmarried woman will be poorly compensated by profitable employment in the places formerly occupied by men.—Weekly Sun.

* * *

We hear considerable argument against The Military Service Act, especially among the agricultural sections. There is a feeling that the farm is being unnecessarily depleted. In this district very few men have been taken from the farms, and it is certainly a very hard matter for those of us who are not conversant with the full details of this situation at the front to decide what is necessary. But we do know that in Great Britain there is scarcely a man of military age left on the land, and yet in face of this, each county has been organized by the government looking towards the increase of its crops by 30 per cent next year. We have read the reports of a good many Old Country Tribunals and have wondered how the end is going to be worked. But with tractors, men above military age and women, they seem to be doing wonders.

* * *

The Kansas City Times has an article telling how some "conscientious objectors" act when in the army camp. There are thirteen objectors at Camp Funston, Kansas, and so far they have refused to do any work of any kind in camp or wear any clothing except that which they wore when they came here, were given a cleaning up to-day on orders from the medical department. None of the men had bathed or changed their clothing since coming here and the medical officers recommended they be scrubbed, a change of clothing given them and their hair and whiskers trimmed to the regulation military style for sanitary reasons. There are eleven Huttish Brethren from South Dakota in the number, one Bible school student and one Mennonite. The objectors had refused to remove their clothing, or bathe themselves, and did nothing but cry and pray. Their only statement was, "It's against our religion." The soldiers had to undress them, bathe them, and then put the clean clothing on them. They were given fatigue clothing—overalls—to wear while their apparel is being fumigated and washed.

XMAS PRESENTS

FREQUENTLY it is our duty and pleasure to give presents, and just as frequently it is difficult for us to decide what to give.

WE CAN HELP

You out in that part of the deal. Just come to our store. We have a great assortment of useful and beautiful present in gold and silver, cut glass, etc.

Rowlands
The Jeweller

Finances in Healthy Condition

The financial statement of the Dominion for the first half of the fiscal year, which ended September 30, is regarded by the Minister of Finance as most satisfactory. Receipts from all sources show an increase of $34,000,000 over the corresponding period of last year. Payments on capital and ordinary account, including the increased interests, and pension charges are $1,800,000 less than for the first six months of last year. The net result, apart from war expenditures, shows an improvement in the financial position of $35,000,000 as against the first half of the year 1916-17. During the six months in question the surplus revenue over capital and ordinary expenditure amounted to $65,000,000, which was applied to payment of the principal of war expenditure in Canada.

The Simcoe Reformer on the Situation

When the Canadian people go to the polls on December 17th the one overshadowing subject that will be present with them, as they mark their ballots, will be the continuance of the country in the war. This war-time election is not going to be decided on the price per acre of Camp Borden, the soundness of Foster's horses, the extravagance of Sam Hughes' trips to Europe, or the high price of munitions two years ago. All of these are of the dead past. A long list of sins on the part of the old Borden-Rogers "regime may easily be written up. But they were the sins of an administration that is dead. Today an appeal is being made to the people by a new Government—a Borden-Carvell Cabinet. It is an administration with no past and a possibly great future. No sounder Liberal walks than Frank Carvell. The Reformer has no fear in intrusting its party concerns to his leadership. General Mewburn describes himself as the son of man who was a Radical when a Radical was pointed at. He himself is as square a man as can be found anywhere, and although never a politician, has always been a convinced Liberal. Of Mr. Rowell's earnestness towards the prosecution of the war, and his burning desire to get a fairer deal for the poorer man there can be no manner of doubt. Every Liberal who sat in the late House of Commons from west of the Great Lakes, with the exception of Frank Oliver, is today supporting Union. In the Martime Province there is no trouble. Pugsley has accepted high office from the Government. Fielding, all through the life of the Laurier administration its Finance Minister, is supporting Union, and will probably be one of its candidates. Even so doughty a champion of Sir Wilfred as Ed. MacDonald is now counted as an administration candidate. In Ontario George Graham, Fred Pardee, E. W. Nesbitt, W. A. Charlton, and W. M. German will be Government candidates where they run. Can it be possible that all these men are wrong—that they have for some sordid reason merely turned traitors to their former principles? Is it not more likely that they, possessing information not open to the general public as to the seriousness of the war's situation, are sacrificing their sympathies to their judgment and conscience?—Simcoe Reformer.

If you have a thing to sell let The Times tell the people about it.

GIRLS! WHITEN YOUR SKIN WITH LEMON JUICE

Make a beauty lotion for a few cents to remove tan, freckles, sallowness.

Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply you with three ounces of orchard white for a few cents. Squeeze the juice of two fresh lemons into a bottle, then put in the orchard white and shake well. This makes a quarter pint of the very best lemon skin whitener and complexion beautifier known. Massage this fragrant, creamy lotion daily into the face, neck, arms and hands and just see how freckles, tan, sallowness, redness and roughness disappear and how smooth, soft and clear the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless, and the beautiful results will surprise you.

Farmers Like
The Toronto Daily Star

They like it, because it is a real up-to-the-minute newspaper.

And they like it even more, because it helps them to make money, by giving them the market quotations while prices are still "hot."

You get the live stock, grain, and produce market reports from Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, Chicago, and Winnipeg from twelve hours to one full day ahead of your receiving the same quotations in the next morning's papers.

And you know how often you have said to yourself, "If I had known earlier just how the market was going, I could have made money."

In addition to its splendid market service, the Toronto "Daily Star" gives you the most comprehensive war and general news service obtainable through any daily paper in Canada.

Then, too, there are pages to interest the women and the children, and a good comic cartoon series.

In fact the Toronto "Daily Star" is just such a newspaper as a farmer who is interested in the world news likes to read, and he eventually comes to regard it as the inseparable companion of his leisure hours.

Subscribe for it To-day

We guarantee that you will thoroughly enjoy it. Send your subscription direct to this office, or through the publisher of your local newspaper.

Complete Service to Ford Owners Everywhere

COURTEOUS attention to your needs wherever you may travel is something you appreciate, and being a Ford owner you can get it. You are always "among friends".

There are more than 700 Ford Dealer Service Stations throughout Canada. These are always within easy reach of Ford owners —for gasoline, oil, tires, repairs, accessories, expert advice or motor adjustments.

The cost of Ford Service is as remarkably low as the cost of the car itself. Nineteen of the most called for parts cost only $5.40. Just compare this with the cost of spare parts for other cars and you will realize the advantage of owning a Ford.

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

Runabout - - $475
Touring - - $495

F. O. B. FORD, ONT.

W. P. POWER, Dealer, Port Elgin

From a Soldier to His Mother

Are they praying for us at home,
Are they meeting together in prayer,
Or going on in the same old way,
As they did when I was there?

We thank them for their letters,
We thank them for all their care;
But oh, just tell them, dear mother,
We are needing so much more prayer.

Will you ask them to gather together,
To meet at our Father's throne,
That we may be kept from falt'ring
When we feel we are standing alone?

There are moments when courage fails us;
When dangers around us stare;
Oh, tell them again, dear mother,
We are needing so much more prayer.

CHIPPEWA HILL

Intended for last week

Rev J. B. Detweiler, Kitchener, and Rev. I Brubacker, Elmwood, visited in this vicinity last week.

Mr. and Mrs. McIntosh and family of Tiverton, visited at Mr. T. A. Stout's on Sunday.

Revival services are in progress in the village, conducted by Mr. N. Plain and Mr. Johnson, of Sarnia Reserve.

Mr. Andrew Brooks, of Brampton, visited his cousins, Mrs. C. Donaldson and Miss I. Buxton, on Saturday.

A Soldier's Strength

Every enlisted man would stand up stronger and resist much sickness if he could have the benefits of

SCOTT'S EMULSION

because it fortifies the lungs and throat, creates strength to avoid grippe and pneumonia and makes rich blood to avert rheumatic tendencies.

Send a bottle of SCOTT'S to a relative or friend in the service.

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont. 17-14

Try The Times Job Dept. for your next printing.

Special Envelopes for Soldiers

The Times has printed for use of those corresponding with soldiers in England or at the front addressed envelopes making it very easy to send letters. These sell at 10 cents a parcel. Get a package and insure your letters reaching the boys.

Paste This on Your Mirror

If your boy goes to the front:

He has twenty-nine chances of coming home to one chance of being killed.

He has ninety-eight chances of recovering from a wound to two chances of dying.

He has only one chance in 500 of losing a limb.

He will live five years longer because of physical training.

He is freer from disease in the army than in civil life.

He has better medical care at the front than at home.

In other wars from ten to fifteen men died from disease to one from bullets.

In this war one man dies from disease to every ten from bullets.

This war is less wasteful of life than any other in history.

Only 10 per cent of all Canadians disabled for further service have been physically unable to engage in their former occupations.

If your boy is one of the 10 per cent. the Government will re-educate him in another vocation at which he can earn a living.

-: MUSIC :-

For Your Evenings at Home

YOUR home will be the most enjoyable place you can find with a splendid modern **Columbia Grafonola** playing all your favorite selections. It will gladden the heart of every member of the family. Whatever model Columbia you select you can be sure you are getting absolutely the best talking machine value on the market. In quality, appearance, cabinet work and mechanism, the Columbia Grafonola is easily first among all talking machines. Big range of prices. Mahogany, Oak and satin Walnut finishes for your selection.

Put down a Columbia Grafonola on your Xmas shopping list and call in at Pattison's and buy one.

Electric vacuum cleaner for rent.

: : J. W. Pattison : :

Furniture Dealer and Undertaker

Bruce 'phone 22

The Premier of Canada was grossly insulted at Kitchener on Saturday night, at a big meeting at which he was to speak several hundred people made such a row with howls and hisses that he was unable to get a hearing and the meeting was broken up. One man arrested by the police carried a loaded revolver.

Mrs. Jos. Johnson has sold her house to William Gowanlock, who is home from the west. R. D. Northgrave negotiated the sale.

The Fighting Men await your answer

HOW many Victory Bonds have you bought?

Have you put yourself to any real inconvenience to buy Victory Bonds?

Have you denied yourself some purely personal gratification, so that you could invest the money saved in Victory Bonds?

Have you realized the urgent need for personal self-sacrifice to make the Victory Loan a great success?

Until you have bought Victory Bonds to the very limit of your ability, you have not done your duty.

Campaign Closes Saturday Night

What Answer Will You Give?

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee in cooperation with the Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada.

65a

Flashlights

The reason some fellows make failures of their own jobs is [illegible] they think they could do so much [illegible] with the other fellow's.

* * *

You can make up your mind to this: nobody ever acquired riches without saving money.

* * *

Time was that a man used to spend most of his time in the water teaching a pretty girl how to swim; nowadays the average pretty girl can give the average man swimming lessons herself.

High School Reports

History Form 1—G. Burgess 93, L. McKinnon 85, J. McKinnon 80, G. Cluley 76, M. Clazie 76, E. Thornburn 78, R. Glechler 68, H. Vogt 66, G. Thede 65, M. Schrank 63, J. Muir 60, R. McIvor 52, L. Chie 55, E. George 51, H. Christie 49, N. Chambers 48, E. Keske 48, M. Keske 44, N. Bottrill 44, M. Bell 36, A. Bell 36, M. Rushton 35, F. Bell 33, P. Begg 31, C. Upshall 31, M. Campbell 26, B. Rooney, absent.

Geography Form 2—C. Schierholtz 90, V. Eidt 81, A. McIntee 81, L. Wells 80, O. Lyness 70, M. Stevens 68, C. Cottrill 67, K. McBride 63, L. Rushton, 62, M. Fletcher 63, F. Lamont 61, M. Barber 50, J. McLean 55, A. McGillivray 55, R. Richardson 51, M. McEwing 50, R. Reech 49, G. Parfitt 49, A. Burgess 49, O. McGillivray 42, W. Smith 39.

Literature Form 3—B. Stewart 67, R. Schierholtz 67, H. Stevens 67, A. Carr 63, L. Thornburn 61, E. Miller 57, E. Rowlands 56, K. McLeod 51, A. Rushton 53, J. Reech 52, A. McArthur 49, K. McArthur 47, B. Hoschlen 45, K. McDougall 41, C. McDonald 31, H. Richardson 19.

Form 4—R. Mann 67, C. McRae 62.

What About Flour and Feed

We are handling large quantities of flour and feed, and are prepared to quote close prices on the finest lines.

Groceries are a speciality with us, and we solicit your order. Coleman's choice meats are always nice and fresh at our store.

C. F. McPHERSON

TURNER'S

Our question of the day. Not, Have you bought your Victory Bond? But is winter here to stay?

Dr. McDougall was in Arnow on Sunday preaching anniversary services. Rev. Perrin of Arnow took the services in St. Andrew's.

Mrs McLean of Underwood spent a few days visiting her sister, Mrs. John Bell.

While drilling a well at Mr. John McVinnie's con. 2, Mr. Herman Boettger lost his drill when down to about 150 ft. It had got wedged and all efforts to get it out were in vain.

Miss Megr[illegible], our teacher, is improving after her operation. Miss Rankin of Paisley has charge of the school in her absence.

Messrs [illegible] and Reech are pressing hay here for Karcher and Schwab, who are buying and shipping from the station here.

West Arran

Mr. I. Sternall and family are spending a few weeks at the home of Mr. A. Sternall.

A number of young people from here attended the Tom Marks show Saturday evening. All report a good time

Miss Lydia Gingrich is spending the week at Elsinore.

Mrs. Simon Thaler is visiting her parents. Many friends are glad she is enjoying better health.

Miss Coral McIvor spent Sunday with Mrs. A. Ziegler

The first sleigh bell of the season were heard here on Saturday.

Mrs. Gingrich has returned home after having spent a few weeks with her son at North Bruce.

Many friends were sorry to learn of the death of Mrs. Jacob H. Miller. Much sympathy is extended from the community to the bereaved family.

The town hall was packed to the doors on Friday night to see Marks Bros. in "Bringing up Father". Those attending report a good show, and as the seats were 50 cents the company made money.

OBITUARY

Mrs. Jacob Hutton Miller, whose death was announced in last week's Times, was born on May 17th 1832, at Morton, in Lincolnshire, England. She was married to her husband in 1856, and he died in 1877. She was left with eight children, and together they lived in England until 1886, when they came to settle in Saugeen, later removing to Arran township, where she lived until death, Nov. 20, 1917. She was one of the oldest women in this district, and was quite well-known. For many years she has lived with her son Hutton. Besides, there is the following family: Elizabeth Reech, Saugeen; Albert and Jacob in Arran; Harriet Jane Walker, Bruce Tp; Wilson Miller, Saugeen; R. D. and Isaac living in Wisconsin.

East Bruce

Pte. M. Snowdon was home over Sunday.

L. McPhail made a business trip to Walkerton.

The most of our young men have been before the Tribunals, and the work of the boards seems to be quite fair and satisfactory.

James McArthur has returned home from Guelph, much improved in health.

Mr. Roscoe Teeple has been visiting friends in the west.

Mr. J. Acton has returned from the west.

Williscroft

Williscroft Baptist church will hold their Anniversary service on December 16th.

Mrs. Roderick McNeil from Vancouver, is visiting friends in this community.

Inspector McCool made his visit to our school last week.

The Mission meetings held in the Baptist church in Paisley by Rev. Mr. Schultz of Chesley, are well attended and much enjoyed.

GIRLS NEEDED IN OFFICES

Voluntary enlistment has taken thousands of men from office work. Conscription will take more. Office help is scarce now, will be scarcer very soon. Young women must fill the vacant places, and they need training.

NORTHERN Business College

Owen Sound, Ontario

Is the very best place to get a practical training and prepare to help to meet the demand for trained office help. Students may enter any time. No increase in fees. Circular free on application.

C. A. FLEMING, F. C. A., Principal
Dept. A., Owen Sound, Ont.

LIFT YOUR CORNS — OFF WITH FINGERS

Tells how to loosen a tender corn or callus so it lifts out without pain.

You reckless men and women who are pestered with corns and who have at least once a week invited an awful death from lockjaw or blood poison are now told by a Cincinnati authority to use a drug called freezone, which the moment a few drops are applied to any corn or callus the soreness is relieved and soon the entire corn or callus, root and all, lifts off with the fingers.

Freezone dries the moment it is applied, and simply shrivels the corn or callus without inflaming or even irritating the surrounding tissue or skin. A small bottle of freezone will cost very little at any of the drug stores, but will positively rid one's feet of every hard or soft corn or hardened callus. If your druggist hasn't any freezone he can get it at any wholesale drug house for you.

ALLENFORD

The Women's Institute held a play entitled "An afternoon spent in a pleasant village in 1860" on Thursday evening in aid of the Red Cross. The play itself was a success, and the male quartette from Tara and also Capt. M. J. Aiken helped with the programme.

Miss Holmes of Shipless spent the week-end with Miss Annie Davidson

The Women's Missionary society held their thank offering meeting on Wednesday evening in the Presbyterian church.

Dr. H. R. Campbell returned from Toronto on Saturday.

Miss Anna Broadfoot returned from St. Marys, on Monday to her home here.

Wedding bells are ringing in our neighborhood.

Wm. Rowe is still threshing in this vicinity.

Miss M Little spent the week-end at her home in St. Helens last week.

Miss Sutcliffe of Chesley visited with her sister Miss R Sutcliffe on Friday.

"Camouflage" is a new word, or an old one brought to life by the war. Pronounced "camooflarge" (but omitting the d sound in the g) by those who speak Parisian French. It means "illusion". In the present war the Parisian scene painter has supplied the allies with miles and miles of painted canvas to camouflage the Huns. It may be an embankment, it may be a roadside—anything to deceive and make him or his flyers believe he is up against the real thing. The guns are camouflaged with brush, trees, vines to illusion.

AUCTION SALE

D. C. Catin has received instructions from George S. Webb, Lots 46, 47, mile north of Port Elgin, to sell by public auction on **Thursday Nov. 29th** at 1 o'clock, the following list of farm stock and implements:—

HORSES—Three horses, two rising five years, one horse 3 years.

CATTLE—Four young cows supposed to be in calf between Febuary 22, and April 1, three farrow cows, four steers rising 2 years, three [illegible] rising 1 year, two heifers rising 2 years.

SHEEP—[illegible] ewes, 7 ewe lambs and 21 sheep, 1 ram.

HOGS—Brood sow and 5 young pigs.

POULTRY—Fifty young hens Plymouth rocks pure bred, a number of young pullets, two young cockerels for breeding purposes.

IMPLEMENTS — Massey Harris binder, Frost & Wood mower, horse rake, stiff tooth cultivator, two-horse scuffler, disc harrow, set of iron harrows, single plow, double plow, land scraper, 2 lumber wagons, wagon box and stock rack, light spring wagon, buggy, cutter, set of sleighs, F. & W. seed drill, cutting box, root pulper, grindstone, corn planter, cyclone grass seeder, corn sheller, fanning mill, H. T. car, ropes, slings, 240 pounds scales, set of double harness, two sets single harness, one 16 foot ladder, 11 foot ladder, hay rack, gravel box, 2 barrels salt, post hole auger, 3 sets double trees, chains, forks, shovels, 3 balls binder twine, grain bags, potato bags, pig crate, wire stretchers, grain scoops, small cook stove, box stove, bureau, beds, kitchen chairs, sideboard, two tables.

A quantity of oats, buckwheat and barley. Grain to be cash.

TERMS—Ten dollars and under cash, over that amount, 8 months credit on approved joint notes, six per cent. per annum off for cash on credit amounts.

KIDDIES' WEEK!

This week our store will display a great many useful and pretty things for the kiddies

Voile dress from $1.25 to $3.50

Pique dresses at the same prices

Wool caps, bonnets, pull-overs, underwear. These are very special and the prices only hold while goods last.

Butter 45c. Eggs 45c. Poultry wanted

B. HILKER

Try The Times Job Dept. for your next printing.

Send Your Soldier Friend a Box of Goodies Now

Corrugated boxes made of card board, strong as leather and light as a feather, are now here. Made to hold from 5 to 10 pounds.

Put those in Your Box

We suggest items that soldiers appreciate, make up your box from this list,

Prepared Coffee, Prepared cocoa, Chocolate, Chocalatta, Oxo, Canned chicken, Beef chips, Pork and bean's, Sardines, Soups, Sliced pineapple, Nuts, Ice Waffers, Maple butter, Gum, Chocolate bars, over seas packages, Tobacco, Cigars, especially wrapped, Cigarette papers.

For overseas we have nice Red Liberty Cherries in individual jars.

GEO. McMURRAY

The Times, as good as a letter from home. Send it to your friends.

Keep Your Feet Dry!

Bad colds are caused by damp feet. Keep your feet dry with a pair of

Rubbers

We have neat fitting rubbers & they keep out the wet, too. Try a pair.

JAMES GEORGE AND SON.
Port Elgin

On Time!

Being on time is a great assset to business men, farmers, or any who serve others in any capacity, to be on time one needs

A GOOD WATCH

And we have just that kind. We are experts in the repairing of watches.

Try our watch service department

J. J. BUSBY,
The Quick Repair House

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

The Double Track Route Between

MONTREAL
TOTONTO
DETROIT
and
CHICAGO

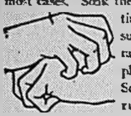
Unexcelled Dining Car Service Sleeping cars on night trains and Parlor Cars on principal day trains.

Full particulars and tickets from any Grand Trunk Ticket Agent or C. E. Horning, District Passenger, Union Station, Toronto, Ont.

J. S. Cameron, Agent, Port Elgin, Both telephones.

CUTICURA HEALS SORE HANDS

That itch, burn, crack, chap, and bleed, in a wonderfully short time in most cases. Soak the hands on retiring in a hot suds of Cuticura Soap, using plenty of the Soap. Dry and rub Cuticura Ointment gently but freely into the hands for some time. Wear old gloves or softer bandages during night or remove surplus Ointment with soft tissue paper as preferred.



Free Sample Each by Mail

For free sample each address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. N, Boston, U. S. A." Sold by dealers throughout the world.

Beri-Beri On a Windjammer

"I lost my Chinese cook this voyage," remarked Capt. John Anderson, of the British four masted bark Daylight, which recently completed a smart passage of ninety-eight days from Calcutta to New York. "Not that old Ching Lee was lost overboard or had beri-beri, but when we got to Calcutta he said he just had to go home to see his wife, back Canton River way.

"Pretty nice sentiment, what? Chinaman going 2,000 miles to see his wife. Anyway, he said he would rejoin the ship when we got up to Shanghai. That's something to look forward to.

"I have lost a Chinese cook under more strenuous circumstances, when you had to sew him up in canvas and let him go over the side. I remember one voyage—we were bound from Bombay for Baltimore—when the ship was swept with an epidemic of beri-beri, and two-thirds of the hands, including the mate, were put out of commission.

"But the Chinese cook was the first one to go. One day I passed him out walking along the deck between the after cabin and the galley. He was limping, I noticed, and his feet were swollen. 'Lege full water, go die soon,' he said.

"I ordered him into his bunk and began dosing him up as well as I could. I had two medical books on board and read up on beri-beri. It was all very well to read up, but I found that the books contained almost opposite views as to the medicine to be given in the case of this peculiar disease. So the books were not much help, and the poor old cook died. He might have done better if he had taken any of the medicine I prescribed; but we found all that carefully hidden under the mattress of his bunk.

"The men fell ill rapidly after this. The mate toppled over on the poop one day as I was taking the sun. In a few days out of thirty-two men on board only ten were fit for duty. I had only five men in a watch on deck at one time unless we had to take in sail. The weather was good, too good, in fact, most of the time, hot and sultry in the Indian Ocean, which did not seem to help my sick men.

"Beri-beri seems to be a mysterious disease and to baffle the doctors. This was evidenced by the two contradictory medical books I had. Well, we buried three more men in the lonely Indian Ocean, and we let the mate go in the long swells off the Cape. I was almost determined to put in at the Cape for medical assistance, but we were far south, and I decided to keep on for my destination.

"It was trying work to navigate the ship and keep an eye on fifteen or twenty sick men, to say nothing of the working members of the crew, who began to kick, as sailors will, and call her a hoodoo ship and a death ship. I began to think there was a Jonah aboard. However, things got better in the Atlantic. The southeast trades were strong and we were only nineteen days to the line, without starting a rope-yarn.

"There seemed to be little I could do for these poor chaps suffering in their bunks. I tried the cures suggested by one book and then those indicated by the other. Neither seemed to have any appreciable effect, and I began to doubt that the medicos knew what they were talking about.

"We lost only one more man in the Atlantic, making six dead altogether. But even with conditions getting better we were very short-handed and it was weary work. When we got up to Hatteras I could muster only eight fit men on deck at one time, and it was just our luck to butt into a nor'wester. With only a few hands I could handle the ship but poorly and we were blown off a hundred miles or so.

"It took us ten painful days to work her back, and when we got a towboat off Cape Henry we had been 138 days on the passage, the longest voyage this vessel ever made. On reaching Baltimore I sent twelve men to the hospital and felt somewhat like going there myself.

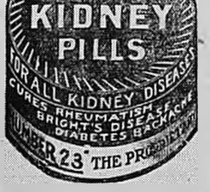
"Strangely enough, as soon as beri-beri victims get ashore they improve rapidly. My fellows in the hospital were soon ready to hobble out, but were kept at the hospital for some time so that specialists could make blood tests.

"I hope the scientists gained something from their experiments on the Daylight victims, but I have not heard as yet of any positive cure being found. At any rate I don't want another voyage with my crew down with beri-beri. That was about the most trying trip ever I had."—New York Sun.

Marion Bridge, C.B., May 20, '02.

I have handled MINARD'S LINIMENT during the past year. It is always the first Liniment asked for here and unquestionably the best seller of all the different kinds of Liniment I handle.

NEIL FERGUSON.



THE ONLY MEDICINE FOR LITTLE ONES

Mrs. H. Blanche, St. Pamphile, Que., writes: "I have obtained great results from the use of Baby's Own Tablets. They are the only medicine I know of that one can depend upon to promptly cure bowel and stomach troubles." The Tablets never fail to relieve the little one and besides the mother has the guarantee of a government analyst that they are absolutely safe. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Liszt Fooled Them.

Wrapped in his dressing gown and with feet encased in slippers, Franz Liszt was sitting comfortably one evening in his armchair ready for work and inviting inspiration. On the floor above in the apartments of a banker a noisy musical soiree was in progress. Polonaises had succeeded waltzes and nocturnes had followed polonaises, when suddenly the door of the salon opened and Liszt entered still wrapped in his dressing gown. The astonishment of the company may be imagined. With slow steps Liszt walked toward the piano, and the young key pounder who was sitting at it quickly left his place. Liszt sat down at the instrument, carelessly swept his fingers over the keys as if to prelude, and then suddenly he shut down the cover and put the key in his pocket. And immediately, with the same tranquil air with which he had entered, he went out and returned to his room, where he could work at his ease.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Arms of Washington.

The arms which Washington used are heraldically described as follows: Argent (silver), two bars gules (red), in chief three mullets (stars) of the second, gules (red). The crest: A raven with wings addorsed, sable (black), issuing out of a ducal coronet, or (gold).

Although these arms were used by Washington, the arms of the family in Yorkshire are materially different, bearing a lion, and being surmounted by a crest with an eagle, not a raven. The Yorkshire arms were the original arms, according to Albert Welles, whose "Pedigree and History of the Washington Family" gives with edifying detail the descent of the Father of His Country from Odin, first king of Scandinavia. Fifty-five generations were required to evolve George Washington from Odin.

A MESSAGE TO WOMEN!!

LET a woman ease your suffering. I want you to write, and let me tell you of my simple method of home treatment, send you ten days' free trial, postpaid, and put you in touch with women in Canada who will gladly tell what my method has done for them.

If you are troubled with weak, tired feelings, headache, backache, bearing down sensations, bladder weakness, constipation, catarrhal conditions, pain in the sides, regularly or irregularly, bloating, sense of falling or misplacement of internal organs, nervousness, desire to cry, palpitation, hot flashes, dark rings under the eyes, or a loss of interest in life, write to me today. Address: Mrs. M. Summers, Box 8, Windsor, Ont.

How the Horsefly Bites.

When the horsefly alights on a horse he walks around looking for a tender spot, and this he finds with his hairy feelers. Then he cuts a hole with the scissors on each side of his central tubular tongue.

An ordinary lead pencil cannot be sharpened to a point without sharpening the lead. So it is with the tubular end of this tongue-like extension of the horsefly, says the Popular Science Monthly. Nature has provided it with barbed piercing "derrick ropes." The fly inserts these sharp points into the horse and then pulls back on them. The barbs hold, and the fly's tongue is forced down into the horse's flesh. But if the hole has already been made then it is not necessary for these elaborate tools to be taken from the sheath in which they are placed within the tongue or proboscis. The blood is sucked up by the tongue in practically the same way as by other forms of flies.

"Our gunners got the range at last and dropped a shell right in among them; when I looked again they were gone!" "For good?" "Well, Miss, they went in that direction!"—Passing Show

That's it! Clean and—
—Free from Dust

"SALADA"

Sealed Packets Only • Never in Bulk
Black—Mixed—Natural Green
E212

Our Railway Men in War

Few people realize the vital importance which railways have come to play in the operations of the armies in Europe. In the early days of the war the Allies on all fronts were in their respect under a tremendous handicap as compared to the long-preparing and thoroughly prepared Germanic Allies. Strategic railways radiated in all directions from Berlin like a great cobweb.

Now three narrow-gauge trains at the front transport as much as a hundred motor lorries. In addition in bad weather the lorries will knock a road to pieces, and frequently traffic becomes impossible. With the steel ribbons repairs are readily effected, and weather conditions have comparatively small effect.

Railways of all kinds, light railways and heavy railways, have displaced motor lorries, and have even entered into competition with the Front Area Horse Transport.

The ability of a modern army to fight is measured by materials with which it is supplied. This war has been called a war of material, and the transporting of that material is vital.

Training in building railways of the highest speed in Canada has naturally resulted in fitting Canadians pre-eminently for this work, and without undue egotism it is safe to say that the Railway Bridges and Corps from the great Dominion, through their ability to lay railroads in great haste, have placed an important part in achieving the great successes which have fallen to our Armies in the Western Front this year.

The Canadian Railway Troops were organized and rapidly increased in number in November, 1916. (The Canadian Railway Construction Corps is not included in the Canadian Railway Troops.)

Though working under continuous shell fire, these were building light railways at the rate of approximately one hundred miles over shell devasted ground per month. It is impossible to imagine the pitted state of the ground, and the difficulties must be seen to be understood. A battalion played a part in the battle of Messines. Every preparation was made by the battalion in anticipation of the battle starting on 7 June. On the night of the 6th the battalion surveyors slept in the front line trenches and the first line went over the top; the battalion survey party was surveying the line to the village which was expected to be captured. The survey of the line was completed on the night of the 7th, and very soon the line was constructed and trains running over it. Two weeks later the battalion constructed numerous additional lines in a very bad country.

Throughout the heavy bombardment which preceded our advance, the battalion had charge of the maintenance of all the lines in the forward area, and notwithstanding damage by enemy shell fire repairs were effected so quickly that not a single car load of ammunition was delayed, and many hundreds of tons of ammunition per day were carried to the guns over lines built by and maintained by the battalion.

The work of all the battalions under the Canadian Railway Corps is done under equally trying conditions and occasionally even more difficult circumstances arise. The Huns by means of aerial observation see the advancing railway and throw over plenty of shells to batter up the line and hamper its construction. Casualties are, of course, unavoidable. American locomotives are chiefly used to pull a type of truck made in England. Thousands of tons of shells are thus hauled to feed our guns. No complaints are now heard of a shortage of shells. It is not therefore surprising that the artillery welcome the new form of transportation.

Canadian Railway troops are playing an important part in the great scheme of the big advance. This is another sphere where Canada and her sons are doing their bit in the effort for the early realization of a lasting peace.—Sheffield, Eng., Weekly Independent

SOISSONS.

Soissons, one of the many unfortunate cities of Northern France, around which the varying fortunes of the French and German armies have eddied and flowed since the first days of the war, is again in the zone of bombardment. The National Geographic Society of Washington issued the following war geography bulletin on this city between which and Rheims the French have recently scored a notable victory, advancing along a front of nearly 25 miles:

"Although it remained untouched when the Germans made their first sweep through Northern France, advancing to the Marne, Soissons was sorely buffeted in the bombardment which accompanied the battle of the Aisne, and was further damaged during the week's Battle of Soissons at the end of which the French were forced to retire across the Aisne at a point to the east of the city, in January, 1915.

"Bombardments, sieges and pillagings are part and parcel of Soissons' history. Indeed, few cities in Europe possessing as little strategic significance as this place have suffered as greatly in war. In early Roman days the place was known as Nowiodunum, chief town of the Suessones. Here the last of the Roman governors of Gaul, Syagrius, was defeated toward the close of the fifth century by Clovis, the Frank. And in this city, which witnessed his triumph over the foreign foe, Clovis was wedded to Clotilda, she about whom so many romantic legends have been woven and who finally prevailed upon her husband to renounce paganism and embrace Christianity. Long before this notable event, however, Soissons had become an important place in the chronicles of the Christian faith, for it was here in 297 that the famous shoemaker nobles, the brothers Crispin and Crispinian, suffered martyrdom.

"Among the many stories told of the trials and triumphs of these two apostles is one which relates that the Roman prefect Rictiovarus commanded that they be cast into a cauldron of boiling tar. The brothers emerged unscathed and refreshed from the bath, much after the manner of their Jewish forerunners, Shadrach, Mesheck and Abednego, from the fiery furnace in Babylon. Rictiovarus, upon witnessing this miracle, cast himself into the caldron and was consumed. But the martyrs were subsequently beheaded and their remains rested for a time in the city of their execution.

"Across the Aisne from Soissons is the suburb of St. Medard, famous for its celebrated abbey, which was one of the wealthiest and most influential in all France during the Middle Ages. It was in this institution that the Roman Emperor Louis the Pius was held a prisoner by his two own sons in the ninth century, and here also Abelard, the great teacher, was confined for a time after the tragic denouement of the Heloise romance.

"Soissons was the rallying point for Napoleon's shattered army after the battle of Waterloo. During the war of 1870 the town capitulated to the Germans after a three days' bombardment. Only a few years ago a monument was erected in a public square of the city to the memory of those citizens whom the Teuton invaders shot.

"At the time of the outbreak of the world war Soissons had a population of 15,000. Its chief industries were iron and copper foundries, boiler factories, and the manufacture of agricultural implements, straw hats and glass. Its grain market was important and it was famous for its haricot beans."

ASSAM Teas for Economy

Assam teas are the strongest and richest grown. It is of these teas that Red Rose Tea chiefly consists. That is why it yields the very large number of 250 cups to the pound—at the cost of about a cent for five cups, and every cup rich, strong, delicious tea.

Kept Good by the Sealed Package

YOU WILL MISS SOMETHING
IF YOU FAIL TO ATTEND
THE EIGHTH ANNUAL
TORONTO FAT STOCK SHOW
UNION STOCK YARDS
TORONTO
MORE ENTRIES THAN EVER BEFORE, INCLUDING THE BEST THAT ONTARIO PRODUCES.
Judging commences 10 a.m. Friday, December 7th. Auction sale of Show Stock 10 a.m. Saturday, December 8th.

Shot the Fish.

Instead of using nets or the conventional hook and line, the natives of Guiana shoot the fish with bow and arrows, says the Popular Science Monthly. The arrow used is designed especially for this purpose and is about five feet in length, with no feathers. The head, which is barbed, is made from sheet iron and is provided with a socket which is slipped over the head of the shaft and with a light, strong line about ten feet long.

How to Cure Biliousness

Doctors warn against remedies containing powerful drugs and alcohol. "The Extract of Roots, long known as Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, has no dope or strong ingredients; it cures indigestion, biliousness and constipation. Can be had at any drug store." Get the genuine. 50c. and $1.00 Bottles.

SOLDIERS ON THE MARCH.

Distances That Trained, Hardened Men Can Cover in a Day

The Army Drill Book says that trained and hardened infantry can cover from twenty to twenty-five miles a day when in small bodies. As the size of the command increases the distance covered becomes less, as the rate is lowered and time is needed to get all the units into and out of camp.

With a regiment or less of average troops—regulars—marching over average roads, the rate should be from two and three-quarters to three miles an hour, while a division cannot be expected to accomplish more than twelve and a half miles a day.

Of course, all these figures will vary with different conditions or roads and weather. Untrained troops could not approach them until hardened. Though they might do better for a day or two, they could not keep up the steady pace of the seasoned regulars for a long distance.

Marching with full equipment is hard physical work, and, like every other form of labor, requires a proper period of training. The seasoned force will keep up a steady pace, with ten minute halts every hour, a fifteen minute stop being made at the end of the first half or three-quarters of an hour. Green troops are apt to straggle badly.—Outing Magazine.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

Holland and Flowers.

It was only after the fall of Constantinople in 1453 that Holland became such a gay land of flowers as it now is. Many Dutchmen went to the east during the years of the great crusades, and those of them who loved beautiful things brought many home again with them. Not only did they carry away with them silks and embroideries, jewels, spices and fruits, but in the bottom of their ships they brought seeds. When these seeds were planted in the rich soil of Holland such wondrous flowers appeared as had never before been seen in that northern country. The people became wildly enthusiastic over the new colors and scents and foliage brought to them from the east, and in Holland there sprang up a great love for gardening.

FIELD CASHIERS
AND
PAYMASTERS
IN FRANCE
CASH
DOMINION EXPRESS
FOREIGN CHEQUES
THE BEST WAY TO SEND MONEY TO THE BOYS IN THE TRENCHES

Waking the Sleepers.

In a dairy kept in 1645 it is asserted that "Allen Brydges has been chose to wake the sleepers in meeting, and, being much proud of his place, must needs have a fox taile fixed to the end of a long staffe, wherewith he may brush the faces of them that have naps in time of discourse." This energetic individual was likewise armed with "a sharpe thorne" for the benefit of those who "be most sounde." There is a record of the use of this implement upon Mr. Tompkins, who was sleeping comfortably in the corner of his pew when Allen "thrust the staff behind Dame Ballard to give him a grievous prick upon the hand, whereupon Mr. Tompkins did spring much above the floor and with terrible force did strike his head against the wall and also to the great wonder of all, 'prophanallie' exclaim in a loud voice, 'Curse the woodchuck!' he dreaming, as it seemed, that a woodchuck had seized him and bit his hand."

"He who steals my purse steals trash," quoted the Practical Politician grandiloquently, "but he who takes away my good name"—"Accomplishes the impossible," interrupted the Reformer.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

YOU CAN MAKE $25 TO $75 weekly, writing show cards at home. Easily learned by our simple method. No canvassing or soliciting. We sell your work. Write for particulars.
AMERICAN SHOW CARD SCHOOL,
801 Yonge Street, Toronto.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED — PROBATIONERS TO train for nurses. Apply, Welland Hospital, St. Catharines, Ont.

LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN and light sewing at home, whole or spare time; good pay; work sent any distance, charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Co., Montreal.

MONEY ORDERS.

PAY YOUR OUT-OF-TOWN ACCOUNTS by Dominion Express Money Orders. Five dollars costs three cents.

FLORIDA LAND.

FLORIDA ORANGE AND TRUCK land; two winter homes; popular east coast town; very desirable; from owner direct. C. H. Stewart, Melbourne, Florida.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FARMERS WANT BUTTER—GET RO-Pride churn and recover it all; it churns easier, quicker, sanitary; you will be money ahead to put your other churn out, as well as saving yourself all the hard work. If no dealer in town, order from Reliable Churn Co., 181 King street east, Toronto.

FARMS FOR SALE.

150 ACRES—PARTS OF LOTS 8 AND 9, in third concession, township of Haldimand, County of Northumberland, 2½ miles from Grafton, 9 miles from Cobourg; large brick house, 11 rooms; large barns and poultry house; 20 acres in apples, 10 in cherries; two wells and cistern; also running water in pasture; rural mail delivery and telephone; price $7,500; immediate possession; owner overseas. Douglas Ponton, 18 King street east, Toronto.

Abandon Food Prejudices.

Don't be finicky. Be willing to try new foods. Certain plentiful and nourishing foods widely used and enjoyed in one section are practically unknown in other sections of the country. Learn to know all the good things, not a few only.

People too easily get into food ruts; insist on eating only the food they are used to and refuse to give a fair trial to others. This causes undue demand for certain staples, with resulting scarcity or high prices when crops are short. At the same time other valuable foods may be relatively cheap and available. A striking instance of this is failure fully to appreciate rice—a valuable source of starch—when potatoes are scarce and high. Another example is refusal in certain sections to use anything but wheat as a bread stuff, when corn—a valuable cereal widely used elsewhere as a breadstuff—is plentiful and relatively cheap.—Los Angeles Times.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Paste This On Your Mirror.

If your boy goes to the Front.

He has twenty-nine chances of coming home to one chance of being killed.

He has ninety-eight chances of recovering from a wound to two chances of dying.

He has only one chance in 500 of losing a limb.

He will live five years longer because of physical training.

He is freer from disease in the army than in civil life.

He has better medical care at the front than at home.

In other wars from ten to fifteen men died from disease to one from bullets.

In this war one man dies from disease to every ten from bullets.

This war is less wasteful of life than any other in history.

Only 10 per cent. of all Canadians disabled for further service has been physically unable to engage in their former occupations.

If your boy is one of the 10 per cent. the government will re-educate him in another vocation at which he can earn a living.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

How Hard Rubber is Made.

We're all of us coming into contact with hard rubber every day of our lives. Our fountain pen, our inkwell tops, the magneto parts and telephone receivers are all made of hard rubber.

But how is it made? Where does it differ from the rubber in an automobile tire, for instance? We'll wager a guess that not one man in a thousand knows.

Vulcanization consists in uniting sulphur with rubber to give it certain properties of elasticity, durability and, still more important, make it to retain these same properties under all normal conditions of heat and cold.

When a larger proportion of sulphur than is found in ordinary soft rubber is present and vulcanization is continued for a much longer time we obtain as a result a substance vastly different in physical properties—hard rubber. Before vulcanization it is quite elastic and we can mould it to suit our needs.—Exchange.

Sillicus—Yes, I am desperately in love with Gertie Gotrox. In fact I am beginning to think I can't live without her. Cynicus—Why don't you marry her and find out?

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

SPECIALISTS

Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin, Kidney, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases.

Call or send history for free advice. Medicine furnished in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Consultation Free

DRS. SOPER & WHITE
25 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

Please Mention This Paper.

BIGGEST DRIVE IN TRENCH WAR ON WEST FRONT

Expert's Opinion On the Terrific British Smash Toward Cambrai.

RELIEVE ITALY

And May Mean a Great Victory Over the Hun.

(By Frank H. Simonds, Associate Editor New York Tribune.

New York Report —A little more than two years ago, when the allied attacks in Champagne and Artois ushered in the new style of offensive on the western front, the world at once applied a single test to determine success or failure. Despite brilliant local successes by the French and some progress by the British, the final judgment was that the offensive of September 25, 1915, was a failure because the German lines were not pierced. A few months later, when the Germans made their great attack upon Verdun, the same test awarded the victory to the defenders, even before they won back the lost positions on the heights above the Meuse.

In the great Battle of the Somme the world still for a long period of time accepted the same test. The British, with their French allies, did not immediately pierce or break through the German front. On the one hand, as the Battle of the Somme went forward and allied progress was considerable and German losses unmistakably great, it began to be conceived that an offensive which did not break the line had value in wearing down the resistance of the Germans. Further than this the German retreat in the spring disclosed the fact that if a local gain be sufficient, a dislocation of considerable extent of the front may follow it.

For the last three months we have been seeing in Flanders a struggle outwardly resembling the Battle of the Somme, yet revealing on close examination marked differences. On the Somme the Germans endeavored to defend a fixed line of elaborate entrenchment. The British artillery demonstrated during the course of the battle that not only could the elaborate defences be destroyed, but the losses of the defender might be very much greater than that of the assailant since his troops could be caught before they could get out of their dugouts. The Battle of the Somme, therefore, effectively destroyed the first German method of defence on the western front.

SO-CALLED ELASTIC DEFENCE.

Hindenburg then had recourse to the so-called "Elastic defence," which consisted in holding a deep front with few troops scattered in shell craters in small concrete works ("pillboxes") and covered by an enormous extent of barbed-wire entanglement. Such a system of defence could not be easily abolished by barrage fire of heavy explosives, and while an attack was still struggling through this area the Germans were able to prepare a counter-attack. Through [illegible] part of the present Flanders campaign the British struggled, not wholly successfully, with this new system of defence. But in recent weeks the British have evidently evolved a new method of attack, and we have seen them surmounting the Passchendaele Ridge and pushing forward steadily toward Roulers. Now, when we come to the new operations before Cambrai, it is apparent that the British have suddenly applied on a sector, long quiet, all the lessons they have learned in Flanders, and that they have been able to bring off a very successful surprise attack.

The first question to be asked is whether the operation which we are now seeing is a major effort to pierce the German lines and achieve a dislocation, such as the Germans themselves have recently brought off in Northern Italy, and compel a wide retirement in Northern France. So far as one can judge this is not the case with the present "show" about Cambrai. It does not seem to be one of those great efforts like the Somme and the summer campaign in Flanders. It seems rather to be the case of an achievement by a single army only slightly reinforced.

There remains the second possibility. Is it an effort to seize territory of immediate value comparable with the Vimy Ridge, with Hill No. 70, with the Passchendaele Ridge, about [illegible] so far as one can judge this [illegible] the case. We have had little information about the Arras-St. Quentin sector of the British front. We know very little about the "line" to which the Germans retreated last spring. But there has been no suggestion that between the Scarpe and the Somme there are any such natural military obstacles as Vimy Ridge, or that ridge which carried the Chemin-des-Dames north of the Aisne. Nor can one see that any local gains here would gravely threaten the German position in France, as this position would be threatened, for example, could the French take the heights south of Laon or the hills north of Rheims.

There is a third possibility. The Italian campaign has become one of such great importance that any assistance which the allies could give in the way of drawing off German troops which might otherwise be sent to the Venetian front would have a real value for the Italians. The attack in Champagne in 1915 was not designed with the hope of piercing the German lines, but was in point of fact primarily launched with the purpose of compelling the Germans to recall troops from Russia and prevent a complete Russian disaster. And in this it was successful.

ITS PRIMAR YOBJECT.

So far, then, as one can now judge, the present attack between the Scarpe and the Somme is primarily designed to take off pressure upon Italy by compelling Germany to recall troops and guns either sent or marked for sending to Italy. It is the natural and logical military step. It will then be successful even if little ground is gained, provided it recalls troops from Italy or lessens the pressure upon the Piave line.

Now it is quite clear from the first information we have had that this attack before Cambrai has resulted in the largest gain of ground—that is, in the most considerable forward push—in the whole period of trench warfare. When the British speak of an advance to a depth of over five miles on a wide front they give a measure which has not been surpassed on the western front, and has not even been attained, although something approximating this was achieved in the great push out from Arras along the Scarpe on Easter Monday of this year. Now, it is much too early to attempt to measure the probable extent of the British advance. It may be that they will successfully push forward and compel a general retirement, but such information as we have, so far, indicates that while considerable ground has been gained on the thirty-mile front from the Scarpe to the Somme the largest gains have been made on a relatively restricted sector not over six or eight miles in width, just south of Cambrai. Unless this wedge can be widened it is unlikely that there will be any real piercing of all the German defensive positions, and the chances of widening this break must be steadily reduced as the Germans are able to bring up reserves and new artillery about the threatened point.

In sum, then, the victory which the British have won between the Somme and the Scarpe—which will probably draw its name from Cambrai, the nearest town of importance—represents as it now stands the largest forward push achieved in any offensive since trench warfare began. It represents the most successful surprise attack that we have any record of. It will be one of the great tactical successes of the war if it compels the Germans to lessen pressure upon the Italians, but its first phase does not permit us to believe that it will lead immediately to a German retirement behind the Meuse and to the French frontier. The test of the magnitude of the British success in this battle must come in the next few hours, when we shall see whether they will be able to widen the breach they have made, or whether, as in the case of the battle of Arras, their advance will be checked before some support or "switch" line. Perhaps the most interesting detail that we have yet learned about the attack is the assertion that it came without artillery preparation, and as a complete surprise to the Germans. Hitherto no attack of considerable proportions on the western front has been launched without considerable artillery preparation, not excepting the German attack, which opened the second battle of Ypres and preceded the emission of gas. There is at least a suggestion that the surprise is in part due to a weakening of German morale. If any such failure had occurred on the allied side we should not be hearing about the success of German propaganda. Conceivably the Germans on their side are beginning to succumb to outside suggestion, but there is every reason to believe that on the west front bombs and high explosives are still more useful than printed matter.

MAXIMUM OF POSSIBILITY.

That the French have begun an attack on their side of the Rheims-St. Gobain-Cambrai salient—that is, the portion of the German line projecting most deeply into France, at the very least suggests that the two western allies may be making a combined operation to break in this salient and compel a general German retreat between Verdun and Lille. This would mean the evacuation of practically all of northern France. This is the maximum of possibility. By contrast, the French operation may be nothing more than a local offensive designed to prevent the withdrawal of German troops from the French front to reinforce the shaken German ones on the British front. Nothing that has yet happened precludes the possibility that the whole operation is primarily designed to relieve the pressure on the Italian front. But the character of the two attacks made in France warrants the conclusion that a serious breach may be made in the German position and a great allied victory may result. All depends on whether both the French and the British can make wide breaches in the German defensive lines, and it is too soon to say whether this is possible.

TORONTO MURDER.

Italian Killed by Compatriot Over Theft.

Toronto Report—Frank Malatto, an Italian, living at 58 Adelaide street west, was shot through the heart and instantly killed shortly after noon [illegible] by a fellow-countryman known as Charlie Ella. "After [illegible] Malatto, Ella [illegible] the revolver [illegible] Bartolo, a nephew of the dead man, and fired two shots at him. One bullet went wild and the second struck him in the heart. Before Ella could [illegible] made his escape.

The shooting occurred in a railway paint shop at the foot of Spadina Avenue, and was the sequel to the robbing of Malatto's trunk and the theft therefrom of two revolvers. As one of the stolen weapons was an automatic [illegible], the police [illegible] the opinion that Malatto was killed by his own revolver. After the murder Ella dashed from the paint shop and effected an escape. During the day [illegible] the city for him, but up to the present [illegible] efforts have been futile.

TO SETTLE POLISH PROBLEM.

Copenhagen Cable — The Polish problem, and the proposed annexation of the new kingdom to the Hapsburg monarchy, will be discussed at the meeting of the main committee of the Reichstag on Nov. 2[illegible], not by Government initiative, but at the demand of Reichstag leaders. The majority parties, it is announced, will express the expectation that the Government will adopt no decision without a preliminary discussion and agreement with the Reichstag.

RECENT BATTLE IN CATTEGAT PROVES WHO RULES THE SEAS

Fight Was Right On Germany's Doorstep, and Was a British Clean-Up—Foe's Big Fleet Got Calls for Aid, but Refused to Take a Chance.

Base of British Grand Fleet, Cable. —(Correspondence.)—The recent naval action in the Cattegat, where the British sank a German cruiser and ten armed patrol ships, is an example of the careful planning which lies behind every move on the naval chart. A comparatively insignificant force of British destroyers and light cruisers were the actual stage performers in the morning and the action was over three hours later. The German fleet behind its fortifications received the calls for help, but dared not take a chance—probably well knowing that any attempt to send out help would be confronted with enemies rising out of the sea from all directions.

A fog lay over the entire Cattegat throughout the action and the British destroyers picked off their victims one by one, and sank them. The German auxiliary cruiser, Marie, which was leading the fleet of patrol boats, was a ship of 2,000 tons. Her captain, Herr Lauterbach, was wounded, but reached the Danish shore safely. His ship, which had four guns and a crew of 90, was "suddenly attacked," he said in an interview with a Danish newspaperman afterwards, "by a fleet of British destroyers, and the shells fired by them descended with such rapidity that the men on the Marie were almost unable to use the guns. Only a few shots were fired before the ship was a mass of flames."

His unpopularity extended to his own men, and in the Cattegat battle the first remark made by a German bluejacket rescued from the sea was a fervently expressed hope that the British had not made the mistake of rescuing his captain. His report that he fired his guns as long as possible is denied by his own men who declare that Lauterbach was "seized with funk as soon as the enemy appeared," and that not a single shot was fired from the Marie's guns.

Presumably the Marie was making her way towards the trade route between Norway and Scotland, in hopes of repeating the German attack on the British convoy of Oct. 17. The British commander concentrated his fire first of all on the Marie and then detached his fastest vessels to round up the escorting patrol vessels. This was thoroughly done after a hunt lasting nearly three hours. This action, it should be remembered, occurred in waters which the Germans regarded as practically one of their "inland seas." The Cattegat is the gateway to the Baltic. The scene of the fight is 600 miles from the nearest British coast but less than 200 miles from Kiel. The Germans held their favorite "interior lines," while the British forces had to cross the North Sea, go up through the Skaggerak, and then around the Skaw. The Germans had every chance to execute a coup, cutting off the retreat of the British forces by bringing superior units up the coast to the entrance to Skaggerak. That they did not care to attempt this is evidence of their appreciation of the initiative and resource of the British navy.

An interesting comparison might be made between this clean victory by the British destroyers and the tip and run raid by the German light cruisers on a British convoy on Oct. 17th. The Germans sent out two of their fastest cruisers in the darkness, struck their blow in nervous haste in the early morning hours, not even pausing to rescue a single life of hundreds of combatants and non-combatants, then ran away northward, to spend the remaining hours of daylight in hiding, and when night fell dashed down the Norwegian coast, and thus returned home without being intercepted.

On the occasion of the British victory the fight occurred, not in the North Sea, but on Germany's doorstep; not at night, but in daylight; not hurriedly or nervously, for sixty-four prisoners were taken, drowning men rescued from the water, thus providing another vivid contrast between German and British methods of warfare. Moreover, the Germans ruthlessly and unnecessarily sacrificed scores of innocent neutrals.

The return of the British squadron to its base was quiet and unostentatious. By nightfall they were off again on their business of sweeping the sea.

The cruise of the fleet into the Cattegat and the little victory which the British navy won there, without the loss of a single British life, while not largely important in itself, is a concrete illustration and proof of the manner in which the Allied fleets control the seas, and enable the Allied Governments to use their resources in full strength on the various fronts.

RUSS REVULSION OF FEELING GROWS AGAINST THE BOLSHEVIK

Lenine Now a Virtual Dictator—360,000 Troops Recalled From Front.

Stockholm Cable says.— Reports brought by the latest travellers to reach Tornea from Petrograd indicate that a revulsion of feeling is setting in against the Bolsheviki. Regiments of soldiers have paraded the streets of the Russian capital, bearing banners with inscriptions such as "We want no separate peace." "Down with Petrograd's domination by a minority party tyranny," and "Nicholas' regime was never so tyrannic as the Bolsheviki regime."

The central committee of the anti-Bolsheviki Socialists coalition has passed a resolution demanding liberty of the press, the dismissal of the Red Guard, and the immediate cessation of fratricidal war. Maxim Gorky's paper and the Volna Narodna also demand that the Red Guard be disarmed.

American Minister Morris learns from a competent source that the food supply of Petrograd is ominously short and that the bread ration is now three-quarters of a Russian pound for two days.

Nearly one-third of the members of the executive committee formed by the Maximalists at the outbreak of the revolt have resigned, and it is reported that the remainder have conferred dictatorial law-making powers on Nikolai Lenine, who is now issuing decrees altering the fundamental laws.

360,000 TROOPS RECALLED.

Petrograd, Tuesday Cable — The military chief of the district of Kiev and the temporary governor, with their staffs, are reported to have left their posts. Ukrainian commissaries have been appointed to succeed them, and they have confirmed the independence of the Ukraine. Three hundred and sixty thousand Ukrainian troops are said to have been recalled from the front. This is considered upon here as meaning a serious crippling of the army, and the possible opening of the front to the enemy.

An armored train bound for Petrograd has been captured by detachments of sailors and returned to Moscow.

The Foreign Office in Petrograd has been taken over by Leon Trotzky. Military staff headquarters work is reported to be at a standstill, except the business of army supply.

The Volna Narodna says that within a few days Lenine and Trotzky will announce the successful establishment of a Workmen's and Peasants' Government, after which it is hoped that foreign Governments will enter into official negotiations through the new Foreign Minister.

A breach in the Workmen's and Soldiers organizations throughout the country is threatened through the existence of two central committees, each claiming authority as the duly constituted body, and denying the rights of the other.

War is a biological necessity of the first importance.—Bernhardi

WOULD JUSTIFY SACK OF VENICE

Austria Seeks to Justify City's Bombardment.

Would Place the Blame Upon Italy.

Venice Cable—"The Italian Government must declare whether the Queen of the Adriatic is or is not a fortified city," is the demand that Austria has addressed to Italy through the Spanish Ambassador. This is interpreted here as a desire by Austria to justify whatever destruction may be caused during the forthcoming operations.

All is in preparation here to meet any eventuality. B. Harvey Carroll, Jr., the American Consul, has had several conferences with his colleagues, especially the French Consul and the British Vice-Consul. All of them have decided to remain in the city up to the last moment possible. Admiral Cito, commander of the naval and military forces, has promised to provide transportation for themselves and their secret archives. It is stated that those of the papers of the Consulates which are found too voluminous to be carried away will be destroyed by their respective Consuls.

CANADA'S TRADE STILL BOOMING

Increase of Nearly $300,000,000 in Seven Months.

Big Increase in Export of Manufactures.

Ottawa Report — An increase of approximately $273,000,000 for the first seven months of the fiscal year ending with October, as compared with a similar period last year, is shown in the trade statement for October, just issued. For the seven months, the trade in the Dominion totalled $1,5[illegible],816,25[illegible], as compared with 1,213,189,651 last year. For the month of October alone, Canada's trade amounted to $25[illegible],524,[illegible]. In October, 1916, it aggregated $16[illegible],340,179.

Exports of domestic goods for the seven months were to the value of $922,195,134, as compared with $622,019,151 last year. These figures include coin and bullion. Imports for the seven-month period amounted to $626,749,262. During the seven-month period last year, imports aggregated $4[illegible]3,132,928. Dutiable goods were to the value of $316,108,793, on which the customs collections amounted to $102,106,365. Free goods imported were to the value of $281,992,997. During the same period in 1916, dutiable goods worth $354,630,818 were brought into Canada, and $82,177,312 was collected in customs duties. Free goods importations were valued at $207,630,667.

Manufactured goods to the value of $420,280,372 were exported, a big increase as compared with last year, when domestic manufactures to the value of $219,461,024 were shipped out of the country.

Agricultural products hold second place in value at $366,129,775, as compared with $235,448,260 last year. Animals and their products to the value of $101,681,270 were exported as against $67,101,478 for the seven month period last year.

DEPENDS UPON U.S. SHIPPING

Easing of Position of the Allies Rests There,

Says Lloyd George at Noted Conference.

London Cable — In the same Downing street room and at the same table where 134 years ago England formally announced her recognition of American independence, a notable assemblage of American and British officials met to-day.

The American mission, headed by Col. E. M. House, represented the United States. Their British conferees included Prime Minister Lloyd George, Lord Milner, Sir Edward Carson, Gen. Smuts, Lord Chief Justice Reading, who presided, Lord Curzon and Chancellor of the Exchequer Andrew Bonar Law.

Officially the work of the committee constitutes a stock-taking of the and to some extent of the continental allies.

Col. House was not present, but was represented by his secretary.

Admiral Jellicoe, chief of the naval staff, arrived with Sir Eric Campbell Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty. Lord Robert Cecil, the Minister of Blockade, walked unaccompanied from the Foreign Office. The crowds displayed deep interest in Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, chief of staff of the American army, and Admiral William S. Benson, who arrived separately with their aides. The Earl of Derby, British Minister of War, and Gen. Sir William Robertson arrived a few moments before Lieut.-Gen. J. C. Smuts, who drove up alone.

The conference lasted an hour and a half. The members had frequent recourse to the mass of statistics and official documents at their command.

Premier Lloyd George opened the conference with a speech which the conferees described as having been an important statement. The speech, like the rest of the proceedings, is being kept secret, but one conferee said the spirit of greatest earnestness and unity permeated the meeting, and that the most important practical results were achieved.

In the course of his speech Mr. Lloyd George said: "Assuming that the submarine situation does not get worse, the easing of the position of the allies depends entirely upon the dates on which the American programme of launching six million tons of shipping promised for 1918 comes into practical effect."

The Premier said he wished to recognize the eager earnestness with which the people of the United States are throwing themselves into the great task. He expressed absolute confidence that the great democracies now marching shoulder to shoulder would utterly overthrow the menace which threatened the liberty of the world.

The Premier thanked the mission for "the invaluable services which the United States navy had already rendered, not only in protecting commerce, but in dealing with the submarine, for vital assistance in financing the war and for effective help in many other ways."

With reference to the question of supplies, Mr. Lloyd George assured the mission that the most drastic food restrictions were about to be imposed upon the people of the British Isles.

GREAT ALLIED NAVAL DRIVE

Washington Hears Britain Has Agreed to It.

Will Adopt New Plan of Sea Offensive.

Washington Report — Unmistakable signs of Great Britain's willingness to forsake its defensive naval policy and heed the suggestions of the United States and the other nations warring with Germany have reached here. This was learned to-day on official authority.

Officials here in direct touch with the military and naval situation of the United States and of Great Britain believe that the plan for a great aerial and naval drive against Germany when the winter is over is likely to meet with the official approval of the British authorities, and that the great naval resources of Great Britain will be thrown into the drive to their utmost extent.

Quiet, but persistent, pressure has been brought to bear on British naval officials in London, and some who have been over here to bring about a change in the British attitude. It was said to-day that there are now reasons for believing that this change will soon be realized.

STILL BLOCK TEUTONS FROM ITALY'S PLAIN

Troops of Gen. Diaz Firmly Hold the Invaders in the North.

QUIET ALONG PAVIE

Pope Said to Have Secured Hun Promise to Spare Venice.

London Cable — Between the Brenta and the Piave Rivers, on the northern front, the Italians are tenaciously holding back the enemy and preventing his advance southward to the Venetian plain. Four times attacks against Monte Tomba, the chief position still blocking the way from the hilly country to the plain, have been repulsed by the Italians.

East of the Asiago Plateau the Italians are keeping up their offensive against the invaders, and have taken more than 300 prisoners and a number of machine-guns and several hundred rifles. Along the Piave River the enemy apparently has made no further effort to cross the stream following the serious losses he sustained in being driven back Monday from the Zenson bridgehead.

BERLIN REPORT.

The German War Office reports: "Strong Italian counter-attacks against the positions captured by us on the northern slope of Monte Tomba led yesterday to desperate fighting.

"The fire of our artillery and machine guns thinned the ranks of the enemy, who stormed in close masses, and our infantry drove him back into his former positions. Strong firing continues in this fighting sector.

"On the lower Piave there was nothing new to report."

GIGANTIC BATTLE IN NORTH.

Italian Headquarters in Northern Italy, Nov. 20.—The enemy is concentrating his attack on the north, and very heavy fighting is in progress south of Quero, where large enemy masses are attacking the Italian positions on Monte Tenera and Monte Tomba. The most desperate fighting to-day was in the vicinity of Monte Grappa, seven miles beyond Quero.

Scout planes to-day reported a tremendous and steady stream of enemy reinforcements arriving at enemy points back of the Teutonic lines. German big field guns are being brought into action.

Information is trickling across the Piave from Eastern Venetia now overrun by the enemy. According to these reports, Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary has visited Gorizia and Udine, and King Ferdinand of Bulgaria has passed through Gradisca and Palmanova.

The garrison at Udine is said to be made up of Turkish soldiers, who are using the Church of Santa Maria as one of their barracks. On the citadel of Udine the invaders have raised five flags—the Austrian, German, Bulgarian, Turkish and Greek. The last flag represents the Greek division which went over to the Bulgarians at Kavala and Fort Rupel, and which some reports put among the enemy divisions operating on the Italian front.

LAST GERMAN GUN CAPTURED

With 1,000 More Prisoners, in East Africa.

Another Force Ringed in in Mahenge District.

London Cable — Sustained pursuit of the remaining German forces in German East Africa, during which nearly 1,5[illegible] prisoners were captured, important positions occupied and the last heavy gun remaining to the Germans in the colony taken intact is reported in an official statement to-day. The text reads: "Continuing the pursuit on the Makonde Plateau, we occupied Lutchemi on Saturday in the face of considerable opposition and took [illegible]. On Sunday we occupied a large enemy camp northwest of the Kitangari Mission station, capturing 5[illegible] Germans and Askaris. The remainder of the enemy has been driven into the Kitangari Valley. The [illegible] are approaching Newala from the south.

"The last of the enemy 4.1 howitzers was taken intact on the Mahiwa-[illegible] road, where it had been abandoned.

"Near Mandebi, 2[illegible] miles southwest of Liwale, the Anglo-Belgian force was engaged on Thursday and Friday with the enemy, who was endeavoring to break southwards from Mahenge.

"Exclusive of the enemy losses at Mangati, 738 Germans have been killed or captured by our various columns since November 1."

Officer—What do the army regulations make the first requisite in order that a man be buried with military honors? Private Casey—He must be dead, sir.—Boston Transcript.

Sunday School Teacher—Do you say your prayers every night before going to bed? Robert (aged 5)—Yes, ma'am. Sunday School Teacher—That's right; but tell me why you say them. Robert (aged 5)—'Cause I sleep in a foldin' bed.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

Falconer Brothers

The Home of

GOOD

GROCERIES

We offer for next Saturdays buying the following extra specials in the grocery department.

25 jumbo packages chieftain oat flakes **25c**
6 lbs. large sound Canadian onions **25c**
50 lbs. regular 55c English breakfast tea **45c**
100 doz. juicy sunkist oranges **25c** doz.
25 packages luxury macaroni at **10c** each
200 bars No. 1 laundry soap at **5c** each

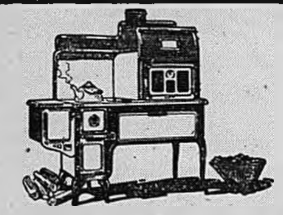
Bulb Specials This Week

All Narcissus and colored Hyacinth bulbs for

3 for 10 cents

Falconer Bros.

THE HOME OF GOOD GROCERIES



an enamel coal range

Porcelain enamel is the newest material for ranges.

The Lighter Day—the coal range with oven at handy-height—is armed inside and out, with this durable toughened enamel.

The most beautiful of ranges it is also the most easily cleaned and many times more durable than steel.

Not an inch of surface over the whole range requires black lead. A damp cloth will make every part sparkle.

THOMSON'S
Hardware

new LIGHTER DAY range

Get Your

SUIT OR OVERCOAT

From D. Geddes & Co.

Made to your own measure, fit guaranteed, cloth, lining, and trimmings of the best material. Prices are still reasonable. Made up in first-class style, very promptly. See our samples, they are going fast, don't delay. You may miss the best.

D. GEDDES & CO.

Sole Agent for the "House of Hobberlin"

Special Envelopes for Soldiers

The Times has printed for use of those corresponding with soldiers in England or at the front addressed envelopes making it very easy to send letters. These sell at 10 cents a parcel. Get a package and insure your letters reaching the boys.

Advertise it in The Times

Malcolm McNeil has sold his farm on con. 10 Saugeen, to Edward Chappell, the price being about $7000.

Dr. Lane has decided to locate in Toronto. Mrs. Lane will go there in December.

Saugeen township British Red Cross contributions—James Patton, $10 instead of $6.00; Alex. Smith, $1.00; Malcolm McNeil, 1.00.

TOWN TOPICS

County council meets December 4th.

Mr. and Mrs. John Coulter leave for the coast Monday.

Wesley, the eldest son of August Weckel, was killed in France last week.

Cutters were out Friday, the first of of the season.

The R. C. A. had twenty two young ladies at its first sewing meeting.

Miss Biggar left this week to spend the winter in San Antonio, Texas.

Miss Mary McCullough went to Windsor last week.

Dr. Raymond of San Francisco, is a guest of Mrs. A. Currie.

Mr. Richard Fenton has bought several acres of bush from Mr. Bolton, and is taking off wood.

License Inspector White remitted $610 to the Department for October as the result of fines in this county.

Word was received that Sergt. John Hamilton has been killed in action. He is grandson of the late John Cobean.

Pte. John Walker, brother of Miss Mamie Walker, Port Elgin, was killed in France last week.

Miss Eva Cook went to Hamilton, last week, where she was operated on for throat trouble.

Mrs. Small, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs W. J. McCullough, left last week for her home in Saskatoon.

Pte. Pierce Campbell has been taken from Belgium to England and is suffering from trench fever.

Dr. Alex Raymond, of San Francisco, is visiting his sisters, Mrs. A Currie and Mrs. Vandrich.

Mrs. Thos. Cloley fell on a slippery step at her home on Saturday, and broke her left wrist.

Several culverts which the council intended to have repaired have had to hold over. The season is too late now.

A letter from Sergt. Meredith Reany, to his father, J. W. Reany, says that he was wounded by shrapnel, in the right arm, but is improving.

Mr. D. McKechnie has been appointed deputy-sheriff. He is also jailer. The latter duties have become rather light of late and Mr. McKechnie will handle both jobs.

Mrs. Ed. Kelp of Port Elgin attended the wedding of her sister, Miss Fernie Zettel, on Wednesday.—Walkerton Herald.

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Shaw of 112 Barker street, Niagara Falls, at Hospital Annex, on November 20, 1917, a son.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. McArthur have moved to town and now occupy their residence bought from Mr. John Falconer.

While the town council has enough coal at the pumping station to last till spring, Reeve Izzard thought it good business, and has, purchased another car of coal.

It is a source of much satisfaction to many friends to note the continued recovery of Miss Ada Wilson after her serious illness lasting more than a year. She is gaining strength daily.

Have you a son or daughter away from home? If so, why not send them their old home town paper for a year? It will be like a message from home every week of the year.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Tremblay of Colgate, Sask., have been visiting at Mrs. McLeod's on the town line, and also at Mr. J. D. McGillivray's, Port Elgin.

The editor enjoyed some delicious venison steak on Friday. Mr. S. S. Cameron very thoughtfully remembered many friends in town by sending portions of the fine deer bagged while hunting.

Albert Pearce, of Paisley, was officially notified last week that his son, Corp. Emerson Pearce, had been killed in action on October 23rd. Corp. Pearce was 23 years of age, and prior to enlisting in the band of the 25th in 1915 was the popular assistant at the G. T. R. station Paisley.

The engagement is announced of Miss Margaret Flynn daughter of Mrs. Emily Flynn, of Owen Sound, to Arthur Robinson, of Toronto, son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Robinson, Port Elgin Ont. The marriage will take place the latter part of December.

The death occurred at Collingwood, on Tuesday Nov. 20th, of Jane Hall, widow of the late Duncan Lamont, formerly of Bolien, county of Wellington, in her 99th year. The deceased was an aunt of Messrs Alex., William and Robert Lamont, of this place.

Israel Ferguson Reports for Duty

Israel Ferguson a young man in Port Elgin, who, because of his inability to read, failed to report for service or claim exemption, was brought before the Tribunal by the Military Representative on Monday. The young man explained that he was quite willing to go to war, but that he did not know the Military Service Act was in force.

Col. Smith was telephoned to at London, and the young man was placed on his honor to report for medical examination which he has done, and is in Class A.

CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE

Stratford, Ontario

Ontario's Best Business College
FALL TERM FROM SEPT. 4TH

Commercial, Shorthand and Telegraphy departments.

We have thorough courses, experienced instructors, and we place graduates in positions. The Demand upon us for trained help is many times the number graduating. Get our free catalog.

D. A. McLACHLAN, PRINCIPAL

Suits! Overcoats!

Stock Reducing Sale of Clothing Furnishings, Shoes, Etc. . . .

If we could make you fully realize what a saving it means to you to buy a Suit, Overcoat, Shoes and Furnishings now you would come here right away, to-day and try on some of these elegant garments. Right in the face of advancing prices and reported serious coming shortage of woollen goods and right in the commencement of the winter season this is a most opportune time for you to purchase your winter garments at from **10** to **20** per cent off

Finer clothes are not made and lower prices are not to be found anywhere

Men's Suits $12.50

Perfect fitting S. B. styles good qualities of tweed and nice dark patterns in greys and browns. Better suits than cheap tailoring houses sell at $16

Boy's Suits and Overcoats

Our regular prices on boys' clothing is lower than the manufacturers are now asking and as a special inducement to buy now we will allow you a discount of 10%

Heavy Overcoats

Men's overcoats in heavy tweed, frieze, melton and whitney. Sale $12.50 $15 $18, $20, $22.50

Shoes! Shoes!

Save money buying serviceable shoes at Barber's shoe sale. $5 oil grained heavy work shoe sale prize **$4.15**

$4 25 solid leather work shoes for **$3.15**

Fine Astoria shoes which are to-day worth $7, $8 pr. now only **$4.50, $5, $6**

Boys' black and tan, grain solid leather, high cut a real boys' shoe good $4.50 value now only **$3.25.**

Other boys shoes $2.50 $3 and $3.50

Leather Mitts

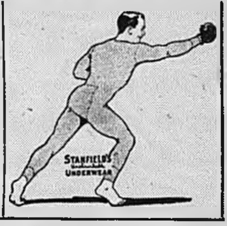
$1.25 horsehide, lined mitts for **1.00**

Boys' leather gauntlet only **85c, 50c. and 90c.**

Underwear! Underwear!

The largest distributor of mens and boys underwear in this district. We show all the best makes, Stanfields, Penmans, Atlantic, Watsons, and Mercury. You sure can fill your undewear wants here.

York-Knit Men's Fleece Lined **69c** each.
Atlantic ribbed wool underwear good $1.25 value for **$1.00**
Heavier 1.50 value for **$ 1.25.**



Boys' Sweater Coats at Bargain Prices

Boy's sweater coats that we could not buy from the makers at ~~$3.00 each~~. Some are very heavy and all of good quality specially priced.

2.00 each, others at 1.50 each.

Blankets and Yarns

Yarns and blankets are advancing in price but for a short time we will sell Canadian pure wool yarn at **$1.40**, and fingering or worsted yarn at **$1.75** per lb.

Large size of flannelett blankets at **$2.25**

Fur collar ovecoats, 2 only, to clear at $12.75

Men's Work Shirts Bargains

Bargains, because they are tailored from most reliable cloths and and full roomy sizes, and marked at last season's prices. **75c 90c $1.00 $1.25**

Handkerchiefs

Lawn hdkfs with blue polka dot border at **5** cents each.

Plain white lawn hemstitched special price **3** for **25** cents.

Wool and Cashmere Hosiery

Heavy all wool socks at less than manufacturers price.

Men's heavy wool sock reg 35c for **21c**
45c value now only **35c**
60c value now only **45c**
35c cashmere socks now only **25**
50c values now only **39 cts**

75c, and 85c boys' blk. worsted stockings now only **65 cents**

STOCK UP NOW FOR FUTURE NEED

Its Your Greatest Opportunity. Suits and Overcoats will be 50 per cent higher than the prices we now offer you and the qualities will be poorer.

F. R. Barber, Port Elgin

Read The Times advertisements and save money.

The Port Elgin Times.

47th YEAR—NO. 49 PORT ELGIN, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY, DEC., 5, 1917 $1.50 PER YEAR $2.00 PER YEAR TO UNITED STATES

COMING EVENTS

10c. per line
No notice less than 25c

CHRISTMAS CANTATA—Under auspices of Wesley Methodist S. S. North Bruce, on Dec. 30th. The cantata, "The Heart of the Bells", will be given.

THE XMAS ENTERTAINMENT—In North Bruce U. B. church will be held December 21st.

PORT ELGIN Methodist church Sunday School entertainment in town hall on Thursday, December 20th.

BAZAAR—The Ladies' Aid of the Presbyterian church will hold a bazaar in the library building Wednesday December 5th, Afternoon and evening. Fancy and useful articles for sale, also home made baking. 10 cent tea will be served in the afternoon. 25 cent supper will be served from 5 to 8 p. m. Mrs. M. B. Geddes, Secy. Mrs. A. Munro, Pres.

CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENT—Baptist Sunday school, Wednesday evening, December 19th.

REGULAR MEETING—Of W. C. T. U. will be held at Mrs. Fenton's on Tuesday Dec. 11th at 3 o'clock.

THE VILLAGE SCHOOL MA'AM—Will be given again by request in the town hall on Tuesday Nov. 11th. Reserved seats at Crawford's Drug store. Remember the proceeds are for the Soldiers' Friend club.

MISS EWALD—And pupils of S. S. No. 6 Saugeen will conduct the Tea Room on Saturday Dec. 8th.

WOMEN'S INSTITUTE—Meeting on Saturday Dec. 8th at 3 p. m. in library.

Red Cross Notes

"Continue to send comforts, but do not forget the letters, especially at this time of the year. I have seen tears roll down the faces of strong men when the mail was given out and there were no letters for them".

The help of the young ladies is greatly appreciated.

Sympathy for the Red Cross is good, but work for it is better.

There are still many ladies we would like to see at our sewing meetings Friday afternoons.

Anyone who has a sewing machine not in use the Red Cross could keep it running.

CONDENSED ADVERTISING

FRESH COW FOR SALE—Four years old. Apply James Bolton.

FOUND—Small sum of money. Apply A. Willoughby.

FOR SALE—10 horse power. Apply Jos. Thede.

FOR SALE—A Registered Polled Angus bull. Apply J. W. Anderson, Port Elgin.

FOR SALE—100 acres, R. 7, con. 8, Kincardine, about 3½ miles from Tiverton, has frame barn and frame house. Well watered, the soil is deep black loam. First class for stock or grain. This is one of the best farms in Kincardine Tp. For particulars apply to D. C. Cavin, Port Elgin, or Ed. Forrester, Kincardine.

46 4tc

WANTED—Several hundred of live geese. Find out our price before selling. We are also paying special price for old fed hens. B. Zelkind, Port Elgin.

MEDICAL

DR. F. H. WELLS, Office and residence on Green street, one door west of Bank of Hamilton.

W. J. CHAMBERS, M.D., L.R.C.P., L.M., Edinburgh. Office and residence "Lakeview Hall" opposite South End park Port Elgin.

DENTAL

W. P. POWER, D. D. S. Dentist, office over South End Store. Hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

SOCIETIES

PORT ELGIN LODGE No. 429 G.R.C., A.F. & A.M. Regular communications in the Masonic Hall, Thursday on or before full moon, at 8 p. m. Visiting brethren cordially welcomed. George Chapman, W. M.; Gus Smith, Sec'y.

DENOVO LODGE, No. 178, I.O.O.F., of Ontario, meets at 8 o'clock, p.m., every Monday in their hall in the Commercial Block. Art Harrison, N.G.; T. Rankin, Rec.-Sec.; D. Geddes, Perm Sec.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

R. G. CRAWFORD, Official Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Office at Drug Store, Port Elgin.

J. A. CHAPMAN, Official issuer of marriage licenses, Port Elgin, Ont. Office Muir Block.

LEGAL

W. BURGESS, LL.B., Barrister, Solicitor Notary Public &c., &c. Office, Hutton's Block. Private and other funds to loan.

Piano Cased Organs

Slightly used piano cased organs at a bargain, taken on piano sales, guaranteed in perfect condition. Easy terms. Write to

Louis Block's Music Store Owen, Sound

Reeve Izzard Will Not Contest

It will soon be the time when Port Elgin council and reeve will need the ratification of the ratepayers, or new men come forward, who are willing to serve.

The Times asked Reeve Izzard if he proposed to contest the reeveship this year. To this question the reeve replied :—

"No. I will not contest for the position If there is no one who desires the place, I will serve, but under no circumstances will I oppose anyone who wants the reeveship".

High School Reports

Form 3 Chemistry—A. Rushton 77, J. Reech 77, E. Miller 72, H. Stevens 71, E. Rowlands 71, R. Schlerholtz 64, A. Carr 55, K. McDougall 51, K. McArthur 48, G. McDonald 67, A. McArthur 37, H. Richardson 32.

Algebra Form 2—M. Stevens 93, A. McIntee 82, R. Richardson 80, F. Lamont 78, O. Lynes 77, J. McLean 77, C. Schlerholtz 77, E. Reech 75, A. McGillivray 77, O. Parfitt 73, L. Rushton 68, V. Eidt 67, M. McEwing 65, L. Wells 63, C. Cottrill 62, W. Smith 56, K. McBride 53, A. Burgess 47, M. Fletcher 41, M. Barber 27, O. Ridout 24.

Form 1 Grammar—G. Burgess 87, J. McKinnon 83, L. McKinnon 79, H. Christie 77, G. Ciuley 72, L. Chic 69, M. Clasie 69, E. Kaake 69, F. Bell 65, E. Thornburn 64, N. Bottrill 63, H. Vogt 61 J. D. Lynes 61, J. Muir 60, P. Begg 60, A. Bell 59, R. McIvor 59, A. Geddes 58, E. George 53, M. Schrank 53, R. Glechler 50, B Ranney 47, M. Bell 41, C. Upshall 41, G. Thede 41.

See "The Village School Ma'am" town hall Tuesday November 11th.

BUYERS' GUIDE

RATES—Contracts for 500 lines or over in a year 5c a line; regular weekly users of liners, 8c per line casual users of liners, 10c per line Black type, count two lines for one.

Salt Water Herring—N. End Store.

B. Hilker for a nobby cap or hat.

Do your Xmas shopping at Barber's.

Spanish valencia raisins 2 lbs. for 25c at South End store.

Men's work shoes, splendid stock, spring buying—N. End Store.

Men's fine shoes, worth up to $6.00 for $3.25 at Barber's.

For sale—Lots of first class dairy butter—45c lb. at North End Store.

Rubber footwear of all kinds at the South End.

Go to Barber's for suits and overcoats where war prices do not prevail.

B. Hilker for overalls, plain smocks and lined smocks.

Eaton's butcher shop the place to buy good meat.

Try Koebke for your next grocery or fruit order

We have for sale now—oats, wheat, buckwheat and barley at North End Store.

Men's smocks in the cottonade and duck also heavy sheep lined and wool lined smocks at the South End.

Ontario mill feed—bran, shorts, middlings, feed flour and oatchop, a full stock at North End Store.

This is rubber season. Let F. R. Barber fit you out with a good pair of rubbers.

Lake Trout—quality No 1—100 lb. kegs, or by the lb. at North End Store.

All numbers in mercer crochet cotton now in stock, white at 15 cents, ecru at 18 cents at the South End.

Read every item in F. R. Barber's ad this week. It will pay you.

Another shipment of Ladies' sealette and cloth coats at the South End.

Buy your meat at Eaton's butcher shop.

Rolled Oats—20's, 40's, 90's, N. End Store.

Ladies' and Misses worsted and wool hose in all sizes at the South End.

B. Hilker is selling his shoes at original price.

Furs, fashionable and serviceable, in up to date styles at the South End.

Heavy wool socks good 35c values for 19c a pair or 3 pair for 55c at F. R. Barber's.

N. End for Rubbers—We have the famous Granby.

Men's Fleece lined underwear at 69c only two suits to a customer. F. R. Barber.

Value, is the big word in our lines of Underwear. You cannot do better than come to the South End.

Neilson's chocolates—once used always used—you get them at Koebke's

Get our Flour prices—We handle a large assortment—Our prices are right. N. End Store.

Koebke sells Neilson's soldier chocolate Send a bar to your soldier boy at the front

Men's curl cloth coats, men's buffalo coats, also ladies' beaver coats with fur collars, at closing out prices at the South End.

Rubbers, Rubbers. Fine Rubbers, Bush Rubbers. Big assortment for men and boys at F. R. Barber's.

Presentation of Flag To Library Board

There was a fine gathering of the representative people of the town at the library on Tuesday evening last when the Women's Institute presented to the Library Board a handsome flag, which is to be used on the flagpole at the library.

Mrs. D. McTavish, "the mother of institutes" occupied the chair, and in calling the gathering to order took occasion to refer to the work of the institute. Mrs McTavish is one of the founders of this excellent organization in Ontario. She called upon the president, Mrs. H. M. Lowry, Mrs. J. Forrester and Mrs. Wismer, a charter member of the order, to present the flag

The library board, including Messrs. Stevens, H. D McLaren, H. Blindauer, J. D. Falconer, Ranney were on the platform, and received the flag and address, which was read by Mrs Wismer.

The chairman, Mr. Stevens, replied, thanking the ladies for their splendid gift, and also drew attention to the past favors the board had received from the institute. He took occasion also to suggest that the town council should have a flag for the town. In referring to the library he said that many persons were complaining about the library costing so much, and respectfully drew their attention to the fact that the town gave only three quarters of a mill, and comparing that with the service they got from the library he thought the complaints were hardly well taken. Everybody used the library for their meetings. If they would for one moment figure what it might cost to hold these meetings in other places, if there were no library, the library building would be much better appreciated.

Other members of the board, Messrs. Blindauer, Falconer and McLaren also made brief addresses.

There was a short musical program taken part in by Misses MacDuff, Martin and Smith, and Mr. R. E. Smith. The audience also joined in some patriotic songs.

Principal Potter, of the High School, made a splendid address, touching on education, and also referred feelingly to what the old flag meant to the world. Brief addresses were also made by Warden Izzard and E. R Sayles.

Mrs McTavish in closing the meeting said that the institute proposed to secure some useful apparatus for the purpose of taking care of the library grounds, and we may expect an even more beautiful place for the flag and its surroundings

The ladies are to be congratulated on the success of the presentation. It was carried out in splendid style and the evening was most profitable and enjoyable.

Dr Scanlan opened the poceedings with prayer.

Wants To Do His Bit

Rev. J. Howe, of Huntington, Indiana, a former Port Elgin gentleman, wants to do his bit and has written The Times that he wants to take out a bond. Mr. Howe concludes his letter as follows:—

The appeal finds me responsive, not simply for the sake of the investment, but for other reasons, for I can not look indifferently upon the struggle for "Victory" in this righteous cause without feeling a keen sense of responsibility, in so far as I am able to "do my bit". I am confident that the "Victory Loan" will be over-subscribed. May the victory for the allies in Europe be equally speedy and successful.

Red Cross Report From Nov. 5th to Dec. 3rd

Tea Room:

Nov. 10—Ladies Aid Methodist church	$23.50
Nov. 17—Ladies' Aid Baptist church	$16.00
Nov. 24—Ladies' Aid English church	$11.40
Dec. 1—W. C. T. U.	$17.45
Received for rags sold	$2.00
Donations:	
John Wilson	$1.00
Total	$71.35

S. D. Kennedy, Treasurer

West Arran

Mr. M. Ziegler is attending the Guelph fat stock show, and before returning he will visit Waterloo and other points.

Miss Hazel Plaunt has returned home.

People are taking advantage of the nice weather and preparing for winter.

Mr. Rody McDonald has returned from the west, having spent the fall months there.

Mrs. Weiler and sister, of Mildmay, are visiting relatives here.

Real Estate Changes

Mr. D. C. Cavin has made the following transfers in connection with several farms.

James Dobson has sold his farm on Lake Range to Walter Walker. The price reported is $2500.

James Cassidy on 2nd of Saugeen, has sold to James Dobson his farm of 100 acres for $4400.

Russel McIvor of Chatham, has sold his farm in Arran Township to Wm. McLeod, on 10th of Bruce for $4000.

See "The Village School Ma'am" town hall Tuesday November 11th.

Upright Pianos

Have several good upright pianos for sale at a bargain. Write to

Louis Block's Music Store, Owen Sound

The Exemption Board Meets But Once This Week

The exemption board is practically through its work. There have been but two days work the past week, and probably but one this week (to-day).

The local Tribunal have been requested by the Registrar to open up a couple of cases passed upon. It should be borne in mind that they have power to recall any of the exemptions granted while those not granted exemption have had a further time for appeal An announcement is made that all appeals in by December 10th. will be recognized.

Those having conditional certificates should see Messrs. Gillies and Izzard before the date of expiring. Any letter addressed "Port Elgin Tribunal No 39" will reach these gentlemen.

The cases dealt with the past week are as follows :—

Exemptions Allowed—M. Cook, (class E), G. Schuler (class E), W. Welck (class E), Donald S. Robertson, H. Kuhl (class E), M. Wardrop, E. Hillis.

Exemptions Disallowed—A. Maas, J. D. Haines, E. Kemelring, O. McLean, Geo. Kuhl, (to June 1st).

Bobby Stephenson on the Job

Dear mother and father:

We have been very busy again Somewhere in France and the Canadians have again shown what they can do. I saw Bill Hoshal and Fin. Hepburn the other day.

The country is bad-mud to our knees, so it takes some grit to wade through mud and Fritz to victory. We are worked very hard. Out till 3 and 4 in the morning, and do the regular work besides We have had many casualties".

[If Bobby is spared till Dec. 24 he will have had three birthdays at the front.—Ed.]

ALLENFORD

Miss Eva Brigham is able to be out again after an attack of bronchitis.

Miss Ethel Strang is recovering from her illness.

Miss Mae Fisher, of Tara, spent the week end with Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ball.

The Anniversary Services held on Sunday in the Methodist church were well attended and the choir rendered special music.

Mrs. John Broadfoot spent a few days in Tara, with her brother, Mr. Alex Wain.

BORN—In Owen Sound Hospital, on November 24, to Mr. and Mrs. George Crawford, a daughter.

Electric Light Co. Replies

Walkerton Ont., Nov. 15th, 1917

To the Editor of The Times:

Dear Sir,—

I have read with interest the letter of Mr. Wismer in this week's issue of your paper in regard to the electric light.

Knowing Mr. Wismer as I do, I have no doubt that he wants to be fair.

I think we can take it for granted that the Hydro Electric Commission, which is only representing the people and is attempting to deal fairly between the people, would not have adopted the principle of charging a base rate according to the floor space without having fully considered the matter and come to the conclusion that that was the fairest way.

The base rate of the floor space is rated on not less than 1000 feet nor more than 3000 feet for any individual. The Company or Municipality furnishing electric current has to provide transformers and the secondary wires carrying the current from the transformers of the house of the user, and the interest on this investment and on the proportion of the primary wires and plant, and the costs of repairs have to be provided for in case customers did not take any current at all for short periods as sometimes is the case. This is sometimes provided for by charging a minimum rate based on the number of lights, so that the customer would pay for a certain amount even if he did not use current to that amount. This is what we did when first we established meters in Walkerton, and as there was a number objected to this, we decided in Southampton and Port Elgin, when we installed meters, to follow exactly the practise adopted by the Hydro-Electric commission, and charge the rates that were charged in Chesley, which was the nearest place supplied with Electric current by the Hydro-Electric Commission.

The floor space, in my opinion, is the fairest way of fixing a base rate, because the larger the house, the more lights are likely to be installed, and consequently the transformer capacity and the size of the wires is increased and the larger the transformer and wires, the more it costs as the transformer and wire capacity has to be sufficient to take care of all the lights in the house if burning at one time.

I may state that an official of the Hydro-Electric Commission said that he thought that we had been foolish in adopting the Chesley rates as, although he could not say positively, that he did not think it possible that the Hydro Electric Commission, if they supplied current to Southampton and Port Elgin from a distance, could furnish it at the same rate as they were charging in Chesley. However we did not desire to make any change.

David Robertson

Nov. 30, 1917

I wrote the above on its date and was surprised to learn that it inadvertently had not been mailed from the office as I intended it should be.

David Robertson

See The Village School Ma'am, Tuesday night the 11th.

Frank Carrell, Unionist, was elected by acclamation yesterday, the Laurier candidate withdrawing.

Canada Loans 400 Millions

The Canadian government asked the people to furnish 150 million dollars for loaning to England to buy goods here.

And Canada has answered the call with 400 million of dollars.

And Port Elgin and the townships of Saugeen, Bruce and Arran had their share in this great and glorious accomplishment.

Port Elgin was asked for $20,000 dollars, and she loaned $76,550.

Saugeen was asked for $3500 and she came forward with $52,800.

Southampton was asked for $25,000 and it raised $69,000.

Bruce township, Tiverton and Underwood were asked to furnish $70,000 and $76,000 was secured.

Arran township and Tara was asked for $60,000 and it came along with $77,000.

Thus the canvassing system suggested by the Finance Minister has proven its value. In the last loan which was done entirely by the banks, this whole community centering in Port Elgin raised not much over $20,000, but with the work of the canvassers this was increased to ten times that amount for the district.

One lad of eleven signed up for a bond, while there were several persons over 70 invested. Quite a few young women and young men will begin to save, and to invest for the first time. Altogether 140 persons bought bonds in this town, or one in ten.

The buttons were late in arriving for the town canvassers, but those who did not get their Victory Loan button may get one at The Times office.

It is splendid that this district has done so well, and those who have an interest in the great Victory Loan will be greatly pleased over the results.

The total for Bruce county was over a million and three quarters.

Mr. David Robertson K. C., County Chairman, wired all the team captains on Monday congratulating them and and giving them their totals. Bruce county had in Mr. Robertson, Mr. McKay and Mr. Barber, a great trio, and they deserve great praise for the organization.

Mr. J. A. West, of Calgary, is visiting friends here.

See "The Village School Ma'am" town hall Tuesday November 11th.

Mr. W. A. Atkinson of Saugeen, was one of the prizewinners for oats at the Guelph show.

Rev. W. D. McIntosh, of Nairn, has accepted a call to Brucefield congregation.

A little girl named Aileen called up The Times to know if Santa Claus got his exemption. No Aileen, Santa does not need exemption, he is not in the first draft.

The annual meeting of the White school Patriotic Society is to be held at Mrs. S. M. Elliott's Friday afternoon, at 2.30. The ladies request that those having unfinished work to bring it in.

Mr. John McAuley will hold a public meeting at the schoolhouse east of Burgoyne on Tuesday Dec 11 at 8 p. m. Everybody invited Ladies especially requested to attend.

Capt McKechnie, arrived here yesterday from Greece, to see his brother Robert and his sister Mrs. Murker.

Specially fine lake salt trout at Eaton's by pound or keg.

Eaton's butcher shop, the place of quality in meats of all kinds.

Christmas will soon be here. Remember Eaton's butcher shop for the meats and suet for the mince pies, etc.

Public School Board

The public school board met on Monday night last, all the members present, excepting Messrs Black and Swalwell. A grant of $76 was received from the Department of Education. Inspector Bald's report for the past term was received which showed that the several departments were making good progress and the whole school in a high state of efficiency under the able management of Principal Aylesworth. Miss Tuft handed in her resignation to take effect end of the year. The board will advertise for a teacher for her room at a salary of $500. The principal's report for the month was presented which showed progress. A number of supplies for the several rooms were ordered to be procured and the secretary instructed to secure the balance of school levy in 1916 from the council.

A letter of condolence was passed and ordered sent to Mrs. McFadden, expressing the deep regret of the board in the sudden taking off of Mr. McFadden, a valued member of the board.

CARD OF THANKS

Mrs. McFadden and family greatly appreciate the many expressions of sincere sympathy extended to them in their bereavement.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Geddes desire through The Times to thank so many friends for their kindness and sympathy in the death of their son, Lieut. John R. Geddes.

The family of the late Mrs. John Orford wish to thank the friends who were so kind to them during their recent bereavement.

Special in cut glass Berry Bowl and Salad Dishes just now. You will do well to have these laid aside, for that Christmas presents W. H. Rowlands.

Politicians' Column

Here's a New One

To the Editor of The Times

Dear Sir.—We have been reading much about a Bourassa-led Laurier, Liberals bought by German money, racial influence, Sinn Feiners, I. W. W's and what not.

In fact some of our papers say that if you vote Liberal, you are voting straight for the Kaiser of Germany. Some of our petty politicians go so far as to say if you do not vote Union you are a traitor. Sane thinking people know what all this means, simply the dying grasp of a drowning political party. However, here is the newest vote getter we have heard and as near as Bruce Township. It is reported that Tory canvassers are using the argument that through the influence of their good leader in North Bruce, the 160th Battalion is being held in England and thus in safety. Thus urging every man or women who has a relative in the 160th to vote for Mr. Clark.

We certainly do not accuse Mr. Clark of having anything at all to do with this argument, for experience has taught him that intelligent people would not listen to this, and we believe he is shrewd enough to see that when his party is asking more men it would not be in accord to say that he uses any influence to hold a trained battalion in England for over a year. Simply the old, old story over again, anything to catch an innocent voter.

"Common Sense"

[Advertisement]

THE PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY

Mr. Charles M. Bowman attempts to prejudice the public mind against the Union Government candidate because of his position as Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister. That office was created by Parliament in the session of 1916 without a dissenting voice. The work of the Prime Minister and Minister of Militia and Defence had grown enormously by reason of the war, and a parliamentary secretary was appointed for each. The Prime Minister selected the Member for North Bruce as his Parliamentary Secretary. Had he selected someone else nothing would have been heard about it in North Bruce As Parliamentary Secretary Col. Clark has relieved the Prime Minister of much official and clerical work, thus enabling him to devote his attention to the more important concerns of his office. In the session of 1917 parliament passed an act granting parliamentary secretaries the same salaries as the solicitor general, viz $5,000 a year. This is what Mr. Bowman complains of most, but has no hesitation in supporting Sir Wilfrid Laurier who draws the same salary as a Minister, viz $7,000 a year, for acting as leader of the Opposition.

Speaking on nomination day in reply to Mr. Bowman, Col. Clark said he was not able financially to live in Ottawa and do the work for nothing. "I should like to be able" he added "to serve my country at my own expense, but I do not think it would be fair for me to attempt to do it at the expense of my creditors."

[Advertisement]

BE NOT DECEIVED

Mr. John Macaulay advertises himself as "Liberal Candidate but supporting Union Government" and there are men and women who are deceived thereby into voting for Laurier.

What would they think and say if Col. Clark advertised himself as the "Unionist Candidate but supporting Sir Wilfrid Laurier?"

The fact is that if Mr. McCaulay is elected he will be counted as a supporter of Laurier. It will be one seat lost to the Unionist Government.

He is officially endorsed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and Sir Wilfred is not endorsing Union Government Candidates—not if he knows it. Mr. MacCaulay was nominated by a straight party convention. On July 20th, at a meeting of Liberal Candidates in Toronto he said :—

> "I am a new man and have not much to say. I agree with previous speakers in what they have said against Coalition and extension, and I think that if our leaders will agree on the platform everything will be all right. In my opinion Sir Wilfred is the man to lead us."

After the Union Government was formed he announced that he would support it on war measures, thus leaving himself free to defeat it on any other measure. At Port Elgin he complained because Hon. N. W. Rowell had declined to recognize him as a Union Candidate, and added that he was as strong a Liberal as ever.

Mr. Rowell was disposed to endorse Liberal Unionists wherever he had an opportunity, but Mr Macaulay's attitude was such that he could not do it in this instance.

Let no one be deceived: A vote for Macaulay is a vote for Laurier.

P. S.—Since writing the above new advertisements of meetings have appeared in which Mr. Macaulay is described as an "Independent Liberal." He has dropped the "Liberal Candidate, but supporting Union Government."

Don't forget the bazaar and supper at the library this afternoon and evening.

The local garage now has a storage system and all car owners may have their batteries properly stored for the winter.

You can get Paisley bread at McMurray's, F. S. McLachlan.

NOTICE

Anyone found trespassing on the fox farm will be prosecuted. Also will the party who took traps return same and avoid trouble. C. A. Phelps.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson X., December 9, 1917.

Ezra and Nehemiah Teach the Law.—Neh. 8: 1-18.

Commentary.—I. Reading God's Word (vs. 1-8). 1. The people gathered—The completion of the walls marked an epoch in the life of the nation. The work had engaged the attention of all, and the people had realized the unifying effect of this common purpose. They also were constrained to acknowledge that God had been graciously favoring them. Before the water gate—The place of meeting was southeast of the temple before the watergate, through which water was carried for use in the temple. Ezra the scribe—Ezra had returned to Jerusalem from the land of captivity thirteen years before this time, but in the record of the events of twelve years his name was not mentioned. The general opinion is that he returned to Babylon, where he remained for several years, possibly engaged in copying the law. Bring the book of the law—It seems probable that Ezra's return prompted the people's request to have the law read to them. Which the Lord had commanded—It was the word of Jehovah. 2. Ezra the priest—Ezra was of the priestly tribe, being a direct descendant of Aaron (Ezra 7. 1-5). Brought the law before the congregation—The assembly included men, women and children, who could hear the law intelligently. The later rabbinical teaching was to the effect that women should be excluded from hearing the law, but that teaching was opposed to the word of God. First day of the seventh month—The month Tisri was the seventh month of the ecclesiastical year and the first month of the civil year, and the first day was a great day among the Jews. The month Tisri corresponds to the latter part of our September and the former part of our October. 3. From the morning until midday—The reading continued from early in the morning until noon. It is probable that the other read in turn, thus relieving Ezra. Were attentive unto the book—The people were intensely interested in the word of the Lord. They were eager to know what he would have them do, and then they would understand better their attitude toward him. This great interest showed that the religious life of the nation was being revived. 4. A wooden platform was constructed, raised sufficiently high to afford all in the congregation an opportunity to see the reader standing thereon. It was broad enough to accommodate Ezra and the persons mentioned in this verse.

5. opened the book—Books in those days were long strips of parchment rolled at either end upon sticks, and to open a book meant to unroll the scroll. all the people stood up—They had evidently been sitting while waiting for the reading to begin, and rose to their feet out of respect for the word of God. It is likely that they sat down after the exercises mentioned in the next verse, and remained sitting while Ezra read the book of the law. 6. blessed the Lord—Gave thanks. Amen—The people's response to Ezra's words of thanksgiving and praise. The word means, "So let it be." lifting up their hands—By this act they showed that they accepted the words read as the law of God and would be obedient to it. Lifting up the hands in worship is referred to in the scriptures (Psa. 63:4; 1 Tim. 2:8). bowed their heads....with their faces to the ground—They assumed an attitude of reverent humility. They were impressed with the goodness and mercy of God and the sacredness of his word. 7. The names here recorded are those of Levites who assisted in explaining the words of the law to the people. 8. read....in the law of God distinctly—Those who read were careful to speak clearly so that the great assembly could catch every word. The people were eager to hear and it was important they should. gave the sense—The Jews had been long in captivity and were unfamiliar with the law, hence explanations were needed that they might grasp the meaning of the word read. Some think that they had to a considerable extent lost the knowledge of the pure Hebrew language through their contact with their captors in Babylon. and caused them to understand—"So that they understood."—R. V.

II. Results of reading the law of God (vs. 9-12). 9. Tirshatha—This was a title given to Nehemiah representing his office as provincial governor. this day is holy unto the Lord—It was the new moon and as such was considered sacred. It was also a notable day because of the reading of the law. mourn not—The people wept upon hearing the law because it showed them how they had been sinning against God and his commandments. Their weeping was an indication of genuine penitence. It seems clear that they were ignorant as to the demands of the law. 10. eat the fat, and drink the sweet—A proverbial expression, meaning that the occasion was not one of fasting and grief. Rejoice. send portions. In the midst of their rejoicing they were to remember the poor by supplying them with that which would nourish and cheer them, thus adding to their own joy. the joy of the Lord is your strength—Religious joy, properly tempered by dependence on the help of God, meekness of mind and self-diffidence, is a powerful means of strengthening the soul. In such a state every duty is practicable and delightful. In such a them, thus adding to their own joy. the joy of the Lord is your strength—Religious joy, properly tempered by dependence on the help of God, meekness of mind and self-diffidence, is a powerful means of strengthening the soul. In such a state every duty is practicable and delightful. In such a frame of mind no man ever fell—Clarke. 11. stilled all the people—Restrained from mourning. neither be ye grieved—Sorrowful. 12. because they had understood—It was a source of grief to the people that they had been ignorant of God's law and had not lived according to its teachings. It became a cause of rejoicing to understand its requirements, its warnings and its promises.

III. Observing the Feast of Tabernacles (vs. 13-18). On the second day the reading and explaining the law was continued with "the chief of the fathers of all the people, the priests, and the Levites" as hearers. When it was read and understood that the Feast of Tabernacles should be observed on the fifteenth of the month, preparations were at once commenced for its observance. They gathered branches of trees and constructed booths upon the roofs of their houses, in the courts of their own houses, and of the temple, and "in the street of the water gate" at the southeast of the temple, and "in the street of the gate of Ephraim," probably in the north wall of the city, and led toward the land of Ephriam. It appears that all those who had returned to Jerusalem from Babylon constructed booths and sat under them. This feast was in commemoration of the journey of the children of Israel from the land of Egypt to Canaan. Upon this journey they had no houses in which to lodge, and during the feast of tabernacles the people dwelt in booths constructed of branches, in memory of that great deliverance. The feast continued for eight days, beginning with the fifteenth day of the month Tisri and closing with the twenty-second. It was a season of great rejoicing.

Questions.—For what purpose did the people assemble before the water gate at Jerusalem? What is meant by the law of God? Who was the reader, and how many assistants did he have? What classes of people listened to the reading of the law? In what manner was it read? What effect did the reading of the law have upon the hearers? How long did the study of God's word continue? What feast was observed? What event did the feast commemorate? What was the Jews' religious condition?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Spiritual progress.

I. Quickened through instruction.

II. Attested by practical service.

I. Quickened through instruction. The public reading and exposition of the law of Moses in the presence of all the people, as soon as possible after their settlement and the rebuilding of the walls around Jerusalem, took place on the anniversary of the restoration of the altar. The time was regarded with special interest. Through his labors Nehemiah had provided for the safety of the people. Ezra the scribe very appropriately gave instruction from the law of the Lord. The people evidenced their earnestness by listening attentively. It was in the faith that God has evermore blessed his own word as the chosen instrument of all revival progress in his church that Nehemiah sought to have the remnant of Judah instructed in the divine law. Having been long scattered in a strange land deprived of temple privileges, they were sadly defective in their knowledge of the divine law. Nehemiah's labors for their temporal security had inspired his brethren with patriotic love. He labored to inspire holy affection in their hearts. To do that he depended upon the diffusion of the knowledge of the holy scriptures.

God had raised up Nehemiah to perform a great work. Ezra, though endowed with different gifts, was his God-given associate in the great cause. They united in complete harmony for the revival of spiritual life in Judah. Nehemiah, having been invested with ruling power in the city, gave place to the ministers of the sanctuary in their proper work of teaching. On that occasion there was introduced a new element into the religious realm. Formerly the temple had filled the whole religious horizon to the Jew. It had been the place for sacrifice, not instruction. It was the sphere of the priest, not the scribe or prophet. God's ancient covenant with the people had largely passed from memory. When the congregation heard it again, it came before them as the revelation to a new discovery. They were overcome with penitential grief. Their tears were an expression of alarm and compunction, of apprehension for the consequences of their sins together with bodily sorrow on account of them. Nehemiah gave direction and counsel. Their sorrow was not wrong or without foundation, but defective in its views of divine mercy, in an apprehension of the loving kindness of the Lord, their covenant, their God. The law itself and the whole history of their fathers showed that their God was gracious and forgiving. The instructions and exhortations of Nehemiah, Ezra and the Levites prevailed to assuage their sorrow and enabled them to celebrate the festival in accordance with its full design. The grief can not be such as God demands if it hides from man the attributes of God and the arrangements divinely made for the pardon of sin. For the Jews at that time, feeble as they were, the joy of the Lord would be their stronghold, their fortunes against their enemies. It would serve to unite and inspire them and make brave. It would stimulate them in God's service, which was their safety, as it would secure their protection and blessing. It would impart inward power to do and suffer the will of God.

II. Attested by practical service. Combined with an exposition of the law was an exhortation to duty. With the joy of the Lord there was to be an overflow in charity. Nehemiah set the people about the common duties of life. There was hard work for those Jews to do. The whole task of religious reformation lay before them. They were to be filled with rejoicing for what the Lord had done for them in bringing favor and providing for their future religious life. That tranquil satisfaction must be accomplished by the discharge of duty as a practical demonstration of their spiritual revival. Under the quickening of a faithful ministry and the consciousness of renewed spiritual life, they returned to a complete and hearty observance of the ancient festival, the feast of Tabernacles, which was especially commemorative. The recalling of past exiles and past sorrows and wrong-doing confirmed their hearts in gratitude and devotion.

T. R. A.

Wigwag—You should bear in mind that it is just as easy to make friends as to make enemies. Closefist—Perhaps, but our friends are apt to cost us more.

ANNOUNCEMENT ON FUTURE HOG PRICES

Statement of U. S. Food Administration in Full---What It May Mean to Canada.

The following is an announcement regarding future hog prices which was made by the Food Administration of of the United States Government on November 3rd. The statement in full is as follows.

The main purposes of the Food Administration as to hogs are four: To see that the producer at all times can count on a fair price for his hogs, so that it will be profitable to him; to see that the farmer increases the number of hogs bred; to limit the profit of the packer and the middleman, and to eliminate speculation. All of these purposes are necessary because we must have more hogs, so that the ultimate consumer shall at all times get an adequate supply of hogs at the lowest feasible prices.

We shall establish rigid control of the packer. Fair prices to the farmer for his hogs, we believe, will be brought about by the full control which the Food Administration has over the buying of the allies, our army and navy, the Red Cross, the Belgian relief, and the neutrals, which together constitute a considerable factor in the market.

The first step is to stop the sudden breaks in prices paid for hogs at the central markets. These prices must become stable, so that the farmer knows where he stands, and will feel justified in increasing hogs for next winter. The prices so far as we can effect them, will not go below a minimum of about $15.50 per cent. for the average of the packers' droves on the Chicago market until further notice.

We have had, and shall have, the advice of a board composed of practical hog growers and experts. That board advises that the best yard-stick to measure the cost of production of the hog is the cost of corn. That board further advises that the ratio of corn price to hog price on the average over a series of years, has been about twelve to one (or a little less). In the past, when the ratio has gone lower than 12 to 1, th estock of hogs in the country has decreased. When it was higher than twelve, the hogs have increased. That board has given its judgment that to bring the stock of hogs back to normal under present conditions, the ratio should be about thirteen to one. Therefore, as to the hogs farrowed next spring, we will try to stabilize prices so that the farmer can count on getting for each 100 pounds of hogs ready for market, thirteen times the average cost per bushel of the corn fed into the hogs.

Let there be no misunderstanding of this statement. It is not a guarantee backed by money. It is not a promise by the packers. It is a statement of the intention and policy of the Food Administration, which means to do justice to the farmer.

This clear statement as to the intention of the Food Administration in the United States will be received with satisfaction by hog producers, as Mr. Cotton frankly says, there is no money guarantee back of the minimum price of $15.50, but so far as the Food Administration can influence prices they will not go below the value of thirteen bushels of corn. Consequently, this statement, together with the fact that the Food Administration is controlling all reports of bacon, makes it probable that they will be able to hold the price at about $15.50 per cwt. on the Chicago market until a change seems necessary. The regulation of profits in the packing industry may also assist in stabilizing prices, and it remains to be seen whether the packers will do the square thing or try to force prices down to the minimum.

A very large share of credit is due to our esteemed contemporary "Wallaces' Farmer," for getting the Food Administration in the States to see the necessity of having a definite ratio established between the price of hogs and the price of feed, if the campaign for increased hog production is to be a success. For approximately the last two years that paper has been publishing a chart every month, showing the profits and losses in raising hogs, based on the relative prices of corn and hogs. As "Wallaces' Farmer" says in its issue of November 9th:

"In adopting the value of corn as the measure for determining the price of next year's pig crop, the Food Administration has pointed the way to the only road which is safe to travel in this perilous venture of price-fixing. All prices are relative. The dollar is no longer a true measure of value. Prices must be fixed in terms of the cost of production. Any other method will be fatal to production, and will bring about world famine condition. The adoption of the corn-hog ratio is the first recognition on the part of any government body that price-fixing must be in conformity with and not in violation of fundamental economic laws."

In establishing a ratio between the price of feed and the price of hogs here in Canada, it is better to use shorts or middlings rather than corn. In our last week's issue we published a chart showing the profits and losses in raising hogs during the last ten years, where the price of hogs was compared with the price of shorts in Toronto during this period. An interesting fact is that this chart, showing the profits and losses in hog raising for Canada, is in substantial agreement with the chart published in "Wallaces' Farmer," for the corn belt of the United States. During 1908 and 1909, when hog raising was relativley unprofitable in Canada it was relatively unprofitable in the U.S. In 1910 it was relatively unprofitable in both countries during 1913-1914 it was relatively profitable. During 1915, though the price of hogs was high, the price of feed was higher, also, and raising hogs was relatively unprofitable in both countries. In 1916 hog raising was profitable to both the farmer in the States and the farmer in Canada. In 1917, however, while hogs raising was relatively unprofitable to the American farmer on account of the high price of corn, it was profitable to the Canadian farmer, as the price of shorts remained at a comparatively low level.

No statement has as yet been made by Mr. Hanna which applies to Canada where any price is mentioned at which he will endeavor to keep the price of hogs. He has, nevertheless, said that he and Mr. Hoover are working in perfect accord, so that we may expect fair prices at least for hogs produced in Canada. Moreover, the price of hogs in the United States influences to some extent, at least the price of hogs in Canada.

Hogs at the time of writing are selling on the Chicago market for about $17.50 per cwt. which is about 50 cents per hundred more than they command on the Toronto market. If prices do go down to $15.50 in Chicago we would expect the price of hogs in Toronto to be about the same or a quarter or [illegible] cents per hundred less.

The average price of hogs for the last ten years was $8.25. The average price of shorts was $25.85 per ton. That is, it required the value of 7.17 hundredweight to induce farmers to stay in the hog raising business. When the price of hogs was higher than the price of 7.17 hundredweight of shorts, hog raising was relatively profitable when the price of hogs was lower than the value of 7.17 hundredweight of shorts, hog raising was relatively unprofitable. Since the Canadian Board of Grain Supervisors fixed the price of wheat in August, the price of shorts has been remarkably constant. It has been $42 per ton at Toronto for the past four months, practically without a break. As a rule, shorts is dearest during the months of September and October. During this period of 1917, it was selling for $42 per ton, so that we are apparently justified in assuming that if the price does not go down it certainly will not go up. According to the short-hog ratio, when shorts is $42 per ton, the price of hogs should be at least $15.06 f. and w., Toronto, if even a normal supply is to be maintained. —The Canadian Countryman.

SUNDAY AT HOME

CHANGELESS.

"The Lord has bidden His face," we
sadly cry,
As we sit in the night of grief, with
no helper by
"Guiding unnumbered worlds in their
courses dim,
How should our little pain be marked
by Him?"

But all the while we mourn the Lord
stands near,
And the Son divine is waiting to help
and hear:
And 'tis we who hide our faces, and
blindly turn away,
While the Sun of the soul shines on
mid the perfect day.
—Susan Coolidge.

Thus saith the Lord: Behold, I set before you the way of life, and the way of death—I will teach you the good and the right way—I am the way, the truth, and the life: no man cometh unto the Father, but by me—Follow me.

There is a way which seemeth right unto a man, but the end thereof are the ways of death.—Wide is the gate, and broad is the way that leadeth to destruction, and many there be which go in thereat: because strait is the gate, and narrow is the way, which leadeth unto life and few be that find it.

An highway shall be there, and a way, and it shall be called The way of holiness; the unclean shall not pass over it; but it shall be for those: the wayfaring men, though fools, shall not err therein.—Then shall we know, if we follow on to know the Lord.

In my Father's house are many mansions: if it were not so, I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you.

ANGEL ISLAND

(By the late Rev. T. H. Miller.)

Is there such an island: can I reach it, and shall I be welcome; will I find quality and equality? We can answer to you satisfaction. The face is paid, the ship is ready, come away. You ask may I? and we answer, yes!

People came to Jesus and asked foolish questions, one was, did the marriage relation obtain in heaven? "We do exceedingly err not knowing scriptures or the power of God. They neither marry, nor are given in marriage, but are as the angels of God.

Angels are messengers, bringers of tidings. They are intellectual and immortal beings. They watch, they wait, they serve, they talk, they help, they sit, they go not from place to place, they are in every place; they are strong, wise, and stand in the presence of God unabashed; they encamp, they defend, they minister, they smite kings, confuse armies. They are the chariots of heaven!

Now the Master says of us, we are as the angels. How busy are the angels, they are submarine, under the sea; they are sub-terrean, under the earth; they are sub-lunary, under the moon; they are sub-missive, they are under law. They need no light, they are always ahead, they hearken, they do. They know not fear, regard not results; they smile with blindness, darkness and death, they bring pestilence, famine and the sword. They destroy, perhaps they create, they paint the flowers, the wings of birds, they garnish the heavens. They keep secrets, they bless women. They work in unity, harmony and purpose. They do not weep, or if they do, it is for joy. If they have a past, they have no future, they are ever present. They are sons of God; men are sons of God, and if you will think a little clearly, you will see that "now are we the sons of God," and we can go to this angel island and feel at home. Here you can visit, and stay, and be. You can be superior to time, flesh, and sea, space, hear the angels. You can be all this because you are a spirit.

Oh, wonder! we can live in two worlds at once—we can do our duty here and live above it. On this island humility dwells with dignity, majesty with meekness, exaltation through humility is the law of spiritual life.

"O peace—O holy rest,
O balmy breath of love!
O heart, divinest, best
Thy depth I prove!
I ask this gift of thee—
A life all lily-fair,
And fragrant as the place
Where seraphs are."

KINSHIP

Ah, not so blest are they, who stand
An envied throng,
Within the bulwarks of success,
Aloof and strong

As they, who, fighting heavy odds,
Their comfort find
In sacrifice that brings them near
All humankind
—Charlotte Becker.

CHRIST THE IMAGE OF GOD

The glory of the Lord shall be revealed, and all flesh shall see it together—No man hath seen God at any time; the only begotten Son, which is in the bosom of the Father, He hath declared Him. And the Word was made flesh, and dwelt among us, and we beheld His glory, the glory as of the only begotten of the Father, full of grace and truth.

He that hath seen Me hath seen the Father. The brightness of His glory, and the express image of his person—God was manifest in the flesh.

In whom we have redemption through His blood, even the forgiveness of sins: who is the image of the invisible God, the firstborn of every creature—Whom he did foreknow, he also did predestinate to be conformed to the image of His Son, that He might be the firstborn among many brethren.

As we have borne the image of the earthy, we shall also bear the image of the heavenly.

ON BOARD

(By the late Rev. H. F. Miller.)

To step on board a ship is an interesting act, it is distinct and definite. You leave the shore and go on another element, an element that turns wives into widows every day.

I may go on board as a sailor, that is industrial; I may go as a passenger, that is commercial; I may go as a passenger, that is commercial; I may go as a prisoner, that is Governmental; I may go as a guest, that is glorious. "Come then and all thy house into the ark," said God to Noah. He went by invitation.

I once had a dream: "A stalwart swimmer hailed Noah one morning. "Come out and have a swim." Noah replied "The Lord shut me in and the latch is fastened on the outside, so I cannot come out, and a good thing, too."

An old sailor once gave his experience as follows. "It is a long time since I crossed the gangway, and came on board the Gospel Ship. You know there is always a gangway from the shore to the ship I walked that gangway a free man, and the commander was there to welcome me, I saluted Him, and passed under the order of a subordinate officer to my duty. When I passed the gangway it was hauled ashore and soon there was a space between the shore and the ship—it gradually widened, and very soon we were in the open. It is many a year since, but I have never been off duty, and never been ashore, for the Commander gives no vacations, and there are no holidays, yet we are happy.

I do my trifling duties about the deck, and now and then I catch a smile from the face of the Commander, and this is my best reward. The orders come from the quarter deck, the responsibility rests with the Commander, and I and all my mates, with all that is on board, are going to arrive, that is sure and certain.

"One peculiarity about this ship is that he has no pumps. The cry will never be heard from the boatswain. "All hands to the pumps; the ship has sprung a leak." That will never be, the ship is water proof, fire proof, storm proof, Devil proof. No pirate will ever heave in sight and demand surrender. How safe, how easy, how sure, how sure to arrive!"

That was a pretty long experience for an old sailor to give at an experience meeting, but it was given with force and fire, and they all believed it.

Jonah went to Joppa to ask what ships were on the berth. He fixed on the ship going the longest trip, 2,000 miles; he did not go on board by invitation, and as a guest; he had to pay. Those who come to God, come free; those who turn their back on God and run away, have to pay! They run fast and far when the devil drives—"Wherefore do ye spend money on that which is not bread?"

LITERALLY.

(Baltimore American)

"How did you get away from the traffic cop who was after you for speeding? Beat you to the gun?"

"Well, not exactly, but we did manage to throw dust in his eyes."

We shouldn't accuse the taxidermist of making his money in a skin game.

Sillicus—I think it is right and natural to take a friendly interest in other people's affairs. Cynicus—Yes, provided you don't take a greater interest than they do themselves.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dairy Produce—		
Butter, choice dairy	$0 45	$0 47
Eggs, new-laid, doz.	0 70	0 75
Cheese, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., fancy, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressed Poultry—		
Turkeys, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fowl, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spring chickens	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ducks, Spring, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Geese, lb.	0 24	[illegible]
Fruits—		
Apples, bkt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., bbl.	4 00	[illegible]
Vegetables—		
Beets, bag	[illegible]	0 50
Do., peck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cauliflower, each	0 10	[illegible]
Carrots, peck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Celery, per head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cabbages, each	0 05	0 10
Vegetable marrow, each	0 05	0 10
Onions, 75-lb. bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., large bkt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., pickling, bkt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potatoes, bag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pumpkins, each	[illegible]	[illegible]
Parsley, bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peppers, red, doz.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., green, doz.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sage, bunch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spinach, peck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Squash, each	[illegible]	[illegible]
Savory, bunch	[illegible]	0 10
Turnips, peck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., bag	[illegible]	0 70

MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Beef, forequarters, cwt.	$14 00	$16 00
Do., hindquarters	17 00	[illegible]
Carcases, choice	16 00	[illegible]
Do., common	[illegible]	14 50
Veal, common, cwt.	9 50	11 50
Do., medium	12 00	[illegible]
Do., prime	[illegible]	[illegible]
Heavy Hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shop hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Abattoir hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mutton, heavy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., light	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lambs, Spring, lb.	0 21	[illegible]

SUGAR MARKET.

Wholesale quotations to the retail trade on Canadian refined sugar, Toronto delivery, in effect October 29:—

Acadia granulated	100 lbs.	$9.14
Redpath granulated	100 lbs.	9.14
St. Lawrence, granulated,	100 lbs.	9.14
Lantic granulated	100 lbs.	[illegible]
*No. 1 yellow	100 lbs.	[illegible]
*No. 2 yellow	100 lbs.	[illegible]
*No. 3 yellow	100 lbs.	[illegible]

Granulated in 20-lb. bags, 15 cents over cwt. prices; 10-lb. bags, 20 cents over; 5-lb. cartons, 25 cents over, and 2-lb. cartons, 30 cents over.

*Atlantic quoted 10c lower.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS.

Ex. cattle, choice	11 00	[illegible]
Ex. Bulls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butcher cattle, choice	10 50	11 00
Butcher cattle, medium	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butcher cattle, common	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butcher cows, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butcher cows, medium	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butcher cows canners	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butcher bulls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feeding steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stockers, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stockers, light	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milkers, choice	100 00	[illegible]
Springers, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, ewes	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bucks and culls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lambs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs fed and watered	17 75	
Calves	14 50	[illegible]

OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Fluctuations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange yesterday were as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Oats—				
Nov.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flax—				
Nov.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis—Corn No. 3 yellow, [illegible] to 42. Oats—No. 3 white, 70 3-4 to 71 [illegible]. Flour—Unchanged. Bran—[illegible].

DULUTH LINSEED.

Duluth—Linseed—[illegible] 1-2 to [illegible] 1-2; to arrive, [illegible] 1-2; to arrive Dec. 5th, [illegible] 1-2; November, [illegible] 1-2 bid; December, [illegible] 1-2; May, [illegible] bid.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, Report.—Cattle, receipts 250; steady.

Veals, receipts 50; steady $7 to $16.

Hogs, receipts 3,200; slow. Heavy $17.50 to $17.75; mixed $17.50 to $17.70; yorkers $17.25 to $17.50; light yorkers and pigs $16.75 to $17; roughs $16.25 to $16.50; stags $14 to $15.

Sheep and lambs, receipts 1,800; active. Lambs strong at $12 to $17.75, others unchanged.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts 25,000.

Market weak.

Beeves	7 30	[illegible]
Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stockers feeders	6 00	[illegible]
Cows and heifers	5 00	[illegible]
Calves	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs, receipts 12,000.		
Market slow.		
Light	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mixed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Heavy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rough	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pigs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bulk of sales	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, receipts 14,000.		
Market steady.		
Wethers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lambs, native	12 50	[illegible]

MONTREAL MARKETS

Montreal Report.—The offerings at the Canadian Pacific stock yards this morning amounted to 600 cattle, 800 sheep and lambs, 700 hogs, and 100 calves. Trading was good during the week, and the market was pretty well cleaned out. There are so few choice cattle offering that prices paid for the best were comparatively high. Choice steers especially were lacking. Butcher cows were a little better in price, some choice selling at $9. There was a good demand for canners' cattle selling at from $5 to $5.50. Lambs went as high as $16.50, while some good sheep sold at $12.50.

The Day is Growing Longer.

"Our earth appears to be slowing down its spin. Our English [illegible], who have just finished a long study of the earth's motion, report that it now takes almost exactly three seconds longer for the world to turn once than it took one thousand years ago; and, a century hence, another three seconds will have been added to the day.

"At this rate Shakespeare had nearly ten seconds less in his twenty-four hours than has a modern dramatist. William the Conqueror was handicapped a half-minute in keeping up with his descendants. Julius Caesar was a whole minute to the bad; while even if he had lived been some twenty of our days short of what his biographers would have claimed for him.

"Abraham and the early Pharaohs would have been still more pressed for time. The earliest men, say in the year [illegible] B.C., would have had no use for "How to Live on Twenty-four Hours a Day," for they had only twenty-three hours to do their living in, and were really only seventy-six years old when they thought they had reached fourscore."—Edward Tenney Brewster, in "St. Nicholas."

A new stock for shotguns is so formed that it can be held in the usual way against a man's right shoulder, but aimed with his left eye.

ASSAM Teas for Economy

Assam teas are the strongest and richest grown. It is of these teas that Red Rose Tea chiefly consists. That is why it yields the very large number of 250 cups to the pound—at the cost of about a cent for five cups, and every cup rich, strong, delicious tea.

Kept Good by the Sealed Package

Through Many Trials

And Dick Dumaresq, rather bewildered and flurried, can do no less than press the little white hands warmly in return, and muttering something vaguely and naively about "goodness," "gratitude," "exceeding kindness," and so forth, over and over again, takes his leave rather confusedly and hurriedly, with his hat well down over his eyes, walks away from Sir William Petherick's house and Oldington Gardens altogether, at the headlong pace at which a man walks who is trying to walk down his own thoughts.

A clear mile away, on a quiet, shady stretch of sidewalk, beneath a long wall overtopped by evergreens, shutting in some town-garden, he pulls up abruptly, and, standing against the wall, takes off his hat and lets the chill evening air cool his throbbing temples, for the "Wherefore?" is pursuing him still.

"For you know," he says, confidentially, addressing the nearest lamp-post, and staring at it unseeingly, "I might have fancied that was the real truth. I am not a born idiot any more than I am a fop or a coxcomb, I hope. I might believe that was the truth, odd and outrageous as it might seem, if she were not Imogene's sister. I can't think it—I won't think it of—her sister!"

He has come to a dead stop before the lamp, all unconscious of the fact, as well as of another fact, that from the opposite side of the road where trees and evergreens cast a deep shadow—two persons are intently watching him—two persons who watch him from different points of view and for as different reasons.

A man and a woman; and the man is watching the woman as intently as he watches Dumaresq, and as she crosses the road swiftly and follows him on the opposite sidewalk, the man, who is sauntering on smoking, darts on some distance ahead, crosses the road likewise beyond the turn, and so comes toward the turn, and the woman within a few yards unseen by them.

He is standing staring at the lamp-post yet when she comes beside him and touches his arm.

"Dick, won't you speak to me?" she says, in an undertone, and Dick Dumaresq starts violently.

"Good Heavens! Nellie!" he exclaims. "What is the matter? I thought you were far enough away!"

"And hoped I was dead and buried, I suppose!" the girl says, with bitter emphasis, and her words rang out on the chill, damp air in the autumn twilight.

"No—no, indeed, Nellie! Why do you say that?" Dumaresq says, soothingly, holding her hands, and the spy comes a little nearer, close in by the wall, until he can get a good view of the girl's face and figure.

"One of the 'ladies of the chorus' or 'ladies of the ballet.' Pretty features, under-sized figure, good eyes, yellow hair—at least at present—little, white teeth and a shrill voice. A shabby-fashionable get-up, plenty of black lace to set off the white powder and the blackened eyelashes, greasy black satin, and mock fur and little flounces and high heels on shabby boots."

Thus he sums her up, accurately and pitilessly, while Dick Dumaresq stands beside her, talking to her earnestly, persuasively; but of the conversation the spy can catch but a word here and there in the woman's tones.

"I don't care! I don't care now!" she says, once, in shrill excitement. "I have been treated so!"

Then Dick says "Hush!" in warning accents, and the spy saunters on toward them.

"Yes, I know! Let me go to the States, to San Francisco—to Jericho, anywhere out of the way!" she says, vindictively. "Never mind! I will take another journey on my own account into Herefordshire this time!"

"Hush! Nonsense! You won't do that!" Dick urges; and the listener, passing them closely, can hear the alarm and anxiety in the man's voice; "that would mean utter ruin, Nellie!"

"I don't care a pin!" she retorts, doggedly. "I've been put aside long enough—I'll stand it no longer."

Dumaresq urges some other plea, in a low voice, and she answers once more, shrill and passionate:

"Rights! rights!—I'll make my rights! I have rights! I have rights! the best of rights that I shouldn't be thrust aside out of sight and hearing!"

And then comes an outburst of hysterical sobbing, in which Dumaresq again tries soothing words or assurance, as the spy can tell by the tones of his voice; and giving the girl his arm, they came hurriedly along, overtaking the loiterer.

"There is a cabstand just on here a little way," Dumaresq is saying, encouragingly. "You are faint and ill from travelling, Nellie—that's what it is."

And she, sobbing angrily and despairingly, says, as she passes, in words half audible through tears:

"Only for her—I shouldn't care a pin what became of me. I'd as soon jump into the river—not, only for my little girl! I've nothing else to live for!"

"Hush! hush!" Dick says, feverishly, and hails a "crawling" cab almost in the same breath, hurries the girl in to it, jumps in himself, and they are both driven away.

The spy has overheard the address—a restaurant in the Strand.

And having seen all he can, he throws his cigar away, takes a few notes in his pocket-book and walks briskly on, with a businesslike air and a sedate face and keen expression, looking not like what he is—a human sleuthhound, a private detective.

But next morning, when he stands before his employer—a lovely, wealthy young woman—he represents himself [illegible] to the servants—his expression is not so much one of keen gravity as of uncertainty and inquisitiveness.

"She wants to pretend she believes him to be the guilty party, and not that double of his, his cousin and namesake; she wants to be very haughty and very indifferent and very much of the grande dame concerning Mr. Dick Dumaresq, and yet she will not allow for a moment that Mr. Dick Dumaresq and Miss Nellie Montesquieu, of the Cerulean Theatre, are anything more to each other than mere acquaintances. And though I know they're not, and know exactly how one Richard Dumaresq plays scapegoat to the other, both in this nice little piece of business as well as in other matters down in Herefordshire, Miss or Madam Montesquieu, I beg your pardon, knows where to have the gallant captain on the hip, yet my lady here won't allow this, that or the other. She won't clear the innocent, nor blame the guilty, and I'm blessed if I can quite understand my lady's little game or see the why or the wherefore of it all."

Thus muses Mr. Adams as he leaves the presence of Lady Petherick, the astute and beautiful Evelyn having thought well to employ an agent from a private inquiry office to discover what she desires to know.

It would seem as if Mr. Adams were troubled with a "wherefore" also.

CHAPTER XXVII.

And the "wherefore" haunts Dick Dumaresq every day and hour of the week that follows, until the day comes when, in obedience to the request made to him [illegible] a beautiful little creamy billet letter with a crest of monogram in crimson and silver on the top of the pages—he finds himself once more in "my lady's" dainty sitting room, in the glow of firelight and the soft radiance of porcelain lamps with pale-pink globes, for it is late in the evening—nearly eight o'clock, in fact—and Sir William is dining out.

And if Lady Petherick could have looked lovelier than she did in her quaint, soft brocaded tea-gown, she looks so to-night in her dinner-dress of black net and filmy laces, with plaitings of a soft salmon-pink silk—a delicate flower like shade, which matches well the cluster of exotic pale-pink blossoms in her corsage, cut square and low, so that the beautiful white throat and bosom gleam out like a pearl amid the cloudy tulle draperies.

She does not mar or conceal any of the classic beauty of the lovely, warm, white neck and breast by necklets or pendants, or any ornament, save the black velvet band around the full rounded throat, with its glittering diamond star in front.

On her beautiful rose white arms she wears no bracelet, save two slender gold bangles, whose rings shine like gold threads on the satiny skin.

But there are jewels enough on her delicate white fingers—emeralds, rubies and clusters of splendid diamonds, whose restless fire quite conceals the pale gleam of the unadorned wedding ring. More than once during that evening the thought occurs to Dumaresq that Lady Petherick's rings are typical of her life.

"I was going out to the theatre with a friend, until I recollected my appointment with you," she says, with a little smile of explanation, as she sees Dumaresq's eyes glancing at her dress and her fair, white throat, with its scintillating, splendid diamonds, as he wonders slightly if this be Lady Petherick's usual attire for a tete-a-tete dinner with her husband.

"I am very sorry if I have interfered with your arrangements," Dumaresq says, earnestly; "I can call at any other——"

"No—no—no!" she says, with her arch, bright smile—"you will do nothing of the kind. I haven't always an hour to spare, if you have. Sit down in that chair now, and listen to me."

He sits down, without a word, in the low, squabby fashionably ugly chair, a huge sunflower, embroidered on black satin on the seat cushion, and a row of little sunflowers glaring on the semi-circular cushioned rail at the back.

He sits down obediently, at her feet as it were; the "wherefore" is more and more visible each minute, and Dick Dumaresq, a little dizzy and confused, as a man intoxicated with some pleasant, subtle drug, "listens" as she bids him; looks at her as a man cannot but do, with eyes of admiration; yields to the fascination of her beauty, her kindness, her courtesy, and sweetness; as being mortal and masculine, flesh and blood, he cannot help doing, either, and so she lures him on, as she desires to do, casts a spell of her charm over his to spare and shield—against whom his loyal nature, as wicked women like Evelyn Petherick will do, if chance favor them, with the best and truest of men.

"I want to speak to you about your cousin," she says, in her soft, persuasive tones, "and to ask you, first of all, to forgive him, and then to set about fighting the wrongs—the bitter, shameful wrongs he has done you."

"Ah, you don't know all——" Dick begins, in a low, agitated tone, when she interposes, with her white hand laid on his arm.

"I do know all; more than you do. I know he has been selfish, and treacherous, and cruel to you since the hour you were boys together; when you defended him, and fought his battles for him, and shared his disgrace in his dishonor; when he forged his uncle's signature——"

"Who told you?" Dumaresq says, fairly springing up in dismay, but the firm, little white hand puts him gently back again.

"And how, in your generous, hot-blooded partisanship," she continued, "you ran away from home and took him with you; and when the cowardly, weak creature fell ill, you begged for forgiveness for him, and got him reinstated in his uncle's favor and the home of your boyhood at the cost of taking all the blame, all the disgrace, even to the suspicion of dishonesty, on your generous shoulders, poor fellow, and earned your uncle's bitter enmity as your sole reward!"

Dumaresq's head falls on his breast as he sits and listens to her, unable to even reply for the moment.

The memories her words arouse, and the mingled pain and pleasure of her words of pity and commendation—the first he has ever heard for the generous folly of his youth—almost overwhelm him.

"I can't think where or how you have learned all this," he says, in a stifled voice.

"Never mind," she answers, with her soft, slow smile brightening the soft, languorous darkness of her eyes. "I do know it, and much more. I know that you have been the scapegoat and victim of that wretched cousin of yours all the days of your life; but I am determined you shall be so no more. Heneage shall wrong you no more, Richard."

He hardly notices that she has called him by his Christian name; he does not heed the gentle tone, the sweet, slow smile with which these last words are said, so perturbed is he by her statements.

"I bear my cousin no ill will. I will not speak against him any more than I would wilfully hurt a hair of his head," he says, warmly. "Only I never wish to see him or speak to him again. I never wish to hear his name. He is not what I believed him to be, and—and—it has cut me up a good deal——" he falters over the last simple, unsentimental phrase. "I did not believe it for a long time—I can't quite believe it now—that Richard would slander me, and then send me on a fool's errand——"

"Down to Heneage Court, with that forged telegram?" Evelyn interposes, with that sarcastic curl of her lips. "One would think that the young gentleman's proficiency in that respect ten years before would have helped you to a pretty close guess as to the sender of that telegram!"

"Yes—I know—now," Dick says, slowly and reluctantly. "At least—I am almost sure."

"I am quite sure!" Lady Petherick says, vivaciously. "As sure as I am that he tried to get rid of you for an indefinite time by sending you on another fool's errand to Berlin, and Budapesth and Heaven knows where, to wait for Nellie Montesquieu, who was going to live abroad or sail from Hamburg to the States, he wasn't sure which—Nellie Montesquieu, the ballet girl, your cousin's mistress, poor little wretch, and the mother of his child. He wanted to get rid of her very badly, but he wanted to get rid of you worse, and so he got you to ship yourself off at a moment's notice in order to be abroad when the girl came, and ship her off to the States, or to establish her somewhere abroad. It was rather a wild, incoherent plan, invented on the spur of the moment, I should think!" Lady Petherick says, laughing; "but it served his purpose; you went off without demur or delay."

"I wrote to Sir Philip asking for an extension of leave for a week, begging him for it in the humblest terms," Dumaresq interposes, flushing, "offering every apology and explanation in my power. Richard said I need not be absent for more than a week, he thought, and that would really be only five days beyond the time he had given me himself."

"And Richard was intrusted to deliver your letter [illegible], of course," Lady Petherick smiles. "Poor fellow! How [illegible] you [illegible]"

"Yes, I [illegible] he never delivered it, and wrote me [illegible] said, and that [illegible] no remark, and then detained me for day after day in Berlin, waiting for money. He has promised me remittance [illegible] and spent all the money I possessed at travelling to one place or the other." Dumaresq falters, agitatedly; "It was [illegible] I would hardly say no more about it, [illegible]"

"You are treated you so utterly and heartlessly as if you were a [illegible] bird!" she says, with glancing [illegible] and heaving breast, "and you must remember that when you are inclined to [illegible] in demanding justice for yourself! You may pity [illegible] have a noble, generous nature, but you must have your rights, Richard; you must [illegible] Viscount Dumaresq [illegible]——"

"I never could; I never will try," he says, firmly and darkly.

"You can—you will—you must!" Lady Petherick says, passionately, and [illegible] eyes are full of light, and her crimson lips quiver with excitement, and her diamonds scintillate and [illegible] of her little jeweled hands are raised clasped in pleading to him. She draws nearer to him, she bends [illegible] her perfumed [illegible] of hair touch his crisp brown hair.

"You must, Richard, or do you know what will be the result? Your cousin—your dear cousin, whom you want you will not utter a word in self-defense—your cousin circulates the story that wrongs your dead mother, Richard. You cannot suffer that!" she cries with tears in her violet eyes, tears in her trembling voice, the white bosom panting with emotion.

But the tears cease, there is almost a smile of triumph on her lips, as she sees that she has not miscalculated the effect of her words.

The man starts convulsively, as if he had been stabbed, every vein swelling in his temples, his eyes glittering like lightnings in the cloud of his face and a smothered oath—the first time he has sworn in a woman's presence—bursts from his lips.

"Richard said that?" he asks hoarsely, his words half audible only through gathering excitement. "Richard said that? Then I know now,—I never knew before—why Sir Philip spoke so insultingly, looked so contemptuously, at me! Richard to say that of me, his elder cousin, his uncle's lawful nephew and heir?"

"You can never suffer that to be repeated again, for your dead mother's sake," Lady Petherick interposes once more.

"No! As Heaven hears me, I will murder him if I ever can hear him say it, or trace it home to him!" Dick says, madly. "I will have vengeance on him—I will punish him for all the past, aye—with interest."

"You certainly must silence his malicious tongue, for your dead mother's sake," Lady Petherick repeats.

"I will—as heaven hears me, I will, and punish him for it, too!" he says, bitterly.

And then, as she has brought him to this pass and state of feeling, she is satisfied and resumes her former role of tender friendliness and gentleness.

"Be calm, Richard," she says, with sisterly soothing, "and remember that those who know you, and regard and esteem you, need no assurance to make them consider you more worthy of their regard."

There are certain tones, certain wistful pauses and suppressed, pathetic glances in this speech, which convey a hundredfold more than the words that compose it, but still he does not, or he will not, heed her.

(To Be Continued).

FIELD CASHIERS
AND
PAYMASTERS
IN FRANCE
CASH
DOMINION EXPRESS
FOREIGN CHEQUES
THE BEST WAY TO SEND MONEY
TO THE BOYS IN THE TRENCHES

EATS DIRT

Hard to Drop Meat?

All depends on what you eat as a substitute. It is a good time to study "food value." You may be eating the wrong foods, the foods that cost most and give the least nutriment. Shredded Wheat Biscuit contains more real, body-building nutriment, pound for pound, than meat, eggs or potatoes and costs much less. Two of these Biscuits with milk and a little fruit make a nourishing meal at a cost of a few cents. Make Shredded Wheat your "meat." A satisfying breakfast on which to start the day's work. It is ready-cooked and ready-to-eat. Made in Canada.

MRS. KIESO SICK SEVEN MONTHS

Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Aurora, Ill.—"For seven long months I suffered from a female trouble, with severe pains in my back and sides until I became so weak I could hardly walk from chair to chair, and got so nervous I would jump at the slightest noise. I was entirely unfit to do my housework, I was giving up hope of ever being well, when my sister asked me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I took six bottles and today I am a healthy woman able to do my own housework. I wish every suffering woman would try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and find out for themselves how good it is."—Mrs. Carl A. Kieso, 590 North Ave., Aurora, Ill.

The great number of unsolicited testimonials on file at the Pinkham Laboratory, many of which are from time to time published by permission, are proof of the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, in the treatment of female ills.

Every ailing woman in Canada is cordially invited to write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass., for special advice. It is free, will bring you health and may save your life.

Poultry House Disinfection

The principal factor in the eradication of poultry diseases is the adoption of proper sanitary measures at the outset. Infectious disorders will recur no matter how wisely treated, unless such treatment is supplemented by the liberal use of efficient disinfectants. Disinfection is the one basic principle upon which rests freedom from disease and prevention must occupy the foremost place if headway is to be gained.

The proper method of disinfecting fowl houses is as follows: Remove all litter from the floor and nesting places and burn as near the building as convenient to avoid contamination of the surrounding soil. If possible remove nests, roosts and other portable fixtures and place in the sunlight. Empty all hoppers, feed bins, etc., of dry mash and other grains and discard grit or scald with boiling water before using a second time. Scald all utensils, pans, etc. If cotton fronts are used, these should be removed and either washed thoroughly or scalded with boiling water. The windows should be taken out and washed with warm water and soap, the frames being well scrubbed with a hard brush. If straw lofts are used, the straw should be removed and burnt with the litter. The inside should then be thoroughly swept down to remove cobwebs, dust accumulations, etc., or if possible, flushed out with a good hose. All accumulations of hard droppings should be loosened by softening with water and then scraped clean with a hoe or other sharp instrument. Disinfection may now be commenced. Mix fifty pounds of unslaked or quick-lime in a barrel of water and add to this one gallon of good commercial disinfectant. If a smaller amount is required it may be mixed by adding two and one-half pounds of quick-lime to a pail of water plus half a teacupful of disinfectant. Be sure that the lime is not slaked by exposure to the air as all its disinfecting power is thereby lost. The correct method of applying the lime-wash is by means of a spray-pump which can be purchased at a reasonable cost and can be used to advantage in other buildings. Before using the lime solution it is advisable to strain it through a fairly fine sieve or cheesecloth, as the filter is liable to become clogged. In the absence of a spray-pump, a whitewash brush may be used, although it is difficult to fill the cracks and crevices without a strain to drive in the solution. These cracks serve as breeding places for mites, lice, etc., and should be given careful attention. Where an infectious disease, such a Tuberculosis has been present, it is wise to spray the interior at least twice with an interval of one week between each application. Otherwise one good treatment will be sufficient. The runs, if not too large, should be covered with a thin coating of air-slaked lime and then spaded or plowed to a good depth. If lime is not available a thorough spading may be sufficient although less effective the former method. The runs should be changed each year if possible or divided [illegible] half being sown to rape or other [illegible] crop. This cropping destroys the breeding places of worms, etc. If portable houses are used, they should be moved frequently as feeding fowls and [illegible] on the same ground year after year serve to infect them with numerous diseases. Allow the fowls open range if such is available.

Disinfect in the spring and fall if possible and by all means in the fall before introducing fresh stock into the fowl houses.

THE CAUSE OF BACKACHE

Every muscle in the body needs constantly a supply of rich, red blood in proportion to the work it does. The muscles of the back are under a heavy strain, and have but little rest. When the blood is thin they lack nourishment, and the result is a sensation of pain in those muscles. Some people think pain in the back means kidney trouble, but the best medical authorities agree that backache seldom or never has anything to do with the kidneys. Organic kidney disease may have progressed to a critical point without developing a pain in the back. This being the case, pain in the back should always lead the sufferer to look to the condition of his blood. It will be found in most cases that the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to build up the blood will stop the sensation of pain in the ill-nourished muscles of the back. How much better it is to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for the blood than to give way to unreasonable alarm about your kidneys. If you suspect your kidneys any doctor can make tests in ten minutes that will set your fears at rest, or tell you the worst. But in any event, to be perfectly healthy you must keep the blood in good condition, and for this purpose no other medicine can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

You can get these pills through any dealer in medicine, or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

FOR SALE
Book and Stationery Business
IN HAMILTON
Established 12 years in good central location.
Will be sold at a sacrifice. Good reasons for selling.
Apply to
THOS. FRENCH
90 JAMES STREET NORTH
HAMILTON, ONT.

WILY CECIL RHODES.

The Way He Discovered the Diamond Fields of South Africa.

Have you ever heard how diamonds were discovered in South Africa? And did you know that Cecil Rhodes was the man who made the discovery? But here is the story:

A German trader in skins and ostrich feathers from the interior, with Pietermaritzburg as his frontier station, drove into Cape Town one afternoon. He had been two months bringing in his wagons, each drawn by ten yoke of long-horned oxen, from the frontier trading post named.

This trader, among other curious things, had a dozen or so very brilliant pebbles, which he was showing to his friends.

"Fine specimens of globular quartz," said a doctor newly arrived, who had just enough of a smattering of geology to know nothing at all about it.

"Would you mind giving me one or two of those pebbles?" said a tall, dark skinned, slender young man. "Or I will buy them from you at whatever you may consider them worth. I have no such stones in my collection at home."

"My dear sir," the other replied, with the heartiness of a dweller on the veldt, "you are very welcome to a couple. Pick out any two you may fancy."

The dark young man selected two about as large as a medium-sized hickory nut, thanked the trader and immediately sent the "globular quartz" off to Amsterdam. As he thought, the report came back saying that the stones were diamonds of incomparable flawlessness. Then started the rush to the diamond fields.

Wonderful Memories.

Michelangelo had on his lips the greater part of the poetry of Dante and Petrarch, and Galileo could repeat most of Ariosto, Petrarch and Berni. Justus Leipsius knew Tacitus by heart and could repeat any passage called for. Locke states that Pascal knew the whole of the Bible by heart. Liebnitz, even in old age, could repeat nearly all the poetry of Vergil, word for word. Saunderson knew by heart Horace's odes, Cicero's "Offices" and a large part of Juvenal and Persius. Porson, the great English scholar, declared that he could repeat "Roderick Random" from beginning to end.

Food and Strength.

Remember that the food you take one day supplies the strength you put forth the next. It is then a mistake to take a heavy meal on the day of heavy work. The time to take it is the day before.

Wise stablemen know this, and when a horse has a long day's drive before him they give him only what is called a "check feed," a very light meal, to be followed at night with a heavy one.

So there are two good reasons for a man's not eating much on the day of stress. It adds nothing to his strength on that day, and the process of digestion calls the blood to work at the stomach when every ounce of it is needed at the brain.

Rainbows.

The time of day or the state of weather when a rainbow appears is believed by many people to be an indication of future weather conditions. According to an old rime, a rainbow in the morning warns the shepherds to be prepared for rain shortly; an evening rainbow points to fine weather the next day. Sailors believe that a rainbow in the wind is a sure sign of continued wet. If it comes in the opposite quarter the rain will soon stop. Again, if in fair weather a rainbow be seen foul weather will speedily set in, but if the bow appear in foul weather fair weather will be at hand.

UNCLE EBEN'S PHILOSOPHY.

(Washington Star)

"The man dat wants to do all de talkin'," said Uncle Eben, "is mighty likely [illegible]"

NO DAMAGE.

(Boston Transcript)

[illegible]

TWO VIEWS.

(Judge)

[illegible]

A CORRECTION.

(Boston Transcript)

Boss (Angrily)—I wish you wouldn't whistle at your work.

Office Boy—I wasn't workin', sir, only whistling.

DOING IT RIGHT ALONG.

(Judge)

[illegible]—What does that "Detour" mean?

Chauffeur—It means that I must take the car off the regular road.

Owner of car—Well, you've been doing that ever since we started."

Rubbers!

Rubbers!

How about your feet ? Are you ready for the wet fall weather. We are ready to supply your rubber wants at prices not much higher than a year ago. Our stock is new and complete-

Children's Rubbers
Little Gent's Rubbers
Boys' Rubbers
Misses Rubbers
Ladies' rubber,s diff. lasts
Men's rubbers,&overshoes

Men's heavy bush rubbers all black, black with red soles and heel, black with white sole and heel, All red, Black with 7 inch leather top, Black with 12 inch leather top

N. McGillivray
North End Store

BANK OF HAMILTON
Established 1872.
Capital Authorized, $5,000,000
Capital Paid-up, - $3,000,000
Surplus, - - - - - $3,500,000

Uncertainty

No one knows what the future may bring forth. Now while your health is good and your earning capacity unimpared, is the time to accumulate a competence. One dollar deposited in the Bank of Hamilton will START A SAVINGS ACCOUNT.

PORT ELGIN BRANCH.
R. J. RANNEY, MANAGER
40-C

Can you afford to be without The Times ?

Ladies' Winter

Coats $3.50

We have a few Ladies' Coats carried over from last seasons which must be sold at some price. Materials are No 1, style of course is not up to date, but every garment will be

Big Value At $3.50

Each and Up

New garments up to date in style at very reasonable prices.

No 1 Produce of all kinds wanted

South End Store
N. McGillivray & Co.

The Port Elgin Times
MEMBER OF THE CANADIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION (INC.)

E. Roy Sayles. Editor and Proprietor

EDITORIAL COMMENT

How can we pretend friendship towards the soldiers and refuse the reinforcements for which they ask.

* * *

These are the days when the voter becomes important. It's about six years since he; has found himself so much thought of.

* * *

The women who have votes for the first time will realize how uncomfortable it is, especially if they really want to be kind to the goat who has pledged himself "to find out how she votes."

* * *

This war will last long enough to try every man to the soul No man can hide from the responsibilities of this world carnage. Wretched is he, indeed. who is not under conviction of those brave men who have given their lives in defence of the liberty we enjoy.

* * *

When the editor of The Times first came to this part of the province he was constantly reminded by many friends in the surrounding townships that a certain Toronto paper was their Bible. We mean no offence, of course when we ask if this newspaper is being regarded so religiously just now.

* * *

The Toronto newspapers are cartooned as being a "Newspaper Union" because they are all agreed upon Union Government, which is almost enough to dishearten the man who favors Union Government from an honest conviction. We admit, however, it is pleasant, in these trying times to see these men agreed. They're as "thick as mush" just now.

* * *

It is not in the power of man to spread the suffering and privation of this war over the people evenly. Some will have greater wealth, some greater pleasures. There are profiteers, but the profiteers are not all in those higher up If we have laid up greater store, while the other man has laid down his life, whether that store be much or little, are we not in the profiteer class?

* * *

There are a couple of Editors in London who edit, under ordinary circumstances, two good papers. Since this election, however, both men are over reaching in an effort to out do the other, The unfortunate part of the tirades of both papers is that they are not confined to London, and their vicious attacks on the prominent men of Canada are being read in the districts, where better judgment is expected of such able men,

* * *

Those who are letting their passions rise in their eagerness to advocate one or the other present politicians, should remember that it's a long while before this election is decided. Although voting here takes place on December 17th, it will be in the middle of January before all the soldiers will have voted, and before it will be possible to tell exactly what has happened. Some men are carrying a great load of steam, or spleen, if you like, and it would be just as well to cool down the fires.

* * *

The Kitchener and Sherbrooke outbreaks of rowdyism can do no good to the towns in which they happen, or harm to the Unionist cause. Already Kitchener people have begun to reap a harvest of distrust, and many righteous people must suffer because of the hoodlumism of a few. The manufacturers have discharged from their works men who were supposed to have had anything to do with the crowd that handed the insult to the Canadian Premier, while the city stands to lose several good manufacturers, which have announced their intention of going elsewhere Letters continue to pour into these concerns from wholesalers that no more of their goods will be needed as long as manufactured in Kitchener, and so harm is done to a great many people through a few hundred ill-advised rowdies. Every election time finds certain individuals, not only in Kitchener and Sherbrooke, but everywhere, who imagine that they have a license to badger and insult those who do not see eye to eye with them.

Advertise it in The Times.

UNDERWOOD NEWS

Mr. Geo. Roppel Jr. is slowly improving from his serious illness.

Rev. Mr. McNabb closed the union services by a very able discourse on Sunday night.

The Farmers' club held a very successful meeting in the Workman's Hall on Thursday night.

H Carleton and Chas. Drummond are attending the fat stock show at Guelph this week.

Roppel Bros. store is closed for stock-taking.

(Intended for last week)

Mr. Joe. Johnson, was in Toronto last week.

Mr. Dave Wittig spent the week-end in Toronto.

$10 Saved Every Month

for ten years will amount to $1,399.13 if deposited in this bank at 3% per annum interest compounded twice a year. Open a Savings Account with us and watch your money grow. 42

The Bank of
NovaScotia

PAID-UP CAPITAL - $ 6,500,000
RESERVE FUND - - 12,000,000
TOTAL RESOURCES over 110,000,000

Port Elgin Branch
A. L. WYANT, Manager

News was received here last week that Pte Herb Simmons had been wounded in France.

Mrs Pritchard of Toronto, is home here on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Summers.

Mrs Cooper, Orono, returned to her home last week after a pleasant visit with her parents, Mr and Mrs. P. A. McKay.

Mr and Mrs Lyman Kaake moved into the village last week. We are glad to welcome them to our midst.

Mrs, McDonald, Greenock, is with her mother, Mrs. Kaake.

Mr. Geo. Roppel Jr is critically ill, Nurse Shewfelt is in attendance, we hope for his speedy recovery.

The union services are to be continued in the Presbyterian church this week, conducted by the pastors A large attendance is looked for.

On Friday morning November 23rd., the death occurred of Mrs. Catherine Ann McLean of Underwood. She was born in Cape Breton February 18th, 1833 and when young moved with her parents to the County of Wellington, where she was united in marriage to Mr John Orford, who predeceased her about twenty four years ago. They moved to Bruce County and settled on a bush farm on the 8th concession of Bruce Township fifty years ago where she resided until about seventeen years ago, when she moved to Underwood remaining there until the end came. Five sons and six daughters were born, ten of them are still left to mourn her loss, as follows: Mrs. J J. Scott, of Port Arthur; Mr. Geo Orford, of Underwood; Mr. Marshall Orford, of Tiverton; Mrs. Sarah Matheson of Underwood; Mr. Isaac Orford, of Owen Sound; Mrs. H. A. McLean, of Caro, Mich; W. W. Orford, of Underwood; Mr. Frank Orford, of Owen Sound; Mrs. Finlay Vennard, of Bethune, Sask; Mrs. W. J. Coleman, of Windsor. There are 35 grand children and 14 great grand-children. She was a member of the Methodist church at Underwood where the funeral services were held on Sunday November 25th, conducted by the Rev. Mr. Hawke, of Tiverton, after which the friends and acquaintances followed the remains to the Bal-de-dore cemetery for interment.

Some good second hand coal heaters for sale at Hardware Store.

Don't miss the bargains in halters' and horse blankets at Thede & Brill's.

BURGOYNE AND DISTRICT

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Pierson are in Guelph this week.

Emerson Smith went to Guelph Monday.

Mr. Barber assisted by our old friend Mr. Sam Miller was taking in the tens at E. Ferguson's store last Thursday, it being taxes day for South Arran.

Mr. A. Kerr is installing a hydraulic ram to force water into his stables from a near by water run. Mr. Buschlen is engineering the job.

The S. S. children are looking forward to their annual Christmas social, expected in a few weeks time.

Mr. Geo. Grieve is still very ill.

Political bills show a meeting will be held somewhere in Burgoyne this week.

Christmas !

Have you thought of it ?

You'll be interested in our beautiful display of ivory goods. Prices are quite moderate. If you make your selection early we will keep it for you.

Soldiers' Kit
Auto Strap

Send one to the boy at the front. They are neat and complete.

R. C. Crawford
Drugs and Kodaks
C. P. R. ticket agent

LUX

To give sweater coats a new lease of life

Now that sweater coats are getting more expensive, it is more than ever desirable that you wash yours with LUX. Of all things a sweater coat, which is seen so much, must be kept soft, fluffy, fleecy and "new" in appearance. You can keep yours that way and wash it again and again if you do this:

> Pour boiling water over LUX flakes—pure essence of soap—allowing 3 or 4 tablespoonfuls for every gallon of water you use. Whip into a creamy lather—a few seconds is needed. Then put in the garment and stir it about. Let it soak until cool enough for your hands to squeeze the water out of the coat—the dirt just runs away. Rinse in two or three relays of tepid water, and hang to dry.

Very simple. Anyone can do it—just a few minutes' work and you get a result that the most expert French cleaner might well envy.

LUX won't shrink woollens. Won't hurt any fabric or color that pure water can safely touch.

At all grocers *British made*

Lever Brothers Limited
Toronto 21

BLACKSMITHING

N. EIDT, Blacksmithing, horse-shoeing and general repairs. Tire-setting a specialty

If you have a thing to sell let The Times tell the people about it.

Lookers and Lookers and Lookers

RESULT IN

Buyers and Buyers and Buyers

THIS STORE wants lookers, for we know they will grow into buyers. We want lookers to come and see for themselves that this is the ONE PLACE to buy when they are ready. We always welcome lookers with the same courtesy we do buyers. Here and now are to be had those things which will make your home the best place in all the world for all your family.

We are now displaying the smartest models of the best manufacturers newest creations in furniture. Furniture for every pocketbook.

Wallpaper to beautify your home, during winter you spend more time indoors. You'll entertain. Your guests should see your home at its best. The charm of fresh wallpaper is wonderfully potent. That living room—that dining room—make them attractive by using wall paper you can buy at Pattison's.

: : J. W. Pattison : :
Furniture Dealer and Undertaker

Bruce 'phone 22

MORE OR FULLER CANS

Those who use Royal Purple Stock Specific secure from 3 to 5 pounds more milk from each cow per day. Figure out the increase on even a small herd. It will pay you to feed Royal Purple to your cows and steers can be fattened a month earlier

Royal Purple Stock Specific

Is a digester, tonic, and animal conditioner. It aids digestion and assimilation and enables stock to get a maximum amount of good from the food eaten. Greater gains are secured from less grain, and the cost of the ROYAL PURPLE fed is very trifling.
It will improve the condition of the worst, most run-down animal on your farm. If you have a poor run-down, hidebound horse in your possession try it on him first and be convinced.

Royal Purple calf meal in 25, 50, and 100 pound sacks, or small parcels

Zenoleum disinfectant at 50c per can, is one of the best investments you can make

McLAREN'S HARDWARE

Union Government

is concentrating its efforts to win the War. It has gone about raising reinforcements in the only practical way; under the Military Service Act, 1917.

Laurier, Bourassa and their adherents admit their intention of holding up reinforcements so urgently needed in the trenches.

Where do YOU stand?

To Back up the Boys—
To Hasten Victory—
To Win the War—

SUPPORT UNION GOVERNMENT

To Women Voters: Every woman may vote who is a British subject 21 years of age, resident in Canada one year, and in the constituency 30 days, who is the mother, wife, widow, daughter, sister or half-sister of any person male or female living or dead who is serving or has served without Canada in any of the Military forces, or within or without Canada in any of the Naval forces of Canada or of Great Britain in the present war, or who has been honorably discharged from such services and the date of whose enlistment was prior to September 20th, 1917.

Unionist Party Publicity Committee.

Mr. C. F. McPherson was in Kincardine, one day last week, attending the funeral of an aunt, who died in Michigan, but who was buried at Kincardine.

Mr. Herman Boettger, who recently bought a farm in Saugeen and is going on the land in the spring, last week disposed of his own home in Paisley to Mr. Wm. Wrightson of 4th Bruce. The latter sold his 100 acre farm to his brother Herb, who sold a 50 acre lot to another brother Francis. Mrs. John McKinnon, Queen St. north, has sold her farm on the townline of Saugeen and Bruce to Mr. Earnest Porter.—Paisley Advocate.

Mr. Ward, the High County Constable, sent his resignation to Warden Izzard to take effect December 1st.

The municipal nomination this year will be held on Monday, the 31st day of December, and the election one week later, Monday, Jan. 7th. This is the latest possible date the nomination can be held.

The Bell Telephone men have been busy putting in an additional line to Southampton. This makes three lines, and should give very prompt service between the two towns.

The fine new flag was first used on Wednesday, when it flew at half-mast for the late Pte. Lorne Schell, who died in England.

Mr. John Clancy of Cargill, who has been military representative at the Walkerton Tribunal, has stepped out and Lieut. Harold Pinkerton, a returned soldier, has been placed on the job. The latter is the third man that has occupied the sit, the first, W. J. McNally, having vacated the office shortly after his appointment and been succeded by Mr. Clancy, who continued to serve up till Saturday last.—Walkerton Herald.

Get Behind the Wheel of a Ford and Drive

TRY it just once! Ask your friend to let you "pilot" his car on an open stretch. You'll like it, and will be surprised how easily the Ford is handled and driven.

If you have never felt the thrill of driving your own car, there is something good in store for you. It is vastly different from just riding—being a passenger. And especially so if you drive a Ford.

Young boys, girls, women and even grandfathers—thousands of them—are driving Ford cars and enjoying it. A Ford stops and starts in traffic with exceptional ease and smoothness, while on country roads and hills its strength and power show to advantage.

Buy a Ford and you will want to be behind "the wheel" constantly.

Ford

THE UNIVERSAL CAR

Runabout - $475
Touring - - $495

F. O. B. FORD, ONT.

W. P. POWER, Dealer, Port Elgin

What About Flour and Feed

We are handling large quantities of flour and feed, and are prepared to quote close prices on the finest lines.

Groceries are a speciality with us, and we solicit your order. Coleman's choice meats are always nice and fresh at our store.

C. F. McPHERSON

"The Village School Ma'am" Very Well Played

The town hall was packed to the doors on Friday night, when the members of the Soldiers' Friend Club produced "The Village School Ma'am".

The first day the regular plan opened every seat was taken, so well had the girls canvassed the town and sold tickets. Then the plan was revised, and another hundred people were crowded in, and there are still some who were unable to secure admittance.

For some weeks the young people, under Mrs. Busby, had been practicing hard, and as a result they had their parts up in good style, and the acting was splendid.

When the curtain went up there was a first-rate setting of a country store, with its display of rakes, shovels, rope, barrels, salt, etc., on the outside with sign "Store and Postoffice". Sitting outside whittling sticks and swapping stories was Hosea Clegg, an old veteran of the civil war, or supposed to be, and also Sam Alcott, the hen pecked husband, who had occasional rows with Hosea, as to whether the latter was ever a real soldier.

The story goes along about a pretty girl who was hired by the trustees to teach school. She had a past, and the country folk were busy trying to find out just why such a talented and refined person should teach school in so small a place. One day James Graham, a traveller, comes along to sell goods to the country store keeper, and while doing so has a flirtation with Ida May Alcott, who has a very high opinion of herself. It works out that Jim Graham is the divorced husband of the school teacher, and the two meet, while Jim is kissing the pretty Ida May. The school ma'am calls Graham to task, and the country folk seeing the two together, especially Miss Pratt, the dressmaker, is shocked, and the gossip gains great hold.

Finally the trustees want the teacher to resign, owing to the gossip about her past history. The school ma'am finally catches her divorced husband trying to elope with Ida May. The couple are caught, and Jim Graham is shown up for what he is, while Mr. Elliot the village storekeeper and Sylvia Lennox, the teacher are betrothed. Hosea Clegg and Miss Pratt are also engaged and everything ends smoothly, excepting with Graham. The minister, Rev. Flick, was right near, and we may suppose these couples are like the story books, "living happy ever afterwards".

In the play there were also Mrs. Alcott, who seemed to forget everything, who kept her family running back to the store for things she had forgotten. Then there was "Tad" the country lad, who worked around the store, and "Posey," born tired, who, while slow, seemed to be in the right place at the right time. Miss Pratt, as the village dressmaker, was a perfect character, and with Hosea Clegg, and Sam Olcott were well made up, their costumes being exceptionally suitable.

The more dramatic parts of the play were taken by Richard Elliott, James Graham, Sylvia Lennox and Ida May Alcott. Their acting was indeed very clever. Mrs. Alcott was also cleverly acted out. Tad and Posey made a great pair, and their parts were performed just right. Hosea Clegg and Sam Alcott were humorous, and their parts well done. The Rev. Mr. Flick was properly portrayed, the sober mien being carried out without a smile, even under trying circumstances.

Altogether the young people showed themselves to be very adept on the stage, and the applause was frequent. All conducted themselves with credit, which reflected as well to their teacher, Mrs. Busby.

Raynor's orchestra was a fine feature of the evening, and their music was thoroughly enjoyed.

Between the acts the girls sold home made candy neatly boxed, and at the conclusion the handsome wrist watch donated to the club by Mr. Busby, was drawn for, and won by Miss Mina Bock.

The entire affair was most successful, and the Soldiers Friend club are to be congratulated. Nearly $175 was made from admissions, candy and the watch.

At the close of the proceedings the great crowd arose and gave three cheers and a tiger for the soldier boys away and the girls at home, and then the national anthem heartily sung.

Following is the caste of characters:

CHARACTERS

Richard Elliott	Walter Miller	Storekeeper and postmaster
James B. Graham	Sid Bell	Commercial traveller
Rev. Mr. Flick	Eddie Smith	Typical country minister
Hosea Clegg	Verne McLean	An old soldier
Sam Alcott	William Goar	Hen pecked husband
Tad	Roy Wankel	Country urchin
Sylvia Lennox	Lillian Thornburn	Schoolma'am
Ida May Alcott	Chrissie Cassidy	A silly, empty-headed girl
Mrs. Alcott	Lottie Rushton	Country housewife, Ida May's mother
Elvira Pratt	Olga Ridout	Dressmaker
Posey	Madeline McMurray	Born tired, slow witted girl

GIRLS NEEDED IN OFFICES

Voluntary enlistment has taken thousands of men from office work. Conscription will take more. Office help is scarce now, will be scarcer very soon. Young women must fill the vacant places, and they need training.

Northern Business College

Owen Sound, Ontario

Is the very best place to get a practical training and prepare to help to meet the demand for trained office help. Students may enter any time. No increase in fees. Circular free on application.

C. A. FLEMING, F. C. A., Principal
Dept. A., Owen Sound, Ont.

Why Don't They Say What They Mean?

Occasionally Reeve Izzard gets a little bit "huffy" but not often. If you want to see him with his bristles out just be around some day when a telgram is handed him and he reads:

"To The Mayor of Port Elgin
"One returned soldier leaves London at 4 55 p m to-day."

The reeve and council always want to give a welcome, and when messages come like that it is rather unfair. Why cannot the military authorities at London say who this man is, and at least say where he is going. Because a man leaves London at 4 55 may not mean that he is coming to Port Elgin.

On a couple of occasions recently many people have been gathered at the station to make a welcome, and the soldier has not returned. While on two occasions at least, soldiers have returned to town and did not get a welcome.

The reeve suggests that if the military authorities go to the trouble of sending any telegram, why not send it right.

PREPARE for XMAS

Make Hilker's store your shopping place. Just read over this list of suggestions. These goods make good presents, and are things you need as well. 2 lady's sweater coats, made by the wonderful Bob Long Mfg., Toronto A full range of Monarch knitted goods for Men, women, girls and boys.

Georgette Crepe Waists
Crepe de chine waists
Black silk waists
White silk waists
Large range of up-to-date collars for ladies ever shown in town.

Our hdkfs are a dream for this Xmas, we have them in boxes ready for sending away and any other way you like them. Prices 6 for 25c up to $2 each

B. HILKER

SCHOOL REPORTS

Following is the report of S. S. No 13 Bruce for November.

Sr. 4—Wallace Ribey, Jessie Donaldson, *Hildred Turnbull, *Greta Donaldson.

Sr. 3—Gladys Jones, Watson Nelson.

Jr. 3—Verna Howe, Vera Howe, *Robt Turnbull, *Albert Jones.

Sr. 2—*Cora Turnbull, Tom Ribey, *Ella Airts, Roy Howe.

Jr. 2nd—Jean McKenzie, D. A. McLean, *Bernice Jones, Harold Jones, *Charlie Wood.

1st Class—Lou Turnbull, Fanny Ribey.

Sr. Primer—D. J. McKenzie, Elwood Howe, Emerson Howe, Bob. Donaldson.

Jr Primer—Willie Wood, Allan McKenzie.

Those marked with * were absent for one or more examinations.

Florence P. Young, teacher

The following is the report of No. 12, Bruce for November.

Sr. 4—Howard Sieffert 252, Douglas Riebel 250, xVera Smith 95.

Sr. 3—Lizzie Dobson 337, Charlie Schell 155, Harvey Sieffert 184.

Jr. 3—Ernest Riebel 267, Allan Nelson 224.

Sr. 2—Hilda Jennings 294, James Scott 269, Chester Smith 264, Percy Collins 251, xAngus McDonald 60, xDonald McLeod 0.

Jr. 2—Gertie Schell 309, xBertha Scott 240, xNellie Sieffert 210.

Sr. Pt. 2—Gordon Dobson 194, Norman McLeod 76.

Jr. Pt. 2—Vera Holtzman 215, Myrtle Collins 166, Willie Smith 134, Andrew Smith 124.

Sr. Primer—Murle Scott, Muriel Christman, Wesley Smith, Ena Guthrie, Joseph Cottrill, Florence Hodge, Mary Nelson.

Jr. Primer—David Cottrill, Emil Scott, Melvin Christman, Sadie Scott, Ruby Collins Reta Sieffert, Lloyd Hearn, Irene Guthrie, John Nelson, Harris Guthrie Harold Hearn,

No on roll 44. Average 31.

Belle Robertson, teacher

Keep Your Feet Dry!

Bad colds are caused by damp feet. Keep your feet dry with a pair of

Rubbers

We have neat fitting rubbers & they keep out the wet, too. Try a pair.

JAMES GEORGE AND SON.
Port Elgin

On Time!

Being on time is a great assset to business men, farmers, or any who serve others in any capacity, to be on time one needs

A GOOD WATCH

And we have just that kind. We are experts in the repairing of watches.

Try our watch service department

J. J. BUSBY,
The Quick Repair House

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

The Double Track Route Between

MONTREAL
TOTONTO
DETROIT
and
CHICAGO

Unexcelled Dining Car Service Sleeping cars on night trains and Parlor Cars on principal day trains.

Full particulars and tickets from any Grand Trunk Ticket Agent or C. E. Horning, District Passenger, Union Station, Toronto, Ont.

J. S. Cameron, Agent, Port Elgin. Both telephones.

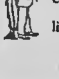
Protecting Your Children

The long, hard school term drains the vitality of growing children and you wonder why they are listless, puny and pale.

Every school child will show marked improvement in health and growth if given

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Its rich, uniform cod liver oil gets into their blood and gives them vim, snap and zest. It creates strength to resist school sicknesses, overcome pinched faces, sallow complexions and dull eyes.



High authorities have established again and again that cod liver oil promotes growth and energizes the body and brain.

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont. 17-22

OUT-OF-TOWN GROCERS AND WHOLESALERS!

We are Specializing in the Following Xmas Goods:
ORANGES, BOXED AND BARRELED APPLES, CALIFORNIA EMPEROR GRAPES.

We solicit a fair share of your business. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Orders given prompt attention. Write or 'phone for quotations.

UNION FRUIT & PRODUCE, LIMITED
82 FRONT ST. EAST. TORONTO. PHONE MAIN 1996

The Proper Care of Milk

Milk, to keep properly, should never get warmer than 50 degrees Fahrenheit until it is consumed. The lower the temperature the better the milk will keep.

Bacteria—such as those which cause milk to sour—develop very slowly and cause little change in milk kept at such low temperatures.

A slight rise in temperature, even for a short time, permits these bacteria to multiply rapidly and bring about rapid deterioration of the milk, which may render it unfit for ordinary use.

Don't leave your milk bottles on a hot porch or doorstep. A short exposure in the sun or a warm place hastens the spoiling even of cold bottled milk.

Have the milkman put milk into the refrigerator. If this is impossible provide in warm weather a box with ice or a bucket of water in a shady place for the milk.

At any rate have the bottles left in the coolest and shadiest place about your premises.

Don't leave milk in bottles or vessels in a warm room for a moment longer than is necessary.

Never pour milk which has been exposed to the air back into a bottle containing other milk. Keep such milk cold and covered in another clean utensil.

Keep milk bottles covered either with caps or by placing glasses over them. Keep them covered in the refrigerator and in the kitchen or dining room.

Never pour milk into an unsterile bowl or pitcher. Scald all vessels into which milk is poured for keeping or serving. Cool these utensils after scalding before putting milk into them.

Before opening a bottle of milk wash and wipe the outside of the cap with water and a clean cloth. The little depression at the top of the bottle collects dust or water or milk, which may attract flies. Lift out the cap with a pointed instrument, so that the outside of the cap, which may be contaminated, will not be pushed down into the milk.

Clean and scald the refrigerator where milk is stored regularly with hot sal soda solution. See that the drip pipe is kept open and clean.

Even in the cleanest refrigerator never keep milk in an open vessel. Milk absorbs odors easily.

If there are babies or little children in the home clean, cold, covered milk is absolutely essential.

Finally, clean empty bottles. Rinse thoroughly with cold water every milk bottle as soon as emptied and then wash with hot water. This helps the milkman to supply clean milk.

Never take milk bottles into a sick room. If there is an infectious or contagious disease in your home boil the milk bottles and do not return them without the express sanction of your local health officer or attending physian.

Clean skim milk is a valuable food, containing all the nourishing elements of whole milk except the fat or cream. It is useful in cooking cereals, soups, cocoa, etc., and is a palatable, nourishing beverage.

Sour milk and buttermilk can be used with soda in making hot breads, or sour milk can be easily turned into cottage cheese or clabber. Sour cream is a good shortening for cakes and cookies and is useful for salad dressings and gravies for meat.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Have used MINARD'S LINIMENT for Croup; found nothing equal to it; sure cure.

CHAS. E. SHARP.
Hawkshaw, N. B., Sept. 1, 1905.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

SPARED HER HOME.

Belgian Woman's Charity Touched the Huns.

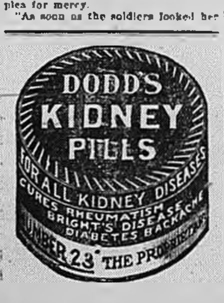
Albert Rhys Williams, relating his experiences while "In the Claws of the German Eagle," tells the story of the Belgian peasant woman who saved her little home from the Germans by kindness. "Below Argentau," says Mr. Williams, "there was a vine-covered cottage before which stood a peasant woman guarding her little domain. Her weapon was not a rifle, but several buckets of water and a pleasant smile. I ventured to ask how she used the water. She had no time to explain, for at that very moment a column of soldiers came slowly plodding down the dusty road. She motioned me away as though she would free herself from whatever stigma my presence might incur. A worried look clouded her face, as though she were saying to herself: 'I know that we have been spared so far by all the brigands which have gone by, but perhaps here at last is the hand that has been appointed to wipe us out.' This water, then, was a peace-offering, a plea for mercy.

"As soon as the soldiers looked her way she put a smile on her face, but it ill concealed her anxiety. She pointed invitingly to her pails. At the sight of the water a thirsty soldier here and there would break from the ranks, rush to the pails, take the proffered cup, and hastily swallow down the cooling draught. Then returning the cup to the woman, he would rush back again to his place in the ranks. Perhaps a dozen men removed their helmets, and, extracting a sponge from the inside, make signs to the woman to pour water on! it; then, replacing the sponge in the helmet, marched on refreshed and rejoicing.

"A mounted officer, spying this little oasis, drew rein and gave the order to halt. The troopers, very wearied by the long forced march, flung themselves down upon the grass while the officers' horse thrust his nose deep into the pail and greedily sucked the water up. More buckets were being continually brought out. Some of them must surely have been confiscated from her neighbors who had fled. The officer, dismounting, sought to hold converse with his hostess, but even with many signs it proved a failure. They both laughed heartily together, though her mirth I thought a bit forced.

"I do not remember witnessing any finer episode in all the war than enacted in this region where the sky was red with flames from the neighbors' houses, and the lintels red with blood from their veins. A frail little soul with only spiritual weapons, she fought for her hearth against a venging host in arms: facing these rough, war-strained men, she forced her trembling body to outward calm and graciousness. Her nerve was not unappreciated. Not one soldier returned his cup without a word of thanks and a look of admiration.

"Nor did this pluck go unrewarded. Three months later, passing again through this region as a prisoner, I glimpsed the little cottage still standing in its plot by the flowing river. I want to visit it again after the war. It will always be to me a shrine of the spirit's splendid daring."



$35,000 of Ambergris in a Lump.

A prize lump of ambergris secured by the whaling brig Viola is reported by Capt. John A. Cook, of Provincetoo, owner of the vessel. The chunk of ambergris taken from a sperm whale captured just south of Cape Hatteras, weighed 121 pounds, and was valued at $35,000. Each man of a crew of sixteen will have a share in the prize.

Another old whaling barque of the New Bedford fleet returned to port recently after a four-years' cruise. This was the Wanderer, built at Mattapoisett in 1878 and still apparently as sound as the day she was launched. The Wanderer had pretty good luck on her return cruise. In all she took 6,200 barrels of sperm oil, valued at $160,000.

Most of this was sent home via the Azores and Barbadoes. Capt. Antoine Edwards, commander of the vessel, figured that an average catch of $40,000 a year was not so bad these days.

RELIEF AT LAST

I want to help you if you are suffering from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding Piles. I can tell you how, in your own home and without anyone's assistance, you can apply the best of all treatments.

PILES TREATED AT HOME

I promise to send you a FREE trial of the new absorption treatment and references from your own locality if you will but write and ask. I assure you of immediate relief. Send no money, but tell others of this offer. Address

MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box 8,
Windsor, Ont.

FREE FROM BEETLES.

Spitzbergen is the Only Land in the World Without Them.

One of the most amazing things in natural history is the way in which beetles have triumphed in the struggle for existence, says the Popular Science Monthly. Of all creatures they are by far the most numerous, no fewer than 150,000 distinct species having been identified—three times the number of backboned animals.

Beetles are found practically everywhere—in the frost bound tracts of Iceland and in the hot desert sands of Africa, on the highest mountains, under the ground and as fossil in the deepest strata, on land and in water, on plants, among stones and in wood and earth and even in the very craters of volcanoes.

But there is one place where no beetle has yet been found. It is the inhospitable land of Spitzbergen, to the north of Russia. Here are found the migrant birds, fish, mollusks, crustaceans, a few insects of varied species and many spiders, but not a single beetle.

While other insects have succeeded in some way in migrating from the mainland, the beetles have apparently been unable to cross the wide, icy waters.

More than 45,000 clerks in England have been replaced by women.

While other insects have succeeded in some way in migrating from the mainland, the beetles have apparently been unable to cross the wide, icy waters.

COURT ETIQUETTE.

Much Needless Ceremony in Olden Times.

Royal personages as well as those members of noble families who have the privilege of attending on them would find the cares connected with their high position considerably increased if the extravagant formalities which attached to court life two or three centuries ago were still in vogue.

Precedence ruled in all things at the Court of Louis IV., at Versailles. Even the king's morning toilette was made in the presence of the courtiers, who were continually arriving. As the king put on his outer garments, these were handed to him by the nobleman of the highest rank in attendance.

The story is told that, as the king was pulling on his waistcoat one morning, it was handed to him by a count; but before the count had passed the garment to the king, a duke came in.

This made it necessary for the count to hand the waistcoat at once to the duke, as it would have been against etiquette for a person of lower rank to pass the garment. And as it must be handed with the bare hands, the king had to wait the duke removed his gloves.

When this operation was performed, and the duke was about to advance with the waistcoat, the door again opened and a royal prince of a younger branch of the family entered. This duke, of course, at once presented the waistcoat to a new comer, as he was a higher rank.

But the prince was also gloved; and when he had performed that somewhat tedious operation of ungloving, there arrived on the scene another prince, who happened to be of the elder branch.

So the unfortunate king had to wait once more, and as the room was cold, it is recorded that he took a violent chill.

At King Louis's dinner, when the cook brought in the meat for the royal plate, he was attended by armed soldiers and preceded by a herald, shouting "Gentlemen, the King's viands!" Whereupon the company all uncovered, and the sentinels saluted the roast chicken or the royal mutton cutlets.

When the king was about to drink, a chamberlain announced the fact at the top of his voice, and two functionaries, whose duty it was to taste the wine or water in order to prove that it had not been poisoned, stepped forward, poured out a little, and drank it off. Then the king drank.

The great mass of royal formalities and points of etiquette disappeared with the last century, but the rules of precedence are still very strictly observed in royal courts.—Exchange.

THANKFUL MOTHERS

Mrs. Willie Theriault, Pacquetville, N. B., says: "I am extremely thankful that I tried Baby's Own Tablets for my baby. Through their use baby thrived wonderfully, and I feel as if I cannot recommend them too highly." Baby's Own Tablets break up colds and simple fevers; cure constipation, colic and indigestion, and make teething easy. In fact, they cure all the minor ills of little ones. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Preserve Eggs Now

The indications are that eggs will be dear next winter, dearer than they were last winter, so those who want eggs had better put some down now, while they are comparatively cheap. Do not use oats, bran, salt or such mediums; moreover, the patent preservatives usually advertised as being so simple and effective had better be adopted with caution. Better use something that has been tried and found satisfactory.

According to Dr. Frank T. Shutt, Dominion Chemist, lime water is one of the best preservatives; and we quote the following from his Exhibition Circular No. 43.

The method of preparation is simply to slake one pound good quick lime with a small quantity of water, and then stir the milk of lime so formed into five gallons of water. After the mixture has been kept well stirred for a few hours, it is allowed to settle. The supernatant liquid, which is now "saturated" limewater, is drawn off and poured over the eggs, previously placed in a crock or water-tight barrel.

As exposure to the air tends to precipitate the lime (as carbonate), and thus to weaken the solution, the vessel containing the eggs should be kept covered. The air may be excluded by a covering of sweet oil, or by sacking upon which a paste of lime is spread. If, after a time, there is any noticeable precipitation of the lime, the limewater should be drawn or siphoned off, and replaced with a further quantity newly prepared.

GENERAL PRECAUTIONS NECESSARY TO TAKE.

It is essential that attention be paid to the following points:

1. That perfectly fresh eggs only be used.

2. That the eggs should throughout the whole period of preservation be completely immersed.

Although not necessary to the preservation of the eggs in a sound condition, a temperature of 40 degrees F. to 45 degrees F. will no doubt materially assist towards retaining good flavor, or rather in arresting that "stale" flavor so often characteristic of packed eggs.

Respecting the addition of salt, it must be stated that our experiments—conducted now throughout fifteen seasons—do not show any benefit to be derived therefrom; indeed, salt frequently imparts a limey flavor to the egg, probably by inducing an interchange of the fluids within and without the egg. Our advice is, do not add any salt to the lime-water.

CUTICURA HEALS ITCHY SCALP RASH

That Burned and Pained Four Years. Hair Came Out. Loss of Sleep.

"My scalp was red and very itchy, and a fine rash developed which burned and pained incessantly. This seemed to destroy the hair roots, causing my hair to come out, which disfigured the top of my head. It also caused loss of sleep.

"The trouble lasted four years. Then I sent for a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment which encouraged me so I bought more, and I had one cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Ointment and I was healed." (Signed) John Cunningham, Church St., Antigonish, N.S., April 4, 1917.

Why not make Cuticura your every-day toilet soap and prevent skin troubles? Absolutely nothing better.

For Free Sample Each by Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A." Sold everywhere.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

WALLOON AND FLEMING.

The report coming from Amsterdam to the effect that the German Governor-General of Belgium is to divide that country's Ministries of Agriculture, Industry, Art and Science and Labor into Flemish and Walloon ministries elicited from the United States National Geographic Society the following defining territories in the two districts:

"In point of population the Walloon district of Belgium is considerably smaller than the Flemish, the latest census showing some 3,000,000 Walloons and 4,000,000 Flemings, but in area the Walloons have a slight advantage. The advantage in population grows out of the fact that three of the four cities of the kingdom which boast of more than 100,000 inhabitants—Brussels, Antwerp and Ghent—are in Flemish territory, while Liege alone lies south of the roughly drawn imaginary boundary line running in a southwesterly direction from Aix-la-Chapelle (German, Aachen) to Lille.

"The term Walloons is used to designate those Belgians who speak French or a French dialect, while the Flemings are those who speak Dutch or a Dutch dialect. Designated as provinces, the Walloons are in the main confined to Hainaut, Namur, Liege, Luxenberg and a part of Brabant, comprising an area about five times as large as the State of Rhode Island, while Flemish territory approximates the area of the State of Connecticut.

"In the veins of the Walloons runs a strain of Celtic blood, for they are the descendants of the Belgae of Julius Caesar's day. They exchanged their own language for that of the Latins.

"During the fierce religious conflicts of the sixteenth century the Walloons as a rule sided with the Spaniards and won the epithet of 'The Malcontents.' In fact, they furnished the Catholic monarch with many of his mercenaries during the days when the Duke of Alva, Don John of Austria and Grand Commander Requesens were endeavoring to put down revolt in the Low Countries.

"The Walloons are generally accredited with more vivacity and nervous energy than their Flemish countrymen, and in a country where industry and thrift are universal characteristics a comparison which awards the palm for these virtues to the Walloons is perhaps not odious. Among the lower classes, however, the Flemings are said to excel their brunette compatriots in personal neatness.

"Among the most distinguished Walloon men of letters in the middle ages was the famous chronicler Froissart."

Walrus of Alaska.

The Alaska walrus are enormous. The average one is as big as an ox, and it often weighs more than a ton. A walrus was recently killed by some whalers near Point Barrow, whose head weighed eighty pounds, and skin, including flippers, 600 pounds. That animal had a girth of fourteen feet, and its weight was over 2,000 pounds. The skin was from half an inch to three inches in thickness, and the blubber weighed 500 pounds.

THE BABY LIONS.

(Sung to the tune of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic.")

The Lion Cubs are coming from their homes across the sea,
For the Mother Lion calls them on a trip to Germany;
They're going to see the Kaiser, do you think it's glad he'll be,
When the Baby Lions come?

Chorus:
Growling like the distant thunder,
German hordes they'll rend asunder,
Making them disgorge their plunder,
When the Baby Lions come.

Canada responded with a roar across the world,
Australia and New Zealand too their battle flags unfurled,
India, South Africa, the Islands of the Sea,
They all come marching on.

All the highways of creation see them speeding to the fight,
To help the Mother Lion, in her battle for the right;
The Kaiser and his vandals they will surely see the light,
When the Baby Lions come.

They've left their sun kissed deserts and their distant fields of ice,
They've left their maple sugar, kangaroos and crops of rice,
Quite expensive, but the Prussians will most likely pay the price,
When the Baby Lions come.

They are looking very brawly, very strong, and very fit,
And their souls are filled with burning that the flames of Flanders lit;
Kaiser Bill will find he can't chew up the mouthful he has bit,
When the Baby Lions come.

Yes, the Lion Family's coming, not a member of it wanes,
To the rescue of a dainty Belgian maid that's bound in chains,
And if need be they will pour out every drop within their veins,
When the Baby Lions come.
—Robert McKendry, in Chicago Tribune

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

QUESTIONS TO ANSWER.

See How Well Posted You Are and Figure Out Your Percentage.

Raymond A. Kent, assistant professor of education and principal of the University high school, gave an examination to the junior and senior classes of the College of Education to test their general knowledge.

Fifty question swere asked, as follows:

Name the vice-president of the United States; governor of Minnesota, ruler, with title, of Germany; United States Senators from Minnesota.

Locate Petrograd, Vatican, Coliseum, Parthenon, Golden Horn, Golden Gate.

Who was the "Little Corporal?" Played the harp before Saul? Invented the telegraph? Discovered the Pacific Ocean? Wrote nine symphonies? Received the Ten Commandments?

What is the motto of the United States? Is the Triple Entente? Is the blood forcing organ? Ist he centre of the nervous system? Is the normal temperature of the body? Is the maximum weight carried by the parcel post?

Who wrote "Captain Courageous?" "Treasure Island?" "The Virginians?" "The Virginian?" "Franklin's Autobiography?" "Paul Revere's Ride?"

Complete the following: "Fools rush in"— "It's a long way"— "Give me liberty"— "What is so rare"—

Why are the following famous: Alexander Graham Bell? Father Damien? Daniel Boone? Edward McDowell? Florence Nightingale? Fritz Kreisler? Mary Pickford?

In what books do the following characters appear: Aladdin? Shylock? Little Eva? Rowena?

Some fell as low as 16 per cent on the examination, and the general average was not high. The same test was given to high school students, and they fell still lower in percentages earned.

How to Purify the Blood

"Fifteen to thirty drops of Extract of Roots, commonly called Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, may be taken in water with meals and at bedtime, for the cure of indigestion, constipation and bad blood. Persistence in this treatment will effect a cure in nearly every case." Get the genuine at druggists.

GET BACK TO NATURE.

Live the Simple Life and Win Health and Happiness.

The movement to return to nature and simple life is the solution offered to the high cost of living problem, but health experts and enthusiasts have found it to be the only way of right living or healthful living known to-day. They have accepted it as a safe road to health. They say that a return to nature means good digestion, sound sleep, a clear head, a clean mind, contentment and joy to be alive.

But further, they say, it means getting close to nature—living out of doors as much as possible by working, playing and resting in the open air and, above all, by sleeping in the open air. "Outdoor sleeping is the best life preserver known." It means also going to the garden and orchard for your bill of fare—tomatoes, lettuce, celery, spinach, turnips, beans, corn, peas, melons, berries, apples, peaches, plums and all other fruits and green stuffs untouched by fire.

The real value of adopting the simple life, according to the health experts, lies in the pleasure we find in living it. To do it grudgingly or without knowing and appreciating its benefits we botch it and fail, but to love health more than appetite and seek it is to have health, comfort, efficiency and a long life. "Start the simple life—begin it to-day," is the motto of this health movement.—North Carolina State Board of Health Bulletin.

Couldn't Stand Defeat.

Dr. Grenfell tells an amusing story of the introduction of football in Labrador, when defeat was considered so unendurable a mortification that it had to be mutually agreed beforehand that neither side should win. "We saw," he says, "that unusual spectacle of the side that had been scored against solemnly allowed to walk across the field and kick a goal to save them the feeling of being beaten."

ISSUE NO. 49. 1917

SITUATIONS VACANT.

YOU CAN MAKE $25 TO $75 weekly, writing show cards at home. Easily learned by our simple method. No canvassing or soliciting. We sell your work. Write for particulars.
AMERICAN SHOW CARD SCHOOL.
801 Yonge Street, Toronto.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED — PROBATIONERS TO train for nurses. Apply, Welland Hospital, St. Catharines, Ont.

MONEY ORDERS.

WHEN ORDERING GOODS BY MAIL send a Dominion Express Money Order.

FLORIDA LAND.

FLORIDA ORANGE AND TRUCK land; two winter homes; popular east coast town; very desirable; from owner direct. C. H. Stewart, Melbourne, Florida.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FARMERS WANT BUTTER—GET IT—Table churn and recover it all; it churns easier, quicker, sanitary; you will be money ahead to put your other churn out, as well as saving yourself all the hard work. If no dealer in town, order from Reliable Churn Co., 10 King street east, Toronto.

RAW FURS WANTED—ALSO BEEF hides, tallow, wool, sheepskins, horse hides, calfskins; reference, the Bank of Montreal; I have bought furs since 1891; ships me yours. Henry O'Brien, opposite Y.M.C.A., Third Street, Collingwood, Ont.

PATENT YOUR INVENTIONS
Some simple device you thought of for your own use may be valuable. Booklet of information free.
STANLEY LIGHTFOOT Reg'd Patent Att'y. Lumsden Building, Toronto.

FARMS FOR SALE.

150 ACRES—PARTS OF LOTS 8 AND 9, third concession, township of Haldimand, County of Northumberland, 7½ miles from Grafton, 9 miles from Cobourg; large brick house, 10 rooms; large barns and poultry houses; 20 acres in apples, 10 in cherries; two wells and cistern; also running water in pasture; rural mail delivery and telephone; price $7,500; immediate possession; owner overseas. Douglas Ponton, 10 King street east, Toronto.

AT A SACRIFICE—4,000 ACRES LUMber, ties and ranch; 3,000 acres timber and fruit lands; in Buckley and Lakelse Valleys. Address, Box 726, Prince Rupert, B. C.

65 ACRES — TWELVE MILES from London on a gravel road; two storey brick house; bank barn; half a mile to school; two miles to station; great bargain. 15 acres of wheat looking well. Choice warm sand loam. T. A. Faulds, 3 Victor Street, London, Ont.

POULTRY WANTED.

A. A. POULTRY WANTED OF ALL kinds. We pay highest prices. Write for complete price list. Waller's, 602 Spadina Ave., Toronto.

WE HAVE THE BEST MARKET IN Western Ontario for good live or dressed poultry. We supply crates and remit promptly. Get our prices before selling. C. A. Mann & Co., London, Ont.

Old Time London Ruffians.

At the beginning of the eighteenth century a number of ruffianly young men of the higher classes—called by Swift "a race of rakes that play the devil about the town every night"—known as "Mohocks," infested London, sallying out drunk in the streets, carrying short clubs loaded with lead at both ends and perpetrating shameful cruelties upon peaceful passersby, wantonly wounding and disfiguring the men and subjecting all alike to atrocious insults. Lecky says that matrons inclosed in barrels were rolled down the steep and stony Snow Hill. Watchmen were unmercifully beaten, and their noses were slit. Coaches and chairs were overturned on rubbish heaps, and country gentlemen visiting the theaters had to be accompanied by their armed retainers as if in time of war.—Pearson's Weekly.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

You're Wealthy.

Don't worry just because you're poor;
If you were rich you'd worry more—
That's cert'in.

You get your three square meals a day,
You couldn't eat more anyway—
'Thout hurtin'.

Don't think the fates have been unkind;
There's many millionaires you'd find—
Complainin'.

There's lot of men with so-called means,
Who'd like to wear your old blue jeans—
'Thout stealin'.

We fellows in the working clothes
Can shake 'em when the whistle blows—
'Thout frettin'.

The boss with dollars to your cent,
You bet he's working overtime—
And sweatin'.

There's them who'd give up every cent
If they could stand up strong like you—
and healthy.

You've got your children and your wife,
You've love and happiness and life—
You're wealthy.
—Anonymous.

It's all right to forgive and forget, but most of us would rather be forgiven than forgotten.

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

SPECIALISTS
Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin, Kidney, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases.
Call or send history for free advice. Medicine furnished in tablet form. [illegible]
Consultation Free
DRS. SOPER & WHITE
25 Toronto St., Toronto

Please Mention This Paper.

YOU WILL MISS SOMETHING
IF YOU FAIL TO ATTEND
THE EIGHTH ANNUAL
TORONTO FAT STOCK SHOW
UNION STOCK YARDS
TORONTO
MORE ENTRIES THAN EVER BEFORE, INCLUDING THE BEST THAT ONTARIO PRODUCES.
Judging commences 10 a.m. Friday, December 7th. Auction sale of Show Stock 10 a.m. Saturday, December 8th.

GERMANS FEAR NORSE ENMITY

Think Country May Unite With Entente.

Warn Denmark May Seize Naval Base.

A Copenhagen cable: Behind the meeting of the Scandinavian monarchs and Ministers at Christiania this week lies the fear, unfounded though it may be, of Norway's entry into the war and of the German menace that, in this case, she should feel called upon to occupy Denmark as a counter-measure.

The Associated Press learns from a responsible source that the conference, which was arranged in consequence of an intimation from Germany that the growth of anti-German sentiment in Norway, particularly after the sinking of the convoy in the North Sea by German cruisers, is being followed with concern by Germany, and that it is expected that Norway might be impelled, either by public opinion or pressure from the allied side, to enter the struggle at least to the point of granting a naval base to England and the United States, in which event Germany would feel called upon to seize a corresponding base in Denmark.

Upon the receipt of this conclusion at Copenhagen word was hurriedly sent to King Gustave of Sweden, and Denmark's most prominent citizen, President, Andersen, of the Danish East Asiatic Company, who is high in the confidence of Berlin, as well as London, was despatched to Berlin to verify the report, and if possible to change the German attitude. Mr. Andersen conferred with Dr. von Kuehlmann, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, at Berlin, and he confirmed the report, adding that since the Italian and Russian developments the military and Pan-German elements were again in the saddle in Germany and exerting influence against which the foreign office, with more moderate views, found it most difficult to contend.

King Gustave came to Copenhagen and spent a day in conference with King Christian, President Andersen and the Danish Ministers, the subject matter of the conferences being covered by a display of gala performances, an opera ballet, ceremonial banquet and the conventional interchange of speeches. As a result of the conference a decision was reached to make every possible effort to moderate the excited Norwegian sentiment and continue the three Scandinavian countries in the path of joint neutrality.

King Gustave returned to Stockholm and launched the suggestion of a conference of the three kings, accompanied by Premiers and Foreign Ministers, at Christiania, which will be accepted, the Norwegians being flattered with the thought of the first visit from a Swedish monarch in the Norwegian capital since the separation of the two countries.

THREE DANGERS FACE RUSSIANS

Still Seek to Fraternize With Foe Under Fire.

Bolsheviki Are Distrustful of Huns.

A Petrograd cable: Efforts of Russian soldiers to fraternize with the Germans, despite the German commanders' orders to the contrary, are meeting with considerable success; the German officers, apparently unable to keep their soldiers in the trenches from fraternizing with the Russians, are carrying on an artillery duel, but the fraternizing takes place under shell fire. This persistence shows the earnestness of the Russian propagandists, many of whom are being killed in the cause. Their positions are made doubly difficult because of the shortage of food. Less eager revolutionary soldiers are not grasping the crusading spirit and are turning rearward, occupying the railroad facilities and making it difficult to provide the front lines. So over vast stretches of the front the others must continue to fraternize, if at all under threat of German fire before them and hunger in the rear. The fact that so many are remaining to press the German soldiers to revolt shows the vitality of the revolutionary spirit.

Meanwhile the power of the new Government is concentrating. All the regiments in Petrograd are now behind it, having voted support at a united meeting. The trouble also is much stronger than it was. A week ago English and American exchange commanded almost any price; now the situation is changed and Russian business men are taking new courage in the hope of avoiding civil war.

THREE DANGER POINTS.

The three remaining danger points are:

First—A possible serious shortage of food, particularly at the front.

Second—A possible tragedy if the Russian soldiers begin leaving the front in large numbers.

Third—The effect on the allies of the attempt to bring about an armistice.

But while a tragedy impends the country is having time to readjust itself. The publication of the diplomatic correspondence has been finished, and the Bolsheviki leaders believe it has made a great impression outside of Russia.

The Vetchera, formerly the Vetchernaya Vremya, commenting on the statement made by the allied military mission to Gen. Dukhonin, former commander-in-chief of the Russian army, who recently was deposed for refusing to obey the order to open armistice negotiations with the Germans, that any break in the London agreement by Russia would bring serious consequences, declares that the threat is not only a form of speech, but exists and is a terrible one.

"From the moment the allies break off relations," says the newspaper, "the transport will cease, as it already has ceased from the United States, and all the frontiers of our late allies will be closed to us."

The newspaper says it has been declared that Russia cannot exist during the coming year without imports, and concludes ironically, as follows:

"Even 'friendly' Germany will not be in a position to supply us with necessities."

The Vetchera admits the impossibility of Russia carrying on the war, but says Russia should be so conducted as not to needlessly offend the allies.

Sunday next has been set by the Germans as the date for a conference with the Bolsheviki leaders with the purpose of negotiating an armistice.

While the negotiations are expected to embrace an armistice "on all the fronts of the belligerent countries, it is certain that the Entente allies will give no heed to the overtures, either of the Bolsheviki, who comprise the Radical section of the Russians, who long have desired Russia to cease fighting, or of the Germans, who for even a greater period of time, have been endeavoring to put into operation negotiations for a peace that would prove a suitable one for themselves and their allies.

That the Bolsheviki leaders are distrustful of the Germans, although they have agreed to enter into negotiations for an armistice, is apparent from the fact that Ensign Krylenko, the Bolsheviki commander-in-chief, has ordered, pending the conference, there shall be no fraternizing on the part of the Russians with the Germans, and advised vigilance and caution by the troops.

The diplomatic representatives of the neutral countries, after a conference, decided to reply to Leon Trotzky's notification respecting an armistice as a matter of courtesy, as they would reply to the representations of a private individual. They affirm, however, that their action must not be taken as recognition.

The allied embassies are maintaining a waiting attitude pending the meeting of the Constituent Assembly.

Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, in a discussion with the delegates of the Upper House, said, according to a Vienna despatch to-day, that Austria was ready to enter into negotiations with Russia for an honorable and acceptable peace.

TO HARRY HUNS ENTIRE WINTER

Foe Will Get No Rest On the Western Front.

Great Encircling Movement Under Way.

A Washington, D. C., report: The British drive on Cambrai will be followed up relentlessly by similar offensives along the western front, in the opinion of officers familiar with what is in prospect in France. Authoritative announcement already has been made abroad that this winter would see no halt in operations, and, with the return of the American divisional commanders from observation tours in France, it has become certain that the French and British armies will prosecute midwinter campaigns such as never before attempted.

Secretary of War Baker said today that the returning officers would proceed to their divisional camps and resume the personal direction of the training of their men. From these officers it is expected that officials will get graphic reports of the preparations being made for the continuous winter offensive against the Germans. Already the allied troops have forced their way forward against more serious obstacles than they will encounter later when the cold has hardened the ground for the passage of troops and artillery. The mud of Flanders has been the greatest barrier to major operations during the last few weeks, but the Cambrai attack was forced home despite it.

Meagre official reports of the progress of the drive on Cambrai indicate clearly that General Byng's forces are closing, at a great encircling movement. With a wedge driven into the Cambrai front the British commander apparently is working his way behind the German lines on his left flank. If he succeeds in penetrating deeply in that direction, many officers here believe he will force a retirement by the Germans on a wide front.

Meanwhile the British and French pressure further toward the Belgian coast is increasing. A new offensive effort there is expected as a part of the whole plan on which the allies are engaged in forcing the Germans back from along the section of the coast where submarine bases are located. The Cambrai successes have an important bearing, in the opinion of officers here, on this general plan of accomplishing during the winter a decisive result in the coastal region on the foundation upon which next year's offensive campaign can be laid.

WILL PAY DEATH PENALTY.

Medicine Hat, Alta. Report.—After the longest criminal trial in the history of Western Canada—over thirteen days—Adam Neigel, a Schuler farmer, was last evening found guilty of poisoning his wife. Justice Hyndman sentenced him to be hanged on Friday, March 22. Neigel's counsel applied for a reserved case and Justice Hyndman agreed to hear his application at a future date.

If you shed tears when you miss the sun, you also miss the stars.—Tagore.

TEUTONS HELD FIRMLY BACK BY ITALIANS

Reports From North Still Favorable—Heavy Fighting Proceeds.

ARE SECURE NOW

Italy Feels the Menace is Waning as Ally Aid Comes.

A Rome report: The reports from the Italian line on the northern front were favorable to-day. The heavy fighting is continuing, with the Italians holding in the main.

Terrible blizzards sweeping over the mountains in the north came to the aid of the Italians in holding back the invading Austrians. A heavy fall of snow forced the enemy to delay moving up heavy artillery and made movement of his reinforcements practically impossible.

From the Asiago plateau to the Piave the enemy has suffered appalling losses without gaining any advantage. Between the Piave and the Brenta the enemy has already worn out six divisions. The 21st Landsturm, during an action near Monte Fior fought from the evening until dawn against other Austro-German troops, which were decimated.

ITALIAN OFFICIAL REPORT.

Tuesday's Italian War Office statement follows:

"Yesterday afternoon the enemy, after bombarding furiously our position on Col Della Berretta, to the east of the Brenta Valley, launched against it a massed attack to an entire division of infantry. The ensuing struggle was very fierce, and the defenders, isolated by a violent barrage fire, would perhaps have been compelled to give way in view of the size of the attacking force and the violence of its assault, had not their support, composed of splendid Sicilians of the ancient and glorious Aosta brigade, with parties of the 24th Infantry and the Brenta Valley Battalion of Alpini, arrived in time.

"Having crossed the death zone with elan, our gallant troops rushed against the enemy with irresistible impetus, carrying all before them and compelling him to retire with very severe losses, leaving prisoners in our hands."

MADE FINE ATTACKS.

Italian Army Headquarters cable: Five determined attacks by Austro-German forces on the left wing of the Italian Fourth army, near Monte Pertica, between the Brenta and the Piave, were delivered yesterday. The enemy rushes were broken by the defensive troops with heavy losses to the attackers.

Not only the left, but the right wing and the centre of the army holding this sector was subjected to attack, the enemy effort now attaining its full force here. On the right and centre the struggle raged from Montefara, westward, with the Italians holding their lines at all points.

The fluctuations of the great battle have now developed to a stage where the resisting power of the Italian army has been demonstrated to be sufficient to retard, if not to prevent any sudden rush through the passes leading to the Venetian plains. This was regarded as a serious menace six days ago, but as each day has shown the Italian lines holding solid against repeated attacks and their defenders ready even to take the aggressive against heavy odds, the feeling of gravity that then prevailed is changing to one of restored confidence and unwavering determination, coupled with a spirit of buoyancy which pervades all ranks of the army and civilian life.

There is also the feeling that friendly allied support is near at a timely moment and that the mingled ranks of grey, blue and khaki will combine to form the barrier that Italy has sustained alone until now.

Many British officers were at headquarters to-day and the streets showed almost as much khaki as grey. The Prince of Wales renewed his earlier visit, going about the streets and mingling with the officers at public restaurants in the most democratic fashion.

It is reported from the Friuli region occupied by the enemy, that the civil population has been required to turn over all copper articles, grease and oils in its possession within five days. Emperor Charles is said to have made another visit to the invaded region, going to the coast cities of Grado and Monfalcone.

GERMAN AGENTS BUSY IN RUSSIA

A Washington report: German propaganda in Russia is increasing in intensity, according to information received at the Embassy here from the Russian Ambassadors at Paris and Rome.

Every effort, they reported, is being made to misrepresent the attitude of the Entente powers and that of the United States, and misleading announcements of policy are being spread in Russia and in other countries.

FLOUR BUYER FOR BRITAIN.

Winnipeg Report.—Geo. H. Kelly has just been appointed as flour-buyer for the British Government in Western Canada, operating through the Wheat Export Company. Mr. Kelly will be located in the offices of the Wheat Export Company, in Winnipeg, and will do all the buying of flour for Britain and her allies from the Great Lakes west to the Pacific Coast.

CRISIS UPON THE ITALIAN FRONT ENDED

Gen. Maurice Says the Menace Has Passed in That Zone.

CAMBRIA FIGHT

Still in Melting Pot—Another Battle Soon in Palestine.

A London cable says: Major-General F. B. Maurice, chief director of military operations in the War Office, reviewing our war situation to-day, said:

"Our troops are now in sight of Jerusalem, but the Turks have had time to get up reserves and make a stand, but it is probable that Jerusalem will not fall without another definite battle.

"The meaning of the recent lull on the Palestine front is that we must get up fresh troops, guns, supplies and munitions for that battle."

The passing of the crisis on the Italian front, General Maurice said, was due entirely to the efforts of the Italian army, adding: "Anglo-French troops are now available in sufficient quantities to satisfy us that the situation is secure."

General Maurice pointed out that German hostility to exploit the Italian disaster could be regarded as significant of Austro-German weakness.

"The results which the Germans attained in their first attack," he said, "were due solely to the successful propaganda among the ignorant soldiers of the uneducated peasant class.

"This success far exceeded any German expectations. But, having gained this success, it would be expected that the Germans would do all possible to exploit it. They have been able to do nothing beyond following up the Italian retirement. Even now there is no sign anywhere of the vast German reinforcements which it might naturally be expected Germany would rush up to strike a decisive blow at the enemy. Why? My only answer is they are not there because Germany is unable to send them. She is unable to exploit the opportunity offered."

Of the western front he said: "The Battle of Cambrai is still in the melting-pot. The attack was a great success. The British in this case had no definite objectives. We intended to get as far as we could, and I can tell you we established ourselves a deal further than Field Marshal Haig expected.

"The actual positions captured were very intricate, showing the tremendous element of work put in on the triple Hindenburg line by the German soldiers. Each line was defended by strong trenches, dugouts, tunnels and a triple line of barbed wire, each line fifty to sixty yards in depth. The villages behind the line had beneath them great chambers, which it would be slander to call dugouts; they were more like hotels fifty feet beneath the ground and were provided with electricity, water supply, sewers, drying rooms and kitchens. All the earth excavated from these places had been deposited inside the houses, so from aeroplanes the villages appeared always perfectly normal. These underground villages were absolutely shell-proof and bomb-proof."

Gen. Maurice declared that the British position in the Cambrai salient was one which would be of the greatest service in further operations against the Germans. He continued: "The Cambral attack resulted in our capture of just under 11,000 prisoners, more than a hundred guns and between sixty and seventy square miles of territory. The enemy was forced to use many more of its divisions."

General Maurice said there had been no important movement of German troops from the Russian front.

POPE REPLIES TO HIS CRITICS

Not Seeking an Unsatisfactory Peace Pact,

Or Making a New Appeal at Present.

A Rome cable: The Papal Secretary of State, Cardinal Gasparri, answering the numerous criticisms regarding the Vatican's peace attitude, issued to the press to-day the following statement: "The Holy Father is not preparing any new appeal looking toward peace. His earnest desire, many times manifested, for a just, Christian and durable peace, is unchanged and cannot change. Who can crave anything else and call himself a Christian?"

"To say that his holiness favors, or has favored, or will favor an unjust, un-Christian and unendurable peace is not only false, but also absurd. Any propaganda for such a peace, alleged to be conducted at the Vatican's inspiration, especially in certain nations, is the product of pure maliciousness. A chain of prayers has always been reprobated by the Holy See, and bishops and priests in the United States and elsewhere are warned against them, particularly those having any such propaganda behind them.

"Also, American Catholics and others are cautioned that such prayers are a species of superstition.

"The Catholic Church has always regarded true patriotism as a Christian duty and a Christian virtue, and still so teaches. The fact that the Italian Parliament has had warm eulogy for the clergy should be sufficient to refute the calumnies which irresponsible persons have circulated and are circulating in the foreign world.

"Malicious insinuations propagated in America, and the tendency to attribute in great part to the Italian clergy responsibility for the recent situation must be denounced.

"In Italy no fair-minded person is attributing the situation to the clergy.

"When the disruptive propaganda began to affect the morale of the Italian army, the clergy in general, and also the army chaplains, following the instructions and example of the chaplain-in-chief, labored to counteract it and elevate the morale of the troops. More than once the army chaplains informed the chaplain-in-chief, who informed the supreme civil authorities of the disruptive movement that was creeping in, and all that long before the publication of the Papal note."

HOW HUNS BURN SHIPS

Enemy's Modus Operandi in America Known.

Boston report: An innocent-looking white liquid, timed to burst into flame by the strength or weakness of the solution, has been the source of fires with which American shipping has been menaced ever since the war began, according to Arthur Woods, Police Commissioner, of New York, who delivered an address here last night.

The chemical, Mr. Woods said, was the cause of ruinous fires aboard sugar ships at sea some months ago. "For a long time," he said, "we could not find out how the inflammable material which caused the fires was put aboard ship. But we think we have it now—at least no more ships are being burned. eW discovered a kind of stuff that bursts into flame after a period of time that may be closely calculated according to the strength of the solution when it is placed on a cloth and left reasonably exposed to air.

NO DEALINGS WITH LENINE

Inter-Allied Conference to Consider Russia.

Present Rulers Not True Representatives.

A Paris cable: There will emerge from the Inter-Allied Conference, unless present plans go away, a definite understanding as to the policy to be pursued by allied diplomacy at Petrograd.

In the last few days I have talked with several high authorities on this subject, and all are agreed that one of the most important problems which representatives of the Entente Governments and the United States must tackle is the establishment of a unity of diplomatic action toward Russia.

While the other allied powers will not seek to disguise the absence of anything resembling a properly-constituted Government in Russia, there is no tendency to regard the Russians, as a nation, as unworthy of further consideration.

On the other hand, I have the best reasons for believing the allied conferences will refuse to treat with the Leninists on any terms, for to do so would be to seem to recognize their right to speak for the Russian people—an impossible hypothesis. For the present the first thing to attain is a uniformity of action among the Ambassadors from the United States, Great Britain, France and Italy at Petrograd.

Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, who was at the commencement of the present war, and has since continued to be, a British subject or a subject of an allied or neutral country, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for district. Entry by proxy may be made on certain conditions. Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of land in each of three years.

[illegible]

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

[illegible]

WILL WORK WITHOUT SALARY.

Detroit, Report—F. H. McPherson, former [illegible] of Windsor, but for the past few years engaged in business in Detroit, was to-day appointed to direct the work of the division of investigation of the War Industries Board at Washington. The appointment was wholly unsolicited. Mr. MacPherson, in accepting his new position, is influenced entirely by patriotic motives, as the position carries no salary.

STILL HOLDING THE AUSTRIANS

Italians Continue to Guard the Venetian Plain.

Would Not Trust Foe With Armistice.

A London cable says: The Italians continue to hold tenaciously to their northern front between the Brenta and Piave Rivers against the Austro-German forces, who have been unable in repeated attacks to gain additional terrain.

From a staff officer of the 4th army, on the line between the Brenta and Piave Rivers, it was learned also that the enemy had asked for an armistice to bury his dead, the request being refused by the Italians because of the Austrian attitude on a similar request a few months ago. The Austrians had then proposed that during the armistice the Italian guards should be unarmed and the Austrian guards armed.

Wednesday's War Office report said:

"On the Asiago plateau, in the Primolano basin, at the north of Col. Della Berretta, and on the Middle Piave, our batteries, in co-operation with bombardment flights, have carried out concentrations of fire on enemy troops massed and in movement. Four enemy aeroplanes were brought down yesterday by our airmen."

FLIERS AGAIN BUSY

Doing Good Work Against Huns in Flanders.

London, Cable.—The official communication issued this evening dealing with aviation says:

"The weather Monday was slightly better for flying, but low clouds and a strong wind again hindered work in the air. Some successful artillery work was done by our aeroplanes, and many photographs were taken.

"Enemy troops, batteries and transports were constantly attacked by our low-flying machines. During the day bombs were dropped on the crossings over the River Zensee and the railheads near Cambrai, and north of Douai. At night the Douai station was attacked. Bombs also were dropped on the Somain Station and sidings. In all, over three tons of bombs were dropped.

"A few fights in the air occurred, in which one hostile machine was downed and four were driven down out of control. Another hostile machine was shot by our fire from the ground. None of our machines is missing."

BANDITS CAUGHT.

Auto Gang at Toledo, Nabbed, Booty Recovered.

Toledo, O., Report.—The police this afternoon announced the capture of the six bandits who held up the Huebner Brewery Company bookkeeper to-day and got away with [illegible].

The police also announced the recovery of all the stolen money. In addition to the six men, a 29-year old girl, Wanda [illegible], is under arrest. She was employed as telephone girl in the Huebner brewery office. Her brother is one of the alleged bandits under arrest.

Police pursued the bandits into Michigan, and there made the captures. A deputy sheriff and farmer captured two of the men in a field near Erie, Michigan. Fred Grudzinski, 21, of Toledo, was wounded. Frank Newman, 29, of Cleveland, a Canadian soldier on a furlough, was with him. Each carried $20 in gold. Both are reported to have confessed and said the robbery was planned six months ago.

GERMANS READY TO NEGOTIATE

A Petrograd cable: Representatives sent by Krylenko, the Bolsheviki commander-in-chief of the Russian armies, have been received in the German lines, and informed by the German commander that the Germans have officially consented to immediate negotiations for an armistice on all the fronts of the belligerent countries.

TEUTONS LOST.

Attack On Italians in Albania Costly Failure.

A Rome cable: Austrian troops made another attack on the Italian lines in Albania on Sunday, in which they scored an initial success, the War Office announced to-day. Reinforcements came to the assistance of the Albanian bands that had been driven back in the region southeast of Berat, and the Austrians were forced to retreat with heavy casualties.

"The text of the statement reads: "In Albania on Sunday night the enemy forced a passage on the Osum River between Cipan and Kodkara, southeast of Berat, attacking our Albanian bands there. The prompt intervention of regular troops drove the enemy back with the infliction of heavy losses upon him."

WANTS "REDS" FREED.

Trotzky Demands Release by Great Britain.

London Cable.—A Reuter despatch from Petrograd says that Leon Trotzky, Bolsheviki Foreign Minister, has written to Sir George W. Buchanan, British Ambassador, demanding the release of two Russian citizens, Chicherin and Petroff by name, under arrest in England, characterizing them as "staunch and selfsacrificing men of high ideals." He demands also the release of others under arrest.

Trotzky alleges that many Englishmen living in Russia are openly engaged in political activities with the counter-revolutionary Russian Bourgeoisie.

REDUCED PRICES ON SOLID LEATHER FOOTWEAR

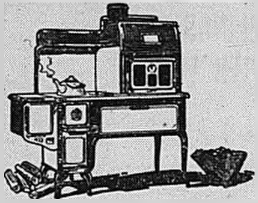
We are very fortunate in having on hand a very large stock of for wear for

Men, Women and Children

These were bought many months ago and the price with the further reductions should be of interest to you. Be sure and take advantage of this December Shoe Fly Sale.

Falconer Bros.

THE HOME OF GOOD GROCERIES



an enamel coal range

Porcelain enamel is the newest material for ranges.

The Lighter Day—the coal range with oven at handy-height—is armed inside and out, with this durable toughened enamel.

The most beautiful of ranges it is also the most easily cleaned and many times more durable than steel.

Not an inch of surface over the whole range requires black lead. A damp cloth will make every part sparkle.

THOMSON'S
Hardware

new LIGHTER DAY range

Get Your

SUIT OR OVERCOAT

From D. Geddes & Co.

Made to your own measure, fit guaranteed, cloth, lining, and trimmings of the best material. Prices are still reasonable. Made up in first-class style ,very promptly. See our samples, they are going fast, don't delay. You may miss the best.

D. GEDDES & CO.

Sole Agent for the "House of Hobberlin"

Town council meets Friday night.

Mr. Wm. J. Mitchell, of Allenford, was in town Tuesday.

Northgrave & Coulter have an order for 200 tons of hay from the United States Government and are shipping.

Farmers have had a concession made them by the government in that all bran and shorts are to be sold at cost at mill doors.

Miss Vida Scott has gone to Toronto.

Miss G. Gray was in Toronto last week.

Dr. Alex Raymond left last Thursday for New York, after spending ten days with his sister Mrs. Angus Currie.

Don't forget the bazaar and supper at the library this afternoon and evening.

You can get Paisley bread at McMurray's, F. S. McLachlan.

TOWN TOPICS

M... Shier is away at Toronto.

Miss Hazel Webb is home from Chatham.

Alex Smith gave $1 to British Red Cross in the Saugeen canvass.

The monthly auction sale by Auctioneer Cavin Saturday was well attended.

Mr. C. Stenabaugh was in Elora Monday.

A. Holloway was in Guelph Monday.

The total taken in at Red Cross tea rooms during the past year was $1130.45.

Mrs. Swalwell and daughter are visiting in Toronto.

Wm. McCullough went to Windsor Monday.

Owners of the fox farm complain of persons trespassing on the property.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Atkinson are visiting in Toronto.

Mr. James Roy is attending the stock show at Guelph.

Mr. Grey Owen has returned to New York after a visit here. He will attend the Guelph stock show on his way back.

Mrs P. H. Dennis, Helen and Charley, leave to-day to spend the winter in Newmarket

Mr. W. Rupert Davies, editor of the Thamesville Herald, and Master Robertson, spent over Sunday with E. Roy Sayles.

Mrs. Charles Drummond, of Underwood, spent a few days with Mrs. James Strothers, after a visit with friends in Chesley.

Miss Margaret Witting, who has been employed as stenographer with the Massey-Harris Co. of Toronto, for some time, has taken a position in the office of Stevens Hepner Co.

A picture of Gunner R. J. McQuarrie, who was wounded in France, appeared in The Globe last week. He enlisted from Toronto, but is a son of Mrs. McQuarrie, of our town.

Saugeen taxes are needed, and Collector Campbell will be at the Bank of Hamilton Saturday afternoon. The collector would like to receive all the taxes promptly.

Mr. and Mrs. William C. Gowanlock move into town this week. They are back from the west after several years, and many old friends in the district, will welcome them back.

The funeral of the late Mr. McFadden was largely attended. The Orange lodge attended in a body. The services were conducted by Revs. Dr. Scanlan and Buckberrough, at the house, and at the grave by the Orange order.

The young ladies who have the work of collecting for the Bible society, are on their rounds. Give the girls a welcome, and make your donation cheerfully. The old Book was never so much needed as now.

An order in Council has been passed increasing the separation allowance to $25 per month from the 1st December to wives or other dependents of soldiers below the rank of Sergeant in the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

Mr. M. Zant has purchased a Baby Grand Chevrolet. This is the large-sized car, and is a fine one. Mr. George Ribey has purchased a 1918 model Chevrolet. Since 1st of September, Mr. Scarrow, sales agent for the local garage, has disposed of 19 cars.

Mr. W. F. Stevens, brother of Mr. H. H. Stevens, who is one of the deputy Minister's of Agriculture in Alberta, has been asked by the Dominion Government to take up the task of organizing Alberta farmers for the production of hogs and foodstuff.

Mr. A. F. George was in Toronto last week. He was fortunate in being there during the intense enthusiasm of the Victory Loan campaign. He was privileged to hear Teddy Roosevelt, but had to wait in line at the armories from 6.20 to 8.20, in order to get inside the building.

The sale at Mr. G. S. Webb's on Friday was well attended. The stock sold well. Twenty ewes and seven lambs brought $757.00 about $30 apiece; 7 small pigs $8.60 apiece; and the sow for $72. The oats in the bin went high at 91 cents a bushel. The implements went well also. Auctioneer Cavin wielded the hammer. The sale realized $3500.

Miss Tuft has sent in her resignation as teacher on the public school staff. Miss Tuft is a very capable teacher, and her resignation is regretted. She has one brother at the front, and as her only other brother at the front, and as her only other brother is to leave shortly for overseas, she desired to go to her home in London where she will enter the public school staff there.

Some of the trappers in this district who have purchased licenses, complain of parties trapping without licenses. This, of course is illegal, and a fine of $50 is the law for misdemeanors of this kind. The Times has been asked by some readers to print where the permits may be secured, and it is informed that Mr. R. J. Ranney can supply the licenses.

Lt. Col Belcher, of Toronto, a former Bruce county gentleman, has given a portrait of himself to the county council, to be placed in the county chambers. To-morrow the councillors, and a number of prominent men from the county, have been invited to Walkerton to be present at a banquet given by the Colonel, when the presentation will take place.

CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE

Stratford, Ontario

Ontario's Best Business College
FALL TERM FROM SEPT. 4TH

Commercial, Shorthand and Telegraphy departments.

We have thorough courses, experienced instructors, and we place graduates in positions. The Demand upon us for trained help is many times the number graduating. Get our free catalog.

D. A. McLACHLAN, PRINCIPAL

An Exceptional -:- Sale -:-

Of Men's and Boys' Clothing, Furnishings, Hats, Shoes.

In Justice to your own interests you should come and investigate the values we are now offering in seasonable merchandise. Every one of your dollars will find us ready to exchange you a dollar and a half's value for it. Come to-day.

These prices will soon be withdrawn

Wonderful clearance of Men's boots at $3.25.

About 75 pairs in this lot consisting of gunmetals, patents, vici kids, and box calf, fine shoes, MacKay sewn and Goodyear welts. These boots cannot be manufactured for this price. Sizes 6 to 10, sale price **$3.25**

Men's solid leather work shoes $5.00 oiled grain or urus calf for **$3.95**

Solid leather work shoes $4.25 for **$3.55**

Boys box calf and gun metal calf fine shoes sizes 1 to 5, good $3 50 value for **$2.50**

Mens fine astoria shoes, worth to-day $7 and $8 per pair, now only **$4.50** to **$6.00**

Bargains in Men's Socks

Men's heavy wool socks at **19c**

Regular 35c line and only 10 doz. to clear at **19c** pair or **3** pairs for **55c** and not more more than 6 pairs to a customer.

Men's 45c value heavy wool socks for **35c** or **3** pair for **$1.00**

Men's 60c value extra heavy wool socks for **45c**

Men's **35c** black cashmere socks for **25c**

Men's 50c black cashmere socks for **39c**

Boy's 75c worsted stockings at **63c** pair.

Underwear, Much Reduced

Men's fleece-lined shirts and drawers at the Factory prices, 10 doz. only, and only **two suits** to a customer. Regular 90c each, sale price **63c**

Men's heavy ribbed wool underwear regular $1.25 value for **98c**

Men's heavy ribbed unshrinkable wool underwear, $1.50 value for **$1.15**

Men', better grade heavy ribbed wool underwear $1.75 value for **$1.43**

Boy's fleece lined shirts and drawers sizes 22 to 32 at **39c**

Boy's Sweater Coats at Bargain Prices $1.25 to $2.00

60 boy's sweater coats in the lot, some of these are all wool and others are worsted with cotton backs, sizes 26 to 32. Values up to $3.00 for **$1.25** and **$2.00** each.

Men's Suits and Overcoats

You cannot fully realize the savings till you see the goods and the quantity of the clothes is the best argument as to why you should buy them now.

Men's suits $7, 10, 12.50, 15, 18. 20, 22 50, 25.

Men's overcoats $12.50, 15 16.50, 18, 20 to $25.

Boy's Suits and Overcoats

Mothers—Selections are good, sizes patterns and models are numerous. This weather demands warm clothing.

Our prices lower than present manufacturers prices and we offer you a discount of 10% on boy's suits and from 10% to 25 per cent on boy's overcoats.

BLANKETS and YARNS—12-4 largest size flannelette blankets, Best Make and worth $3 a pair for $2.35. 11-4 or medium size flannelette blankets Sale price $1.90 a pair.

Canadian pure wool yarn $1.40 per lb. Scotch fingering yarn at $1.75 per lb

Let Us Help You to Solve The Christmas Problem

Men like practical gifts. The entire store is brim full of Helpful Christmas suggestions of every kind and the prices are unusuall low.

Handkerchiefs in silk linen, lawn & excelda
Night Gowns
Pyjamas, Gloves
Dress Shirts
Lounge Shirts
Men's socks in cashmere, silks, and wool.
Sweaters, muffler
Suspenders, Mitts
Xmas ties, hundreds of beautiful neckties
Wool toques
Club Bags
Suit Cases
Shoes
Hats and Caps

F. R. BARBER, Port Elgin

The Port Elgin Times.

47th YEAR—NO. 50 PORT ELGIN, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY, DEC., 12, 1917 $1.50 PER YEAR $2.00 PER YEAR TO UNITED STATES

COMING EVENTS

10c. per line
No notice less than 25c

CHRISTMAS CANTATA—Under auspices of Wesley Methodist S. S. North Bruce, on Dec. 20th. The cantata, "The Heart of the Bells", will be given.

THE XMAS ENTERTAINMENT—In North Bruce U. B. church will be held December 21st.

PORT ELGIN Methodist church Sunday School entertainment in town hall on Thursday, December 20th.

BURGOYNE SUNDAY SCHOOL—Entertainment will be held in the church on Thursday night Dec. 20th Good program. All invited. Collection at the door.

PORT ELGIN METHODIST—Sunday School Christmas entertainment in town hall December 20th., splendid programme of tableaux, pantomimes, drills, music etc. Admission 25c.

THE "R. O. A." will have charge of the Red Cross Tea Rooms Saturday Dec. 22nd. The regular 10c lunch will be served. Besides homemade baking and candy, the young ladies will have a number of useful and pretty articles on sale. Come and enjoy a cup of coffee and select that last-minute Christmas gift.

THE LADIES of Evangelical church will conduct the Tea Room Saturday Dec. 15th. All are asked to assist.

CAPT. AITKEN, a returned soldier, will preach in the Methodist Ch. next Sunday morning and evening. Capt Aitken enlisted with the first contingent, was wounded and sent home as a recruiting officer.

Mrs. Eaton and George are in Toronto.

Mrs. Sterling has returned home to Bayfield.

Mr. C. E. Schwartz has received the sad news of the death of his mother, at Bonduel, Wisconsin. Death occurred on Saturday at the home of her daughter. Particulars will be given next week.

The comforter given by S. S. No 4 in aid of the Red Cross is on exhibition at the Sound End, only 10c a chance.

AUCTION SALE

John Wilson will hold a sale of cattle at the Queen's hotel stable, Port Elgin on Thursday ***December 13th.***, at 2 o'clock p. m. the following list:—Twenty 2-year-old and yearling steers, about 14 good young cows, 2 new calved cows, 3 well-bred Jerseys due within a month.

TERMS—9 month's credit given on approved joint notes bearing 6 per cent interest.

John Wilson, Proprietor
D. C. Cavin, Auctioneer

Mr. John McAulay, Independent Liberal win-the-war candidate, will hold a meeting at Aberdour schoolhouse Saturday night at 8 p. m.

NOTICE

No election returns will be given out at the Central office. R. O. Crawford.

NOTICE

The Bruce Municipal Telephone System's offices will be closed on Christmas and New Years from 11.30 a. m. to 2 p. m. and from 5.30 p. m. to 7 p. m.

AUCTION SALE

Irving McFittie, whose farm is situated just outside Southampton, has instructed Auctioneer Cavin to sell by public auction on Thursday ***December 20th.***, at 1 p. m. the following:

HORSES—One driver six years old.

COWS—1 cow 8 years old due to calf January 29, 1 cow 6 years due to calf June 9, 3 farrow cows, 1 heifer rising 2, 1 steer rising 2, 6 spring calves.

PIGS—1 brood sow due to farrow February 5, 2 pigs about 125 lbs rack, 3 pigs 3 months old

About 400 bushels oats.

TERMS—10 months credit given on approved joint notes bearing 6 per cent interest.

CONDENSED ADVERTISING

LOST—Three stone martin muff-tails. Lost on Main street Saturday Dec. 1st Please return to Times office and get reward.

FOR SALE—100 acres, lt. 7, con. 8, Kincardine, about 3½ miles from Tiverton, has frame barn and frame house. Well watered, the soil is deep black loam. First class for stock or grain. This is one of the best farms in Kincardine Tp. For particulars apply to D. C. Cavin, Port Elgin, or Ed. Forrester, Kincardine.

46 4to

WANTED—Several hundred of live geese Find out our price before selling. We are also paying special price for old fed hens. B. Zelkind, Port Elgin.

MEDICAL

DR. F. H. WELLS, Office and residence on Green street, one door west of Bank of Hamilton.

W. J. CHAMBERS, M.D., L. R. C. P., L. M. Edinburgh, Office and residence "Lakeview Hall" opposite South End park Port Elgin.

W. C. T. U. Ladies Ask Council for a Curfew

Mrs. Hugh McLaren and Mrs. Vanalyke visited the council on Friday night and asked the council to have a curfew bell rung at 9 o'clock each evening. The ladies pointed out that there were too many young children allowed to roam the streets at night, and suggested the curfew, the parents seeming to have no control.

They also pointed out that gum boxes on the street on Sunday were responsible for children spending their pennies for gum, which should properly go to Sunday school collection.

Reeve Izzard and the council promised to consider the requests, the reeve said that he was quite favorably disposed to both suggestions. He thought the town should have a bell, and if all citizens would concern themselves it would be quite easy to get a bell and place it in a proper tower.

UNDERWOOD NEWS

Some good second hand coal heaters for sale at Hardware Store

Don't miss the bargains in halters' and horse blankets at Thede & Bill's.

Mr. G. Monkman of Kansas City, is renewing acquaintances in and around the village and is the guest of his nephew, Mr. W. A. Cole.

There will be no services in the Methodist church here next Sunday. Anniversary services are to be held in Tiverton conducted by the Rev. Uren of Kincardine. The choir from the Methodist church here is to furnish the music at both services.

Mrs. John Wittig, and her mother, Mrs. McIntyre, returned home Saturday from a months visit, spent in Toronto, Guelph and Dundas.

Miss George, Hanover, is at Mr. Sam George's.

Koppel Bros. have sold out to Mr. McTavish of Stratford, who will take the goods away.

Mr. John McAulay, Independent Liberal win-the-war candidate, will hold a meeting at Aberdour schoolhouse Saturday night at 8 p. m.

Mr. Clarke's Meetings

A public meeting, in the interests of Col. Hugh Clarke will be held at Underwood, on Thursday evening, December 13th, at 8 p. m. in the township hall. Mr. Clarke and other gentlemen will give addresses. Ladies are cordially invited.

BUYERS' GUIDE

RATES—Contracts for 500 lines or over in a year 4c a line; regular weekly users of liners, 5c per line casual users of liners, 10c per line Black type, count two lines for one.

Do your buying at McMurray's.

Salt Water Herring—N. End Store.

B. Hilker for a nobby cap or hat.

Leave your laundry at McMurray's.

Do your Xmas shopping at Barber's.

Tell Eaton, the butcher if you want fine fowl for Christmas.

New currants, raisins, peels, shelled nuts and other necessities for your Christmas cake at the South End.

Specially fine lake salt trout at Eaton's by pound or keg.

Men's work shoes, splendid stock, spring buying—N. End Store.

If you want good eats call at McMurray's.

All the good things in meats for Christmas at Eaton's butcher shop.

For sale—Lots of first class dairy butter—45c lb. at North End Store.

Eaton's butcher shop the place to buy good meat.

Try Koebke for your next grocery or fruit order

Tell Eaton the butcher you want fowl of any kind.

We have for sale now—oats, wheat, buckwheat and barley at North End Store.

South End for furs. Biggest stock of up to date furs in town.

Eaton's butcher shop, the place of quality in meats of all kinds.

Ontario mill feed—bran, shorts, middlings, feed flour and oatchop, a full stock at North End Store.

Lake Trout—quality No 1—100 lb. kegs, or by the lb, at North End Store.

Fancy dry goods for Christmas gifts at South End.

Christmas will soon be here. Remember Eaton's butcher shop for the meats and suet for the mince pies, etc.

Rolled Oats—20's, 40's, 90's, N. End Store.

N. End for Rubbers—We have the famous Granby.

Men's Fleece lined underwear at 63c only two suits to a customer. F. R. Barber.

Value, is the big word in our lines of Underwear. You cannot do better than come to the South End.

Neilson's chocolates—once used always used—you get them at Koebke's

Mixed nuts in the shell at 25c a lb at South End.

Get our Flour prices—We handle a large assortment—Our prices are right. N. End Store.

Koebke sells Neilson's soldier chocolate Send a bar to your soldier boy at the front

Men's curl cloth coats, men's buffalo coats, also ladies' beaver coats with fur collars, at closing out prices at the South End.

Name of Candidate	X
Name of Candidate	

The Times has been asked by a lady reader to print a ballot and show women what to do. The above is the form used. In the spaces will be the names of Mr. Clark and Mr. MacAulay, the candidates. Whichever gentleman you want to vote for put a X in the small block opposite his name. The procedure is:—Go to the polling booth give your name. The poll clerk will check it off, and the deputy returning officer will give you a ballot. Go behind the curtain, you'll find a table there with a pencil on it. You will be alone. Take a moment to think, then place a X on your ballot, opposite the man you desire to vote for, then fold your ballot again bring it out to the deputy returning officer pause a moment and see that he places it in the ballot box, then you are finished and your ballot is secret.

Don't put more than one cross on your ballot.

Don't put it anywhere else but in the block opposite the man you want to vote for.

Don't write on, or mar your ballot in any way, that will spoil it.

Don't under any circumstances write your name on your ballot. That spoils it, and besides, the officials will know how you voted.

Also, if you are a wise woman, you will tell no one how you voted.

Bruce County Council Sets Aside $5,000 for Local Red Cross

Warden Izzard addressed the local Red Cross ladies on Friday afternoon when he told them that as a result of representations made by Red Cross ladies the council had considered setting aside $5000 out of the $100.000 which the county gives to Patriotic work. This $5000 to be used for the Red Cross societies of the county

The manner of giving out these funds is by the local Red Cross ladies sending in to the reeve of the municipality the accounts of the goods or materials they have purchased during the month and when certified to by the reeve and forwarded to the county treasurer, they will receive back dollar for dollar.

The Warden was applauded by the ladies, and before leaving the room he left with the president a neat gift, a part of his sessional indemnity while at county council.

Tribunal Finishes

Port Elgin Tribunal finished all its cases last week. The decisions are as follows:

Allowed—Alex. Campbell, W. Faust, E. Miller, James Scott, G. Lovell D. Thomson, J. H. Bricker, Geo. Campbell, R. Trelford (class C), Norman Smith, Alfred Miller, W. G. Nicholson, J. Hodge, S. Meadowah, E. Faust.

Disallowed—W. J. Campbell, C. Ickler, Darcy Cameron, E. Williams, G. Hepner, W. Goodall, Harvey Hopper, Francis Stanley.

Miss Winnie Struthers is home from Toronto.

The storm has blocked the roads so that Times correspondence is delayed this week.

Advertise it in The Times.

Warden Izzard is Good Roads Supt.

At the meeting of the County Council last week, Warden. D. J. Izzard was unanimously requested to take up the work of Mr. William Hunter, the Good Roads Superintendent, who has resigned.

Mr. Hunter finds his business demands all his time, and as the work must go on Mr. Izzard has been pressed into service. He has accepted the task and begins work January 1st. The salary is $1500, $900 of which is paid by the county and $600 by the government.

Mr. Izzard will at once begin to organize the county, securing a good man in each district to look after good roads. These men must be outside local or County councils.

The county is fortunate in securing Mr. Izzard. He is well qualified for the task, and will no doubt organize the county to a high state of efficiency.

TOWN COUNCIL

The reeve and all members of the council were present at the council meeting Friday night.

The business tax of Smith Bros, of $7 was refunded. Mr. Gus Smith showing that no business had been transacted. Miss Struthers was refunded $1.75 on income tax.

A by law was put through for the borrowing of $1000 at 6 per cent for Red Cross purposes. The treasurer reported that he had sent away to British Red Cross $2762.97.

A by-law was also passed providing for the holding of the municipal elections. Mr. D. Geddes and R. M. Lowry were appointed for the poll at the town hall, and Mr. James Struthers and George Chapman for the poll at McLachlan's shop.

The rates for water at the Stevens-Hepner Co's works were set for this year (1917) at $300. This figures out at about seven cents per thousand gallons.

Council meets again on Saturday.

Walks Twelve Miles To See Tribunal

Percy Willard Cameron, an Indian, walked 12 miles from Scotch Settlement to appear before Port Elgin Tribunal Wednesday morning.

During the examination the military representative asked if he was well He said he was, excepting a little pain, and pointed to the region of his stomach. Further inquiry revealed the fact that Percy had got up and finished the twelve miles before breakfast. Asked if he had any cash he said he had five cents. The Tribunal had the privilege of seeing that Percy had enough to eat. After intimating that boys in the army had good meals Percy said he wouldn't mind going to war, and he was sent to Harriston for examination. The lad asked how many miles it was to Harriston, and when told it was 50 miles, he replied: "I do not think I can walk it to day."

Percy went away quite happy with his railway ticket and some loose change. Next day he walked another 24 miles to the Tribunal and back, where he was made a good soldier.

Public Notice

The Election Returns will be given out at town hall Dec. 17th. at 7.30 p. m. under auspices of Soldiers' Friend club. All come

THE POLITICIANS' COLUMN

[Advertisement]

WHOM IS HE FOOLING?

Mr. MacCaulay must be fooling someone? If he really intends to support the Union Government he is fooling C. M. Bowman, M. P. P., and other Laurierites.

He is not fooling them. Every vote cast for him is a vote against Union Government. He was nominated to support Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and every Laurierite in Bruce is supporting him,

He has been officially endorsed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier who is not endorsing Unionists if he knows it He has not yet repudiated that endorsement.

[Advertisement]

THIS IS THE TEST

"Votes for Union Government should be given to candidates approved by it."—Toronto Globe.

The candidate approved by the Union Government in North Bruce is Hugh Clark. The candidate approved of by Sir Wilfrid Laurier is John McAuley.

It is quite safe to doubt either the sense or the sincerity of the man who says he is against Laurier but is voting for McAuley.

[Advertisement]

KEEP YOUR EYE ON THEM

There are Liberals in North Bruce who urged men to enlist in the 160th. They favored conscription and said so.

To day some of them are supporting a candidate approved of by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who will suspend the Military Service Act until a referendum is had on it.

For the sake of party politics these men will delay if not entirely prevent sending reinforcements to the men they induced to go to the front

Their sincerity and patriotism is being put to the acid test. They delude no one (not even themselves) by pretending that Mr. McAuley will support the Union Government. They know better. Some of them would not support him if they really believed it.

BURGOYNE AND DISTRICT

Victory Loan, hog boosters, franchise agents etc., have been doing the district the last few weeks, and in addition to that we are wondering what will be the next scheme to keep the printing and drawing agencies in good service till after the 17th. And of course we're wondering how many thousands of the peoples dollars have gone in payments to these agencies during the past 12 months and as we talk and gossip, one with another, about such things as, the piles and piles of good money spent, to our mind, without apparent cause. In silly and irritating ad's covering whole pages of our family dailies and weeklies, farm magazines and every other kind. It's disgusting. Why some of our old veterans even frown at the "Globe" and pitch it aside unread. Not that we are unpatriotic or disloyal but we just can't help wondering what will be done with what is left of the three hundred million.

Mr. R. D. Northgrave Has Important Appointment

On Thursday R. D. Northgrave received a special appointment from the Minister of Agriculture, the import of it being that he will have the whole territory of West Bruce, to look after all farmers and farmers sons and see that none are taken off the farms by the Tribunals,

His duties are quite clear, and it would seem that no farmer or farmer's son is to be taken from the farm. Mr. Northgrave is given complete control of the situation and will make recommendations in all cases which are brought to him by the farmers, According to the instructions in the following telegram it would seem to be the proper course for farmers to take their cases at once to Mr. Northgrave.

Following is the telgram:

Ottawa, Dec. 8, 1917

R. D. Northgrave, Esq.,
Port Elgin, Ont.

It has been brought to the attention of the Minister of Agriculture that in some cases tribunals appointed under Military Service Act have selected farmers sons and men employed as help on the farms, whose services could not be spared and would be the means of causing a reduction in the production of food stuffs

In order that such results might not happen and as a protection to Agriculture, the minister has selected you to represent the Department of Agriculture and look into such cases in Bruce and take up same and communicate with the district military representative, military headquarters, London, and report to such military officers your objections and reasons why such person so selected should be relieved from Military Service in order that he may remain on the farm.

Geo. F. O'halloran,
Deputy Minister of Agriculture

Attend the public meeting in Mr. MacAulay's interests in the town hall on Friday night. Everybody welcome.

Many towns and cities have sent relief to Halifax sufferers. Should not this district do something to assist the stricken people?

Special in cut glass Berry Bowl and Salad Dishes just now. You will do well to have those laid aside, for that Christmas presents W. H. Rowlands.

[Advertisement]

"EVERY INCH A MAN"

JOHN MACAULAY
Independent Liberal Candidate for North Bruce

A Southampton boy, a Wiarton citizen, whom you all know, respectfully asks for your vote next Monday. A better type of a Canadian citizen, a man with a bigger heart, or more sterling character, is hard to find. Everyone has the glad hand for "Jack MacAulay." After he had received the nomination a former prominent Conservative in this district wrote, congratulated him and said "if I were in North Bruce I could not vote against you." If you know John MacAulay you will probably vote for him, because you know if elected that he will ring true at this time on every national issue.

John MacAulay knows nearly all the boys of Bruce 160th from this riding, and he would no more go back on them than he would on his own flesh and blood.

[Advertisement]

NOT A PROFITEER

Mr. C. M. Bowman, M. P. P., has been reading at public meetings a letter written by one S. Hildred, in The Ripley Express, in which it is intimated that Col. Clark had "grafted" in "ammunition contracts."

"I never profited to the extent of a dollar of any sort," said Col. Clark, while in Port Elgin last week "I have exerted myself to get contracts for North Bruce manufacturers, and have succeeded to some extent. Mr. Bowman is a shareholder in two of the companies that received such orders, and is in a position to find out whether I had any financial interest in either of them. He knows I did not and has no reason to suspect I had in any other. The only interest I had was a public one. I desired to secure contracts for North Bruce industries at a time when they were very necessary, not only for the employers, but for the employees as well."

[Advertisement]

WHO IS THE PROFITEER

Mr. C. M. Bowman M. P. P., who has circulated a story to the effect that Col. Hugh Clark "grafted" on munition contracts, is a shareholder in two companies—one in Port Elgin and one in Southampton—for whom war contracts were secured. He knows that Col. Clark had no financial interest in these two contracts Other contracts were secured for firms in Wiarton and Kincardine. In none of these had Col. Clark any financial interest.

Mr. Bowman who gleefully circulates this story is the man who whined so much not long ago when he was accused of being a German and of making huge profits out of dredging contracts and "commissions" on the building of the Algoma Central Railway. He has not denied the latter but he has the former. He was always thought to be of German descent, and certainly he was always in demand in election campaigns in German districts because he was believed to be German and speaks the language fluently. He disowns his German origin now and says he is of Swiss parentage. He has not yet denied that he made a fortune out of government contracts and "commissions".

Hon. Hugh Guthrie Speaks at Port Elgin

The town hall was filled yesterday afternoon with people anxious to hear Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Solicitor-General of Canada in the Union Government's interest. Mr. Guthrie made a remarkable address. He has long been recognized as one of the most brilliant advocates in parliament He was booked for high honors in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's cabinet if the old Chief should prove successful. Mr. Guthrie, however, took his fine prospects in hand and followed his convictions to the Union government side where his merit and his courage as the first one to take the plunge was promptly recognized. Mr. Guthrie is one of the best stump speakers in Canada—a veritable whirlwind of energy and persuasion.

Col. Hugh Clark, the Unionist Candidate also made a good speech. Mr. A. F. George made a very efficient chairman.

LITTLE LOCALS

Look over the buyers' guide before doing your Christmas shopping.

Mr. H. D. McLaren was at the Pennsylvania coal mines last week.

D. C. Cavin has sold for Mr. C. Gilbert his residence. Mr. James Cassidy is the purchaser, and will move in in January.

Upon receipt of the news of Halifax disaster Stevens Hepner Company wired one hundred dollars for relief of sufferers.

Mr. Robert Smythe has received a telegram from his son who is in the British navy and engineer on the Arcadia that his boat escaped the explosion in Halifax harbor.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson XI. December, 16, 1917.

Nehemiah Enforces the Law of the Sabbath.—Nehemiah 13: 15-22.

Commentary.—I. The Sabbath desecrated (vs. 15, 16). 15. in those days—This was during Nehemiah's second residence in Jerusalem. It can not be determined exactly when it was. His first journey from Shushan to Jerusalem was in the twentieth year of his reign (Neh. 13:6) to come again to Judah, but it is not known how long after arriving at Jerusalem he undertook the reformation in the matter of the desecration of the Sabbath. saw I in Judah—This was outside the city of Jerusalem in the agricultural districts. Nehemiah himself saw the Sabbath desecrated. treading wine presses—The wine-press consisted of two vats, one higher and larger than the other, sometimes hewn from the rock. Into the upper vat the grapes were placed, and men crushed them with their bare feet to press out the juice, which flowed into the lower vat. on the Sabbath—The fourth commandment strictly forbids secular work on the Sabbath, and God carefully provided that it should be kept sacred to him. This commandment is as much in force now as when it was originally promulgated. bringing in sheaves—Grain was brought into the city for threshing. and lading asses therewith (R. V.) — These various kinds of labor were carried on in violation of the law of the Sabbath. Sheaves of grain are still loaded on the backs of donkeys and camels brought into Jerusalem—The people carried on ordinary farm work on the Sabbath and they made a practice of taking their produce into the city, even into the sacred city of Jerusalem, on that day. the day wherein they sold victuals—From the language here used it appears that the Jews brought their goods into Jerusalem on the Sabbath, but did not sell them on that day. When they were selling them on that day. When they were selling them on the next day or the following days, Nehemiah rebuked them for having broken the Sabbath by bringing their produce on that day. 16. there dwelt men of Tyre—It is probable that some from the region of Tyre, a city northwest of Jerusalem on the coast of the Mediterranean, formed a small colony in the city, and were engaged in trading in the products of Tyre.

I. Sabbath-breakers rebuked (vs. 17, 18). 17. contended—The word indicates that Nehemiah was in earnest to put an end to the practice of Sabbath-breaking. nobles of Judah—There were persons of prominence whose influence would be great upon the common people. They had no occasion to violate the law of the Sabbath, even from a material point of view, for they had wealth and full control of their time. For their own sake and for the sake of their influence they should have refrained from desecrating the Sabbath. what evil thing is this—To break the Sabbath is to commit a long train of sins. It breaks a plain command of God. It fosters selfishness and greed. It brings one into an atmosphere of worldliness. It destroys piety and robs the soul of a disposition to worship God in sincerity. While it is robbing God of the time that justly and reasonably belongs to him, it is also robbing the Sabbath-breaker of his physical, intellectual, moral and spiritual powers. profane the sabbath day—God considered the observance of this day as of sufficient importance to formulate a command regarding it, but the Jews in Nehemiah's time and many of their successors have looked upon it as a day in which to get gain or seek pleasure. There is no gain, but rather loss, in desecrating the Sabbath. 18 did not your fathers thus—The Lord said, "But if ye will not hearken unto me to hallow the sabbath day, and not to bear a burden, even entering in at the gates of Jerusalem on the Sabbath day; then will I kindle a fire in the gates thereof, and it shall devour the palaces of Jerusalem, and it shall not be quenched." (Jer. 17:27). The people of Judah had been faithfully warned by the Lord's prophet, they had gone forward in their evil ways and the threatened destruction came upon their city. Nehemiah called the attention of the Sabbath-breakers to what their ancestors had suffered through disobedience to God's law. ye bring more wrath—The Lord was taking note of the departure of his people from him and their sin would not go unpunished. Nehemiah was faithful and fearless in rebuking transgressors of God's law.

III. A thorough reformation (vs. 19-22). 19. gates .... began to be dark before the Sabbath. The twilight is short in the latitude of Jerusalem, and darkness comes on soon after sunset. The Jewish Sabbath began with the going down of the sun. gates should be shut—The gates of the city were closed as darkness came on, not be opened till after the Sabbath. Nehemiah not only gave orders regarding the observance of the Sabbath, but also took measures to enforce his commands. The gates were not to be opened for the passing in and out of merchandise on the Sabbath. They were guarded by trusted servants who would not allow any Sabbath-breaking use of the gates. There was free passage for lawful travel. 20. lodged without Jerusalem once or twice—"The merchants and sellers of all kind of ware" came on the Sabath as usual with their merchandise, but being refused admission for their burdens into the city, they were under the necessity of remaining outside to watch their wares. They came the second time, thinking that the new order would not be strictly enforced. It is likely that, as another reason for their oming the second time, the people of city went out to them and bought s on the Sabbath, a market-place temporarily established outside ls. 21. then I testified against Nehemiah was determined in I will lay hands on you— for gain made the Sab- bold and led them to res to make void Nehe- ; but they found to face with a man of resolution as well as piety. Nehemiah was not the man to see God's law trampled under foot while he had authority to have it enforced. The greedy Sabbath-breakers believed he would have them arrested if they again defied the law and "from that time forth came they no more on the Sabbath." 22. Levites—Members of the tribe of Levi. They had charge of the secular service pertaining to the house of the Lord. should cleanse themselves—They were to make themselves ceremonially clean and thus be prepared to engage in the direct service of the Lord. should come and keep the gates to sanctify the Sabbath day—The language would indicate that the charge of the gates on the Sabbath was committed to the Levites. Inasmuch as the integrity of the law of the Sabbath was involved, it seemed fitting that this sacred duty should be placed upon them. They would be serving the Lord as directly there as they would in the secular affairs of the temple. remember me—Nehemiah was desirous that his efforts should be crowned by the Lord with success. He wished for his continued help.

Questions.—Who is Nehemiah? To what work was he called? What results had already been achieved through his efforts? In what particulars did he find that the law of the Sabbath was being broken? What was his first step in having the desecration stopped? What further measures were adopted. With what success did he meet?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Law enforcement.

I. A means of religious reform.

II. A measure against intruders.

I. A means of religious reform. This chapter brings into pointed contrast the promises of the Jewish people, recorded in chapter ten, and their subsequent practises. In nearly every particular their covenant, so solemnly entered into, was broken. In Nehemiah's absence the affairs of his people fell rapidly into disorder. A promise to observe the Sabbath was one of the articles of the covenant governing the conduct of the nation. Among other deplorable departures from the law of God, Nehemiah found that his countrymen had fallen into flagrant disregard of their vows upon that most vital issue. The observance of the Sabbath was to the Jewish people a typical commandment. It was a specific law and strict observance of it was much insisted upon. It was a great grief to Nehemiah, this great profanation of that holy day in the holy city so recently reconstructed and dedicated to God. The law of the Sabbath was openly defied. The sacred character of the day was set at normal and was fast disappearing. Neighboring customs had crept in and prevailed over Jewish principles. The occupations of the people were allowed to go on as if there was no Sabbath day. It was decidedly a swift and terrible reaction which had followed the fervor of the great revival when Nehemiah had gathered the people together and engaged them in a very solemn covenant, followed their enlightenment in the law and their profound repentance. There followed general decay in matters of religion when the people forsook the sanctuary and profaned the Sabbath. It was a very serious deduction, demanding a most vigorous reform. To promote the due observance of the Sabbath was a work of piety, benevolence and patriotism. The Sabbath was instituted with the beginning of the race. It was included in the religious and moral statutes given by God to Moses, signifying its permanence. Its observance was insisted upon by the prophets and declared to be decisive of national prosperity or decline. Nehemiah showed the people the testimony of God's word against Sabbath desecration before he enforced the law or took measures to perpetuate the reform. Nehemiah set about to change the whole aspect of affairs, to re-establish the true order of religious life. The conscience of the people was with Nehemiah. They felt that it was useless to resist his resoluteness, backed by such authority as he possessed. His fundamental work when he first went to Jerusalem was to reconstruct the nation on the basis of the divine law. He turned Jerusalem into a strong fortress and made it possible for the people to develop into a nation of superior order. His sagacity, forethought, power of organization and management, depth of feeling, power to inspire and rule others, calm consideration in laying his plans, vigor and determination in executing them, enabled him to conduct the various reforms of the nation.

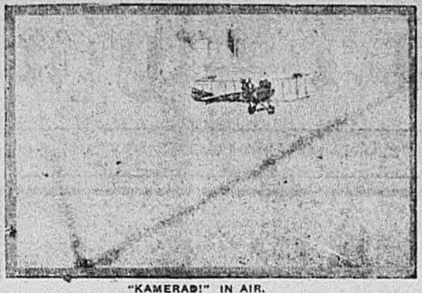
II. A measure against intruders. Nehemiah made a public protest and promoted active measures for the suppressing of Sabbath desecration. He acted in harmony with the powers of his commission and the law of God. He prepared for a time when he would not be there to act the part of a pious patriot and governor. He confronted and reproached the nobles and rulers as well as the traders and salesmen. The vigorous remedies which he applied were administered first to the rulers. He laid first blame upon them. In the case of an Israelite piety and patriotism could unite in a degree difficult to maintain in others, the nation being God's chosen people, owing to him its existence and its laws, and set apart by him as his special treasure and for his special praise. Nehemiah followed his rebukes to the offenders with practical measures. He had the gates kept closed during the Sabbath. He appointed Levites as permanent guards, bidding them purify themselves, as for a holy service before taking their posts. He threatened to punish dealers who lodged near the wall during the Sabbath. His energetic measures succeeded permanently.

T. R. A.

* * *

"What shall we invent?" inquired the eminent scientist. "The first thing," replied the chairman of the meeting, "is to invent some way of keeping a secret."—Washington Star.

"But can't you give me any encouragement at all?" asked the rejected suitor. "I'm afraid not," replied the heartless beauty. "However, I don't mind telling you that I have refused one or two men who pleased me even less than you do. If you can get any comfort out of that, you are welcome to it."—Birmingham Age-Herald.



"KAMERAD!" IN AIR.

German aeroplane observer surrenders to French machine during fight. Note the shadow of the victor, who took the photo.

BRITAIN'S GREATEST NEED.

An Illustrated Booklet under the above title has been issued by Dr. Barnado's Homes, dealing with a subject of vital importance to the welfare of the Nation. Britain's manhood is being drained in fighting to preserve all that we hold dear. It is our duty to those who have so bravely given their lives that their supreme sacrifice should not be in vain. Who are to take their places but the children? The poster of the early war days was addressed to our men; it is now also addressed to the Babies, and its claim upon them is as vital as its claim upon our potential fighting men—your country needs you! It is of paramount importance to the British Empire that, so far as possible, every child born within its limits shall be brought to man's estate. The work which will devolve upon youthful shoulders behooves us to see to it that those shoulders are fitted for the task; that those young lives are well nurtured, in order that they may have healthy minds in healthy bodies; that they are trained, in discipline and in resource, to fit them to become the patriotic citizens of the future, imbued with noble ideals and aspirations. There are thousands of children of our brave soldiers and sailors who are left as a sacred legacy to us. These children have lost the necessary parental control. Let us not fail in our duty towards them.

We cannot ourselves go out to seek and aid these children, but we can find a delegate to do the work in our stead; and such a delegate is not far to seek. For fifty years, Dr. Barnado's Homes have been doing the work which has been so urged upon us during this serious war time. During those fifty years, Dr. Barnardo's Homes have taken charge of 84,000 children, and who can say what would have become of those 84,000 if the Homes had not given them a fair chance of becoming useful, industrious and God-fearing citizens?

10,261 Barnardo Boys are serving in defence of their Country? They are fighting for you. One of those lads is thus described by Lord Beaverbrook in his book "Canada in Flanders" (Vol. 1):—

"Those were days of splendid deeds, and this chapter cannot be closed without recording the most splendid of all—that of Sergeant Hickey, of the 4th Canadian Battalion, which won for him the recommendation for the Victoria Cross."

Lord Beaverbrook then describes Hickey's brave deeds, and concludes: —"Hickey, who was a cheery and a modest soul, and as brave as any of our brave Canadians, did not live to receive the honor for which he had been recommended." Brave Hickey was a Barnado boy.

Of four Anzacs mentioned in despatches for bravery at Gallipoli, three were Barnardo boys. Two of these have since gained the Military Medal. Thirteen in all have won the M.M., and another has gained the D.S.M.

Since war broke out, Dr. Barnardo's Homes have admitted no fewer than 5,023 boys and girls, and they want to take charge of thousands more. They have the oportunities and the machinery, if you will help them with the necessary financial means. Gifts of all kinds—money, food, clothing, blankets, etc.—will be welcomed by the Honorary Director, Mr. William Baker, M.A. LL.B., at Headquarters, 18 to 26, Stepney Causeway, London, E. 1.

SUNDAY AT HOME

A SONG OF THANKS.

Thankful for strength in strife;
For faith more steadfast than the
stars above;
Thankful that life is life,
And love is love.

Thankful for homes, and birds
That hide the hills; for harvests ultimate;
For the sweet, prattling words
Of children at the gate.

For Hope's "Good morning" and
Faith's sweet "Good night," when
we are realmed in rest,
Led by an unseen hand
Safe to an unseen breast.

—F. L. Stanton.

WALK IN LOVE.

A new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another; as I have loved you, that ye also love one another.—Above all things have fervent charity among yourselves; for charity shall cover the multitude of sins.—Love covereth all sins.

When ye stand praying, forgive, if ye have aught against any; that your Father also which is in heaven may forgive you your trespasses.—Love ye your enemies, and do good, and lend, hoping for nothing again.—Rejoice not when thine enemy falleth, and let not thine heart be glad when he stumbleth. —Not rendering evil for evil, or railing for railing; but contrariwise blessing; knowing that ye are thereunto called, that ye should inherit a blessing.—If it be possible, as much as lieth in you, live peaceable with all men.—Be ye kind to one another, even as God for Christ's sake hath forgiven you."

My little children, let us not love in word, neither in tongue; but in deed and in truth.

DISAPPOINTMENT.

(By the late Rev. H. T. Miller.)

That prefix "dis" is a terror; it is a knife that cuts, a fire that burns, a darkness that separates.

What is it to appoint? To bring back to a point, to fix with power or firmness, to establish by a decree, ordain, prescribe.

Man appoints and is soon baffled; foiled, he retires in defeat; he hides and eats bitter bread. God appoints, and His fiat stands, stands fast. He speaks and it is done. He commands, and it stands fast forever. He makes no journeys. He wastes no time. He is never disappointed.

Disappointment marks men and destines them to blood and agony. To be subject to disappointment is a mark of superiority. The lower animals know it not, but man is akin to God. One single soul is worth all the world, because it has obtained the chief attention of God. The spirit whose centre is God existed before matter and without matter. Matter was created only to serve as an instrument to the created spirit—as form to its life and object to its activity.

Disappointment marks men for her own because they look at the form of life and the object to be attained. The revolutionist, the politician, the lover, are frequently among the disappointed. The rebellious dwell in a dry place. They rebel against their higher nature, the true selfhood. This selfhood is entire, but it is mutilated by greedy and daring men. They go to pieces, they balk, they are not fixed, the anchor drags, the moorings are unsound. Pitch thy objects high, thy behavior low, so shalt thou gracious and magnanimous be.

"There are heats
So perilously fashion'd that for them
God's touch alone hath gentleness
enough
To waken—and not break—their thrilling strings."

Be careful where you put your trust. If in man, you walk on thin ice, and you have many a fear. Trust ye in the Lord for ever.

He is not a disappointment! Jesus is
far more to me
Than in all my glorious day dreams I
had fancied He could be;
And the more I get to know him, so
the more I find Him true,
And the more I long that others should
be led to know Him too.

The Lord is hungry. He wants all the heart. He is jealous. He must have no competitor, no rival. He must be served with a whole heart, not in fragments, but wholly (holy). Say to Him: "Oh, God, my heart is fixed. I will sing and give praise."

"He is not a disappointment! He is
all in all to me—
Saviour, Sanctifier, Healer; the unchanging Christ is He!
He has won my heart's affections, and
He meets my every need:
He is not a disappointment, for He
satisfied indeed."

Swimming With a Cold.

In an address before the leading ear, nose and throat specialists of the country, Dr. Hill Hastings, of Los Angeles, recently called attention to the danger of a person's swimming, and particularly diving, when he has a cold in the head. Comparatively few persons realize that it is dangerous, and many even believe that when they have recovered from a cold and are still annoyed by excessive thick secretions in the nose they can find relief by diving or plunging the head under water. The purulent matter washed out is not only a danger to others, says Dr. Hastings, but the diver himself runs a risk of forcing some of the pus into his middle ear. Most specialists have observed that cases of mastoid abscess are common every summer during the swimming season. At the large ear, nose and throat hospitals it is recognized that the swimming season invariably brings on "a crop of mastoids." The advice to keep out of the water until a "head cold" is entirely cleared up can not be too strongly emphasized.

Seven Days King.

Masaniello (Thomas Aniello), born 1622, was known as the "Seven Days King." He headed a revolt against the Duke of Arcos, at Naples, July 7th, 1647, forced him to abolish the tax on provisions and for seven days was master of Naples. He was most arrogant and bloodthirsty and was assassinated July 16th. He is the hero of two operas, one by Carafa, called "Masaniello," and the other by Auber (libretto by Scribe), called "La Muette de Portici."

Marines.

Marines—soldiers serving on shipboard—date back to the year 1664, when an order-in-Council, dated Oct. 18, authorized 1,200 soldiers to be raised and formed into a regiment. More regiments were later on formed, and in the latter years of the French wars they numbered 32,000. The marines are to-day a feature of every navy, and in most countries officers of the marines are equal in rank with those in the army and navy.—London Chronicle.

* * *

Mr. "Abe" Gibson, one of the oldest residents of Haileybury, died suddenly, on his way home Sunday night. Mr. Gibson has been known to all his friends since the early days of the actions.—Chesterfield.

Spectacular floats in Loan parade at Toronto typify Canada's war activities. The R.F.C. and Red Cross vied with the boys of the naval training ship for first place in the esteem of the spectators.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dairy Produce—		
Butter, choice dairy	$0 45	$0 47
Eggs, new-laid, doz.	0 70	0 75
Cheese, lb.	0 00	0 30
Do., fancy, lb.	0 00	0 35
Dressed Poultry—		
Turkeys, lb.	0 28	0 32
Fowl, lb.	0 25	0 25
Spring chickens	0 30	0 40
Ducks, Spring, lb.	0 00	0 25
Geese, lb.	0 24	0 27
Fruits—		
Apples, bkt.	0 30	0 70
Do., bbl.	4 00	7 00
Vegetables—		
Beets, bag	0 00	[illegible]
Do., peck	0 00	0 25
Cauliflower, each	0 10	[illegible]
Carrots, peck	0 10	[illegible]
Do., bag	0 00	0 75
Celery, per head	0 05	0 07
Cabbages, each	0 05	0 10
Vegetable marrow, each	0 05	0 10
Onions, 75-lb. bag	2 50	3 00
Do., large bkt.	0 00	0 65
Do., pickling, bkt.	0 65	0 75
Potatoes, bag	2 25	2 35
Pumpkins, each	0 10	0 25
Parsley, bunch	0 00	0 10
Peppers, red, doz.	0 00	0 20
Do., green, doz.	0 00	0 40
Sage, bunch	0 05	0 10
Spinach, peck	0 20	0 25
Squash, each	0 10	0 25
Savory, bunch	0 05	0 10
Turnips, peck	0 00	0 15
Do., bag	0 65	0 70

MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Beef, forequarters, cwt.	$14 00	$16 00
Do., hindquarters	17 00	20 00
Carcases, choice	16 00	17 50
Do., common	11 00	14 50
Veal, common, cwt.	9 50	11 50
Do., medium, cwt.	12 00	[illegible]
Do., prime	20 00	22 00
Heavy hogs	17 50	18 50
Shop hogs	[illegible]	23 50
Abattoir hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mutton, heavy	12 00	16 00
Do., light	15 00	[illegible]
Lambs, Spring, lb.	0 24	0 26

SUGAR MARKET.

Wholesale quotations to the retail trade on Canadian refined sugar, Toronto delivery in effect October 3:

Acadia granulated	100 lbs.	$9 11
Redpath granulated	100 lbs.	9 14
St. Lawrence granulated	100 lbs.	9 14
Lantic granulated	100 lbs.	9 04
*No. 1 yellow	100 lbs.	8 64
*No. 2 yellow	100 lbs.	8 54
*No. 3 yellow	100 lbs.	[illegible]

Granulated in 20-lb. bags, 15 cents over cwt. prices; 10-lb. bags, 20 cents over; 5-lb. cartons, 25 cents over, and 2-lb. cartons, 30 cents over.

*Atlantic quoted 10c lower.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS.

Ex. Cattle choice	11 00	12 00
Ex. Butcher	[illegible]	10 00
Butcher cattle, choice	10 50	11 25
Butcher cattle, medium	8 50	10 00
Butcher cattle, common	8 00	8 50
Butcher cattle, cows, choice	8 50	9 25
Butcher cattle, choice	8 50	10 00
Butcher cattle, common	8 00	8 50
Butcher cows, choice	8 50	9 50
Butcher cows, medium	7 50	8 00
Butcher cows, canners	6 25	6 50
Butcher bulls	7 00	8 00
Feeding steers	8 50	9 25
Stockers, choice	7 75	8 50
Stockers, light	6 25	6 75
Milkers, choice	100 00	150 00
Springers, choice	90 00	150 00
Sheep, ewes	11 00	15 00
Bucks and culls	7 50	9 50
Lambs	17 25	18 00
Hogs fed and watered	16 75	17 00
Calves	14 50	15 50

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Fluctuations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange yesterday were as follows:

Oats old—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats (new)—				
Dec.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flax—				
Dec.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis—Corn—No. 3 yellow, [illegible] Oats—No. 3 white, 72 3-4 to 73 3-4c.

DULUTH LINSEED.

Duluth—Linseed, [illegible]; December, [illegible]; May, [illegible] bid.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, Report.—Cattle, receipts, [illegible]

Veals, receipts [illegible]; steady; $7 to $15.

Hogs, receipts 1,600; slow. Heavy [illegible]; mixed [illegible]; yorkers [illegible]; light yorkers [illegible]; pigs [illegible]; roughs [illegible]; stags [illegible].

Sheep and lambs, receipts 2,000; steady. Lambs, $12 to [illegible]; yearlings $11 to [illegible]; wethers [illegible]; ewes [illegible]; mixed sheep [illegible].

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts 18,00.		
Market firm.		
Beeves	7 15	15 50
Western	6 25	12 50
Stockers and feeders	6 10	10 50
Cows and heifers	5 15	11 45
Calves	7 50	14 25
Hogs, receipts [illegible]		
Market firm.		
Light	16 25	17 30
Mixed	16 75	17 40
Heavy	16 80	17 45
Rough	16 75	16 95
Pigs	12 75	15 70
Bulk of sales	16 90	17 25
Sheep, receipts 19,000.		
Market firm.		
Wethers	8 50	12 50
Lambs, native	12 50	17 90

"I'll Stop Him," Said He.

A man who had just finished a comfortable meal at a restaurant the other evening suddenly rose from the chair, caught up his hat and umbrella that stood against the wall and rushed out of the building.

"Stop him!" exclaimed the proprietor. "That fellow went out without paying."

"I'll stop him," said a determined looking man who rose up hastily from a table near where the other had sat. "He took my gold-headed umbrella. I'll stop him and I'll bring him back in charge of a police officer, the scoundrel!"

Without a moment's hesitation he dashed out of the house in hot pursuit of the conscienceless villain. And the proprietor, a cold, harsh, unsympathetic kind of man, has somehow begun to suspect that neither of them will ever come back.—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

Saving.

Some women formed a resolution to do something about the high cost of living. "Something," they insisted, with fatty courage, "that will count!"

Accordingly, they banded together and so perfected themselves in the art of making up their minds that, whereas it had hitherto taken a salesgirl an average of two hours to sell a yard of ribbon, she could now turn the trick in 20 minutes flat.

The economic saving, of course, was in the aggregate, enormous, making itself felt all down the line.—New York Times.

Through Many Trials

CHAPTER XXVIII.

"I could not comprehend Sir Philip's treatment of me to-day," Dumaresq [illegible], excitedly, his words unsteady through agitation; "his anger, and contempt, and haughty imperiousness seemed so disproportionate even to my alleged offence. You know what he said to me, Lady Petherick?" he asks, agitatedly, forgetting how she, on a former occasion, disclaimed all knowledge of the real reason of his dismissal. "You know what he charged me with?" he persists. "Unmanly and dishonorable assertions about your sister, Miss Trefusis."

Evelyn's very lips grow pale, and a sort of spasm passes over her face, as her dark brows draw suddenly together, and the little white fingers resting on the velvet-covered table near at hand clinch themselves into a knot.

"Yes—yes," she says, sharply and hastily, her eyes flashing angrily for a moment, and then averting them, while her rich bloom utterly fades, and her breath comes gaspingly through her dry lips, in the unholy excitement and fear that possesses her.

"I know; such absurdity! But you must not bring my dear little sister's name into this matter!" she says, peremptorily. "I cannot permit it. I am quite sure you have only acted and spoken as a gentleman should. I want to know no more."

"But I should wish you to know the truth—the whole truth," Dumaresq persists, but faltering with the sense of disappointment that comes coldly upon him. He had suffered himself to hope several times that Lady Petherick meant to make him confess the truth of his feelings for Imogene, and ascertain exactly how matters stood between them, and though he did not even distantly hope that she would encourage him, he augured happily from her evident interest in him, her exceedingly gracious kindness to him.

This was before the "wherefore" became visible in the violet-scented, lamplit little boudoir.

"Sir Philip accused me," Dumaresq says, in a low tone, "in measured terms; accused me of clandestine 'villainy' and 'treachery'—those were his words—and I should be glad," he says, earnestly, addressing Lady Petherick, "if you will honor me by allowing me to confide in you."

"Confide what in me?" Evelyn asks, sharply, almost harshly, looking at him with gleaming eyes and a white, haggard face.

"About—your sister," he says, and wishes as soon as it is uttered that he had left it unsaid.

"What about my sister?" she demands, desperately, a lurid flame of color surging into her cheeks.

"Sir Philip accuses me of trying to carry on a clandestine love affair with her," Dumaresq mutters, nervously, "and I assure you, Lady Petherick, on my honor and faith as a man, I never, at the time had even——"

But here a shrill, impatient laugh prevents his further utterance.

"Such absurdity! Such preposterous nonsense!" Lady Petherick exclaims, passionately, fiercely almost, while her shrill, half-hysterical laugh rings out again. "I am perfectly sure," she says, determinedly and gravely, "that you never presumed on your license of friendly acquaintance with the dear little motherless girl, and I will neither allow you to defend yourself—being quite innocent—nor to discuss my little sister!"

And Dumaresq sees she is quite determined to allow him not a word more of explanation.

And a mocking spirit seems to thrust the "wherefore" before his eyes in letters of fire, and its answer writ large below.

"I am not going to discuss Miss Trefusis," he says, quietly, looking into Lady Petherick's glowing eyes and carmine cheeks, "she is to me as an angel."

He sees the little white teeth sink in her red nether lip at his words, but she still sustains her role of frankness and indignant disclaiming of the possibility of Richard Dumaresq being Imogene's lover.

"Quite right," she says, calmly: "she is a dear angel of a child."

"A child, do you call her, Lady Petherick?" he retorts, coldly, and again looking at her with steadfast meaning. "I thought her almost a woman."

"But she will not suffer him to see the pangs of the jealousy that devours her.

"Did you?" she says, carelessly. "She is tall for her age—she will be sixteen soon, I think. And now about your cousin," she continues, dismissing the first subject with a wave of her hand. "I am quite determined, Richard, that he shall not play the jay in borrowed plumes at your expense any longer. I mean to make him confess his misdeeds—some of them, at least—against you; confess them in writing, if in no other way—confess to his uncle how much he has wronged you; and make that dear, crusty old viscount ashamed of himself."

"How will you 'make' Richard Heneage 'confess'?" Dick inquires, skeptically.

"I will 'persuade,' 'induce' him, then, if you like the word better," Evelyn says, with an inscrutable smile. "I think I can do so much with him. Leave him to me, and do you act as I bid you, and at the right moment, and all will be well with you. You will be reinstated in your proper position, and live long and be happy forever afterward," she says, brightly laughing.

"You are quite a good fairy," Dumaresq says, uneasily, smiling a little, "but I think you are reckoning without the viscount.

"I am not, indeed," she says, merrily; "the viscount is my trump card; dear, cross, melodramatic, old uncle! Leave the viscount to me, likewise, Richard; I think I can charm his stubborn soul."

"I think you could charm an Egyptian sphinx if you tried," Dick says, rather recklessly.

"Indeed," Evelyn says, with arching brows. "Do you think I am as dangerous as Circe, then?"

"I hope not," Dick says, curtly; "Circe's charms transformed men into brutes."

"Then I hope I am not as dangerous as Circe," Evelyn says, smiling, and looking down.

"You ought not to be 'dangerous' to any honest man," Dumaresq says again, bluntly and impatiently, "when you are another man's wife."

He is vexed with himself for the fascination that the "charms" he affects to set aside are exercising over him. He is angered with her, half afraid of her, half-bewitched by her. He wants to speak bluntly and unpleasantly to her, to alter finally her mood and manner toward him; and her keen, quick intelligence conveys it to her, and she determines to vanquish him then and there.

"Yes, I am another man's wedded wife," she whispers, faintly, and the red lips quiver piteously, and the violet eyes fill with tears. "I seem to hear that always—like a sentence of doom—and see it always—like great prison bars—between me and youth, and love and liberty! Oh, Richard! it is a dreadful thing to know you have made a mistake when it is all too late to set it right." And then comes a choking sob, and the bright tears fall on her tight locked hands. "It is dreadful for a woman to look forward to the long, dreary days of a spoiled life! I am only twenty years of age, and I may live for fifty years yet!"

He listens to her; he looks at her, with her piteous, beautiful eyes, her falling tears, her heaving, white breast, her clasped hands, and sudden, passionate emotion rises and seems to check his breathing.

"What did you marry him for?" he asks, roughly, "for his money?"

Evelyn looked at him with an air of hopeless, timid sorrow.

"No; only through girlish folly, dazzled by the idea of wealth, urged on by my aunt's worldly arguments. I have spoiled all my life, Richard!" she cries, with a wail of despair.

"No, no, you haven't—don't say that," he says, huskily, half distracted, and ready to knock his head against the wall in vexation for the position into which he was drifted. "You are young, and—and beautiful, and wealthy; the world cannot be a very dreary place for you."

"Without love, or hope, or happiness?" Lady Petherick asks, drearily; "do you wonder I was glad to see you the other day? You seemed a part of the old life, though I had only seen you once."

The lustrous, velvety eyes turn on him with a languid, sweet, sad smile; the "wherefore" is looking at him from these eyes now.

"I heard of you often in letters from home. I saw you but once at Portreath; the day I was leaving home and you were standing on the steps, you remember?"

"Yes, I remember," he says, stupidly, for the magic odors of the Circean cup are stealing over him.

"I saw you once again—one night at the theatre—the very night I had given my promise to Sir William Petherick," she goes on, in a low, sad murmur with sighs, and timid, appealing glances, "and, oh, I was so miserable afterward."

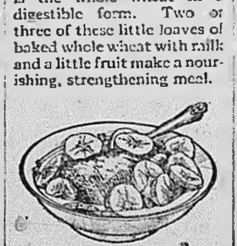
"Because you were false to the man you loved? I saw my cousin with you that night," he says curtly.

"I never loved him—never!" Evelyn says, coldly. "I never knew I could love until it was too late! I knew it that night."

Dick is utterly silent, dumb, stupid, only for the blood tingling madly through his veins.

"Why did you know it that night?" he asks, mechanically, in a thick, hoarse voice, not his own, somehow seems to speak through him, and he loses almost a sense of his identity.

In These War Times you want real food that contains the greatest amount of body-building material at lowest cost. The whole wheat grain is all food. **Shredded Wheat Biscuit** is the whole wheat in a digestible form. Two or three of these little loaves of baked whole wheat with milk and a little fruit make a nourishing, strengthening meal.



Made in Canada.

"Because I suddenly saw you," she whispers. "Oh! why did you ever come to Portreath? Why did an unhappy fate bring you here to London just then, to make the life that lay before me bitter, burning misery?"

The witchery of her presence is about him; her soft voice is murmuring in his ears; her perfumed, silken hair touches his; her warm, sweet breath is on his cheek; her languorous eyes look into his, and he succumbs to the glamour of the spell she has cast over him.

He takes her in his arms and kisses her.

Then he gets away, blindly, out of the room, out of the house, and walks away, wither he knows not, for hours, into the chill midnight.

Only one sentence he utters twice or thrice low in his own heart during those long hours of aimless wandering: "I shall never dare to meet Imogene again."

And Lady Petherick waits until he is safely gone, and then she laughs aloud, though her heart is throbbing fast with excitement, and the tears are wet on her lashes yet. A convulsive, long laugh of amusement, and triumph, and malice combined.

"I thought I should conquer him and outwit my precious little Imogene!" she mutters, scornfully smiling, as she looks at herself in the glass. "Let her dare to vaunt any of her absurd immature love fancies to me, and I—will confess to her that he is my lover, too! I should think that was sufficient to shock her simple soul out of all sentiment," laughs Evelyn; "or, if not, I might add a version of the story of Miss Nellie Montesquieu! Poor Dick! What a horrible character he will be in her eyes! It is quite as good as the best play ever played, and it makes me feel there is something to give one an interest in life, after all," concludes Lady Petherick.

CHAPTER XXIX.

The dull, damp afternoon is deepening into the gray, misty twilight over Warminster-on-Sea, and it is "blind man's holiday" in the cozy front parlors at Atlantic Terrace.

Perhaps the coziest and prettiest, and most spotlessly neat is the front parlor, yclept the "dining room," of No. 2 Atlantic Terrace, where, in the firelight and the gloaming, sits Miss Jane Proude, coziest and most comfortable of spinsters, dozing in her easy-chair, with a delicious sense of

Something accomplished, something done,
To earn a night's repose,"

which the "Village Blacksmith" never more thoroughly experienced.

For this has been "a field day," so to speak, in the "turning-out" of rooms, store closets, and drawers; and Miss Proude and her faithful handmaiden, as her sole aid and ally, have achieved a gallant victory over dust and disorder; and No. 2 is, in consequence, shining with cleanliness, radiant with polishing, from garret to cellar. So it is no wonder that she sleeps the sleep of the just, and wakes up to the fire, and her cozy cat's company, and to the pleasing consciousness of Henrietta's toasting the crumpets for tea, as an agreeable odor creeps up the stairs from the kitchen, when, all at once, a peal at the front doorbell and a knock startles her out of all thought of repose and fills her soul with anxious forebodings.

"I do hope it isn't dear Miss Brown," Miss Proude mutters, adjusting her cap and a little "false front" in a tremor. "I've got my old merino on, though it is clean, and——"

When Henrietta appears in the doorway flushed and smiling, as is the manner of youthful servant maids when the advent of an agreeable visitor of the other sex occurs in feminine households.

"Please'm, Mr. Doomurrick, yoir nephew, ma'am!"

This last in a stage whisper. And Dick Dumaresq, putting Henrietta jovially aside with a slight squeeze of her plump arm, which makes her giggle immensely, marches in, with his swinging, military tread, and kisses Miss Proude heartily.

"Law bless me, my dear boy! Dick, my dear boy, you are welcome! Why, I haven't seen you these three months!" his aunt exclaims, delightedly. "Hennie, the lights and the tea, please, as quick as you can! I'd strew green rushes for you, as the saying is, Dick, if I had them—you're such a stranger!"

"Thank you, Aunt Jane," he returns, earnestly, a little quiver of feeling in his tones despite his gay smile. "I might go far before I should meet with such a welcome as yours."

Some bright visionary ideas occur to him ever and anon as he watches Miss Proude's neat servant laying the table with fresh, satin-white damask, and the glittering silver electro teatray, the best silver teapot, and a tempting array of toastable dainties, in addition to the hot dish of toasted crumpets.

Imogene might be very happy here, with her beloved brother, poor Lionel, somewhere near, in this cheerful, quaint little seaside town, peaceful and happy, the brother and sister who love each other so, and he, happy and blessed, thrice blessed to work for them both, to work in the great city all day, and then come home here by the fast evening train, when the toil of the day was over—come down to meet her, his fair Imogene, his sweet young wife—to have her welcome him home!

[illegible] with the tumultuous rush of glad thought and sweet hopes, and does not hear a word of Miss Proude's enthusiastic speech.

"I suppose you've never met her, then, Dick?" he hears at last, in a very disappointed, questioning tone. "You couldn't forget her if you had, I'm sure!"

"I'm sure I couldn't," he answers, smiling. "Describe her to me again, aunt, please."

"There! I can't!" Miss Proude says, with quite vehement enthusiasm. "I can only tell you what I've just told you. I never saw so handsome a girl in all my life!"

"Good gracious!" Dick says, wickedly, but cautiously, trying to discover his bearings. "Perhaps she is not my style, aunt."

"Nonsense, Dick, my dear!" Miss Proude retorts, firmly. "You couldn't help admiring the loveliest girl you ever saw in your life. Now, could you?"

I wish there was a Walker House in every little town

I wish there was a WALKER HOUSE
  In every little town;
Then I could travel merrily,
  And always sit me down
At night in peace and comfort,
  Happier than king with crown,
If there was just one Walker House
  In every little town.

I wish there was a WALKER HOUSE
  In each place where I go,
The comforts of my dear old home
  While on the road I'd know.
The meals—the Cheerful Service, too,
  Would leave no cause to frown,
If there was just one Walker House
  In every little town.

The Walker House

The House of Plenty — *Toronto* — Geo. Wright, E. M. Carroll

"No, indeed," she says, laughing, "and you think Miss—Miss—I didn't quite catch her name—is so superlatively lovely, then! Got money, too?"

"I think she is very wealthy," Miss Proude says, impressively; "of course she doesn't say in so many words that she is rich, or has a large fortune, but I know her people are very wealthy. I hear her allude to her carriage and horses, and her waiting-woman, and everything like that. She was presented at court this last season, and as for jewelry—she has an emerald and diamond ring on her finger—one among several, Dick," Miss Proude says, in almost awe-stricken tones, "and she told me that one cost a hundred guineas!"

"And whereabouts does this wealthy young woman live, aunt?" Dick persists, for the fun of the thing, half-believing that his simple-minded aunt has lent a very credulous ear to the fanciful assertions of some handsome young lady of the tribe of Judah.

"I tell you, Dick, I haven't an idea beyond that it's somewhere in the West End her papa's house is," Miss Proude says, somewhat crossly. "You weren't listening."

"I confess the truth, aunt," he says, smiling, and flushing a little; "I was thinking of somebody else, and did not hear all you said about your charming friend; her name, for instance, has quite slipped——"

"Brown, I told you; Miss Brown," Miss Proude interrupts, impatiently. "You didn't hear a word I was telling you, Dick. And she knows you quite well, and knows your cousin, and Lord Heneage, and——"

"Who does? Miss Brown?" Dick asks, amazedly. "I know no such person—stay, I do know a Miss Brown, the daughter of my landlady—a rather fine-looking, showy girl. Aunt, she has been imposing on you. She lives in Mounteagle Villas, Shepherd's Bush, and helps her mother with the family washing, cooking and cleaning and goes out of an afternoon in black satin and sealskin; and she wears several showy rings, too, now I recollect."

"Nonsense, boy. Don't you talk nonsense," Miss Proude says, angrily, in her perturbation. "She is a highbred, elegant young lady, and you pay me a very poor compliment to suggest that a vulgar, common girl could impose on me."

"I beg your pardon, aunt," he says, penitently, while his eyes are sparkling, "but as I know but one Miss Brown, what am I to think? I beg your pardon, though, for having impugned your knowledge or judgment; give me a kiss to show I am forgiven."

Miss Proude lifts her face to the tall, military figure which has marched around to her tea tray, and who was a penitently to be kissed on his bronzed cheek.

(To Be Continued).

A Guide to German Propaganda

Let it be granted that we are the finest people in the world, physically, mentally and morally. It follows that all we do is right and all that other peoples do is wrong (even if it is the same as we do).

Let it be granted that our forefathers, the Huns, were the finest people in their time and that we have improved on them in all ways in our time.

A scrap of paper is a treaty signed, sealed and delivered and witnessed by our good old German God. Treaties are made to be broken as convenient to us.

A concession is giving up something which we never had, or which we no longer have, in exchange for something other people have.

A just peace is a peace which gives us all we want and the power to get ready for the next war.

A German Frontier, in like manner, is one that will give an opportunity to begin the next war with advantage when we are ready.

A German peace is one which will enable us to carry out our preparations for the next war unsuspected and undisturbed, as we did this time.

A German victory is an action about which we say that we have defeated the enemy's plans though we do not know what those plans were.

A German defeat, if such a thing is possible, is when we are forced to give ground "according to plan" (our plan). But we never call it a defeat. We call it a victory.

A German defeat and a German victory look very much alike and are both the opportunity for many lies, much flag-flying and bell ringing (by order).

A peaceful Germany is always trying to keep the peace and sow distrust, between other nations, till she herself is fully armed and ready for war.

A German resident abroad is one whose duty it is to be a military and commercial spy. If naturalized his duty remains the same, but will be more easily discharged.

A fortress (enemy) is an open town such as Southend or Margate.

A hospital ship (enemy) is a ship with all the marks of a hospital ship, but which we say is a transport for troops.

A Red Cross nurse (enemy) is a person to be shot at and killed whenever possible. If in German hands so much the easier and better.

A ship's crew is a number of sailors who should, after their ship is sunk, be either fired at in the water or collected on the deck of a submarine, which then submerges. The crew may be either enemy or neutral; this is called the freedom of the seas.

A prisoner of war (enemy) is an unfortunate who should be treated as we treat them, according to our kultur.

An inhabitant of occupied territory is an offensive animal who should be treated as badly as or worse than a prisoner of war, if possible; the fact of being a neutral is no palliation.

A fruit tree is a thing to be cut down if in an enemy country.

A well is a thing to be poisoned, if in an enemy country.

A church is a thing to be destroyed, if in an enemy country, as all things not the product of our kultur and too heavy to carry away should be destroyed.

I have said all these things many times, therefore they are true.

MEDICAL SCIENCE

SCALDS AND BRUISES.

Perhaps some of the most serious accidents in a home result from scalds and burns. Much suffering can be saved if the right method of home treatment is understood. When a person has been severely burnt send immediately for the doctor. Do not attempt to tear or pull off the clothes. Leave them just as they are, and, if any portion of the flesh is visible, spread vaseline, carron oil or olive oil over it. Wrap the patient in a linen sheet, if available, if not, anything light and cool will do, but where possible saturate it with oil. This excludes the air, and is all that is necessary until the doctor arrives. When no doctor is at hand, cut away the clothing very gently, and immediately cover the burns with carron oil, and swathe the parts in oiled lint and cotton wool. A scald is treated the same way, but if the blisters are very large they may be gently pricked out with a very fine needle (which has been well sterilized) to allow the liquid to drain away. Afterwards cover with lint soaked in oil with a cotton wool pad on top of it. The greatest danger with severe burns and scalds is the resulting shock. When this is severe the patient is pale, more or less in a state of collapse, while the extremities are very cold, the pulse irregular and the temperature below normal. In this case little can be done in the home, and a doctor should be in attendance. Where there are children no mother should be without a supply of carron oil (made by mixing equal quantities of linseed oil and lime water), lint, cotton wool, and soft linen rags, so that they may be easily available when required.

APPENDICITIS.

The seat of this disease is the vermiform appendix, a round worm-like process, about three inches long, opening into the intestine low down in the right side at the junction of the large and small intestine. This is very liable to inflammation, because the narrow opening is apt to become clogged by pieces of undigested food, grape seeds and skins, fruit stones and other substances. Appendicitis comes on very suddenly with acute pains, tenderness, rise of temperature and vomiting. The inflammation may be followed by an abscess which may burst the appendix, and cause peritonitis. In some cases the inflammation subsides without developing into an abscess and the patient recovers. But there is always danger of a recurrence of the disease, and this has to be guarded against. The patient must be exceedingly careful about his diet, and avoid chills. In an attack of appendicitis home treatment is of little avail. The diet should be very light, and hot fomentations, applied at once, but the medical attendant must be sent for immediately the disease is suspected, an operation has often to be performed instantly to save the patient's life. Even if the attack is only a mild one the doctor may consider it advisable to remove the appendix, and thus avoid the danger of an acute attack which might end fatally.

EYE HEADACHES.

Headaches are frequently caused by defective eyesight, and are generally more violent in summer than in cooler weather. This is probably due to the intense glare of the sun, which is always trying when there is a tendency to weak sight. Then, too, the long hours of daylight lead to a continual strain of the eyes. The eye is a wonderfully adjusted organ and when the sight is normal will stand a good deal of use, even under adverse conditions, before it protests. Quite ninety per cent, however, of people have more or less defective vision, probably very slight, but sufficient in itself to cause a severe headache. When there is a tendency to eye strain or headache affecting the eyes, the sufferer should have the eyes seen to at once by a competent oculist. It is false economy to put off the matter, as time only makes things worse. Glasses may be recommended, which will banish the headache once and for all time. Failing glasses, the sufferer should never read in a train or tram, and when reading on the beach take care that the eyes and book are well shaded by a parasol.

A Cure for Pimples

"You don't need mercury, potash or any other strong mineral to cure pimples caused by poor blood. Take Extract of Roots—druggist calls it "Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup—and your skin will clear up as fresh as a baby's. It will sweeten your stomach and regulate your bowels." Get the genuine. 50c. and $1.00 Bottles. At drug stores. 5

A FRIEND'S ADVICE

Woman Saved From a Serious Surgical Operation.

Louisville, Ky.—"For four years I suffered from female troubles, headaches, and nervousness. I could not sleep, had no appetite and it hurt me to walk. If I tried to do any work, I would have to lie down before it was finished. The doctors said I would have to be operated on and I simply broke down. A friend advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and the result is I feel like a new woman. I am well and strong, do all my own house work and have an eight pound baby girl. I know Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound saved me from an operation which every woman dreads."—Mrs. NELLIE FISHBACK, 1621 Christy Ave., Louisville, Ky.

Everyone naturally dreads the surgeon's knife. Sometimes nothing else will do, but many times Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has saved the patient and made an operation unnecessary.

If you have any symptom about which you would like to know, write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for helpful advice given free.

THE TREATMENT OF BABY AILMENTS.

If an otherwise healthy baby is sick immediately after a meal it is an indication that the stomach has been overfilled and rejects the unnecessary food. This is easily remedied by giving the baby less food at each meal. If, however, the vomiting comes on some time after a meal, and it associated with pain, or colic, or perhaps diarrhoea, it is a sign that something is disagreeing with it. A teaspoonful of castor oil should be given, and if this does not stop the vomiting by removing the offending food, give only barley water for a few hours. This will generally stop the vomiting, and allows the stomach to recover its tone. Constipation is often very troublesome with bottle-fed babies. The best treatment is to add a teaspoonful of fresh cream to each bottle of food. This, with an occasional dose of fluid magnesia, will generally regulate the bowels. As the child grows older the cream may be increased, and a teaspoonful of olive oil will help matters. A very thin piece of bread very liberally spread with butter is another natural aperient, but this cannot be given until the baby is nine or ten months old.

A GOOD EXAMPLE

Nothing that the C. P. R. has done in the direction of food conservation has resulted in so many letters of commendation, as the footnote printed on all menu cards on C. P. R. dining cars and hotels. This reads:

"In the interest of food conservation, young lambs, little chickens, little pigs, and their by-products, are not used in the C. P. R. service."

The editor of a prominent mining journal says in a leading article:

"It must have required some grit, as well as a full sense of duty for an institution which includes such hotels and restaurants as are found on that railway, to put such a memorandum before their high-class patrons. But it has been done, and its moral effect has been wider than the actual wastage that has been saved. Those who have read the notice have, in some cases at all events, followed the good example of the railway and have given up purchasing any of the immature animal food.

"If the food controller would prohibit the sale or use of these young animals it would be another means of food economy."

SHOP EARLY.

If you buy a Christmas present,
  Buy it now!
It is [illegible]
  Buy it now!
Buy it early in November,
Or at least before December,
You'll be glad if you remember—
  Buy it now!

While the counters stretch before you,
  Buy it now!
While the [illegible] are not [illegible] to bore you,
  Buy it now!
Buy before the air is stuffy,
Buy before the girls are huffy,
Buy while things are fresh and fluffy—
  Buy it now!

Tarry not until to-morrow,
  Buy it now!
Even though you have to borrow,
  Buy it now!
See that shoppers don't have spasms
To [illegible] the Christmas season
Put a [illegible] if you please, [illegible]
  Buy it now!

New—These.

Black velvet with a black check, almost invisible, running through the weave.

Jacquard weave brocaded velvet with borders, chenille dots and flower patterns.

Military overcoats for motor coats with high straight shoulders, flary skirts and cuffs that [illegible] in front.

Soft crown velvet hats with chignons of black braid and hanging tassels.

Autumn silk petticoats of red, purple, blue, blue-gray or green taffeta or jersey silk with finely pleated flounces.

Wigg—Pneurich certainly makes a regular display of his wealth. Wagg—That's right. Why, at the wedding of his daughter the other day they actually threw real rice after the bride.

Rubbers!

Rubbers!

How about your feet ? Are you ready for the wet fall weather. We are ready to supply your rubber wants at prices not much higher than a year ago. Our stock is new and complete-

Children's Rubbers
Little Gent's Rubbers
Boys' Rubbers
Misses Rubbers
Ladies' rubber,s diff. lasts
Men's rubbers,&overshoes

Men's heavy bush rubbers all black, black with red soles and heel, black with white sole and heel, All red, Black with 7 inch leather top, Black with 12 inch leather top

N. McGillivray
North End Store

Can you afford to be without The Times ?

BANK OF HAMILTON
Established 1872

Capital Authorized, $5,000,000
Capital Paid-up, - $3,000,000
Surplus, - - - - - $3,500,000

Send your Boy at the Front a Five Franc Note for $1.00

Can be used to buy little comfort,' close behind the Firing Lines.

For Sale by
Bank of Hamilton
PORT ELGIN BRANCH.
R. J. RANNEY, MANAGER

41-C

Practical Christmas . . Giving . .

A useful Christmas gift is always more appreciated than one that is merely ornamental. For this reason we have purchased for this season many articles which will make useful and attractive presents. We ask you to call and see the many lines we are offering.

Ladies' and childrens' handkerchiefs 5c to $1.50 each. New styles in Ladies' collars and the latest in silk and crepe waists.

Sweaters and sweater coats, a big range, also mitts and gloves and mufflers.

Fancy drawn linens and cottons, and embroidered pillow cases.

Kosey slippers, felt shoes and moccasins to fit all members of the family.

TRY US

No 1 Produce of all kinds wanted

South End Store
N. McGillivray & Co.

The Port Elgin Times
MEMBER OF THE CANADIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION (INC.)

E. Roy Sayles, Editor and Proprietor

EDITORIAL COMMENT

In all your gifts to the boys abroad or in the camps,—tobacco, goodies, from home, wearables, etc.,—do not overlook the fact that what they appreciate most are letters from home at regular intervals and the old home town papers.

* * *

Quebec, outside of Montreal, only subscribed seventeen million dollars to the Victory Loan. But then, that's about the average share that province has taken in Canada's effort to help the Mother Land, in this great war.

* * *

No man pleases everybody. If he does, he is weak-kneed, carries water on both shoulders, and won't tell the truth But when a man don't please you, be man enough to go to him and talk with him, rather than talk on the streets and say things you would not say to his face

* * *

Although the U. S. had a well-planned scheme for the drafting of men to the army, it has made several changes lately, using some features of the Canadian system. The idea of calling up a certain number of men and then using the ballot has been abandoned, and the Canadian system of calling up men, and classifying them is used instead. The U S. takes in the married man as well. The pay of Tribunals has also been increased from $4 per day to $1.25 per hour. The U. S is working on a plan of classifying five million men and preparing for from three to five years of war.

* * *

One thing the government must keep in mind, and that is, the necessity of an ever ready market for Victory Bonds. Thousands of people have, through enthusiasm, placed all their savings, or borrowed money to put in these bonds While this is to be commended, many bondholders may need money and will often wish they had the use of that tied up in Victory Bonds. It will therefore be necessary that the government have a ready market, so that at least the small investor, who finds himself hard run, may exchange his bonds for cash and at par. And there should be no good reason why the banks, who receive many concessions from the governments, should not be used by the government, as a means for exchanging bonds for cash.

* * *

Those who had the privilege of receiving a copy of "The Victory Telegraph", were startled to read such headings as "The Germans take Canada", "Halifax in Ruins", etc. The issue was dated Nov. 28, 1921, and was for the purpose of boosting Toronto's Victory Loan campaign. The paper was filled with rather amusing paragraphs of prominent Torontonians, and had also many interesting articles of things supposed to have happened on the above date. But after reading the paper, and meditating a moment on the startling headlines, one can easily arrive at the conclusion that the headings state exactly what would happen to Canada if Great Britain, for one moment, ever let up in the vigilance she keeps with her great fleet. In view of this can Canadians do too much for the Mother Land ?

* * *

The demands of this terrible war are roughshod on some families. In a home in this town there lives a widow and her daughter. There are two sons, one of whom has been fighting for nearly two years for his home and country. The other son has been engaged in a Toronto bank. Last week the Tribunal disallowed the son's exemption. An appeal was made, but the appeal judge sustained the tribunal. In view of these circumstances, and in many other cases of a similar nature, where town and city men are concerned, it would seem that those who administer the laws have little regard for conditions; have only in mind that men must be got, and from the villages, towns and cities. Where a family is already represented at the front is it justice to take the remaining son ? Those who look for favors because they happen to be doing, at the time, a work that gets exemption for them, are placed in a peculiar light in the eyes of those mothers who must sacrifice their all.

Who'll Be Our Reeve ?

With the appointment of Reeve Izzard as Good Roads superintendent, Port Elgin citizens will have to look round for another man to guide the affairs of the town.

Whoever that man may be, one thing is sure, he will follow a man "who knows," and the town will require a man well versed in municipal affairs.

Some names have been mentioned, who are not now serving, or never have served on the council. This is quite legitimate, but The Times believes the town would be well served by any one of the present councillors. These men have given time and consideration to town work, and deserve promotion. In Messrs. Eidt, Pattison, Cottrill and McCallum Port Elgin has been well served and if there are any honours to be passed out they should go to the men who have given service

Asleep in Jesus

The angel of death came to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McDonald on Monday Nov. 26 and took their little daughter, Frances.

Although sick for months, death came unexpected, she having been better for a couple of weeks and had that day been looking forward to Christmas and Santa Claus. Deceased was a remarkably bright little girl and had many friends in her short life. The funeral was held on Wednesday Nov. 28th, to the Inverhuron cemetery.

Sleep on little one
And take thy rest.
God called thee home
When He thought it best.

Dr. McKechnie Says We Must Conserve

Conserve is the word Canada must soon heed. The editor had the privilege of spending a very pleasant couple of hours in company with Capt. McKechnie one evening last week. Dr. McKechnie is a former Saugeen man, who went to Vancouver, and became known as a specialist in surgery When war broke out his services were sought and he went soon to Salonika and in Greece he has spent two and a half years Now he is invalided home, being bothered with malaria, and stopped over here to visit his brother Robert and sister, Mrs. Mocher

Capt. McKechnie abandoned a practice which brought him nearly $10,000 a year, and when people get worrying over how much they think they are doing to help win the war, turn to the thousands of men in the professions who have closed up their business, their all, and gone into the army at army pay. measured by this standard, how foolish it is to attract attention to the giving of a few dollars.

But we are getting away from our story, Dr. McKechnie didn't say anything of his sacrifice, we gathered it from questions we put, but he did say that the whole man power of Great Britain has been conscripted "Talk about farming," said the Captain, "the women and old men are doing it in England, and producing more foodstuffs under the system, than was ever produced before. There is not an able bodied man of eligible age in Britain who is not either at the front, or in army service."

"There are 11,000,000 men in England alone serving either in the army or doing war work. There is no room there for the man who wants to do a certain work for profit. Everything is conscripted."

"No one can fully appreciate what it meant to the Allies when the United States entered the war. The Anglo Saxon is the greatest soldier in the world", said the doctor

Referring to Greece, he said that the climate was much like southern California, but there was considerable malaria and the soldiers frequently contracted it. They raise great crops of barley, wheat etc., the ground being very fertile. but their methods of working were woefully behind times. They plow with the same kind of plow that Abraham of old used —just a stick in the ground pulled by an ox. When cutting time was on the whole family went to the field with knives, sickles etc., and later the oxen tread out the grain. They spin the wool and make their own cloth and clothes, everything done as in the early days of John the Baptist. The shepherds abide in the fields and watch their flocks by night, while it is only lately that the brigands have been cleared out of the land by the Greeks. Wheat sold there for $8 a bushel.

Rationing in England is carried out with a vengeance. Dr. McKechnie while staying at a $3 a day hotel was served with very small portions of bread, potatoes, meat, milk and sugar, and everything is carefully watched by the Food Controller The saloons are open only a few hours a day now, but they are crowded with women.

"This is the one thing a Canadian does not understand" said the doctor, "how in this terrible struggle Britain cannot shake off the drink evil."

SOCIETIES

PORT ELGIN LODGE No. 429 G.R.C., A.F. & A.M. Regular communications in the Masonic Hall Thursday on or before full moon, at 8 p. m. Visiting brethern cordially welcomed. George Chapman, W. M.; Gus. Smith, Sec'y.

DENOVO LODGE. No. 170, I. O. O. F., of Ontario, meets at 8 o'clock, p.m., every Monday in their hall in the Commercial Block. Art Harrison, N. G.; F. Rankin, Rec.-Sec. ; D. Geddes, Perm Sec.

Christmas !

Have you thought of it ?

You'll be interested in our beautiful dislpay of ivory goods. Prices are quite moderate. If you make your selection early we will keep it for you.

Soldiers' Kit Auto Strap

Send one to the boy at the front. They are neat and complete.

R. C. Crawford
Drugs and Kodaks
C. P. R. ticket agent

Final Figures In The Victory Loan

Bruce County did nobly in the Victory Loan. As a result the objective was more than doubled and the County total reached the substantial sum of $1,792,700 The greatest total was reached by the division which included Chesley and the east half of Elderslie. The following are the latest figures for Bruce County.

Lion's Head & dist.	$31,690
Albermarle	15,250
Wiarton	69,950
Hepworth & dist.	30,000
Tara & dist.	78,150
Chesley & dist.	187,550
Paisley & dist.	80,550
N. Greenock	43,120
S. Greenock	17,500
N. Brant	48,750
S. Brant	42,000
Walkerton	160,700
Carrick	81,500
Teeswater & dist.	167,100
Lucknow & dist.	154,500
Huron	143,200
Kincardine Town	141,640
S. Kincardine Tp.	27,750
N. Kincardine Tp.	19,250
S. Bruce Tp	47,600
N. Bruce Tp.	29,150
Port Elgin town	76,700
Saugeen	47,850
Southampton	70,400
Total	$1,792,700

Dr. and Mrs. Scanlan were in Toronto last week.

Reports that are coming in at the Agricultural Office at Walkerton from the men on the hog canvass, indicate that the canvass will result in about 25 per cent more sows being kept in Bruce County. Ten to fifteen canvassers are out in each township. The local office is now receiving daily quotations by wire on feed in carload lots from the Federal Feed Commission. Through this organization which controls the export of feed farmers will be able to buy bran and shorts, without flour, in carload lots at market price.

Upright Pianos

Have several good upright pianos for sale at a bargain. Write to

Louis Block's Music Store, Owen Sound

LS! LEMON JUICE IS A SKIN WHITENER

ow to make a creamy beauty lotion for a few cents.

The juice of two fresh lemons strained into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white makes a whole quarter pint of the most remarkable lemon skin beautifier at about the cost one must pay for a small jar of the ordinary cold cream. Care should be taken to strain the lemon juice through a fine cloth so no lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as freckles, sallowness and tan and is the ideal skin softener, whitener and beautifier.

Just try it! Get three ounces of orchard white at any drug store and two lemons from the grocer and make up a quarter pint of this sweetly fragrant lemon lotion and massage it daily into the face, neck, arms and hands.

LEGAL

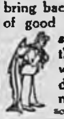
W. BURGESS, LL.B., Barrister, Solicitor Notary Public, &c., &c. Office, Hutton's Block. Private and other funds to loan.

A POWERFUL AID

When you feel sluggish and nervous, tired and indifferent, you have the first symptoms of declining strength and your system positively needs the special nutritive food-tonic in

SCOTT'S EMULSION

to replenish your blood power, enliven its circulation and bring back the snap and elasticity of good health. *Scott's Emulsion* supplies Nature with the correct building-food which is better than any drugs, pills or alcoholic mixtures.



Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont. 17-46

Lookers and Lookers and Lookers

RESULT IN

Buyers and Buyers and Buyers

THIS STORE wants lookers, for we know they will grow into buyers. We want lookers to come and see for themselves that this is the ONE PLACE to buy when they are ready. We always welcome lookers with the same courtesy we do buyers. Here and now are to be had those things which will make your home the best place in all the world for all your family.

We are now displaying the smartest models of the best manufacturers newest creations in furniture. Furniture for every pocketbook.

Wallpaper to beautify your home, during winter you spend more time indoors. You'll entertain. Your guests should see your home at its best. The charm of fresh wallpaper is wonderfully potent. That living room—that dining room—make them attractive by using wall paper you can buy at Pattison's.

: : J. W. Pattison : :
Furniture Dealer and Undertaker

Bruce 'phone 22

MORE OR FULLER CANS

Those who use Royal Purple Stock Specific secure from 3 to 5 pounds more milk from each cow per day. Figure out the increase on even a small herd. It will pay you to feed Royal Purple to your cows and steers can be fattened a month earlier

Royal Purple Stock Specific

Is a digester, tonic, and animal conditioner. It aids digestion and assimilation and enables stock to get a maximum amount of good from the food eaten. Greater gains are secured from less grain, and the cost of the ROYAL PURPLE fed is very trifling.

It will improve the condition of the worst, most rundown animal on your farm. If you have a poor run-down, hidebound horse in your possession try it on him first and be convinced.

Royal Purple calf meal in 25, 50, and 100 pound sacks, or small parcels

Zenoleum disinfectant at 50c per can, is one of the best investments you can make

McLAREN'S HARDWARE

CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE
Stratford, Ontario

Ontario's Best Business College
FALL TERM FROM SEPT. 4TH
Commercial, Shorthand and Telegraphy departments.

We have thorough courses, experienced instructors, and we place graduates in positions. The Demand upon us for trained help is many times the number graduating. Get our free catalog.

D. A. McLACHLAN, PRINCIPAL

DENTAL

W. P. POWER, D. D. S., Dentist, office over South End Store. Hours 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

let The Times tell the people about it.

A Clean, Rosy, HEALTHY Skin
is the birthright of every child. Contact with countless unclean, germ-laden things every day, however, brings the constant quota of danger and the happy, artless ways of children make them especially liable to infection. Even so there is one sure safeguard you can use—

LIFEBUOY
HEALTH SOAP

It is a wonderful disinfectant, and a bland, pure, free lathering soap for all toilet purposes.

The most tender skin welcomes its daily use.

The mild, disinfectant odor you notice vanishes quickly after use.

At All Grocers—

LEVER BROTHERS
LIMITED
TORONTO

177

ARKWRIGHT

(Intended for last week)

Miss Jessie Tippin spent a few days at her home here.

Mr. Thomas and Percy Underwood of Owen Sound visited friends here.

Miss Ruby Barber visited friends in Chesley last week.

Miss Marguerite Lind spent the week end at her home here.

Mrs. Gordon Krug is spending a few days with her mother Mrs. Hiram Byers.

We are sorry to say that Mrs. H. Byers is not recovering very quickly after being kicked by a cow.

Teachers' training class has been organized in the Methodist church here. It meets every Wednesday night.

The children are kept busy these days practising for the Christmas Cantata.

Mr. Wallace Hall is spending a few days at Mr. Wesley McDonald's near Chesley.

Orangemen Elect Officers

L. O. L. No. 1122, Underwood

L. O. L. No. 1122, did not hold their annual meeting till Thursday night, Nov. 29th, owing to the funeral of the late Bro. W. C. McFadden, on Tuesday afternoon.

Our meeting was largely attended and Bro. Andrew Smith, Worshipful Master taking the chair for the regular business. He also gave a brief address in retiring from the chair. An interesting letter was read from Bro. Pte. W. M. Dobson 160th Bruce Battalion England. After which Bro. P. Dobson took the chair for the election of officers, and Bro. T. S. White Past County Master, installed the officers for the coming year. The officers are as follows:

W. M.—William Nelson.
D. M.—Ben Vennard
Chaplain—John Nelson.
Rec Sec,—John Dobson.
Fin. Sec.—A. Smith.
Treas.—Thos. Nelson.
D. of C.—Joseph Vennard.
Lecturer—Wm. Dobson.
1st Com—D. N. Morrison.
Jun. Com—W. Sommers, T. Brown, O. Robinson, J. Dobson.

After the business was over a letter of condolence was ordered sent to Mrs. Val. Cottrill in the loss of her beloved husband and our late Bro.

L. O. L. No. 1122 had a very successful year, and the officers and members hope to have a better one next year, but their is still a vacant spot in our Lodge room. Till our boys in khaki come home.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

R. C. CRAWFORD, Official Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Office at Drug Store, Port Elgin

J. A. CHAPMAN, Official Issuer of marriage licenses, Port Elgin, Ont. Office Muir Block.

SCHOOL REPORTS

The following is the report of S. S. No 14, Bruce, for the month of November.

Sr 4—Charlotte Dunlop.
Jr. 4—Grace Thomas, Peter Stafford,
Jr. 3, A—Clarke White, Bessie Currie.
B—Arthur Stafford, Alma Dunlop, Ethel Kaake.
Sr. 2—Ethel Luttrell, Stella Scott.
Jr. 2—Milton Scott, Willie Kaake, Carl Luttrell, Johnnie Stafford, Hugh McGillivray, Zelta Atkinson, Willie Christie.
Jr. 1—Sam Christie, Alice Luttrell.
Primer, A—Florence White, Catharine Thomas.
B—Ethel Scott.

H. Moulton, teacher

Report of S. S. No. 2, Arran for the month of November.

Sr. 4—G. McDermid 82, G. Crawford 77, M. McLean 75, H. Esplen 55.
Jr 4—A. Burgess 73, J. Esplen 70, J. McLean 60, S McLean 46, M. McLean.
Sr. 3—M. Campbell 70.
Sr. 2—N Maxwell 70.
Jr. 1—S. Byers, N. Strachan, N. Byers, E Maxwell.
Sr Pr—A Meuser, J. Harper, B. Esplen, A McCannel, W Maxwell.
Jr Pr—M McCannel, M Esplen.
Regular attendants—G McDermid, S. McLean, J McLean, M Campbell, N Byers, S. Byers, J Harper.
No enrolled 22. Average attendance 20.

E. S Lovell, teacher.

BLACKSMITHING

N. EIDT, Blacksmithing, horse-shoeing and general repairs. Tire-setting a specialty

SUPPORT UNION GOVERNMENT

Liberals and Conservatives are United
The People Must Unite to

Win the War

A Laurier-Bourassa Victory means deserting our boys in the trenches for over a year, throwing up our hands and quitting! Don't shout "Kamerad" under the Referendum proposal. Come out and fight for Union Government.

Make No Mistake

IF LAURIER WINS:

(1) Canada will send no more reinforcements to the front, which practically means quitting the war and placing the country in the same class as Russia.

(2) The French-Canadians who have shirked their duty in this war will be the dominating force in the Government of the country.

ARE THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING PEOPLE PREPARED TO STAND FOR THAT?

It is because the French-Canadians have not done their duty that Conscription had to be resorted to.
The French-Canadians have made it perfectly clear that they do not like the war and are against Canada participating in it further. Some of them even go to the length of saying that the soldiers should be brought back from the front.
The Nationalists are demanding that the men who have been enrolled under the Military Service Act be disbanded and sent back to their homes. To secure the Nationalist support Laurier-Liberal candidates in Quebec have signed the following pledge:—

> "I, the undersigned; candidate in the Federal Elections, undertake by these presents; if I am elected, to demand the immediate suspension of the Military Service Act, 1917, and of all its effects until Canadian electors have pronounced by way of plebiscite; and should the majority of the electors condemn it, that it be considered as null from its origin and that in consequence all conscripts be disbanded."
> "I also undertake to vote against any Government which should refuse to adopt the above enunciated policy."

This Advertisement is inserted by The Unionist Party Publicity Committee

15

What About Flour and Feed

We are handling large quantities of flour and feed, and are prepared to quote close prices on the finest lines.

Groceries are a speciality with us, and we solicit your order. Coleman's choice meats are always nice and fresh at our store.

C. F. McPHERSON

Boost a Little

Do you know there's lots of people,
Settin' round in every town,
Growlin' like a broody chicken
Knockin' every good thing down?
Don't you be that kind o' grouch,
Cause they ain't no use on earth,
You just be a booster rooster,
Crow and boost for all you're worth.

If your town needs boostin', boost 'er,
Don't hold back and wait to see
If some other fellow's willin'—
Sail right in, this country's free.
No one's got a mortgage on it,
It's just yours as much as his,
If your town is shy on boosters,
You get in the boostin' biz.

If things just don't seem to suit you,
And the world seems kinder wrong,
What's the matter with a boostin'
Just to help the thing along.
'Cause if things should stop a-goin'
We'd be in a sorry plight,
You just keep that horn a blowin'—
Boost her up with all your might.

If you know some fellow's failin's
Just forget 'em, cause you know
That the same chap's got some good points,
Them's the ones you want to show.
"Cast your loaves out on the waters,
They'll come back", a sayin' true,
Mabbe, too, they'll come back "buttered"
When some feller boosts for you.

Tara Tribunal Decisions

Following is a complete list of decisions given by the local Tribunal under the Military Service Act last week.

EXEMPTIONS NOT GRANTED

John E Cunningham, farmer, Tara
Geo J Charlton, farmer, Derby
Laverne W Hogarth, farmer, Tara
David L Craig, farmer, Amabel
Stanley G Harron, farmer, Arran.

EXEMPTIONS GRANTED

Rich L Oldriave, farmer, Arran
Ivan Matheson, farmer, Allenford
Arthur Dow, farmer, Sullivan
Wilbert White, farmer, Arran
Howard Nelson, farmer, Arran
John M Stewart, farmer, Elderslie
Wilbert E McCullough, farmer Amabel
William H Lambert, farmer, Arran
Jas R Aitkin, farmer, Derby
Jas A Robertson, farmer, Derby
James E Matches, farmer, Amabel
Jas B Rush, farmer, Amabel
Wm Geo Crawford, farmer, Arran
Jas H Nelson, farmer, Arran
Ray G Barclay, farmer, Arran
Wm H Gallilher, farmer, Arran
Russel J Wade, farmer, Amabel
Rich W Grant, farmer, Elderslie
Wm D Duncan, farmer, Arran
James B Martin, farmer, Arran
Jas W Millman, farmer, Arran
Jonathan H Gray, miller, Arran
Wm F Byers, farmer, Arran
Warren Thompson, farmer, Derby
Robt C Henry, farmer, Elderslie
Arthur W Lehman, farmer, Arran
Alex Wilson, farmer, Amabel
Geo H Morrison, farmer, Derby
Newton R Philip, farmer, Derby
Herbert E Messam, farmer, Allenford

Advertise it in The Times.

TIVERTON

(Intended for last week)

Threshing is nearing an end around here and Mr. James Begg cleaned up the B. Line. Mr. Wm. Begg is at his last barn and Kirkonnell's have a few barns yet to do.

About two days drawing will complete the good roads contract on the boundry.

Returning officer Reany was in our burg Saturday and appointed A. Nelson D. R. O.

Mr. McAuley has a meeting here on Wednesday evening of this week.

Sleighing lasted only a day or two last week.

The enumerators have their lists up and are subject to corrections.

Mrs. A. Nelson received word on Saturday that her nephew Sergt. George McPherson was killed on 27th Nov. George was the last son of the late Peter McPherson of Tiverton.

D. B McDonald and A. Nelson made final returns of Victory Bond applications on Saturday afternoon. Their territory consisted of concessions 1 to 7 of Bruce Tp. and the village of Tiverton. Subscriptions amount to over $45,000 of which over $16,000 was contributed by about 89 subscribers in the village of Tiverton.

GIRLS NEEDED IN OFFICES

Voluntary enlistment has taken thousands of men from office work. Conscription will take more. Office help is scarce now, will be scarcer very soon. Young women must fill the vacant places, and they need training.

Owen Sound, Ontario

NORTHERN Business College

Is the very best place to get a practical training and prepare to help to meet the demand for trained office help. Students may enter any time. No increase in fees. Circular free on application.

C. A. FLEMING, F. C. A., Principal
Dept. A., Owen Sound, Ont.

Port Elgin School Reports

The following is the report for the month of November.

Primer

Sr. class—Honors—J. Wipp, K. Bolender, M. Henderson, W. Booth, H. McBride, C. Finlayson, A. Muir.
Pass—B. Starling, M. Saleman, W. Johnston, A. Schwass, W. Brown, W. Blundell.
Jr. class—Honors—M. Burke, C. Vogt, M. Blundell, M. Blindauer, L. McArthur F. Collins, E. Smith, E. McCulloch, T. Overton, T. Elder.
Pass—L. Harrison, B. Smith, W. Bell, I. Gray, B. Wipp, D. Booth, C. Wipp, E. Woolmer, M. McArthur, G. Bell.
1st class—Honors—M. Swalwell, F. Stevens, J. Sparks.
Pass—G. McCaw, L. Ferguson, R. Smith, R. Zant.

B. Currie, teacher

Form 1

Jr. first—Honors—Tom Smith, Ruth Philps, Ralph Brigden, Hindle Muir, Frank Bray, Margaret Schwartz, Clifford Cottrill, Myrtle Campbell, Claude Eby, Donald McKenzie, Dick Langford, Jamie George.
Pass—Geo. Henri, O. Brill, Dorothy Stevens, Cameron Nodwell, Frank Fleming, Finley McPherson, Clara Bannister.
Sr. First—Honors—Will Schierholtz, Nellie Webb, Lillian Saleman, Alice Rowlands, Florence Buschlen, Nellie Wilson, Violet Perry, Newton McArthur, Lillian Smith, Wilbert Wankel, Eva Schrank, Wilfred Osborne, Florence Thede, Lawrence Miller.
Pass—Iva Snyder, Fraser McKenzie, Carl Becker, W. Wilson, Helen Dennis, Jack Falconer, John Henderson.

Edith Tufts, teacher

Form 2

Jr. 2—Honors—M. Lamont, M. Bell, W. George, F. Perry and [illegible] Johnstone equal, F. Winn, J. Hill, F. Wipp, M. Wilson, H. Scammell, E. Soper, I. Krauth, I. Schwass, F. Ewald.
Pass—G. Cottrill, L. Hill, F. Barber, G. Stephenson, C. Hessenauer.
Sr. 2—H. Snyder, H. Wipp, E. Collins, G. Starling, B. Nodwell, W. McBride, and E. Fisher equal, B. Philps, J. Bolender, O. Dennis, M. Finlayson, G. Bray, E. Johnstone, P. Bannister, L. Blindauer.
Pass—R. Thede, M. Kettles C. Tupling, W. McArthur.

Kathleen, Cassidy, teacher

Form 3

Junior 3—Honors—Nellie Schaus, Stella Langford, Minerva Smith, John Miller, Margaret Wankel.
Pass—Loella Weishuhn, Esther Gischler, Thomas Robinson, Margaret McPherson, Mary Park, Wm. Thomas, S. K. Thomas.
Sr. 3—Honors—Annie Mitchell, Kathleen Stephenson, Vera Schwass, George McLachlan, Jean Mitchell, Albert Scammel.
Pass—Ellen Thomas, Edward Saleman, Raymond Smith, Mary Osborne, Roy Thede, Weldon Smith, Clayton Schwass, Violet Wilson.

E. Barnett, teacher

Form 4

Sr. 4—Pass—Milton Miller, Marie Manser, Florence George, Paul Gischler, Margaret Barber, Wilma Becker.
Jr. 4—Honours—Kathleen Robinson, Stewart Anderson.
Pass—Greta Bock, May McArthur, Jean Sayles, Irene Thede, Grace Harrison, Margaret Cottrill, George Robinson, William Bray, Alma Miller, Harold Brigden.

F. W. Aylesworth, Principal

Awful Catastrophe at Halifax

An American ship loaded with munitions was rammed by a Norwegian ship leaving Halifax harbor, and the explosion wrecked half the city, killing 2,000 people, injuring as many more, and rendering 25,000 people homeless. The U. S. and Canadian cities are aiding the sufferers, and an investigation into the catastrophe is proceeding.

PREPARE for XMAS

Make Hilker's store your shopping place. Just read over this list of suggestions. These goods make good presents, and are things you need as well. 2 lady's sweater coats, made by the wonderful Bob Long Mfg., Toronto A full range of Monarch knitted goods for Men, women, girls and boys.

Georgette Crepe Waists
Crepe de chine waists
Black silk waists
White silk waists
Large range of up-to-date collars for ladies ever shown in town.

Our hdkfs are a dream for this Xmas, we have them in boxes ready for sending away and any other way you like them. Prices 6 for 25c up to $2 each

B. HILKER

Piano Cased Organs
Slightly used piano cased organs at a bargain, taken on piano sales, guaranteed in perfect condition. Easy terms. Write to
Louis Block's Music Store
Owen, Sound

Advertise it in The Times

XMAS PRESENTS

FREQUENTLY it is our duty and pleasure to give presents, and just as frequently it is difficult for us to decide what to give.

WE CAN HELP

You out in that part of the deal. Just come to our store. We have a great assortment of useful and beautiful present in gold and silver, cut glass, etc.

Rowlands
The Jeweller

Keep Your Feet Dry!

Bad colds are caused by damp feet. Keep your feet dry with a pair of

Rubbers

We have neat fitting rubbers & they keep out the wet, too. Try a pair.

JAMES GEORGE AND SON.
Port Elgin

Don't Be Disappointed

If you did not win the wrist watch at the Soldiers' Friend play. It was one of our regular stock watches. We have lots of them also boys' watches at

$1.50, $2.00 and $3.75.

Try our watch service department

J. J. BUSBY,
The Quick Repair House

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

The Double Track Route Between

MONTREAL
TOTONTO
DETROIT
and
CHICAGO

Unexcelled Dining Car Service Sleeping cars on night trains and Parlor Cars on principal day trains.

Full particulars and tickets from any Grand Trunk Ticket Agent or C. E. Horning, District Passenger, Union Station, Toronto, Ont.

J. S. Cameron, Agent, Port Elgin, Both telephones.

Is a United Quebec to Rule All Canada?

This, the most tremendous question in Canada's history, is to be answered within ten days.

Our answer involves Canada's honour, her freedom and her future. Old-time party questions are being advanced to obscure the gravest issue ever placed before a nation. Canada is in real danger. The clouds that obscure her vision must be brushed aside so that the great issue stands forth clear and distinct.

"Is a United Quebec to Rule All Canada?"

To-day, in our national crisis, Quebec alone among all the provinces stands more united than ever before. She knows what she wants:

(1) Withdrawal from the war.
(2) Bilingual schools everywhere.
(3) Weakening of the ties of British connection.
(4) Political control of Canada.

From the Ottawa River to Labrador and the Gulf, a common purpose actuates Quebec in her determination to profit by the factional divisions of Canada and to impose her will upon all the people of Canada.

Within the last few weeks, Quebec has mobilized all her forces to dominate Canada under the unified leadership of Bourassa and Laurier. Canada knows that these two men in their earlier days were personal friends and political associates. Canada knows how in recent times they gradually drew apart—until in 1911 Bourassa opposed Laurier and helped to bring about his defeat, at the polls. Canada knows that from that time forward, until a few weeks ago, the breach between them steadily widened until envy and hatred, each toward the other became the possession of both. Bourassa and his followers were anathema to Laurier.

Should not the people of Canada ask themselves, before it is too late, why these two men have suddenly agreed to bury the past, why this sudden embrace each of the other? If we will but let the scales drop from our eyes the answer is obvious. The all-compelling influences of Quebec have combined to force the union of Laurier and Bourassa in the common purpose of French Canadian domination.

We concede the right of French Canadians to make common cause of anything they think it is in their interests so to do. This is a free country. But as the French Canadians have already combined to assert their views, it is the duty of the hour that we English-speaking Canadians get together and present to Quebec a united front in the defence of our rights. This is imperative.

With sixty solid seats Quebec is about to accomplish her designs. Bourassa, the real master and idol of Quebec, is in sight of his goal.

To attain her purpose, Quebec has not scrupled to ignore British traditions and to suppress freedom of speech. So thoroughly organized is her campaign to prevent even the discussion of the war that Unionist candidates are prevented from holding public meetings throughout that Province. The Unionist minority in Quebec are the victims of organized obstruction.

To be successful in her determination to rule all Canada, Quebec has but to secure a few seats in each of the other Provinces. Quebec leaders now seek to divide the rest of Canada into factions by insidiously bringing into political discussion old-time party questions, to divert the public mind from Quebec, her purpose and her ambitions.

United in her determination to quit the war, Quebec would compel a divided Canada to do likewise. By union only can the English-speaking people prevent this calamity.

However well-meaning Laurier candidates in Ontario may be, they will be helpless against a united Quebec.

Apart from the splendid work of the small English-speaking population, Quebec has failed the Red Cross, has failed the Patriotic Fund, has failed in recruiting and has failed in the Victory Loan. Dare we trust our soldiers, their wives, their children, their pensions and their allowances to Quebec, that will neither give, enlist nor invest, and which will resist taxation for the support of our men and their dependents?

Canada must decide whether she will become a deserter and quit with Russia, or fight to the end for liberty with Belgium. This decision must not be dictated by the only Province which has shirked its obligations throughout the war.

All Canada knows that Germany has been working through agents, spies and bribes in every country in the world. The latest evidences are the revelations recently made to the world by President Wilson. Do we Canadians think the Kaiser has overlooked Canada? If we do, what a fool's paradise!

Germany benefits by division among her enemies. Upon whom would she look in Canada as furthering her designs? Not Sir Robert Borden, Mr. Rowell and their colleagues in the Union Government. That is certain. But can the same be said with respect to the leaders in the Province of Quebec whose attitude in this war is against Canada's continuation in the war. We regret to be compelled to say these things, but we must not shut our eyes to facts.

The Citizens' Union Committee, anxious for the maintenance of British ideals and traditions, views with alarm the menace of French-Canadian domination with its inevitable influence upon the home, the school and the state.

We, therefore, call upon all English-speaking men and women to realize that—Canada, divided by political factions and old-time party questions, is at the mercy of a united Quebec. Union Government alone can save Canada from the menace of French-Canadian domination.

The Citizens' Union Committee

A Non-Partisan War-Time Organization to Support Union Government

J. W. LYON, Guelph, Chairman **NORMAN SOMMERVILLE, Toronto, Vice-Chairman**

G. A WARBURTON
Chairman Executive Committee

ALBERT H. ABBOTT, Secretary **Telephone, Main 5824** **Headquarters: Canada Life Bldg., Toronto**

Slander!

That man is a slanderer
who says that

The Farmers
of Ontario

will vote with

Bourassa **Pro-Germans**
Suppressors of Free Speech
and
Slackers

Never!

They Will Support Union Government

Citizens' Union Committee.

NORTH BRUCE

beefring meeting was held last
and all business settled and shares

Ladies' Aid meets to day at Mrs.
Bibey's.

Josh Howe was in Guelph at the
k show.

(Intended for last week)

S. S. Lautenschlager left Satur-
his home in Kitchener. He is a
ful speaker and earnest worker.
ecial services closed last week.

d Weick is improving nicely
n operation for appendicitis last
t Guelph hospital.

J. G. Scott is not improving as
nds would wish to see her.

and Mrs. Wm. McDonald have
pathy of their many friends in
cent bereavement.

Mr. Wm. Airth is attending the fat stock show in Guelph this week.

The Sunday school are busy preparing for the Christmas entertainments.

Farm Workers will be Exempted From Military Service

Mr. Justice Duff's first judgment rendered as Central Appeal Judge for Canada on Dec. 7th, makes it quite clear that farm workers are entitled to exemption on the grounds that production must be maintained in order to sustain the Military power of the Allies. This judgment of the appeal judge is binding as law upon appeal tribunals and local tribunals throughout the whole country. Another judgement by Justice Duff shows that exemption is favored for men with brothers already at the front or in service.

OBITUARY

The late Wm. McFadden whose sudden death was announced in The Times in a recent issue, was born on the B line in the township of Arran, a son of late John McFadden. He was one of a family of eleven, seven boys and four girls, as follows: Andrew, of Collingwood; Howard, Arran; Warren, Lansing, Michigan; Dyer, San Francisco. Of the sisters two survive, Mrs. McLean, Port Elgin; Mrs. Darroch, Collingwood.

He was married to Miss Elizabeth McFadden of Markdale in 1891. There are four girls and one boy together with the widowed mother who remain to mourn the loss of a kind husband and father. Lena, Gladys and Della are in Toronto, Nellie and Laverne at home.

Mr. McFadden learned his trade as a blacksmith at Arkwright, where he worked for a number of years. For the first eight years he has been a resident of Port Elgin, where he was well and favorable known.

As a boy he became a member of the Methodist church and during his life, always was active in its interest. He was a member of the board and held many church offices.

Friends from a district present at the funeral were the following: Brother and sister, of Collingwood; Howard and family from the farm; brothers-in-law Richard and Thomas McFadden and two nephews Albert McFadden and Wesley Rutledge, all from Mono Centre; Hamilton, and John McFadden, brother-in-law from Markdale; Mr. A. W. McFaul, Mr. Ed. Scarrow and Mr. Will Evans, from Owen Sound; Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carson and family and Mr. Robert Carson of Amabel.

Jerusalem has been taken by British troops.

High School Reports

Geography Form 1—Ruth Gischler 73, G. Burgess 71, M. Clare 69, H. Rauney 64, J. Muir 64, E. George 64, J. D. Lynes 62, E. Thornburn 62, H. Vogt 60, M. Rushton 60, W. A. Geddes 60, G. Clules 58, L. Monaghan 57, Haske 56, N. Chambers 56, G. Foote 49, N. Bottrill 46, F. Bell 46, E. Kasse 43, R. McIvor 43, J. McKinnon 40, Chie 36, M. Schrank 35, C. Upshall 35, M. Bell 33, H. Campbell 32.

French Form 2—C. Schierholtz 95, O. Lynes 93, F. Lamont 92, V. Eidt 89, M. Stevens 87, A. McIntee 86, K. McBride 84, G. Parfitt 82, M. McEwing 80, O. McGillivray 79, R. Richardson 77, E. Reoch 70, M. Barber 66, L. Rushton 64, W. Smith 60, C. Cottrill 46.

Oral Composition Form 2—L. Rushton 90, L. Wells 76, V. Eidt 74, C. Schierholtz 73, A. McIntee 70, O. Ridout 70, F. Lamont 70, O. Lynes 70, A. Burgess 69, K. McBride 69, W. Smith 68, M. Fletcher 65, R. Richardson 64, M. McEwing 63, E. Reoch 63, J. McLean 60, G. Parfitt 58, M. Barber 55, O. McGillivray 54, A. McGillivray 48, C. Cottrill 25.

History, Form 3—R. Schierholtz, 87, B. Stewart 79, A. Carr 78, A. Rushton 75, E. Miller 72, B. Rushton 72, J. Reoch 70, K. McArthur 69, A. McArthur 67, H. Stevens 67, K. McLeod 63, C. McDonald 62, E. Rowlands 57, H. Richardson 49.

D. A. Campbell's Views

The question asked of me and no doubt of many others in this district who have sons at the front how we can vote against the Union Government and thus deny our sons (as they think) the necessary support. Were I to endeavor to give all my reasons, I am sure I would encroach on your space.

If this new scheme were a real Union Government composed of honest men representative of both parties, really bent on winning the war and that only I would gladly work and vote for that Union but the combination presented to us now is simply a Tory Government with a few Grits added to damage their name, afraid of their past work as a party and appearing on the scene under a new name waving the win the war flag, to cover up their sins, and asking our support not on their past record but of their future promises.

Why do I doubt the win-the-war sincerity of this party? Because Mr. Borden returned to Canada, from England months ago, knowing, as he says, the dire need of men, yet took no steps to get them till November 10th. Why not conscript men sooner if needed, simply because his party wanted Conscription and Election to go hand in hand, trusting the one to help win the other. I also doubt the sincerity of Mr. Borden's supporter in this district. Mr. Clark in peace times carried the title of Colonel, As military man, what active service has he given to win the war? He has taken a fat salary at Ottawa instead of donning a uniform—I ask you is he sincere?

As to supporting our boys at the front, I cannot trust this Borden combination to do this because they have not done so in the past three years. Who supplied our boys with paper-soled boots? the Borden government, because Govt. friends made them. Who mounted them on old crippled horses? the Borden Govt. because profiteers purchased them. Why did many a brave lad die with a useless Ross Rifle in his hands? because the Borden Govt. friends manufactured this Rifle and it must be used. Why have our boys faced mud, cold, hardship and death itself for $1.10 per day for three years? because the Borden Govt. was too busy making men rich at home to give them any more. To-day this same party is crying the urgent need of men, and are telling us that the wounded are returned to the trenches before they are fit for service. Tell me good reader, in the name of justice, if this is so are they dealing fairly with our boys, sending them back before they are fit, and at the same time holding an army of 110,000 (Minister of Militia figures) men in England, some of them for over a year. My two sons in France for over a year on active service, were sent there with a few months training in England. I have no fault to find with this, they were needed, and many others in this district can say the same, but why now if they need support is the support being held in England. I appeal to my readers to reason this out for themselves. Is it a cry for men to win the war or to win the election?

Further I contend that the Borden Govt as well as denying proper support to our boys at the front, have denied proper support to their dependents at home. With living advanced about 75% in three years, what has the soldiers pay advanced? Nothing! What has his pension advanced? Nothing; What has his separation allowance advanced? Five dollars in the last month. Why! You would almost think it came now to win the election.

We all admire the noble women who have given their sons and husbands to fight the battles of freedom but we also admire the host of women in Canada, who are giving their time and their energy in sewing and knitting and sending boxes of comforts to our boys at the front. The unjust Borden Franchise act has not recognized this class but let me say, and in saying it I voice the feeling of many others, we who have sons on the firing line, tender these noble women our sincere gratitude and will do all in our power to elect a just Government which will extend the franchise to every true Canadian woman.

A Traitor to your Country! Your vote is bought with German money! You are voting for the Kaiser, when you vote against Borden. Surely, this epithet, Traitor, cannot be hurled at me, with two sons in the trenches in France, with my own service offered to the 160th battalion when formed but refused and now working 100 acres, with a lad of 14 years. No I am no Traitor, and I have given all I could offer to fight the Kaiser, and to-day I stand out and out opposed to the Borden Government as unjust and unworthy of support and I again appeal to my readers think this matter out for yourselves do not be misled by press or pulpit, simply use cold, common sense, review the record of the Borden Government and if it does not stand four square, condemn it as unworthy of your support by voting on December 17, for the man who is known in his home town as honest John McAuley.

Yours truly,
D. A. Campbell

Special Envelopes for Soldiers

The Times has printed for use of those corresponding with soldiers in England or at the front addressed envelopes making it very easy to send letters. These sell at 10 cents a parcel. Get a package and insure your letters reaching the boys.

Buy Lifebuoy Brand Rubbers because they wear longest. Full range both light and heavy and reasonably priced at Falconer Bros.

Buy your meat at Eaton's butcher shop.

Printing at Reasonable Prices

The Times has unexcelled equipment for producing fine printed matter of all kinds. Business Stationery and Office Forms, Advertising Booklets, Circulars, bills tickets, envelopes, etc. Prices are always reasonable.

Mr. Simon Lake Would Run Submarines Under Vancouver Harbor Ice!!

MR. SIMON LAKE is an indefatigable inventor of things feasible, and things impossible, connected with under-water navigation.

His latest proposal is to waste no more time bucking against heavy ice-breakers, but to dive under, and proceed beneath the ice. He says he has the boat to do it.

Here is his own statement in the International Marine Engineering, for January.

"Professor Nansen, in his North-Polar explorations, has stated in his book that his average rate of progress during eighteen months, in attempting to reach the North Pole, was only three-quarters of a mile per day, and that the thickest ice he found during these months of endeavor was fourteen feet. His progress was delayed by open waters, slush, ice, and in the winter by the intense cold, which compelled him to 'hibernate' for a considerable period of time."

Mr. Lake proceeds to discuss a trip of 150 miles under ice on one of his proposed boats.

After such a run, it would be necessary to stop and recharge the storage batteries. If open water should be encountered, this recharging process would be done by bringing the vessel to the surface. If the ice was not too thick, then by blowing out the water ballast the ice would be broken, since it is very much easier to lift the ice and break it, rather than to force it apart or downward, as surface vessels are compelled to do.

"Provision is made for boring a hole up through the ice so as to permit the drawing in of sufficient air to run the engines and to recharge the batteries. Provision has also been made for putting out small mines underneath the ice to blow an opening to permit the submarine to come to the surface.

MR. SIMON LAKE.

"A telescopic conning-tower arranged to cut its way up through ice twelve or fourteen feet thick is also provided to enable the boat to remain under the ice and still permit the crew to reach the surface.

"In navigating in an ice-pack, the method of procedure would be to reduce the buoyancy of the vessel to, perhaps, a couple of tons, and then steam ahead, and it will be observed that the forward portion of the boat extends downward a considerable distance under the water, so that when the forward portion of the boat contacts with heavy ice the reserve buoyancy will not be sufficient to lift or push the ice out of the way, and the vessel will then be automatically pushed under the ice and run along in contact with the under surface of the ice. A toothed recording wheel would give the exact distance traveled, and of course the compass will give the direction. Progress could be made in perfect comfort and safety under the ice at a rate exceeding 100 miles per day.

"The vessel is to be fitted with torpedo-tubes, and an athwartship propeller in the stern for training the vessel, and also with bottom wheels to permit navigation on the water-bed. This combination would permit vessels of this type to enter ice-bound ports or harbors and destroy the enemies' shipping while the same lies 'frozen in' and helpless."

It all sounds very plausible, but Mr. Lake rather spoils the story by stating that an under-ice submarine for mail-transportation in Vancouver Harbor has actually been in contemplation by the Canadian authorities!

It might be suggested to Mr. Simon Lake that he should nestle down in his little submarine below the waters of Vancouver Harbor, and wait for the surface to freeze over, in order to prove the value of his invention!

By the time his waiting came to an end, he would be ready for his "portion in the place that burneth with fire and brimstone!" because ice on Vancouver Harbor has never yet been seen nor is it likely to be.

Testaments for Soldiers.

The Empress of Russia has recently expressed thanks on behalf of the Grand Duke Alexis, heir to the Russian throne, for the gift of Testaments by American Sunday school children to the Russian soldiers. The latter was prompted by a recent shipment of 8,000 Testaments, making a total of [illegible] already distributed among the soldiers.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

E.W.GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
WINNIPEG TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL

Island of Serpents

Less than thirty miles east of Sulina, the second important Black Sea port of Roumania after Constanza, is the tiny island of Serpents, around which cling many fantastic legends of fascinating interest as well as several historical episodes which at one time threatened to become of international moment, says the National Geographic Society bulletin.

Unlike the monotonous reaches of reed-covered marshland which stretch for fifty miles along the Roumanian and Russian shores to the north and south of the Sulina mouth of the Danube and seldom attaining an elevation of more than two feet above the level of the Black Sea, the Island of Serpents, or Fido nisi, thrusts its precipitous cliffs above the water to heights ranging from fifty to a hundred feet. It is a mere fleck of rock in a sea whose depth a few yards fom the shore is twenty fathoms.

The islet is scarcely more than a mile in circumference, but has been a beacon guiding ships to the Danube for many centuries, its elevation being in such striking contrast to the delta land of the great river.

In ancient times Fido Nisi had a variety of names, but Grecian poets and travellers referred to it most frequently as Lence, or the White Island, on account of the numerous sea fowl which at certain seasons of the year swarmed over its cliffs.

It was on this island that Thetis, the marine goddess, is supposed to have carried the ashes of her son, Achilles; hence the temple erected here in honor of the hero of the Trojan war. Another legend relates that Thetis snatched the body of Achilles from the funeral pyre, that he was restored to life, and that thereafter he lived on the island with Iphigenia, the daughter of Agamemnon, who had been saved from sacrifice by the goddess Artemis.

One of the most poetic descriptions of the island and its temple is given by Arrian in the account of his voyage around the Black Sea in the second century of the Christian era. He wrote:

"It is related that Thetis gave this island to Achilles, and that he still inhabits it. His temple and statue, both of very ancient workmanship, are seen there. No human being dwells on it. It has only a few goats, which mariners convey to it as votive offerings. Other offerings or sacred gifts are suspended in honor of Achilles, such as vases, rings and precious gems.

"Seabirds, divers and fowl innumerable frequent the island, and the birds alone have the care of the shrine. Every morning they repair to the sea and, dipping their wings in the waters, sprinkle the temple and afterward sweep with their plumage the sacred pavement."

The name Island of Serpents grew out of the fact that numerous black snakes from four to five feet long were discovered here by mariners. Many of the reptiles are said to have fallen in the cisterns of the island and polluted the waters, which are now undrinkable.

The Amazons are supposed to have attempted to seize this island on one occasion, but the ghost of Achilles appeared and so terrified the horses of the female warriors that the riders were thrown and severely trampled upon, whereupon the expedition was abandoned.

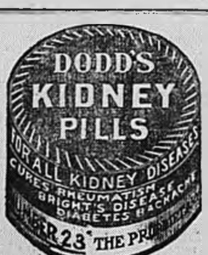
This meager rock brought England and Russia to the verge of war sixty years ago, following the treaty of peace which ended the Crimean conflict. The island was not mentioned in the terms of the treaty, and when Turkey sent a small party to relight the lighthouse, which had been dark through the struggle of 1855-6, Russia attempted to take control of the beacon which stands as a guidepost to the Danube's mouth. England protested and sent a fleet across the Black Sea to enforce her demands in behalf of her then recent ally, the Sultan. Russia, after a brief threat of resistance, yielded.

The island passed into Roumanian hands when that nation threw off the Ottoman shackles in 1877.

We have been using MINARD'S LINIMENT in our home for a number of years and use no other Liniment but MINARD'S, and we can recommend it highly for sprains, bruises, pains or tightness of the chest, soreness of the throat, headache or anything of that sort. We will not be without it one single day, for we get a new bottle before the other is all used. I can recommend it highly to anyone.

JOHN WALKFIELD.

Lahave Islands, Lunenburg Co., N. S.



An Unlucky Showman.

Punch and Judy originated in China about 1,000 years before Christ. The Emperor Mir of the Chow dynasty was one day making a tour through the empire when an entertainer named Yien Shi was brought into his presence to amuse the ladies of his court. During the performance the puppets cast such significant glances toward the ladies that the angered emperor ordered the originator of the "puppet" play to be executed.—London Answers.

Spanking Doesn't Cure!

Don't think children can be cured of bed-wetting by spanking them. The trouble is constitutional, the child cannot help it. I will send **FREE** to any mother my successful home treatment, with full instructions. If your children trouble you in this way, send no money, but write me to-day. My treatment is highly recommended to adults troubled with urine difficulties by day or night. Address,

Mrs. M. Summers,
BOX 8 WINDSOR, Ontario.

TOMB OF MANY KINGS.

Bones of Sixty Monarchs Lie in the Isle of Iona.

On the little misty, stormy swept island of Iona in the Hebrides to the west of Scotland, lie the ruins of the monastery whence came the men who Christianized the British Isles. The island has changed but little from what it must have been in those remote times. The same dense fogs still veil it, rising from the warm gulf stream, the same westerly gales howl over it, and in the little sheltered grassy hollows the simple people live and till the soil as they did in the days of St. Columba, who founded the monastery. Their implements may be more modern, but they are the same silent, kindly Celts.

Iona is the most fertile and beautiful of the Hebrides, of which there are some 500 scattered about the waters to the west of Scotland. Only about 100 of these islands are inhabited at all, and the greater part of these latter support less than a dozen people each. It is a region of rain and mist, with rare clear days that are like the infrequent laugh of a sad but kindly nature-god. The atmosphere of the archipelago is made for dreams and silence. It seems out of the modern world.

Iona has been a sacred spot time out of mind. Long before the earliest missionary came to Britain, it was a place consecrated to the early Druidic ceremonies. After St. Columba founded his colony, the ground was held so holy that kings bade their subjects bury them there. The bones of sixty monarchs, Irish, English and Norse, lie under the sod of Iona to-day. One spot, known as the Tomb of the Kings is still marked by a row of monoliths, fenced in by an incongruous modern iron railing. It lies in a bare plain, whose surface is dotted with other stones and monuments, half covered with grass, leaning sadly awry. It is a long time since those stones were raised.

In spite of a gloomy climate, Iona is beautiful. The soil is so fertile that for centuries its fertility was regarded as miraculous, due to the atmosphere of holiness rather than the soil. Behind its sea cliffs, the swale rises and falls in dimpled green hollows; the beaches are white with shell and sand. The sixty kings have chosen a fair resting place.—Exchange.

FIELD CASHIERS
AND
PAYMASTERS
IN FRANCE
CASH
DOMINION EXPRESS
FOREIGN CHEQUES
THE BEST WAY TO SEND MONEY
TO THE BOYS IN THE TRENCHES

WHY SUFFER SKIN TORTURES

When a post-card will bring free samples

CUTICURA SOAP and Ointment

which give quick relief and point to speedy healment. Then why not make these sweet, pure, super-creamy emollients your every-day toilet preparations and prevent little skin troubles becoming serious.

For free sample each address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. N, Boston, U. S. A." Sold throughout the world.

THE PEASANT'S RIDDLE

And How the Sicilian Kept the Promise He Made to the King.

A Sicilian laborer told us this story. He says his mother told it to him when he was a child. It sounds like one of Grimm's tales and is undoubtedly very old folk lore:

"My mother told me that once there was a king who saw a peasant working in a field and asked him how much he earned. And the peasant said, 'Four carlini a day.' 'What do you do with your 4 carlini?' asked the king. 'One I eat, the second I put at interest, the third I return, and the fourth I throw away.' This puzzled the king, and he asked the peasant what he meant. And the peasant said:

"'I buy my food with one. I feed my children with the second, and that is putting money out at interest. I feed my old father with the third, and that is paying back what has been given me. I give the fourth to my wife, and giving her money is throwing it away.'

"'That's a good riddle,' said the king, 'and I must tell it to my friends. Promise me that you won't tell any one the answer till you have seen my face a hundred times.' So the peasant promised, and the king went back to his palace and asked them the riddle. Nobody could answer, but one remembered seeing the king talk to a peasant and asked him about it. But the peasant said: 'I can't tell you. I promised the king I wouldn't tell the answer till I had seen his face a hundred times.' 'Oh, that's easy!' said the king's friend, and he took a hundred lire out of his pocket and every piece of money had the king's face stamped on it.

"So the peasant told the king's friend the answer to the riddle, and the king's friend went back to the palace and said to the king, 'I can guess your riddle now,' and he did. Then the king became angry and said: 'You couldn't have guessed it. That peasant has broken his promise!' So the friend had to tell the king how he had fooled the peasant.

Paste This On Your Mirror.

If your boy goes to the Front:

He has twenty-nine chances of coming home to one chance of being killed.

He has ninety-eight chances of recovering from a wound to two chances of dying.

He has only one chance in 500 of losing a limb.

He will live five years longer because of physical training.

He is freer from disease in the army than in civil life.

He has better medical care at the front than at home.

In other wars from ten to fifteen men died from disease to one from bullets.

In this war one man dies from disease to every ten from bullets.

This war is less wasteful of life than any other in history.

Only 10 per cent. of all Canadians disabled for further service has been physically unable to engage in their former occupations.

If your boy is one of the 10 per cent. the government will re-educate him in another vocation at which he can earn a living.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

TIN'S BIG PART.

Very Useful is This Metal in Our Industries.

The threatened shortage of tin is a reminder of the importance of that metal and of the part it has played in the commerce and industries of the world from remote times. In all the books of history treating of the ancient world it is recorded that the Phoenicians made voyages beyond the pillars or the gates of Hercules— the straits of Gibraltar—and sailed as far to the north as that land now called England, bringing back among many other commodities tin from Cornwall. Tin was an export of prime importance from the British islands centuries before the invasion of Britain by the legions of Caesar.

Tin is referred to in the Bible, and scholars have learned that copper was alloyed with tin by the Egyptians at least 1600 years before the coming of Christ. Pliny has something to say about tin, and students of his writings believe that in his time the Romans had no very clear understanding of the difference between tin and lead, but they knew there was a difference, because they called lead "plumbum nigrum" and tin, "plumbum album." The early Greeks called tin "kassiteros" and the Hebrews called it "bedhil."

It was about the fourth century that the Romans, having come to a very fair understanding of the properties of tin, called it "stannum," which remains its technical or scientific name to-day. Its symbol in chemistry is "Sn," an abbreviation of stannum. At a much earlier period the Greek alchemists, who long experimented with tin, called it "hermes."

The tin deposits in the south of England are the oldest known workings in the world, and perhaps those that were next discovered and opened were in Saxony and Bohemia. It is believed that the manufacture of tinplate, or, as it was begun in Bohemia early in the 17th century, that it spread from there to Saxony, and it was introduced into England in the latter half of the 17th century.

Tinplate consists of iron or steel rolled into very thin sheets which are then coated with a composition of tin and lead, lead constituting from 75 to 90 per cent. of the composition. There have been processes and improvements in those processes for coating the iron sheets with the tin-lead mixture and these processes of "tinning" are very interesting. The use and production of tinplate have enormously extended with recent years, not only because of the remarkable growth of the canning business, but because of the popularity of tinplate for making containers of many shapes and sizes for a great variety of articles.

Tin is found in ores with many other metals and minerals and in lumps and grains in alluvial gravels. It is found in Siberia, Australia, Guiana, and, in fact, most parts of the world, but the notable workings, those which furnish the great part of the supply which the world consumes, are in Bolivia and the Straits Settlements.

A large amount of tin is consumed in the manufacture of tin foil, tons of which are used annually in the tobacco trade, and another extensive use for tin is in "silvering" the backs of mirrors. In being used in this way it is mixed with copper. Tin is also used in the making of bronze, brass and pewter.—Washington Star.

SERIOUS ILLNESS AVOIDED

Many a serious illness has been avoided by the prompt use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills actually enrich and purify the blood, and in this way build up the system, tone and strengthen the nerves and invigorate the vital organs.

Serious diseases generally come from some simple disorder that has been neglected. Therefore any thinning of the blood should be looked upon as a warning sign, and more serious illness should be avoided by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. In the case of young girls and women the blood is peculiarly liable to get out of order—to become thin and watery—and to lead to a general breakdown in health. This can be avoided by the occasional use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which are suitable for the most delicate constitution. These pills will give you a new appetite, improve your digestion, tone and strengthen weakened nerves, banish depression and lack of energy, clear the complexion of pimples and blotches, cure pain in the back and general weakness, cause the disappearance of headaches, dizziness and heart fluttering. Give these pills a fair trial and you will soon note a wonderful change in your condition. Your spirits will brighten, good health and strength will return, and you will feel like a new person. You can confirm these statements by enquiring among your friends almost anywhere, as thousands and thousands of hopeless sufferers have been restored to new health and energy by using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

You can get these pills through any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

HELIGOLAND.

Once Fashionable Watering Place is "Bristling Fortress."

Some places, like some people, have greatness thrust upon them, and much greatness has, especially of late, been thrust upon the little island of Heligoland, which rises abruptly out of the the North Sea some thirty-four miles northwest of Cuxhaven. The Germans, since the cession of the island to Germany by the United Kingdom in 1892, have spent vast sums of money on it, in the effort to make it an effective naval base. They have built a sea wall of steel, granite and concrete, twenty-five feet high all round it; they have constructed a harbor for submarines at great expense; they have honeycombed the rock of its mighty cliffs two hundred feet high, with galleries—in fact, they have done everything that could be done to transform the island into a "bristling fortress." What they have done, however, is as nothing compared with what they have been credited with doing, by those who, with a sorry knowledge of the facts insist on regarding Heligoland as little less than the key to the naval and military strength of Germany. Germany has, of course, done much to the island since the outbreak of war; but how much is a question which could never, probably, be answered to everybody's satisfaction, because nobody, except the German authorities, knows.

The Heligoland, however, of the days before the war was open enough for anybody to see. Many visitors in the summer months of each year went to seek at its shelving beach of white sand, and indulge in sea bathing, in climbing the high red cliffs and in walking about on the green Oberland. And the first thing that struck the new visitor must surely have been the smallness of the place, a little triangular piece of land, just a mile long, and barely a third of a mile across, only one-fifth of a square mile in all. Centuries ago, however, Heligoland was at least five times its present size, and a place of no little importance. Like so many islands, it had a peculiar attraction for the peoples of the surrounding mainlands. They stood in awe of it, and mythology early claimed it for its own. Here the Forseti, the god of justice, had a temple, as had also, according to another tradition, the goddess Hetha, a special object of veneration amongst the Angles of the mainland. Later on it was the realm of the pagan king, Radbod, and it was hither that Sir Willibrod came, in the seventh century, preaching Christianity. But all the while the ownership of Heligoland was in dispute. Sea rover fought sea rover for possession of the island, until at last it became a fief of the dukes of Schleswig-Holstein. Even then, however, it had little rest, for, whenever the dukes of Schleswig-Holstein found themselves in need of ready money, they had a way of hypothecating Heligoland for loans advanced in the free city of Hamburg. Ceded to England in 1814, the island was, as already noted, transferred to Germany in 1893, and the Heligolanders did not welcome the change. They are not, as one writer clearly points out, Germans in any modern sense; neither have they, by race or language, any affinity with the Dutch Frieslander. They are, indeed, generally supposed to be survivals of the Saxons who remained behind when Hengist and Horsa and his followers set sail for England. But one may be forgiven the paradox, for, according to all reports, the civil population of the island was removed within forty-eight hours of the outbreak of the war.—Christian Science Monitor.

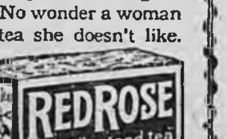
Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

Old Tea Looks All Right

Old tea and fresh tea, poor tea and good tea, all look alike. No wonder a woman often gets a bulk tea she doesn't like.

Red Rose Tea in the sealed package is always fresh, always good, always worth the price on the label.

Kept Good by the Sealed Package



FOR SALE
Book and Stationery
Business
IN HAMILTON

Established 12 years in good central location.

Will be sold at a sacrifice. Good reasons for selling.

Apply to
THOS. FRENCH
90 JAMES STREET NORTH
HAMILTON, ONT.

THE
Hospital for Sick Children
College St., Toronto

ITS CHRISTMAS MESSAGE

Dear Mr. Editor:—

Thanks for your kindness in allowing me the privilege of appealing to your readers this Christmas time on behalf of the Hospital for Sick Children, the "Sweetest of all Charities," which has as its mission the care of the helpless the sick, the crippled and the deformed

There never was a year in the history of the Hospital when funds to carry on the work were more needed than now.

Your purse is the Hospital's Hope. Your money lights the candles of mercy on the Christmas trees of health that the Hospital plants along the troubled roadway of many a little life.

So I am asking you for aid, for the open purse of the Hospital's friend is the hope of the Hospital at Christmas, just as the open door of the Hospital's mercy is the hope of the little children throughout the year.

Calls on generous hearts are many in these times. Calls on the Hospital are many at all times, and especially when food and fuel and drugs and service costs are soaring high. YOU know the high cost of living. Do you know the high cost of healing—of helping the helpless to happiness? What you do to assist is the best investment you will ever make.

Do you realize what this charity is doing for sick children, not only of Toronto, but for all Ontario, for out of a total of 3,740 in-patients last year 646 came from 251 places outside of Toronto. The field of the Hospital's service covers the entire Province—from the Ottawa to the far off Kenora—from the borders of the Great Lakes to the farthest northerly district.

The Hospital is doing a marvellous work. If you could see the children with crippled limbs, club feet, and other deformities, who have left the Hospital with straightened limbs and perfect correction, your response to our appeal would be instant. In the Orthopedic Departments last year a total of 230 in-patients were treated; and in the Out-Patient Department there were 1,946 attendances.

Let your money and the Hospital's mercy lift the burden of misery that curses the lives, cripples the limbs and saddens the mothers of the suffering little children.

Money mobilizes the powers of help and healing for the Hospital's drive day and night against the trenches where disease and pain and death assail the lives of the little ones.

Remember that every dollar given to the Hospital is a dollar subscribed to the Liberty Loan that opens the prisons of pain and the Bastilles of disease, and sets little children free to breathe the pure air, and to rejoice in the merry of God's sunlight.

Will you send a dollar, or more if you can, to Douglas Davidson, Secretary-Treasurer, or

J. ROSS ROBERTSON,
Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

The only man who has more friends than he needs is the man who doesn't need any.

SITU

YOU CAN MAKE $25 TO [illegible] weekly, writing show cards at home. Easily learned by our simple method. No canvassing or soliciting. We sell your work. Write for particulars.

AMERICAN SHOW CARD SCHOOL.
801 Yonge Street, Toronto.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED — PROBATIONERS TO train for nurses. Apply, Welland Hospital, St. Catharines, Ont.

WANTED—LOOM FIXER ON CROMPTON and Knowles Looms, weaving heavy blankets and cloths. For full particulars apply The Slingsby Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ont.

MONEY ORDERS.

DOMINION EXPRESS FOREIGN cheques are accepted by Field Cashiers and Paymasters in France for their full face value. There is no better way to send money to the boys in the trenches.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FARMERS WANT BUTTER—GET RELIABLE churn and recover it all; it churns easier, quicker, sanitary; you will be money ahead to put your other churn out, as well as saving yourself all the hard work. If no dealer in town, order from Reliable Churn Co., 141 King street east, Toronto.

RAW FURS WANTED—ALSO BEEF hides, tallow, wool, sheepskins, horse hides, calfskins; reference, the Bank of Montreal; I have bought furs since 18[illegible]; ship me yours. Henry O'Brien, opposite Y.M.C.A., Third Street, Collingwood, Ont.

FARMS FOR SALE.

150 ACRES—PARTS OF LOTS 23 AND 24, in third concession, township of Haldimand, County of Northumberland. 2½ miles from Grafton, 9 miles from Cobourg; large brick house, [illegible] rooms; large barns and poultry house; 20 acres in apples, 10 in cherries; two wells and cistern; also running water in pasture; rural mail delivery and telephone; price $7,500; immediate possession; owner overseas. Douglas Ponton, [illegible] King street east, Toronto.

AT A SACRIFICE—4,000 ACRES LUMBER, ties and ranch; 3,000 acres lumber and fruit lands; in Bulkley and Lakelse Valleys. Address, Box 22, Prince Rupert, B. C.

65 ACRES $4,800—TWELVE MILES from London on a gravel road; two storey brick house; bank barn; half a mile to school; two miles to station; great bargain. 12 acres of wheat looking well. Choice warm sand loam. T. A. Faulds, 22 Victor Street, London, Ont.

FARM FOR SALE—WATERLOO county; four miles west of Galt; 124 acres excellent wheat land; two-storey frame house; good bank barn. George P. Moore, Galt, Ontario, Executor of J. D. Moore Estate.

POULTRY WANTED.

A. A. POULTRY WANTED OF ALL kinds. We pay highest prices. Write for complete price list. Waller's, [illegible] Spadina Ave., Toronto.

WE HAVE THE BEST MARKET IN Western Ontario for good live or dressed poultry. We supply crates and remit promptly. Get our prices before selling. C. A. Mann & Co., London, Ont.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

JUST TWELVE SALES EARN [illegible] premium and $25 in cash; opportunity to clear several hundred before Christmas, write quick for details. [illegible] Phonograph Company, Foster, Que.

New—These.

Black velours with a black check, almost invisible, running through the weave.

Bouquet veils—hexagon meshes with borders, chenille dots and flower patterns.

Military overcoats for men—coats with high straight shoulders, flare skirts and belts that button in front.

Soft crown velvet hats with trimmings of black braid and hanging tassels.

Autumn silk petticoats of red, purple, rose, blue, gray or green taffeta or jersey silk with finely pleated flounces.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

China and the Tartars.

The Manchu Tartars, who conquered the early Chinese, have left the impress of their former manner of life upon many styles seen to-day in Chinese fashions of clothing. For instance, the official coats, as seen in China at the present time, are made with very peculiar sleeves, shaped like a horse's leg and ending in what is an unmistakable hoof, completely covering the hand. These are known as horseshoe sleeves. This is owing to the intense love of the early Tartars for horses, from whom they were practically inseparable during their generations of wild wandering before settling down in China proper. The old queue is also said to have been worn in imitation of the horse's tail and also as a useful halter to tie about the horse when the Tartar curled up beside his beloved dumb friend for a sleep

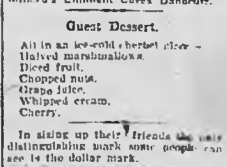
Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Guest Dessert.

All in an ice-cold sherbet glass—
Halved marshmallows.
Diced fruit.
Chopped nuts.
Grape juice.
Whipped cream.
Cherry.

In sizing up their friends the only distinguishing mark some people can see is the dollar mark.

DRS. SOPER & WHITE



SPECIALISTS

Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin, Kidney, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases.

Call or send history for free advice. Medicine furnished in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Consultation Free
DRS. SOPER & WHITE
25 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

Please Mention This Paper.

PRESS PRAISES U.S. PRESIDENT FOR HIS WORDS

British Papers Deplore That It is Too Late for Russia.

VIEWS IN U. S.

Practically Unanimous in Support of Wilson's Mesage.

London Cable — President Wilson's message to Congress has the fullest possible prominence in the morning newspapers, but it reached London too late for much considered comment. The Daily News receives warmly the President's declaration that peace should be based on generosity and justice, to the exclusion of selfish aims. It adds:

"It would be affectation to pretend that this language echoes the declarations of the European spokesmen of the alliance. It is the voice of a statesman whose vision comprehends the world, while theirs comprehends only half a world.

"If President Wilson could have said earlier what he said yesterday, and if in Great Britain, France and Italy the responsible leaders had made his language their own, Russia might be to-day driving the enemies from her borders. It may be too late to convince Russia of the identity of aim of herself and the allied democracies, but it must not be too late for those democracies to learn from their greatest representative how democracies should comport themselves in war, and how they should attain peace.

"In the light of President Wilson's speech, a statement that will mean the wiping off the slate of much that should never have been written on it is imperative. There is no kinship between the spirit of yesterday's speech and the spirit of knockout blows or economic warfare or after-the-war boycotts."

The Daily Graphic says: "Whether this restatement, so lofty in spirit, so forward looking in effect, will have any influence on German opinion is doubtful. The only resort is to inflict such a military defeat upon Germany as to convince the Germans of the infamousness of their rulers. In this connection it is excellent omen that the conference in Paris reached such a complete unanimity. America was represented at the conference, and there follows that the war aims of the Allies no longer can be described in any sense as imperialistic."

BRUTAL WORK BY HUN U-BOAT

Fired Second Torpedo at the Apapa

While Helpless Were Being Put in Boats.

London Cable — The British steamer Apapa, according to the Daily Mail, was nearing home after a two-months' voyage when she was torpedoed without warning. The lifeboats were manned immediately, and all would have been rescued, but the submarine fired a second torpedo while the women and children were being lowered to the boats, causing the ship to sink immediately with 80 passengers and crew.

Another report says that forty passengers and thirty members of the crew, and that the survivors were landed on the west coast.

The Daily Mail appends to its story the names of some prominent U-boat victims, whose deaths were announced Tuesday. Among them were: W. R. Townsend, Attorney-General of the Gold Coast, and J. H. Langhurst, Director of Public Works in the Gold Coast.

THE MURDER OF GEN. DUKHONIN

Furious Bolsheviki Troops Were the Slayers.

Flight of Gen. Korniloff the Cause.

London Cable — [illegible] official statement [illegible]:

"A Russian delegation for the conclusion of an armistice was welcomed yesterday afternoon by the commander-in-chief of the east, Prince Leopold of Bavaria, in a [illegible] speech. Negotiations regarding the conclusion of an armistice were [illegible] begun, in which, under the chairmanship of chief of the general staff, General Hoffmann, the representatives of the German land and sea fighting forces and the plenipotentiaries of the chief army administrations of Bulgaria, Austria-Hungary and Turkey are participating."

An official announcement was issued by the Petrograd War Office to-day signed by Ensign Krylenko, the Bolsheviki commander-in-chief, confirming the killing by infuriated members of the Bolsheviki of General Dukhonin, former commander-in-chief of the Russian armies, who recently was deposed because of his refusal to request German army officials to enter into an armistice with the Bolsheviki.

Gen. Dukhonin was killed by being thrown from a train after the Bolsheviki forces had captured headquarters at Mohilev, where he had remained after his deposition. Gen. Korniloff, also a former Russian commander-in-chief, and who, some time ago, started an unsuccessful revolt against the Kerensky Government, fled from Mohilev before the arrival of the Bolsheviki forces.

The text of the communication of Krylenko follows: "To-day I entered into Mohilev at the head of the revolutionary troops. The headquarters was entirely surrounded without fighting. The last obstacle to the cause of peace has fallen.

"I cannot be silent on the sad act of lynch law practised upon the former highest commander-in-chief, Gen. Dukhonin. Popular hatred surpassed the limits of reason, and in spite of all attempts to save him he was thrown out of a railroad train at the Mohilev station and killed. The flight of Gen. Korniloff the day before the fall of headquarters was the cause of this excess.

"I cannot allow the banner of the revolution to be stained, and it is necessary strongly to condemn such acts. A revolutionary people are fearful in a struggle, but they must be soft after victory."

POPE REPLIES TO CRITICISMS

Not Implicated in Hun Moves in Italy

And Not Favoring Central Powers.

Archbishop of Westminster, has communicated to the Morning Post a statement from Cardinal Gasparri, the Papal secretary of state, answering the Post's accusation that the Vatican was implicated in disruptive propaganda in Italy and is unneutral.

Cardinal Gasparri declares that the accusation is an 'atrocious calumny,' and says that the hierarchy and clergy in Italy have given the most open and most generous help to the country's cause and have received unreserved praise from the Italian Parliament and Government. The Cardinal adds that long before the issuance of the Papal peace note, which is said to have been among the chief causes of the army's lowered morale, the clergy generally and the army chaplains particularly were laboring against the destructive propaganda which had been begun and was reported to be giving unrest to the civil authorities.

The Vatican, the Cardinal declares, is pained and indignant at the Post's charges, and regards them as insulting.

Referring to the accusation that the Vatican espoused the Austrian cause, Cardinal Gasparri reaffirms the full and correct neutrality of the Holy See. He says that complaints have been made in Central Europe that the Vatican is looking excessively toward the west, seeking to regain its former position in France, and to obtain a wider influence in the British Isles and North America. He adds:

"If some nations seem to be more favored by the Papal note, these certainly were not Germany and Austria-Hungary, but those of the Entente, particularly France and Belgium. The peace aimed at was not a German peace."

Cardinal Bourne tells the Post that Pope Benedict has been urged from each side to break with the Governments of the other side, thus throwing confusion into the religious life, now more precious than ever before, of millions of families, and punishing the peoples for the mistakes or misdeeds of their leaders."

"The supreme Pontiff," he concludes, "does not depend for instruction upon those who long before the war worked to diminish the authority which they are now invoking, nor does the Holy See shape its action by the flickering lights of human praise or blame."

The Post, in an editorial examining Cardinal Gasparri's statement, virtually reiterates its original accusation, and cites incidents which it regards as proofs.

BUSY IN MACEDONIA.

Bulgar Patrols Captured by French Forces.

Paris Cable — Fighting has been resumed on the Macedonian front, and despatches describe the activities of the [illegible]. Their airmen have been particularly active in reconnaissance work, but many of them have been brought down by British aviators, French anti-aircraft guns and machine guns.

The fighting has covered the front from the Struma to the mouth of the Vojussa, which practically bounds the Italian position in Albania, and a number of Bulgarian patrols have been captured by the French, who are installed in various places overlooking the valley of the Vardar, and especially on hills around Monastir.

GERMAN CRUISER SUNK BY A MINE

[illegible] Cable — It is reported from Drasser, at the northeast extremity of the Island of Ataneer, that a German auxiliary cruiser, the guard-ship Bothnia, was blown up after a collision with a German mine field off that coast. The cruiser sunk, but the number of men lost is unknown, the survivors refusing to give any information. The Bothnia was formerly a Russian vessel, which was captured by the Germans.

BIG SQUADRON OF CANADIAN FLIERS UPON ITALIAN FRONT

Ready to Aid in Repulse of Renewed Touton Attacks.

(Special Cable by the Associated Press)

With the French Army in Italy, Special Cable — Among the troops and units that have arrived in Italy with the British and French armies is a large group of aviators, who are impatiently waiting to get into action. The British have sent a large contingent of fliers, half of whom are young Canadians and Americans, who have been doing scout work in Flanders and northern France.

The squadron, which expects to be given work at the front very soon, is proving quite an attraction for the Italians. While awaiting orders the fliers are keeping themselves in trim, and the natives in fascinated delight, by practising over the town where they are billeted. There is scarcely an hour but that the hum of at least two, and generally four or more, motors is heard above the town, and every public square is filled with crowds gazing upward as the young aviators bank and slide and spiral and twist.

The British aviators apparently are much younger than their French comrades, whose numerous decorations attest their long experience. Both groups, however, are composed of picked men, who have had careful training in fighting the Germans in the air. The British squadron has many young men who won commissions by brave conduct on the front in France, and who were transferred to the aerial service from the infantry, cavalry and other arms.

The fliers are curious to know what the future holds in store for them, since few of them ever have flown over mountainous country as they will have to do here. They admit it will be a test to put them on their mettle, since emergency landings, generally feasible in France, are almost out of the question here. They anticipate, however, that they will not have to face superior numbers of enemy aviators, as it is not believed the Austro-Germans will be able to maintain a numerical advantage here. The Canadians and Americans nightly entertain their comrades and crowds of curious Italians by holding song festivals at their hotel.

One effect of the arrival of the French and British in Italy has been the rapid drop back to normal of the Franco-Italian exchange, which went up when the Austro-German offensive was in the full flush of its success. At that time 100 francs bought 160 Italian lire, but with the arrival of the troops the same number of francs now buy 125 lire, and exchange daily is approaching par.

BRITISH LINES STILL INTACT DESPITE HEAVY GERMAN DRIVE

Huns Up to Noon Tuesday Had Not Renewed Massed Attacks.

But Another Is Expected, Though Cost to Foe Is Terrible.

By R. T. Small, Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press.

With the British Army in France, Cable — The Germans up to noon to-day had not renewed their attempts of yesterday to smash the British front south of Marcoing, but it seems improbable that the enemy will allow matters to remain as they are now; therefore, the situation is still one that cannot be dismissed lightly, in view of the heavy concentration of guns and troops which von Hindenburg has brought to bear on this line.

There has been no change in the respective positions of the opposing forces since last night. Exhaustion and the necessity of reorganizing his depleted ranks have undoubtedly forced the enemy to pause for a breathing spell.

The ground won by the Germans yesterday could in no wise compensate for the wastage caused by von Hindenburg's disregard for the lives of his men. But it must be borne in mind that he was playing for vastly bigger stakes than have yet been won. In his latest attack there were undoubtedly tremendous efforts to break through, with great possibilities of a drive out into the open such as he engineered in Italy.

EASIER FOR THE BRITISH.

The situation to-day was much easier for the British. Yesterday was admittedly a rather anxious one, but abundant reinforcements arrived. The checking of the Germans' incessant massed attacks was due only to the gallantry of the dogged British soldiers, who did not yield before fierce assaults by greatly superior numbers.

In their stupendous efforts against La Vacquerie the Germans swept forward in dense waves with absolute recklessness, and were slaughtered.

During the afternoon they delivered a very heavy attack also west of Masnieres and succeeded in smashing through the British line, but an immediate counter-attack forced them to fall back.

The open fighting which has developed since the new [illegible] front has created an entirely new situation, which holds out many possibilities, and now, more than ever, involves the question of generalship which may decide the issue.

AID FROM RUSSIAN FRONT

The small gains the enemy has achieved, as has been stated, were discounted by the terrible cost to him in lives.

Germans were collected from the eastern theatre and various parts of the German line in the west. At La Vacquerie the enemy fought his way through the town, and one party penetrated for some hundred yards into British territory. This was the extreme gain. The attacking forces secured a very narrow strip of ground a little north and south of La Vacquerie, but the British still cling actually to the high ground north of this place.

The British commander voluntarily pulled back his line to the west and southwest of Masnieres to make it firmer. This morning the British line was near the western part of Marcoing, [illegible], but included Marcoing, a small triangular piece of territory, therefore, has been sacrificed by the British.

RUSHING UP DIVISIONS.

London Cable — Germany's counter-offensive west of Cambrai is at a stand-still following one of the bitterest struggles of the war. Rupprecht's troops have been mowed down in such alarming numbers by the deadly British fire that a lull in the fighting was to be expected today. The achievement of the British arms goes beyond the mere repulse of the strongest German west front attack of many months. It is reflected more clearly in the terrific losses inflicted on the onrushing enemy, who defied all rules of warfare in a desperate attempt to wrest from the British the fruits of Byng's great victory.

But indications are not lacking that the Germans still cherish hopes of breaking the British salient west of Cambrai. Although latest reports state that the fighting is confined to terrific artillery duels, the enemy is known to be rushing up fresh divisions in one last attempt to break through. These new troops will relieve a German army close to the point of exhaustion from the unrelenting British fire.

Meanwhile the British left flank remains intact, according to all reports from British headquarters, but on the eastern front between Bourlon Wood and Bonavy, Masnieres has been given up, and Berlin to-night claims a part of Marcoing at the point where the salient is sharpest. While the southern flank is badly bent in, Baden troops are in full possession of La Vacquerie, and fighting still continues near Gonzeaucourt behind the original British line.

Five hundred additional prisoners are claimed to-night by Berlin, while a semi-official statement here describes their total of 4,500 prisoners as excessive, but admits that a certain number were lost through the surprise attack, which started Friday.

The British are still confident of their ability to maintain most of their original gains and hold the newly-acquired salient. London continues to believe that the possession of this important ground near Cambrai will result in a German withdrawal from the Queant-Drocourt switch line, a withdrawal which is inevitable if the British continue to hold their present gains.

GERMAN IMAGINATION.

Field Marshal Haig has not reported any fighting in the Ypres salient recently, and an authority said to-night that the situation there is quiet at present. Nevertheless, Berlin to-day reports that violent fighting between Poelcapelle and Gheluvelt was followed by English infantry attacks in many waves north of the latter position, and that the British forces were thrown back by German fire and counter-attacks.

Gheluvelt is the place where the Germans constantly imagine that British attacks are being made. The need to repulse daily imaginary advances here, when Haig was attacking the ridge positions further north last fall, [illegible] either they have got a commander there with a powerful imagination, or Haig does not consider the action worth mentioning.

The Teuton imagination also pictures its enemy using the same fighting tactics as Prince Rupprecht in the battle of Cambrai, where the German troops advanced in waves, with the old tactics [illegible]. It is rather difficult to believe that Haig would resort to this mode of fighting in the [illegible] sector, with the [illegible] of the allies [illegible] in the Cambrai region.

The British have learned [illegible] can be accomplished [illegible] the infantry [illegible] the enemy lines [illegible] the casualties. In any event, [illegible] curious [illegible] the Germans [illegible] attribute to them the same tactics that have met with such ghastly failure for Prince Rupprecht.

Scarcely more than [illegible] additional [illegible] can be expected of the Germans west of Cambrai. Their forces have been tremendously depleted, and the army is worn and tired from facing the powerful British drive. If the fresh divisions are from the Russian front they will get a taste of artillery fire that has been strikingly lacking in the East in many a day, and although they have had a long rest in the quiet sector they will hardly be able to make any better impression on the British salient than the original west-front troops, who have already been tried before the British fire.

BRITISH REPORT.

London Cable — The report from Field Marshal Haig's headquarters to-night says: "During the day concentrations of hostile infantry east of Gonzeaucourt and in the neighborhood of Mocuvres were broken up by our artillery before any attack could develop.

"The enemy's artillery has been active in the neighborhood of La Vacquerie, and there has also been considerable hostile artillery activity north of Armentieres, southeast of Ypres and in the Passchendaele sector."

WOULD RENEW ITALIAN DRIVE

Huns Planning for Another Assault.

Allied Forces There Are Preparing.

Rome Cable — Italian troops, reinforced by large numbers of British and French fighting units, are holding the Piave line and are preparing for an Austro-German attack of almost unprecedented fury. It is believed that renewed attacks by the enemy along the entire front are inevitable, since there are unmistakable indications that the attempt to break through at any cost has not been renounced.

The German high command evidently has determined to continue the offensive throughout the Winter, relying upon its superiority in artillery. Apparently it has made no allowance for the numbers of guns brought up by the allies. For the present the efforts of the allies probably will be concentrated upon holding the present positions, which will be the starting points for an offensive movement in the near future.

Reliable information says that in addition to a general amnesty to all Italians now abroad an Italian-American agreement has been concluded with the object of facilitating the repatriation of Italian immigrants in the United States. There are half a million of these who are liable to military service. The majority are believed to have disobeyed the summons to the colors owing to the difficulty of transportation and the expenses attendant thereon.

ITALIAN REPORT.

Rome Cable — The official announcement from general headquarters Tuesday says:

"In the Giudicaria region (Trentino front) at dawn yesterday enemy parties, after artillery preparation, attacked our advanced line on the slopes south of Daone Valley, but were repulsed.

"On the Asiago plateau the enemy artillery was very active between Monte Sisemol and Monte Castelgomberto. Our reconnaissance parties brought back prisoners, and our batteries made powerful concentrations of fire on masses of troops seen in Gallio Wood, at the south-west of Asiago, and north of Monte Tondarecar. Enemy troops and encampments were also bombarded by our aircraft in Galmara Valley and neighboring zones.

"An enemy infantry attempt east of Monte Badenecche was promptly stopped by our fire. Between the Brenta and the Piave, on Monte Spinuccia, a few prisoners were captured in a brief action.

"Enemy columns moving upon Seren Valley and to the Piave Valley for the purpose of approaching the front were shelled and stopped by our batteries. On the Piave there was moderate artillery activity. Two captive balloons were brought down."

A LONG WAR.

Huysmans Says Huns Have Not Materials.

Stockholm Cable — Camille Huysmans, secretary of the Socialist International, who is now in Gothenburg, according to an interview printed in the Afton Tidningen, deplores events in Russia as making the peace outlook darker. Even if Germany could withdraw all her troops from the eastern front, he says, she would still lack the material superiority necessary to overcome the resistance of the Allies. Therefore, he concludes the war is likely to be prolonged for months because of the recent happenings in Russia.

M. Huysmans, who is on the way to Holland, is the bearer of a British report to the Dutch-Scandinavian Committee regarding German atrocities in Serbia. He declared, according to the Afton Tidningen, that the report was of such a nature that it would [illegible] of indignation [illegible] the whole world.

ALLIES TALK OF MAN POWER

London Cable — Consideration of the question of man power for the prosecution of the war was one of the important matters taken up by the inter-Allied conference in Paris, it became known to-day, when the official summary of the results of the conference was made public.

In the permanent committee which will handle this problem the United States will be represented, it having been decided by the conference that the United States should appoint delegates to participate in the deliberations of the committee.

BRITISH LINE CAN STAND OFF GERMAN BLOWS

Is Very Strongly Held, and Backed by Many New Batteries.

TWO ATTACKS

On the Cambrai Front Were Repulsed Wednesday Morning.

With the British Army in France, Cable — There is no indication that Gen. von der Marwitz's great offensive has been abandoned, and the presence of further fresh infantry divisions in the Cambrai area shows that the enemy has not yet lost hope of inflicting a sharp defeat on the British. The British line is now very strongly held, and can withstand any sledge-hammer pressure, and the anxiety—the natural effect of the first two days' onslaught—has been followed by a feeling of cheerfulness and complete confidence.

The number of British batteries has been greatly increased, and their accurate counter-shelling of the enemy's strong artillery groups east of the Scheldt has effectively reduced their activity.

The British airmen in clear weather continue to completely dominate the German aircraft, and bomb marching infantry and towns which have become new rail-heads.

The Germans to-day were still holding their hands along most of the new front. The fighting was in progress around a fortified farm, north of Havrincourt, after an enemy attack in the morning, but no other offensive developed against the British line up to noon.

There had been rumors of an attack south of Marcoing, but it did not materialize. It is possible that it has been postponed because of the heavy casualties suffered by Von Hindenburg's forces Monday.

The Germans doubtless hope to push back the British line and recapture the front between La Vacquerie and Marcoing. The sharp salient which Gen. Byng is holding about Bourlon Wood has given rise to interesting military problems. The British have held this line against repeated heavy attacks, but there is no gainsaying the fact that it is a difficult position to maintain, and it is considered that the British front would be considerably stronger without it.

The wood is filled with pools of water, over which the gas from shells hangs sometimes for twenty four hours. In addition, the German guns are able to reach it from many directions owing to the bend in the line.

There is an interesting report that a few British cavalry actually entered the town of Cambrai at the beginning of Gen. Byng's offensive. They were in small numbers, however, and were withdrawn immediately, as they were far in advance of the main body. The enemy has brought in two fresh divisions to the Marcoing area.

HAIG'S REPORT.

London Cable — The official report from Field Marshal Haig's headquarters to-night says: "On the Cambrai battle-front two minor attacks attempted by the enemy during the morning in the neighborhood of Gonnelieu were successfully repulsed. Local fighting also took place this morning to our advantage in the neighborhood of La Vacquerie. Early in the afternoon a more serious attack was delivered by the enemy in this area in considerable force; it was repulsed after severe fighting. Hostile infantry advancing to attack in the neighborhood of Bourlon Wood and Moeuvres was engaged and repulsed by our artillery.

"On the Ypres front the hostile infantry has been active this afternoon north of the Menin road.

"We have improved our positions slightly in this area and repulsed an enemy reconnoitring party."

AIRMEN BUSY ABOUT CAMBRAI

Villages Nearby Held by the Enemy Bombed.

Planes Also Cooperate With Infantry.

London Cable — The text of the official communication dealing with aviation issued tonight follows: "A great deal of reconnaissance, artillery and photographic work was carried out by our aeroplanes Monday.

"Villages in the occupation of the enemy on the Cambrai battle front were attacked with bombs and by machine gun fire from the air. Our aeroplanes also cooperated with the infantry in local fighting east of Ypres.

"During the night 22 bombs were dropped on villages west of Cambrai, some of the pilots engaged in this work making as many as three consecutive trips.

"In air fighting two hostile machines were driven down out of control. Two of our machines are missing."

Houses are built to live in and not to look upon; therefore let use be preferred to uniformity.—Bacon.

A Good Sweater Makes a Fine Gift

Your Christmas list should include one of these good warm sweater coats for the boys and father. It is one of the most practical and useful gifts possible to select. Just the thing to slip on for a long cold ride, cross country tramp or a skating party. We show such an extensive assortment that it is easy to find just what you want. There are several little details of workmanship in the making of our sweaters that will make you recognize their superior merit at once.

Mens **$2.50 to $7.50**
Boys **$1.50 to $3.50**

Men Like to Get Shirts

SHIRTS—One or two shirts from the new lot we just received will make him smile on Christmas morning A man likes to have a good supply of shirts. **$1 00 to $2.00**

Give "Him" Something Useful

Night Gowns.
Pyjamas
Boys' Sweaters
Boys Toques
Boys' Shirts
Boys' Shoes
Mufflers
Umbrellas
Suspenders
Armbands
Garters
Silk and Wool Socks

Practical Gifts

Should Head Your Christmas List

MEN are practical and they like to receive practical gifts. A gift of something to wear will be sure to please "him" because it is of practical use and of lasting benefit. Our very complete stock of winter wearables for Men and Boys offer a splendid chance for you to choose just the gift he would like best to get and you would like best to give him. and the wide range of qualities and prices enables you to suit your own pocket book as well.

We shall take genuine pleasure in showing you our fine stock of gift goods.

Give "Him" Something He Can Wear

Why Not a Suit?

A suit of Clothes for Christmas is sure to please. No one could fail to realize beyond a doubt, that this store leads in the presentation of smartest styles for men. after having seen our showing of smart suits.

Men's $10 to $30
Boy's $5 to $14

A Fine Overcoat

Makes an excellent gift. Our stock is still ample and you will be able to find here just the Overcoat you want for him at a price you want to pay. We will gladly make exchanges after Christmas if for any reason the garment you buy does not please you.

Men's, $13 to $25
Boys' $5 to $15

Hundreds and Hundreds of Beautiful Neckties

We don't believe you ever saw so many hundreds of handsome Neckties as you will see here now It would be well worth your while to see this display even if you did not buy any, but neckties are a happy solution to many Christmas problems. No matter how many a man already has, he is always glad to get more. We are showing some beautiful silks in every conceivable shade and color.

25c to $1

F. R. BARBER,

The Store for Gift-Goods for Men and Boys

Give Him a Hat . . . .

Look in his old one and find out his size. We'll help you select the right style for him. when you do describe his size, build and figure. If it doesn't please him he can exchange it after Christmas.

Stylish Gloves

Of unusual merit at moderate prices are here in many shades. Get his size and let us show you what a dandy pair we can sell you. They range from **60c to $3.50**

Underwear

Two or more suits of good warm underwear would make a dandy present for father, brother, or one of the boys. An exceptional assortment in both union suits and 2 piece garments is waiting for you. **50c to 3.50 each**

Shoes ! Shoes !

Many a man would appreciate a new pair of shoes for a Christmas present We exchange them after Xmas if they don't fit

Men's $3.50 to $9
Boys' $2 to 4.

A Bag or Suit Case

Is something everyone, man or woman, is glad to get. The new ones we are showing embody many special features of interest and the qualities are unusually good at the prices we have placed on them. as you will see when you compare them with what you will find elsewhere.

Bags 3.50 to 5.00
Suit Cases 1.50 to 7.50

Handkerchiefs Always a Welcome Gift

Good Handkerchiefs always make a welcome gift. As a modest remembrance, there is no happier suggestion to be offered. You can get them singly or in half dozens or dozens to the box.

We furnish gift boxes with all the smaller articles such as Neckwear, Gloves, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs etc., and make no charge at all for them.

Fine Hosiery For Gifts

The newest ideas in attractive hosiery are now represented here in the attractive showing that we have assembled especially for the holiday trade. We box them up attractively, too. Per pair **25c to 85c**

REDUCED PRICES ON

SOLID LEATHER

FOOTWEAR

We are very fortunate in having on hand a very large stock of for wear for

Men,
Women and
Children

These were bought many months ago and the price with the further reductions should be of interest to you. Be sure and take advantage of this December Shoe Fly Sale.

Falconer Bros.

THE HOME OF GOOD GROCERIES

The local garage now has a storage system and all car owners may have their batteries properly stored for the winter.

CLIP THIS AND PIN ON WIFE'S DRESSER

Cincinnati man tells how to shrivel up corns or calluses so they lift off with fingers.

Ouch ! ! ! ! ! ! This kind of rough talk will be heard less here in town if people troubled with corns will follow the simple advice of this Cincinnati authority, who claims that a few drops of a drug called freezone when applied to a tender, aching corn or hardened callus stops soreness at once, and soon the corn or callus dries up and lifts right off without pain.

He says freezone dries immediately and never inflames or even irritates the surrounding skin. A small bottle of freezone will cost very little at any drug store, but will positively remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's feet. Millions of American women will welcome this announcement since the inauguration of the high heels. If your druggist doesn't have freezone tell him to order a small bottle for you.

The following is the report of S. S No. 7, Saugeen and Arran for the month of November.

Sr. 4—Jessie Bailey, Hazel Kaufman, Stanley Reany, Gladys Beach and Florence Geddes (equal), Maggie Gowanlock and Muriel Reany (equal), Bevie Gowanlock, Richard Webster, Sylvester Chappell.

Jr. 3—Robbie Geddes, Ross Gowanlock, Oral Gowanlock, Murray Chappel Heather Gowanlock

Sr. 2—Earl Beach, Clifford Reany, Robbie Chappell, Pansy Gibbons, Alexander Heard, Harry Gowanlock.

Jr. 2—Harris Gibbons, Maggie Moore.

Primer—Florence Young, Caroline Schwass, Frank Gowanlock, Ellie Reany, Ewart Young, Willie Chappell, Number enrolled 29. Average attendance 26.

Felicia Wallace, teacher.

CARD OF THANKS

Mrs. Geo. Schell and family desire to thank the many friends for their kind expressions of sympathy in their bereavement.

Sunday's storm was the worst in a long time. The churches were slimly attended while in the country services were cancelled.

TOWN TOPICS

All councils meet on Saturday 15th to wind up business for the year.

Jim Fleming was home from Toronto for a holiday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wismer were in Toronto last week.

Capt. Charles Webster is home after a summer on the Great Lakes.

Mr. A. F. George who has been laid up with lumbago, the past week, is improving.

Collector Chapman reminds citizens that after Dec. 14. 5% will be added to taxes.

On Nov. 28th. W. J. Quigly and Miss C Harmon were married at Southampton by Rev. J. C Parke.

Auctioneer Cavin sold cattle for John Wilson at Shallow Lake on Thursday. The first eight cows sold, brought $800.

Mr. S.S. Cameron and Mrs. Wm. Cameron leave this week for St. Augustine, Florida, where they will spend the winter.

Two converts were baptised at the Baptist church on Sunday evening.

Mr. Alvin Sternall has purchased 208 acres from Cruickshank Bros, situated lots 7 and 8 con. 13 Arran Tp. Mr. Sternall will use this land for pasture.

Miss Alma E. Bennet and Mr. Thomas E. Rushton, two very popular young people from Saugeen Tp. were quietly married at Grimsby on Wednesday last by the Rev. J. A. McLachlan, president of the Hamilton Conference. The young people will take up residence in Saugeen and the heartiest good wishes will be extended by hosts of sincere friends in town and township for a long and happy wedded life.

Miss Mildred Baker has been visiting in Guelph.

Mr. W. A. Mitchell was in Guelph last week.

The death occurred on Friday of Margaret Fenton, relict of the late Richard Fenton, in her 70th year. The obituary will appear next week.

Pte. W. J. Strachan of the 160th has been invalided home. After recovering will be on home duty.

The marriage of Miss Gladys Lennox of Wiarton Ont, to Henry C. A. Wipp took place at the home of R. Wipp on Thursday evening December 6th, 1917. Mr. and Mrs. Wipp will reside in Port Elgin.

Mrs. Swalwell was in Toronto last week, on account of the very serious illness of Miss Phemia Stafford, who is suffering from typhoid fever.

Mr. R. D. Northgrave has been called to London, where he will recommend to the authorities there, the exemption of certain farmers' sons, who have been taken by the local Tribunals in Bruce County.

The "Village School Ma'am" was repeated in the town hall on Tuesday night by the Soldiers' Friend club. The attendance was fair and the performance very good, indeed. The play was given a second time to accommodate those who could not get in the crowded hall the first night.

Attend the public meeting in Mr. MacAulay's interests in the town hall on Friday night. Everybody welcome.

The Beast and the Child

(By Ella Wheeler Wilcox)

If in a neighbour's yard you saw
A vicious beast grown wild,
And if you heard the frightened cry
Of some death marked child,
Would you pass by without a sign
And say "It's no affair of mine",
Or would you get your gun?
The world is now our neighbour's yard,
And there the wild beast roams;
And all the children of the earth
Are menaced in their homes
Would you go culling summer flowers
And say "It's no affair of ours",
Or will you get your gun?

The Farmer

with a balance in the Bank is in an easy position. He is prepared for any emergency and is able to take advantage of any opportunities offering. He can make his purchases at the most favorable terms. His seed, implements and other requirements all cost less if paid for in cash.

Open an account in our savings department and make a start towards independence.

30

The Bank of
Nova Scotia

PAID-UP CAPITAL - $ 6,500,000
RESERVE FUND - - 12,000,000
TOTAL RESOURCES over 110,000,000

Port Elgin Branch
A. L. WYANT, Manager

Ho For Christmas

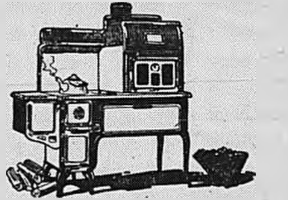
We have the following to offer, sunkist sweet and juicy oranges at **20, 30, 40, 60c** per dozen.

FRESH NUTS

Filberts, Walnuts, Almonds and Hazels mixed at 25c per lb. Apples, good eating ones, 35c per doz. Our candy all fresh and choice grocerys A 1.

McMurray's

The store of good eats



an enamel coal range

Porcelain enamel is the newest material for ranges.

The Lighter Day—the coal range with oven at handy-height—is armed inside and out, with this durable toughened enamel.

The most beautiful of ranges it is also the most easily cleaned, and many times more durable than steel.

Not an inch of surface over the whole range requires black lead. A damp cloth will make every part sparkle.

THOMSON'S Hardware

new LIGHTER DAY range

Get Your

SUIT OR OVERCOAT

From D. Geddes & Co.

Made to your own measure. fit guaranteed, cloth, lining, and trimmings of the best material. Prices are still reasonable. Made up in first-class style, very promptly. See our samples, they are going fast, don't delay. You may miss the best.

D. GEDDES & CO.

Sole Agent for the "House of Hobberlin"

The Port Elgin Times.

The Times Extends Best Wishes to All.

47th YEAR—NO. 51 PORT ELGIN, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY, DEC., 19, 1917 $1.50 PER YEAR $2.00 PER YEAR TO UNITED STATES

COMING EVENTS

10c. per line
No notice less than 25c

CHRISTMAS CANTATA—Under auspices of Wesley Methodist S. S. North Bruce, on Dec. 20th. The cantata, "The Heart of the Bells", will be given.

BURGOYNE SUNDAY SCHOOL—Entertainment will be held in the church on Thursday night Dec. 20th Good program. All invited. Collection at the door.

PORT ELGIN METHODIST—Sunday School Christmas entertainment in town hall December 20th., splendid programme of tableaux, pantomimes, drills, music etc. Admission 25c.

THE "R. C. A." will have charge of the Red Cross Tea Rooms Saturday Dec. 22nd. The regular 10c lunch will be served. Besides homemade baking and candy, the young ladies will have a number of useful and pretty articles on sale. Come and enjoy a cup of coffee and select that last-minute Christmas gift.

"HEART OF BERRY"—Will be given in Port Elgin on January 4th by the Southampton Dramatic club, under auspices of St. John's Anglican church.

THE XMAS ENTERTAINMENT—In North Bruce U. B. church will be held December 21st. Good program of dialogs, drills, and instrumental and vocal music. A christmas arch will also be a feature.

THE W. C. T. U.—Meeting was postponed last week and will be held Friday night at Mrs. R. Fenton's.

CHRISTMAS TREE—Underwood Presbyterian Sunday school will have a good program and tree on Christmas eve (Monday night December 24). Children 10c, adults 15c.

CHRISTMAS CANTATA—Under auspices Underwood Methodist Sunday School entitled "Santa's Parcel Post", Saturday, December 22nd. All are invited. Come and enjoy a good time.

CHRISTMAS TREE—U. B. Sunday School, 4th of Bruce Dec. 24th at 7.30 p. m. Good program. All invited.

XMAS ARCH—The Presbyterian S. S. of Port Elgin, will hold their usual big Christmas entertainment on Dec. 25th at 7.30 p. m. There are some extra special features this year, and the grown ups should be present. Curtain raises at 7.30 on the dot. Adults 25c, children 15c.

METHODIST CHURCH—Christmas services 11 a. m.; 7 p. m. song service. The pastor will preach.

NOTICE

The Bruce Municipal Telephone System's offices will be closed on Christmas and New Years from 11.30 a. m. to 2 p. m. and from 5.30 p. m. to 7 p. m.

You'll find a suggestion for that last-minute Xmas gift at the "R. C. A." bazaar on Saturday.

CONDENSED ADVERTISING

FOR SALE—Small farm of 10 acres, at the limits of Port Elgin. Good buildings and everything in fine shape. Apply to John Floto, Port Elgin.

FOR SALE—Five pigs 2½ months old. Also brood sow (Yorkshire) due to farrow 12th of January. Apply J. C. Young.

FOUND—String of bells. Apply Times office.

WANTED—Several hundred of live geese. Find out our price before selling. We are also paying special price for old fed hens. B. Zelkind, Port Elgin.

LEGAL

W. BURGESS, LL.B., Barrister, Solicitor Notary Public &c., &c. Office, Hutton's Block. Private and other funds to loan.

MEDICAL

DR. F. H. WELLS, Office and residence on Green street, one door west of Bank of Hamilton.

W. J. CHAMBERS, M. D., L. R. C. P., L. M., Edinburgh. Office and residence "Lakeview Hall" opposite South End park Port Elgin.

DENTAL

W. P. POWER, D. D. S., Dentist, office over South End Store. Hours 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

R. C. CRAWFORD, Official Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Office at Drug Store, Port Elgin

J. A. CHAPMAN, Official Issuer, of marriage licenses, Port Elgin, Ont. Office Muir Block.

BLACKSMITHING

N. EIDT, Blacksmithing, horse-shoeing and general repairs. Tire-setting a specialty

SOCIETIES

PORT ELGIN LODGE No. 429 G.R.C., A.F. & A.M. Regular communications in the Masonic Hall, Thursday on or before full moon, at 8 p. m. Visiting brethren cordially welcomed. T. H. McBride, W. M.; J. B. Cottrill, Treas; Gus Smith, Sec'y.

DENOVO LODGE, No. 173, I.O.O.F., of Ontario, meets at 8 o'clock, p.m., every Monday in their hall in the Commercial Block. Art Harrison, N.G.; T. Rankin, Rec.-Sec.; D. Geddes, Perm Sec.

Corp John Hamilton,
Paisley Soldier, Killed

The following from The Paisley Advocate, will be of interest to Times readers:

"Corp. John Hamilton, was the only son of Mr. John Hamilton, and was 23 years of age. After leaving school he was employed for a number of years in the butcher shops of Messrs. McGregor and Oliather. He was bright and active in disposition, cheery and friendly with everyone. He enlisted two years ago this month in Toronto, went overseas the following January, and crossed over to France in July of 1916. He adopted himself so well to the work of the artillery that he was awarded stripes and became officer of a "sub" section of the battery. He was killed November 10th

In the last letter received from him, dated October 23rd, the deceased told of meeting with Alex Blue, Sam Tooke and Fin Hepburn, also his cousin Meredith Heany. The last named was among the wounded on the same date.

The bereaved father and three sisters have the sincere sympathy of all. The mother of deceased died three years ago.

The following letter tells the brief story of how Corp. Hamilton met instant death while in action with his battery of artillery:

Belgium, Nov. 12th. 1917

DEAR MR. HAMILTON—It is rather hard for me to write a letter of condolence to you on the death of your son, Corp. J. L. Hamilton, but thought you might be anxious to learn how it happened. We were all very sorry to lose him, as he was a bright, cheerful chap, and certainly on the way to further promotion. He died at the guns from the effects of an enemy shell. He never suffered a moment. We buried the body yesterday, a number of his comrades attending the funeral, after which our two trumpeters sounded the "Last Post." A large cross will be erected over the grave, which is registered, and of which you will no doubt receive particulars. Any further information I can give you do not hesitate to ask for. Again expressing my sorrow at your great loss, believe me.

Sincerely,
W. J. BRADSHAW, Lieut.
30th Battery, C. F. A.

10c tickets will be sold on a 5 lb. Xmas cake at the Red Cross tea rooms on Saturday.

Our selection of men's wear suitable for gifts is very extensive, and so reasonably priced that you'll be glad you came here to buy. F. R. Barber.

BUYERS' GUIDE

RATES—Contracts for 500 lines or over in a year 5c a line; regular weekly users of liners, 8c per line casual users of liners, 10c per line Black type, count two lines for one.

Do your buying at McMurray's.

Salt Water Herring—N. End Store.

B. Hilker for a nobby cap or hat.

Leave your laundry at McMurray's.

Do your Xmas shopping at Barber's.

Tell Eaton, the butcher if you want fine fowl for Christmas.

When you give "him" something to wear, you exhibit good sense, good taste and good judgment. Look through our ad on page 8. F. R. Barber.

New currants, raisins, peels, shelled nuts and other necessities for your Christmas cake at the South End.

Specially fine lake salt trout at Eaton's by pound or keg.

Men's work shoes, splendid stock, spring buying—N. End Store.

If you want good eats call at McMurray's.

All the good things in meats for Christmas at Eaton's butcher shop.

For sale—Lots of first class dairy butter—45c lb. at North End Store.

Eaton's butcher shop the place to buy good meat.

Try Koebke for your next grocery or fruit order

Tell Eaton the butcher you want fowl of any kind.

We have for sale now—oats, wheat, buckwheat and barley at North End Store.

South End for furs. Biggest stock of up to date furs in town.

Eaton's butcher shop, the place of quality in meats of all kinds.

Ontario mill feed—bran, shorts, middlings, feed flour and oatchop, a full stock at North End Store.

Lake Trout—quality No 1—100 lb. kegs, or by the lb, at North End Store.

Fancy dry goods for Christmas gifts at South End.

Christmas will soon be here. Remember Eaton's butcher shop for the meats and suet for the mince pies, etc.

Rolled Oats—20's, 40's, 80's, N. End Store.

N. End for Rubbers—We have the famous Granby.

Value, is the big word in our lines of Underwear. You cannot do better than come to the South End.

Neilson's chocolates—once used always used—you get them at Koebke's

Mixed nuts in the shell at 25c a lb at South End.

Get our Flour prices—We handle a large assortment—Our prices are right N. End Store.

Koebke sells Neilson's soldier chocolate Send a bar to your soldier boy at the front

Men's curl cloth coats, men's buffalo coats, also ladies' beaver coats with fur collars, at closing out prices at the South End.

Hugh Clarke,
Unionist, Elected

North Bruce elected the Unionist candidate by an overwhelming majority on Monday. The figures are nearly 1000 and with the soldiers' votes to come, this will go considerably over the thousand mark, probably 1300.

The efforts of the Laurier stumpers to make the contest one of politics failed, at least so far as the voter was concerned, for in a riding with Liberal leanings the returns prove abundantly that the voters had in mind a bigger issue than that of love for the candidates or of politics.

While The Times has not been able to get the exact figures of each subdivision the majorities are:

For Clark—St. Edmunds 37, Eastnor 88, Albermarle 4, Amabel 133, Hepworth 39, Kincardine Tp. 45, Arran 245, Southampton 203, Port Elgin 44, Wiarton 32, Kincardine 176, Tara 78. Total of majorities 1150. Against this were majorities for McAulay as follows:—Saugeen 45, Bruce 120, Tiverton 38. Total of majorities 203. This would leave a total majority for Clark over all of 947 Of course the soldiers' vote is still to be added. Lindsay gave Tolmie 4 last election, and 25 for Clark this time.

In Saugeen in 1911 election it gave 94 Tolmie, while Bruce Tp. gave a majority of 220. It will be seen that the farming districts polled fairly for Union this time. Tiverton was the only place where Laurier increased. In 1910 it was 31 for him. This time it was 38.

In Port Elgin all the vote was polled, There were 124 women on the list, and all voted but 4, who were out of town. There were no spoiled ballots at Mr. Busby's poll, while there were only two at Mr. Hilker's. This is certainly to the credit of the new voters

One lady voter was challenged by the Unionists on the grounds of not having lived in the province for one year. Otherwise the proceedings passed off quietly.

For further election results turn to to page 5.

Buttermilk for sale at the Red Cross rooms on Saturday.

Christmas coming on Tuesday, The Times may be a little later issuing on Wednesday next.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Cottrill and family, of Disley, Sask., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Cottrill, 12 con. North Bruce.

On account of failure of the wiring at the town hall the pictures of Belgium advertised for Saturday night were not shown. They will be shown on Friday night.

See the war pictures on Belgium in the town hall Friday night. The proceeds are for Red Cross.

He gives wisely who gives substantial Christmas presents. Goodness goes with every Christmas present you get here. No other store like this, to buy practical Xmas gifts for men and boy's! F. R. Barber

Dont forget the Methodist S. S. entertainment on Thursday night in town hall,

Mr. Vaupel has sold his house to Mr. Colin Campbell. The price was $1900. D. C. Cavin made the deal.

Messrs. J. B. Struthers and Geo. H. McKay have bought the Albert Kay farm of 100 acres on the 9th of Bruce, from Mr. John Coulter.

The Times would be pleased to get reports of the Christmas entertainments of all the Sunday Schools in town and district. The superintendents should see that the boys and girls are given credit for their work.

The best gifts for boys are, sweaters, jerseys, stockings, shoes, cuff links, neckwear, shirts, handkerchiefs, underwear, toques, suits and overcoats. It will pay you to visit our store. F. R. Barber.

S. S. No. 5 opened Monday. The temporary building was put up in good style and is quite comfortable. About three weeks has elapsed since the fire.

School book cases at 40c to 1.50 each make a fine useful present for boys and girls. We have a large assortment of sizes and qualities to choose from. F. R. Barber.

Sergt. Crosswell has returned from France having been returned from the forces on account of the fact that he has five brothers and one sister (a nurse) serving in the army, and it is against army regulations. He being the elder of the family he will be released, but he may be put into the home service section,

"He That Loseth His Life
For My Sake Shall Save It"

Of letters received from the front few if any have been more affecting than the one recently received by Mrs. Angus McLean of Toronto, from her son Percy, written after his brother George had fallen. These soldiers are nephews of the MacKay boys at Underwood. Following is the letter:

"Dearest Mother and All: I have just heard the sad news that poor George has been killed in action. One of the guns of his battery (the 30th) was put out of action, but George was the only man killed outright. This is an awful blow, mother dear, but we must be brave and patient, as the war seems to be satisfied with nothing less than universal sacrifice. The "kid" was such a fine boy—so honest, frank, and straightforward—and although my brother, I want to say that I have yet to meet a finer type of manhood. It breaks my heart to think how hard this shock will fall upon you at home, and, God knows, it is hard for me out here; but we must all derive our comfort from the one source, remembering those wonderfully true words: "He that loseth his life for My sake shall save it unto life eternal." I am so glad to have seen him again up here, as he called just the night before last with Ern Rock, and we had a lovely chat together—all so bright and cheery. How I would love to see you all and tell you something of the glory of a death on the field of battle, because after all, dear parents, brother and sisters one should be proud to give his life in this struggle of struggles. Poor dad, poor mother and kiddies, may God be with you all and may you feel around you His everlasting arms. Sorrowful but not cast down, your big boy, Percy S. McLean."

Both the writer and his fallen brother were members of Victoria Presbyterian Church Toronto, upon the large honor roll of which their names are inscribed

Women Organize

The library auditorium was filled with ladies on Friday night to hear Mrs. McIntyre, of Toronto, who spoke in the interest of the Union government.

Mrs. Munro occupied the chair, and made a most capable presiding officer. In introducing the speakers Mrs. Munro, who has two sons at the front, said it was the fact that the leading Liberals and Conservatives had united for carrying on the war that she felt it her duty to assist in every way the union idea.

Mrs McIntyre, in a brief, but convincing way outlined the plan of the most active men of both parties in an effort to serve Canada be union until the end of the war. She touched upon all the issues in which women were concerned.

After the address the ladies were asked to form a citizen's committee. Women generally are to have the franchise, and it would be necessary to have organizations through which women could give expression on the various public question. Also to take part in the municipal affairs. Finally a committee was appointed to nominate officers and formulate a citizens' committee. The committee were: Mrs. Munro, Mrs. Hervey, Mrs. Thomson, Mrs. Wismer, Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. Saylor.

During the evening a number of ladies volunteered to act as scrutineers and to see that the woman vote was polled on election day.

Peter Dobson is
to Try For Reeveship

Deputy-Reeve Peter Dobson, of Bruce township, says he is out for the senior position in Bruce township this year, and will battle for it against all-comers. Mr. Dobson has served several years in the council and as deputy-reeve.

It is understood that Reeve Johnson is to retire.

Attend the Baptist S. S. entertainment in the church to-night (Wednesday).

UNDERWOOD NEWS

Some good second hand coal heaters or sale at Hardware Store.

Don't miss the bargains in halters' and horse blankets at Thede & Brill's.

Mr George Roppel Jr. still continues in a very critical state of health We hope soon to hear of his improvement.

Mr. and Mrs Allan McKay received word from their son Jack, who was wounded, that he is now back on the firing line

Mr and Mrs. Geo W. Roppel moved into the village last week. We welcome them to our midst.

Mr. McTavish who bought Roppel Bros stock, has moved it to his stores at Stratford and St. Catharines. The store here is now empty.

NOTICE

The last meeting of the Public school board for this year, will be held on Friday Dec. 21st at 7.30 p. m. sharp in Jas. Kennedy's store.

Saugeen Nomination Meeting

Notice, is hereby given, that the nomination for Candidate for the offices of Reeve and four Councillors for the Township of Saugeen will take place at Town Hall, Port Elgin, Monday December 31, 1917, at 1.00 o'clock p. m. Should more than the necessary number of candidates be proposed for council, a poll will be opened in the several Electoral Divisions of said Township on Monday, the 7th day of January next, at 9 o'clock a. m. and remain open until 5 o'clock p. m. All parties interested are requested to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

F. W. Elliott, Township Clerk.
Township clerk's office, Dec. 17th, 1917.

CARD OF THANKS

Pte. Melvin Moore thanks the Dunblane Red Cross for gifts of socks and shirt.

FOR HALIFAX
SUFFERERS

The people in stricken Halifax need money and need it NOW. If the people of Port Elgin and district want The Times to take subscriptions and see that they are sent, we are willing to do this and will make public acknowledgment of every dollar received, and sent away.

The Stevens Hepner Company wired $100 immediately after the accident, so that Port Elgin is in some respects represented by its energetic manufacturers, but there are others who might want to contribute. If anything is to be done, it should be done at once.

WHO'LL BE OUR REEVE?

Councillor Pattison is prominently mentioned for the reeveship of Port Elgin. He has served on the council for quite a few years and his name is receiving much favorable mention

Captain Robertson's name is also among the favored.

John Ross Dies Suddenly

Mr. John Ross, of the 6th of Saugeen, died very suddenly Monday morning Mr. Ross had not been well, but was in town on Saturday. His death was a great shock to the whole community An obituary will appear next week.

Funeral arrangements have not been completed.

BURGOYNE AND DISTRICT

Mr. Alex McConnel returned from the west on Wednesday after a lengthy trip, combining business with pleasure.

Mr. Geo. Grieve is recovering nicely after the delicate operation of a week ago.

Sunday was "Assembly" Mission day and the Sunday morning sermon was along the line of missionary work. The officials, of the Presbyterian church in Canada has set the amount needed for 1917 at $1,200,000 $600 being the allotment to be raised by the congregations of Burgoyne and Dunblane.

The children's entertainment is set for Thursday evening.

Don't forget the "R. C. A." bazaar on Saturday at Red Cross tea rooms.

NORTH BRUCE

For the month of Nov. the Underwood Creamery paid the patrons 46c per lb. B. F.

Remember the Christmas entertainments this week. The Methodist on Thursday evening at the United Brethren on Friday.

Miss Mary Greenslade is visiting with Miss Laura Agar.

The G. S. C. met at the home of Miss Myrtle Airth on Thursday of last week.

Bal-de-Dore

Mr. and Mrs. A. Bruce Sundayed on the fourth.

Mr. and Mrs C. Gibson spent Sunday at H. Drummond's.

Miss L. Brown was home for a few days last week.

Patriotic Relief

Will be paid at The Times office on Saturday at 2.30 p. m. Please be prompt.

AUCTION SALE

D. C. Cavin has received instructions from James Cassidy, lot 12 con. 2, Saugeen, to sell by public auction on Thurday **December 27**, at 1 o'clock, the following list:

HORSES—Mare 8 years, mare 6 years, driving mare 7 years, in foal to "Jack Wilkes", foal by "Hyde Deer", span of matched grey mares rising 2 and 3 years.

CATTLE—Cow due March 9th, cow due May 25th, 7 heifers 2 years old with calf, fat cow, 3 farrow cows, 3 steers rising 2 years, heifer rising 2 years, 2 steers rising 1 year, 3 heifers rising 1 year.

SHEEP—Five ewes.

POULTRY—Sixty young hens.

IMPLEMENTS—Deering binder, mower, Deering rake, M. H. spring tooth cultivator, seed drill, disc harrow, iron harrow, wagon, gang plow, walking plow, buggy, sleigh, cutter, hay rack, root pulper, bag truck, fanning mill, cream separator, nearly new, double harness, single harness, double driving harness, buggy pole, whiffletrees, neckyokes, Happy Thought range, Jewel coal heater, chains, Daisy churn, forks, shovels, etc.

GRAIN—150 bushels buckwheat, 300 bushels oats, 25 bushels barley, also stack of hay. Grain and hay must be cash.

TERMS—Ten dollars and under cash, over that amount 10 months' credit on approved joint notes, five per cent discount on credit amounts.

AUCTION SALE

Irving McVittie, whose farm is situated just outside Southampton, has instructed Auctioneer Cavin to sell by public auction on Thursday **December 20th.**, at 1 p. m. the following:

HORSES—One driver six years old.

COWS—1 cow 8 years old due to calf January 29, 1 cow 6 years due to calf June 9, 3 farrow cows, 1 heifer rising 2, 1 steer rising 2, 5 spring calves.

PIGS—1 brood sow due to farrow February 5, 2 pigs about 125 lbs each, 3 pigs 3 months old

About 400 bushels oats.

TERMS—10 months credit given on approved joint notes bearing [illegible] per cent interest.

Special in cut glass Berry Bowl and Salad Dishes just now. You will do well to have these laid aside, for that Christmas presents W. H. Rowland's.

Geo. Jamieson Will
Contest for Reeveship

Mr. Geo. Jamieson has announced himself as a candidate for the reeveship of Saugeen. He was second man in a three cornered fight last year, and his hat is in the ring early for the contest.

Mr. Jamieson has served as councillor and is well known in the township. To The Times Mr. Jamieson said: "I have decided to try again this year for the reeveship, and the friends who have urged me to come out will find me working hard to win."

Pte. John Murdoch Dead

Pte. John Murdoch, a former Tiverton man, and well-known in this section, died Saturday at the Military hospital at London.

Pte. Murdoch was 54 years of age, and was in the home service section of the Canadian army. He enlisted early in the war and served in France, where he was wounded and invalided to Canada several months ago.

Deceased was born in Scotland but spent part of his life in Tiverton, leaving for Detroit many years ago. There are two daughters, Misses Hazel and Jean Murdoch, who live here, and who will have the sympathy of all. Pte. Murdoch was buried with military honors at London.

Two brothers also survive, Robert at Underwood, and William at Arnow.

Silver Wedding

A very enjoyable evening was spent at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Smith, on the 14th of Dec. in honor of their 25th anniversary. Supper was served to about 150 guests, not including the children. The tables were very tastefully decorated with plants and flowers. Dancing commenced at 9 p. m. and continued until 12. Lunch was then served after which a good program was rendered by local talent. Mr. Smith thanked the gathering for their presence and also thanked them for the many beautiful and costly gifts received by him and Mrs. Smith. Everybody then united in singing "Auld Lang Syne", and "He's a Jolly Good Fellow", with Mr. and Mrs. Smith and family in the centre. The floors were again cleared for the dancers which everybody enjoyed till daylight. The guests then departed for their homes, after thanking their host and hostess for a very enjoyable time and wishing them the best of luck in the future.

Eaton, the Butcher, is paying cash for fowl.

See the war pictures on Belgium in the town hall Friday night. The proceeds are for Red Cross.

The Methodist S. S. entertainment on Thursday night promises to be a good one. Attend it in town hall,

The residence clause of the Elections act, applying to Monday's contest, required the voter, either male or female, to be a resident of the province for one year, and of the electoral district for thirty days.

Should Be Cheerful

Toronto Dec. 8/17

To the Editor of The Times

Dear Sir:—

Reading a copy of the Port Elgin Times dated Nov. 28th I noticed a letter signed by a "Subscriber" censoring a show by the "Marks Bros", showed in your town. The subscriber thought it was wrong to pay 50c for the privilege of spending an enjoyable evening, and thinks that Marks Bros are not doing a patriotic work

Did that subscriber never hear the soldiers' song "Keep the Home Fires Burning" or any others? Does he think that the soldiers in the trenches like to fancy his folks at home doing nothing but weeping. Any soldier will tell you the same, that he likes to think of a cheery, lively home to return to after the war. And as far as the 50c for a seat, I think that there is lots of money spent more foolishly

Hoping you will be good enough to find space to publish this letter and congratulating you on a breezy little paper.

I remain yours,
A Faithful Reader

High School Reports

Art Form 2—V. Eidt 93, K. McBride 84, M. McEwing 80, C. Schierholtz 77, G. Parfitt 77, O. Lyness 77, J. McLean 70, A. Burgess 69, O. McGillivray 68, C. Cottrill, 67, R. Richardson 66, M. Fletcher 61, F. Lamont 60, E. Reech 56, A. McIntee 55, L. Rushton 52, M. Stevens 53.

Form 3 French—R. Schierholtz 87, K. McLeod 83, B. Stewart 80, E. Miller 69, A. Carr 62, C. McDonald 61, B. Boechlen 57, A. Rushton, 50, A. McArthur 48, E. Rowlands 42.

Algebra Form 1—G. Clisby 100, J. McKinnon 100, G. Burgess 98, L. McKinnon 93, R. McIvor 92, J. Muir 81, C. Upshall 73, N. Bottrill 70, A. Bell 69, N. Christie 59, M. Clazie 57, H. Vogt 56, R. Glechler 54, E. George 51, M. Schrank 49, J. D. Lyness 47, F. Thornburn 42, A. Geddes 41, E. Kaake 41.

Upright Pianos

Have several good upright pianos for sale at a bargain. Write to

Louis Block's Music Store, Owen Sound

FOOD CONSERVATION

You can take your full share in this important national win-the-war measure, and benefit both in pocket and in health, if you use the proper economic and labor-saving methods in the preparation of the staff of life—bread.

THE CANUCK BREAD MIXER

is the great modern exponent of cheaper, better, cleaner, digestible home-made bread.

Cut your baker's bill in half, and eliminate your doctor's account.

Save your money, and buy government war bonds.

Sold by your local dealer, or may be ordered direct from us or our agents, delivered, all charges paid.

Four loaf size .... $2.75 each

Eight loaf size ... $3.25 each

The principle of saving and economy as practiced by users of the "Canuck" will eventually win the war.

Give your wife a "Canuck" for Christmas. Christmas giving for 1917 must be confined to useful—not luxurious—gifts.

E. T. WRIGHT CO., Limited., Hamilton, Can.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON XII.

December 23, 1917.

Preparation for the Messiah—Christmas Lesson—Malachi 3: 1-12.

Commentary.—I. The Messenger of the Messiah (v. 1). 1. I—God himself is the speaker. He answers the question recorded in the last verse of the preceding chapter. will send my messenger—God's messenger, to whom reference is here made, is John the Baptist, as is clearly shown by our Lord himself (Matt. 11:10, 11; Mark 1:2-4; Luke 1: 76; 7: 24-28). shall prepare the way—It was anciently the custom to make great preparations for the approach of a royal personage. Hills were graded down, valleys were filled and crooked roads were straightened, that the way might be attractive and easily passable. See Isa. 40: 3, 4. before me—God here speaks of himself in the third person. the Lord—God changes his form of address and speaks of himself in the third person. whom ye seek—The Jews were expecting the Messiah to come. shall suddenly come to his temple—"The Lord" would come unexpectedly or in an unexpected manner, and he would come as Lord of the temple at Jerusalem, or as he who had full right to control all the spiritual interests of the chosen nation. the messenger of the covenant—The Messiah is here called "the messenger of the covenant" since he would fulfil God's promise.

II. The Mission of the Messiah (vs. 2-6). 2. who may abide the day of his coming—The Messiah, infinitely holy and just, would put to shame and condemn the ungodly. To receive him would mean the putting way of all iniquity. like a refiner's fire—The refiner's fire was used to separate impurities from the metal. fullers' soap—An alkaline substance in the form of lye, secured by filtering water through ashes, was used to cleanse cloth. This is spoken of as "fullers' soap." The fuller was the one who washed the cloth and thickened it by diminishing it in length and breadth. The work of the Messiah would be to purify the hearts of the people. 3. as a refiner.... of silver—Reference is here made to the work of those who obtain pure silver from the ore. The refiner places the metal in the crucible and melts it He watches it closely and notes the instant when the dross is all consumed and only the pure silver remains. In the atonement provision is made for the complete cleansing of the nature. purify the sons of Levi—The priests had become corrupt and it was necessary that they should be purified if they would "offer unto the Lord an offering in righteousness." 4. offering of Judah and Jerusalem—The offering made by the Jews as representative of all who would receive the Messiah. pleasant unto the Lord—Acceptable to Jehovah. as in former years—"As in ancient years."—R. V. he prophet looks backward to the time when God's people, including the priests, were obedient and trustful. God's true people now offer to him the sacrifice of praise and devotion in a spirit of faith. 5. I will come near to you to judgment—The Messenger, Christ, would come to condemn the guilty and to commend the righteous. He would not overlook those who were guilty of the acts which are specified in this verse. The sins here mentioned were common in the time of the prophet and in succeeding ages. sorcerers—This term includes all who claimed to have power over evil spirits or to be able to foretell future events or to consult the dead. oppress—The Lord takes note of those who oppress the wage earner, the widow, the orphan and the stranger, and will bring just punishment upon them These classes are looked upon by the greedy as lawful prey, but God has special regard for them. 6. I, Jehovah, change not (R. V.)—However much the people of Judah had changed, Jehovah had not changed.

III. Stern rebukes to Judah (vs. 7-9). 7. from the days of your fathers—An indefinite expression which indicates remote past time. gone away from mine ordinances—For generations the people of Israel had been disobedient and rebellious. "I am not changed from good; ye are not changed from evil. I am unchangeable in holiness; ye are unchangeable in perversity." Return unto me, and I will return unto you—There is a depth of affection and mercy couched in these words. Jehovah was yearning over his erring people. He would receive them graciously if they would only depart from iniquity and come to him. Saith the Lord of Hosts—These words add much weight to the promise which they follow. wherein shall we return—The people are represented as satisfied that they had been doing what they ought. They seemed be unaware of the fact that they had gone far away from the Lord. 8. will a man rob God—Is it possible that a human being, one made in the image of God, would defraud his Maker, to whom he owes all he has? Jehovah is answering the question. "Wherein shall we return?" Yet ye have robbed me—The charge is pointed and strong. Wherein—The guilty people demand an explanation. In tithes and offerings—The people of Judah had withheld the sums which they should have paid into the treasury of the Lord. The tithe is the tenth. The scriptures show that two tenths, or tithes, of the produce of the fields and of the increase of the flocks were required of the Israelites for the support of the Levites, the temple worship and the poor. These tithes were in addition to the offerings for sacrifice. 9. Ye are cursed with a curse—The inspired prophet records the fact that because the people had disobeyed the Lord and had been withholding from him tithes and offerings, a curse was resting upon them.

IV. Gracious promises (vs. 10-12). 10. Bring ye all the tithes—The way to escape from the curse that was resting upon the people was to begin at once to obey the Lord. If they should do this, they would accomplish two things. They would be relieved of condemnation for their neglect, and there would be ample provision made for carrying on the temple service. This would be a test of their interest in spiritual things. Prove me—They were called upon to bring in the tithes and offerings, and to do it in faith. They were invited to put God to the test. Open you the windows of heaven—This is a strong expression indicating the magnitude of the blessing which God was waiting to "pour out" on his obedient, believing people. A blessing—The blessing would include God's favor, satisfaction and joy; and there would be increased fruitfulness in the fields and flocks, for the windows of heaven would be opened to pour out rain upon the land. 11. I will rebuke the devourer—The Lord promised to hold in check all the agencies that would naturally destroy the increase of the fields. 12. All nations shall call you blessed—If Judah would fully obey Jehovah, their prosperity would be so great as to attract the attention of surrounding nations.

Questions—Who was the writer of this lesson? When did he write? Of what messenger does he tell us in v. 1? For whose coming was he to prepare the way? What work was the Messiah to accomplish? Where was Christ born? In what sense would he be like a refiner of silver? How had the people of Malachi's time been robbing God? What is meant by tithes and offerings? What were the people called to do?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic—A message for the times.

I. Pronouncing judgment against sin.

II. Offering incentive to repentance.

I. Pronouncing judgment against sin. The various aspects under which the Messiah was presented by the prophets bear distinct relation to the immediate needs of the people to whom the message was given. Malachi presented him as the Refiner to a people who were in a state of moral and religious degradation. A proud and self-righteous pharisaism had supplanted all true spirituality of worship. Attention even to the outward forms of piety had become a little better than a name. The depth of wickedness portrayed by Malachi was very naturally followed by a divine threatening against the workers of iniquity by him whose eternal supremacy, absolute knowledge, inflexible justice and spotless holiness constitute him Judge of all. On account of a careless and irreligious spirit among the people, God's blessing had been withheld and Israel was smitten with a curse. Their sufferings as a people were self-imposed. The unbelieving priests of Malachi's time ventured the complaint that they could see no tokens of the presence of God among his people. The people declared it a vain thing to serve God. As a result and as a mark of national decay the hearts of the children were alienated from the parents. Neglect of the divine ordinances and decay of spiritual life bore their fruit in the time when Malachi delivered his messages. The Jewish people anxiously looked forward to Messiah's coming, but they greatly mistook its object. They little thought what a searcher of hearts and corrector of wrongs he would be. They thought themselves ready for his coming. The prophet Malachi saw them to be self-deceived. To prepare them for the coming Messiah a faithful herald in John the Baptist was sent. He aroused the attention, awakened consciences, announced the nearness of the Messiah's approach, proclaimed his reign, convinced of sin and showed the people that they stood in need of a much greater salvation than deliverance from the Roman yoke. Malachi's message announced the Messiah as one who should begin a great purifying among the people of Israel. The illustration furnishes a beautiful figure of the plans and purposes of God in Christ Jesus, God over all, watching all, guiding all with untiring love and patience from generation to generation in a refining process to bring man into a state of purity and likeness to himself. Through the prophet God called the Jewish nation to a recollection of their transgressions and particularly with regard to God's own ordinances. His requirements were disregarded, his rights resisted, the demands and interests of his kingdom were neglected. Such robbery of God proceeded from failure to acknowledge the great fact of God's sovereignty.

II. Offering incentive to repentance The event announced by the prophet was the appearance of that great Deliverer who had for many ages been the hope of Israel. He is described as the everlasting God, the Jehovah of the Israelites. The long twilight of figure and type was about to be succeeded by the clear day of spiritual religion. It was the purpose of Malachi to arouse the conscience of the different classes of the people and to tell them to consider seriously their national, religious and domestic duties. He presented an ideal future as an incentive for present action. Jewish history abounded with examples that might have improved and instructed the degenerate age in which Malachi lived. The "days of old" were full of divine revelations. God's faithfulness, mercy and truth were written unmistakably on those wondrous days. Through his prophet Malachi Jehovah sent a message of affectionate compassion to his ancient people. It was also a solemn charge and call to a backsliding people to return with a fixed purpose in all things to conform to God's will. They were called to reflect upon their waywardness and to yield to the divine entreaties. In God's return to them was implied all spiritual blessedness. All wanderings were to be forgiven. Springs of deep and immortal happiness were to be opened within their souls. Prosperity, honor an happiness were the blessings which should follow true repentance. Israel had a golden opportunity to regain all she had lost.

T. R. A.

All morns may be like Christmas morn
To him who looks for them,
And daily is the Christ Child born
In some new Bethlehem.

Who walks with faith and quiet will
Through unknown ways and dim,
Who keeps his heart a child's heart still
The Christ Child dwells with him.

For him the heavens are made anew,
Lit by a guiding star,
With singing angels surging through
From hierarchs afar.

A new earth at his feet shall spring,
With love and life astir;
With shepherds and wise kings who bring
Gold, frankincense and myrrh.

His ears shall hear, his eyes shall see
The angels and the kings,
If but his heart a manger be
Where Love her best-born brings.
—ROBERT GILBERT WELSH.

Prophetic

These lines were found among the papers left by Lieut. Leo Buchanan, B.A., LL.B. They were written in England shortly before he crossed to France. A few weeks later he was killed in action at St. Eloi on April 19th, 1916.—Toronto Universal Monthly.

A moment now to say "good-bye,"
The bugles fling their piercing cry;
"Fall in; fall in," a thousand feet,
Tramp to their places in the street.

A moment fleet as flash of swords,
Time for a dozen grasping words—
Yet I shall live it o'er and o'er,
In silent watch and battle roar.

Give me your hand—and may I choose,
A guerdon for the things I lose;
'Twould be that from your inmost heart,
My image may not quite depart.

So when 'in storm, and dark and cold,
A thousand leagues away we hold
Our solemn watch in pits of dread,
Where lie entombed the myriad dead.

That I may hold a solemn faith,
That when across your eyes, a wraith,
My face appears—a shade of fear,
Brings to your eyes an unshed tear.

That when they tell a thousand tales
Of war, your cheek a little pales,
And that you scan with pause of breath,
The narrow print of deeds and death.

For me, and if my name is there,
And you should find a record fair,
That you will pause and turn aside,
And know a more than foolish pride.

Some day you'll hear the thrilling strain,
"Fall in," for those who come again.
If I am left on Flander's coast
For me in echo, the "Last Post."

The moment's past, again good-bye,
The bugles fling their piercing cry,
"Fall in, Fall in," a thousand feet,
Tramp to their places in the street.
Hisboro', England, Jan. 14, 1916.

SMARTEST DRESS LINES.

High collars.
Draped sashes.
Long tight sleeves.
Suggestions of the Redingote
Features from that belted back.

DINNER WEAR.

It may be diaphanous,
With a sash prolonged to a train,
And sleeves that are winged and graceful.
The back of the neck should be chastely high.
But the front may be quite, oh, quite absent!

Sir John Lubbock said that ants recognize each other, not by sight, but by smell, and Sir John knew as much about ants as any man of his day.

A Yuletide Home-Coming

(By Charles McCabe.)

The club looked just the very thing Gerald Mannersley was craving for—a sense of home.

A few lines read accidentally in an out-of-date newspaper had made him restless with longing for the old scenes. And so he had traveled two days and nights in a sleeper, vaguely connecting his journey's end with all the love and friendship his starved nature was demanding.

When he arrived at his old club on a chill, grey Christmas morning, it was only to find that fifteen years' silent absence had been too severe a test for friendship. The place was empty of all but servants, and they were strange, unwelcome faces.

He stood at the club window, looking out in the desolate, deserted street which he had always remembered as being thronged, and a great sadness swept over him.

This was not what he wanted. From his pocket he drew out the scrap of paper which had really brought him so many miles, and looked at it bitterly. It was only a death announcement cut from a paper of a year ago, and ran in the usual way—"Michael Townley, at his residence," etc.

In fancy he saw a sweet-faced maiden who sought her happiness only in the eyes of the youth by her side. There were joybells there, too, as they left the church with the fragrance of mutual love about them.

The bells pealed on outside, and willing fancy led him still further into the realm of "might have been."

In an instant he made up his mind to visit once more the old-fashioned cottage not many miles away, to which he had hoped fifteen years before to take a bride. He would go and see it, even if its neglected condition only added to his loneliness and pain.

Two hours later he was striding through the crisp country air along a winding path which led to a rambling, ivy-covered cottage.

As the last turn brought him in sight of the house he stopped in surprise. He had expected to see dirt, ruin and decay. But instead he looked upon a trim, well-kept cottage, and a soft crooning song in a voice which reawakened the tender memories of long ago, came floating through the unlatched door.

Half believing that it must be fancy leading him still, he entered the house softly, and following the voice went into the inner room, and stood in the glow of the warm firelight.

The sweet, tired-faced, middle-aged singer turned as his shadow fell across the light, and then stood white and trembling.

"Gerald!" she whispered. "Gerald have you come to reproach me? Not to-day! Not to-day"

The strong man's voice broke as he held out his arms.

"Nance" he cried, joyfully.

In a moment she was crushed, sobbing, to his reast.

"Oh, Gerald, is it really you? God is very good. I thought you must be dead."

For several moments they stood thus, the strong man's tears falling on her gray tinged hair. Then he gently pushed her into a chair.

"You are not alone?" he asked, as his eyes caught sight of a little table laid for two, daintily spread with Christmas fare.

"Yes," she answered. "I am quite alone. I have often come down here."

"But you are expecting somebody?" he said, calling attention to the table.

She flushed prettily, looking almost as young as she had in his dreams of the morning, as she replied:

"I was expecting you, Gerald"

He smiled happily at her; then the smile faded, and he sighed as he sank into a chair.

"This is all foolishness, Nance," he said, sadly. "You could not live here in the old days, you could do so less now, and I could not live here on another man's thousands."

A smile hovered over the woman's face as she flitted here and there, busily preparing things for a meal. Then she slipped behind a chair, and leaning over whispered with burning cheeks:

"Perhaps you do not know, Gerald, that Mr. Townsley's money goes back to his family if—if I marry again."

The man sprang to his feet and to his family if I marry again."

"It is not too late," he cried. "We are still young. Will you let me try to make you happy?"

Her answer was drowned in the burst of Christmas bells that pealed from the village church close by. But he did not need her words; he could see her eyes.

Christmas Feasts

Many curious feasts arose in connection with the celebration of Christmas in early days. Thus, the ass on which Balaam rode in the "Helms Mystery" won for the feast the title "Festum Asinorum," the Feast of the Asses. As it was celebrated in France, according to William Hone, it consisted almost entirely of dramatic show. On one occasion the clergy walked on Christmas Day in procession, [illegible] to represent the prophets and other characters.

"Moses appeared in an alb and cope, with a long beard and a [illegible]. David had a green vestment. Balaam, with an immense pair of spurs, rode on a wooden ass which enclosed a speaker. There were also six Jews and six Gentiles. Among other characters the poet Virgil was introduced, singing monkish rhymes, as a Gentile prophet and a translater of the sibylline oracles. They thus moved in procession through the body of the church chanting versicles and conversing on the nativity and kingdom of Christ till they came into the choir.

"This service, as performed in the cathedral at Rouen, commenced with a procession in which the clergy represented the prophets of the Old Testament who foretold the birth of Christ; then followed Balaam mounted on the ass, Zacharias, Elizabeth, John the Baptist, the Sibyl, Erythree, Simeon, Virgil, Nebuchadnezzar and the three musicians in the furnace. After the procession entered the cathedral several groups of persons performed the parts of Jews and Gentiles to whom the choristers addressed speeches; afterward they called on the prophets, one by one, who came forward successively and delivered a passage relative to the Messiah. The other characters advanced to occupy their proper situations and reply to the questions of the choristers. They performed the miracle of the furnace; Nebuchadnezzar spoke, the Sibyl appeared and then an anthem was sung, which concluded the ceremony.

"The Missal of an Archbishop of Sens' indicates that during such a service the animal itself, clad with precious priestly ornaments, was solemnly conducted to the middle of the choir, during which procession a hymn in praise of the ass was sung, ending with:—

'Amen, bray, most honored Ass,
Sated now with grain and grass;
Amen' repeat, amen reply,
And disregard antiquity.
Hez va! hez va! hez va! heze!"

The service lasted the whole of a night and part of the next day, and formed altogether the strangest, most ridiculous medley of whatever was usually sung at church festivals When the choristers were thirsty wine was served; in the evening, on a platform before the church lit by an enormous lantern, the grand chanter of Sens led a jolly band in performing broadly indecorous interludes. At respective divisions of the service the ass was supplied with drink and provender.

Christmas Trees

From Time Immemorial Part of the Holiday Celebration.

From time immemorial a tree has been a part of the Christmas celebration. It may be seen outside the traditional mangers in the missals and early paintings of the preraphaelite Italian school. In the tree or near it are seen angels in flowing robes singing out of a scroll of illuminated paper the "Peace on Earth and Good Will Toward Men" or "Glory, Glory, Hallelujah!"

The correct German Christmas tree always has an angel or a Christkind on the topmost branch, with a tinsel star at the end of a staff, like a pantomime fairy, and if the tree belongs to a very orthodox family there is usually at its foot a small toy group representing the Saviour's birth in the stable of Bethlehem.

The lights on the tree are said to be of Jewish origin. In the ninth month of the Jewish year, corresponding nearly to our December, and on the twenty-fifth day, the Jews celebrated the feast of dedication of their temple. It had been desecrated on that day by Antiochus. It was dedicated by Judas Maccabeus, and then, according to the Jewish legend, sufficient oil was found in the temple to last for the seven branched candlestick for seven days, and it would have taken seven days to prepare new oil. Accordingly the Jews were wont on the 25th of Kisleu in every house to light a candle, on the next day two, and so on till on the seventh and last day of the feast seven candles twinkled in every house.

It is not easy to fix the exact date of the Nativity, but it is most probably on the last day of Kisleu, when every Jewish house in Bethlehem and Jerusalem was twinkling with lights. It is worthy of notice that the German name for Christmas is Weihnacht (the night of dedication), as though it were associated with this feast. The Greeks also call Christmas the feast of lights, and, indeed, this was also the name given to the dedication festival, Chanuka, by the Jews.—New York Mail and Express.

Popular Jokes.

The most popular joke which has been published in any language in the history of the world is stated to be that which appeared in an obscure corner of the Punch almanac for 1845. It reads: "Advice to persons about to marry—Don't!" It would be interesting to know who was its author. Another, founded on a similar subject, was the "Advice to persons who have 'fallen in love'—Fall out!" One of the most brilliant things that ever appeared in our contemporary was the brief dialogue between an inquiring child and his impatient parent: "What is mind?" "No matter." "What is matter?" "Never mind!"—Westminster Gazette.

You never can tell about strategy. Lots of shallow remarks are delivered in a deep voice.

Old Christmas Portents

If you will go to the crossroads between eleven and twelve on Christmas night you will hear what most concerns you in the coming year.

If on Christmas Eve you make a little heap of salt on the table, and it melts over night, you will die the next year; if, in the morning it remains undiminished, you will live.

If a shirt be spun, woven and sewed by a pure, chaste maiden on Christmas Day, it will be proof against lead or steel.

If you are born at sermon time on Christmas morning you can see spirits.

If you burn elder on Christmas Eve you will have revealed to you all the witches and sorcerers of the neighborhood.

If you eat a raw egg on Christmas morning, fasting, you can carry heavy weights.

It is unlucky to carry anything forth from the house on Christmas morning until something has been brought into it.

If the fire burns brightly on Christmas morning it betokens prosperity; if it smoulders, adversity.

A Yuletide Tragedy

When Josiah Gibbs found that his wife "had it in for him," as he called it, and had bought him a box of cigars for his Christmas present he grew wise and, with apparent sorrow, said to her:

"Now, isn't it too bad, my love? I discovered that cigar smoking was becoming so injurious to me that I have quit it and have to content myself with a few whiffs now and then on my pipe with mild tobacco. Now, isn't it too bad!"

"I'm so sorry, dear!" said Josiah Gibbs' wife. "But your friends will enjoy them, and I am sure that will please you."

Gibbs smiled grimly and, as his wife departed, winked knowingly at himself in the looking glass. And when he saw his friend Joe Spicer he told him how he had escaped his wife's Christmas cigars—Joe Spicer, the best judge of a good cigar that ever bit off the end of a two-for-a-half. And Joe smiled primly, too.

But every time Joe Spicer called at Gibbs', which was often—he was an old friend of Gibbs—he smoked one or more of Josiah's wife's Christmas cigars.

"Gallant and diplomatic of you, old man!" Gibbs would say to Spicer on opportunity and smile his knowing smile. And Joe would smile his.

And by and by the cigars were all smoked by Spicer, and Gibbs' wife was led to say to Gibbs:

"It's just a perfect shame, Josiah, that you couldn't take any pleasure in those cigars and that your friend Spicer should have had them all."

At which Josiah smiled his knowing smile and said:

"Oh, well, my love, never mind. Joe seemed to enjoy them."

"Yes, indeed!" said Josiah's wife, why shouldn't he?"

Which made Josiah smile more and more and almost cackle. But he said nothing.

"Yes, indeed," repeated Mrs. Gibbs, why shouldn't he? You know, Josiah, you told me that a woman should never choose cigars for a Christmas present to her husband, as a woman knows nothing about their quality, so I asked Joe Spicer, having heard you say so often what an excellent judge of a cigar he was, to select a box for me—the best he could get—and he did, and'"

Josiah Gibbs had instant business down at the office, where he tore his hair and flung his pipe and tobacco out of the window. And he passed Joe Spicer without bowing and without his knowing smile. But Joe still wore his.—Browning's Magazine.

Through Many Trials

"Get along with you!" she says, laughing delightedly: "you always came round me with your kisses since you were a little boy. I wonder you care to kiss an elderly woman like me, Dick, when there are so many pretty girls about. Who was that little girl down in Cornwall, Dick, you wicked fellow; you have got into Aunt Lilly's bad graces, I'm afraid!"

"What are you talking about, aunt?" he inquires, with a sudden hardness in his voice.

"Hark! Wasn't that a knock?" his aunt interrupts; "a double knock?"

"I heard nothing," Dick answers, carelessly. "It is a stormy night, sure enough, aunt. I think you have stormy nights down here pretty often; but for all that I should like to live here," he adds, smiling to himself with a recurrence of pleasant visions.

"Should you, Dick? And I am sure I should be glad—only too glad to have you live here," Miss Proude says, affectionately, but listening with a housekeeper's anxiety. "What a time Hennie is! Ring the bell near you, Dick, please. Why couldn't you manage to live with me, Dick, and go up to town every morning?" she asks, suddenly, as the brilliant idea occurs to her.

"Perhaps I shall one day, Aunt Jane," he says, smiling still. "Things may get better with me, aunt, eh? If I could get some decent berth at even three hundred a year, and be able to live in simple comfort," he says, musingly, with a wonderful light in his eyes and a glow in his face. "Would you make me welcome—if—I—would you make some one else welcome, too, aunt?"

His big heart is throbbing and his cheeks flushing like a schoolgirl at his own hopes as he asks the question, and Miss Proude, a good deal fluttered at the idea, and not in her heart of hearts delighted, makes answer in a rather uncertain tone, which Dick feels rather than hears.

"You mean—you mean—if you marry, Dick? You mean—you and your wife to live here?" she asks, coughing. "Of course, my dear boy, if — if that arrangement—if I could make you and her comfortable. I don't know anything about the young lady, you see. Goodness me! I must answer the door myself. Helena must have gone out for something. There's the knock again. Whoever can it be?"

"Miss Brown, perhaps," Dick suggests, rather spitefully, "seizing a golden opportunity to have an interview with me."

"Miss Brown never comes at this hour," Miss Proude says, rigidly. "She is always at home to dinner every evening of her life, unless when she goes out to a party!"

She utters these words half out of the room, and Dick, smiling sardonically, begins to button up his coat and look for his overcoat, as he hears the door opened, and a loud, delighted ejaculation in his aunt's voice, and in reply a few, merry laugh, and some words breathlessly uttered.

"Such an evening for you to be out, my dear!" he hears Miss Proude say, and he hurries on his overcoat.

"Some of aunt's gossips; I can't stay to be looked over and talked over now," he mutters, when the dining-room door opens, and Miss Proude's face, absolutely radiant as a full moon, and as cheerful and bright as the morning sun, beams in for an instant, and then disappears.

"Walk in, dear, I'll be with you in a minute," she says, with a sort of gasp, fairly suffocating with pleasant excitement and anticipation. "Oh! I must introduce you, though—my nephew, Richard Dumaresq — Miss Brown!"

And as Dick, startled and annoyed beyond measure at the encounter, looks up, flushing angrily, he thinks his keen sight deceives him; he thinks it must deceive him, though he knows of a surety that it is not so, as his gaze rests on the beautiful, frightened face shrinking back from the doorway, and the crimson flush that rises to his temples, recedes with the next beat of his pulses, leaving him ashy pale.

"Lady Petherick!" he says, in a shocked tone, stupefied into quietness.

Miss Proude waits but to hear the amazed exclamation of her nephew and to hear plainly the title prefixed to the name of her little known visitor, ere she disappears in a whirl of delight and gratification.

For, possessing no remarkable depth of discrimination, the good woman detects nothing untoward in the bearing of the persons she has been the means of so happily bringing together as she thinks. From Dick's unconcealable agitation and changes of color she augurs the happiest results, and "lady"—the surname she has not clearly heard in her rapturous gratification at discovering—"what I always suspected," she says, triumphantly, that the pseudo "Miss Brown" is among the noblest as well as the fairest in the land. The "titled lady," as the simple spinster calls her, evidently shares in Dick's embarrassment and emotion.

Dick is stricken with an angry dumbness, remembering what his aunt has just told him respecting her beautiful visitor; remembering the singular knowledge of all his affairs which Lady Petherick possesses; remembering the scene in the lamplit room, with the unwinking eyes of the sunflowers sion and aplomb in a moment.

"How astonished you look, Mr. Du- watching him from the satin draperies; remembering everything, he reddens with vexed shame for her as well as for himself; for Evelyn, with her lovely face a trifle paler than usual, and with a certain haggardness about her lips and eyes despite the bright smile has recovered her self-posses- maresq," she says, easily. "You didn't know that Miss Proude and I were old friends?"

"No, I never imagined that you and my aunt were acquainted, Miss Brown," he says, sardonically, but confronting her now with coolness equal to her own.

"That's right," she replies, suavely, smiling more brightly. "I would rather keep my incognito, only I am afraid you have let the cat out of the bag."

She seats herself by the table on a chair opposite to him, and draws off her gloves composedly. It may be that it is from an effort at composure, and the act is mechanical, for the long mousquetaire gloves draw off easily, and her pearly, fair hands are revealed, and delicate, satin-smooth fingers aglitter with three or four exquisite rings but as he detects in a moment, not the wedding ring.

"I shall say nothing farther to betray you incognito to my aunt," he answers, very coldly, buttoning up his overcoat and taking his hat and gloves. "What I did say was of course involuntary in my surprise, and before I learned your wishes on the subject."

"Very good! It doesn't matter in the least," Evelyn answers, lightly. "You are not hurrying away on my account, I hope?"

"I must go," he says, smiling slightly, and speaking very courteously and coldly. "My aunt must have the pleasure of your company quite to herself. My train goes in ten minutes, and it is quite seven minutes walk."

Lady Petherick looks up with a sort of terror in her eyes and voice.

"Ten minutes!" she exclaims; "I thought it was 8 o'clock. I must go—I dare not miss that train! I thought I had more than half an hour!"

"So you have, by the eight o'clock express, Lady Petherick," Dick retorts, calmly. "I travel third class by the ordinary train."

"Oh, I see," she says, drawing a long breath, and sinking back in her chair; "but is there any special reason, besides my presence, you must travel third-class by this ordinary train?"

"Yes, every reason," Dick answers rather doggedly.

"You can go by the next, not the express, if you like to escort me," she says, gently.

"You are very kind," Dick says equably; "but as I have probably lost this train, I will stay for the last—nine-thirty. Aunt Jane will be glad to have a chat with me."

"Of course she will," Evelyn says, sweetly; "and, by-the-bye, where is Aunt Jane? Down in the dear little kitchen or storeroom, I suppose, concocting some dainty dish for her dear nephew's supper," and she laughs so merrily and chats so pleasantly—with a gay girlishness, as well as a ladylike courtesy and kindness to Miss Proude, which, to her great disappointment, her nephew [illegible] her up-stairs—that Richard Dumaresq, for the twentieth time, believes, against his own judgment, that he is the victim of some chimera or mad fancy of his own brain.

But then very soon the time to go, looking such a slender, girlish form in her modest, demure garb of a dark ulster and tweed cap, with a thick lace veil, that Dumaresq—mentally calling himself a fool, an ass, a cad, and a nincompoop, and a variety of other agreeable names—rises to escort her as far as the railway station.

He can do no less. It is raining and blowing, and is the dreariest of wet October nights. She is [illegible] [illegible] there were no [illegible] or [illegible] on [illegible] to [illegible] his [illegible].

He bids his aunt "Good-by for the present," as he prepares to escort "Miss Brown"; and Miss Brown, kissing Aunt Jane very affectionately, whispers her an assurance that she will soon come again to see her.

There are but a few minutes to wait, and as they hurry into the station with dripping umbrellas, Lady Petherick, passing on through the booking-office, hands Dumaresq her purse.

"Get a ticket, please," she says, hastily, and going to the barrier, waits until he joins her, hands her ticket, which she shows, and, passing through, he follows her, muttering an explanation to the official about "seeing the lady off," which, rather to his surprise, the ticket-holder does not seem to expect or even hear, as he is attending to other passengers.

At the carriage door Dumaresq stops and it looks so cozy, the dark-blue, carpeted little chamber; lighted, warm, luxurious, he cannot but contrast it in his thoughts with the conveyance by which he must travel by-and-by—bare, hard, comfortless, in the company of mechanics, recruits, and a tipsy man or two.

"Well, what are you waiting for?" Evelyn inquires, smilingly.

"Waiting to see you off, I suppose," Dick answers, rather awkwardly.

"To see me off? Are you not coming too?" she asks, sharply, with an astonished expression. "I asked you for your escort, I think, if I mistake not?"

"Did you, Lady Petherick? I am very sorry, but indeed I did not understand you," he falters, growing very uncomfortable beneath the scornful reproach in her ladyship's face.

"Indeed?" she says, with cutting coldness and disbelief in her tones and her fair, haughty features. "Very well—adieu—and—stay—throw this ticket into the fire!"

"Your ticket, Lady Petherick?"

"Your ticket Mr. Dumaresq," she retorts, turning her shoulder to him. "When I ask friends to travel with me, to oblige me with the protection of their society, I am in the habit of placing the means of traveling at their disposal."

"You are very kind," Dick says, flushing deeply; "but I could have wished you had not laid me under such an obligation to you."

"You are making a fool of yourself now, and forgetting yourself, mon ami," she says, with rigid rebuke.

"I beg your pardon," Dick says again, feeling utterly mortified and humbled.

She makes use of him as her escort, as she had said, but never addresses a word to him, or apparently looks at him from where she leans against the blue cushioned corner by the opposite window, her dark lashes resting on her soft, pale pink cheek, her delicate profile in strong relief against the dark background. Dick cannot but look at her, cannot but admire her. He thinks it is because she is so like Imogene in the soft, pure placidity of her countenance; and so, does look at her and admire her for fully sixty minutes while the express rushes onward through the wet, dark night, until at Clapham Junction there is a pause and comparative quietness, and Lady Petherick's white eyelids languidly unclose.

"Well," she says, placidly, "you have been looking at me long enough—is your previous impression strengthened, or the reverse?"

"Strengthened," Dumaresq answers, meeting her on her own ground.

"And that is?" she says, yawning carelessly.

"That you are the most beautiful woman I ever saw in my life," he answers, coolly, without a particle of enthusiasm.

"Merci!" she retorts, with a slight scornful smile.

"With a mental reservation, of course, in favor of the lady you love?"

It is a species of challenge he sees in the watchful glitter under Lady Petherick's dusky lashes, and Dick Dumaresq accepts it as such.

"No, I could not do that," he says, very slowly and quietly, looking intently at her. "Your sister is by no means so beautiful as you are."

CHAPTER XXX.

She cannot any longer preserve the pose of utter unconsciousness and so forsakes it at once for the extreme of displeased amazement.

"My sister?" she echoes, with a haughty frown, as of disbelief in the evidence of her own senses.

"Your sister, Miss Trefusis," Dumaresq answers, bravely and steadily; and now at that he has in this manner crossed the Rubicon, he feels he can go on undaunted, though he had to plead for his love with Sir Philip Trefusis and Lady Althea de Burgh. "You know, Lady Petherick, that I love her?"

"I heard it as a gossiping story, and laughed at it as such," she says, deliberately. "I never expected to hear you repeat it in cold blood. I am very sorry for it."

"Why are you sorry?" he asks, without flinching.

"Because I thought better of you," she replies, with calm severity, and with an air of matronly wisdom and justice that would have done credit to the mother of Gracchi. "I am very sorry to think you had not more common sense, or more self-denial, than to suffer yourself to cherish such folly, not to speak of the harm you might have done if my sister's feelings had become affected by it—an innocent, romantic child like her; it might spoil all the rest of her girlhood!"

"If—she loved me?" Dumaresq [illegible] and Lady Petherick [illegible] an accent of sarcasm in his eye. "Why, so, Lady Petherick? Because I have no present means to keep my wife as a gentlewoman? I shall, some day; and Imogene is too young to marry for two or three years yet—young enough to think of marrying in ten years' time."

Evelyn makes no reply, and sits so utterly silent, even when the train is at a standstill on Battersea bridge, that Richard for a moment has a fleeting hope that his audacity has made a favorable impression on her, or has affected her resolutions in some way.

"Is that what you have told my sister?" she asks, at length, in a cold, soft voice; "all that foolish folly about your attaining to a position suited to her, and waiting 'ten years' for you? I hope you have not been mad enough to trouble Imogene's mind with anything like this?"

"I don't think I have troubled Imogene's heart or spirit," he says, coolly still; "but she certainly knows that I love her as I love my own soul, and I am neither afraid nor ashamed that she does know it."

"Then, I repeat, I am very sorry, and very much disappointed in you," Lady Petherick retorts, chillingly; "yet, I suppose, in the event of my sister returning to town with me, I could trust to your honor to abstain from any further attempt to teach her to look on you as a lover?"

"I assure you, you may trust me to obey your wishes in anything as far as they do not interfere with or injure Imogene's happiness in any way."

"You constitute yourself the guardian of her happiness then?" Lady Petherick says, with a sneer. "Here we are in Victoria; please to call a cab for me."

But at the cab door she pauses.

"Richard, you must know it is impossible!" she says, pityingly. "You must know it can never be! It is not you—you yourself might woo the wearer of a coronet and not be refused, though Imogene Trefusis must refuse you!"

There is power, persuasion and tenderness in her soft, sweet voice, and Dick begins to feel a source of hopelessness stealing over him, a sense of his own "madness, folly, selfishness"—she has so stigmatized the love of his heart—being forcibly impressed upon him.

"Must she!" he says, sorrowfully, smiling, thinking of his darling in her white gown and her gypsy hat under the green hazel boughs, with the light of his passionate love reflected in her pure, glad eyes, and her innocent face crimsoned by his kisses. "Then, when Imogene Trefusis refuses me, I shall go my way and trouble her no more."

There is a flash of relief and eagerness in Evelyn's eyes which might have warned him.

"And nothing short of a verbal refusal will satisfy you?" she laughs, a little, cold laugh of scorn. "You must be either the most devoted, or the [illegible] [illegible] of lovers! [illegible] [illegible] the little tale [illegible] [illegible] remaining over you as a [illegible] [illegible] her!"

The taunt is barbed, and in spite of his courage and common sense it rankles sorely.

"And she never gave me any encouragement in what you term my folly and madness, beyond her sweet sisterly gentleness and cordiality," he says, humbly, "so she need but withdraw that from me whenever we meet for me to know that I was less now than ever her brother's tutor was to her in the days at Portdreath."

"I should consider it a sufficient [illegible] [illegible] a lover I was tired of," laughs Evelyn. "Well, adieu! I shall see you on my return from Cornwall in about a fortnight. Surely you will come?"

"I think it better not; many thanks for your kindness," he says, formally; "but I am really working so many hours, especially in the evening, that I have scarcely an hour to call my own, and besides, we are quite in different spheres, Lady Petherick, as you are kind enough to seem to forget so often."

"And you are rather uncomfortable at the thought of your own enthusiastic gratitude to me in that little room where the sunflowers are," Evelyn laughs, wickedly. "Never mind! I have forgotten and forgiven, quite, though they say a woman forgives but never forgets."

And the little hand that presses his in adieu manages to convey with the pressure a sweet, sorrowful meaning in her last sentence, and Dick again, half ashamed of himself and half fascinated, lifts the little gloved hand to his lips in farewell.

(To Be Continued).

The Real "War Bread" must contain the entire wheat grain—not the white flour center — but every particle of gluten and mineral salts—also the outer bran coat that is so useful in keeping the bowels healthy and active. Shredded Wheat Biscuit is the real "war bread" because it is 100 per cent. whole wheat prepared in a digestible form. Contains no yeast, baking powder, seasoning, or chemicals of any kind. Food conservation begins with Shredded Wheat Biscuit for breakfast and ends with Shredded Wheat Biscuit for supper. Delicious with sliced bananas, berries, or other fruits.

Made in Canada.

CUTICURA HEALS ECZEMA ON BABY

Spread Covering Body. Awful Disfigurement. Itched and Burned. Had to Scratch.

"My baby was troubled with eczema which began on her face and spread all over her body. It was in a rash and was very sore and inflamed, causing awful disfigurement. The rash itched and burned making her scratch terribly and she was cross.

"Then I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Baby was healed with six cakes of Cuticura Soap and three boxes of Cuticura Ointment." (Signed) Mrs. Henry Richard, Murray Harbor, P. E. I., April 2, 1917.

You may rely on Cuticura to care for your skin, scalp, hair and hands.

For Free Sample Each by Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A." Sold everywhere.

Bright, Clean Knives
are the sure result of using
Old Dutch
because it quickly removes stains, rust, sticky unyielding substances, and restores the original luster.
Old Dutch Cleanser

LUCK IN AN AIRPLANE.

Curious Bit of Good Fortune That Saved an Army Aviator.

Many an army aviator owes his life to miraculous good fortune, like the British airman whose escape is described in "Tales of the Flying Services," by C. G. Grey.

An officer went out on a bombing expedition and met a German machine. In order to save weight he had left his small arms behind him, but he thought it was a pity to pass by a good target, and so he decided to drop a bomb on him. But dropping a bomb on a swiftly moving mark is not the same as firing at a fixed point. So he missed the German. Unfortunately for him, he also exposed himself to the fire of the enemy, and received a rifle bullet in the thigh.

To be strictly accurate, the bullet struck his trousers pocket, hit a five-franc piece, broke itself and the coin and distributed the assorted pieces of metal about the lower part of his body.

Feeling that he was badly hit, the pilot shut off his engine and dived for the ground from a height of about 6,000 feet. When he was a thousand feet from the ground he espied some aeroplanes in a field, and, not knowing whether he was over German or French territory, he made up his mind to land among the aeroplanes, certain that if they did happen to be German machines he would be well treated by the flying corps.

Two hundred feet above ground he completely lost consciousness, but in some curious sub-conscious way he made a perfect landing right alongside of a British motor ambulance. So well did he land that for some minutes no one troubled about him. When they did go to look they found a badly wounded officer in a state of collapse.

He was promptly put into the ambulance and sent off to the hospital. There it was found that the bullet had cut a large artery, and that the pilot would have bled to death in a few minutes if the bullet had not also cut a muscle, which had sprung back and wrapped itself like a piece of elastic round the artery and formed, as it were, an automatic tourniquet.

PERILS OF PEARL DIVERS.

Dangers That Beset Native Workers in the Persian Gulf.

The lot of the native pearlers of the Persian Gulf is a hard one, for all run the risk of getting scurvy from the lack of fresh food. Ice, of course, is unknown in the fleet, and the impure water breeds worms. The boiling and filtering of water do not appeal to oriental people as yet. The saibs, or rope pullers, get palms as hard and cracked as an ancient Bedouin's heel. They could prevent this by wearing gloves, but that would be a sign of effeminacy and bring ridicule upon them.

The exposure in the water gives many of the divers weak hearts and tuberculosis, and many of them become deaf because the weight of the water breaks their ear drums. Sharks abound in the gulf, and many divers have had a hand bitten off. One young Arab was brought to the American dispensary at Kuweit with his whole side laid open by a shark that had got a wide mouth hold upon him. The boy survived. We asked him if he would give up diving now.

"No," he said; "I will go back next year, I have to."

The danger of drowning is great, for sometimes a strong current carries the diver far away from his boat, and before the rope puller can bring him back he is drowned. The Arabs have no pulmotors, and they are not efficient in giving "first aid." If a man remains too long under water it was "written on his forehead," and that is all there is to it.—E. E. Calverley in Scientific American.

SOLDIERS ON THE MARCH.

Distances That Trained, Hardened Men Can Cover in a Day.

The Army Drill Book tells that trained and hardened infantry can cover from twenty to twenty-five miles a day when in small bodies. As the size of the command increases the distance covered becomes less, as the rate is lowered and time is needed to get all the units into and out of camp.

With a regiment or less of average troops—regulars—marching over average roads, the rate should be from two and three-quarters to three miles an hour, while a division cannot be expected to accomplish more than [illegible] and a half miles a day.

Of course all these figures will vary with different conditions of roads and weather. Untrained troops could not approach them until hardened. Though they might do better for a day or two, they could not keep up the steady pace of the seasoned regulars for a long distance.

Marching with full equipment is hard physical work, and, like every other form of labor, requires a proper period of training. The seasoned force will keep up a steady pace, with ten minute halts every hour, a fifteen minute stop being made at the end of the first half or three-quarters of an hour. Green troops are apt to straggle badly.—Outing Magazine.

FARM & GARDEN

COLD FRAMES.

A cold frame properly managed will pay for itself almost every season. Many of the plants used in the garden in summer may be kept over winter in a cold frame. A permanent pit is a good thing to have where there is room for it. The bottom and walls can be of concrete, brick or stone for the frame to rest on. The depth should be in accordance with the demands of the plants that are to be kept in it, taller plants requiring greater depth than those for which cold frames are generally used. Two feet is the usual depth of the excavation, of a width to suit the ordinary six foot sash, which is three feet wide, and the length is made to be covered by one, two or three or as many more sash as may be required. The sides of the pit are built up on the front or south side to a height of eight or ten inches above the level of the ground, and the back or north side is made about six inches higher to give proper slope to carry off the water from the sashes and to obtain the more direct rays of the sun. The frame when completed will be about three feet deep from the sash in front and six inches deeper at the back. Boards can be used in place of masonry and will be found serviceable for several years. The advantage of a wooden structure is that it is portable and can be shifted when desired to different locations in the garden.

The place where the pit is located should be well sheltered and it must be well drained; standing water in the pit will be fatal.

Air and light should be admitted when the weather will permit, and in cold weather the pits must be well covered with mats at night.

In cases of heavy snow the frames may remain covered for two weeks at a time without injury.

Cold frames are useful for preserving cauliflower, cabbage and lettuce plants during winter and for forwarding lettuce in the early spring. Radishes can be grown early in cold frames, also other vegetables, and finally the frames can be used for starting cucumbers after their season of usefulness has passed for other things. Thus a cold frame can be profitably employed fully eight months in the year.

Lettuce, cabbage and cauliflower can be sown in the open ground and when large enough, about a month after the seed is sown, they are transplanted into the cold frame and covered with the sash as the cold weather advances. Each sash 3 by 6 feet will cover about [illegible] plants of cabbage or cauliflower and about [illegible] lettuce plants. All these are nearly hardy and will stand some freezing without injury, but to stand this treatment they must be properly hardened. In clear weather, even when the thermometer in the shade goes down as low as 15 or 18 degrees, the plants must be well aired, and daily airing must be given as often as the weather permits, and when properly handled no protection other than the sash is necessary.

Young plants of lettuce, cabbage and cauliflower treated in this manner if frozen in the frames previous to a snowstorm will not be injured if allowed to remain covered for a period as long as two weeks if the snow on the sash is heavy enough to protect them from further freezing. If, however, the plants are not frozen when the covering of snow falls it will be necessary in three or four days to remove the snow or the plant will turn white, become weak and the whole crop may be lost.

Plants raised in this manner can be set out in the open ground in the spring [illegible] weeks before plants raised in the house or greenhouse.

Cucumbers require warmth and must be kept covered, but during warm days must be well aired. The sun's rays at this season are very hot and unless carefully managed the plants will be injured by the sudden raising of the temperature to a high degree.

Cold frames can be used in the spring for raising lettuce, cabbage and cauliflower from seed, and carefully managed, covering the frames as soon as the sun goes down and covering the sash with mats, the plants will be almost as early as those raised in hotbeds with far less trouble and expense.

By making the pit of the cold frame eight inches deeper the frame can then be used at will for a hotbed.

Where more than one sash is used on a frame strips of wood must be placed across the frame wide enough for the edges of the two sashes so they can be pushed backward and forward freely when it is necessary to air, weed or water the plants. The strips must be set into the frames so there will be no air space anywhere under the sashes when they are in position.

The idea of having the pit deeper for hotbeds is to accommodate stable manure where it is necessary to depend on this for heat. Where steam or hot water can be used a much shallower pit will be required.

If manure is used this is filled in and packed down by tramping, making it as solid as possible. As manure is somewhat scarce, half of the heating material may consist of leaves and these should be gathered while they are to be had. The manure should be piled up with a layer of leaves between layers of manure, and in a day or two vapor will begin to arise, when the pile should be turned over into another position and left until the second cloud of vapor arises, which will be in a day or two. It is now ready for the pit, where it should be placed and tramped down until it is a solid, even mass, two and a half feet deep. The sashes are placed in position and kept closed until the heat rises, and the steam given out should be allowed to escape. Do not be in haste, waiting patiently about three days, when the heating material has conditioned so that a thermometer in the frame shows a temperature of not more than 90 degrees.

The soil may then be put in place and should be from six to eighteen inches deep. Now is the time to prepare the soil, two thirds soil and one-third well-rotted manure thoroughly mixed, piled up to become incorporated. Turn it over once a month until used.

NOTES.

Sheep graze the pasture very closely and can thrive on short grass. For this reason it is possible to raise sheep on rough pasture land and where grass is not very tall. But it is not necessary that sheep be grazed on this kind of land, as they do better where there is an abundance of grass suitable for liberal grazing. Every farm needs at least a few sheep.

The fixed charges for maintenance are the same whether a cow is yielding [illegible] or [illegible] pounds of milk. The profit in keeping cows over and above that required for maintenance comes from the feeds that are given to the best advantage.

To make butter that will keep well, churn only till the butter globules are about the size of grains of wheat. Then, without collecting or gathering the butter, drain off the buttermilk and then wash in cold water until the water drains off clear. The smaller the portions of butter when the washing is done, the better can the wash water get among them for cleaning. When butter is collected in one large mass before washing, the water can only reach the outside of the mass, hence much buttermilk will remain in the butter to cause it to become rancid sooner than when it is washed clean.

Wife—Don't you think a great, big, tall, married man ought to be taken into the army just the same as anybody else? Hub—My dear, he only looks tall; as a matter of fact, he is probably short.—Judge.

The people who seem to get a lot of satisfaction out of being on the losing side are those who can say: "I told you so."

"You sometimes have to fight the devil with fire," remarked the Wise Guy. "Yes, but you will generally discover he has the most ammunition," replied the Simple Mug.

XMAS 1917

We are Open every night 'till after Xmas

OUR stock is complete with useful Christmas Gifts. Also a full stock of Candy, Oranges, Nuts, Apples, Bananas.

Everything well displayed to make easy picking.

N. McGillivray
North End Store

Can you afford to be without The Times?

BANK OF HAMILTON

Established 1872.
Capital Authorized, $5,000,000
Capital Paid-up, - $3,000,000
Surplus, - - - - - $3,500,000

Opportunity

Do not come to you every day. Neither can you count upon finding it when you want it. It is the part of wisdom to prepare for it when it comes. Some capital will probably be required. Open a Savings Account in the Bank of Hamilton.

PORT ELGIN BRANCH.
R. J. RANNEY. MANAGER
40-C

Practical Christmas . . Giving . .

A useful Christmas gift is always more appreciated than one that is merely ornamental. For this reason we have purchased for this season many articles which will make useful and attractive presents. We ask you to call and see the many lines we are offering.

Ladies' and childrens' handkerchiefs 5c to $1.50 each. New styles in Ladies' collars and the latest in silk and crepe waists.

Sweaters and sweater coats, a big range, also mitts and gloves and mufflers.

Fancy drawn linens and cottons, and embroideried pillow cases.

Kosey slippers, felt shoes and moccasins to fit all members of the family.

TRY US

No 1 Produce of all kinds wanted

South End Store
N. McGillivray & Co.

The Port Elgin Times
MEMBER OF THE CANADIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION (INC.)

E. Roy Sayles. Editor and Proprietor

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Municipal politics next!

* * *

Quebec, as usual, did her share to help the Kaiser.

* * *

Canada began on Monday to win the war. The referendum demanded immediate action.

* * *

If reports are true there promises to be several changes in the personnel of the Bruce and Saugeen councils.

* * *

Sir Wilfrid chose Quebec Liberals against the English-speaking Liberals, and he lost.

* * *

Quebec's attitude was clearly shown when it defeated Messrs. Blondin and Sevigny, the only two Quebec representatives in the cabinet of the Union Government.

* * *

A Port Elgin man, who has been through many hard political contests, says the present campaign has convinced him some women make good electioneers. This may be true, but we wonder if the ladies, after serious thought, will take it as a compliment.

* * *

The London Advertiser informed its readers on Friday that Laurier would have 135 seats, Unionists 60 and independents 38. Contrasting the prophecy with the actual results one would think that accuracy is hardly The Advertiser's chief asset.

* * *

The home towns of Messrs. McAulay and Bowman, the Laurier advocates, gave majorities for Union Government, Southampton coming along with 200.

* * *

If you've been over-anxious and have said some rather hard things, or thought some, begin now to recall them. Political candidates, after all, are not worth losing friends for, and the strange thing is that men, and women, too, are so eager to sacrifice home friends and old neighbors for some man they don't see or hear more than once in five or six years.

Union Government Prevails

In the defeat of John McAulay, the Laurier candidate, in North Bruce, many old line Liberals voted the Union ticket and accounted for the big majority piled up for the Unionist candidate, Mr. Clark.

The idea of the Union political parties gripped the electorate of this agricultural riding, and it lined up with the other ridings in the English speaking provinces in the hope that the Union idea will give to Canada a better war government.

Port Elgin, for the first time, changed from a straight Liberal majority of as high as 140 in past fights to a majority of 44 for the Unionist. In 1911 this town gave 87 majority for Tolmie.

The votes of the women counted fairly well for union, and from this fact it may safely be taken that the soldiers vote will be largely for union. When the soldiers' vote is added Mr. Clark's majority will be still larger.

In Quebec Laurier carried 62 of the 65 seats, which proved conclusively the Union argument that the issue was one of whether Canada would follow Quebec and slink out of the war, or follow the Union and support the Mother Land in her titantic struggle against the Hun.

And the religious influences of Quebec were felt outside of Quebec also. In constituencies where there were French-Canadian settlements, there the Laurier candidates were successful.

The Union idea is splendidly sustained and the working majority of 50 should be sufficient to ensure satisfaction to the English-speaking part of Canada, in the proper carrying on of the business of our country.

Quebec's part in the war, past and future, looms large in the minds of all Canadians, and although it will require time and thought, they will look to the Union government to make good in its demands that no province of the Dominion shall shirk its duty in this time of Canada's crisis.

That Christmas Dinner

Won't be right unless Eaton, the butcher, has supplied the meats and fowl.

Snow Shovelling

The great quantities of snow brings to the attention of citizens, who have regard for the appearance of our main street, and for the proper shovelling of snow, that something should be done by the council.

Most business places take pride in keeping their walks well cleaned, but there are many spots where there is always a struggle to pass any person, and besides it is very unfair that some of the places on the street should be well-shovelled while others are not cared for in any way.

Should we not have a uniform shovelling of snow from the library to, say, the armories, or, at least to Johnson Avenue There are business places all this distance, and The Times believes that Port Elgin as a town, is sufficiently important to have some uniformity in keeping off the snow, at least for the business section.

The Soldiers Friend club received the election returns at the town hall Monday night. Mr. Bald and Mr. Potter had charge of the announcements. The hall was well filled.

Card of Thanks

The family of the late Mrs. Margaret Fenton desire through The Times to thank many friends for their kind sympathy.

SCHOOL REPORTS

The following is the report for S. S. No. 4, for the month of November.

Sr. 4—Honors—Della Wieck 87, Edna Upshall 84, Mary Muir 82, Nell Cassidy 73.

Sr. 3—Honors—Sandy McDonald 78, Peter Cassidy 77, Jim Clazie 76.

Pass—Margaret McIntee 73, Katherine Campbell 73.

Below Pass—Ezra Schwass 54.

Jr. 3—Honors—Lorne Gingrich 75.

Pass—Nellie Muir 70, Floyd Gingrich 62.

Below Pass—Cecil McLinton 56.

Sr. 2—Honors—Marjory Leggett 80, Minnie Barber 79, Annie Hill 78, Ora McIntee 75.

Pass—Robert Upshall 73, Jennie Leggett 73, Annie Schildroth 68, Will McDonald 67, Grace McDonald 65.

Below Pass—Clarence Schildroth 55, Robert Wright 51.

Junior 1st—Honors—Arthur Schwass 76, Lorne Brown 65.

Pass—Chrissie McDonald 72, Stewart Leggett 70.

Primer—Honors—Louis Schildroth 78, Verna Baker 76.

Pass—Johnny McDonald 74, Alberta Upshall 72.

The following have missed one or more examinations:—Will Schildroth, Marie Hamilton, Violet Hamilton, James Wright

Dorothy Wells, teacher.

Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Women's Patriotic Society S. S. No. 2 Saugeen, was held at Mrs S. M. Elliott's on Friday December 7.

The treasurer's report showed a balance on hand of $83 72 The total receipts for the year was $636.91 the total expenditures $553 19. This money being spent to buy material which was made up and sent to Red Cross headquarters in Toronto. The total shipments for the year are as follows:—810 pair socks, 46 suits pyjamas, 43 flannel shirts, 80 vermin suits, 30 sheets, 33 pair pillow cases, 80 feather pillows, 3 trench caps and 6 flannelette quilts

During the year the society sent overseas 75 boxes average value $1.90 each. A donation of $10.00 was sent to Y. M. C. A. Soup Fund. The society has also adopted a prisoner in Germany and are sending $3 00 a month to Canadian Prisoners of War Fund, England, to help pay his board in prison camp.

The officers of last year were re-elected and are as follows:—

Honorary President—Mrs. S. M. Elliott.
President—Mrs. E. R Doll.
1st Vice Pres.—Mrs. Wm. Lovell.
2nd Vice Pres.—Mrs. Wm. Greathead.
Treasurer—Miss Eva G. Cook.
Secretary—Miss Ella E Tranter.
Convenor of buying committee—Miss Minnie Elliott.

Mrs Ed. Doll, 18 pair socks, 7 suits pyjamas, 8 shirts, 8 sheets, 12 pillow cases, 8 pillows.
Mrs. Jas. Dawson, 22 pr. socks, 2 pillows,
Mrs. Frank Dawson, 4 pr. socks, 3 shirts.
Winnie Spencer, 1 shirt, 3 sheets, 12 pillow cases
Mrs. Carl Kugler, 1 shirt, 3 sheets, 12 pillow cases.
Mrs. Wm. Lovell, 7 pr. socks, 1 shirt.
Mrs. J. Tranter, 14 pr. socks, 2 shirts, 3 suits pyjamas, 1 pillow.
Miss M. Cook, 17 pr socks, 5 suits pyjamas, 2 shirts, 6 pillows.
Mrs Gibbard, 8 pr. socks, 5 shirts, 2 suits pyjamas, 1 pillow.
Mrs Wm. Sellors, 1 shirt, 5 suits pyjamas, 12 vermin shirts, 1 pillow.
Mrs Mat. Black, 4 pr. socks.
Mrs. Wm Greathead, 20 pr. socks, 2 shirts, 5 suits pyjamas.
Mrs. Jno. Kuhl, 16 pr. socks.
Mrs. Geo. Webb, 9 pr. socks, 2 pillows.
Mrs. Ed. Bricher 26 pr. socks.
Mrs. S. M. Elliott, 32 pr. socks, 6 flannelette quilts,
Miss M. Elliott, 6 vermin suits, 5 pillows,
Elsie Miller, 4 pr. socks, 3 vermin suits, 5 pr. vermin drawers
Ada and Vina Chappell, 6 shirts, 1 pr. socks.
Mrs. Ed. Chappell, 1 pr. socks, 2 pillows.
Ella Tranter, 4 pr. socks, 3 suits pyjamas, 6 sheets, 6 pillow cases,
Eva Cook, 6 pr. socks, 1 suit pyjamas 12 sheets, 12 pillow cases.
Ida Cook, 3 pr. socks, 2 suits pyjamas, 4 shirts, 4 vermin suits.
Mrs. Walker, 4 pr. socks, 3 shirts.
Mrs. Sholar, 4 pr socks, 3 suits pyjamas, 6 vermin suits.
Mr. F. W. Elliott, 4 pr. socks.
Mrs. Wm. Lambert, 2 pr. socks, 3 shirts, 1 suit pyjamas.
Mrs. Teeple, 1 shirt, 3 suits pyjamas.
Mrs. Padden, 8 pr. socks, 1 pillow.
Mrs. Leadbeater, 2 pr. socks, 2 suits pyjamas.
Mrs. Richard Webb, 12 pr. socks.
Mrs. McKay, 18 pr. socks
Mrs. Reinhart, 4 pr. socks, 1 suit pyjamas.
Mrs. Collard, 1 suit pyjamas, 6 vermin shirts, 4 pr. socks.
Mrs. Art. Sparks, 12 pillow cases.
Mrs. Pierson, 2 suits pyjamas, 10 pr. vermin drawers.
Emily Sparks, 1 pr. socks.
Mary Tranter, 8 pr. socks.
Miss Martindale, 1 pr. socks.
Lizzie Greathead, 2 vermin suits.
Mrs. McIntosh, 2 pillows.
Hazel Tranter, 2 pr. socks.
Mrs. Josh Burns, 1 shirt.
Mrs. Wm. Tranter, 1 shirt.

Save and Serve

Serve your country by helping in the accumulation of savings; remember that thrifty individuals make a prosperous nation. Also the larger the people's savings, the more able will the country be to bear the burdens of the war.

The readjustment period after the war will be a trying time for those without money. Be prepared for this by opening a savings account in the Bank of Nova Scotia and depositing regularly from your income. 81

The Bank of Nova Scotia

PAID-UP CAPITAL - $ 6,500,000
RESERVE FUND - - 12,000,000
TOTAL RESOURCES over 110,000,000

Port Elgin Branch
A. L. WYANT, Manager

Christmas!

Have you thought of it?

You'll be interested in our Beautiful display of ivory goods. Prices are quite moderate. If you make your selection early we will keep it for you.

Soldiers' Kit
Auto Strap

Send one to the boy at the front. They are neat and complete.

R. C. Crawford
Drugs and Kodaks
C. P. R. ticket agent

If you have a thing to sell let The Times tell the people about it

FURNITURE FOR CHRISTMAS

Of course you're thinking Xmas gifts for the different members of the family You will want your gifts to give the utmost pleasure to the ones that receive them. If you make the gifts useful and comfort giving, you will show real thoughtfulness. Home furnishings make the most delightful gifts They are not just for a day, they are for years and even for a lifetime. Every piece you give a member of the home adds to the comfort and pleasure of the family.

And now we wish to convey through the medium of this paper our sincere wishes for

A Merry Christmas and
A Prosperous New Year
To all of Our Customers

: : J. W. PATTISON : :
Furniture Dealer and Undertaker Bruce 'phone 22

USEFUL XMAS GIFTS

Rogers' 1847 Silverware in "Old Colony" design

BEGIN this Christmas to make a collection of this beautiful silverware for yourself or friend you will find the plan of Gradual buying, that is piece by piece, economical and satisfactory. We have a full line of this handsome design to choose from, **See window display**

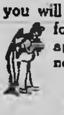
Other gifts include Nickled Tea and Coffee Pots, Carvers, Electric Irons, Carpet sweepers, O'Cedar Mops, Trays, Casseroles, Scissors, Washing Machines, Razors, Razor straps, Pocket knives, Tools of all kinds, Shaft bells, Flashlights and Skates.

Special for Christmas Season Only

This a special offer. Roasting pans for only **75cts**

Nickled tea kettles, with side openings regular $4.50 for only **$3.00**

McLAREN'S HARDWARE



WILL YOU BE ONE?

Thousands of thoughtless people neglect colds every winter. A cough follows; they get rundown—then stubborn sickness sets in. This can be prevented easier than it can be cured. If you will give your system the benefit of a few bottles of

SCOTTS EMULSION

you will find your whole system strengthened. It will fortify your lungs and throat and enrich your blood against rheumatism. Scott's is powerful concentrated nourishment without drugs or opiates.

Don't neglect taking *Scott's*—**commence today.**

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont. 17-17

Piano Cased Organs

Slightly used piano cased organs at a bargain, taken on piano sales, guaranteed in perfect condition. Easy terms. Write to

Louis Block's Music Store
Owen, Sound

Advertise it in The Times

He'll
Just
Love

A nice pair of slippers, Shoes, Leggings, Spats, Cardigans or overshoes.

Great assortment of fresh nuts, candies, fruit, etc.

Wishing one and all A Merry Christmas

JAMES GEORGE AND SON.
Port Elgin

Oh!
BOY!

Do you know that ROWLANDS the Jeweller, has a really fine line of Boys' watches and he is selling them for

$1.50 and up

They're selling like hot cakes. Better get one.

Visit our store for beautiful and useful presents also writing paper, etc.

Rowlands
The Jeweller

Don't Be Disappointed

If you did not win the wrist watch at the Soldiers' Friend play. It was one of our regular stock watches. We have lots of them also boys' watches at

$1.50, $2.00 and $3.75.

Try our watch service department

J. J. BUSBY,
The Quick Repair House

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

The Double Track Route Between

MONTREAL
TORONTO
DETROIT
and
CHICAGO

Unexcelled Dining Car Service Sleeping cars on night trains and Parlor Cars on principal day trains.

Full particulars and tickets from any Grand Trunk Ticket Agent or C. E. Horning, District Passenger, Union Station, Toronto, Ont.

J. S. Cameron, Agent, Port Elgin, Both telephones.

DOMINION ELECTIONS

Union Government Has Majority of 51.

ONTARIO SOLID FOR UNION

Quebec Is Only Province Supporting Laurier.

Loyal People of Canada Speak in No Uncertain Voice Regarding Conscription, and Only One Section of the Country Opposed the Sending of Support to the Boys.

The Canadian people endorsed Union Government by a majority that leaves no room for questioning their will to carry on the war to victory. The solid opposition of Quebec—only three Unionists were elected in the whole province, and these in English-speaking constituencies—the vote of the French elements in several Ontario ridings, backed up by the votes of all those whom the call of patriotism has left cold, were snowed under by the union of Conservatives and Liberals all over the country. Sir Robert Borden will go back to Ottawa with a majority of at least 51 members, which will be increased when the four deferred elections are held.

Ontario did its share by returning Union supporters in all but ten ridings, and in at least two of these the men elected as Laurierites—McCoig, of Kent, and Duncan Ross, of West Middlesex, voted against their leader on conscription. But if Ontario did well, the West rallied to the standard of Unionism in a manner that was remarkable. West of the Great Lakes Sir Wilfrid Laurier won only two seats—Provencher in Manitoba and one in British Columbia. Saskatchewan returned 16 Unionists, Alberta 12, and British Columbia 10 or 11. The sweep was accompanied by tremendous majorities for the Unionist candidates. In the Western cities Laurier candidates fell thousands of votes short, Centre Winnipeg supported Union to the tune of a 13,000 majority, a record that, in view of the size of the constituencies compares well with North Toronto's 14,00 majority to Sir George Foster.

SIR ROBERT BORDEN

Only in the Maritime Provinces did Laurier candidates make anything like a showing. In Prince Edward Island they carried three seats and in Nova Scotia won eight, compared with six won by Unionists. The Nova Scotia final return will probably be an even break, since the two Halifax seats for which the election has been deferred are conceded to the Unionists. In New Brunswick the Unionists have a margin of two to three seats.

Quebec did all that Sir Wilfrid Laurier expected of it. In fact, the Unionists won a seat less than they expected, but the two English-speaking Ministers, Hon. J. C. Doherty and Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, got through, as did Sir Herbert Ames. Outside of Montreal, however, not a Unionist was elected, both Hon. Mr. Blondin and Hon. Albert Sevigny being defeated.

It was a significant fact that with one or two exceptions, the ridings that Laurier carried in Ontario had either a strong German or French element. After the organized insult to Sir Robert Borden at Kitchener it was evident where the pro-German element in North Waterloo stood and the big majority rolled up for Euler, the Laurier candidate, was no surprise. In South Perth also voters of German descent made their presence felt, and South Bruce, which was won by Ruben Truax, Laurier candidate, has two or three townships in which voters of German descent predominate. The loss of the Essex seats to Laurier candidates was a surprise. The seats won by the Laurier candidates in the Eastern townships were carried by the solidarity of the French-Canadian vote.

With one exception the endorsed candidates defeated independent Unionists, the exception being Brant, where Col. Harry Cockshutt, the soldier candidate, defeated John Harold, the Liberal-Unionist. An interesting win for Unionism was that of Evan Fraser over W. M. German in Welland. Mr. German supported conscription, but he was nevertheless a strong Laurier partisan. He was regarded as unbeatable, but he fell over 500 votes short.

The four deferred elections—two in Halifax, one in Nelson, Manitoba, and the other in the Yukon—will increase the majority by four, all being regarded as safe Government constituencies. The returns from British Columbia were indefinite, but it appeared that only one Laurierite had been elected.

In a number of constituencies the vote will be affected by the soldiers' ballots. This is the case chiefly in Ontario constituencies, where the successful supporters of Sir Wilfrid Laurier had small majorities in almost every case. The khaki vote will probably swing several of these to the Government side of the House.

One of the surprises of the election was the defeat of Sir Wilfrid in Ottawa, where Mr. A. E. Fripp won the seat from the Opposition leader by a safe majority. Of course Sir Wilfrid also has a seat in Quebec City, but he has usually carried several constituencies for his party in former contests. Hon. W. L. M. King was also among the slain, being defeated in North York by J. A. M. Armstrong by 557 votes.

VOTE BY PROVINCES.

	For Union.	For Laurier
ONTARIO..	72	10
MANITOBA..	13	1
ALBERTA...	12	0
SASKATCHEWAN ..	16	0
BRITISH COLUMBIA	12	1
NOVA SCOTIA	6	8
NEW BRUNSWICK.	6	5
P. E. ISLAND	1	3
QUEBEC...	3	62
TOTAL..	141	90

ONTARIO

UNIONIST.

ALGOMA EAST, Nicholson..	700
ALGOMA WEST, Simpson...	800
BRANT, Cockshutt	
BRANTFORD, Cockshutt ...	2,000
BRUCE NORTH, Clark	
CARLETON, Boyce	1,500
DUFFERIN, Best	2,300
DUNDAS, Casselman	
DURHAM, Rowell	1,600
ELGIN EAST, Marshall	700
ELGIN WEST, Crothers	847
PORT WILLIAM and RAINY RIVER, Manion	1,127
FRONTENAC, Edwards	1,000
GLENGARRY, STORMONT, McMartin	Accl.
GRENVILLE, Reid	1,000
GREY NORTH, Middlebro ..	1,175
GREY SOUTH-WEST, Ball..	
HALDIMAND, Lalor	400
HALTON, Anderson	2,100
HAMILTON EAST, Mewburn.	2,526
HAMILTON WEST, Stewart..	1,086
HASTINGS EAST, Thompson.	1,100
HASTINGS WEST, Porter ..	400
HURON NORTH, Bowman ..	1,400
SOUTH HURON, Merner ...	68
KINGSTON, Nickle	2,777
LAMBTON EAST, Armstrong	400
LAMBTON WEST, Pardee ..	600
LANARK, Hanna	2,400
LEEDS, White	1,500
LENNOX and ADDINGTON, J. Paul	700
LINCOLN, Chaplin	2,700
LONDON, Cronyn	1,690
MIDDLESEX, Glass	1,000
MUSKOKA, McGibbon	750
NIPISSING, Harrison	700
NORFOLK, Charlton	702
NORTHUMBERLAND, Munson...	200
ONTARIO NORTH, Sharpe ..	1,200
ONTARIO SOUTH, Smith ...	1,000
OTTAWA, Fripp...	848
J. L. Chabot	818
OXFORD NORTH, Nesbitt ...	296
OXFORD SOUTH, Sutherland	750
PARKDALE, Mowat	1,878
PARRY SOUND, Arthurs	1,200
PEEL, Charters	1,657
PERTH NORTH, Morphy ...	786
PETERBORO EAST, Sexsmith	600
PETERBORO WEST, Burnham...	2,500
PORT ARTHUR, KENORA, Keefer	600
PRINCE EDWARD, Hepburn	700
RENFREW NORTH, Mackie.	
SIMCOE EAST, Tudhope ...	2,000
SIMSOE NORTH, Currie	1,487
SIMCOE SOUTH, Boys	2,500
TIMISKAMING, Cochrane ...	700
TORONTO CENTRE, Bristol.	3,479
TORONTO EAST, Kemp	7,648
TORONTO NORTH, Foster ..	14,607
TORONTO SOUTH, Sheard..	3,117
TORONTO WEST, Hocken...	6,522
VICTORIA, Hughes	3,700
WATERLOO SOUTH, Scott..	1,000
WELLAND, Fraser	570
WELLINGTON NORTH, Clark	833
WELLINGTON SOUTH, Guthrie...	2,000
WENTWORTH, Wilson	2,300
YORK EAST, Foster	764
YORK NORTH, Armstrong ..	557
YORK SOUTH, Maclean	10,245
YORK WEST, Wallace	7,258

LAURIER.

BRUCE SOUTH, Truax	700
ESSEX SOUTH, Atkin	108
ESSEX NORTH, Kennedy ...	1,500
KENT, McCoig	150
MIDDLESEX WEST, Ross ..	635
PERTH SOUTH, Forrester ..	370
PRESCOTT, Proulx	300
RENFREW SOUTH, Pedlow.	200
RUSSELL, Murphy	1,500
WATERLOO NORTH, Euler.	2,018

QUEBEC

UNIONIST.

MONTREAL (St. Lawrence and St. Geo), Ballantyne..	1,110
ST. ANNE'S, Doherty	1,622
ST. ANTOINE, Ames...	1,200

LAURIER

ARGENTINE, McGibbon	600
BROME, McMaster	1,622
BEAUHARNOIS, Papineau ..	Accl.
BEAUCE, Hon. Dr. Beland..	Accl.
BELLECHASSE, Fournier ..	1,220
BERTHIER, Gervais	910
BONAVENTURE, Marcil	2,500
BAGOT, Marcille	1,000
CHAMPLAIN, Desaulniers ..	2,665
CHAMBLY and VERCHERES, Archambault	500
CHARLEVOIX - MONTMORENCY, Casgrain	3,000
CHICOUTIMI-SAGUENAY, Savard...	330
CHATEAUGUAY-HUNTINGDON, Robb	1,946
COMPTON, Hunt	1,400
DORCHESTER, Cannon	1,000
DRUMMOND-ARTHABASCAVILLE, Brouillard	Accl.
GASPE, Lemieux	2,000
GEO. ETIENNE CARTIER, Jacobs...	800
HULL, Fontaine	Accl.
HOCHELAGA, Lesage	9,000
JACQUES CARTIER, Lafortune...	1,000
JOILETTE, Denis	100
KAMOURASKA, Lapointe ..	3,000
LAPRAIRIE and NAPIERVILLE, Lanctot	400
LAURIER-OUTREMONT, Du-Tremblay	2,665
LABELLE, Fortier	Accl.
LOTBINIERE, Veins	2,000
LAVAL, Ethier	Accl.
L'ISLET, Fafard ... .,	Accl.
L'ASSOMPTION-MONTCALM, Seguin	200
LEVIS, Bourassa....	
MASKINONGE, Mayrand	large
MAISSONEUVE, Lemieux ...	4,460
MATANE, Pelletier	2,000
MISSISQUOI, Kay	700
MEGANTIC, Pacaud	Accl.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER

MONTMAGNY, Deschene ...	1,100
NICOLET, Trahan	Accl.
PORTNEUF, DeLisle	Accl.
PONTIAC, Cahill...	1,500
QUEBEC W., Parent	1,500
QUEBEC CO., Lavigueur ...	
QUEBEC EAST, Laurier ...	6,000
QUEBEC SOUTH, Power ...	1,676
RICHMOND and WOLFE, Tobin	4,300
RICHELIEU, Cardin	2,500
RIMOUSKI, Danjou	Accl.
STANSTEAD, Baldwin	1,100
SHEFFORD, Boivin	Accl.
SHERBROOKE, McCrea	1,321
ST. DENIS, Verville	large
ST. HYACINTHE, Gauthier..	Accl.
ST. JAMES, Lapointe	Accl.
STE. MARIE, Deslauriers ..	Accl.
ST. JOHN'S and IVERVILLE, Demers	4,000
TEMISCOUATA, Gauvreau ..	5,000
THREE RIVERS, Bureau ..	Accl.
TERREBONNE, Provost ...	Accl.
VAUDREUIL, Boyer	2,000
WESTMOUNT, St. HENRRI, Leduc	2,466
WRIGHT, Devlin	large
YAMASKA, Gladu	1,742

MANITOBA

UNIONIST.

BRANDON, Whidden	
DAUPHIN, Cruise	Accl.
LISGAR, Bolton	
MACDONALD, Henders	
MARQUETTE, Crerar	
NEEPAWA, F. L. Davis ...	
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Meighen..	3,000
SELKIRK, Hay	1,000
SOURIS, Finley	
SPRINGFIELD, Richardson .	2,000
WINNIPEG CENTRE, Andrews...	12,851
WINNIPEG NORTH, Blake..	3,200
WINNIPEG SOUTH, Allen ..	11,821

One deferred.

LAURIER.

PROVENCH, Molloy	300

SASKATCHEWAN

UNIONIST.

ASSINIBOIA, Turriff	1,000
BATTLEFORD, Wright	400
HUMBOLDT, Lang	600
KINDSERSLEY, Myers ...	800
LAST MOUNTAIN, Johnston.	Accl.
MACKENZIE, McPhee	
MAPLE CREEK, Maharg ..	Accl.
MOOSEJAW, Calder	2,700
NORTH BATTLEFORD, Long	1,000
PRINCE ALBERT, Knox	230
QU'APPELLE, Thompson . .	Accl.
REGINA, Cowan	6,000
SALTCOATS, MacNutt	
SASKATOON, Wilson	3,538
SWIFT CURRENT, Argue ..	
WEYBURN, Thompson	Accl.

LAURIER.

NONE.

ALBERTA

UNIONIST.

BATTLE RIVER, Blair	600
BOW RIVER, Halliday	300
CALGARY EAST, Redman ...	2,072
CALGARY WEST, Tweedie..	4,000
EDMONTON EAST, Mackie ..	
EDMONTON WEST, Griesbach	3,000
LETHBRIDGE, Buchanan ...	1,154
MACLEOD, Shaw	400
MEDICINE HAT, Sifton	1,762
RED DEER, Clark	800
STRATHCONA, Douglas	400
VICTORIA, Holden	300

LAURIER.

NONE.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

UNIONIST.

BURRARD, Crowe	
CARIBOO, Fulton	300
COMOX-ALBERNI, Clements.	
KOOTENAY EAST, Bonel ...	600
KOOTENAY WEST, Green ..	
NANAIMO, McIntosh	200
NEW WESTMINSTER, McQuarrie	1,300
VANCOUVER CENTRE, Stevens	4,000
VANCOUVER SOUTH, Cooper	3,000
VICTORIA CITY, Tolmie ...	4,000
WESTMINSTER DISTRICT, Stacey	300
YALE, Burrell	Accl.

LAURIER.

SKEENA, Stork	leading

NEW BRUNSWICK

UNIONIST.

CHARLOTTE, Hartt...	2,784
ROYAL, McLean	2,481
ST. JOHN, Elkin	4,712
ST. JOHN, Wigmore	4,616
VICTORIA-CARL, Carvell ...	Accl.
YORK-SUNBURY, McLeod ..	2,000

LAURIER.

GLOUCESTER, Turgeon	Accl.
KENT CO., Legér...	1,600
NORTHUMBERLAND, Morrissey...	105
RESTIGOUCHE AND MADAWASKA, Michaud	784
WESTMORELAND, Copp ...	1,200

NOVA SCOTIA

UNIONIST.

COLCHESTER, McCurdy ...	Accl.
CAPE BRETON S. and RICHMOND, Douglas	small
DIGBY and ANNAPOLIS, Davidson	large
KING'S, Borden	864
SHELBURNE-QUEEN, Fielding...	Accl.
YARMOUTH and CLARE, Spinney...	118

LAURIER.

CAPE BRETON S. and RICHMOND, Kyte...	small
ANTIGONISH, Sinclair	
CUMBERLAND, Logan	85
C. BRETON N. and VICTORIA, McKenzie	
HUNTS, Martell	
INVERNESS, Chisholm	1,478
LUNENBURG, Duff...	2,299
PICTOU, MacKay...	300

P. E. ISLAND

UNIONIST.

KINGS, McIsaacs...	300

LAURIER.

PRINCE, Read	768
QUEENS, Warburton	400
Sinclair...	400

MINISTERS ELECTED.

SIR ROBERT BORDEN.
HON. N. W. ROWELL.
HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN.
SIR EDWARD KEMP.
SIR GEORGE FOSTER.
HON. J. C. DOHERTY.
HON. C. C. BALLANTYNE.
HON. T. A. CRERAR.
HON. A. L. SIFTON.
HON. MR. CALDER.
HON. F. B. CARVELL.
HON. DR. REID.
HON. S. E. MEWBURN.
SIR THOS. WHITE.
HON. FRANK COCHRANE.
HON. MARTIN BURRELL.
HON. THOS. CROTHERS.

MINISTERS DEFEATED.

HON. P. E. BLONDIN.
HON. A. SEVIGNY, defeated in Dorchester by 1,000 and in Westmount by 2,466.

ELECTION DEFERRED.

HON. A. K. MACLEAN.

A GREAT SHOWING.

	Majority for Union.
Toronto West...	6,522
Toronto Centre	3,479
Toronto East...	7,648
Toronto North...	14,607
Toronto South...	3,117
Parkdale...	1,878
York East	764
York South...	10,245
York West...	7,258
York North..	557
Total for Toronto district	56,076

VOTING AT THE FRONT.

One Poll Clerk Wounded While Guarding Ballot Boxes.

CANADIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, Dec. 18.—No less than 87 per cent. of the total vote of the Canadian corps had been polled by 6 o'clock Friday night. Some units have already polled one hundred per cent. of their ballots, while the general experience to date is that the number of men refusing to exercise the franchise is almost negligible in specific units, although the aggregate may be appreciable.

The election officers have taken their boxes with them on the tramways behind the lines, and have voted men as they worked. In the same way they have gone through the front-line trenches, giving men in the firing line their opportunity to exercise the franchise. One poll clerk has been seriously wounded, a presiding officer has been sent down to the base as a casualty, while one gunner voting beside his gun was hit by shrapnel.

Polling booths have been damaged by shell fire and by bombs, but there has been no serious interruption to the election work, and, above all, no interference with the actual war operations.

Tribunal on the Carpet.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 18.—As a result of a series of alleged irregularities, action has been taken to remove the members of St. Boniface Tribunal No. 71. Acting on order of the Department of Justice, E. R. Chapman, registrar for Manitoba, has made a long affidavit to show how this tribunal has disregarded instructions.

The members of the tribunals are Magistrate C. Henri Royal, of St. Boniface and ex-Ald. Jos. A. Cusson.

Unidentified Bodies Will Be Buried.

HALIFAX, Dec. 18.—Dr. W. D. Finn, the medical examiner, has issued a notice that all unidentified bodies at Chebucto mortuary not identified by Sunday night at 10 o'clock will be buried.

Sanitary conditions at the morgue are in perfect order and no danger of contagion exists.

WONDERFUL STUFF!
LIFT OUT YOUR CORNS

Apply a few drops then lift corns or calluses off with fingers—no pain.

No humbug! Any corn, whether hard, soft or between the toes, will loosen right up and lift out, without a particle of pain or soreness.

This drug is called freezone and is a compound of ether discovered by a Cincinnati man.

Ask at any drug store for a small bottle of freezone, which will cost but a trifle, but is sufficient to rid one's feet of every corn or callus.

Put a few drops directly upon any tender, aching corn or callus. Instantly the soreness disappears and shortly the corn or callus will loosen and can be lifted off with the fingers.

This drug freezone doesn't eat out the corns or calluses but shrivels them without even irritating the surrounding skin.

Just think! No pain at all; no soreness or smarting when applying it or afterwards. If your druggist don't have freezone have him order it for you.

Do

Your Christmas Shopping early and do it at our new and up-to-date grocery store

C. F. McPHERSON
in McPherson block

Winter Term from Jan. 2nd.

CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE
Stratford, Ontario

We employ experienced instructors, give thorough courses, give individual attention to pupils and place graduates in positions. This school is one of the largest and best Commercial schools in Canada.

Write for free catalogue concerning our Commercial, Shorthand or Telegraphy departments.

W. J. Elliott, President. D. A. McLachlan, Principal

PREPARE for XMAS

Make Hilker's store your shopping place. Just read over this list of suggestions. These goods make good presents, and are things you need as well. 2 lady's sweater coats, made by the wonderful Bob Long Mfg., Toronto A full range of Monarch knitted goods for Men, women, girls and boys.

Georgette Crepe Waists
Crepe de chine waists
Black silk waists
White silk waists
Large range of up-to-date collars for ladies ever shown in town.

Our hdkfs are a dream for this Xmas, we have them in boxes ready for sending away and any other way you like them. Prices 6 for 25c up to $2 each

B. HILKER

The Boys and Girls

Who have been working so strenuously on the farms producing food for those at home and those Overseas should be given the opportunity of improving their Education during the slack winter months at the

NORTHERN Business College
Owen Sound, Ontario

The fees are no higher than when farm produce sold for half the price of today. The young people will be benefited throughout life from the training in Business obtained in a few winter months of our Special Business Course.

Winter term begins Wednesday January 2nd.

Circulars free, address

C. A. FLEMING, F. C. A., Principal
Dept. A., Owen Sound, Ont.

TENERIFFE.

Spanish Possession Has Interesting History.

The most striking feature of Teneriffe is, of course, its famous peak. It is one of the great landmarks in these seas, and the traveller who approaches the island from Madeira some 200 miles away to the north is not long out of Funchal before he catches sight of the great mountain rising slowly out of the water. And so it may continue to rise all day, if the weather is clear, ever gathering to itself more detail, until, as his boat casts anchor off the mole at Santa Cruz, the peak towers above him, more than 12,000 feet. It gives one the impression that all of the island must be mountain, and the impression is not far astray, for, with its supports and spurs, the Pico de Teyde, as the Spaniards call it, does, indeed, occupy nearly two-thirds of Teneriffe. Its summit, on a clear day, is one of the great vantage grounds of the world. All the islands of the archipelago are visible from it, and the horizon is 240 miles away.

The island, of course, belongs to Spain, and, like most other Spanish possessions, has a long and interesting history. The story of Teneriffe is concerned largely with tales of high adventure on the high seas; of great enterprises, carried out by great adventurers, and afterwards "regularized" by the intervention of princes. Thus, although its existence was known for many centuries before his time, the island was officially discovered early in the fourteenth century

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—My daughter, 13 years old, was thrown from a sleigh and injured her elbow so badly it remained stiff and very painful for three years. Four bottles of MINARD'S LINIMENT completely cured her and she has not been troubled for two years.

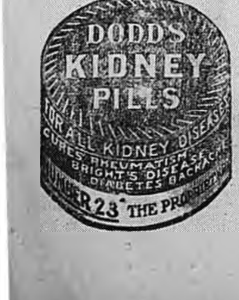
Yours truly,

J. B. LIVESQUE.

St. Joseph, P. O., 18th Aug., 1900.

by Jean de Bethencourt, a Norman, who gave up his title to the King of Spain. The Spaniards, however, held their title loosely, and evidently thought little of their possession, for when next Teneriffe came into prominence it was in the possession of Henry the Navigator of Portugal, who made it and the adjoining islands a kind of base for his explorations in all directions [illegible] ever, the [illegible] In the year 1478 [illegible] Spaniards determined to re[illegible] their lost possessions, and by the end of the century they had succeeded in completely conquering the original inhabitants, and were masters of the whole archipelago. They have remained in possession of it ever since, and, to-day, the islands form one of the most enlightened provinces of Spain. This is especially true, perhaps of Teneriffe, which, only the other day, registered its views on the war in no uncertain way, when an immense mass meeting at Santa Cruz passed a resolution sympathizing with the Allies, and demanding that Spain should place herself on the side of the Entente powers.

Santa Cruz, indeed, has had some notable connections with the world's wars. It was bombarded by the British fleet in 1657, on the memorable occasion when Admiral Blake attacked the Plate fleet in the harbor of Santa Cruz, and demolished all the land defences in his "incredible attack." It was bombarded again by Nelson in 1797, and, although the town is defended by modern forts, the ancient batteries still remain. Santa Cruz is, indeed, in many ways, reminiscent of a hundred years ago. It has taken creditable advantage of "modern improvements" but [illegible] who visits Santa Cruz, with its low, flat-roofed houses and its plastered red-tiled churches, is surely reminded, if he has been to Southern California, of the relics of Spain in that country, dating as they do from much the same period. In California, however, Spain is a thing of the past. The Spanish missions speak of something that has been left high and dry and has no longer any vital connection with the present. In Santa Cruz de Teneriffe, however, Spain is all very much alive, and very much a matter of every day.—Christian Science Monitor.



Painting a Battleship.

One hundred tons of paint, costing approximately $25,000, represents the initial color requirements for a new battleship. The annual upkeep cost may exceed this sum, since it is the custom to repaint the different parts of a modern war vessel every three or six months. This would indicate an annual paint protection outlay of nearly $1,000,000 for the navy. If to this sum is added the cost of painting the thousands of lake boats, freighters, river steamers and pleasure craft some conception may be had of the importance of marine painting.

Among the most important naval paints are those which are applied to protect the submerged parts of the hulls from corrosion or fouling by barnacles. The word barnacle is the popular name for that form of marine crustacea which consists of a clam-like body lodged in a shell that is often formed in a series of rings or plates. They adhere with great tenacity. Without anti-fouling paints the speed of vessels would be greatly retarded by the piling up of a thick incrustation of barnacles and attached sea grass.—Boston Herald.

A GRAND MEDICINE FOR LITTLE ONES

Baby's Own Tablets are a grand medicine for little ones. They are a mild, but thorough laxative; are absolutely safe; easy to give and never fail to cure any of the minor ills of little ones. Concerning them, Mrs. James S. Hasley, Gleason Road, N.B., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets and have found them perfectly satisfactory for my little one." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

SASH WINDOWS.

Probably a Dutch Invention of the Seventeenth Century.

The history of sash windows is somewhat obscure, but the probability is that they were a Dutch invention and that they were introduced into England soon after the revolution of 1688. The derivation of the word "sash" in this sence is the Dutch "sas," a sluice—old English "sasse." In Queen Anne's reign they were yet so comparatively uncommon as to be mentioned as a special feature of houses that were advertised as "to let." In the Tatler, for instance, May 27-30, 1710, there is this advertisement:

"To be let, in Devonshire [illegible]square, near Bishopsgate, a very [illegible] Brick House of 3 Rooms of a [illegible]oor, and a good Hall, with very [illegible] dark closets, the whole [illegible]ood light and well wainscotted and [illegible] house being Sash Lights." [illegible] sashed with 30

From England [illegible] they passed into France, where [illegible] up was Marshal [illegible] the first to put them: house at [illegible] de Lorge, at his new this, [illegible]ontmartre. Speaking of "Journey [illegible] in 1698, writes in his good fo[illegible] to Paris": "We had the himsel[illegible] tune here to find the marshal wind[illegible]. He showed us his great sash [illegible]ows, how easily they might be tied up and down and stood at any height, which contrivance, he said, he had out of England."—London Standard.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

CARE OF YOUR WATCH.

Caution Should Be Expected in Method and Time of Winding.

Do you know how to care for your watch properly? Of course you know that you can't expect it to keep time or even to run if you drop it on a cement sidewalk or tumble out of a canoe with your watch in your pocket.

But here are many finer details of care necessary if you are going to get the best results from your chronometer, says the Brooklyn Eagle. Uncle Sam, through his bureau of standards, has investigated the matter and has prepared a bulletin of instructions for the benefit of watch owners. He issues the ordinary warnings, advising you never to open the back of the watch, exposing the movement, unless it is absolutely necessary; not to let your watch become magnetized by proximity to electrical apparatus; to replace broken crystals at once, etc.

In regard to the importance of winding your watch regularly, the bulletin says:

"Even the delay of an hour in the time of winding may cause considerable variation in the rate in some instances. The winding should not be done jerkily, but steadily, and not too [illegible], and its [illegible] should be approached carefully to avoid injury to the spring or winding mechanism.

"It is generally regarded as slightly better to wind the watch in the morning than at night, as the [illegible] variations of the balance under the tight spring will perhaps give more uniform results with the movements and jar of the watch during the day than if the balance wheel were subjected to the lesser tension twelve hours after winding. The difference is, however, not so important as the regular winding of the watch; and if circumstances are such that one is more apt to forget to wind it in the morning than in the evening, the latter time of winding should be adopted.

"If one has an opportunity to compare his watch daily at a certain time with some source of standard time—as with the time sent out by telegraph or by wireless signals or by regular comparison with some accurate clock, as one daily passes a jeweler's store, for instance—it would be well to establish the habit of winding the watch at that time, as it is better to have such daily comparisons made at the time the watch is wound, and more regular winding will usually ensue.

"At night, or when the watch is not in use, it is desirable to leave the watch in the same position as during the day, and preferably in some place where it will not be subject to any great temperature change. If it is desirable to leave the watch in a horizontal position during the night for the sake of compensating any considerable gaining or losing of the watch in the pendant up position during the day, the same precaution to avoid marked temperature changes should be observed, and the regularity with which such a change of position is carried out may be as important as regularity of winding."

Ye Olde Walker House

"The House of Plenty" TORONTO

Presents to the People of the Province of Ontario

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE'S ADVICE TO A YOUNG MAN LEAVING FOR AMERICA

"You soon depart for the Western and I for the Eastern Hemisphere. A new career of action is opened before me, and I hope to unite my name with new and great events and with the unrivalled great men of the republic; you go to unite yourself once more with a people among whom whom I behold at once the simple manners of the first age of Rome and the luxury of her decline; where I see the taste, the sensibility and science of Athens, with her factions, and the valor of Sparta without her discipline.

"As a citizen of the world, I would address your country in the following language: Every man and every nation is ambitious, and ambition grows with power, as the blaze of a vertical sun is most fierce. Cherish, therefore, a national strength; strengthen your political institutions; remember that armies and navies are of the same use in the world as the police of London or Paris, and soldiers are not made like potters' vessels in a minute: cultivate union or your empire will be like a colossus of gold fallen on the earth, broken in pieces, and the prey of foreign and domestic Saracens. If you are wise your republic will be permanent; and, perhaps Washington will be hailed as the founder of a glorious and happy empire when the name of Bonaparte shall be obscured by succeeding revolutions." (Copyrighted).

Our advice to the Canadian people is to see that our political institutions are such, that the party in power will provide sufficient men for the necessary relief to our boys at the Front, and that they will aim to keep this great heritage intact, until our Boys come Home again. The Politician and not the Autocrat guides the destinies of our Nation. Therefore, it is our duty to see that the class of men whom we elect as Politicians, are the class of men who will hold sacred above all other things their duty to the flower of our manhood, who are now fighting the battles of democracy in the trenches of Flanders.

GEORGE WRIGHT
E. M. CARROLL } Proprietors.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

GOOD REASON TO BE PROUD

For the last two years the Canadian Pacific Railway, in connection with the Pacific steamers of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, has carried a very large proportion of the passengers from the United States to Russia, and as these passengers have included a great many American railroad men, who have been [illegible], surprised at the excellence of [illegible] the service, a remarkable volume [illegible] of trade is developing, greatly to the benefit of Canada itself. Among these passengers was the American Railway Advisory Commission, consisting of the leading railway experts of the United States, who travelled from Chicago to Vancouver, and thence to Yokohama, via the Empress of Asia. Mr. Henry Miller, vice-chairman of this highly important commission, has written Vice-President G. M. Bosworth a letter of deep appreciation, in which, after referring to many individual courtesies along the route, he remarks: "You have good reason to be proud of your organization and service, and we take this method of thanking you heartily for your kindness and courtesy."

What's the Answer?

What did Adam first plant in the Garden of Eden?

His foot.

Why is a stick of candy like a race horse?

Because the more you lick it the faster it goes.

Why is a peach stone like a regiment?

Because it has a kernel.

When is wood hard to split?

When it is knot (not).

What kind of robbery is not dangerous?

A safe robbery.

Why does a dressmaker never lose her hooks?

Because she has an eye on each of them.

What is the difference between an old dime and a new penny?

Nine cents.

What is that which the more you take from it the larger it grows.

A hole.

Why is the letter D like a sailor?

Because it follows the sea (C).

When is a clock on the stairs dangerous?

When it runs down.

Why is a bald-headed man like a hunting dog?

He makes a little hair (hare) go a great way.

VARIOUS TYPES OF AIRCRAFT IN BATTLE

As this is a war of scientific surprises and may later be won in the quiet laboratory of a professor of chemistry, it is only natural that the airplane should be constantly changed in design and equipment as either side developed improvements that might be copied.

Far from being the haphazard machine, darting about in spectacular fashion and with no particular system or tactics, the branch of air fighting has been highly developed into a separate branch of military science.

THREE CLASSES OF 'PLANES.

To begin with the 'planes used by the Allies at present may be divided into three classes: About 20 per cent. of the service 'planes are the very fast avions de chasse, or pursuit machines used exclusively for fighting; 30 per cent. are the slower types used for directing artillery fire, for aerial photography and scouting in connection with infantry and cavalry operations; 50 per cent. are the slower and larger machines used for bombing. All of these machines carry machine guns and some of them mount small cannon.

Of course, these proportions vary continually as developments require. At the present time, with the chances of air raids becoming more extensive, an increase in the number of bombing machines may be expected. To protect these bombing 'planes and the slow type of observation craft, a greater number of the pursuit machines will be required.

It is quite possible, however, that the observation, or scout machines, will be so developed that it will be able to mount guns of sufficient number and size to protect itself. This would prove economical, for it takes from four to six pursuit machines to protect the artillery spotters and photography 'planes. With sufficient artillery—three or four guns and gunners—the observation 'planes will be able to protect themselves and to attend to the special mission that is theirs—gathering information and taking photographs. As this would release four or six pursuit machines the attention of designers is being directed to the construction of larger machines.

The various types of aeroplanes and their armament follow:

Avions de Chasse.

1. The "Spad," one-passenger; speed, 200-210 kilometers per hour; a Vickers or Lewis machine gun synchronized to shoot through the propeller.

2. The "Nieuport," one-passenger; speed, 150 kilometers per hour; same armament.

3. The "Avro," one or two passenger; one or two guns.

Avions types "Corps d'arme" used for photography and spotting artillery fire:

1. The "Caudron," G-4, pilot and observer.

2. "Caudron," G-6, two-passenger, two machine guns, one forward, one in rear.

3. "Dorand," A-R, two-passenger; 1 Vickers gun forward; 2 Lewis guns in rear.

4. "Farman," two-passenger; two Lewis guns in rear.

5. "Caudron," R-4, three-passenger; two Lewis guns forward in turrets; two Lewis guns in rear.

6. "Letort," two Lewis guns in turrets forward; two in rear.

7. "Moineau," three-passenger; two Vickers guns forward in turrets; two Lewis guns in rear.

Daylight bombing planes:

1. Sopwith, one-passenger; 12 bombs; one Vickers gun.

2. Sopwith biplane; two-passenger; one Vickers gun forward; one Lewis gun in rear.

For night bombing raids:

1. Voisin-Plugeot; two-passenger; two Vickers guns forward shooting through propeller.

2. Brequet-Bichelin; two-passenger; same armament.

3. Farman; two-passenger; one Lewis gun forward.

GERMANY'S COMBAT MACHINES.

On the side of the Germans, the combat machines are the Ago, the Fokker, the Halberstadt, the Roland, the Albatross Bu.

The problem of the air comes down to a question of high speed in flying, a high factor of safety and a low-landing speed. The trend of modern design is toward the triplane because that type gives these factors with additional lifting powers.

The very great stresses caused by sudden changes in direction have been the reason for the collapse of many machines in action before the bullets of the enemy had reached the planes at all.

This sudden change of direction in the loops, the side slips, and the tail dives used by an aviator to gain the valuable position for which he manoeuvres puts speed at a premium, and in many cases the factor of safety was cut down almost to zero.

It is this new type of combat in air that has bred the new generation of Eagles. The tactics may be divided into three probable classes of combats.

First—Air duels of fighting machines where the object to be gained is to clear the sky of enemy airmen.

Second—Air duels between armed bombarding machines, photographing machines or spotting machines.

Third—Air duels between large armed airplanes.

Fourth—Fighting in formation.

CLEARING THE SKY.

The first class of combats are settled by these tactics:

The aviator, being told to clear the sky of enemy airmen, proceeds in a speedy machine to climb as high as he can and remain up until he sights an enemy plane. Then he dives at it, firing as he drops. If he should not bring the enemy down at this plunge, the attacker must land between his own lines and try again by climbing. It would be fatal for him to try to climb again before landing, as his adversary would then have the position against him, and would swoop like a hawk and destroy him.

Both Immelmann and Boelke, the famous German flyers started this method of attack, and brought down many allied machines before these tactics were analyzed. The method, of course, is good only over one's own lines, despite the fact that all air efforts are made to prevent hostile machines crossing one's line.

With a very speedy climbing machine and an expert flyer it would be possible to follow the rule laid down by Major Rees, of the British Royal Flying Corps, which was to dive as before, but unless an enemy was "out," to loop and start again to climb before the adverse plane has chance to take advantage of the position.

Against slow, heavy-armed observation planes the avion de chasse have a harder time, owing to the large armament of these other planes. The same dive is attempted, but it will this time be met with the fire of one or more guns.

DUELS BETWEEN HEAVY PLANES.

The duels between heavy planes become more a question of marksmanship and navigation. The battle goes to the better handled plane or to the one with the better gunners aboard.

Formation fighting is the latest development in air fighting. In this class of battle the planes are manoeuvred as a fleet might be, and these mobile chasers move as a rolling squadron from point to point.

In the battle, of course, there is a splitting up into individual duels and again ability to handle one's craft means life. If a cavalryman's horse is his best weapon, the airplane is without doubt the best weapon of the Eagle of to-day.

Just as a horse must be groomed and kept up, the machines are constantly overhauled in camp. Usually two mechanic experts in their lines are assigned to each plane, so that there is a personal loyalty established between the flyer and the mechanics in whose hands his life is placed.

In the day's work the mechanicians have the same pride in the performances of their pilot as the men of a stable would in the gallant running of a thoroughbred.

But personal gallantry, voyages into the sun and all the mediaeval romance of the air fights depends on material, and machines and gauges and all the thousand details of machine shops.

Thus it is that everywhere there is a lathe or a grinding machine there is a shop helping to turn out one thousand planes a month.

A Cure for Bad Breath

"Bad breath is a sign of decayed teeth, foul stomach or unclean bowel." If your teeth are good, look to your digestive organs at once. Get Seigel's Curative Syrup at druggists. 15 to 30 drops after meals, clean up your food passage and stop the bad breath odor. 50c. and $1.00 Bottles. Do not buy substitutes. Get the genuine. 6

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Frock Features.

Draped skirts.
Turkish hems.
Belt buckles.
Simplicity of cut.
Combined materials.
Rich, colorful embroideries.
Straight and semi-straight lines.

No man is a hopeless fool until he demonstrates that he can make a mistake without learning anything.

Worth Protecting

A good article is worthy of a good package. A rich, strong, delicious tea like Red Rose is worth putting into a sealed package to keep it fresh and good.

A cheap, common tea is hardly worth taking care of and is usually sold in bulk.

Red Rose is always sold in the sealed package which keeps it good.

ISSUE NO. 51. 1917

SITUATIONS VACANT.

YOU CAN MAKE $25 TO $75 weekly, writing show cards at home. Easily learned by our simple method. No canvassing or soliciting. We sell your work. Write for particulars.
AMERICAN SHOW CARD SCHOOL
801 Yonge Street, Toronto.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED — PROBATIONERS TO train for nurses. Apply, Welland[illegible] Hospital, St. Catharines, Ont.

WANTED—LOOM FIXER ON CROMPton and Knowles Looms, weaving heavy blankets and cloths. For full particulars, apply The Slingsby Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ontario.

WANTED—SLASHER TENDER FOR Saco-Lowell Cylinder Slasher, Grey and White warps for union blankets. For particulars, apply to Slingsby Mfg. Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ont.

MONEY ORDERS.

DOMINION EXPRESS FOREIGN cheques are accepted by Field Cashiers and Paymasters in France for their full face value. There is no better way to send money to the boys in the trenches.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RAW FURS WANTED—ALSO BEEF hides, tallow, wool, sheepskins, horse hides, calfskins; reference, the Bank of Montreal; I have bought furs since 1881; ships are yours. Henry O'Brien, opposite Y.M.C.A., Third Street, Collingwood, Ont.

FARMS FOR SALE.

150 ACRES—PARTS OF LOTS 25 AND 26, in third concession, township of Haldimand, County of Northumberland, [illegible] miles from [illegible], 9 miles from Cobourg; large brick house, 10 rooms; large barns and poultry houses; 20 acres in apples, 12 of cherries; two wells and cistern; [illegible] running water in pasture; rural mail delivery and telephone; price [illegible] immediate possession; owner overseas. Douglas Ponton, 10 King street east, Toronto.

AT A SACRIFICE—4,000 ACRES LUMber, ties and ranch; 2,400 acres lumber and fruit lands; in Buckley and Lakelse Valleys. Address, Box 730, Prince Rupert, B. C.

65 ACRES $4,500—TWELVE MILES from London on a gravel road; two storey brick house; bank barn; half a mile to school; two miles to station; great bargain. 25 acres of wheat looking well. Choice warm sand loam. T. A. Faulds, 22 Victor Street, London, Ont.

FARM FOR SALE—WATERLOO county; four miles west of Galt; 150 acres excellent wheat land; two-storey frame house; good bank barn. George P. Moore, Galt, Ontario, Executor of J. D. Moore Estate.

POULTRY WANTED.

A. A. POULTRY WANTED OF ALL kinds. We pay highest price. Write for complete price list. Waller's, 702 Spadina Ave., Toronto.

WE HAVE THE BEST MARKET IN Western Ontario for good live or dressed poultry. We supply crates and remit promptly. Get our prices before selling. C. A. Mann & Co., London, Ont.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

JUST TWELVE SALES EARN $10 premium and $20 in cash. Opportunity to make several hundred dollars monthly. Write quick for details. Foster Phonograph Co., Foster, Que.

FOR SALE.

BLACKSMITH SHOP FOR SALE OR rent. Apply, to C. O. Putman, St. Anns, R. R. No. 1, Ont.

SCOURING SOAPS.

Some Handy Recipes for the Housewife.

A good scouring soap can be made at home at practically no cost at all, while it will be found far superior to many of the scouring soaps sold in the stores.

Save all the ends of soap left in kitchen, laundry and bathroom until a fair quantity is accumulated. Melt these in hot water to the consistency of a soft jelly and then add an equal quantity of fine, clean sand or powdered pumice stone. Pour off into anything convenient to harden. This soap may be used for the usual household scouring, but should not be applied to paint, because it may scratch or otherwise destroy it. This does not apply to painted floors. It is excellent for kitchen tables and floors, where spots of grease are apt to fall.

Bits of soap melted into a jelly and mixed with fuller's earth makes a mild scouring soap for removing stains from light colored garments and carpets.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

A War Obituary.

Solomon Grundy
Married on Monday,
Drafted on Tuesday,
[illegible] on Wednesday,
Wife learned it Thursday,
Sought the office Friday
[illegible] him with [illegible] to his coun-
try Saturday
And blew him up all Sunday,
That was the end of Solomon Grundy
—Columbia State

When Willie Hearst shows signs of throwing the Kaiser overboard one realizes that pro-Germanism is becoming unpopular in America.—Charleston News and Courier

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

SPECIALISTS

Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin, Kidney, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases.

Call or send history for free advice. [illegible]

Consultation Free

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

25 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

Please Mention This Paper.

GETTING the SPIRIT

ROSE ANN shook her head vigorously and surreptitiously drew her handkerchief from the folds of her peg-top skirt. Not surreptitiously enough, however, to escape the eagle eye of her co-partner in the notions at the Arcade Dry Goods Emporium.

"Why the dew drops, sweet [illegible]!" nagged Loretta of the twinkley hazel eyes and smooth auburn braids above her too perfectly arched brows.

"Oh, it's no use, 'Retta. Here [illegible] Wednesday, only one more [illegible] to shop, and I've got no more Christmas spirit than a burned out fire cracker. What's ailing me? I've done without lunch the last week, trying to get it. Not a tingle down my spine, not a thrill when I see an express wagon. I've shopped my usual nickel's worth when the crowds were thickest, and I've done everything but write a letter to Santa Claus. It might as well be Decoration Day for all the excitement I can gather."

"Forget it, Rose Ann," said Loretta, shifting her Spearmint from bicuspid to molar somewhere in the rear. "Oh," she added, seeing Rose Ann's hopeless expression, "go out and fell a pine or something. Get up a cantata, talk the weather man out of a snowflake. Hurry up, let's cover up these counters and beat it. There's the gong, and I've got a lead-pipe cinch on a table de hoty dinner with Mr. Fister to-night."

With leaden hands Rose Ann helped the nimble-fingered Loretta spread the drab gray covers over the notions. If one only worked in anything but notions at Christmastime. Nobody bought [illegible]; if they did, one could never [illegible] what they might be making. [illegible] ribbons or laces one might get [illegible]ots of new ideas and even suggest a few to the interested buyer. But supporters and hooks and eyes, and hairpins and tape! Nothing red but elastic; nothing Christmas but the dusty red bells, and artificial holly festooned above the tables.

In the tiny cloak room Loretta [illegible] her lace veil over a [illegible]tudie, and fastened her [illegible] jabot with a rhinestone [illegible]pin.

"Sorry I can't wait, Rose Ann. But I promised Mr. Fister I'd meet him at six sharp. Anyway, I think the new shoe department head would cherish a walk home with you. G'night."

With which parting shot Loretta waltzed out of the room on her way to a real dinner. Rose Ann pulled her sailor down over her brown curls with trembling hands. How did Loretta know the new head man in shoes had even looked at her! 'Twas true, he had spoken to her once or twice, and he sometimes came down on the same car with her, but as to his attentions warranting an open jibe from Loretta—never! With head held high she walked from the store with eyes to the front. She might have saved herself the trouble, for the new "poor but honest" as Loretta had dubbed him, was enroute home.

For blocks Rose Ann walked, darting between package-laden pedestrians, pressing her nose to shop windows, even venturing into some particularly gay places in quest of her earnestly sought Christmas spirit. Arrived home, she explained her lateness to her mother by pleading a headache, and the need of fresh air and a walk.

Long after her mother was asleep Rose Ann addressed her Christmas cards and cut tissue paper for her simple little gifts. Finally she threw down the scissors; her fingers wouldn't tie perky bows, her gifts all looked commonplace.

She dumped the lot into the box couch and dropped off to sleep with a troubled heart. Was she growing old at twenty-three? No, that couldn't be it—people at seventy-five still had Christmas spirit when they were supposed to. Was she ill? No, not when she could eat seven hot rolls for dinner.

The next morning found her no nearer a solution. But she was a normal girl, and she loved her mother dearly, and the sun was shining. So for the time she smiled and was happy. But once in the whirl of shoppers she was again disturbed at the lethargic manner in which she executed sharp orders; at her absolute lack of spirit.

She could not bring herself to look at the "poor-but-honest." She could not let him see that she was calm and spiritless at this time of all the year. Again she forfeited her lunch to dash out into the cold, stinging air; to mingle with the gay, hurried throngs. But she came back at one-thirty a little disheveled, with one or two last-minute gifts, and—no spirit.

The afternoon seemed eons long. When at seven o'clock the last shift came on for the Christmas eve rush, Rose Ann took off her black apron reluctantly. As she stooped to recover her pencil, Loretta remarked in no unkindly tone, "Even lookin' on the floor for your spirit, me little Rosie? Say, take a little more stock in things level with your eyes, and don't intensify so on the spirit, up or down! You'll find it sure as soon as you stop lookin' for it. Merry Christmas, Rose Ann, G'night."

Rose Ann hurried home to help her mother assemble some remembrances for the washwoman's children. The two of them made popcorn balls, and ginger-bread men with funny faces; filled stockings with candy and trinkets, and wrote rhymes for each child's Mother Goose book. Rose Ann's eyes glistened and her hair tumbled in riotous curls on her temples. At length they finished the baskets of childish, sweet gifts for the kiddies, and Rose Ann opened the box couch and brought forth her unwrapped gifts. Her heart dragged; her mouth drooped. For fear her mother would notice her change of humor, she snatched up a sweater and ran onto the back porch steps. For a while she sat with chin in hand, glancing first into one lighted window and then another across the alleyway.

Suddenly she jumped up, catching the post, strained her eyes across the darkness into a room in the opposite house. She brushed her hand across her forehead, and looked again. There in his second floor rear stood the "poor-but-honest," struggling with an awkward package on a table. He tried first one way and then another, then gave it up, clutching his hair, and tangling yards of red ribbon in his despair.

Rose Ann had a wild moment of indecision. Then dashing into the house she pretended a myster- though he traversed the aisle oftener than his duties demanded. ious errand to her mother, and rushed out sped down the walk and knocked at the front door corresponding to the back window above. For a brief moment her heart pounded and she thought she must run home. But e'er she could suit the action to the thought, the front door was thrown open, and there stood the "poor-but-honest."

"Er—well—oh," gasped Rose Ann, "I didn't know you lived here until I saw you from my back steps, and somehow, all of a sudden, I just had to come show you how to tie up that package. And I'm sorry—I—that I haven't looked at you, and—oh, let's go fix up the Christmas package."

And then the "poor-but-honest," because he wasn't poor in the real sense, and because he was very honest, did not mince matters. He let her tie up the package very carefully, because next morning it was to be for her. And he went home with her through the still cold night, and let her tell him how she had suddenly "gotten the spirit," by wanting to help somebody else. "That' the whole secret," she said happily. "I was too intent on doing things for myself. To-night I had a real thrill, when I was helping mother fix the poor kiddies' baskets. Then when I came to my own thought—over gifts, my heart sank again, and I had to go out and make myself get over it. Then I saw you struggling over that maze of ribbon, and the spirit came over me in a flood; and—"

They reached the steps. He took her face between his hands.

"Was it only the holiday spirit, Rose Ann, my dearest."

Her radiant eyes answered his question e'er her lips could frame a reply.

In the distance the Christmas carolers were singing that sweetest of Christmas songs: "It Came Upon the Midnight Clear."

Santa Claus' Mistake

IT was very early Christmas morning; it would have been quite dark in the bedroom if it had not been for the street light outside the [illegible]ndow.

Side by side against the wall [illegible]tood two white beds. In one slept [illegible]harlie Kennedy, aged five; in [illegible]he other, Donald Kennedy, aged [illegible]even, lay awake.

From the foot of each bed hung [illegible] stocking.

"It looks like night out of [illegible]oors," thought Donald. "But I [illegible]lieve it is really morning, and [illegible] it is morning I shall just have [illegible] peep into my stocking to see [illegible]t Santa Claus has brought [illegible]"

[illegible]nald slipped a bare pink foot [illegible]ously out of bed, then the [illegible] followed, and in his blue [illegible] white striped pyjamas he [illegible] to the well-filled stocking [illegible] emptied the contents on the [illegible]

[illegible] the dim light he could see a [illegible] knife, a Chinese puzzle, an [illegible] and a box of sweets, also [illegible]ockwork motor boat.

[illegible] put the things carefully [illegible], then looked longingly at his [illegible]rother's stocking.

"I'll just peep at Charlie's. That [illegible]ll be no harm," he thought.

Charlie had much the same as [illegible]nald, only in place of the clockwork motor boat, there was a cannon. Donald handled it lovingly.

"Santa Claus ought to have known that I mean to be a soldier. He should have given me this cannon," he muttered. "Charlie is to be a sailor, so the motor boat would be just the thing for him. Santa Clause has made a mistake—that's what he has done."

Donald put back Charlie's presents and crept into his warm bed. But he could not sleep; he kept thinking of the cannon and the motor boat.

"I am sure Santa Claus has made a muddle about us. I shall set things right."

And so saying, Donald got out of bed once more, and put Charlie's cannon in his own stocking, and gave his brother the motor boat.

Having done this, Donald once more got into bed, and this time he soon went to sleep.

II.

It was Christmas Day and breakfast-time. Around the breakfast table in the dining-room, decorated with evergreens, sat Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, Donald and Charlie, and their sisters, Doris and Rose, whilst Uncle Bob was placed between Donald and Charlie to see that they "behaved themselves," as he laughingly remarked.

As they were all chattering, Ellen, the parlormaid, entered with a tray. On the tray was a letter.

"I wonder who it is from?" remarked Mrs. Kennedy. "I am sure the post has never arrived as early as this on Christmas Day."

"It is addressed to Master Donald and Master Charlie, and I found it in the drawing-room grate, ma'am. It looked just as if it had fallen down the chimney," said Ellen.

"What a peculiar place for a letter! Do let me see who it's from. Shall I read it out to you, boys?" asked his mother.

"Yes, please, mummy. I expect it is from Santa Claus. I dare say he dropped it down the chimney in passing," said Donald.

Mother and father smiled at this suggestion, whilst Uncle Bob grinned broadly.

"Why, it is from Santa Claus, as you said," remarked Mrs. Kennedy, looking very surprised. "He writes:

"Dear Donald and Charlie,—A line in great haste to say that I have just found I have made a mistake about the things I put in your stocking: last night. I did not know before which of you had settled to be the sailor and which the soldier, or I should have given the presents differently. Now I know, and, to make up, please look in the porch, and the box of soldiers you will find there is for the boy who had the motor boat, and the box of sailors for the boy to whom I gave the cannon. I hope this will please you both. I should have left the soldiers and sailors in your bedroom, but it is nearly light as I write this, and I am of a nervous disposition, and should not like you to see me, as I am so shy.

"Your loving friend.
"Santa Claus."

"How thoughtful of Santa Claus to write!" said Mrs. Kennedy. "I suppose Donald has the motor boat, so will get the box of soldiers; and Charlie has the cannon, so will have the sailors."

"No; I have got the motor boat," said Charlie. "And Donald has the cannon."

Donald did not say anything, but he looked very, very solemn.

"Oh, why did I change my motor boat for the cannon!" he thought.

He looked even more serious still when the parcels in the porch were opened, for the box of soldiers was the most splendid one he had ever seen. There were rows and rows of horse and foot soldiers, with shining swords and brightly-painted coats. The sailors were very nice, but nothing came up to soldiers in Donald's eyes.

"I think there has been some mistake," said Uncle Bob, noticing the piteous expression on his nephew's face. "I had a private talk with Santa Claus, and told him particularly that you were to be the gallant soldier of the Kennedy family, and Charlie the sailor boy. There has been a mistake somewhere, I am sure."

As the hours of Christmas Day went by the Kennedy children, with happy, contented faces, played with their new toys—all but Donald, and he looked more and more solemn.

III.

It was Christmas night, Donald and Charlie were in bed. Charlie was asleep, but Donald lay awake. Presently manly footsteps passed the half-open door.

Uncle, uncle—is that you?" called Donald.

"Yes; why aren't you asleep, young man?"

"I can't sleep; I am worried, uncle. Please sit on my bed, quite close to me. I want to confide in you."

Uncle Bob smiled in the dark.

"Speak on," he said.

"Uncle, you seem to know more about Santa Claus than the rest of us; you are friends with him, aren't you?"

"Yes; Santa Claus and I make little plans together sometimes. What is the matter?"

"Well, it is like this. I thought that Santa Claus had made a mistake when I saw the motor boat in my stocking and the cannon in Charlie's, so I thought I'd put the mistake right. If I had left them as they were, I should have had the soldiers; and I do want them."

"I thought something odd had happened," said Uncle Bob. "Another time you must leave Santa Claus to rectify his own mistakes. I am sorry about the soldiers, but you must be content with the sailors."

"I am awake," came from the other bed. "Donald can have the soldiers. I'd really rather have the sailors, but I did not like to say so," said Charlie.

So Donald had the soldiers and Charlie the sailors, and everyone was pleased.

And Donald has made up his mind not to interfere with Santa Claus' plans another Christmas.

FOR THE CHRISTMAS TREE

Make your Christmas tree ornaments.

Get ready plenty of glittering things.

String popcorn, cranberries and gilt paper balls.

Cut five-pointed stars of cardboard, and cover with gilt paper

Make tiny paper dolls and dress them like fairies to hang on the tree.

Use white popcorn freely on the tree; with pins attach a single piece of popcorn to the tip of each branch or twig. It takes a little time, but repays the effort, giving the tree a beautiful snow-rusted appearance.

Little peanut dolls dressed in gay colors make good tree ornaments.

Use yellow tarletan or netting to make small bags and fill the bags with popcorn.

Pink and white popcorn, wired in different shapes, is very nice for the Christmas tree.

A Realistic Picture.

A still life by Jan van Huysen in the museum at The Hague was injured, but it is believed that the perpetrator was neither thief nor vandal. The picture represents a basket of fruit on which a number of insects have gathered. On a pale yellow apple, which is the centrepiece in the cluster of fruit, is a large fly, painted so true to nature, the officials of the gallery say, that the canvas was injured by some one who endeavored to "shoo" it and brought his cane too close to the canvas. "A tribute to the painter's genius," says the letter recording the fact, "for which the work had to suffer."

Celebrating the Day Anciently and Now

On Christmas eve the bells were rung:
On Christmas eve the mass was sung.
That only night in all the year
Saw the stoled priest the chalice rear.
The damsel donned her kirtle sheen;
The hall was dressed with holly green.
Forth to the wood did merry men go
To gather in the mistletoe.
Then opened wide the baron's hall
To vassal, tenant, serf and all.
Power laid his rod of rule aside,
And Ceremony doffed his pride.
The heir, with roses in his shoes,
That night might village partner
choose.

SO sang Sir Walter Scott of the glories of Christmas eve and of Christmas itself. And the world yields to him the palm for the best practical description of the season's dear delights.

Christmas with us is a day of giving and receiving, of good cheer and good feeling, and essentially it is one of religious significance. Hence it will sound strange to many to be told that a number of our Christmas customs come down to us from pagan times. Yet such is the fact. Traces of some heathen rites are found in England as well as here, and the cause of their survival lies deeper than theology. When the mother country, so called, was converted to Christianity the priests found her people wedded to many old customs. Not all of these were what they would have had them, but they had a practical work to perform and went at it in a practical way. The more revolting of these customs they properly uprooted altogether; the better of them they preserved, only in grafting the rites of the church upon them.

Thus it came about that festivities which had their origin in the old Roman Saturnalia and had come into use among the druids survived in the grim mythology of the Saxons and are a portion of our inheritance to-day. Conspicuous among these are the burning of the Yule log and the hanging of the mistletoe bough.

Among all people who celebrate the day at all it has always been a day for eating and drinking, for singing and dancing and merriment of all kinds. Indeed, this has been the criticism of the church against the manner of observance—that its spiritual meaning was too often forgotten in the general tide of worldly cheer.

In England its observance is universal. The chroniclers tells us that in Chesire no servants would work on this day, even though their failure to do so resulted in their discharge. The richest families were compelled either to do their own cooking on Christmas or eat what had been prepared beforehand, while dancing and merriment reigned.

And the games that were played number nearly legion, the most of them, though, on Christmas eve. Running in sacks, ducking for apples, jumping at cakes suspended by a string and trying to catch them between the teeth, drinking hard cider mixed with egg and spices, and a score of others—these claimed and still claim in Devonshire the time of old and young, the children themselves being allowed on this one night to sit up until the midnight bell tolls.

What has been aptly called "a beautiful phase in popular superstition," a very old belief, was that all the powers of evil lay dormant and harmless on Christmas Day.

The cock crowed through the live-long night to drive all evil spirits away; the bees sang in their winter hives; the cattle, half human at all times, became wholly so at midnight and talked like human beings.

Bread that was baked the night before Christmas could not possibly become moldy. The streets in many places were filled with mummers in fantastic garb.

Indeed, there were mummers in the days when Saturnalia reigned over even the Roman emperors, but they were not necessarily of the Christmas time. The love for masquerade is almost as old as the human race itself.

But as to the day itself, it was then, as it is now, a very merry day, with good fellowship bubbling even from hearts where theological nonbelief dwelt—a day sacred to the family, to the eating of roast turkey and cranberry sauce or roast beef and plum pudding and walnuts and the drinking of beer, ale and wine.

It has changed to some extent since the old day, but it is still the happiest day of all the year—at least where the shadow of misfortune does not cloud the sky.

GAMES TO MAKE CHRISTMAS MERRY

AFTER all, there are no new games more amusing or fun-giving than the old-fashioned ones, such as progressive conversation, pass the button, twisting a word to make as many other words as possible, guessing contests and forfeit games. Though there is "nothing new under the sun," one of these herewith suggested may [illegible] distracted holiday hostess.

Gathering Snowballs.

For the littlest tots this game will prove very enjoyable. To each one give a fluffy cotton snowball, which should be attached to one ankle with a narrow elastic, just to hold it lightly. One child sits on the floor while the others join hands and dance around him. Without moving from his seat, the one in the centre reaches for the snowball on the ankle that seems easiest to reach. The players must not let go of each other's hands in endeavoring to dance out of his reach. When one is caught he is deprived of his snowball, and must take the other's place in the ring. As the contest narrows down to the last two or three who still have their snowballs the game grows quite exciting. After everybody has served his turn in the centre, they may have a lively "snowball fight" with the trophies.

Novel Ways to Choose Partners.

To avoid the "twoseneness" which is so apt to exist in the average towns, the wise hostess plans to have her guests choose partners at least once during the evening. Two entertaining ways are given.

1. Cut a large circle of white cardboard, dividing it with red ink into as many sectors as there will be girls present. Write a girl's name in each division. Make a large red arrow and attach to the centre of the circle with a brad. Lay the circle on a smooth table and have each boy come up in turn and spin the arrow, thus choosing his partner. Of course, if a girl's name has been chosen, the boy must again take his turn. The hostess may avoid the embarrassment of there being a last choice, by refusing to be chosen until all her guests are accounted for.

2. Another very pretty method is to have a large holly wreath suspended in a doorway. Present the girls, who are in one room, with a piece of mistletoe to which is attached a long red ribbon. The ribbons are all put through the holly wreath and the boys in the next room each choose an end from the maze. The wreath is cut, and the girls wind up the ribbon, thus "drawing" their partners.

Charades.

Old-timey, but what is more fun than this game of guessing? The charades may be arranged for beforehand, or may be impromptu.

A littl girl with her arms outstretched, a star on her forehead, and draped with popcorn and tinsel would make an easily-guessed tree.

A boy might place a can on a table in the room, and in leaving, say "Ta-ta" (Cantata).

A boy wearing a Turkish fez, or an imitation one (cap with tassel) holding a key (Turkey).

One person might take aim with a small missile at another's foe. The answer is obvious—mistletoe.

A word which has to do largely with the modern Christmas might be suggested by one person calling the roll, and others in the picture answering "Present" (Presents). This is not as easy to guess as it sounds. Those who are guessing are looking for a catch-word.

Any number of words appropriate to this season may be enacted, and many may be thought up in the excitement of the game, which will cause much merriment and much competition between the opposing sides, which are chosen at the outset of the game.

A Good Sweater Makes a Fine Gift

Your Christmas list should include one of these good warm sweater coats for the boys and father. It is one of the most practical and useful gifts possible to select. Just the thing to slip on for a long cold ride, cross country tramp or a skating party. We show such an extensive assortment that it is easy to find just what you want. There are several little details of workmanship in the making of our sweaters that will make you recognize their superior merit at once.

Mens **$2.50** to **$7.50**
Boys **$1.5o** to **$3.50**

Men Like to Get Shirts

SHIRTS—One or two shirts from the new lot we just received will make him smile on Christmas morning A man likes to have a good supply of shirts. **$1 00** to **$2.00**

Give "Him" Something Useful

Night Gowns
Pyjamas
Boys' Sweaters
Boys' Toques
Boys' Shirts
Boys' Shoes

Mufflers
Umbrellas
Suspenders
Armbands
Garters
Silk and Wool Socks

Practical Gifts

Should Head Your Christmas List

MEN are practical and they like to receive practical gifts. A gift of something to wear will be sure to please "him" because it is of practical use and of lasting benefit. Our very complete stock of winter wearables for Men and Boys offer a splendid chance for you to choose just the gift he would like best to get and you would like best to give him, and the wide range of qualities and prices enables you to suit your own pocket book as well.

We shall take genuine pleasure in showing you our fine stock of gift goods.

Give "Him" Something He Can Wear

Why Not a Suit?

A suit of Clothes for Christmas is sure to please. No one could fail to realize beyond a doubt, that this store leads in the presentation of smartest styles for men, after having seen our showing of smart suits.

Men's $10 to $30
Boy's $5 to $14

A Fine Overcoat

Makes an excellent gift. Our stock is still ample and you will be able to find here just the Overcoat you want for him at a price you want to pay. We will gladly make exchanges after Christmas if for any reason the garment you buy does not please you.

Men's, $13 to $25
Boys' $5 to $15

Hundreds and Hundreds of Beautiful Neckties

We don't believe you ever saw so many hundreds of handsome Neckties as you will see here now It would be well worth your while to see this display even if you did not buy any, but neckties are a happy solution to many Christmas problems. No matter how many a man already has, he is always glad to get more. We are showing some beautiful silks in every conceivable shade and color,

25c to $1

F. R. BARBER,

The Store for Gift-Goods for Men and Boys

Give Him a Hat . . . .

Look in his old one and find out his size. We'll help you select the right style for him, when you do describe his size, build and figure. If it doesn't please him he can exchange it after Christmas.

Stylish Gloves

Of unusual merit at moderate prices are here in many shades. Get his size and let us show you what a dandy pair we can sell you. They range from **60c to $3.50**

Underwear

Two or more suits of good warm underwear would makes a dandy present for father, brother, or one of the boys. An exceptional assortment in both union suits and 2 piece garments is waiting for you. **50c to 3.50 each**

Shoes! Shoes!

Many a man would appreciate a new pair of shoes for a Christmas present. We exchange them after Xmas if they don't fit

Men's $3.50 to $9
Boys' $2 to 4.

A Bag or Suit Case

Is something everyone, man or woman, is glad to get. The new ones we are showing embody many special features of interest and the qualities are unusually good at the prices we have placed on them, as you will see when you compare them with what you will find elsewhere.

Bags 3.50 to 8.00
Suit Cases 1.50 to 7.50

Handkerchiefs Always a Welcome Gift

Good Handkerchiefs always make a welcome gift. As a modest remembrance, there is no happier suggestion to be offered. You can get them singly or in half-dozens or dozens to the box.

We furnish gift boxes with all the smaller articles such as Neckwear, Gloves, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs etc., and make no charge at all for them.

Fine Hosiery For Gifts

The newest ideas in attractive hosiery are now represented here in the attractive showing that we have assembled especially for the holiday trade. We box them up attractively, too. Per pair 25c to 85c

December Offerings . . IN . . Purposeful Gifts and Groceries

Ladies' Handkerchiefs

Embroidered corners, in a great variety of designs, both in white & colors, plain white and white with colored border, also lace edge and hemstitched ranging in price from 5c to 75c These kerchiefs are the rage for gifts.

Kozy Korner Slippers Ideal Gifts

Fine stock in solid colors and combination of colors, ribbon trimmed and padded soles and heels, all sizes, for women, misses, and children at reasonable prices.

All kinds of Fresh Fruit and Candy—200 pounds Rainbow mixed creams at 20c per pound; 200 pounds Boston chocolates, assorted flavors at 30c per pound; 200 pounds fresh roasted Jumbo peanuts at 20c per pound; 20 cases California oranges, sweet and tasty, 30c, 40c and 50c per doz.

Store will be open in the evenings

We extend our sincere thanks for the business you have favored us with in the past, and hope to be accorded a fair share in the future.

Falconer Bros.

THE HOME OF GOOD GROCERIES

The local garage now has a storage system and all car owners may have their batteries properly stored for the winter.

LEMONS WHITEN AND BEAUTIFY THE SKIN

Make this beauty lotion cheaply for your face, neck, arms and hands.

At the cost of a small jar of ordinary cold cream one can prepare a full quarter pint of the most wonderful lemon skin softener and complexion beautifier, by squeezing the juice of two fresh lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white. Care should be taken to strain the juice through a fine cloth so no lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as freckles, sallowness and tan and is the ideal skin softener, whitener and beautifier.

Just try it! Get three ounces of orchard white at any drug store and two lemons from the grocer and make up a quarter pint of this sweetly fragrant lemon lotion and massage it daily into the face, neck, arms and hands. It is marvelous to smoothen rough, red hands.

ARKWRIGHT

(Intended for last week)

Miss Rose Thompson, of Shallow Lake visited our Epworth League, last Wednesday night. She gave quite an interesting address on missions

The Ladies' Aid met last Wednesday December 5th, at the parsonage.

Mrs. Thomas Porteous has been laid up with a bad cold, but is getting better again.

Williscroft

(Intended for last week)

The people of this community extend their sympathy to Mrs. Robt Hoey and family, in the loss of a husband and father.

On account of the severe frost during the past week, the winter amusements of skating have begun and the young people are now enjoying their evenings by skating on the river.

Mrs. A Walker is spending the week end at the home of her father, Mr. Wm. Herron of Dobbinton.

Williscroft L. O. L. 208, held their annual meeting on December 5th., the following officers were elected for the coming year, E. W. Grant W. M.; S. Peacock. D. M.; A. R. Rushton, chaplain; C. Crawford. Rec Sec; J. C. Scarrow. Treasurer; Wm. Palmer, D. C.

TOWN TOPICS

Miss Jessie Ridout is home from college.

Mr. A. E. Nelson, Kincardine, was in town Sunday.

Mrs. (Dr.) Lane and family left this week for their new home in Toronto.

Mrs. (Capt.) Gibson is visiting her mother, Mrs. McQuarrie.

W. J. Holmes, an Arran Township farmer, died at Toronto last week from ulceration of the stomach.

Local Exemption Tribunals are permanent courts, when their present work is over they stand adjourned sine die.

Mr. Day, Inspector for the Bank of Hamilton, visited the local branch last week.

The Soldiers' Friend club had great success in their recent efforts. The receipts were over $200.

Mrs. McQuarrie has received word from her son Robert, who was wounded recently, that he was doing nicely in an hospital in France.

Mrs. Wm. Brown, Lockerby, died on December 2nd. She came to Canada in 1852 and first settled in Saugeen Tp. She was a daughter of the late Thos. Bryce.

J. E. Grant is likely to oppose Mr. Whitworth for the reeveship of Tara. Whitworth defeated Grant in Jan. 1917 by a majority of 7.

Municipal nominations this year will be held on Monday, the 31st day of December, and the election, one week later, Monday Jan. 7th.

Miss Tena Tanner, teacher, of Walkerton, has been operated on for appendicitis at Walkerton hospital. Many friends in this section will hope for a speedy recovery.

Last week the County Council called for tenders for 18 in. wood and the only offer they got was at $5 a cord. The committee considered the price a hold-up and did not let the contract.

Messrs Donald and John Cook, Miss M. Cook, Mrs. J. E. Tranter, Mrs. Wm. Lambert, Mr. Stanley Tranter, and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Johns were at Ripley last week attending the funeral of the late Mrs. Angus Munn. Mrs. Munn died very suddenly while attending a missionary meeting.—Beacon

The Bulletin of Winnipeg has the following: "Blain Richardson youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Richardson, formerly of Bruce county, Ontario, and now of Kirkland, Wash. has been killed in action. He was a nephew of Mrs. J. A. McTavish, Sr., 204 Hespeler Avenue, Winnipeg, with whom he resided for a number of years. He graduated in arts from Manitoba university in 1915. He is survived by a wife and son.

Whoever said that the Grand Trunk is a soulless corporation is wrong. It does many a favor, and it did The Times a great favor last week, at least its officers did. Our shipment of paper was waylaid. Tuesday night came, and no paper. The local agent, Mr. Cameron, was appealed to, and by some thoughtful telegraphing he located the missing shipment through the agent at Palmerston. This gentleman kindly hauled it out of the freight train, and put it on the express. The Times reached its subscribers in the country by rural mail as usual on Wednesday noon. This is one instance in which a courtesy was extended, and which is greatly appreciated.

The meeting held by Messrs. Bowman and McAulay in the town hall Friday night was well attended. Mr. Bowman presented the arguments for the Laurier candidate and received an attentive hearing.

Mr. R. D. Northgrave, presided at the Appeal courts for farmers' sons at Tiverton, Kincardine, Mildmay, Walkerton and Paisley last week. This week and next he will be at Paisley, Chesley, Teeswater, Cargill and Lucknow.

Last week The Times reported Miss Stafford as ill in Toronto. This should have been Miss McKinnon, sister of Mrs. Swalwell. Miss McKinnon is slightly improved at present.

Capt. Aiken, who was with the Canadians at Langemark, and was wounded, conducted the services in the Methodist church Sunday. He gave two good addresses. In the evening he gave the audience some idea of the need for men. The church was filled, and the service was very bright and interesting.

ALLENFORD

(Intended for last week)

Mrs. David Beattie, of Owen Sound, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas Draper.

Rev. Dr. H. R. Campbell left on Thursday morning for Toronto, and owing to his absence there were no services in the Presbyterian church on Sunday.

A very pretty wedding took place on Wednesday evening, December 5th, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. McCullough, when their only daughter, Ellen, was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to David Rowe, second son of the late Mr. George Rowe of Allenford. The best wishes of their many friends follow them to their new home in Amabel.

Both Sunday schools are busy practicing for their Christmas entertainments.

Mrs. T. J. Aitken is visiting friends in Owen Sound.

The senior room of the public school was closed on Friday as the teacher, Miss Little, was suffering from a severe cold.

Ho For Christmas

We have the following to offer, sunkist sweet and juicy oranges at

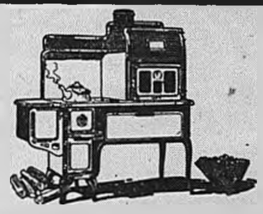
20, 30, 40, 60c per dozen.

FRESH NUTS

Filberts, Walnuts, Almonds and Hazels mixed at 25c per lb. Apples, good eating ones, 35c per doz. Our candy all fresh and choice grocerys A 1.

McMurray's

The store of good eats



an enamel coal range

Porcelain enamel is the newest material for ranges.

The Lighter Day—the coal range with oven at handy-height—is armed inside and out, with this durable toughened enamel.

The most beautiful of ranges it is also the most easily cleaned and many times more durable than steel.

Not an inch of surface over the whole range requires black lead. A damp cloth will make every part sparkle.

THOMSON'S
Hardware

new LIGHTER DAY range

Get Your

SUIT OR OVERCOAT

From D. Geddes & Co.

Made to your own measure, fit guaranteed, cloth, lining, and trimmings of the best material. Prices are still reasonable. Made up in first-class style, very promptly. See our samples, they are going fast, don't delay. You may miss the best.

D. GEDDES & CO.

Sole Agent for the "House of Hobberlin"

The Port Elgin Times.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL

47th YEAR—NO. 52 PORT ELGIN, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY, DEC., 26, 1917 $1.50 PER YEAR $2.00 PER YEAR TO UNITED STATES

COMING EVENTS

10c. per line
No notice less than 25c

"HEART OF BERRY"—Will be given in Port Elgin on January 4th by the Southampton Dramatic club, under auspices of St. John's Anglican church.

RED CROSS TEA—S. S. No. 5, will give a tea at the home of Mr Geo. Kidd 2nd. of Saugeen, on Tuesday January 8th. Admission 25 cents. Tickets will be drawn for a camera, donated by Corp. Amer Howe, of the 160th.

THE RED CROSS Section of W. M. S. of North Bruce will conduct the Tea Room on Saturday Dec. 29

January 6th, Day of Special Prayer

King George has asked the loyal subjects of his Empire to get down on their knees on January 6th and pray to God for strength and courage to continue in the struggle for righteousness.

The Times suggests that the local ministers come together for a big union service of praise and prayer for Sunday, January 6th.

Arran Tp. to Have Contest

It is understood that Messrs. Crowe and Morrow will oppose Reeve Johnson, of Arran Township.

Bruce Township to Have Contest

From reports from Bruce Tp. The Times gathers that M. McNeill, G. Brown and Peter Dobson will contest the reeveship. Reeve Johnson may also be in the running.

For councillors McLean Young and Silas Haney are two young men who will be in the fight.

Mr. Geo. Baker will run for deputy reeve.

Supts. of Sunday schools please send reports of Xmas entertainments to The Times.

Report of Presbyterian S. S. concert is held over.

CONDENSED ADVERTISING

FOUND—Parcel containing sweater and rubbers. Apply Times office.

FOR SALE—Cutter, good as new. Extra folding seat in front. Apply to H. H. Stevens.

FOR SALE—Small farm of 10 acres, at the limits of Port Elgin. Good buildings and everything in fine shape. Apply to John Fisto, Port Elgin.

FOR SALE—A number of hemlock trees standing. Apply H. A. Pollock, Port Elgin R. R. 3.

WANTED—Several hundred of live geese. Find out our price before selling. We are also paying special price for old fed hens. B. Zolkind, Port Elgin.

LEGAL

W. BURGESS, LL.B., Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public &c. &c. Office, Hutton's Block. Private and other funds to loan.

MEDICAL

DR. F. R. WELLS, Office and residence on Green street, one door west of Bank of Hamilton.

W. J. CHAMBERS, M. D., L. R. C. P., L. S., Edinburgh. Office and residence "Lakeview Hall" opposite South End park Port Elgin.

DENTAL

W. P. POWER, D. D. S., Dentist, office over South End Store. Hours 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

R. C. CRAWFORD, Official Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Office at Drug Store, Port Elgin

J. A. CHAPMAN, Official Issuer, of marriage licenses, Port Elgin, Ont. Office Muir Block.

BLACKSMITHING

N. EIDT, Blacksmithing, horse-shoeing and general repairs. Tire-setting a specialty

SOCIETIES

PORT ELGIN LODGE No. 424 G.R.C., A.F. & A.M. Regular communications in the Masonic Hall, Thursday on or before full moon, at 8 p. m. Visiting brethern cordially welcomed. T. H. McBride W. M.; J. R. Cottrill, Treas; Gus Smith, Sec'y.

DENOVO LODGE, No. 170, I.O.O.F., of Ontario, meets at 8 o'clock, p.m., every Monday in their hall in the Commercial Block. Art Harrison, N.G.; T. Rankin, Rec.-Sec.; D. Geddes, Perm Sec.

ADVERTISING RATES

Farms or Real Estate for Sale 50c each insertion; Miscellaneous articles, To Rent, Wanted, Lost, Found, etc., each insertion 25c. Local Readers, Notices, etc., 10c per line. Cards of thanks 50c. Legal advertising 10 and 7c a line. Black-faced type, count 2 lines for 1. Display rates, yearly contracts, 12c per inch, 6 mos. 15c per inch. In memoriam poetry 5c per line. Professional cards $6 per year in advance.

County May Assist Halifax Sufferers

Warden Izzard took steps last week to have the county council make a contribution of $5 000 to Halifax sufferers. He presented the idea to the various reeves asking them to write him their consent. The replies were almost unanimous, but it was found by the Warden the procedure was hardly legal, and that votes of money must be made by the council in session. As it would mean considerable expense to call the council together and as the council is virtually out of office it was thought wise to wait until the new council assembles in January.

Christmas Entertainment

The Christmas entertainment in the Baptist church last Wednesday evening was a splendid success. Under the chairmanship of J. J. George, superintendent, a fine program was rendered by the school. The chairman reviewed briefly the work of the school for the year which showed good progress over last year, the attendance reaching over 80. A recitation by Nellie Wilson, a few remarks by the Pastor, then was introduced a tea party by the young ladies of Mrs. E. Roberts' class which for a half hour was very much enjoyed. Another recitation by Caroline Bannister followed by a cantata entitled "Santa's Advance Man" was well rendered. The leading characters were taken by Mr. Ewald, W. Saleman, Pearl Begg, Sarah Robinson, Florence George, S. Anderson, D. Wilson, E. Saleman, S. Osburne, Sarah Ciuley, Geo. Ciuley, Florence Bell.

Mr. E. E. Ewald made a splendid Santa Claus, and had a fine time in distributing presents to each scholar. Teachers also were remembered by the classes.

The church was well filled, and all had a very pleasant time. Proceeds $16.

AUCTION SALE

D. C. Cavin has received instructions from James Cassidy, lot 13, con. 2, Saugeen, to sell by public auction on Thurday **December 27,** at 1 o'clock, the followinglist:

HORSES—Mare 8 years, mare 6 years, driving mare 7 years, in foal to "Jack Wilks", foal by "Pyrrie Pearl", span of matched grey mares rising 2 and 3 years.

CATTLE—Cow due March 9th, cow due May 24th, 1 heifer 2 years old with calf, fat cow, 3 farrow cows, 3 steers rising 2 years, heifer rising 1 year, 2 steers rising 1 year, 3 heifers rising 1 year.

SHEEP—Five ewes.

POULTRY—Sixty young hens.

IMPLEMENTS—Deering binder, mower, Deering rake, M. H. spring tooth cultivator, seed drill, disc harrow, iron harrow, wagon, gang plow, walking plow, buggy, sleigh, cutter, hay rack, root pulper, log truck, fanning mill, cream separator, nearly new, double harness, single harness, double driving harness, buggy pole, whiffletrees, neckyokes, Hanoy Thought range, Jewel coal heater, chains, Daisy churn, forks, shovels, etc.

GRAIN—150 bushels buckwheat, 300 bushels oats, 25 bushels barley, also stack of hay. Grain and hay must be cash.

TERMS—Ten dollars and under cash, over that amount 10 months' credit on approved joint notes, five per cent discount on credit amounts.

BUYERS' GUIDE

RATES—Contracts for 300 lines or over in a year 5c a line; regular weekly users of liners, 8c per line casual users of liners, 10c per line. Black type, count two lines for one.

Do your buying at McMurray's.

Salt Water Herring—N. End Store.

Leave your laundry at McMurray's.

Specially fine lake salt trout at Eaton's by pound or keg.

If you want good eats call at McMurray's.

Eaton's butcher shop the place to buy good meat.

Try Koebke for your next grocery or fruit order

We have for sale now—oats, wheat, buckwheat and barley at North End Store.

South End for furs. Biggest stock of up to date furs in town.

Eaton's butcher shop, the place of quality in meats of all kinds.

Ontario mill feed—bran, shorts, middlings, feed flour and oatchop, a full stock at North End Store.

Lake Trout—quality No 1—100 lb. kegs, or by the lb, at North End Store.

Rolled Oats—20's, 40's, 90's, N. End Store.

N. End for Rubbers—We have the famous Granby.

Value, is the big word in our lines of Underwear. You cannot do better than come to the South End.

Neilson's chocolates—once used always used—you get them at Koebke's

Mixed nuts in the shell at 25c a lb at South End.

Get our Flour prices—We handle a large assortment—Our prices are right. N. End Store.

Koebke sells Neilson's soldier chocolate Send a bar to your soldier boy at the front

Men's cord cloth coats, men's buffalo coats, also ladies' beaver coats with fur collars, at closing out prices at the South End.

Upright Pianos

Have several good upright pianos for sale at a bargain. Write to

Louis Block's Music Store, Owen Sound

The Reeveship

Councillor Pattison still leads in the names mentioned for Port Elgin reeveship. Mr. A. F. George is being urged to get into the contest.

Councillor Cottrill, who is being urged by many friends to run for reeve, says he will be unable to please his friends. In the first place he is not ambitious for it, and his business demands all his time

Captain Roberts is said to The Times "Count me out I'm too busy".

For councillors there are N. Eidt, J. MacCallum, J. B. Cottrill, Ronald Bell, C. E. Schwartz, G. McLaren, J. J. George.

There is also considerable discussion on school board matters. Mr Stevens may resign from the high school board, and try for the public school board, while Messrs. Schwartz, A. Eaton and Dr. Wells are suggested for the board. There are two vacancies, George Black desiring retirement and W. C. McFaddon deceased.

School Board Meeting

The school board had its final meeting Friday. Chairman Mitchell presided, and in thanking the members for their support this year, said he had spent an afternoon at the school and found it very interesting.

Miss Beth A. Ray of Listowel, has been engaged to fill Miss Tufts place on the staff.

A new blackboard for Miss Currie's room was considered favorably. New pencil sharpeners have been installed in four of the departments There was a deficit on the year's transactions of $80, which was arranged for and the following accounts ordered to be paid:—J. A. Chapman, six months salary $10; Falconer Bros. $3.35; H. Ebert books etc. $87 21; Globe $3 84; J. T. Sparrow, $7 75; W. A. Mitchell, for wreath, $3.60

Trustee Black announced his intention of retiring. Mr. Black has served long and faithfully. Trustee Swalwell is also considering retirement.

FOR HALIFAX SUFFERERS

The following have contributed to The Times fund for Halifax sufferers. All our readers are invited to assist.

The Times	$5 00
Addison Zeigler	1 00
Walter MacKay	2 00
Mrs. W. Gowanlock, Jr.	1 00
Emily Ewald	2 00
Minnie Ewald	1 00

WILLOW CREEK

Happy New Year

Home for Christmas were: Misses L. Schwass, Lillie Schwass, Mrs. Bean, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bean of Weyburn, Sask., Mr. and Mrs. H. Gottschalk of Albert.

W. Gottschalk is ill at present.

Messrs. Helwig are visiting in Carrick.

The Evangelical S. S. had a fine entertainment Dec. 21st. The scholars and young people put on a great program and it was much enjoyed.

OBITUARY

On Friday, December 21st at 2.30 p.m. the family and friends of the late John R. Ross of the 6th con. of Saugeen assembled to convey his remains to their last resting place. Deceased had not been in good health for some time and his family had felt concern, but his sudden death on Sunday night, Dec. 10th was a great shock and entirely unexpected. He visited Port Elgin Saturday and on Sunday entertained some friends In the evening the end came very suddenly.

Mrs. Ross and two daughters, Mrs. G. A. McLeod, of Halifax, and Mrs. R. A. McLeod, of Port Arthur, survive, and to them much sympathy is extended.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. McLeod and Mrs. R. A. McLead reached here in time for the obsequies as did a nephew, David Grant, of Buffalo.

The late Mr Ross was born in Scotland but early found his way to Canada and in Lewiston, in 1860 he married Jean Ogilvie who survives him. They came to Port Elgin in 1885 and settled in their home on the 6th of Saugeen.

There were four children, two sons and two daughters. The boys John and David, died here some years ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Ross have been well and favorably known for many years and Mr. Ross took an active part in township matters.

The Ross family were Presbyterians and at the obsequies Revs. McDougall and Mann officiated.

Interment was in Port Elgin cemetery

NORTH BRUCE

Mrs R Brigham has returned to Toronto after visiting her parents, Mr and Mrs H Carr

Mrs McKenzie, from Manitoba, is visiting her mother and brother, Mr T McLennan

Cadet Earl Rice spent Christmas with W G Nicholson

Christmas gatherings were held at the homes of C. Schell, G. McIntee and C. Nicholson.

Misses Rhoda and Sarah Carr are home from Toronto.

The W. M. A. have the tea rooms at Port on Saturday.

Misses Jamieson and Lamont are home from Stratford.

Miss Margaret Rushton and Miss Barnes, of Toronto spent Xmas at the former's home, Mr. John Rushton's.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. McDuff, are here from Detroit.

GAVE HIS LIFE

LAWRENCE SCHELL

Lawrence Schell, son of Mrs. George Schell, Aberdeen, whose death was reported in The Times recently, died of spinal meningitis in the armyhospital in England

After having spent 18 months in France, Lawrence went to England on August 8th, having been transferred to the flying corps. It was a singular coincidence that just when Lawrence was returning from France to England, his brother, Captain Clifford, was going to France and the two met, and had a short time together. During the training for a lieutenancy in the flying corps, Lawrence took sick, and finally after a brave fight passed away, having given his life to the service of his country. He will be remembered as one of the noble young men of the country who heard the call to the defence of liberty and justice and who gave all he had—his life. For the bereaved mother and family sincerest sympathy is felt

S. S. No. 5 Red Cross

The Red Cross workers of S. S. No. 5 Saugeen held their first annual meeting at Mr. Chas. Nelson's on Tuesday evening Dec. 11th. A goodly number of ladies were present, but there is room for more. The former officers—President Miss A. E. Cairns; Vice President, Miss Rodena McRae; Sect.-Treasurer, Mrs. Geo. Osborne—were re-elected for the coming year.

During the year the society has furnished 72 day shirts, 30 night shirts, 33 suits pyjamas, 5 doz. face cloths, 132 pairs home made socks. 66 quarts of fruit to Convalescent Home and have sent in the neighbourhood of 70 boxes to the boys in England and France. Five hundred and sixty seven dollars and sixty cents has been raised for Red Cross purposes since the organization of the society on Dec. 22nd 1916.

Mrs. J. A. Chapman is visiting in Toronto, returning in January.

The Times is agent for all the dailies. Order your newspaper from a newspaper office. No losses and prompt returns assured.

On Thursday last the young ladies' class of the Baptist church, met at the home of J. J. George, and after spending a most enjoyable evening the presentation of a handsome French ivory brush and comb was made to Miss Pearl Begg. Mrs. Roberts, the popular teacher, read the address, Ruby Nelson making the presentation.

The marriage took place quietly in Toronto on the 19th. of December between Margaret, second daughter of Mrs. Emily Flynn of Owen Sound and Arthur Robinson of Toronto, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Robinson Port Elgin. The happy couple left on the afternoon train for Owen Sound where they will spend Xmas at the bride's home. From there they will go to Port Elgin for a week with the groom's parents and family. After the honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Robinson will reside in Toronto.

Home for Christmas

Miss Winnie Munro, Toronto.
Gunner Alex Mann, Toronto.
Miss May Jamieson, Stratford.
Reg. Mann, Toronto.
Ruth Thornburn, of Weston.
Ellen Osborne, of Guelph.
Ruby L. Eidt, of Baden.
Annie Wismer
Hazel Strachan, of Glencoe.
Herb Hanney, Teeswater.
Floyd Bell, from Toronto.
Geo. Tassie, from Galt.
Ralph Atkinson, of London.
Carl Christian went to Elora.

ALLENFORD

On Tuesday morning about eight o'clock one of Allenford's oldest and most respected residents passed away in the person of Richard Evans. For some time Mr. Evans has not been well, but on Friday was able to walk to the Post office. On Sunday he took seriously ill with erysipelas, and then paralysis smote him on Monday. The sympathy of the entire community go out to the sorrowing widow who for over 61 years has been his faithful helpmate, and to the family, three sons and four daughters, who mourn a kind father. W. John and G. Kuhriam of Allenford; Almar R. of Fordwich; Mrs. Sam Black of Owen Sound; Mrs. Wm. Hunt of Southampton; Mrs. John Montgomery of Allenford and Mrs. W. H. Brigham of Owen Sound.

NOTICE

All who want goods sold second Saturday in January, notify D. C. Cavin, Auctioneer.

Victory Bonds May Be Paid in Full

Those subscribing to Victory Loan may pay their Bonds in full on January 2nd and receive the discount of 89 cents per hundred.

Of course those who do not desire to pay theirs in full, may pay another ten per cent.

Also, our local bankers advise that those who want to pay in full on Saturday should arrange with their banker right now so as not to make a big rush on the 2nd of January.

The following table has been prepared for The Times for its readers, and it shows subscribers just how much they need to have to pay in full January 2nd. Meanwhile call on your banker NOW.

Amount subscribed	Cash needed
$ 50 00	$ 44 55
100 00	89 11
150 00	133 66
200 00	178 22
250 00	222 77
300 00	267 33
350 00	311 88
400 00	356 44
450 00	400 99
500 00	445 54
550 00	490 09
600 00	534 65
650 00	579 20
700 00	623 76
750 00	668 31
800 00	712 87
850 00	757 42
900 00	801 98
950 00	846 53
1,000 00	891 09
2,000 00	1,782 18
3,000 00	1,673 24
4,000 00	3,564 33
5,000 00	4,455 40

New Officers

The W. M. S. of the Presbyterian church, at its meeting on Friday elected officers. They are as follows:

President—Mrs. L. Chis.
Vice-Presidents—Miss Mann and Mrs. A. Currie.
Secretary—Miss Muzhee.
Treasurer—Miss K. MacGillivray.

Should Get Further Extensions

When Port Tribunal were handing out judgments in November their decisions giving several draftees certain time longer were made on the supposition that the first draft would be called December 10th.

It has happened that the first call is not till January 3rd. It would therefore be only fair that further extensions should be granted the men who have time certificates.

If the young men who have been given a few weeks to prepare for the call desire further extensions they should present their requests to Messrs. Izzard and Gillies, who, we feel sure, would be willing to take the matter up with the Registrar.

W. G. Dobson, of Toronto, spent Christmas with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dobson, 10th of Bruce.

Saugeen Nomination Meeting

Notice, is hereby given, that the nomination for Candidate for the offices of Reeve and four Councillors for the Township of Saugeen will take place at Town Hall, Port Elgin, Monday December 31, 1917, at 1.00 o'clock p. m. Should more than the necessary number of candidates be proposed for councillors poll will be opened in the several Electoral Divisions of said Township on Monday, the 7th day of January next, at 9 o'clock a. m., and remain open until 5 o'clock p. m. All parties interested are requested to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

F. W. Elliott, Township Clerk.
Township clerk's office, Dec. 17th, 1917.

DIED

MACKINNON—In Caledonia, Thursday, December 10, Margaret MacKinnon, in her 80th year, relict of the late John MacKinnon, and mother of Rev. N. D. McKinnon.

Nomination Meeting

Notice, is hereby given, that the nomination for Candidate for the offices of Reeve and four Councillors for the village of Port Elgin will take place at Town Hall, Port Elgin, Monday December 31, 1917, at 7.30 o'clock p. m. Should more than the necessary number of candidates be proposed for Council, a poll will be taken in Polling Sub-Division No. 1, at the town hall, and Polling Sub-Division No. 2, at McLachlan's shop on Monday the 7th day of January next, at 9 o'clock a. m. and remain open until 5 o'clock p. m. All parties interested are requested to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

David Geddes, Clerk.
Clerk's Office, December 1917.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NOTICE

At the same time and place, nominations will be received for four Public School Trustees, three of them to fill the places of Messrs. G. Black, W. A. Mitchell, and T. Swalwell, whose terms have expired, (but are eligible for re-election) and one trustee, to complete the term of one year unexpired of the late W. C. McFadden.

J. A. Chapman,
Sec'y Public School Board.

MARRIED

WESTMAN—WHITE—At the parsonage, Tiverton on Monday December 17th Miss Violet Myrtle White, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. White 10th of Bruce, to Everet Westman, 6th. concession of Bruce. Rev. C. S. Hawke officiated.

County Appeal Tribunal Meets Here Jan. 2nd

The appeal tribunal meets in Port Elgin on January 2nd at 1.30 p. m. A number of the men, who have appealed from the decision of the local tribunal have received notices that their appeals are to be taken up here on Jan. 2.

The registrar states that the appeals are to be taken in writing This would mean that the writings which have been sent to the Registrar are now to be considered.

Public School Reports

The following is the report for the month of December.

1st class—Honours—E. Snyder, L. Ferguson.

Jr. class—Honours—F. Stevens, E. McCullough.

Pass—O. Webb, G. Bell, M. McArthur, M. Swalwell, A. West, L. Harrison, G McCaw, I. Gray, B. Zant, D. Booth, S. Smith, A Brown.

Sr. class—Honours—E. Bolender, W. Booth, M. Burns, B Starling, J Wipp, U Vogt, C. Finlayson, E. McBride, M. Henderson, M. Blindauer, M. Blundell, M. Saleman

Pass—B. Wipp, W. Bell, A. Muir, W. Johnson, G. Overton, A. Schwass, W. Smith, F. Collins, W. Brown, L. McArthur, A. Barber, G. Eider, B. Smith.

Bessie Currie teacher.

Form 1

Jr. 1st—Honours—Ruth Philps, Margaret Schwartz, Myrtle Campbell, Ralph Brigden, Dick Langford, Hindle Muir.

Pass—Frank Bray, Donald McKenzie, Claude Eby, George Heart, Clara Bannister, Osmond Brill, Frank Fleming, Finlay McPherson, Clifford Cottrill.

Sr. 1st—Honours—Will Schierholtz, Nellie Webb, Eva Schrank, Alice Rowlands, Wilfred Osborne, Florence Buschlen, Lillian Smith, Lillian Saleman, Newton McArthur, Florence Theda, Nellie Wilson, Wilbert Wankel, Violet Perry, Laurence Miller, Fraser McKenzie.

Pass—Walter Wilson, Carl Becker, Jack Falconer.

E. Tufts, teacher.

Form 2

Jr. 2—Honours—M Wilson, M. Bell, J. Hill, M. Lamont, B. Soper, G Cottrill, I. Krauth, S Scammell, F. Barber and A. Perry (equal), W. George, E Wipp, J. Johnstone, I. Schwass

Pass—G. Stephenson, L. Hill and P. Ewald (equal), L Gamble, F. Winch, G. Hemenauer, E Strathy and E. Weishahn (equal).

Sr. 2—Honours—H Snyder, W. McBride, M. Kettles, J. Bolender, L. Blindauer, L. Schrank and E. Fisher (equal), E Collins, G. Bray, B. Philps, B. Hodwel., G. Starling, M. Finlayson, E. Johnstone.

Pass—H Wipp, P. Theda, C Topling, P. Collins, W. McArthur, P. Bannister, C. McArthur.

Kathleen Cassidy, teacher

Form 3

Jr. 3—Honours—Nellie Schaus, Stella Langford, Margaret Wankel.

Pass—Leslie Weishahn, Thomas Robinson, John Miller, Nellie McFadden, Hallie Potter, Esther Gischler, Minerva Smith, Mary Park.

Sr. 3—Honours—Vera Schwass, Kathleen Stephenson, Edward Saleman, Annie Mitchell, Ellen Thomas, Raymond Smith.

Pass—Violet Wilson, Albert Scammel, Jean Mitchell, Mary Osborne, Weldon Smith, Florence Kettles and Clayton Schwass (equal), Vera Bell, Ray Theda.

E. Barnett, teacher

Form 4.

Jr. 4—Honours—Kathleen Robinson, Greta Bock, Helen Blindauer, Selina Gore, Jean Sayles, Harold Brigden, Francis Wells, Alma Miller.

Pass—Willie Bray, Irene Theda Velma Hossenaur, Alice Buschlen, Stewart Anderson, Norman Miller, Grace Harrison, May McArthur, George Robinson, Margaret Cottrill.

Sr. 4—Honours—Milton Miller, Margaret Barber, Ellen Hossenauer, Paul Gischler.

Pass—Florence George, Lyda Blindauer, Elroy Bolender Wilma Becker, Marie Manser Basil Eby, Myrell George.

Note—In Nov. report Hazel Vennard was in pass standing, but name was unintentionally omitted.

F. W. Aylesworth, Principal

The following is the report of S. S. No. 2, Arran for the month of December.

Sr. 4—Marjorie McLean 85, Grace McDermid and Gordon Crawford (equal) 79, Harland Esplen 64.

Jr. 4—A. Burgess 77, J. Esplen 75, J. McLean 63, S. McLean 59, M. McLean 56.

Sr. 3—M. Campbell 93.

Sr. 2—N. Maxwell 91.

Jr. 1—N. Strachan, N. Byers, S. Byers, E. Maxwell.

Sr. Pr.—A. Meuser, A. McCannel, J. Harper, B. Esplen, W. Maxwell.

Jr. Pr.—M. McCannel, N. Esplen.

No enrolled 23. Average attendance 18.

Regular attendants:—M. McLean, J. McLean, N. Byers, S. Byers.

E. S. Lovell, teacher.

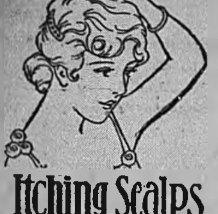
Mr. John Harrison has purchased Mr. Tom Smith's house through Mr. R. D. Northgrave.

Piano Cased Organs

Slightly used piano cased organs at a bargain, taken on piano sales, guaranteed in perfect condition. Easy terms. Write to

Louis Block's Music Store Owen, Sound

ISSUE NO. 52. 1917


Cuticura Soothes

Itching Scalps

On retiring touch spots of dandruff and itching with Cuticura Ointment. Next morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water. This treatment does much to keep the scalp clean and healthy and to promote hair growth.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. N, Boston, U. S. A." Sold by dealers throughout the world.

YOUR PERSONALITY.

Preserve It and Be Yoursefl and Not Somebody Else.

How hard do you fight to hold on to your personality?

You are willing to fight to save the money you have earned, to hold your job or to get a better one. You fight to keep your external possessions, but do you fight to keep yourself?

Without a personality, an individuality, it is impossible to achive any great success, no matter how successful you may appear for a time. The success that personality working through you in hot comes from having some strong man's personality working through you is not permanent or genuine.

When Napoleon was fighting Austria in 1796, on the very soil where the Italian battle line stretch to-day, he discovered that his own future depended on the overthrow of the royalist party back in Paris. He sent a young officer named Augereau to Paris to accomplish a revolution. Augereau succeeded in bringing about what Napoleon desired. But neither Napoleon nor history has ever given Augereau any credit. He deserved none. It was Napoleon, working through Augereau, who overthrew the royalists. Augereau lacked personality, individuality. That is why Napoleon chose him as a tool.

Trilby, singing under the spell of Svengali, entranced her hearers; but, with Svengali's influence gone, she was the same unsuccessful, lonely Trilby. Svengali chose her as a victim of his influence because her personality was not strong enough to resist him. He stole her personality, just as he might have stolen her little money or her old blue military coat.

Dr. Johnson was so strong a character that he unwillingly overwhelmed Boswell, and Boswell spent the remainder of his life tagging around after Johnston, worshiping him and writing down all he said.

But the Napoleons the Svengali's and the Dr. Johnsons are not the only influences in this world that rob us of ourselves.

For you the world is really divided into two parts. One part is the multitude tries to take away your individuality and make you part of itself. If it succeeds your life is bound to be a failure, for there can be no success for the young man or young woman who permits the multitude to absorb him.

Your personality is really all you have in this world.

If you think the mob's thoughts or let the mob think yours, if you live the mob's life and have the mob's feelings, you don't own anything. There isn't any you!

As you look yourself over are you permitting anything to crowd you out of yourself?—W. G. Shepherd in Washington Star.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

"MALTA OF THE BALTIC."

So Fortress of Kronstadft is Known in Russia.

In a war geography bulletin the National Geographic Society of Washington gives the following information about the fortified city of Kronstadt, where rebel Russians attempted to set up a separate Government.

"The Malta of the Baltic" is the name given to Kronstadt and the small island of Kotlin, which it occupies, but a more appropriate name would be "the Gibraltar of Petrograd," for the supposedly impregnable fortress commands the sea avenue to the great Russian capital.

"The Island of Kotlin, which is a little more than seven miles long and a mile and a quarter wide, lies at the western extremity of the Bay of Neva, in the fresh water discharged by the River Neva. To the west is the Gulf of Finland.

"Kotlin was first fortified in 1703 by Peter the Great, when it was wrested from the Swedes, but it was not until seven years later the great monarch laid out the town of Kronstadt and began the systematic erection of its defences. Three hundred thousand men are said to have been employed on this work, but it was not completed until the reign of Peter's daughter, Elizabeth.

"The town, which had a population of 65,000 at the beginning of the world war, is intersected by two waterways—the canal of Peter the Great, begun in 1721, but not completed until thirty one years later, and the Catherine canal, constructed in 1782. Between these two canals stands the Italian palace of Prince Menschikoff, one of the most picturesque figures in all Russian history. Born of the most humble parents, Menschikoff at the age of 20 was selling meat pies in the streets of Moscow when he attracted the attention of Lefort, Peter the Great's favorite. On the death of the latter, Manschikoff succeeded to the place of honor with his sovereign and served him energetically. It is said of Manschikoff that he could drill a sergeant, build a frigate, administer a province and decapitate a rebel with equal facility. Upon the death of Peter he became the virtual leader of Russia during the brief reign of Peter's widow, Catherine I. A turn of the wheel of fortune finally cast him from his high estate, has great wealth, largely acquired through corruption, was confiscated, and he and his family were exiled to Sigeria, where he died in 1729.

"The modern fortifications of Kronstadt were designed in large measure by Gen. Todleben, the famous engineer, whose system of earthworks enabled Sebastopol to resist the siege of the French and English allies for 349 days during the Crimean war. Todleben devoted fifteen years to Kronstadt's defences, profiting by his wide experience at Sebastopol. The fortifications are in the main low, thickly armored earthworks with large calibre Krupp guns. There are three well-equipped harbors—the naval, middle and commercial.

"Guarding the approach to Petrograd, which is nineteen miles to the east, Kronstadt is also the chief station of Russia's Baltic fleet.

"While the city has good trade in iron, hemp, flax, tar and oil, it is handicapped to some extent commercially by the fact that the harbors are icebound from December to April. During these winter months the place is decidedly dreary in appearance.

"Peterhof, a town of 16,000 inhabitants founded by Peter the Great in 1711 and famous for its imperial palace, built in imitation of Versailles, lies to the southeast of Kronstadt, a distance of ten miles.

"During the summer season in peace times passenger steamers ply between Kronstadt and Petrograd with ferry boat frequency, the trip requiring an hour and a half."

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—I had my leg badly hurt, the pain was very severe and a large swelling came above the knee. I expected it would be serious—I rubbed it with MINARD'S LINIMENT, which stopped the pain and reduced the swelling very quickly. I cannot speak too highly of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

AMOS T. SMITH.

Port Hood Island.

GIFTS OF WAMPUM.

Relics of Senecas and Tuscaroras Now in Buffalo.

From Amsterdam, Holland, where dwell many descendants of the Holland Land Company, the Buffalo Historical Society has received two gifts of wampum which came into the possession of the company through its agents in America and are presented by Van Eeghen & Co. One gift is a string of wampum given by the Seneca Indians to Colonel Jeremiah Wadsworth at the completion of the Big Tree treaty. By him it was transferred to William Bayard, one of the Holland company's agents at that treaty, and so came into the company's archives. It is accompanied by the original document signed by Theophile Cazenove, October, 1797. Mr. Cazenove was the company's head agent in America and has a number of namesakes in western New York, including a creek, a park, a lake and other landmarks.

The other gift is a carefully made belt of wampum, presented to the Holland Land Company through Israel Chapin by the Tuscaroras, who had been left out of the treaty and begged the company for the grant of a mile square, giving the belt as a token of their great desire. Such relics are increasingly rare, and this wampum is a choice addition to the society's exhibit of western New York historical objects. As soon as a suitable case is procured both gifts will be placed on exhibition.

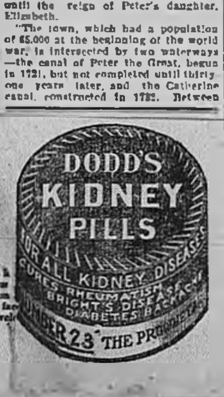
With the wampum belt are two letters explaining the position of the Tuscaroras. They are copies of the original letters written by Israel Chapin and Theophile Cazenove. Mr. Chapin's is particularly interesting because it states the argument of the Tuscaroras, who had always been a peaceable people, remaining loyal to the United States when other Indians were hostile.

"The Tuscaroras made a very sensible speech on this subject," says the letter, "when they found the tract allotted to them was not sufficient to afford them a living, that they had many children among them, which they were teaching to work in the manner that white people do. As they found they could not have recourse to any other method without a larger quantity of food, they must soon leave their poor children in a miserable condition."

Mr. Cazenove's reply that he must consult the company before promising the required tract is copied on the same sheet of paper. Both letters are dated 1799.

These gifts were secured for the society by Paul D. Evans, who has been making a special study of the Holland company and has been going through the documents at the Historical building. He found it necessary to go to Amsterdam and was asked by Mr. Severance to look up for the society any object which might be of interest to the museum, particularly on the subject of the Holland Land Company.—Buffalo Express.

Forced to go to extremes—the hair. he can take care of his enemies.



Reducing Expenses

The war has so increased the cost of living, the housewife must make her money go further.

By using Red Rose Tea, which chiefly consists of strong, rich Assam teas, she can keep her tea bills down. The rich Assam strength requires less tea in the pot—and there's only one tea with the rich Red Rose flavor!

Kept Good by the Sealed Package

A Dialogue on Peace Between a Householder and a Burglar

(Henry Van Dyke, in December Scribner's.)

The house was badly wrecked by the struggle which had raged through it. The walls were marred, the windows and mirrors shattered, the pictures ruined, the furniture smashed into kindling-wood.

Worst of all, the faithful servants and some of the children were lying in dark corners, dead or grievously wounded.

The Burglar, who had wrought the damage, sat in the middle of the dining-room floor, with his swag around him. It was neatly arranged in bags, for in spite of his madness he was a most methodical man. One bag was labelled silverware; another, jewels; another, cash, and another, souvenirs. There was blood on his hands and a fatuous smile on his face.

"Surely, I am a mighty man," he said to himself, "and I have proved it! But I am very tired, as well as kind-hearted, and I feel that it is now time to begin a conversation on Peace."

The Householder, who was also something of a Pacifist on appropriate occasions, but never a blind one, stood near. Through the brief lull in the rampage he overheard the mutterings of the Burglar.

"Were you speaking to me?" he asked.

"As a matter of fact," answered the Burglar, "I was talking to myself. But it is the same thing. Are we not brothers? Do we not both love Peace? Come sit beside me, and let us talk about it."

"What do you mean by Peace", said the Householder, looking grimly around him; "do you mean all this?"

"No, no," said the Burglar; "that is—er—not exactly! 'All this' is most regrettable. I weep over it. If I could have had my way unopposed it would never have happened. But until you sit down close beside me I really cannot tell you in particular what I mean by that blessed word Peace. In general, I mean something like the status quo ante bel——"

"In this case," interrupted the Householder, "you should say the status quo ante furtum—not bellum (the state of things before the burglary, not before the war). You are a mighty robber—not a common thief, but a most uncommon one. Do you mean to restore the plunder you have grabbed?"

"Yes, certainly," replied the Burglar, in a magnanimous tone: "that is to say, I mean you shall have a part of it, freely and willingly. I could keep it all, you know, but I am too noble to do that. You shall take the silverware and the souvenirs. I will take the jewels and the cash. Isn't that a fair division? Peace must always stand on a basis of equality between the two parties. Shake hands on it."

The Householder put his hand behind his back.

"You insult me," said he. "If I were your equal I should die of shame. Waive the comparison. What about the damage you have done here? Who shall repair it?"

"All the world," cried the Burglar eagerly; "everybody will help—especially your big neighbor across the lake. He is a fool with plenty of money. You cannot expect me to contribute. I am poor, but as honest as my profession will permit. This damage in your house is not wilful injury. It is merely one of the necessary accompaniments of my practice of burglary. You ought not to feel sore about it. Why do you call attention to it, instead of talking politely and earnestly about the blessings of Peace?"

"I am talking to you as politely as I can," said the Householder, moistening his dry lips, "but while I am doing it, I feel as if I were smeared with mud. Tell me, what have you to say about my children and my servants whom you have tortured and murdered?"

"Ah, that," answered the Burglar, shrugging his shoulders and spreading out his hands, palms upward, so that he looked like a gigantic toad, "—that indeed is so very, very sad! My heart mourns over it. But how could it be avoided? Those foolish people would not lie down, would not be still. Their conduct was directly contrary to my system: see section 417, chapter 3, in my 'Great Field-Book of Burglary,' under the title 'Schrecklichkeit.' Perhaps in the excitement of the moment I went a little beyond those scientific regulations. The babies need not have been killed—only terrified. But that was a mere error of judgment which you will readily forgive and forget for the sake of the holy cause of Peace. Will you not?"

The Householder turned quickly and spat into the fireplace.

"Blasphemer," he cried, "my gorge rises at you! Can there be any forgiveness until you repent? Can there be any Peace in the world if you go loose in it, ready to break and enter and kill when it pleases you? Will you lay down your weapons and come before the Judge?"

The Burglar rose slowly to his feet, twisting up his moustache with bloody brass-knuckled hands.

"You are a colossal ass," he growled. "You forget how strong I am, how much I can still hurt you. I have offered you a chance to get Peace. Don't you want it?"

"Not as a present from you," said the Householder, slowly. "It would poison me. I would rather die a decent man's death."

He went a step nearer to the Burglar, who quickly backed away.

"Come," the Householder continued, "let us bandy compliments no longer. You are where you have no right to be. You can talk when I get you before the Judge. I want Peace no more than I want Justice. While there is a God in heaven and honest freemen still live on earth I will fight for both."

He took a fresh grip on his club, and the Burglar backed again, ready to spring.

Through the dead silence of the room there came a loud knocking at the door. Could it be the big neighbor from across the lake?

What Happened When Schwab Saw Kitchener

One of the first acts of Lord Kitchener after being placed in charge of the British military campaign against Germany was to send a call for Charles M. Schwab. The Bethlehem steel master wired "coming" and literally rushed for a steamer. Of the meeting of these two world figures and of what transpired on that momentous occasion B. C. Forbes, in Forbes Magazine, gives the first authentic details which have reached the public ear. He refers to the fact that these two were not unknown to each other, that the S. O. S. from K. of K., therefore, came as no surprise to the steel king, and continues in his graphic style:

So quietly and quickly did Mr. Schwab betake himself on board the Olympic that not one reporter ferreted out the fact. Nor, during all the tragic events which marked the mammoth liner's voyage was the presence of America's greatest steel king disclosed—not even when Admiral Jellicoe, commander of the British Grand Fleet, came aboard off the north coast of Ireland to take Mr. Schwab off and escort him to his famous flag ship, the Iron Duke.

But we are outrunning our story. Six days after leaving New York the Olympic was near the Irish coast when Capt. Haddock received a momentous message. The Audacious—the pride of the British navy, the new super-dreadnought, which had been built at a cost of $10,000,000 and carried guns which could outshoot Germany's best by several miles and had won the blue ribbon of naval gunnery—had, the message disclosed, met with a terrible mishap and threatened to flounder with her crew of almost a thousand bluejackets. Captain Haddock steamed straight for the wounded Audacious, and, by brilliant seamanship, rescued the sinking dreadnought's entire crew.

Charles M. Schwab was on the deck of the Olympic as the raging seas swept over the battleship's poet deck. With characteristic presence of mind, Mr. Schwab ran for his camera and took a snapshot of the Audacious at the moment she was partly submerged, a picture which is destined to prove as historic as any taken during the entire war.

The Audacious had either struck a mine or had been torpedoed amidship. Her engines had been knocked out of commission, and all attempts to tow her to shallow water—she was about twenty-five miles from land—proved futile, as no hawser from either the Olympic or the Audacious could withstand the strain of the 45,000-ton liner tugging at the 20,000-ton battleship. The rescue successfully completed, the Olympic steamed into Lough Swilly, on the north coast of Ireland.

At nightfall the passengers on board the liner saw a tremendous flash out of the sea, heard an earthly roar—and knew the Audacious had blown up.

Lord Kitchener meanwhile was moving heaven and earth to have Schwab brought to London without a moment's delay. Strict orders had been given that no one be allowed to leave the Olympic, and, as a matter of fact, the liner lay isolated in Lough Swilly from Oct. 27 to Nov. 2. So anxious was Kitchener to see Schwab, however, that he had the Admiral of the British Grand Fleet himself go alongside the Olympic and take Mr. Schwab off. Sir John Kellicoe and Mr. Schwab needed no introductions, for when Jellicoe was only a captain the discerning eyes of the steel master had spotted him as a coming man and become very friendly with him. Jellicoe rushed Schwab part of the voyage, and then Admiral Fisher took charge of the completion of the journey. Schwab was the only person permitted to leave the liner—he was forbidden to take even his man-servant with him.

At 6 o'clock in the evening Mr. Schwab reached London. Without taking time to go to a hotel he sped direct to the War Office. Word had been passed to the confidential attendants that the great American steel masters and armor maker was coming, and, the moment he appeared, doors were opened for him as if by magic—doors that were being vainly besieged by hundreds of manufacturers and others, all anxious to get the ear of the mighty Kitchener or some other personage in authority.

Kitchener was ready for him.

He rose and greeted Mr. Schwab very cordially but very briefly.

Then he motioned to the only other chair in his office—apart from this chair, the one occupied by Kitchener and a large flat-topped desk, there was nothing in the whole vast room in the way of furniture except an army bed, the only bed which Kitchener's body knew night after night during those terrible days, for the war lord worked literally night and day and had no time to leave his office for sleep. It was just after the annihilation of a great part of Britain's little army at the Battle of the Mons and the subsequent retreat.

Kitchener wore none of the insignia, none of the decorations of a Field Marshal, none of the many orders or honors conferred upon him by a grateful Empire, not even a suggestion of gold braid. He wore a khaki suit so plain and undisguised that he could have been taken for a private in the ranks, a private who has been on active service and had not had frequent opportunity to furbish up his uniform—Kitchener evidently had slept in his clothes.

Kitchener's countenance and deportment suggested that of Atlas bent under the weight of the world. His eyes, usually so bright and sharp and penetrating, looked tired and heavy. His demeanor was tragically grave. He appeared to be physically bowed down by the responsibility pressing upon his shoulders.

Without loss of a moment Kitchener got down to business.

How many shells could Schwab supply—a million?

Yes, Schwab could turn out a million.

How long would it take—how quickly could they be shipped?

Ten months.

Good. How about guns?

Yes, Schwab could supply guns in quick order.

Good. What else could Schwab provide?

Schwab told him.

Good.

What about price? asked Mr. Schwab.

Quick delivery was more important than any quotation of price. Get the stuff under way and he would get his price, Schwab was told.

It was war time and was not his company entitled to a war profit, suggested Schwab.

Certainly.

It was to be a long, titanic struggle Kitchener confided. He counted upon it lasting five years. (A prophesy to be fulfilled?) He realized very fully that Schwab's was the only huge free ordnance plant in the world, and he was anxious to have Mr. Schwab's pledge that control of Bethlehem would not be sold as long as contracts were being filled for the British.

Would Mr. Schwab sign an agreement to that effect?

"Buz-z-z" went the telephone on Kitchener's desk.

A look of annoyance flashed across his countenance. Who had dared to interrupt him in the midst of so vital and so pressing a conference, when every moment's delay heightened the danger of disaster?

"Excuse me" said Kitchener, picking up the receiver with a jerk.

Schwab sat in silence.

"Yes-Yes," Kitchener began sharply. Then his voice softened. He listened attentively for a moment or two, asked several questions, gave instructions and then hung up the receiver.

"That," he said by way of apology to Mr. Schwab, "was a call from Belgium. The officer was under fire while he was talking with me. He was speaking direct from the battlefield."

The war lord made a gesture, dismissing that subject, and looked squarely at Mr. Schwab for an answer to the request that he put his signature to an agreement not to part with control of Bethlehem Steel.

REFUSES $100,000,000 FOR BETHLEHEM; SIGNS PLEDGE.

Control of Bethlehem had been valued by certain other interests — not British—as being worth to them $100,000,000. That sum was offered Schwab for his Bethlehem holdings. Here he was being asked to sign a solemn compact to refuse $100,000,000 or any other number of millions of dollars without any monetary compensation. Did Schwab hesitate to cast aside the $100,000,000? Not for a moment.

He assured Kitchener he would sign such an agreement—and sign it he did.

Under the Atlantic Ocean on the night of that epochal interview between the greatest military genius in the world and the greatest steel manufacturer the world has ever known came messages of the mightiest importance to Mr. Schwab's right-hand executives, messages that were to make industrial history in America. Within twenty-four hours the Bethlehem Steel Company's plants began to buzz and hum as never before. Gigantic preparations were at once begun for the production of the engines of war on a scale that neither the United States nor Germany had ever before known, preparations that were to expand and expand until Bethlehem's output was to dwarf that of Germany's munition-making idol, Krupp's.

The next day and the next and the next Kitchener and Schwab again were closeted in secret sessions, in sessions upon the outcome of which the fate of the Britain and her allies in no small measure depended. Kitchener took Schwab into his innermost confidence. He kept nothing back. Some of the facts he disclosed could not be confided even to Mr. Schwab's chief executive and to this day they have never been revealed to a soul nor committed to writing.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED — PROBATIONERS TO train for nurses. Apply, Wellandra Hospital, St. Catharines, Ont.

WANTED—LOOM FIXER ON CROMPTON and Knowles Looms, weaving heavy blankets and cloths. For full particulars, apply The Slingsby Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ontario.

WANTED—SLASHER TENDER FOR Saco-Lowell Cylinder Slasher, Grey and White warps for union blankets. For particulars, apply to Slingsby Mfg. Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ont.

MONEY ORDERS.

DOMINION EXPRESS FOREIGN Cheques are accepted by Field Cashiers and Paymasters in France for their full face value. There is no better way to send money to the boys in the trenches.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RAW FURS WANTED—ALSO BEEF hides, tallow, wool, sheepskins, horse hides, calfskins; reference, the Bank of Montreal; I have bought furs since 1891; ship me yours. Henry O'Brien, opposite Y.M.C.A., Third Street, Collingwood, Ont.

FARMS FOR SALE.

150 ACRES—PARTS OF LOTS 8 AND 9, in third concession, township of Haldimand, County of Northumberland, 3½ miles from Grafton, 9 miles from Cobourg; large brick house, 10 rooms; large barns and poultry houses; 20 acres in apples, 18 in cherries; two wells and cistern; also running water in pasture; rural mail delivery and telephone; price $7,000; immediate possession; owner overseas. Douglas Ponton, 18 King street east, Toronto.

AT A SACRIFICE—4,000 ACRES LUMber, ties and ranch; 1,000 acres lumber and fruit lands; in Bulkley and Lakelse Valleys. Address, Box 76, Prince Rupert, B. C.

POULTRY WANTED.

A. A. POULTRY WANTED OF ALL kinds. We pay highest price. Write for complete price list. Waller's, 60 Spadina Ave., Toronto.

WE HAVE THE BEST MARKET IN Western Ontario for good live or dressed poultry. We supply crates and remit promptly. Get our prices before selling. C. A. Mann & Co., London, Ont.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

JUST TWELVE SALES EARN $15 premium and $36 in cash. Opportunity to make several hundred dollars monthly. Write quick for details. Foster Phonograph Co., Foster, Que.

FOR SALE.

BLACKSMITH SHOP FOR SALE OR rent. Apply to C. O. Putman, St. Anns, R. R. No. 1, Ont.

AGENTS WANTED.

MEN AND WOMEN WANTED everywhere, no matter how small the village or how large the city, to show samples or mail circulars, if preferred, for Large Canadian Cut-Rate Grocery Mail Order House selling groceries at factory prices to the consumer. For example, Redpath's best granulated sugar $8 per hundred; Sunlight, Surprise or Comfort Soap, 7 bars for 25 cents, together with other goods, tea, rice, etc. Position will pay $25 weekly with few hours' work. Write for information. The Consumers' Association, Windsor, Ontario.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

Best Time for Black Bass.

Early morning is the best for black bass on small streams, later part of the day till sundown very good. Cloudy days midday good, especially if cool. For fly fishing for bass early morning hours and an hour before dark. Best time. If full moon even later gets the big ones.—New York Sun.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Alpha and Omega.

In three places, in the book of Revelation, Alpha, the first letter of the Greek alphabet, and Omega, the last, are referred to in the phrase, "I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the end." Both Greek and Hebrews employed the letters of the alphabet as numerals.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Watch Your Every Act.

The fool act of to-day goes to make the regret of to-morrow. And all along the path that finally leads to the cemetery we encounter more of them than telephone posts.—Florida Times-Union.

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

SPECIALISTS

Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin, Kidney, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases.

Call or send history for free advice. Medicine furnished in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Consultation Free

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

25 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

Please Mention This Paper.

FLEET BLAMED FOR DISASTER

British Press is Caustic Over Convoy's Disaster.

Daily Telegraph Writer Backs Admiralty.

London Cable—The serious view entertained here on the successful German double attack on shipping in the North Sea is reflected by the great prominence and space given in the morning newspapers to this incident, but much of the editorial comment is restrained, the desire being expressed by several commentators to await the result of the official inquiry.

The Daily Chronicle says: The serious feature is the painful reflection cast upon the administrative efficiency of the Grand Fleet. Such a mistake would not be repeated after an eight weeks' interval unless some screws in the machinery were very dangerously loose. The circumstances call for a court of enquiry appointed by the Admiralty from the outside. It is not enough for the enquiry to be appointed by the commander-in-chief nor composed of his subordinates."

The Times says: "The attack required a good deal more of explanation than the raid in October concerning which the two points made by the First Lord were that the wireless was smashed and that the enemy came at night. Neither of these pleas appears relevant in the enemy's latest exploit, and while judgment must be suspended until after the enquiry, it is impossible not to feel that the thing should never have happened."

The Daily Express says: "The public demands to know why the covering force which would have protected the convoy was not on the scene. We assert that these incidents are avoidable."

Archibald S. Hurd, the well-known writer on naval subjects, in the Daily Telegraph, refuses to assume any failure on the part of anybody, from the commander-in-chief to the youngest seaman concerned, and points out the difficulties of the task and the great results achieved. He contends that the real explanation is that the navy has not enough ships for its multifarious duties and especially lacks enough small ships.

"Although we have been building ships," he continues, "the navy has never been provided with an adequate supply of small craft owing to the shortage of labor and steel.

"All that can be said is that our strength is greater to-day than it was, though all insufficient because of losses incurred at sea. In one recent month this year, in home waters alone, our naval forces steamed seven million miles in areas in which enemy submarines were active, and in which also enemy mines by the thousand lurked.

"The navy, and particularly the officers and men who serve in small craft, have been overlooked ever since the war began, because the naval forces have never been adequate to ensure rest for those who are bearing the main burden."

The writer, like some others, recalls Sir Eric Geddes' statement explaining the October raid, that, between April and October 4,500 merchantmen were escorted between Britain and Norway without a single ship being lost by a surface attack. He also says that since the beginning of the convoy system until December 1st, less than one-and one-half per cent. of convoyed cargoes bound inward has been lost.

ENEMY SCORES ONCE AGAIN ON THE NAVY

Merchant Convoy, Mine Sweepers and Destroyer Sunk.

PROTECTORS ABSENT

Force to Guard Against Surface Attacks Not in Touch.

London Cable says—One British and five neutral merchantmen, a British destroyer and four mine-sweepers have been sunk in the North Sea by German naval forces.

The losses were the result of an attack on a convoy bound from Scotland to Norway. The tonnage of the lost merchantmen was 8,950.

In announcing the sinking of the vessels, Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, said the merchant vessels were being convoyed by the destroyers Partridge and Pelew. The Partridge was sunk and the Pelew was damaged.

Sir Eric said that the circumstances of the attack, so far as available, were that the Partridge sighted four enemy destroyers shortly before noon, and, with the Pelew engaged them, while the convoy scattered. The Partridge was hit heavily. Shortly afterward an explosion occurred on board and she sank. The Pelew was pierced at the water line and her engines were disabled, but eventually she was brought safely to port. The enemy then attacked the convoy.

The entire crew of the trawler Lord Alverston was saved in one of its own boats. The casualties on the Pelew were one officer and three men killed and two wounded seriously. Information regarding the crew of the Partridge, Sir Eric said, was incomplete, but a report from Kiel told of the taking there of three officers and 21 men from the Partridge, and of one officer and 25 men from the trawlers.

Eighty-eight Scandinavians, two of whom are women, and ten British were rescued by four British destroyers detached from a cruiser squadron, which was hastened to the scene. Other survivors reached Norway in boats.

A similar attack on a convoy was made last October, when nine neutral merchantmen and two British destroyers in the escort were sunk by German raiders.

PROTECTING FORCE ABSENT.

The Partridge and the Pelew, together with four armed trawlers, said Sir Eric, comprised the anti-submarine escort of the convoy. For some reason as yet unexplained, he added, the force which was sent for the purpose of protecting the convoy against surface attacks was not on the scene in time to prevent the destruction of the convoy.

A court of enquiry had been appointed to investigate the circumstances, he announced. A second convoy which also was being covered, was not attacked.

Sailors who have reached Christiania from the ships sunk by German warships in the North Sea, say that fire was opened by the attacking cruisers at a range of 3,260 yards, and that within a half-hour the British armed ships, with the exception of the destroyed Pelew were sunk. Steamers from steamers in the convoy saved 198 sailors in all, who were landed on the west coast of Norway. Fifty-nine of the rescued were British.

RAIDERS REACHED THE TYNE.

Two neutral merchant vessels and a trawler were sunk off the Tyne on December 12 by German destroyers, Thomas J. McNamara, Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, announced in the House of Commons to-day.

By penetrating the waters off the mouth of the Tyne the Germans carried their operations close to the English coast for the first time recently, so far as the official communications have shown. The Tyne flows through Northern England into the North Sea at South Shields.

ADMIT SHARES IN BOMB PLOT

Three On Trial With Kaltschmidt Testified.

Met in Detroit Hotel to Formulate Plans.

Detroit, Mich., Despatch—Three of the five persons on trial here with Albert C. Kaltschmidt on charges of conspiring to destroy public and private property in the United States and Canada took the stand in their own behalf to-day. All admitted participation in the alleged plots but declared that at the time they did not know what was being done. Fritz Neef, Franz Respa, a native of Germany, 70 years old, and Carl Schmidt, were the defendants who testified to-day.

Neef testified that Kaltschmidt told him of dynamite plots, and he protested, saying, "No good would accrue to Germany by killing innocent persons."

He told Kaltschmidt, he testified, that he would have nothing to do with the plans. He testified also that a meeting was held at a local hotel, at which means of bringing an embargo on munition shipments to the allies were discussed. Kaltschmidt, he said, worked hard for this plan.

Respa, through an interpreter, said that dynamite was brought to his home by his daughter, Mrs. Carl Schmidt, also on trial, and Wm. Jarosch, who testified recently for the Government. He did not know, he testified, why the explosive was brought to his home.

Schmidt testified that Kaltschmidt asked him to do some work for him. He was asked, he said, to get information about railroad tracks, particularly whether there were single or double tracks at different places. He said he did not know Kaltschmidt's reasons for wanting the information.

Further evidence intended to show that money Kaltschmidt is charged with having received through German official sources, was a personal loan, was introduced at the forenoon session. John Ballantyne, president of a local bank, testified that Kaltschmidt in October, 1915, paid $22,000 to two Toronto men for their interest in his ~~[illegible]~~ factory at Marine City, Michigan.

ANOTHER RAID UPON LONDON

London Cable — German aeroplanes raided English coast towns to-night. Some of the raiders reached London, where they were met with a heavy fire. Numerous bombs were dropped.

An official announcement of the raid says:

"Hostile aeroplanes crossed the Essex and Kent coast about 6.15 o'clock and proceeded towards London. Some of the raiders reached the London district and dropped bombs. Bombs also were dropped in Kent and Essex.

"Reports of casualties and damage have not yet been received. Our guns and aeroplanes were both in action."

Muggins—How's your mother-in-law? Buggins—Well, she's improving, but slowly. Muggins—I'm glad to hear that.

GERMANS DRIVE MEN TO BATTLE

Foe's Army Deteriorating, Events Show.

Laggards Forced Up by Barrage Fire.

Liverpool Cable—Evidence that the German commanders are well aware that the German army is deteriorating and that they have to try to keep it together by terrifying their troops is given in a letter written by an officer of a Liverpool regiment to one of the local newspapers. Expressing the opinion that the "collapse of the Germans will come soon," he added:

"The best cure for pessimism would be a few days in the front line trenches. There are no pessimists here except among the German prisoners.

"The last time our battalion was in action we took quite a number of prisoners and they were a dismal lot. One non-commissioned officer with whom I spoke told me that large numbers of the Germans simply will not face our fire, but refuse to attack. His own company had been under fire for nearly five days and at last they had signed a round-robin to the company commander to say that they could not stay any longer. Two of the ringleaders were arrested with the idea of making an example of them, but their comrades demanded their release with such energy that the officers had to give way. Later on the men repeated their demand to be taken out of the front line. The officers ordered them back to duty, but the men refused. The officers threatened the soldiers, who replied by killing all but four of the officers and marching over to the British lines to surrender.

"When this particular battalion was moved up against the British, the men had to be bullied into fighting by being sent into action in front of a moving barrage, which meant certain death to all who lagged behind.

"On another occasion recently, our Liverpool regiment had a fierce fight which ended up with a strange experience. We had heavily engaged and driven off in panic some Germans who had been holding a strong position. Moving on to the next objective, another party of the enemy appeared. We felt certain that we were in for a rough experience, but the truth was that this bunch wanted to surrender badly, and they had made a pretense of advancing to a counter-attack with the object of getting near enough to us to be sure of protection from their own officers.

"When the German command found out what had happened, they sent forward a great body of reserves with orders to recapture our prisoners. Heavy gunfire rained on us, of which the prisoners got a good share. They begged us hard to save them and we did all we could. But at one stage we were nearly caught when the enemy suddenly turned on a party of liquid fire experts. Fortunately we were alert and charged at once, capturing the whole liquid fire outfit. There ensued a terrible row between the earlier prisoners and the men we had taken with the liquid fire outfit. The first prisoners wanted to kill the liquid fire men. We had our hands full getting them all back."

COSSACK DAY IN REPORTS FROM RUSSIA

These Reports Have the Bolsheviki Losing Ground Rapidly.

KERENSKY AGAIN

Ukrainians Take Much Supplies From Disarmed Maximalists.

London Cable says—Reports on the Russian internal situation to-night indicate that fighting is continuing in the Don region and that reinforcements have been sent south from Petrograd. It is said that the Cossacks have retaken Rostoff.

A Kiev despatch to-night reports that during the disarming of the Maximalist units there the Ukrainian troops took thirty-five cannon, thirty-five machine guns and 25,000,000 cartridges.

It is stated in other advices that the Russian Government Commissioners are drafting an ultimatum addressed to the Ukraine Rada, recognizing the independence of the Ukraine, but demanding an immediate expression of the Rada's attitude towards the Bolsheviki authorities. The Rada has issued a statement declining to recognize the People's Commissioners as comprising the Government of all Russia, inasmuch as the Don, the Caucasus, Siberia and other parts of Russia have their own Governments.

In connection with the signing and publication of the terms of the armistice on the Russian front, it is stated that the Russian delegation at Brest-Litovsk has been augmented to include Poknovsky, President of the Moscow Soldiers' and Workmen's Council, and others.

The Cossacks reoccupied Rostoff to-day. Reports received here declare they disarmed the Red Guards of the Bolsheviki.

The Maximalist regime is slowly but inevitably riding to a fall. Reliable information from travellers reaching here to-day as well as anti-Bolsheviki newspapers smuggled via Haparanda, indicate even the Petrograd garrison no longer supports the Lenine-Trotzky ring.

Twenty-six of Russia's Provinces and territories have formally refused recognition of the Bolsheviki "Government," and every Bolsheviki claim from Petrograd must be heavily discounted.

"Terrorism reigns in Petrograd. The cleverest intrigues of the old Russian regime are aiding the extremists in playing on the minds of the ignorant masses of the soldiers by fairy tales that there will be an immediate revolution in Germany. The date set for opening of the Constituent Assembly was the occasion for a monster demonstration in Petrograd in favor of this meeting.

A report that former Premier Kerensky of Russia, support by some thousands of troops, has appeared in the vicinity of Petrograd is contained in a despatch from Haparanda, in Sweden, at the Finnish frontier, to the Berlingske Tidende. The Bolsheviki are said to have sent troops against him.

The Petrograd Soviet, evidently with the intention of strengthening the hands of the People's Commissioners in dealing with the Constituent Assembly, has passed a resolution demanding an immediate decree for quashing the elections of all Cadet Deputies. In receiving a military deputation, Leon Trotzky, the Bolsheviki Foreign Minister, declared the People's Commissioners were engaged in a merciless and decisive struggle against the Cadet party, and would stop at nothing in the prosecution of class warfare.

As matters stand, there is little prospect of an early meeting of the Constituent Assembly. The Bolsheviki members are leaving Petrograd in compliance with stated injunctions from the Government. Yesterday the committee charged with the superintendence of elections endeavored to hold a meeting in the Taurid Palace, but was prevented from doing so by soldiers. A separate sitting of Ukraine Deputies to the Kieff. About 150 were present, all except twelve Social Revolutionaries.

Many cases of robbery, housebreaking and violence have been reported the last few days. In some instances large sums of money were carried away by armed bands. The looting of wine cellars continues, notwithstanding the exhortations for sobriety by the Government. Many formerly quiet neighborhoods are nightly disturbed by Bacchanalian orgies, accompanied by reports of firearms. Troops whose sentiments are uncertain are being removed from the city and their place is being taken by Lettish regiments and Red Guards.

The Russian Daily News announces that the People's Commissioners have decided to cancel all foreign loans. This measure will be carried out when it is definitely ascertained if the Allies will refuse to participate in the peace negotiations. Whether this threat is simply a mode of putting pressure upon the Allies time will show. Various hints of such an intention on the part of the Government have appeared for some time past in the Bolshevist press.

ALLY HEAD IS NOT FEASIBLE

Generalissimo for Armies is Impracticable,

Says London Times Military Expert.

(By Col. Repington, Military Correspondent of the London Times.)

London Cable—The Times military correspondent discusses the question of appointing a generalissimo of the allied armies, and dismisses the idea as impracticable. He admits that such an appointment would meet the wishes of the French, who, he says, are disappointed because the British will not consent to this, but is convinced that the scheme would prove a failure.

The writer cites various occurrences to show that the centralization of the command in Germany has not prevented great German failures and almost catastrophes, while he argues that the German successes are more owing to the internal weaknesses of Germany's enemies than to her own strength. He maintains that the appointment of a generalissimo for the allies would start friction; everyone would grumble and become suspicious, and if the troops of one of the nations failed everybody would denounce the generalissimo, and the resentment would be intense.

"The fact has to be accepted," says the correspondent, "that an army can stand defeat under its own chiefs, but cannot stand defeat incurred in obeying the orders of a foreign general. National pride, arrogance and prejudices are aroused and the real bond of an alliance, mutual understanding, soon breaks. It must be accepted as an axiom of this war that not a single one of the allies is prepared to accept a position of subordination."

The writer also thinks it highly improbable that the Governments would accept the dictum of a foreign generalissimo.

SWISS READY FOR DEFENCE.

Geneva Cable — President Felix Calonder, in the first public speech he has delivered since his recent election said here to-day that the Swiss people were ready to pour out their blood against anyone who might attempt to invade their country. Switzerland, declared the President, would defend her neutrality to the end.

TEUTONS FAIL AT MT. SOLAROLO

Heavy Attacks Repulsed by Italians.

New Contingents Called to Colors.

Rome Cable says—Vigorous attacks by the Austro-Germans on the Monte Solarolo salient were repulsed to-day, according to the announcement of the War Office.

New contingents have been called up by the Government. The classes of troops already mobilized consist of all eligibles and fit men between the ages of eighteen and forty-three.

FOE CLAIMS 1,000 PRISONERS.

Berlin Cable—The supplementary statement from general headquarters this evening says:

"In successful engagements in the mountains west of the Brenta (Italian front) the Austro-Hungarians took more than a thousand prisoners.

"Italian attacks against Monte Solarolo failed. East of Monte Solarolo parts of an enemy position were taken."

FOE SOCIALISTS ARE OBDURATE

They Are Opposed to a Separate Peace.

Barred From Armistice Deliberations.

Stockholm Cable—An entirely new turn has been given to peace negotiations between the Bolsheviki Government of Russia and the Central Powers by the attitude of the Socialist parties in Germany and Austria.

They were not allowed to have their say at the armistice conferences at Brest-Litovsk, but are sending emissaries at Stockholm.

Thus M. Weltner, a representative of the Hungarian Social Democrats, says definitely that his party is opposed to a separate peace with Russia, because they are convinced it would fill the sails of the German annexationists.

Hungarian Social Democrats want a general peace without annexation or indemnities, and believe a separate peace with Russia would so strengthen the annexationists as to make a democratic peace impossible. They want a Stockholm conference.

RUSS-TEUTON PEACE PARLEY

Enemy Foreign Ministers Off to Confer.

Ally Diplomats Asked as to Their Plans.

Petrograd Cable — The German and Austrian Foreign Ministers, Dr. von Kuehlmann and Count Czernin have notified Leon Trotzky, the Bolsheviki Foreign Minister, that they will arrive at Brest-Litovsk on Tuesday to begin negotiations for a general European peace.

The evening newspapers announce that Trotzky has notified the Allied Embassies that the armistice has reached definite results, and that peace negotiations will begin, and asking them to participate, or to state whether they wish peace or not.

Up to this evening the Embassies had not received the communication, and an informal conference of the allied diplomats is said to have reached no definite decision.

FOE RECKLESS AS TO LOSSES

Used 27 Divisions in Three Weeks at Cambrai.

British Holdings Are Still Very Important.

(By Perry Robinson.)

London Cable says—In a despatch to the Daily News from France, Saturday, Perry Robinson says the ten days of quiet since the British fell back upon their line, near Cambrai, justify them in regarding operations there, at least for all historical purposes, as a closed incident. Whatever else may take place will be the beginning of a new chapter. Surveying the operations at Cambrai as a whole, Robinson says the results of the first stage were as follows:

"We had broken and held the advance and main lines of the Hindenburg system to the length of about 14,000 yards and the support line to the length of about 10,000 yards. We had taken 12,000 prisoners and large numbers of trench mortars and munitions. We had overrun 40 square miles of enemy territory and had the whole Flesquieres Ridge in our hands, as well as canal crossings and Bourlon Wood on one side and important ground by Lateau Wood on the other.

"Our higher command expected the counter-attack. When it came, guards and cavalry, which a few days before had been fighting on the most advanced front, and had been withdrawn, presumably to rest, were in fact handy for the counter-attack at the most critical point of our line, where, indeed, the enemy succeeded in breaking through.

"From captured maps and orders we know exactly what were the enemy's plans, and how confident he was of achieving success. His troops fought stubbornly. That he failed was due to our magnificent defence, and the presence of those reserves, including the guards and cavalry.

"We still hold the whole of the Hindenburg system to the length of about 9,000 yards of main line and 7,000 yards of support, and we keep twelve or thirteen square miles of ground won with three villages. Certainly the German losses were greatly in excess of ours.

"The Germans in the course of three weeks have employed here not less than twenty-seven divisions (about 270,000 men), and presumably more. When they threw their masses against us on November 30 they were playing for big stakes and were absolutely reckless of losses. The slaughter in at least three sections of the battlefield was horrible."

NO PAPAL NOTE

At Christmas, to Appeal for Peace.

Rome Cable—Mgr. Ceretti, Papal Under-Secretary of State, Archbishop of Corinth, and formerly [illegible] to the staff of the Papal [illegible] Washington, made [illegible] day: "The report [illegible] unscrupulous journ[illegible] that the Holy Fath[illegible] Christmas peace note to [illegible] is absolutely false. The Holy [illegible] has not the least intention of issuing any appeal whatever for peace at this juncture. I hope widespread publication will be given to this official denial.

"I do not know why people who never take the trouble to approach the Vatican for information spread these false reports, which can only be harmful."

TEUTON DRIVE COSTLY FAILURE

Cannot Pierce the Lines Guarding Italy.

Are Driven Back to Former Positions.

London Cable—On the Northern Italian front there have been sanguinary encounters between the opposing infantry, and in these the Austro-German forces again have met with defeat in attempts to pierce the Italian front and advance toward the Venetian Plains.

Caprille Hill, at the head of the San Lorenzo Valley, where last week the Italians were forced to cede ground, again has been attacked by the enemy, but the operation brought him nothing but heavy casualties, as he was driven back to his former line.

"Austro-German forces which attacked the Italian lines on the northern front from the line of the San Marino were driven back in disorder," the War Office announced today.

"In the Col Caprille region the Italians attacked, and then were counter-attacked. Finally the enemy had to withdraw to the positions from which he started."

British troops are now making their influence felt on the Italian front. Counter-attacks have recently been growing more frequent on the part of the Italians and this British thrust gives added indication that more aggressive tactics are being adopted by the allies in opposition to the Austro-German invaders.

The British drive was on the mountain line just to the west of the Piave, northwest of Monte Tomba.

WHITE PLAGUE RAVAGES FOES

London Cable—Tuberculosis mortality in the Central Empires shows a terrible increase during the war, according to official statistics. In Prussia the increase over 1913 has been 77 per cent., in Bavaria 40, in Saxony 66, in Wurttemberg 40, in Baden 45, in Hesse 159, in Alsace-Lorraine 44, and in other States 50.

Figures for Vienna show an increase of 95 per cent., for Prague 72, and for Budapest 100. In London the increase is 17 per cent.

The continuous decrease of nutritious food and fats in the Central Empires is a more potent cause of these appalling figures than the actual privations of the battlefield.

U. S. OFFICIAL RETIRES.

Washington Report—Rear-Admi[illegible] Frederick R. Harris, recently appoi[illegible] ed general manager of the Ship[illegible] Board's emergency fleet corpora[illegible] to-day asked to be relieved of [illegible] duty and returned to his post as [illegible] of the navy's bureau of yard[illegible] docks. His request will be [illegible] and Charles A. Piez, a Chicag[illegible] eer, vice-president of the [illegible] fleet corporation will be [illegible] succeed him.

"Nowadays everything [illegible] electricity." "It can't pu[illegible] sleep."—Judge.

YOUR patronage has been greatly appreciated.

We wish you all, the **Season's Compliments.**

N. McGillivray
North End Store

Can you afford to be without The Times?

BANK OF HAMILTON
Established 1872
Capital Authorized, $5,000,000
Capital Paid-up, - $3,000,000
Surplus, - - - - - $3,500,000

Send your Boy at the Front a Five Franc Note for $1.00

Can be used to buy little comfort, close behind the Firing Lines.

For Sale by
Bank of Hamilton
PORT ELGIN BRANCH.
R. J. RANNEY. MANAGER

41-C

In extending our Thanks for the past year's business we wish all

A Very Happy New Year

South End Store
N. McGillivray & Co.

Be Loyal To Your Own Community

The Port Elgin Times
MEMBER OF THE CANADIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION (INC.)

R. Roy Sayles, Editor and Proprietor

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Happy New Year.

* * *

Resolve to make your life, in the year 1918, count for more in real service to yourself, your friends and the Empire, than any other time in your life.

* * *

The bakers are having a little fight down in Brantford. Meantime bread has dropped to six cents a loaf. If Brantford people could only get the coal men scrapping, they'd be in fine shape to enjoy life.

* * *

Let The Times office order the daily papers for you. Prompt returns, and no risk of cash remittances or cost of money orders if you subscribe through The Times.

* * *

Who'll be our reeve? Frankly there have been plenty of good men mentioned, but most decline. Since Reeve Izzard has accepted his new position he is not now available. Port Elgin must get a man. Perhaps an honorarium attached to the position might make it more attractive? After a man has served faithfully he's hardly thanked, let alone reimbursed for time contributed.

* * *

The London Advertiser says:

"Nothing should be said or done, no matter how bitter the feeling of the last few weeks, to stir the Quebec trouble. We should forget all about the heated things, and join forces to have unity. Liberals should not sit back and dare the Government to make good, hoping to see it fail, and to run against trouble in Quebec. The fair way and the British way is to strive for harmony, and to secure a willing obedience to the law from coast to coast."

This is the higher standard. Will we measure up to it?

* * *

A short time ago Lloyd George said England would not be made to suffer for want of foodstuffs. Lately we have been reading despatches which set forth that Britain is face to face with a food crisis. Compulsory rationing has had to be enforced with both the rich and poor. Every ounce of food wasted in Canada, or neglect, on the part of any one who can, to produce food, is by his neglect helping the enemy.

* * *

The Globe says Messrs. Oliver and Cross were responsible for misleading Sir Wilfrid Laurier as to western sentiment. These two men seemed to have more weight with him than Mr. J. W. Dafoe, of Winnipeg, who urged upon Sir Wilfrid the fact that the west would assert itself, and that it would find its leaders in other men unless its views were heeded now. The west voted solidly union, and thus declared itself as a force to be reckoned with hereafter.

* * *

The war outlook is not too bright. Germany has been able to take from the Russian front a million men as reinforcements for the western front. This means that the allies must hold back from any further big offensives until the United States gets its its army up to a million strength, which cannot be made possible before summer 1918. All the British people will need to still bear in mind that the war is not won, by any means, and that there is still need for every one to do all they can to assist the allies.

* * *

Liberals who voted union, are expecting that the government, now composed of the strongest men of both parties outside of Quebec, will proceed speedily along the lines of seeing that no province shirks its duty when it comes to supplying the men under the Military Service Act. It may be that Quebec will heed the warning given to it by the solid union vote in Ontario and the west and will begin to pay a little more attention to what its duties are in this world conflict. If they do not, well, it's a task the union government must undertake, and it must see it through.

* * *

Monday the town and townships nominations take place. Just now the names of prominent men are being gone over by the electors in Ontario municipalities for the offices of reeve and councillors, and just now also the men who might be selected are saying to themselves: 'I do not want it." The frequent acclamations given in all parts of Ontario of recent years have helped to turn people's interest from home politics. Where there is not a friendly rivalry for these positions the honor attached to them decreases and the municipalities lose in this lack of interest. It does a municipality no harm to have a good-natured contest for the chief positions, and any man who cannot contest for these places in a gentlemanly way and take defeat or election as becomes a man, should not court a nomination. If a community desires to progress and to do its share in all the undertakings of the nation of which it forms a part, it should see that it selects the broad-minded and active men.

* * *

Perhaps you've said a good deal about the awful catastrophe at Halifax, and how distressing it all must be to the 25,000 homeless people, but is your sympathy strong enough to reach your pocketbook. It's money they need in Halifax.

ANOTHER YEAR

The Times greatly appreciates the staunch support it has received from its readers the past year. The editor has found his labors, for the most part very pleasant. True, it may be that we have not pleased all in the expression of some of our ideas, but we rejoice in knowing that our readers have taken them kindly and considerately.

During the year past our work has been saddened many times in the passing from this life of some of the best of our men and women. Then, too, the ravages of this cruel war has entered many of the homes which The Times visits, and has taken that stalwart boy, and in some cases the only son. We have felt, and do feel, for all the mothers, fathers, and families who have sad hearts. The terrible conflict continues, and those who have fighters at the front are ever possessed of fear of fatal news. The splendid manner in which our people are bearing these burdens is inspiring, and we know we are earnestly joined by all when we express the hope that ere another year has passed the foe will have been beaten back, and peace is our portion once more. May we who remain at home, while brave men are battling for us, prove ourselves to be worthy, as they are worthy.

Central Appeal Judge Exempts Farmers

A great deal has been heard lately as to whether or not farmers will get exemption, and whether the announcement that they would was merely an election dodge, is better understood when a case coming before the Central Appeal Judge deals directly with the subject, and has no bearing with recent local appointments by the Minister of Agriculture.

From the following then, it is apparent that the judges will not take a person who has been habitually and effectively engaged in the production of food.

Mr. Justice Duff has said:

"The proper conclusion appears to be that a competent person, who has been effectively engaged in labour essential to such production, ought not to be withdrawn from it".

"It is perhaps unnecessary to say that such exemptions are not granted as concessions on account of personal hardship, still less as a favor to a class. The sole ground of them is that the national interest is the better served by keeping these men at home. The supreme necessity (upon the existence of which, is founded) that leads the State to take men by compulsion and put them in the fighting line, also requires that men shall be kept at home who are engaged in work essential to enable the State to maintain the full efficiency of the combatant forces, and whose places cannot be taken by others not within the class called out".

Regardless of any other argument, or any political contingency, it would appear, from the ruling of the Justice that the Military Service Act contains within itself all the power required for selective conscription, and that it provides for keeping men at home as well as sending them to war.

Saugeen Gets $1084 From County Roads System

Saugeen township last year, spent on its roads and bridges $2720. There was returned to the township $1084 on account of Saugeen being in the Good Roads System.

A Grippe Epidemic

Every winter Health Boards warn against this weakening disease which often strikes those who are least prepared to resist it. You should strengthen yourself against grippe by taking

SCOTT'S EMULSION

which is the cream of cod liver oil, refined, purified and so skilfully prepared that it enriches the blood streams, creates reserve strength and fortifies the lungs and throat.

Don't delay—It may mean much.

Use SCOTT'S Refuse Substitutes

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont. [illegible]

Everyone will admire them three times a day—shining, spotless dishes.

You know, if a thing is worth doing at all, it is worth doing well. So, for your dishes and utensils, use Sunlight Soap. Its soft, creamy lather ensures a shining cleanliness that will be a delight to the eye.

Sunlight Soap

has great cleansing power, yet it never reddens or hurts the softest hands, being of surpassing purity.

A $5,000 guarantee of purity goes with every bar of Sunlight Soap. All grocers sell it.

13

Subscribe now for The Port Elgin Times

P

Our sincere wish to all our patrons is for Happiness and Prosperity in 1918.

J. W. PATTISON
Furniture Dealer and Undertaker Bruce 'phone 22

The Heartiest Wish For A Glad New Year Is Extended To Everyone

McLAREN'S HARDWARE

'We hope all our
Patrons and
Friends have a
Prosperous
New Year

McMurray's
The store of good eats

THANKING THE ELECTORS

Thanking the Electors of North Bruce on Monday night, Col. Clark said: "I am not vain enough or foolish enough to imagine that the large majority you gave me is a personal triumph, for it is not. It came to me as an advocate of a popular cause. Similarly I trust my opponent will not regard it as a personal defeat, for it is not. He stands high in the estimation of the people and has an excellent reputation in Southampton, where he was born and lived for twenty-five years. Electors were not voting against him personally. They were voting against his leader and the policy he represented.

Again, I thank the electors of North Bruce and particularly the ladies for this expression of their confidence".

Special services and music were features in most all of the churches Sunday.

Miss Annie McKenzie of Chatham, and Mr. Hugh McKenzie of Toronto, are visiting their mother Mrs. John McKenzie.

LITTLE LOCALS

R. D. Northgrave has sold Murdock Avis the east half of lot 9, con. 8, Bruce.

A letter published in the Telescope a few months ago about the disgraceful condition of the House of Refuge cemetery, has borne fruit. Warden Izzard took the mater up at the December session and it is the intention of the Council to fix up the property first thing in the Spring—Walkerton Telescope

Undoubtedly you want to make your farm pay, that is what you are working for, you want help too no doubt. Has it ever occured to you that there is another kind of help which costs but a trifle, and pays for itself over and over again each year, help that helps you to farm and buy and sell right. The farmers' business paper, The Weekly Sun (28th year) is published with only one point in view, that of serving the farmer. It costs but a trifle to find out what a real help The Sun can be to you and you will wonder how you got along without it. Its market reports are unsurpassed for accuracy and its general farm news is worth many dollars to you. The subscription price remains the same as heretofore, One Dollar. You cannot get as much real help through any other source or spend a dollar to greater advantage. Try it for 1918.

Farmers Like
The Toronto Daily Star

They like it, because it is a real up-to-the-minute newspaper.

And they like it even more, because it helps them to make money, by giving them the market quotations while prices are still "hot."

You get the live stock, grain, and produce market reports from Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, Chicago, and Winnipeg from twelve hours to one full day ahead of your receiving the same quotations in the next morning's papers.

And you know how often you have said to yourself, "If I had known earlier just how the market was going, I could have made money."

In addition to its splendid market service, the Toronto "Daily Star" gives you the most comprehensive war and general news service obtainable through any daily paper in Canada.

Then, too, there are pages to interest the women and the children, and a good comic cartoon series.

In fact the Toronto "Daily Star" is just such a newspaper as a farmer who is interested in the world news likes to read, and he eventually comes to regard it as the inseparable companion of his leisure hours.

Subscribe for it To-day

The price is $3.00 a year in advance. You may send this to the publisher of your local paper, to your postmaster, or direct to The Toronto Daily Star."

We guarantee that you will thoroughly enjoy it. Send your subscription direct to this office, or through the publisher of your local newspaper.

UNDERWOOD NEWS

Some good second hand [illegible] of sale at Hardware Store

Don't miss the bargains in horse blankets at Tiede & H

Messrs. George and Walter [illegible] are in Toronto for a few days.

Home for Christmas were: A. Coleman, Clifford; Miss F. A. Ma[illegible] and lady friend, of Toronto, at her brother's.

Pte. Goar, of Regina, is at his uncle's Mr. Jas. Dobson's

Messrs. Murray, Toronto, and N. D. MacKay, Parry Sound, were home.

Misses McRae and Clarkson went home for the holidays.

Mrs S. Roppel, is improving. Her mother, Mrs. Brill, of Port Elgin, is with her.

W. Inkster has returned from the west

Miss Mary Begg is home from Toronto.

Fred Simmons has enlisted at Regina

Methodist and S S reports will appear next issue

Walter MacKay sold a bunch of turkeys last week which brought him $300

West A[illegible]

Mrs. M. Zeigler has returned from Mildmay.

Mrs. Eckler and Mrs. Sternall of Chesley, have been visiting Mrs. J. Nickason.

Miss L. Ziegler is in Elmira.

Mr. McLachlan is still suffering from a bad fall.

Mrs. J. D. McLachlan and family of Calgary are visiting friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. John Rushton attended the funeral of the late Richard Evans of Allenford.

North Bruce U. B. Sunday School

The North Bruce U. B. Sunday school entertainment was held on Friday evening December 28th. The program lasting about two hours, was good and well rendered. Among the numbers given were a variety of songs, drills, dialogues, exercises, etc. Among the boys and girls who took part and acquitted themselves were, a dialogue by Masters Reuben Gingrich, Douglas and Ernest Reibel, Charlie Schell and Ezra Schwass. Good recitations were given by Miss Riebel, Della Welck, Lorne Brown Lloyd Gingrich, Hilda Mc Cullough. Others of the intermediate classes who took part in songs, drills etc were, Ora and Margaret McIntee, Jennie and Marjory Leggett, Lorne Gingrich, Bertha Scott, Helen Schell.

The primary classes also did their part in making the program interesting. The Misses Young and Robertson each gave a patriotic reading. Both the young men and ladies of the adult Bible classes staged a few excellent dialogues and drills. The choir furnished a few appropriate songs and quartettes. Much credit for the excellent programme was due to Mrs. James Cluley, Mrs. John Welck and Mrs. D. Reibel, who were responsible for the selection of the numbers and the training of the scholars.

At the W. C. T. U. meeting at Mrs. Fenton's last Friday, the Union decided to secure the names of two Saugeen Indian lads overseas, who receive no gifts, and send them parcels monthly. Also to raise funds and collect precious metal junk to assist the Y. M. C. A. The Red Cross Dept. reported 100 pyjamas suits made during the year

Mrs. I. E. Haug was here from Arthur for Christmas. Mrs. Haug will visit for awhile with her daughter Mrs. C. Welshbn'in.

If you have a thing to say about it.

* * *

Final Appeal Judge Gives Ruling on Exemption of Farmers

Mr. Justice Duff (the Final Court of Appeal) Declares it is Essential that there shall be No Diminution in Agricultural Production.

(Published by authority of Director of Publir Information, Ottawa.)

Hon. Mr. Justice Duff gave judgment on December 6th, in the first test case brought before him, as Central Appeal Judge (the final court of appeal), for the exemption of a farmer. The appeal was made by W. H. Rowntree in respect of his son, W. J. Rowntree, from the decision of Local Tribunal, Ontario, No. 421, which refused a claim for exemption. The son was stated to be an experienced farm hand, who had been working on the farm continuously for the past seven years, and ever since leaving school. He lives and works with his father, who owns a farm of 150 acres near Weston, Ontario. With the exception of a younger brother, he is the only male help of the father on the farm. The father is a man of advanced years.

In granting the man exemption "until he ceases to be employed in agricultural labor," Mr. Justice Duff said:

"The Military Service Act does not deal with the subject of the exemption of persons engaged in the agricultural industry; and the question which it is my duty to decide is whether the applicant being and having been, as above mentioned, habitually and effectively engaged in agriculture and in labor essential to the carrying on of agricultural production, ought to be exempted under the provisions of the Military Service Act.

"These two propositions are indisputable:

"(1) In order that the military power of the allies may be adequately sustained, it is essential that in this country and under the present conditions, there should be no diminution in agricultural production.

"(2) The supply of competent labor available for the purpose of agricultural production is not abundant, but actually is deficient.

"The proper conclusion appears to be that the applicant, a competent person, who had been habitually and effectively engaged in labor essential to such production, ought not to be withdrawn from it.

"It is perhaps unnecessary to say that such exemptions are not granted as concessions on account of personal hardship, still less as a favor to a class. The sole ground of them is that the national interest is the better served by keeping these men at home. The supreme necessity (upon the existence of which, as its preamble shows, this policy of the Military Service Act is founded) that leads the State to take men by compulsion and put them in the fighting line requires that men shall be kept at home who are engaged in work essential to enable the State to maintain the full efficiency of the combatant forces, and whose places cannot be taken by others not within the class called out."

Ottawa, Dec. 8, 1917.

YES! LIFT A CORN OFF WITHOUT PAIN!

Cincinnati authority tells how to dry up a corn or callus so it lifts off with fingers.

You corn-pestered men and women need suffer no longer. Wear the shoes that nearly killed you before, says this Cincinnati authority, because a few drops of freezone applied directly on a tender, aching corn or callus, stops soreness at once and soon the corn or hardened callus loosens so it can be lifted out, root and all, without pain.

A small bottle of freezone cost very little at any drug store, but will positively take off every hard or soft corn or callus. This should be tried as it is inexpensive and is said not to irritate the surrounding skin.

If your druggist hasn't any freezone tell him to get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house. It is fine stuff and acts like a charm every time.

May Happiness and
Prosperity abound with
all in 1918.

C. F. McPHER
In McPherson block

Winter Term from Jan. 2nd.
CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE
Stratford, Ontario

We employ experienced instructors, give thorough courses, give individual attention to pupils and place graduates in positions. This school is one of the largest and best Commercial schools in Canada.

Write for free catalogue concerning our Commercial, Shorthand or Telegraphy departments.

W. J. Elliott, President.
D. A. McLachlan, Principal

COMPLIMENT
of the
SEASON
to
EVERYBODY

B. HILKER

The Boys and Girls

Who have been working so strenuously on the farms producing food for those at home and those Overseas should be given the opportunity of improving their Education during the slack winter months at the

NORTHERN Business College
Owen Sound, Ontario

The fees are no higher than when farm produce sold for half the price of today. The young people will be benefited throughout life from the training in Business obtained in a few winter months of our Special Business Course.

Winter term begins Wednesday January 2nd.

Circulars free, address

C. A. FLEMING, F. C. A., Principal
Dept. A., Owen Sound, Ont.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON XIII.
December 30, 1917.
God's Redeeming Love—Review.—Psalms 123, 131
(A reading lesson only.)

SUMMARY.—Lesson I. Topic: Restoration. Place: Jerusalem. The writer of the psalms which constitute the lesson sounds notes of joy and gives utterance to pleas for mercy. There is thanksgiving for deliverance and there is petition for a revival among his people. Jehovah is recognized as the help of his people. There is a promise of success to those who labor earnestly for him. As surely as there is a faithful sowing of effort for the salvation of men, there will be a joyful harvest.

II. Topic: Release from captivity. Places: Babylon; Jerusalem. The seventy years of Judah's captivity in Babylon had passed and the Lord moved the heart of King Cyrus to issue a proclamation to the Jews to return to Jerusalem and build up the house of the Lord. The king gave the Jews great assistance in their undertaking and many improved the opportunity of returning. This is a remarkable instance of God's faithfulness in keeping his promises to his people, even employing a heathen king as an agent in their fulfilment.

III. Topic. The temple rebuilt. Place: Jerusalem. The task of the exiles, after providing homes for themselves, was to undertake the restoration of the system of worship. Without [illegible] wait to build the temple, [illegible] an altar on the site of [illegible] and then set about [illegible] of the temple under the [illegible] of Zerubbabel. In spite of hindrances and opposition the temple was finished and dedicated amid the shouts and weeping of the people.

IV. Topic: Armed faith. Places: Babylon; Jerusalem. Seventy-eight years after the return of Jewish exiles under the leadership of Zerubbabel another company returned under the leadership of Ezra. After a period of fasting and prayer, and after special precautions were taken for the security of the large amount of treasure which was being taken, the company set out on their long journey to Jerusalem, where they arrived in safety. The Lord's hand is seen in their success.

V. Topic: The God of battles. Place: Samaria. The temperance lesson is taken from the history of Israel in the town of Ahab. Although the nation was corrupt, the Lord had compassion on the people and drove back the great army of Syria. Ben-hadad, the king of Syria, and his chief officers gave themselves up to strong drink, and the army of Israel easily defeated the Syrian army. The use of intoxicants resulted in a great defeat then, and their use is no less disastrous now.

VI. Topic: True patriotism. Place: Shushan, in Persia. Nehemiah was a Jewish captive and was a trusted officer of the king. He heard of the desolation of Jerusalem and was sad. He prayed earnestly for his people and prayed that the Lord would give him favor with the king and open the way for him to go to Jerusalem to build up the walls of the city. He was sure that the Lord was able to afford just the help that was needed.

VII. Topic: Qualified leadership. Places: Shushan, in Persia; Jerusalem. When King Artaxerxes saw Nehemiah's sad countenance, he inquired the cause. Nehemiah told him the condition of Jerusalem, and lifting his heart to God in prayer, sought permission from the king to go to his own land and try to improve conditions there. His request was granted and the king gave him much assistance in every way. Nehemiah received signal answer to his prayer.

VIII. Topic: Spiritual meditation. Place: Probably Jerusalem. Psalm 103 is full of expressions of praise to God. The writer dwells much on the goodness of God. He is merciful, is just and is faithful in keeping his promises. He removes our transgressions from us as far as the east is from the west. God is upon the throne of the universe. All the world is called upon to praise the Lord.

IX. Topic: Opposition. Place: Jerusalem. Nehemiah saw the extent of the ruins of the city and set about building up the walls and certain structures in the city. The enemies of the Jews tried by derision and conspiracy to hinder the work. Nehemiah took precautions and the workers labored under the protection of guards.

X. Topic: Spiritual progress. Place: Jerusalem. The walls of Jerusalem were completed. The law of the Lord had been broken by the people. Ezra and Nehemiah undertook to teach the Jews the word of God. There was a great assembly called and the book of the law was read to the people, who were deeply impressed by it. The feast of Tabernacles was observed with great enthusiasm, and there was much joy among the people.

XI. Topic: Law enforcement. Place: Jerusalem. Nehemiah found that there was much desecration of the Sabbath. Many were carrying on ordinary work on the Sabbath, both in the city and in the country. He had the gates of the city closed during the day and threatened to arrest those who persisted in desecrating the day. He succeeded in breaking up the evil practise. The Sabbath-breakers came to know that Nehemiah was determined to put an end to their evil, even if he had to arrest those who were guilty of violating the law of the Sabbath.

XIII. Topic: A message for the times. Place: Jerusalem. Malachi was the last of the Old Testament prophets. He uttered a clear prophecy of the coming of the forerunner of the Messiah and of the coming of the Messiah Himself. He showed the people their sins and exhorted them to return to the Lord. They should bring in all the tithes and offerings. Great blessings would be bestowed upon them.

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—National restoration.

I. Reviewed with gratitude and praise.

II. Promoted under strong leadership.

III. Divinely prospered through prayer.

IV. Established on piety and patriotism.

I. Reviewed with gratitude and praise. The lessons of this quarter present a turning-point in the history of the Jewish nation. From the melancholy history of a decadent nation, which found its chastisement in a long period of captivity, we began this quarter with psalms of deliverance, the details of which are worked out through the quarter's study. The bitterness of exile brought to pass God's sovereign will in the complete recovery of His people from their inclination to idolatry. The humiliation of slavery, the deprivation of all religious independence, the memory of their ruined city with all the temple services, the ever-present scenes of open idolatry, all served to complete their humiliation and turn their desires toward pure worship and freedom in its exercise. In a retrospect of the wonderful event of release from captivity and the manner in which it was brought about the psalmist endeavored to describe the feelings and conduct of the delivered people. In an expression of personal experience for the mercy of God with every added blessing, the psalmist views all humanity as indebted to God for the same great deliverance from sin and its consequences.

II. Promoted under strong leadership. While the captives were being purified through chastisement, God was causing such changes in the formation of nations as to bring about the fulfilment of His promises to His people. Contrary to the customs of conquering nations, the generous proposal was made by Cyrus to liberate a whole nation of slaves, not to transport them for his own advancement, but to send them forth to re-establish their national religion. He impressed strongly the object of his proclamation and confessed his conviction that such a plan had been given him from the God of those people to whom he offered liberty. That there existed among the exiled people some devout souls in whom the Spirit of God still dwelt, was clearly evident in the heroic effort made by a representative company in their response to the opportunity to take definite steps toward rebuilding God's sanctuary where they might again worship God according to His word. Conditions at Jerusalem reminded the feeble company of the great evil which sin had brought upon them and the long, weary toil that was involved in an effort to recover their ruined city. They could never attain to former excellence in the construction of a temple.

III. Divinely prospered through prayer. Nehemiah could not pray for the prosperity of his people without himself being willing to sacrifice his own comfort to become their leader. It was a tremendous situation. He could not discern the best way to proceed. He knew that God had a plan. He knew that God could find a way to enable him to go. He knew that God could influence the king to provide for the undertaking. He made it his habit to pray every situation into success, not only in the matter of securing authority, but throughout his whole stay he was a man of prayer.

IV. Established on piety and patriotism. Jerusalem was the strongly contested stronghold of Jewish possessions. It was the city of their fathers, the centre of their religious worship. Piety and patriotism mingled inseparably in their efforts to rebuild Jerusalem and the temple. It must be held as a place where every tribe could engage in the temple services. It must be kept for national festivals where the unity of the nation could be maintained. At great cost they struggled to fortify it against other nations. They were greatly prospered as they adhered closely to the fundamental basis of their restoration. Any laxity in the obedience of God's law or their covenant with him brought distress and complications from intruding nations. A glimpse into Israel's history during Ahab's idolatrous reign reveals the bitterness of forsaking the God of all nations. The ever-radiant light of the star of Bethlehem shines through the closing lesson of the quarter. In Christ Jesus "the desire of all nations" was manifested.

T. R. A.

Here and There.

Most army cooks prefer the kerosene stoves to those burning wood.

Dining room employees of some of the big hotels must be manicured every day for the sake of sanitation.

A number of leading American railroads are at present conducting a publicity campaign which has for its object the warning of the public not to trespass on railroad tracks.

The latest idea for speeding up the automobile calls for propellers in addition to the usual gear to help it over the ground.

The report of a gun a mile away takes a full five seconds to reach the ear.

A Knoxville, Tenn., girl makes clever character dolls with heads carved of dried apples.

Africa is three times larger than Europe.

Frock Features.

- Draped skirts.
- Turkish hems.
- Belt buckles.
- Simplicity of cut.
- Combined materials.
- Rich, colorful embroideries.
- Straight and semi-straight lines.

Sporting Editor—At a lot of those swell affairs you are assigned to, I don't see how you can tell the guests from the waiters. Society Editor—Oh, the waiters generally stay sober.

FUTURE PRICES FOR LIVE STOCK

Indicated by $2.00 Per Bushel for Wheat Next Year Guaranteed by the U. S. Government—Feed Relatively Cheaper Than Live Stock.

Practically ever since the war started farmers have been urged by the government to produce more food, and as a whole they have responded nobly. At the present time live stock men are being asked to help increase production by conserving their breeding animals so that as many animals may be raised as possible. This suggests the interesting question: "Which is producing the most food, the man who raises live stock or the man who grows grain exclusively?

One of the best ways of estimating the value of a food is by the amount of energy giving nutrients it contains. The Calorie is the unit of heat, which is one form of energy. And the rations of our soldiers at the front are made up so that each man receives the equivalent of so many Calories a day.

It is estimated that a crop of 35 bushels of oats to the acre is equivalent to 1,264,400 Calories. It is also estimated that, on the average, 350 pounds of pork is produced from an acre. This amount of pork contains 672,945 calories. That is, about twice as much food, reckoned as calories, is produced from an acre where oats are grown as would be produced from an acre where pigs are raised. Even less calories are produced per acre where cattle or sheep are raised. Where milk is produced 711,750 calories are produced per acre.

The figures show very clearly that acre for acre the grain farmer is producing more actual food than the live stock man. There are many reasons, however, why it would not be wise for the individual, or even in the national interests, for men who have been raising live stock to change their methods of farming and grow nothing but grain crops. The most important reason probably is that raising live stock and returning all the manure to the land is one of the best and cheapest ways of maintaining the fertility of the soil. A cow or a steer will produce from 6 to 8 tons of manure during a six months' feeding period. This manure will be worth anywhere from $10 to $20 per ton as measured by increase in crop yield. This should be considered when one is considering the advantages and disadvantages of keeping live stock.

Even though prices for feeding stuffs appear exorbitant the prices being obtained for cattle, sheep and pigs are very high, and with the world food shortage it appears that prices will remain high for some time to come. During the month of November the price of cattle increased about 38 per cent., the price of sheep advanced 44 per cent., and the price of hogs advanced 63 per cent. over the price obtained during the same month last year. Although the price of feeding stuffs has advanced it has not advanced in nearly the same proportion. Thus oats during November were 8 per cent. higher, and oil cake 20 per cent. higher. That is, while the price of cattle, sheep and hogs have increased on the average of 46 per cent. the average price of the feeds mentioned has only increased 13 per cent.

Prices so far as the dairyman is concerned are not quite so favorable. While the price of cheese at the cheese boards during the summer was about 25 per cent. higher than last year, the price of butter during November only increased 5 per cent. over that of last year.

There is a big surplus of corn in the United States, and it is estimated that the production of oats in Ontario will amount to 103,450,000 bushels this year as compared with only 80,771,000 bushels last year, although the total yield for the whole of Canada, it is estimated, will be somewhat less than last year. On the whole, the yields of fodder crops, such as roots, corn silage, hay, etc., have been good, so that the breeder of live stock is in a much more favorable position this year than he was last year.

When one attempts to prophesy what future price of live stock will be he is on dangerous ground. If the amount of food produced in the world is greatly increased, even though there is a shortage of live stock, prices for live stock will tend to go down because hogs, sheep or cattle, after all only represent so many calories and if the total number of calories in farm produce produced by the world is greatly increased the price of food must go down whether that food be live stock or grain.

There is a shortage of some 33,000,000 hogs in Europe. With about 3,500,000 hogs in Canada and somewhat less than 70,000,000 hogs in the States, this shortage could be made good in less than six months. The possible increase from one sow is 1,093 pigs in four years, on the supposition that all litters consist of six pigs, that all live, that half are females, and that each gilt should farrow at one year and every six months thereafter. Prices for hogs during the coming year will probably be good, not because there is a shortage of hogs, but because there is a world shortage of Calories, as represented by farm produce.

The United States Government has guaranteed farmers a price of $2 per bushel next year for their wheat, and this is a pretty good indication of what the prices for live stock will be.

—The Canadian Countryman.

PRONOUNCING WORDS.

A Test and Flippant Fling at the Critic and His Theory.

Comes now another to trouble us in these days when the wayfarer has already enough bothers to keep him from lingering overlong in his humble repose. It is a man who has discovered that there are 25,000 English words more or less commonly mispronounced and who would show us how to rescue ourselves from the disgrace.

By way of illustration he challenges all comers to try to pronounce offhand such words as antipasto, arcadian, marguerite, batman, beautiful, bourgeois, brevier, buoy, demy, ingleman, small, oboe, rowlock, tassel, vase and valiantly. He intimates that anybody who can give them all correctly can qualify as a .300 hitter in the pronunciation league, but still has a long way to go before he reaches perfection.

But what of it. An oboe sounds as sweet whether one calls it an oh-boe or an oh-boy. If the writer of this article told his printer to set it in boorzhwah type the printer probably would call a meeting of the chapel and insist on a strike vote. You can call it a vase or vawze, but it takes a dime to get it filled, where it used to cost only 5 cents. As to demy and valiantly, most of us have got along very well for a good many years without writing or speaking either of them and hope to struggle along the same way at least until we have a little rest from worry over the high cost of potatoes.

The hardest thing about it is to determine which of several schools of pronunciation is most desirable—the London, the Melbourne, the Canadian, the Texas, the Massachusetts, the Alabama, the Georgia or the Missouri. Moreover, if 25,000 words are mispronounced most of us are democratic enough to let the majority rule and be willing to make it unanimous. — St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

SUNDAY AT HOME

TRUE RICHES.

It is the mind that maketh good or ill,
That maketh wretch or happy, rich or poor:
For some that hath abundance at his will,
Hath not enough, but wants in greatest store
And other, that hath little, asks no more,
But in that little is both rich and wise;
For wisdom is most riches; fools therefore
They are which fortune do by vows devise,
Since each unto himself his life may fortunize.

—E. Spenser.

ENDURE HARDNESS.

I have given him for a witness to the people, a leader and commander to the people.

It became him, for whom are all things, and by whom are all things, in bringing many sons unto glory, to make the captain of their salvation perfect through sufferings. We must through much tribulation enter into the kingdom of God.

We wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places. Wherefore take unto you the whole armor of God. —We do not war after the flesh: for the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds.

The God of all grace, who hath called us unto His eternal glory by Christ Jesus, after that ye have suffered a while, make you perfect, stablish, strengthen, settle you.

THE EVIL EYE.

(By the Late Rev. H. T. Miller.)

One of the most appalling and widespread terrors that brood over the mind of British India to-day is the Evil Eye. This is only another name for witchcraft, or sorcery. The darkest blot on the colonies of North America was part of the inheritance of the old country. Let us hope we may safely prophesy that no more witches will be burnt under the British flag, or Stars and Stripes. What a terror two hundred years ago; a deep-seated and far-reaching superstition which darkly penetrated into the holiest relationships of domestic and social life. Neither rank, nor religion, nor learning was exempt from its influence.

John Wesley said, "The giving up witchcraft is in effect giving up the Bible." Blackstone said, "To deny the possibility, nay, actual existence, of witchcraft and sorcery, is at once flatly to deny the revealed word of God." These two names will live in English literature. But we simply stand amazed at the words of these great, good men. What are we to understand by the Word of God, the Bible. It is a book printed in Paradise, and then let down for the guidance of sinful men? Nay! it is a human book, a good, honest book; it puts on record facts of human life, blemishes as well as beauties. Let us clear the ground and see where we stand, and then ask these great men what they mean by the Bible. Do they mean that because these facts, or assumed facts, are recorded in the Bible, that therefore, these terrible marks of mental bondage have the sanction of the God of the Bible? "Shall there be evil in the city and the Lord hath not done it?" Does He do it? Is God the author of evil? Let us pause before we answer. Scripture precedents are not precedents for me. Apostolic practice has no enforcement for me. Paul said circumcision is nothing, the law is a shadow. Christ sent me not to baptize. I thank God I only baptized a couple, a mere trifling fragment in my calling as an apostle. Clear the ground, I am free, ye are called unto liberty.

It is truly humbling to think of these two great Englishmen. One an authority in religion, the other in the law of the land, to put themselves on record, as being in bondage to enslaving, and degrading, and most objectionable care fretted devastation. Is there a fresh need to write again the plain man's pathway to heaven. Will learned men boil down their learning and give us a few rules, how to find our way through conflicting currents, through muddy waters, tell us what we are to throw overboard as no longer fit for use. More especially, and here is a stupendous task; not to read the Old Testament into the New. We have read way out of the old into the new, with unparalleled disaster. We have loaded up baggage wagons with old furniture, we have hugged the very stones, crumbling in their ruins, when the Master, in His dignity and authority has said, "there shall not be left one stone upon another."

Have we duly considered the perils of eminent men? They risk their reputation by putting skeletons in the cupboard, and keeping them there. Was it not a trait in the character of the great Dr. Chalmers to divide his life into decades, to review, revise and enlarge? Did not John Milton do the same? Did he not revise himself out of the machinery of the church? That was a severe mark of growth, but it was growth.

Father Hyacinth, the famous French preacher, was no mean factor in the lift of the nation. He had long discontinued the use of any sacraments, and desired none on his death-bed. His last words were, "I can appear before God; I am at peace."

"Unless above himself he can
Erect himself, how poor a thing is man."

H. T. Miller.

The man who is killed with kindness would probably have been a dead one, anyway.

CONSIDER PEDIGREES IN YOUR HERD

Study Both Individuality and Pedigree.

In buying an animal for breeding purposes I am very particular to see that it has a good pedigree. I have heard men say that they did not care anything about getting a pedigree, but they did want an animal that was good individually.

Considering pedigree of minor importance is one of the worst mistakes a buyer of a breeding animal can make. How often have some of us visited a neighbor who is recognized as a good feeder of any kind of live stock, and in looking over his bunch of pigs or calves found that they are not up to the standard usually kept on his farm. We ask him why it is that his stock are not up to the standard. He will reply, "I don't know. I have taken every care I could of them and even given them special attention, but somehow or other they do not grow as they should." In nine cases out of ten the fault lies in the pedigree of the sire of such animals. It is possible that the sire may have been an animal of good individuality, yet if the pedigree were examined a streak of poor breeding not very far back would probably be revealed.

MUST HAVE GOOD PEDIGREES.

Often we have come across the reverse condition. We visit a neighbor who is not a good feeder and scarcely has his animals up to the standard. In his herd we find good individuality, the animals looking good and thrifty and evidently making good money for him. He is asked how it is that he has a bunch so much better this year than usual. His reply will be, "I don't know, I have not given them any extra care, but they just come along fine." It is a good guess that the sire of these animals had a first class pedigree, showing strong breed character, backed up with easy feeding quality.

It is as much the business of a stock grower to carefully study the pedigree of his animals as it is to study feeds and how best to feed them. We must have a good foundation before we can get the most out of the feed consumed by the animals. To be sure of a good foundation we must have animals of good breeding, which are nothing more or less than animals having good pedigrees.

It is a well known fact among experienced breeders that sometimes there are genuine freaks. By this I mean that there may be an animal of splendid individuality, but having a pedigree that is recognized as practically worthless. In the great majority of cases this animal will prove a dismal failure as a breeder. Sometimes we have the other kind of a freak, an animal of poor individuality but having a good pedigree. If I were compelled to make a choice between the two I would prefer the poor individual with a good pedigree rather than the good individual with the poor pedigree.

It is not, however, necessary for us to use either for breeding purposes and the use of either one is certainly to be discouraged. By giving the matter our careful attention we can easily buy and use an animal of good individuality with an equally good pedigree. What we want is the animal that will produce the greatest amount of meat, milk or wool for the feed consumed. To get this we must not only study the individual, but we must study the pedigree as well. If one's breeding and feeding operations are now satisfactory let him keep them so by going along the same line, only selecting if possible better sires each year. The best and surest way to do this is to study the pedigree.—Canadian Countryman.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS

FARMERS' MARKET

Dairy Produce—		
Butter, choice dairy	[illegible]	
Margarine, lb.	[illegible]	
Eggs, new-laid, doz	[illegible]	
Cheese, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., fancy, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressed Poultry—		
Turkeys, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fowl, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spring chickens	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ducks, Spring, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Geese, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fruits—		
Apples, bkt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., bbl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vegetables—		

MEATS—WHOLESALE

Beef, forequarters, cwt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., hindquarters	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carcases, choice	17 00	[illegible]
Do., common	[illegible]	[illegible]
Veal, common, cwt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., medium	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., prime	[illegible]	[illegible]
Heavy hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shop hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mutton, heavy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., light	[illegible]	[illegible]
Abattoir hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lambs, Spring, lb.	0 21	[illegible]

OTHER MARKETS.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis.—Corn—No. 3 yellow, [illegible] to [illegible] Oats—No. 3 white, 73 to 74c. Flour unchanged; in carload lots, fancy patents, [illegible] wood; first clears, [illegible] Jute; second clears, [illegible] Bran, [illegible] to [illegible]

DULUTH LINSEED

Duluth.—Linseed, on track, [illegible] to [illegible]; arrive, [illegible] to [illegible] arrive. December, [illegible]; December, [illegible] asked; May, [illegible]; July, [illegible] bid.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Beeves	7.25	14.50
Western steers	6.25	12.75
Stockers-feeders	6.25	10.25
Cows-heifers	5.00	11.10
Calves	9.00	16.00
Hog receipts, 60,000. Market slow.		
Light	15.00	15.95
Mixed	15.45	16.25
Heavy	15.50	16.25
Rough	15.50	15.65
Pigs	10.75	14.00
Bulk sales	15.60	16.10
Sheep receipts, 18,000. Market weak.		
Wethers	9.00	10.30
Lambs, Na...	12.65	16.85

Science Notes.

The best marksmen are generally those with blue or gray eyes.

Costa Rica now manufactures and exports Portland cement, a quarry of suitable stone for the purpose having been recently discovered.

Under perfect conditions watercress may be made to lower and seed within eight days of planting.

Since 1891, 20,000 miles of [illegible] have been erected in the State of South Australia for the purpose of controlling the rabbit pest.

There are 15 technical colleges in Queensland with 5,000 students in attendance.

The world's production of whale oil during 1916 amounted to 631,500 barrels. Compared with the world's production the Norwegian production during 1916 was about 5[illegible] per cent, during 1915 about 75 per cent., during 1914 about 78 per cent., and during 1912 77 per cent.

Of the quantity of coal and coke produced in England in 1916 over 153,000,000 tons were carried on the railways, compared with 7,135,000 tons by canal.

German silver is an alloy of copper, nickel and zinc. There is no silver in it.

Each year the American people lose more than $1,000,000,000 because of sickness and accidents which might have been prevented by the exercise of a few precautions.

"Ozokerit" is a natural mineral wax found originally oozing in small quantities from rocks of the coal formation. It has been discovered in Moldavia and Galicia, and is used chiefly in candle making.

In a new gun the propelling agent is compressed carbon dioxide. The carbon dioxide is contained in a small cylinder that fits into the gunstock, and that holds enough gas for from 100 to 400 shots. Pulling the trigger releases the requisite amount of the gas to propel the shot from the barrel. With small shot the gun has a range of about 50 feet, with bullets a range of about 120 feet.

It is expected that the bees will very materially contribute their "bit" to the war activities by keeping down the sugar shortage.

A conservative estimate [illegible] caused b the rodents in [illegible] Most of this could be preve[illegible] extermination of the pest.

The cattle tick alone is said [illegible] more than $200,000,000 loss each [illegible]

More than 3,000,000 persons are ill on any day in the year, and of these 500,000 are suffering from consumption, a preventable disease.

Of all the numerous pests that [illegible] been allowed to gain a foothold in the United States, the insect class [illegible] been the cause of the greatest [illegible] age.

The production of copper in [illegible] gan in 1916, as reported by the [illegible] States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, was 2[illegible] pounds valued at $47,[illegible] The average price of copper per pound for 1916 was $0.246, compared with $0.1[illegible] in 1915.

He (with cold feet)—Why now? She—The cook talks of leaving because our family is too large. I'll do anything to induce her to stay.—Boston Transcript.